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**The News-Record**  
**NON-PARTISAN**  
 In Politics

H. L. STORY, Editor and Publisher  
 L. L. STORY, Associate Editor

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**EDITORIALS**

**THE GOVERNMENT**  
**IN BUSINESS**

The Hendersonville Times-News quotes the President of the Southern States Industrial Council thus:

"From Jefferson to Roosevelt and from Hamilton to Hoover, no National Democratic or Republican platform has ever been so contemptuous of American traditions and institutions as to declare outright in favor of the government's going into competition with its own citizens in any business which they can better conduct themselves. Only Socialists and wilder elements have had such stupid courage. Doctrines of nationalization, regimentation, collectivism, and destruction of individual liberty are not native to the American soil, and they have no history to commend them to naturalization or adoption. Like the coral polyp, such doctrines can thrive only in the turbulent waters of economic discomfort. Let no one be misled therefore, into the belief that Party regularity requires hostility to established institutions nor that economic distress can excuse the abandonment of principles whose sound virtues have been proven."

The Times-News editor then proceeds to call those who favor government's entering business in competition with its citizens radicals and agrees with the above quoted industrial leader. And what he says about radicalism not being Democratic or Republican party policy is doubtless true. The American people have never voted in favor of government ownership and control of things in general, but leaders of both major parties have permitted and encouraged policies which have, little by little, placed us where government even in America has had much to do with business. Railroads and other public utilities have been for many years to a certain extent regulated and controlled, at least nominally so, by government. Rates and discrimination were considered intolerable when corporations had a free hand. The Interstate Commerce Commission was set up and later the State Corporation Commission. It was seen that unbridled capital would make slaves of its subjects, hence government entered. Schools were once private institutions and only those who had money to employ teachers could have the advantages of schooling. And the more schooling they had the more the educated could manipulate matters for their own private good. Government gradually went in the business of education by taxation, which went from special districts to state control, and present, looking to national control. Good roads followed the invention of the automobile and the building of roads was gradually taken over by the government, otherwise we would still be sticking in the muddy roads. But good roads and automobiles struck a terrific blow at railroads, for government built highways were then competing with privately owned railroads. At one time government entering the field of schools or transportation was as foreign to American ideas as the TVA or government owned furniture factories or prison printing presses. To speak of government entering business as something new is misleading. Yet both major parties have done so regardless of the fact that the American people have never voted them permission. Their duly elected representatives in state and nation have thought best for gov-

ernment to function in these private fields. The carrying of letters and papers could have been done privately but the job was later taken over by the government. Parcels post took from express companies a large slice of their private business. Government printed envelopes took from printers a large portion of their business. The government even went into the printing business to have the work of Congress printed, which could have been let to private printers by contract. Farm and home demonstration agents are other instances of government entering what could have been private fields. In fact in recent years of distressed economic conditions each major party raced toward Socialistic policies. And the strange thing to us is that policies that are so dangerous in times of prosperity should be resorted to in economic distress. The government should not destroy private capital without reimbursing the owners. For that reason we favored distressed railroads being helped by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—a child of the government. But how to draw the line, where government interference should end and private initiative begin, requires more knowledge than this writer hopes ever to have and more than anybody now has. Radicalism, therefore, becomes more a matter of degree than principle.

**MR. EDNEY FOR CONGRESS**

We were asked recently by a friend of Mr. Calvin R. Edney why The News-Record does not come out flat-footed in support of Mr. Edney for Congress. If our readers wish to know, this paper has never come out flat-footed for anybody. This is not a political paper. When a paper becomes the organ of any party, faction, or person, it cannot be relied upon. It tells things as facts which are born in the imagination of the writer and may be far from the facts. The wish becomes the father to the thought. This publisher does not believe in misleading people. How they shall vote is their business and all this paper cares to do is to stick to the facts. If others on either side mislead, the responsibility is on them and not on the paper. It is not the purpose of this paper to espouse the cause of either Mr. Edney or Mr. Bulwinkle. As a citizen of Madison County and as a lawyer of Marshall and as a personal friend of the publisher, we wish him every deserving success. Mr. Edney has many admirable traits of character, is a self-made man of many desirable accomplishments. If nothing else was involved except his own personal attainment to a post of high honor and responsibility, we would say wholeheartedly to our readers to support him. But as we see it, if we support him, we say to our readers that we endorse his policies and platform. And some of them we do heartily endorse, but it is not the policy of this paper to endorse a man simply because he speaks some of our sentiments. Edney and Bulwinkle each speaks some of our sentiments. And this editorial is not intended to hurt or advance the cause of either of the two candidates. In a word, as we understand it, Bulwinkle endorses the present administration and Edney opposes it. Voting for either one, therefore, is not a personal matter, but a vote for or against the present administration.

