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THE NEWS-RECORD.

The Medium Through which you reach the people of Madison County. Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. XV.

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.

NO. 5.

Directory.

Madison County. Established by the Legislature Session 1850-51. Population, 20,123. County Seat, Marshall. 1644 feet above sea level. New and modern Court House, cost \$12,000.00. New and modern Jail, cost \$15,000.00. New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000.00. Officers: Hon. Jas. L. Hyatt, Senator, 2d District, Burnsville, N. C. Hon. J. C. Ramsey, Representative, Marshall, N. C. W. H. Henderson, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall, N. C. W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall, N. C. James Smart, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C. C. F. Runyon, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock, N. C. Dr. J. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill, N. C. Mrs. Eliza Henderson, Jailor, Marshall, N. C. John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall, N. C. Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician, Marshall, N. C. James Haynie, Supt. County Home, Marshall, N. C. Home located about two miles southwest of Marshall. Courts: Criminal and Civil, First Monday before First Monday in March, commencing Feb. 26th, 1913. Civil 11th Monday after First Monday in March, commences May 20, 1913. Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. Commences Sept. 9th, 1913. Civil 6th Monday after First Monday in September. Commences October 14, 1913. BOARDS: County Commissioners: W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall, N. C. C. F. Cassada, Member, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big Laurel, N. C. C. B. Mashburn, Atty., Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in every month. Road Commissioners: A. H. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. 2. J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. 2. Sam Cox, Member, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. G. W. Wild, Big Pine, N. C. Dudley Chipley, Road Engineer, Marshall, N. C. George M. Pritchard, Atty., Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Board of Education: Jasper Ebbas, Chairman, Spring Creek, N. C. Thos. J. Murray, Member, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. W. R. Sana, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. of Schools, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. Board meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Colleges and High Schools: Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term begins August 17, 1911. Spring Term begins January 3, 1912. Spring Creek High School, Prof. G. C. Brown, Principal, Spring Creek, N. C. 8 Mo. School opened August 1, 1911. Madison Seminary High School, Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. 7 Mo. School began October 3, 1911. Bell Institute, Miss Margaret E. Griffith, Principal, Walnut, N. C. 8 Mo. School began September 5, 1911. Marshall Academy, Prof. R. G. Anders, Principal, Marshall, N. C. 8 Mo. School began Sept. 4, 1911. Notary Publics: J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C. Term expires Jan. 11, 1913. A. J. Roberts, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. Term expires May 30, 1913. Jasper Ebbas, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires August 10, 1913. C. C. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term expires December 6, 1912. J. A. Leak, Revere, N. C. Term expires January 16, 1913. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs, N. C. Term expires January 16, 1913. J. H. Southworth, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires January 16, 1913. N. W. Anderson, Paint Fork, N. C. Term expires February 4, 1913. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 1, 1913. J. F. Tilton, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. Term expires April 3, 1913. C. J. Ebbas, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 21, 1913. J. W. Nelson, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 25, 1913. Roy L. Gudgeon, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 1, 1913. Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 15, 1913. Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N. C. Term expires July 29, 1913. W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, N. C. Term expires November 27, 1912. POST: George W. Glasgow, Post, No. 38 G. A. J. J. H. Davis, Commissioner. J. H. Bellard, Adjutant. Meets at the Court House Saturday before the second Monday in each month at 11 A. M.

