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## TO CELEBRATE COMPLETION OF HOT SPRINGS - WAYNESVILLE HIGHWAY ON DATE OF JULY 3RD, 1926

The following letter explains itself:

Spring Creek, N. C.  
June 27, 1926

Editor News-Record  
Marshall, N. C.  
Dear Sir:  
You will please announce in your paper the celebration of the completion of the highway connecting Hot Springs and Waynesville at Cretsey's Gap at the head of Spring Creek on the County Line.

Everybody is invited to come bring lunch and join the picnic. All the highway officials and quite a few prominent men from Asheville will be there, and a number of community singing choirs will furnish music.

Everybody in Madison County invited.  
Success to the Record, I am  
Yours very truly,  
J. R. WOODY.

## RESUSCITATION METHODS GIVEN

### HEALTH BOARD ENCOURAGES SWIMMING, WARNS OF DANGERS

(Prepared by North Carolina State Board of Health)

Taken from Asheville Citizen

RALEIGH, N. C., June 26.—In the minds of most men there lingers a memory of "the ole swimmin' hole." The joy of the plunge into the cooling depths beneath the shade of an ancient tree is one that never fades. But times and customs change. Today the swimming hole has largely given way to the modernly constructed pool. No longer is swimming on a hot afternoon a pleasure reserved for the most part to small boys. Now father and mother and sister join in, and swimming becomes a community affair.

There is no recreation quite so pleasurable and at the same time profitable as swimming. It brings into play practically every muscle in the body and so affords a useful form of bodily exercise. At the same time it provides an exhilarating pleasure that is a restorative for tired minds. Everything that has its advantages also has some disadvantages, and this is true of swimming. There are some dangers. The degree to which the dangers are eliminated increases by that much the wholesomeness of swimming.

Here we shall not speak so much of the possible danger of drowning as of the other more insidious dangers. In no sense is any danger mentioned for the purpose of discouraging so valuable an activity as this, but rather to encourage participation in it by pointing out the few disadvantages it may have in order that those may be avoided.

#### Resuscitation

Many persons, apparently drowned, could be resuscitated if there was a more prevalent knowledge of how to empty the lungs of water and how to carry on artificial respiration until nature again takes up its job and natural breathing is established. In numerous cases breathing has been restored after long, continued artificial respiration, and this should not be abandoned until there are definite indications of rigor mortis (stiffening of death).

Involuntary efforts to breathe cause the person submerged in water to "kick" much water into the lungs. The first treatment in apparent drowning is to place the body, face downward, with head much lower than the body, so that the water may have a chance to flow out, then grasp the tongue with a handkerchief, or the tongue with the fingers to prevent something from the fingers from slipping, and pull it gently well forward. With the face turned to one side, the air passages cleared and the patient lying on a smooth surface, flat on the stomach, begin at once artificial respiration. Do this by straddling the patient on your knees and facing the patient's head. Place your hands flat, palms down, on patient's back with your thumbs towards patient's head. Let the fingers extend downward on either side with the tips just out of sight and the little finger of each hand over the patient's last or lowest rib. Then counting slowly, one, two, three, four, in measured cadence about as if you were counting for slow marching, firm pressure downward, and with two let much of the weight of your body rest on your hands. With three release the pressure, and with four let your hands perceptibly clear the patient's body. Without pause continue to repeat the cycle. By the downward pressure the air in the lungs (and water) is forced out. By releasing the pressure the ribs spring outward causing

a vacuum in the chest which the air rushes in to fill. You are actually pumping air into and out of the lungs. These artificial respirations should be at the rate of about sixteen (16) per minute. The tendency in the excitement is to do this entirely too fast and irregularly. There is a feeling of great urgency, and that the faster you work the sooner you will bring back life. This very thing has cost many lives that could have been saved. As soon as the patient begins breathing discontinue your efforts, but remain in position to immediately begin again if he stops.

#### Keep Patient Warm

Although the weather may be warm, the patient should be wrapped in blankets or any dry clothing available and kept warm. Rubbing the legs and arms toward the heart facilitates circulation. Do not try to have the patient swallow water or medicine until after consciousness has completely returned. Don't get excited, but work deliberately with a definite purpose for everything you do. Learning to swim will save many lives from accidental drowning.

Danger from drowning while swimming is rather remote, but there are other dangers ever present which are less conspicuous, but which may cause many deaths as actual drowning. Chief of these are the various infections. As an illustration, there is one proven instance in this State of a child contracting typhoid fever by playing in a polluted stream during August of 1925. This child in turn conveyed the infection to fifteen other persons, and of these sixteen cases of typhoid two died of the disease.

