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What The United States Has Done For Europe America Has Spent Over \$18,000,000,000 In The Last Ten Years To Help Distressed Europe By E. D. NELSON

THE question is raised constantly by those who are determined to drag the United States into European politics: Why is the United States so isolated? Why does it not help distressed Europe and set Europe upon its economic feet, thus helping the United States?

Ten years have passed since the World war began. In that memorable decade the American people have helped distressed Europe to the extent of more than \$18,000,000,000. No such instance of humanitarianism and philanthropy has ever been witnessed in the history of the world.

While it is impossible to give in detail all the relief work extended by scores of organizations, great and small, many of them of national character, nevertheless enough evidence is at hand in official documents and newspapers to give a fairly accurate estimate of the extent of brotherly love toward Europe, and to prove the falsity of the oft-repeated claim that the United States is isolated, selfish and out of touch with the rest of the world.

It is strange that so many "internationalists" so many promoters of the league of nations, so many enemies of the Republican party, will go out of their way to set up false premises and argue from those premises that the United States and the policy of the leaders of American independence are committing a crime against humanity by assuming an attitude of aloofness and refusing to help Europe.

To those obsessed with an idea of internationalism or political entanglement as the way out for civilization, it will be a surprise to learn that the people and the government of the United States have helped distressed Europe to the extent of more than \$18,000,000,000 in money, credit, food, gifts, clothing, etc. And the good work is going on now. In the year 1923 alone, it is estimated that private American loans or investments in Europe amounted to nearly \$100,000,000; while within the last two weeks the government of France was helped by a private American institution to the extent of \$100,000,000.

Beginning with the outbreak of the World War to the first of January, 1924, this monumental and unparalleled work of relief of suffering and extension of credit has been going on; yet not a few are complaining that the United States is isolated, refusing to help Europe!

The wealth poured out by America; the self-sacrifice of millions of Americans during and after the great war, ought to stop this false cry of the "internationalist" and theorists seeking to push the United States into European politics. The wonderful work of all classes of Americans, regardless of age, sex or religion, in the greatest example of international philanthropy, should forever

stop the indictment that America is isolated and selfish.

This greatest work of America includes not only deeds of charity, of unselfishness, of personal devotion, but loans and credit to bankrupt countries, food to the starving and clothing to the naked, medical supplies to the sick, agricultural machinery to cultivate the soil and grow crops, materials to rebuild cities and villages, and millions from American tourists.

At the outset, the United States as a nation borrowed \$11,600,000,000 from the American people and loaned that vast sum to the allies, to save several nations from being wiped off the map, and likewise to save American honor and independence. A part of this debt has been paid or refunded; but the balance is still unpaid, amounting to about \$6,500,000,000.

Nine countries of Europe purchased surplus war supplies from the United States amounting to about \$18,000,000. These notes have not yet been paid.

The United States Grain corporation sold the starving countries of Europe about \$80,000,000 worth of flour and took notes. The United States still holds the notes.

The American Red Cross spent \$300,000,000 through its different agencies in Europe, in extending relief to the people of that country. The real value of this relief was far beyond calculation in money. Early in the war the American Red Cross offered to every one of the belligerent countries two hospital units, including doctors and nurses. These hospital units were sent to England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria Hungary, Russia and Serbia. Italy had not then entered the war. When the United States entered, the efforts of the Red Cross were devoted to the allies only.

Millions of refugees had been driven out of Belgium, and devastated France. The American Red Cross performed a tremendous task in caring for these people. Many millions of dollars were spent in relief.

The American Red Cross had about 10,000 persons in its employ in Europe at the height of its efforts. In every army hospital in Europe there was a group of Red Cross workers. They wrote letters home for the boys and provided comforts and delicacies by the millions. The Red Cross had emergency hospitals everywhere, and established hotels back of the lines for the sick and convalescent. Altogether the American Red Cross cared for 3,000,000 refugees. In all sorts of relief work the American Red Cross spent approximately \$163,000,000. This included the vast relief work for children.

After the war in 1919-1920, more than 1,000,000 people were looked after, fed, sheltered and clothed by the American Red Cross. This work was continued until the spring of 1921, to be followed by medical and so-

cial work for children. During these years thousands of children were rescued from death and disease or starvation by the American Red Cross. This organization expended in France alone about \$66,933,000; in Poland, \$17,283,000; in Russia and the Baltic states, \$13,221,000 and in the Balkan states, \$13,000,000.

The people of the United States contributed \$4,996,000 in cash for this American relief in Belgium. Provisions from the United States aggregated in value \$26,469,000 and clothing valued at \$5,200,000. Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for this relief work, of which amount \$84,000,000 was turned back to the United States in the shape of securities. The American Relief administration dispensed \$70,000,000 in Russia alone. It fed more than 11,000,000 people more than 912,000 tons of food were sent from the United States to Russia. Food packages sent in the United States resulted in relief to Russia amounting to \$14,000,000.

