

THE NEWS-RECORD

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MADISON COUNTY

State Librarian

VOL XXI

MARSHALL, N. C., NOV. 7, 1924

1000

No. 53

COOK ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE WILLARD RECTOR ELECTED SHERIFF

THE NATION AND MADISON COUNTY ARE STILL IN THE REPUBLICAN LIST STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEMOCRATIC

Port Terminals Bill Seems To Be Defeated

Considerable interest was manifested in the election in Madison County last Tuesday. The County polled quite a good number of votes. A keen interest was felt in the election of County officers, and no little interest in the State and National election. Coolidge was elected by an overwhelming majority over both his opponents, but the State of North Carolina went as usual—decidedly Democratic.

The Port Terminals measure was defeated if we may rely upon the reports that have thus far reached us to be indicative of a complete tabulation of the entire vote.

Madison County remains in the Republican column and the election returns are given more in detail from the official records.

MADISON COUNTY ELECTION RETURN

TOTAL VOTE IN MADISON COUNTY

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS	
J. Will Roberts, republican	3,197
E. W. Baldwin, democrat	1,888
FOR SHERIFF	
Willard C. Rector, republican	3,490
Charles A. Bedman, democrat	1,484
TAX AUDITOR	
J. N. White, republican	3,110
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	
G. L. McKinney, republican	3,159
G. B. Brown, republican	3,200
W. R. Ellerson, republican	3,198
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE	
Township 1, Ward 3	
W. H. Rice	187
Township 1, Ward 13	
V. C. Hayne	22
Township 1, Ward 14	
E. S. Morgan	64
Township 1, Ward 14	
W. J. Arrington	79
FOR CONSTABLE	
For Township 1	
F. J. Stines	196
Joe Sams	482
Lee Bryan	333
G. C. Allison	22
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS	
LIMITING STATE DEBT	
FOR	825
Against	392
INCREASE OF PAY OF LEGISLATORS	
FOR	318
Against	821
SINKING FUND AMENDMENT	
FOR	460
AGAINST	496
EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF HOMES AND HOMESTEAD NOTES	
FOR	865
AGAINST	433
FOR GOVERNOR	
A. W. McCLEAN	1,430
ISAAC M. MEEKINS	3,110
(We are not giving vote on other State officers, as we do believe our people are especially interested in their vote in Madison County.)	
REFERENDUMS	
WORLD WAR VETERANS LOAN FUND BONDS	
FOR	947
AGAINST	405
ESTABLISHMENT OF PORT TERMINALS	
FOR	645
AGAINST	859
SENATOR 30TH DISTRICT	
J. M. Peterson democrat	1,869
J. E. Burleson, republican	3,016
MEMBERS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
Thos. J. Murray, democrat	1,908
Winston Cook, republican	2,888
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS 9TH DISTRICT	
A. L. Bulwinkle, democrat	1,470
John A. Hendricks, republican	3,114

1,072,550 Autos on State Registry

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 19.—W. H. E. March, chief of the division of motor vehicles, announces registrations of motor vehicles in California for 1924 to date as follows:

Automobiles, 1,072,550; pneumatic trucks, 142,369; solid trucks, 40,814; motorcycles, 11,883; trailers, 17,203. Total registrations for 1924, 1,284,819. Transfers, 297,125. Chauffeur licenses, 190,311.

The total registration receipts to date amounted to \$4,585,384.51.

NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING A FINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

North Carolina is building some of the finest roads in the world. From each road project in the State the chemical laboratory of the State Highway Department at Raleigh receives daily a piece of the pavement drilled from the day's lay. If the laboratory test reveals that the workmen have been lax and there is insufficient density, the work on the project under investigation is stopped immediately. Poor construction cannot continue on any road in the State any longer than 24 hours. After the cause of the trouble is ascertained the work proceeds. If necessary, the stretch of road showing insufficient density is torn up and relaid.

ONE CHURCH MAKES GOOD

Rev. Wiley H. Graham reports that on last Sunday the Antioch church, of which he is pastor, did a thing of which he and the church are proud.