Swimming or playing in polluted water may very easily spread not only typhoid fever, but also other intestinal infections as well as local infections. Such polluted water coming in contact with an abrasion of the skin will cause a sore. Also much more so will polluted water cause infections of eyes and nasal cavities.

#### Polluted Water

The term polluted water does not refer to muddy water, but to water containing harmful bacteria. Such water may be perfectly clear and have the appearance of being pure. The safety of bathing water can only be ascertained by analysis, just as drinking water is proven safe. Obviously, bacteria entering the nose and mouth while in swimming will be just as harmful as if that water had been swallowed as regular drinking water.

Pollution of water by bathers need scarcely be considered in streams or lakes of large volume, but such pollution in swimming pools or small streams with little current becomes indeed a serious menace. Swimming pool control is a problem claiming the most serious consideration of all health control agencies. It will not serve our present purpose to discuss the methods for purification of swimming pools, but it is urged for the sake of safety only those be patronized that have the approval of recognized authority.

## ACTIVE AT 107, HAS AN ARMY OF RELATIVES

Marvel Silvers, Centenarian of Burnsville, Is Still Active and Alert

Burnsville, N. C., June 19.—If all the relatives of Marvel Silvers, who lives at Higgins, near here, were to pay him a simultaneous visit the problem of entertainment would be an embarrassing one. For Mr. Silvers has 11 living children, 32 grandchildren, 400 great-grandchildren (possibly a few more or a few less) a respectable array of great-great-grandchildren and some great-great-greats.

Mr. Silvers' age is variously estimated at 107, 108 and 111. He thinks he is 115, but his children believe that he is stretching it a bit and unfortunately the records have been lost.

He offers no theories to account for his unusual longevity but it is certain that fresh air and exercise have had a lot to do with it. He lives now with his son at the spot of the mountain on which he has spent the greater part of his life. At the summit the remains of his cabin still stand and from his front door there is a magnificent view of mountain ranges stretching in a vast semi-circle from Big Bald to Mt. Mitchell.

Perpendicular Farm

A more walk from the house to

the place the barn used to be would present a problem to many a golf player but Mr. Silvers has farmed and hunted and felled trees all over the farm's perpendicular surface for more than most people remain on the earth. Mrs. Silvers, who died three years ago, also had passed the century mark and until her death the old couple had lived alone, working the farm and raising pigs and chickens. Upon the death of his wife, Mr. Silvers faculties began to fade and he now waits to be transported into another world. He is not going to die, he maintains.

"Oh, they might put my old body in the ground," he concedes, "but as for me I'm just going right straight into heaven."

#### Philosophic Calm

The present world he looks upon with philosophic calm. Things are neither better nor worse than they used to be, he thinks.

"In some places there's lots of good people and in other places there's lots of bad people. The Lord wants them all to be good but I don't reckon they ever will be," is the way he sums it up.

As for his many descendants, Mr. Silvers would be glad to see them, especially the children of whom he is very fond.

"I'd like for them all to come to see me," he says, but he adds, "I hope they'll never come all at the same time."

Most of his descendants live in Western North Carolina but many of them have scattered to other places in the South.

## RURAL HOMES IMPROVED BY ATTRACTIVE ROOMS

Raleigh, N. C.—One of the easiest ways to improve the rural home is by having attractive rooms and these may easily be improved by studying the house plan and the individual room.

The ideal house plan will provide the exposure best suited to each room, says Miss Helen Estabrook, of the home demonstration division at State College. "The kitchen needs the cool exposure to the north or northwest while the dining room should have an eastern exposure to secure the joy and health giving qualities of the morning sunlight. The living room should have at least two windows and cross ventilation is needed for the kitchen and sleeping rooms."

Miss Estabrook states that rooms with a warm exposure need cool background colors such as blue, green, gray or mauve. Warm colors are orange, yellow, tan or red. Light dark colors make the room seem larger and the floor should always be darker. The floor should be lighter than the walls or draperies. If the ceiling is low, it should be lighter than the walls to give an effect of greater height. The room should be carefully studied before any furnishings are added. Miss Estabrook states. Then the selection of furnishings should be with the idea of securing harmony between the architecture and furnishings as well as between the furnishings themselves. By a little careful study of the situation, many homes can be made more attractive by some simple changes and groupings of the furniture as well as by refinishing the walls and adding needed draperies and hangings.

## EXCAVATION IN SOUTHWEST BRINGS FACTS TO LIGHT

Civilization Flourished There 1500 Years Before Columbus

Denver, Colo., Jan. 19.—Excavation of archaeological ruins in southwestern United States has uncovered records of an ancient civilization established perhaps as long ago as the beginning of the Christian era.

