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BEECH GLEN DEFEATS MARS HILL FOR MADISON ALL-STAR TITLE

8 TEAMS PARTICIPATE IN TOURNAMENT

The annual Madison County All-Star basketball tournament, which started last Wednesday night at the Walnut high school court, ended Saturday night in the final game, when Beech Glen proved too strong for the Mars Hill quint, winning 44-17. Eight teams took part in the tournament and almost all the games were interesting. The tournament opened Wednesday night with the Marshall All-Stars meeting the Walnut Presbyterians. Marshall eliminated the Presbyterians 28-21. Dillard and Redmon starred for Marshall, while Ramsey shot 9 points for the losers. In the second game the White Rock All-Stars were easily eliminated by Beech Glen, 38-11. Robinson of Beech Glen, led the scorers with 18 points. Thursday night, the Walnut All-Stars were eliminated by the Mars Hill All-Stars, 23-19, in a thrilling game, and Tweed's store of Marshall defeated the Barnardsville CCC quint 19-13. In the semi-finals, played Friday night, both Marshall teams were eliminated, the Marshall All-Stars by Beech Glen, 34-21, and Tweed's store by Mars Hill, 28-20. The final game, played Saturday night, was expected to be the most thrilling game of the tournament, but Beech Glen "put on steam" and subdued Mars Hill, 44-17. Hill, Robinson and A. Tomberlin were outstanding for Beech Glen.

Large crowds attending the tournament proved it a success. Winners were presented the new basketball used in the tournament. The line-ups were:

WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Marshall (28) Pos. (21) Walnut
Redmon (9) F. (4) Guthrie
Dillard (9) F. (4) Chandler
Ramsey (4) C (9) Ramsey
Teague (2) G (2) Rector
Roberts (1) G (2) Anz
Subs: Marshall, W. Dalton (3), J. Dalton.

White R'k (11) Pos. (38) Beech G'n
Ray (2) F (4) Howell
McDevitt (4) F (4) Hill
Shelton (3) C (2) Jarvis
Roberts G (6) A. Tomberlin
Stanton (2) G (18) Robinson
Subs: Beech Glen, C. Tomberlin, 6, Teague, 2; White Rock, Cantrell.

THURSDAY NIGHT
Walnut (19) Pos. (23) Mars Hill
Chandler (4) F (2) Higgins
Allen (2) F (2) Fleetwood
Reece (10) C (5) Wall
Roberts G (8) Clarke
Davis G (7) Carter
Subs: Walnut, Swann, 1, Thomas, 2, McDevitt; Mars Hill All-Stars, 1.

Tweed Store (19) Pos. B'ville CCC
Collins (10) F (7) Flynn
Redmon (1) F (2) Hamilton
Brooks C (2) Allen
Young (4) G (2) Deal
Tweed (4) G (2) Gragg
Subs: Tweed Store, Storey, Boone, Roberts.

FRIDAY NIGHT
Beech G'n (34) Pos. (21) Marshall
Tomberlin (7) F (2) Redmon
Howell (8) F (6) Wilde
Hill (18) F (4) Ramsey
Robinson (2) G (2) M. Dalton
Teague G (2) W. Dalton
Subs: Beech Glen, Jarvis, 2, C. Tomberlin, 2; Marshall, Dillard, 5, Roberts, 2.

Mars Hill (28) Pos. (20) Tweed's S.
Wall (11) F (2) Tweed
Higgins (5) F (6) Collins
Clarke (9) C (9) Runion
Carter (3) G (5) Young
Ramsey G (2) Brooks
Subs: Tweed's Store, Redmond.

SATURDAY NIGHT
Beech G'n (44) Pos. (17) Mars Hill
A. Tomberlin (10) F (3) Wall
Howell (6) F (1) Higgins
Robinson (11) C (8) Clark
Hill (12) G (1) Ramsey
C. Tomberlin (4) G (4) Carter
Subs: Beech Glen, Teague, 1; Mars Hill, Fleetwood.