A little more than a year ago this little group of men and women made an obligation of \$103 to be paid in five equal parts. Up until Sunday, only a small part of this money had been paid. At the close of the service Sunday morning, the Treasurer of the church gave to Mr. Graham every dollar that remained unpaid. This meant real sacrifice on the part of some of the members at least. The sum paid in amounted to an average of \$4 per member. These Christian men and women have proved themselves true to each other and true to their Lord. They have paid every cent of their pledges to the 75 Million Campaign. What church will be next to win this praise?

PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES IN MADISON COUNTY

It has been said that burning of the woods never made a man a dollar. The fact that twenty-eight states in the Union, (North Carolina included) under the leadership of the Federal Government are actively engaged in fighting the forest fire evil, is proof

enough that burning the woods does not pay. The very states which were in the past the most reckless burners of woodlands have reaped harvest as the result of their carelessness, and are now frantic in their efforts to assist Nature in reclaiming the fire scars, thousands of acres in extent, which mar their landscape and instead of being timber producers are an economic liability. Pennsylvania is doing her best to reclothe her hillsides made barren of healthy second-growth timber by repeated fires.

What a lesson the experience of Pennsylvania should drive home to the citizens of this County. Endowed by the Creator with an ideal climate, ideal moisture conditions and ideal soil conditions for tree growth, there is no excuse for an idle acre in the County. Every acre of land not suitable for agriculture should be growing a crop of trees. Not trees deformed and defective due to repeated fires but healthy valuable timber trees. Nature will produce them if Man will do his part.

A Forest Warden organization is maintained by the County in cooperation with the State Forestry Service of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey. The organization consists at present of a County Forest Warden, fifteen District Forest Wardens and fifty-eight Deputy Forest Wardens. These men are employed on a per diem basis. It is their duty to fight fires that may break out on their respective districts, to investigate forest fire law violations with a view to prosecution, and to explain to the citizens in general the harmful effect of forest fires on growing and mature timber.

Without the cooperation of the everyday citizen the work of the Forest Wardens will be in vain. And not until every person who frequents the woods—the hunter, the farmer who clears the land with fire, the chestnut-hunter, the lumberman, the camper, the man who burns the wood with the erroneous idea that burning improves the range or drives out the bann beetle, the careless smoker—realize that fire burning in the woods destroys property just as much so as fire in a grain field or a neighbor's barn, will the number of forest fires be reduced to a minimum.

CARL I. PETERSON
District Forester.

WHEN TEETH SLEEP

Frank was a queer little boy. He thought that when he went to bed only his eyes slept. Since he closed his eyes and did not see anything, he forgot all about the other parts of his body.

After a long days romp and play, when he was very tired, he would rub his drowsy eyes and say, "Mamma, my eyes are sleepy. They want to go to bed."

Then his mamma would tell him, "No Frank, not only your eyes but also your busy hands which have been playing all day, and your tired little feet which have been running about, and your whole body wants to rest. Even your teeth which have chewed your food today; they too, must have sleep."

This made Frank smile. "Why mamma, my hands and feet don't sleep like my eyes; and my teeth are never tired. When the sandman comes around, only my eyes want to go to bed." He did not understand what his mamma told him.

One night Frank was very tired. All day he had been playing and having a jolly time. At supper, he was so tired he almost fell asleep at the table.

"Oh, mamma," he said, "my eyes are sleepy; my eyes-sleepy."

Then his mamma touched the pillow before he was far away in dreamland.

Soon after midnight, when all the house was dark, and everything was quiet something terrible happened to Frank. He had never been so frightened before.

As he lay there sound asleep he was suddenly awakened by a strange, sharp pain shooting into his mouth. It set his whole head throbbing. His eyes were hardly opened when another pain, sharper than the first, made him sit up in bed with a jerk and a groan.

"What is wrong with my face? What has happened? Are there robbers in the house? Or fire?" he wondered, rubbing his eyes and start-

ing into darkness to see if anyone was near to harm him. He could not see a thing. There was no one near.

