

THE NEWS-RECORD \$2.00  
PRICE A YEAR  
THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER  
THE NEWS-RECORD \$2.25  
BOTH A YEAR FOR

# THE NEWS-RECORD

MADISON COUNTY RECORD  
Established June 28, 1901.  
FRENCH BROAD NEWS  
Established May 16, 1907.  
Consolidated November 2, 1911.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MADISON COUNTY

VOL. XXI

MARSHALL, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1928

1750

## CATHOLICS PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AT HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

### Mountain Colony For Summer Is Included

By GLENN W. NAVES  
In Asheville Citizen  
MARSHALL, Nov. 18.—Following several weeks of work on the part of Hot Springs business men, the recently organized Chamber of Commerce and officials of the Catholic church of that place, negotiations for the establishing of an exclusive colony as a summer and all-year residential section, a sanatorium for patients and convalescents, in addition to others who may wish to enjoy the mineral baths and drinking fountains, and mountain climate, and a resort hotel to cost approximately one and one-half million dollars, there are well underway, it was announced here last night.

Father Grace and Father Ruhlmann two of the most prominent Catholics located in Hot Springs, where a Catholic church has been established, told The Citizen correspondent here last night that their church was sponsoring the movement and negotiations, and were willing to assist in every possible way.

Teachers' College  
The erection of a large college for young men who wish to prepare for teaching and other work in the Catholic church, to be located at Hot Springs on the church's extensive property holdings there, will also begin soon, they stated.

"We are planning to lease the mineral springs and property, and in every way assist to work for and promote the establishing of the mountain colony," Father Grace said. However, the leasing of the property, should negotiations be completed, will in no way bar the public from using the baths and drinking water from the mineral springs.

"Our interest in Hot Springs and in the development of the veritable mountain treasure is one which has in mind the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the town and Western North Carolina," Father Grace said. Both he and Father Ruhlmann declared that the main idea was public benefit and prosperity, and the development of one of the most ideal residential sections in the South.

A number of prominent Northern and other interests have expressed much interest in the proposition, W. R. Ellerson, president, and Hugh Lance, secretary of the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, and Fathers Grace and Ruhlmann, stated, and several plans for the laying out of the colony are being considered, it was said.

Under Way for Year  
For over a year the plans which are now beginning to materialize have been under way and gradually formulating, it is said, and with the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, the business and professional men of the little mountain town on the Dixie highway, 19 miles west of Marshall, have expressed extreme satisfaction and gratification at the prospects in view. Last night Father Grace gave the Citizen correspondent a copy of a letter written February 18, 1928 to F. Roger Miller, manager of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce at that time, by William Edward Fitch, M. D., of the Buffalo Litha Springs and Hotels, of Virginia, in which the Hot Springs property was discussed. The letter was in reply to a letter from Mr. Miller, dated February 18, dealing with the same question, and in his reply, the noted physician said in part:

"I am very interested in seeing the Hot Springs property developed and made into a great spa. There is everything in the Hot Springs area to make it a world renowned resort. First, the waters there are unexcelled anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains; second, the waters are superior to either of the hot springs areas east of the Rockies, there being only three such areas: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Hot Springs, Va., and Hot Springs, N. C., while the waters are more highly mineralized than either those in Arkansas or Virginia."

Setting Ideas  
Commenting further, Dr. Fitch in reply to a request from Mr. Miller for a detailed plan of the proposed health resort said that he had completed any plans for the development of North Carolina.

Interested in seeing this spring area developed. The setting is there, provided by nature, the climatic conditions are ideal, the access from the outside world is convenient, and the valuable mineral waters, coming direct from Mother Nature's laboratory, are unexcelled. All that is necessary is the proper buildings and equipment when you would have the potential setting for the greatest spa in North America.