The Near East relief disbursement from the United States amounted to more than \$60,000,000 in 1921. It has increased several millions since. In 1922 the disbursements were \$12,282,000.

America sent aid to the sufferers of the Smyrna disaster and saved 200,000 lives. The Jewish disbursement committee contributed \$50,830,000, according to its officers.

The American Y. M. C. A. spent \$38,375,000 in relief work in Europe from 1914 to 1923. This humanitarian work was accomplished in 20 different countries. The Knights of Columbus spent more than \$15,000,000 in welfare work in Europe.

The American Friends (Quaker) service committee dispensed nearly \$11,000,000 in relief work and mercy in nine countries. The American Young Women's Christian Association spent \$3,000,000 in relief work. The American Catholic Welfare council spent \$1,000,000 more.

Eighty per cent of the \$3,000,000 tons total allied relief up to July 1, 1919, was supplied by the United States.

From 1919 to 1924 between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 a year have been sent to Europe which did not go through organized channels; but it was all relief work.

Finally, American tourists during the last four years have spent in Europe from \$250,000,000 to \$350,000,000 a year.

Here is a tabulated statement giving approximately the \$18,000,000,000 the United States has poured into Europe during the last ten years.

Foreign debts	\$11,500,000,000
Private foreign financing	3,000,000,000
American Red Cross	350,000,000
American relief Congress	100,000,000
American relief (private)	75,000,000
Near East Relief	63,000,000
Jewish committee	52,000,000
Y. M. C. A.	38,375,000
Committee for relief of Belgium	37,000,000
European relief (May 31, 1921)	29,000,000
Knights of Columbus	15,000,000
American Friends	11,000,000
Salvation Army	6,000,000
Y. W. C. A.	3,200,000
Catholic bishops	1,000,000
Rapal relief in Russia	750,000,000
Societies and associations	750,000,000
Individual gifts	750,000,000
American tourists	1,250,000,000
	18,000,000,000

Still Captured in Tennessee

Thinking that you would be interested in a raid that was made in the Paint Creek section of Tenn, the 8th and 9th of May by Prohibition Officers, D. F. Widenhouse and Jim Moore from Salisbury and Tillman Gosnell, John Gosnell and June Stackhouse of Madison; I am taking it upon myself to send in the news.

We went in a one-to state line above Allandand about midnight of the 7th, and we left one man to guard the car while the remainder walked to the head of the creek above Jess Dixons before daylight. The first still found was a new 49 gallon outfit and 50 gallons of whiskey, 400 gallons of deer, ten, 50 gallon barrels, the still cap, condenser, 1 mattock, 1 hoe, 1 shovel and 1 axe were destroyed there. The next outfit found was a 50-gallon still complete with cap and condenser, these along with a 1,000 gallons of beer, 5 gallons of whiskey, 8 very large tubs, 1 hoe and 1 mattock were smashed. The third outfit found netted 180 gallon still cap and worm, with 850 gallons of beer, 13 tubs, a crosscut saw, an axe, 3/4 gallons whiskey and other equipment. The fourth outfit destroyed contained 20 gallons of whiskey, 350 gallons of beer, 11 tubs, 1 crosscut saw, 1 axe and 1 shovel. The fifth outfit found was at the head of Little Laurel on the North Carolina side, where we destroyed 2,000 gallons of beer 2 very large tubs, 1 sixty-gallon still and worm the cap not being found. Some small tubs and other equipment were also destroyed. All of the above outfits were good copper stills and looked as though they had been operated for a long time, all of the beer and whiskey was pure corn with the exception of the second outfit, which showed the presence of sugar.

These stills were all close to the state line and most of the whiskey was disposed of on the North Carolina side. Trusting that anyone who wants good whiskey will now know where to look for it, I remain,

Respectfully,
Tillman Gosnell.

A Suggestion To The Candidates For County Commissioner

As there are so many Candidates for County Commissioner it looks almost impossible for any three to get a majority. So I feel that we all should come together and sign an agreement for the three highest to be the nominees. I suggest that we meet the County Board of Election and the Republican county Chairman at the Court House on Thursday June, 6th at 2:30 P. M. o'clock in order to sign this agreement, this will show to the tax payers that we don't want to put the county to an unnecessary expense for a second primary. If this meets with your approval write to Mr. Steve Roberts or Mr. Roy Guder that you will be there on that date and I feel sure they will approve of this and stand up there.

Respectfully yours,
Geo. W. Wild

The Editor

When you see an editor who pleases everybody, he will be under glass and he won't be standing up. — The Medio, Portland, Oregon.