**THE MARSHALL FAIR A DESIRABLE UNDERTAKING**

The announcement by the officers of the Marshall P-T. A. that a fair would be held October 5 in Marshall should meet with universal approval. There are many things the people of the Marshall school district can do which other people do not know about. An exchange of ideas, made possible by exhibits, is always helpful. Moreover, any worthy cause that brings people together may have beneficial social results. Furthermore, it is better for any community to do something than nothing. The various committees have a great opportunity and responsibility. They should make the most of

**FARM GRIT**

**GRIT GRINDS**  
 EDITED BY THE COUNTY AGENT

The cows and hens will settle our daily bill;  
 While the bees, sheep and tobacco the coffers fill.  
 Let us grow clover and grass on the hill;  
 While intensely the levels and flats we till.  
 And, when orchard, garden and sty the larder fill  
 Then, with a smile, will Mary greet her Bill.

**SEARCH FOR PERSIMMON**

John W. Hershey, Tree Crop Specialist, for Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), announces a contest the purpose of which is to find the best Persimmon and the best Paw Paw. The premiums offered for the best fruit located under the rules of the contest is \$2.00 for the best fruit, \$1.00 for the second best fruit, and 50c for the third best fruit. The rules of the contest are:

First: Hunt for a tree in your neighborhood bearing the largest, sweetest, and most attractive persimmon, also, seedless persimmons, and Paw Paws.

Second: Gather ten of each, pack with crumpled paper in box and mail. Ask your County Agent to help you. A contribution will be given for the best entries of Persimmons, seedless Persimmons, and Paw Paws.

Directions for gathering specimens. Mark carefully the tree that you picked the sample from. Send us a drawing showing fields and fences around the tree and mark tree with a circle. Also state whose property it is on, if in a woods or open field and on rich or poor soil. State age and size of tree as near as you can guess. State date fruit is ripe. Due to the variation of ripening of different trees it will be some time before the report can be given on results. Those getting contributions must consent to sell grafting wood at 10c per foot. The specimens should be solid fruit; not mushy.

It may be that some of our folks can send in some samples of persimmons in answer to this announcement. The county agent will be glad to give any help he is able to offer.

**GET YOUR TOBACCO ALLOTMENT APPLICATION IN**

Every farmer of Madison County who has not already secured a tobacco contract or who has not filled a tobacco contract or who has not filled a tobacco allotment application should do so at once. Landowners should do this for their own farms. If the land is not eligible or will not make application for an allotment his tenant or tenants can file for an allotment covering his or their crops. We hope that the farmers of Madison County will attend to this at once. We do not wish to have any Madison County farmer paying the 25% penalty who is eligible to secure this allotment.

**CUT THE CORN; FEED IS IMPORTANT**

Each year we have endeavored to show the wisdom of cutting the entire corn plant instead of cutting the tops and pulling the leaves. This year it is more important than usual to give this method of saving the corn crop consideration. We face rising prices on all feeds. It will hurt a farmer to have to buy feed this year more than it has in several years. Each farmer should make every effort possible to save all the feed he can this fall.

Corn tops are perhaps more valuable as a feed than the stalk below the ear. There is a large amount of feed, however, left in the field when the tops and blades alone are saved. Often this feed, represented by the stalks, would, if it had been available, have furnished feed for the winter. It is not more work to save the entire stalk of the corn instead of saving the tops and blades alone. When the tops are cut, the blades pulled, and the ears gathered at least five trips must be made to the field. Two trips will bring the entire plant to the barn if the corn is cut.