FREE CANAL TOLLS STRONGLY UPHELD

SECRETARY OF STATE KNOX ANSWERS THE OBJECTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

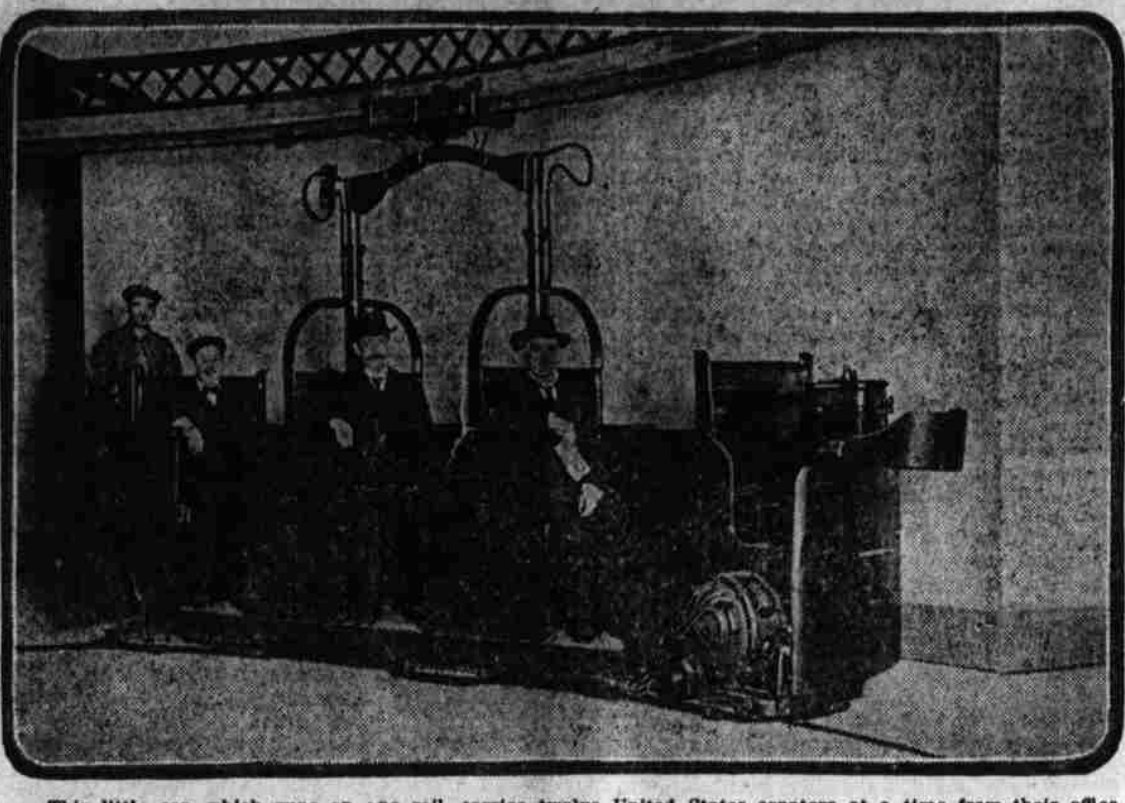
DISCRIMINATION IS DENIED

This Government contends for the Right to Allow Free Passage to Coastwise Ships. Washington.—Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls assured the British government that domestic coastwise trade will not be permitted to extend operation into foreign competitive fields and that increased tolls will not be laid on foreign shipping to balance the remission to American ships. If Great Britain is not satisfied on these points America proposes a special commission of adjustment. The communication is devoted to the purpose of reducing to the smallest point and number the issues upon which the two governments failed to agree and as to these—only two—it is contended that they are entirely susceptible of adjustment by diplomatic means, and without recourse to arbitration. If this course should not prove acceptable to the British government, it is suggested that the whole controversy be referred to a special commission of inquiry. Secretary Knox begins his note, which was delivered to the British foreign office through Mr. Laughlin, the American chargé at London, by the statement that he cannot agree with the British interpretation of the canal treaties, so far as they limit the freedom of action of America or infringe British treaty rights. Pointing out that the Grey note was issued without consideration of the president's toll proclamation, the secretary states that Sir Edward deals chiefly with the possibilities of what the president might do under the canal act, whereas the proclamation has entirely changed the situation. Taking up the objections made by the British government, Secretary Knox first discusses that which applies to the exemption from tolls of the government vessels of Panama. This, he declares, is to a great and complete surprise to the United States, which always had asserted without challenge that the status of the countries immediately concerned by reason of their political relation to the territory in which the canal was to be constructed was different from that of all other countries. He does not believe, therefore, that the British government intended to propose arbitration of this question. In regard to a second British objection, that the Panama canal act might be thought to confer upon the president the power to discriminate in the use of the canal in favor of all ships belonging to the United States and its citizens, even in the foreign trade by granting them reduced tolls, the note quotes from the memorandum attached to the canal act by the president when it was assigned as follows: "It is not therefore necessary to discuss the policy of such discrimination until the question may arise in the exercise of the president's discretion."