Death of Mrs. Malone Roberson

Mrs. Malone Roberson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall of California Creek, died in Asheville on Sunday, May 18th, after an operation at the hospital. Her body was brought to her home at Mars Hill on Monday. Funeral services were held at the Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon, Rev. L. R. Williams officiating. A large number of friends assembled to offer a last token of love and respect to one highly esteemed in life. Interment was had at Mars Hill Cemetery and the grave covered with beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Roberson was born and reared at Mars Hill. She was married to Malone Roberson on June 3rd, 1912. The bereaved husband and five bright little children are left to mourn her irreparable loss. Sorrow falls heavily upon the hearts of her father, mother, two sisters and six brothers.

Mrs. Roberson possessed the traits of a noble woman: kindness, patience, meekness, and devotion to her home and its duties. Riches not of money but of that far better thing love, abounded in her family. She was a consistent Christian for many years and her life on earth gives assurance of the rest that remains for the people of God.

Sympathy goes out abundantly to those who mourn and especially to the children who will miss their mother's love and care.

In such a test of love and faith, it is wonderful to realize:

That the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind,
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind.

In 1875 it required 274 hours of labor to grow a bushel of corn, including the preparation of the ground, the sowing, care and harvesting. It can now be done in about twelve minutes of labor.

Luck Items

The people of Luck are having very good success in getting their crops prepared and planted in time, although the proceeds are rather slow, owing to the weather.

Mr. Jackson Mathers and Nathaniel Gentry are spending a few days in Luck now, after which they will return to their places of employment; the Champion Fiber Co., Canton, N. C.

Mr. Joseph M. Plimmoms had several guests at his home on last Saturday night. Menroe and Ballard Webb and Edgar Justice made real good music for the visitors on these instruments; guitar, mandolin, and organ, and they had five singing too.

Last Sunday was our meeting day at Luck Chapel Church. The meeting was fine. Owing to the fact that our pastor was absent, Rev. J. R. Cogdill carried on the meeting just fine. He delivered a splendid sermon, his text being as follows Mark 10-21 which was very appropriate.

Rev. B. B. Plimmoms, the pastor of our church, and Brother Joseph M. Plimmoms made a trip this last week to Greenville, S. C. to pay their last respect to their dear sister, Mrs. Harriette Case. She was laid to rest near her home. She was a true and faithful servant of God.

Best wishes to News Record
A Subscriber.

Dr. T. J. Bruce Dies At Local Hospital

Deceased Was One of Hot Springs' Leading Citizens—Funeral Services to Be Held Monday

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Bruce, of Hot Springs, died Saturday morning at 10:15 o'clock, following an operation for appendicitis on Monday. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Bruce, of Madison County. He was born May 18, 1882, in Marshall. Dr. Bruce is survived by his widow, one son, Thomas J. Jr. four brothers, Charles C. Joseph, George and Harry; two sisters, Mrs. Tweed and Mrs. Hunter; all of Madison County.

Funeral service will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock at the Hot Springs residence and interment will be held at the Marshall cemetery at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Active pallbearers will be W. H. Elerson, W. T. Davis, Charles Burgin, Steve Plimmoms, Harry Hill Samuel Buquo. Honorary pallbearers will be Dr. A. T. Pritchard, G. C. Buquo, J. F. Redmon, Dr. Frank Roberts, Dr. Edward Peck, Captain Sanders, Thomas Frisbee, N. N. Beales and W. A. West.

Large Still Captured

Sheriff Ramsey and his Son Ernest, and Deputy Sheriff Henderson, made a flying trip to the head of Shelton Laurel Monday night destroying one of the largest distilling plants ever captured in that section of the country. Leaving Marshall at nine o'clock at night they made their way to the still arriving there just before day light as the rain was pouring down in torrents the crew did not come in, however one man was captured and Sheriff Ramsey caused a loss of several hundred dollars to the operators. The still was warm from having been operated the day before. They could easily make a run of fifty gallons of whiskey a day. Sheriff Ramsey says he at least hopes he has saved that section of the country from harm, that comes to any community where whiskey is manufactured.

A SOCIAL

There will be a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Tweed Saturday May 31st. A small admission fee will be charged for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society of Dry Branch Church. Everybody invited.

Sunday School Picnic

In the present campaign for new members in the Marshall Baptist Sunday School, Dr. W. A. Sams' class of young women entertained Dr. J. H. Hutchins' class of young men last Friday afternoon. About four o'clock the crowd left the church and drove to a beautiful lake where supper was served. After the delightful supper a number of games were played after which the happy crowd started for home. Every person had a delightful time and came home with appreciation to Dr. Sams and his class for this delightful outing. Thank You