Farmers who have tried cutting the corn will tell you that they have a materially larger amount of feed than when the other methods of saving the corn crop are followed. Another thing in favor of cutting is that the land can be made ready for wheat at an earlier

date and this will result in an improvement of the wheat crop. Corn should be cut when the kernels are well dented and fairly hard. The shucks on the ear will probably be turning yellow.

**SOW RYE FOR PASTURE**

Ground from which tobacco has been removed can well be sowed in rye for late fall and early spring pasture. Hairy vetch mixed with the rye will add nitrogen to the soil and improve the pasture. When sowing rye for pasture use 3 and 4 bushels of rye to the acre and, if using vetch, add 20 or 25 pounds of vetch. This will make a real sod.

**LEGAL NOTICE**

By virtue of the power in me vested by a certain deed of trust executed by C. M. Blankenship and wife, Hettie B. Blankenship, to the undersigned as Trustee on the 27th day of April, 1932, to secure certain indebtedness therein described, said deed of trust being recorded in book 36 at page 96 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Madison County, default having been made in the payment of same, now therefore I will on Monday, October 8th, at 12:00 Noon at the Court House door in the town of Marshall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said indebtedness interest and cost, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning on a stake in the old road that runs from Marshall to the Steve Roberts Mill in a hollow and runs thence North 50 East with the hollow 6 poles to a stake, thence North 59 East with hollow 6 poles to a dogwood, thence North 86 West 6 poles to a stake thence North 10 East 6 poles to a stake, thence South 82 West with a hollow 14 poles to a stake in the public road, thence with the public road as follows: South 26 West 17 poles to a stake, thence South 27 East 5 poles, thence South 79 East 12 poles to the beginning, containing 2 1/2 acres and 30 rods more or less, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Robert Teague and Eliza J. Teague from W. J. McLendon, Jr., and wife, C. C. McLendon by deed dated March 2nd, 1909 and registered in deed book No. 25 at page 384 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Madison County. Being the same tract of land described in a deed from Robert Teague and wife, Eliza J. Teague, to W. B. Ramsey dated December 28th, 1911 and recorded in deed book No. 26 at page 519 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Madison County.

This the 31st day of August, 1934.  
 JOHN H. McELROY, Trustee  
 S-6, 13, 20, 27

**NOTICE**

**Service by Publication**  
**Notice**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—  
 MADISON COUNTY.  
 In Superior Court  
 MADISON COUNTY,  
 VS

- CASE NO. 190:  
 Cas Thomas and wife,  
 Mrs. Cas Thomas
- CASE NO. 246:  
 W. E. Hamlin and wife,  
 Mrs. W. E. Hamlin
- CASE NO. 133:  
 Crit Shelton and wife,  
 Mrs. Crit Shelton
- CASE NO. 193:  
 Mrs. R. A. Tweed and husband,  
 R. A. Tweed
- CASE NO. 130:  
 Delbert Shelton and wife,  
 Mrs. Delbert Shelton
- CASE NO. 66:  
 R. F. Walker and wife,  
 Mrs. R. F. Walker
- CASE NO. 25:  
 R. A. Fisher and wife,  
 Mrs. H. A. Fisher
- CASE NO. 99:  
 Theodore R. Allen and  
 Mrs. Theodore R. Allen
- CASE NO. 71:  
 Mrs. Ora Hunter

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Madison County to foreclose tax sales certificates for collection of delinquent taxes due said plaintiff, Madison County. And said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk Superior Court of said County, at his office in Marshall, N. C., thirty days after the 4th day of Oct., 1934, and answer or demur to the complaint in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.  
 This Sept. 3rd, 1934.  
 J. HUBERT DAVIS,  
 Clerk Superior Court,  
 Madison County, N. C.  
 S-4, 13, 20, 27

**DEPOSITS INSURED**  
 BY  
**The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
**\$5000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR \$5000**

The Bank of French Broad today received from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at Washington the official signs which will hang at all receiving windows as visible evidence that the depositors of this institution are insured.