Dr. Fitch is nationally known. He is a member of the International Society of Medical Hydrology; a late major of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army; former lecturer on surgery at Fordham University School of Medicine; Assistant Gynecologist O. P. D., Presbyterian Hospital, and an attending physician of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. He is also the author of a book: "Mineral Waters of the United States and American Spas," in which a large section is given to a description of the location of Hot Springs, its climatic and healthful features, and accessibility to connecting highway and railway routes. The scenic beauty of the little mountain town and the surrounding mountain sections, the healthful qualities of the profuse mineral springs, and the mountain altitude of the Hot Springs section, are all highly praised in the book, which has had a large circulation throughout the United States.

Mineral Analysis  
A reading of the mineral analysis of a number of the springs taken November 3, 1928, gives the hypothetical combinations, and other analysis of present qualities and minerals, per 1,000,000 parts, of bathing, drinking, warm and hot springs, showing the generous presence of potassium chloride, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, potassium sulphate, sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, calcium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate, ferric oxide, sodium silicate, calcium silicate, and silica, while medicinal classifications of the springs based on recent testing and analysis reveal the presence

(CONTINUED ON 8TH PAGE)

### Total Eclipse of the Moon Nov. 27

A drop of 360 degrees in an hour or two! Some cold wave! Of course, no one lives on the moon, for it is airless and barren. The absence of atmospheric protection permits the sudden change in temperature. During the long lunar night, a thermometer, a thermometer at the surface would register not higher than 150 degrees below zero.

The earth's conical shadow stretches nearly a million miles into space. At intervals of 29 1-2 days the moon, then at the full phase, overtakes the shadow; but it passes usually above or below and there eclipses in a year varies from three to none at all. Some of them are only partial and not visible from the earth. Astronomers now know far in advance the times and circumstances of eclipses. At the times of full moon, near the middle and end of the year, conditions are most favorable for eclipses.

Everyone in the United States will have the opportunity of seeing the total eclipse of the moon coming on November 27—but the spectators will have to be pretty early, for the moon will enter the earth's shadow at 3:24 a. m., eastern standard time. Total eclipse begins at 3:30 and lasts until 4:29 o'clock, when the moon begins to emerge. At 5:39 a. m. the eclipse will be over. Central times are one hour earlier, mountain times two hours, and Pacific times three hours.

The moon will probably not disappear from view although entirely within the shadow for nearly an hour. Considerable sunlight is refracted into the shadow through the ring of the earth's atmosphere around the base of the shadow. The moon at that time will be dim and noticeably red like the setting sun.

During a lunar eclipse, recent observations have shown, the moon's surface temperature drops from 170 degrees Fahrenheit immediately before the eclipse to 170 degrees below zero during the total phase.

## RED CROSS NURSES AID IN HURRICANE DISASTER

In addition to their year around work in the Public Health field, the Public Health nurses of the American Red Cross have answered a number of calls to combat epidemics, and to disaster work during the year just ending, the Red Cross states.

Their greatest task was in the relief following the West Indies hurricane when 10 nurses were dispatched to Florida and 33 to Porto Rico, to assume charge of the health work there. Epidemic conditions were especially grave in both places, and inoculation of several hundred thousand persons had to be arranged in order to prevent spread of contagion. Nursing the

injured, the sick, aged and young and caring for the newborn were heavy tasks in both areas.

The Red Cross nurses also were called upon for work in epidemics in communities, including the serious septile sore throat epidemic in New England and a typhoid epidemic in New York state.

More than 500 Red Cross Chapters throughout the nation operate nursing services which they support altogether in part.

Jackson: "The idea of letting your wife go around telling the neighbors that she made a man of you! You don't hear my wife saying that."

Johnson: "No, but I heard her tell my wife that she had done her best."

## HOSPITAL GROWTH IN U. S. A GOOD INVESTMENT

In 1873 there were 149 hospitals in the United States. In 1925 there were 7,370. These hospitals in 1925 had a total of 836,576 beds and represented a total investment of approximately five billion (\$5,000,000,000) dollars. Of these beds, 66 per cent were constantly occupied by 629,862 patients. To care for these patients, 525,000 attendants, including doctors, nurses, orderlies, etc., were engaged. In the hospitals of this country there are attended and attending 1,100,000 persons. North Carolina has a population of 2,750,014 and there are 85 hospitals with a total of 4,113 beds.