Dr. Jean Allard Jeaneon, curator of archaeology of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society, in his research has pieced to-

## THOMAS DIXON PAYS BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO MOUNTAIN PEOPLE

A beautiful tribute to the mountain people was paid by Thomas Dixon in his speech on "The Rising South," which he delivered in many cities in North Carolina during the months of April and May. He said in part:

"I love the sea and I love the mountains. I have two homes—one by the sea in Eastern North Carolina and I am building another in the mountains.

The old sea worries me sometimes, but I like to fight it. When it shows its teeth I love to take my little boat and raise my spray hood and say to this old devil sea: 'I'll go when I please and come when I please.' "If you haven't been to the mountains you ought to go there. I renew-

ed my life there last summer. Those mountain people are worth-while to see. They are the last remaining of the mountain race of men—the Irish and the Scotch live there still in the fastnesses of that republic. They do not know as much about books as you or I know but they are a fine, beautiful race of men and women. These people have been simply living. It is a revelation to see and shake hands with them. You will find friendly paths and friendly trails. You do not have to hire a guide. Every path-way, every trail, leads to the door of friends, and they open the door and say: 'Come in, stranger, pull up a chair and I'll get you something to eat, and they do, and you cannot pay for it, either.'"

From the shape of the skulls unearthed he has formed the theory that the first civilization in this region was established by a people of Asiatic origin, resembling in stature the modern Japanese. His work in the Pagosa Springs district of Colorado, along the New Mexico border, led to their classification as the Basket Workers, the Post Basket Workers and the Pro-Pueblo people.

The two first were primitive but the last highly advanced, using the bow and arrow, baking pottery in kilns and cultivating several varieties of corn. The Basket Workers did not fashion pottery; used a throwing stick instead of a bow to hurl their flint-tipped arrows, and wove rabbit hair into Yucca fabric for body covering. The Post-Basket Workers made a crude, unbaked pottery, and grew coarse, flint corn being otherwise virtually barbarian.

The change in skull and skeletal form prompted the belief that the Pro-Pueblo race conquered the others and from their advent began a highly interesting and "efficient state of life. They were agriculturists of no mean degree and many of the principles of gravity irrigation were known to them. Irrigation ditches, miles in length were constructed and they dammed streams and made reservoirs for the storage and conservation of water. Their principal crops were beans, corn, several varieties of squash. They used as food the edible seeds, tubers and roots of wild plant life. A short staple cotton was grown and used for garments, while the Yucca furnished food in the form of fruit and fiber for ropes, baskets, mats and other textile articles.

House building reached a high point of development, the architecture of some of the ruins comparing well with modern buildings. The Yucca House, a ruin in the lower Montezuma Valley, is a structure covering many acres of ground. It is several stories high and was capable of housing several hundred persons. This and other examples such as the Cliff Palace and the Spruce Tree house, excavated in this part of the country, tend to show that this early race lived communistic lives.

The structures were habitations during inclement weather only, being mainly utilized as storage and burial places. There seemed to be no individual ownership of the rooms, buildings or the adjacent land.

Specimens dug from the ruins disclose a well-developed, artistic sense as expressed in beautifully decorated pottery or weird, grotesque designs, not alone in these ceramic products but in the woven sandals, baskets and head and breast bands, and on the surfaces of rocks and canyon walls which they carved.

Certain of these petroglyphs have a religious or ceremonial meaning and sometimes are duplicated in the modern carvings or paintings of the Pueblo Indians.

When this civilization ceased is not definitely known, but it ended probably 600 years ago. Scientists believe the culture of these Indians inhabitants was wiped out quickly, but are undecided as to whether it was by an upheaval of nature, conquest or the simple scattering of the clans to other regions, leaving behind a silent record for the archaeologist to explore.

## ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING ROAD MEN AT BELVA LAST THURSDAY

### 100 MEN FROM TENNESSEE AND MADISON COUNTY HAVE FINE SPEECHES AND DINNER

#### Prospects Good for Road On TO GREENVILLE

Captain Raines at the Camp at Belva was host Thursday to a large and enthusiastic body of men who are interested in seeing a road put through on to Greenville, Tenn., from the place where the convicts are now building the road out to the Marshall-Hot Springs section of Road No. 20. About 15 automobiles carrying about 40 people from Marshall attended the meeting. Some were also there from Hot Springs and about 60 or more from Greene County, Tenn. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Mr. J. A. Hendricks and Mr. Guy V. Roberts of Marshall and by several of the delegation from Tennessee. The distance from Marshall to the present camp site is about 15 miles and the distance from that point on to Greenville over the proposed route would be about 22 miles over a stretch of what would be the prettiest straight stretch of road in Madison County. The Tennessee road enthusiasts indicated that the people of our sister state would do their part and, of course North Carolina always does its part and leads the way when it comes to road building.