SURPRISE BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON
Sunday, Feb. 10th, Mrs. William Worley entertained with a delightful surprise birthday luncheon in honor

of her daughter, Lillian, and her son, Hubert. Those enjoying the occasion were Miss Lela Cook, Mr. and Mrs. William Worley, and daughters, Pansy and Hazel, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Guy White and son, and Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morton and children.

CARNIVALS IN MADISON

Representative Sprinkle Would Repeal Law Prohibiting Carnivals To Exhibit In Madison

Possibly very few people know that it has been against the law for carnivals to exhibit in Madison County. Representative Sprinkle tells us that such has been the case since 1923. He has introduced a bill in the present legislature which would repeal that law. Mr. Sprinkle's bill follows: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO REPEAL CHAPTER 253, PUBLIC-LOCAL LAWS 1923, RELATING TO EXHIBITION OF CARNIVALS IN MADISON COUNTY. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT:

SECTION 1. That chapter two hundred and fifty-three, Public-Local Laws, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

FERTILIZER COST TO BE REDUCED

The Editor:
The cost of fertilizer is being reduced, and it will probably eventually sell for about half of what was paid for it, a few years back. The TVA is making experiments in fertilizer at a cost of several million dollars, but I have little hope of the determination of the TVA making cheap fertilizer, no matter how much it costs, amounting to anything. But nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient. The cost of ammonia has been cut from about 30 to about 5 cents a pound, at the factory, by the Haber process which gets the nitrogen out of the air. The United States now has some good potash mines, also Spain and Russia have, and the old German monopoly is gone

SURVEY

Down in South Carolina an undertaking has been begun by the federal government that ranks with leaf-raking and a few other projects of the late CWA regime when it comes to downright uselessness. It is the traffic survey that is underway on some of the highways of the state.

Here are the questions that those engaged in the survey are supposed to answer: (1) how many vehicles are using a particular stretch of road? (2) what sort of vehicles they are? (3) upon what part of the road they are driving? (4) what is their average speed? (5) whether men or women are operating them? (6) how many passengers they contain?

When this great undertaking is completed and the staff of statisticians finish compiling their data suppose it is found that 999 vehicles are using a particular part of the road, that most of them are Plymouths, that near all of them are being driven on the right-hand side of the highway, that their average speed is 40 miles an hour, that 80 per cent of them are operated by men, and that they contain an average of three passengers, then what?

and prices of potash are much lower. It is possible that the cost of fertilizer may be cut to a third. This means a great deal to farmers around here, for this reason. Iowa corn makes the price of corn, beef and bacon. Iowa has no fertilizer cost and they can't save anything; besides their land is getting less fertile. It just means a new advantage here—more profit in corn, cattle and hogs.

Another matter which may mean a great deal: The seasons have not been on the whole, as good for the past 20 years. Many people claim the seasons work in cycles of from 35 to 60 or more years and better seasons are predicted for this region for the next 20 years.

There have been a group of serious discouragements which have discouraged farm efforts and making improvements, like good hog-tight fences. It is always a good idea not to wait until after a thing has happened, and then see it. Anybody can do that.

A. G. BETTS

DEAD: 986

Slaughtered on the highways of North Carolina last year were 986 persons. The death toll the year before was 853.

In and out of hospitals were the 6,278 persons injured in highway accidents last year. The year before the injury toll was 4,975.

Growing progressively bloodier, the highways yielded their heaviest toll in December—117 dead. Eleven fatal accidents were charged to drunken drivers. Speeding drivers slew 23, injured 55. Drivers of seven death cars did not stop to offer aid to their victims.

The General Assembly recently received the committee bill providing for the licensing of every driver in the State.

—Sunday's News & Observer

WHY WE SHOULD USE TERM, "WAR BETWEEN THE STATES," NOT "CIVIL WAR"

An English class was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. One boy wrote:

"A boy was walking down the track. The train was coming fast. The boy stepped off the railroad track To let the train go past."

The teacher said it lacked drama, so the boy submitted the following:

"A boy was walking down the track. The train was coming fast. The train jumped off the railroad track To let the boy go past."

—The Christian World.

Once upon a time there was a wise husband who bought his wife such fine china that she wouldn't trust him to wash and dry the dishes.—Ex.