PRISONERS COST U. S. \$205.54

Parole Privileges for the Lifetimes Urged in Report. Atlanta, Ga.—It costs \$205.54 a year for the maintenance of each prisoner, according to the eleventh annual report of the United States penitentiary near Atlanta completed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. During the nine years Warden Moyer has been chief executive of the federal prison he has handled \$90,432.78 belonging to the convicts under his care. During the fiscal year ending June 30, the average number of prisoners was 888, and 155 on parole. The report shows that 171 paroled prisoners let out during the last two fiscal years—1911 and 1912—have earned since they left the penitentiary \$51,869.10. Independent Succeeds Bob Taylor. Nashville, Tenn.—Prof. W. R. Webb of Bellville, Tenn., Independent Democrat, was elected United States senator for the term ending March 4 next. He defeated M. T. Bryan of Nashville, Democrat, 73 to 53. Professor Webb's election came on the eight ballot taken by the legislature, his votes coming from Republican and Independent Democratic ranks, reinforced by 11 votes from Shelby county. M. T. Bryan, practically his only competitor, received 1 Republican vote. Walters Riot in New York. New York.—A series of disturbances occurred in the hotel and restaurant districts when thousands of strikers, waiters and sympathizers overran some of the principal streets and engaged in serious rioting. The rioting followed several thousand employees in crippling the service in a number of big hotels. Failing to do up other establishments, the riotous elements carried on a warfare of looting patterns, turning in false alarms of fire, of attacking waiters who have not walked out and throwing bricks.

SENATORS' MONORAIL LINE IN OPERATION



This little car, which runs on the rail, carries twelve United States senators at a time from their office building to the capitol through the underground passage. Seated in the car for their first ride are Senator Williams of Mississippi, in front, and Senator Swanson of Virginia, in the middle seat.

TURKEY YIELDS TO POWERS

SHE AGREES TO GET OUT OF EUROPE, BUT IS LIKELY TO OPPOSE INDEMNITY.

With Her Territory Lost, Turkey is Asked for \$200,000,000 by the Balkan States. Constantinople.—Nazim Pasha, the former war minister and commander of the Turkish army, was shot dead during demonstrations here. Manmoud Shekfat Pasha, foreign minister, has been appointed grand vizier in place of Kiamil Pasha. Talaat Bey has been appointed minister of the interior, a position he held in a previous cabinet. In a statement after his appointment he said: "The change in the cabinet means that we are going to save the national honor or perish in the attempt. We do not want a continuation of the war, but we are determined to keep Adrianople at all costs. That is an indispensable condition of peace." A vast crowd drawn from all classes declared for war rather than peace without Adrianople. And, because the crowd was backed by public opinion, the government surrendered and relinquished office, making way for the same men whom the popular movement brought to the top after the revolutions of 1908 and 1909. London, England.—Plenipotentiaries of the Balkan kingdoms are immensely pleased over the decision of the grand council at Constantinople to accept the advice of the powers. While it had become increasingly certain that the Turkish elder statesmen were prepared to face the bitter fate that ends the empire's history as an European nation, it was hardly expected they would register their decision so quickly and so definitely. The porte's reply to the joint note of the powers will be handed to the ambassador, however, and the remainder of the negotiations leading to the signing of the peace treaty are expected to be an anti-climax. One crucial point of difference remains to be settled is the question of indemnity. The allies propose to levy a heavy payment upon the defeated nation. They speak of \$200,000,000 as an adequate sum. Their minimum is an amount equal to the Turkish debts attached to the territories which they will annex under the treaty.

WILL BE GUIDED BY JUSTICE

HE WILL NOT DISPLACE OFFICIALS WHO HAVE MADE GOOD BECAUSE THEY ARE REPUBLICANS.

Trenton, N. J.—Efficiency in public service and the merit system rather than partisan politics will be the basis upon which President-elect Wilson will make his appointments to office. Governor Wilson had occasion to declare himself in this connection when a delegation of thirty men representing various labor interests made an earnest plea for the appointment of a Democrat to fill the state commissionership of labor, now held by a Republican. John T. Cosgrove, a Democrat and labor leader, was urged for the position to succeed Col. T. Lewis Bryant, incumbent, who was appointed by a Republican governor. The president-elect told the delegation he recognized the force of their argument that labor should be represented in the government by one who knows its interests, but he saw no reason to displace Colonel Bryant, who had performed his duties faithfully and efficiently. Replying to the delegation the president-elect said: "Public office is not worth anything if an entirely satisfactory fulfillment of the duties of an office does not entitle a man to consideration for re-appointment. If men are to know that a mere change of administration is to empty an office, no matter how they have deserved to be reappointed, there is not anything of justice or public right left. I feel to the full extent of the argument you have made in favor of Mr. Cosgrove, but I have not a clean slate to write on. If we were creating this office your arguments would be different."