Now he was terribly frightened. Suddenly, as a fresh bolt of pain shot into his mouth, he clapped his hands to his face, jumped out of bed and screamed at the top of his voice. "Ouch, ouch ouch. My face is on fire."

His cries brought his mamma. Children what do you think was wrong? Yes, Frank was having his first toothache. One of his teeth was sick.

As his mamma cleaned his sick tooth and put in medicine she said, "When your teeth do not sleep, then your eyes and hands and feet cannot rest. You thought that only your eyes slept. Now you are learning how one sick tooth can keep your whole body awake." Then wrapping his head in a warm cloth, she tucked him back in bed.

For a few moments the pain was gone. "Now my tooth is asleep mamma. All the pain is gone," he said closing his eyes.

Frank's peace did not last long. A fresh pain soon jerked him about in bed, made him roll and toss and sent him into tears.

"My tooth is awake. Oh, my tooth is awake. It won't go to sleep," he cried over and over.

The next morning, bright and early, Frank and his mamma went to the dentist. Because Frank had suffered such pain and had his sick tooth cured.

When he came to the dentist, he told all about his painful experience of the past night.

"My bad teeth kept me awake. It burned and thumped and wouldn't let me sleep. Won't you please cure it?"

The dentist smiled kindly and replied, "Little folks should be kind to their teeth. Their teeth trouble will not come to keep them awake."

While the dentist talked to Frank, he washed and treated the sick tooth, soon the pain was gone. Frank smiled again. "Now he was greatly relieved."

"My tooth is well, mamma. It will never hurt again," said Frank.

At this the dentist raised his hand in warning and replied, "Unless you take better care of your teeth than you have, the tooth trouble will soon return. Your teeth are now sick because you have not kept them clean. They are very dirty. Night after night you have sent your teeth to bed without their daily bath. Dirty teeth soon get sick. And sick teeth cannot sleep because they are in pain. If you did not wash your face and hands any oftener than you have cleaned your teeth, you would look so strange that people would not know you."

This made Frank think. It was true he had not thought about his teeth. He always washed his face and hands before going to bed. But since he did not believe the teeth needed clean, healthy rest he refused to keep his mouth clean.

A new thought now came to Frank. "Why do teeth sleep?" he asked the dentist.

The dentist replied, "Did you ever think, my little man, of how much work your teeth do every day? Of how tired they must be in the evening? Your teeth are active from morning to night, chewing your meals and lunches, and helping you to talk. This constantly leaves them not only tired, but also dirty at the end of the day. No one should go to bed with dirty teeth. Boys and girls do well to brush every piece of food out of the mouth before bedtime so the teeth can get clean, healthy rest they need."

"Can't my teeth sleep when they are dirty?" asked Frank.

"No," replied the dentist, firmly. "Like yourself, the mouth rests best when taken to bed sweet and clean. Tonight tell your sick tooth you are sorry for not having kept it clean and promise that in the future you will never send it to bed covered with dirt and food. Then you can feel quite sure that your teeth will never keep you awake."

After Frank thanked the dentist for his kind treatment and advice and was walking home with his mamma, he said, "Mamma, I wish every little boy and girl knew what I just learned; that they should clean their mouths every evening before going to bed, so their teeth could sleep soundly."

A COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE A PART OF THE EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT OF EVERY CITIZEN

A comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principle of successful agriculture is most essential in this great agricultural country of ours. We have in all of the states splendidly equipped and highly efficient agricultural colleges and schools of various grades devoting themselves largely to the teaching of agriculture. It is their function to equip their students with a theoretical and practical knowledge of the science of soil handling, the enrichment and maintenance of soils, and the husbandry of plants and animals. In addition to the education of men to become farmers, the writer is strongly of the opinion that the fundamental principle of agriculture should be taught in all of the schools. This for the reason that no business can hope to prosper where agriculture is not successful. Indeed, it may be said that all business, other than agriculture, in our country is merely incidental to that great industry because, aside from the products of mines and forests, all the added wealth is derived, practically speaking, from agriculture. A knowledge of the basic principles of agriculture on the part of all men and women will mean sympathetic cooperation to the end that highest efficiency in practice in farming will be assured.