By MRS. JOHN HUSKE ANDERSON Raleigh, N. C. Historian General, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1931-1934

A war was waged from 1861 to '65 between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. These were the official titles of the contending parties.

It was the WAR BETWEEN THE STATES because twenty non-seceding States made war upon the eleven seceding States to force them back into the UNION of States. It was a war between TWO ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTS, the Southern States fighting to repel invasion, to protect their rights as granted by the Constitution of the United States of America to each State which ratified that Constitution.

It was not a CIVIL WAR, as it was not fought between two parties within the SAME government, as was the case of the Civil War in England.

It was not a WAR OF SECESSION, for the Southern States seceded without a thought of war. The right of a State to secede had never been questioned. In 1833 John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts spoke of secession, which had been threatened by some Northern as well as other States, in the following words: "Whenever the time comes for seceding it were better for the people of these DIS-UNITED States to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by restraint."

It was not a WAR OF REBELLION, for Sovereign, Independent States, co-equal, cannot rebel against each other. When the eleven cotton States seceded they set up an independent government of their own, with no declaration or intent of war. They did not fight to overthrow the Federal government, but to set up a government of their own.

The principles for which the Southern States were standing had been definitely declared in the Constitutional Convention that framed the United States Constitution. Judge William Rawle of Pennsylvania, one of America's most able authorities on the Constitution, had defined his "views of the U. S. Constitution," which text book was studied at West Point. We quote partly: "If the States are interfered with, they may wholly withdraw from the Union, and their secession depends on the will of their people. The Union was formed by voluntary agreement of States, and the Federal government would have no means of maintaining its claim against secession, either by force or by right." Many authorities might be given to show the right of a State to decide its own destiny. However, by the arbitrament of the sword and superior force, after the Surrender of 1865, Secession was decided to be unconstitutional.

From that learned Historian and Confederate soldier, Capt. S. A. A. He of North Carolina, we find a year time reference to the conflict of 1861 to '65, in a case of the Supreme Court of the United States, Vol. 67, Page 673. The Court says: "We have shown that a war such as is now being waged between NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES is properly conducted." It goes on to state that "several of these States have combined to form a new Confederacy." So here the highest tribunal of the United States refers (during this war itself) to it as "a war between the States." The very term which should be continued in use, as historically correct. In England's declaration of neutrality she recognized that this war was being fought between two governments, not between two parties of the same State.

Every loyal member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy should be on the alert to tactfully and courteously endeavor to have "War Between the States" used instead of "Civil War," for its correctness is absolutely important to a truthful presentation of history. Many writers and historians of note are now recognizing the truth of this term and adopting it. If the thinking public is brought face to face with the facts, the correct name would be more generally used.

Only recently Radio announcers of our national system have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the U. D. C. in this effort to "keep history straight."

In the words of Miss Rutherford: "Our friends from the North do not object to the truth of history, provided we are fair and JUST. Whatever is done, let it be done in the spirit of truth and peace and love and good will. Today we stand, and desire to stand, a reunited people, all sections AT PEACE AND UNITED." This sentiment finds an echo in the heart of every true Daughter of the Confederacy. Compliments of The Asheville Chapter, U. D. C., Asheville, N. C., February, 1935.

Jos. Raymond Bly, State Director of Publicity says: "Anyone who believes in God and loves his neighbor believes in the Townsend Plan whether he knows it or not."

PAYABLE IN GOLD

By ROBERT H. HEMPHILL In Baltimore News and Post

The chief arguments presented to the Supreme Court and exploited generally in the daily press, on the right of the Government to abrogate the provision for payment of its obligations in gold, apparently centers upon the Constitutional right of Congress to regulate the value of our money and the supreme right of the Government to combat emergencies.

Before considering these legal questions, however, the Supreme Court will, no doubt, inquire whether, under all the circumstances, there is, in fact, a any abrogation—whether the parties to the bond contract, or either of them, ever intended to demand or to tender a specific quantity of gold in payment, regardless of the value of the gold.

This inquiry removes the question from the legal field to that of economics.