Much praise is due Captain Raines for the splendid dinner to which he served the crowd at his own expense, we understand, and those who went from Marshall were full of praise of the beauty of the grounds where the dinner was served and the fine dinner and the prospects of better roads, as a result of the meeting.

EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE A RADIO

#### Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce of the United States show that there are only 1,363 radios in use on the farms of North Carolina.

This figure is lower than it should be, in the opinion of Dean I. O. Schaub of the School of Agriculture at State College. Dean Schaub states that every farm should have a radio and when the proposed state-owned broadcasting station is put into actual use, he feels that there will be a tremendous increase in the number of radios owned by farmers.

"Last year," says Dean Schaub, "there were 285,491 farms in North Carolina. This was an increase of nearly 20,000 over the number found in 1920 and when we consider that

She doesn't like  
A shady joke.  
She doesn't like,  
She doesn't smoke.  
She doesn't swear,  
She never flirts.  
She doesn't wear  
Those shortened skirts.  
She doesn't dance,  
She doesn't sing,  
And goes in pants,  
Don't mean a thing.  
She doesn't use  
The beauty salves;  
She won't refuse  
To show her calves.  
You ask her name?  
Well, that's a wow!  
She's not a dame,  
She's just a cow!

only a little over 1,000 of these farms have radios, our standing is very low indeed. This is due in part to the fact that we only have one radio station, WBT at Charlotte, which sends out crop reports and market news."

According to Dean Schaub, there will undoubtedly be a great increase in the number of radios on the farms in the near future. In some states, now, from 25 to 40 per cent of the farms are equipped with this modern source of information. As general rule, farmers have bought the best sets available. In 1923 it was found in a study made by the United States Department of Agriculture that on more than 1,000 farms widely scattered over the country, the average costs of the sets was \$175. Today better and more easily operated sets can be bought for half of this amount.

On account of the strides that have been made in perfecting the radio and the wonderful information and entertainment prepared for the different broadcasting stations, Dean Schaub urges North Carolina farmers hired man and, where feasible, to put in a modern receiving set.

## NOTICE!

On account of Monday being a legal holiday, the County Commissioners will be in session on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 6th, and 7th instead of Monday and Tuesday.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
By W. R. Ellerson, Chairman.

## MADISON COUNTY FACTS

### LOCATION

Turning our eyes from the political arena, we will now take a peep at our county. Madison County holds a place of strategic importance in Western North Carolina. Madison is the key stone of W. N. C. She is the gateway to the Blue Ridge, approaching from the west. The French Broad River and its tributaries carry the drainage of the County. In 1920 we had a little less than 20,000 inhabitants. The principal towns of the County are Walnut, Barnard, Hot Springs, Marshall and Mars Hill.

Over 90 per cent of the County is classed as rural. Transportation facilities are excellent—eight passenger trains pass through the county every 24 hours. Besides, we have one sand clay road through the county with a bus line on it, and train service makes connection with all the largest cities of the United States.

### ATTRACTIONS

Scenic beauties that have excited the awe and admiration of America's greatest travelers, artists, and authors, mountain grandeur comparable to the most inspiring that has been discovered on the American continent. Rivers, waterfalls, and streams in variety, atmospheric qualities seldom found elsewhere, in similar combination, churches, religious assemblies and spiritual agencies of the highest order. Educational facilities of the very best order, opportunities for investment for business enterprise for the exercise of artistic genius.

### ADVANTAGE

Madison's climate is well balanced, invigorating conducive to health and happiness. The altitude is the most desirable. Madison is rich in natural resources and greater amount of hydro-electric power to be found in a like area.

Madison has an infinite supply of drinking water, the finest in the world and is the most desirable for manufacturing purposes.

Madison offers opportunities for outdoor recreation in greater number and variety than any other county in the southern Appalachians. Madison County's soil is the most fertile of any county in the State.

Written by  
J. WELDON HARRIS.

"This law is queer business."

"How so?"

"They swear a man to tell the truth."

"What then?"

"And every time he shows signs of doing so some lawyer objects."—Ex.

Mr. Nurich was in the worst possible frame of mind to receive the would be son-in-law, and his reply was a decided negative.

"But," said the young man, "what is your objection to me as a suitor for your daughter's hand?"

"My principal objection, sir, is that you cannot keep her in the style in which she has been brought up."

"Oh!" said the young fellow. "At any rate, I can start her on bread and milk, the same as you did."—Ex.

BE PLANNING FOR THAT FARM TOUR STARTING FROM MARSHALL JULY 19