This is an average of one hospital for every 31,239 people, and of one bed for 671 people. The size of the problem of sickness is at once apparent when we consider the sick in the aggregate. In a county of 22,000 (Madison) there are constantly sick, to the point of being bed-ridden, 560 people (25 per 1,000 population). And at least 3 times that number or 1650 with serious physical impairments, people not in bed but on their feet, anywhere from twenty to fifty per cent inefficient. In this latter group of the impaired, including at one extreme those who are "just able to be up and about" and at the other extreme those who are "not quite up to scratch," we find the great majority of these afflicted with heart disease, high and low blood pressures, tuberculosis, cancers, diseases of the gall bladder, gall stones, kidney stones, Bright's disease, and other diseases of the kidneys, intestinal kinks and adhesions, constipation, hemorrhoids, hernias, displacements of organs, especially the female generative organs, unrepaired injuries following child-birth, chronic poisoning from various food infections, etc. Among the 2,200 incapacitated and impaired constantly among a population of 22,000 there are 82 people so seriously ill as to need hospital care. Of the 82 who need hospital care, one-third, or 27, are not financially able to obtain it. They are charity cases. There is the problem of sickness in the aggregate. Who can look upon it and not see in it a community problem of the first magnitude—a problem too big to be left to the unassisted interest of from 7 to 9 physicians, some of whom are ready to retire from active duty.

Sickness is a community problem, not only by reason of the size of the problem, but by reason of its social significance. Any condition that involves one-tenth of the units of society in incapacity and serious impairment is of exceptionally large social importance.

The important relation which health and disease bear to civilization and history is just beginning to be understood. The most fertile part of the globe has been closed to civilization because of climatic condition and tropical disease, against both of which protection is now available. Epidemics and endemic disease, the bringing of malaria to Greece by returning soldiers, venereal diseases, falling birth rates and mounting death rates have played no minor role in

the history of nations. The strength of contending armies, until very recent times, has been far more affected by disease than by battles. The mortality of the United States forces in the Civil War was divided as follows:

Killed in battle—white, 42,724, colored, 1,514; total, 44,238.  
Died of wounds—white, 47,914, colored, 1,817; total, 49,731.  
Died of disease—white, 157,004, colored, 29,212; total, 186,216.  
Died, cause unknown—white, 23,347, colored, 837; total, 24,184.  
TOTAL—white, 270,989, colored, 33,380; grand total, 304,369.

Industrial competition, not only as between competing plants, competing industries, competing sections of the country, but as between the great industrially competing countries of the world, is going to be determined more and more by the factor of vitality, group and national vigor.

The foregoing considerations with respect to the social significance of disease lead, as do considerations of the size of the problem of sickness, to the unavoidable conclusion that sickness is a community problem and has been ever since Cain raised the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In passing, it may be well to consider, briefly, what happens when a community, either thoughtlessly or deliberately, by omission or commission, neglects or shirks its responsibility to the sick.

In the first place, there is much needless suffering and many unnecessary deaths. In the second place the community pays a great deal more both in blood and in money, than the more humane and intelligent course would have cost.

Suppose Madison County voters decide they want an organized, self-supporting medical center located at some easily accessible point to every citizen in the County. Who pays for it? The total cost is \$80,000.00 Duke Endowment Company pays \$40,000 as an outright gift. The Southern Railway which pays 26 per cent of taxes in Madison County, pays \$10,400. There is left \$29,600. Township No. 1 pays 1-3 of this amount or \$13,333. There is left \$16,266 for the remainder of the County to pay. This amount could be distributed over a period of 20-30 years so that it would cause an average increase of taxes of between 10 and 20 cents a year for each voter of the county. This amount would be far exceeded by the amount of money brought into the County when the Duke Endowment pays \$1.00 a day for each charity patient. Ignoring the moral and spiritual responsibility involved, this is a good financial investment for the voters of the county, as they would get an \$80,000 hospital for \$29,600, with an additional endowment to maintain the institution.