The Bank of French Broad is one of more than 14,000 licensed banks in the country which are receiving these signs. Insured banks are able to offer protection to their depositors up to \$5,000. Statistical studies have shown that this maximum fully protects more than 97 per cent of all the depositors in insured banks.

A statement by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation follows:

"The purpose of the signs is to let depositors know which banks are insured. Heretofore, although 90% of the licensed banks are insured, depositors have had no easy means of identifying them.

"If, by any unforeseen circumstance, an insured bank should suspend, the Insurance Corporation would begin paying off the depositors just as soon as a receiver was appointed for the closed institution. The depositors would receive their money in a few days instead of waiting months or years as was the case in the former method of liquidation. This is not only a benefit to the depositors, but it saves the community from a terrific economic and social blow. When the depositors receive their insured accounts they assign their claims to the Insurance Corporation. Thereafter liquidation proceeds on a business-like basis with the maximum chance of the Corporation and other creditors being paid in full."

**THE BANK OF FRENCH BROAD**  
 MARSHALL, N. C.

**NOTICE OF SALE**

NORTH CAROLINA,  
 MADISON COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of the power and authority directed to the undersigned commissioner, in a certain Civil action in the Superior Court of Madison County, entitled: "J. E. SWAIN VS. EVERETT GOSNELL," I will on the 8th day of October, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Marshall, N. C., the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being in Madison County, N. C., and on the waters of Big Laurel Creek and "Beginning on a holly bush, near the road on J. A. Leake's corner, thence S. 62° W. 57 poles to a chestnut bush on top of a ridge; thence a NW course with wire fence down a ridge to a knoll, leading to Buck Knob field, thence a North course a straight line to Wade Gosnell and Lillie Leake's chestnut corner; thence with Wade Gosnell and Lillie Leake's line to an oak tree in W. T. Shelton's line; thence with W. T. Shelton's line to Big Laurel Creek; thence up the creek to an old drift; thence S. 25 E. up and with the creek up and with the creek 22 poles to a top of a high rock; thence South and with the top of the ridge 11 poles to a white oak, J. A. Leake's corner; thence S. 9° E. 80 poles across the hollow; thence up the ridge with J. A. Leake's line to a chestnut; thence S. 27° W. 29 poles to the beginning.

This the 4th day of Sept., 1934.  
 J. HUBERT DAVIS, Commissioner  
 S-6, 13, 20, 27

**NOTICE OF SALE**

NORTH CAROLINA,  
 MADISON COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the undersigned trustee, contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Everett Gosnell, on the 4th day of March, 1930, to the undersigned as trustee to secure certain indebtedness therein described, and default having been made in the payment of same and the undersigned having been requested to sell the same, I will therefore on the 8th day of October, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon at the Courthouse door in Marshall, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said indebtedness, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning on a holly bush, near the road on J. A. Leake's corner, thence S. 62° W. 57 poles to a chestnut bush on top of a ridge; thence a NW course with wire fence down a ridge to a knoll, leading to Buck Knob field, thence a North course a straight line to Wade Gosnell and Lillie Leake's chestnut corner; thence with Wade Gosnell and Lillie Leake's line to an oak tree in W. T. Shelton's line; thence with W. T. Shelton's line to Big Laurel Creek; thence up the creek to an old drift; thence S. 25 E. up and with the creek up and with the creek 22 poles to a top of a high rock; thence South and with the top of the ridge 11 poles to a white oak, J. A. Leake's corner; thence S. 9° E. 80 poles across the hollow; thence up the ridge with J. A. Leake's line to a chestnut; thence S. 27° W. 29 poles to the beginning.

This the 4th day of Sept., 1934.  
 J. HUBERT DAVIS, Commissioner  
 S-6, 13, 20, 27

**LOOK TIRED**

**WOMEN WHO ARE CLEVER** at warding off the telltale signs of fatigue are finding that smoking a Camel driver away weariness and wakes up youthful energy—makes you feel and look fresher. Smoke all you want—the another business in America never put you across out of town.