VALUE OF PAPER MONEY

Paper money has no value in itself, but REPRESENTS gold, and similarly, the important value of gold as money is not in itself, but in what it REPRESENTS.

As recently pointed out in this paper, gold might have been demonetized since the date these obligations were issued, in which case it would lose its representative value and soon fall to its value to the arts and sciences—its commodity value, which very likely would be less than five dollars per ounce.

Certainly the holders of bonds would then very properly decline to accept gold. Such payment would not be payment in GOLD DOLLARS of the weight and fineness of the standard of the date of issue.

GOLD'S REAL WORTH

Payment in gold either at \$5.00 per ounce or at \$35.00 per ounce was clearly not contemplated by the seller or purchaser of the bonds.

In any event, payment cannot now be made physically in gold money, and the problem is, therefore, to determine the equivalent—the REPRESENTATIVE value of the gold dollar of the weight and fineness of the date these bonds were sold.

The representative value of our present dollar is slightly in excess of the representative value of the gold dollar of the period of issue of our Liberty bonds.

Very few, if any, domestic holders of Government bonds were influenced to purchase them because of the gold clause.

A large majority did not know until recently that the bonds contained such a clause.

The public market has never distinguished in price between bonds containing this standard gold clause and similar bonds which omitted it.

Economically the conclusion appears inescapable that payment at par in lawful money constitutes no damaging abrogation to anyone.

MADISON BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT TO BEGIN AT WALNUT FEBRUARY 21

The Madison County School Masters Club met Thursday evening, Feb. 13, and adopted the following schedule:

- FEBRUARY 21:**
3 P. M.—Marshall girls vs. Hot Springs.
4 P. M.—White Rock boys vs. Beech Glen.
5 P. M.—White Rock girls vs. Walnut.
7 P. M.—Hot Springs boys vs. Mars Hill.
8 P. M.—Beech Glen girls vs. Spring Creek.
9 P. M.—Marshall boys vs. Spring Creek.

Semi-finals will be played Friday evening, Feb. 22, at 7 P. M. and 8 P. M.

The finals will be played Feb. 23 at 7:30 and 8:30 P. M.

Mrs. Marvin McClure Remains Ill

Mrs. L. C. Reed was in Marshall Tuesday morning returning from Aston Park hospital in Asheville, where she had spent the night attending her sister-in-law, Mrs. Marvin McClure, of Walnut. At the hospital Mrs. McClure has as nurses Miss Revis and Miss Deaver, while her condition remains serious. Mrs. Reed is hopeful of her recovery.

THE SALE

STARTED LAST FRIDAY AT MARS HILL

at J. F. AMMONS STORE

is going over in a BIG WAY! and will continue until SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

SEE THE \$65.00 FORESTER RANGE (COOK STOVE)

TO BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE AT 2:30 P. M. FEBRUARY 23

Don't fail to avail yourself of the opportunity to buy QUALITY MERCHANDISE at exceedingly low prices AND WIN THE STOVE

J. F. AMMONS STORE

When We Say Sale We Mean SALE

Our Second Sale In 10 Years

MARS HILL, N. C.

IN MARSHALL NEXT SUNDAY P. M.

Simultaneous mass meetings will be held in each courthouse in the eighteen counties of Western North Carolina by a large corps of Townsend Speakers, to organize local Townsend Clubs and elect officers, at two-thirty P. M. next Sunday.

Mrs. M. H. Harris, State Manager of the Townsend Plan, has been personally assured by Dr. Townsend that he will appear at an early date to address a State wide mass meeting. Mrs. Harris has set up State Headquarters in Asheville in Room 28 American National Bank Building. She is being assisted in the State work by W. Bruce Fisher of Andrews, and J. M. Windham of Southern Pines.

The Reverend J. H. Adams, State Chairman of speaking arrangements, announces that a large number of speakers in all parts of the state are enlisting to speak on the Townsend Plan. The Reverend Mr. Adams says that the ministry and the press and public officials are particularly invited to attend the speaking nearest them on Sunday to hear the Townsend side of the Townsend Plan.