Figures for statistics and other data taken from Duke Endowment Annual Hospital Report and from address of Dr. W. S. Rankin.

MARSHALL HOSPITAL

## GARMENT FACTORY FOR MARSHALL NOW PRACTICALLY ASSURED

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS HELD AND GREATER PORTION OF STOCK SUBSCRIBED

As stated in last week's paper, a meeting of the business men of Marshall was held at the Rector hotel last Friday, where a delightful luncheon was served. The number who attended was greater than expected, so much so that table space would not accommodate the crowd at one sitting. Hence no speeches were made in the dining room, but the crowd went to the court house to discuss the proposition of a garment factory for Marshall. Mr. Kholos of Canton was present with a number of samples of different garments, which he has manufactured. Mr. John A. Hendricks was made chairman of the meeting and Mr. J. Harold Smith was called on to state the object of the meet-

ing, which he did, and Mr. Kholos was asked to present his proposition.

Briefly stated the idea is to start a plant for the purpose of manufacturing garments, such as work shirts, overalls, lumber-jacks and so forth, in fact, almost any garment, even fine rayon underwear. Mr. Kholos has had years of experience at this business, and shows his faith in the undertaking by subscribing a considerable amount of the stock. Part of the stock was subscribed at the first meeting and a second meeting was held Wednesday of this week, which was said to be enthusiastic, and enough of the stock was subscribed to make the plant practically assured for Marshall. This is only the beginning, it is hoped, of many enterprises, which will mean much for the development of Marshall and Madison County.

## ADDITION TO STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM, MADISON COUNTY

### Madison Has Third Snow of the Season

It seems that King Winter is really here, from the amount of snow which has fallen in our County this early in the season. Tuesday the people of Madison were surprised with the third snowfall thus far this winter. Although none of the three snows could be called a REAL snow-fall, nevertheless it gave the people an idea of what a snow-fall looks like. The little snow of Tuesday and Tuesday night was heavy enough to make the ground white in some places, although we haven't had to "dig out from under" yet.

As some of you probably remember, the first snow of this season fell in October. Two earthquakes and three snows within a month this early in the season is rather unusual, is it not? Of course, the earthquakes are unusual at any time.

NOTE—Since this article was written, another snow has fallen (Thursday). This makes the FOURTH.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Whereas, the spirit of true gratitude is a virtue that ought always to be fostered and encouraged, and

Whereas, all good and perfect gifts of all this life, as well as hope for the life to come, are direct benefactions of a kind providence, Now, Therefore, I Angus W. McLean, Governor of North Carolina, happy to follow a custom that has been perpetuated since this nation of ours established its independence, do hereby proclaim and set aside Thursday, November 29th, as Thanksgiving Day, and call upon the people of the State to observe it by suspending all unnecessary activities and by giving public expression to the gratitude that is in their hearts for all the blessings enjoyed during the past year.

We, as a people, have much for which to be thankful. Difficulties have been experienced, to be sure, as will ever be the case until complete harmony has been established between the Creator and the creature and between man and man everywhere; but our blessings have far outnumbered our handicaps; and we have abundant cause for genuine gratitude.

We have continued to go forward. We have utilized our natural resources to meet our spiritual needs and to fulfill our human obligations. Religion and science have contributed to the necessities of the soul and body; humanity, as a whole, has been privileged to attain higher levels of service.

For these and all other blessings, too numerous to mention, I urge our people to offer sincere and hearty thanks to Almighty God on the day appointed.

Whether our prayers of thanksgiving shall ascend from around the humble fireside or be wafted to Heaven on the strains of cathedral music is of little consequence, so long as they come from hearts that are moved by the spirit of true gratitude.