In our Southland, most unfortunate economic errors were made, and who has not heard of the South's misfortune because of the one-crop system of agriculture? Had the combined brain power of the South been brought to bear upon the matter of determining an agricultural policy, there can be no doubt that the South would have been incomparably richer than she is. How much more splendid would have been her achievement had that brain power, in its entirety, been schooled in the basic or fundamental principles of soil handling and husbandry? The uneconomic practice of raising a single crop continuously upon the land, resulting in its erosion and deterioration, would have been impossible in the light of an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of the principles of soil-building and maintenance. Likewise the economic error of buying food and feed, so largely, which could have been produced upon our lands, would never have been made. Knowledge is indeed power, and the more general knowledge is disseminated among a people, the more powerful that people may be. The farmer is making great progress in solving these important problems and his progress is in direct relation to the progress in awakening of economic errors and practices and to the conditions generally complained of.

Diversification of production upon our farms has been in proportion to the extent to which public opinion has sanctioned its importance and approved its development. The growing of any new crop or the addition of any phase of farm production whatsoever is not likely to appeal to one engaged in farming unless it can be shown that such a crop or line of production will substantially benefit the producer. Since farming is so intricate and the successful and profitable production of all farm products is related to and dependent upon so many factors, it frequently is not clear to the farmer the extent to which the suggested crop or phase of production really may benefit him.

To illustrate, the cotton producer does not always realize that a rotation of crops and the growing of legumes upon his farm are very important factors in successful and profitable cotton raising. He may even hold that a legume crop does not pay and sometimes a careful accounting upon an "exclusive" basis of reasoning may show even a loss in cultivating a legume crop. Therefore, unless account be taken of the enhanced producing power of the land upon which a legume has been cultivated, when planted to cotton, even sound business practice would dictate the elimination of legume production. As a matter of fact, such reasoning has resulted in the development and continued practice of the one-crop system of the cotton farmer. The reasoning upon our farming plans and policies has been "exclusive" when it should have been "inclusive". That is to say, our farming industry should have been developed upon the basis of due and proper consideration of all factors. Our plans should be "inclusive", and while it is highly desirable to know something of the profits or losses on every crop and operation, we should not neglect to give credit or to make equitable distribution of values in connection with the many factors operating to produce either profits or losses in the farming plan.

The writer well remembers when the one-crop system-cotton-supplanted a fairly well balanced diversified farm policy in Georgia and in the South. Rather, we remember the days when the process of reasoning that resulted in the one-crop system was operating most effectively and the change from diversified farming to a one-crop system became a practical fact. This great change in the policy of the Southern farmer was the result of "exclusive" reasoning. It was reasoned that corn could be bought with money produced from cotton; that meat, lard, etc., could be bought with money from cotton, and this to the benefit of agriculture upon the theory that a given field cultivated in cotton, the proceeds from which, when so used, would purchase more feed or food than could be produced on such a field—an "exclusive" line of reasoning. Therefore, our unsound, economic system resulting in improper labor distribution, in poor, eroded, worn-out lands, and what is saddest of all, the loss of spirit of thrift, of hope in the future that always accompanies varied industrial interests and activities. Indolence and monotony are certainly very closely allied or related. The grind and monotony of one-crop agriculture holds its victims and seems to dull their intelligence. The tendency of the young and ambitious is to get away from the one-crop farm. The environment and daily and yearly experiences of an ambitious and hopeful farm boy upon a one-crop farm are certainly calculated to blunt his ambition, cool his ardor and develop in him a disgust for farming and all things pertaining thereto. The system results in such deprivation, coupled with its monotony and the absence of hope in the future, as insures the determination upon the part of the farmer boy to leave the farm and seek his opportunity for success in some other field as soon as he is a man of his own.

Therefore, successful farming and a successful farming industry involve an extensive and most comprehensive education. The farmer should realize and fully appreciate all of the factors operating and upon which the highest, fullest measure of success depends. Economy in living is fundamental as well as economy in crop production. The farmer

(Carried to Sixth Page)