It is highly desirable that our people shall use this occasion to contribute to the necessities of the less fortunate, especially to the orphans of our State and others who are dependent upon the bounty of those who have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity. Freely we have received, freely let us give. Thus we will not only be doing that which is well pleasing in the sight of God but acquire a broader sense of spiritual satisfaction.

In conclusion, I further urge that our people, remembering all of us are, in the final analysis, dependent upon the great Central Source of supply, forget their individual differences and unite in gratitude to God for abiding things of life, at the same time seeking Divine Guidance for the future.

Done in the City of Raleigh, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and in the hundred and fifty-third year of our American Independence.

ANGUS W. McLEAN, Governor  
By the Governor,  
W. W. Lenoir, Private Secretary.

### LETTERS OF FRANK PAGE AND JOHN A. HENDRICKS

Subject: Addition to State Highway System, Madison County.  
Hon. John A. Hendricks, Attorney, Marshall, N. C.

Dear Mr. Hendricks:  
Your letter of the 15th, enclosing a copy of resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of Madison County relative to addition to the State highway system in Madison County. This matter will be presented to the next meeting of the Board of Highway Commissioners.

I am very much obliged to you for your statements as to the service that I have rendered to North Carolina as Highway Commissioner. I have been very much pleased that the people have allowed me to stay in this office for ten years. I now think it is time that I should retire and go into other work, but I shall always be interested in, and willing to help to the best of my ability, the continuation of the road program in North Carolina.

With high esteem, I am,  
Yours very truly,  
FRANK PAGE, Chairman,  
State Highway Commission.

November 14, 1928.  
Hon. Frank Page, Chairman,  
State Highway Commission,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Page:

I am herewith inclosing resolutions adopted by the commissioners of Madison County which explain themselves. Mr. Stikeleather has been furnished a copy of these resolutions. The people of Madison County are very anxious for the two roads mentioned in the resolution to be taken over by the State for maintenance. As a matter of fact I think the record of mileage of highways maintained by the State as the County had before the act of 1927 which authorized and increased the mileage.

I hope you and the Commission may see your way clear to take over the roads mentioned in the resolution and especially before you go out as Chairman. I am sure everybody in this County who know anything about the official working of the Highway Commission feel that you have always endeavored to do justly by all the counties. Personally I am very sorry to learn that you expect to retire as Chairman of the Highway Commission early next year, and I think in this I express the feeling of every good citizen in North Carolina who know about your official management of our great highway system. It will always be a pleasure to me to know that I contributed my mite in working with you and others in framing the original highway bill, and that I did what I could as a member of the legislature to secure its adoption. Without any spirit of boasting, I feel it was the greatest piece of constructive legislation that was ever adopted by any legislature of the State.

I trust that you may yet decide to remain as Chairman of the Highway Commission and while it has been recommended that no bond issue be authorized by the next legislature for roads I know that the job is not yet finished in the Western counties of the State and I understand the same conditions prevail in some of the eastern counties and personally I would like very much to see the legislature authorize a sufficient bond issue to complete the job and that you remain at the head until it is finished. Please do not forget the inclosed resolutions.

With very best wishes,  
Yours very truly,  
JOHN A. HENDRICKS.

With very best wishes,  
Yours very truly,  
JOHN A. HENDRICKS.

### Equalizing Fund Awards Announced

Forty counties received \$36,564 of the \$100,000 "stimulating" fund reserved during the summer by the State Board of Equalization from the \$3,250,000 equalizing fund, Leroy Martin, executive secretary of the board, announced Monday. Madison County was allotted \$1,000.

Tobacco growers can come to Morristown, get a first sale every day. No long waits or lay-overs. You can sell your tobacco fresh from the car or truck, which is always better than to have it lie on the floor 3 or 4 days. HAIL OR SHIP YOUR TOBACCO TO MORRISTOWN.