CURB PUT ON COMMISSION

RAILROADS SCORE VICTORY BEFORE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Commission Can't Make Rates Without Railroads Being Heard. Washington.—The government, on behalf of the interstate commerce commission, met defeat at the hands of the Supreme court of the United States in its attempt to establish in the commission a right to make rates without substantial evidence being presented at a hearing to show the unreasonableness of rates about to be replaced. At the same time, railroads of the country won an important point when the court decided that in making rates the commission could not rely upon information gathered in investigation by the commission, but must base them upon evidence presented at a hearing where the railroads would have an opportunity to present their side of the controversy. In thus limiting the power of the commission, the court declared that the question of whether any substantial evidence had been presented in a case was one of law for the courts, such as the commerce court, to review, and was not entrusted exclusively to the commission. Justice Lamar announced the court's decision in a case involving the validity of an order reducing class rates from New Orleans to Alabama cities. He quoted the government's position that the Hepburn law, in providing that rates should be set aside, if, after a hearing, the commission should be of the opinion that the charge was unreasonable, meant that the commission's findings as to unreasonableness of rates was not subject to review by the courts. Turkish Capital in State of Siege. London.—Constantinople practically is in a state of siege, according to dispatches received by peace delegates from the Balkan allies. The young Turks, fearing that the reins of power again may escape from their hands, are said to be arresting their political adversaries, searching houses and clubs and confiscating documents. They hope in this way to break up the opposition. The allies express the opinion that any excess may be expected. Conference Report Adopted. Washington.—The conference report on the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill was adopted by the house 166 to 71. As approved, it prescribes a reading test for immigrants. The clause providing that immigrants from countries which issue "character certificates" must present such certificates before being admitted, was stricken from the bill. Levee Crumbles Before Torrent. Vicksburg, Miss.—A torrent 200 feet wide and many feet deep is rushing through the crevasse in Beulah levee, which broke about 100 miles north of here, on the east bank of the Mississippi river and the water is rapidly inundating the lowlands, destroying the crops on fertile plantations, and forcing hundreds of families with their live stock to the hills. A crevasse at this place last spring when the river stage was considerably higher, flooded approximately 1,225 square miles. Wilson Sees Work on Ellis Island. New York.—Hundreds of aliens, many of them still clad in the garb of distant lands, stood before the immigration officials at Ellis Island seeking admission to this country, while Woodrow Wilson, president-elect of the United States, observed with scrutinizing eye the manner of their welcome. Scenes of pathos and of joy were mingled, as those physically deficient were turned away or the more fortunate passed successfully through the lanes of inspection into the embrace of waiting friends.

WORK OF SPECIAL SESSION AN ENIGMA

QUESTION WHETHER WILSON WILL LIMIT CONGRESS TO TARIFF REVISION.

ARE FOR CURRENCY REFORM

Plans Are Being Made to Lay Recommendations Before President-Elect For Early Work.—Expect Little Legislation Outside of Tariff. Washington.—Although the scope of the legislation to be taken up at the approaching extra session of Congress has not been outlined, congressional committees are rapidly pushing their preliminary work to a point, where recommendations can be made to President-elect Wilson and plans laid before him for the early work of his Administration. Work on tariff bills will soon be started, the hearings reaching an end in a few days. The "Money Trust" end of the House Banking and Currency Committee is already working on a report, while the "currency" branch of the same committee will push its investigation into other branches of the currency question in the effort to secure comprehensive suggestions for currency reform. Senate and House leaders do not yet know what legislation, if any, in addition to the work of the tariff revision, will be taken up at the extra session. Several who have talked with Governor Wilson express the confident belief that the currency question and the question of liberating the Philippines will be included in the new President's scheme system of action for his first congressional legislation. It is the general opinion in Democratic circles in Washington that President-elect Wilson will not "foreclose" Congress against action on anything, but the tariff is a special question. A majority of the Democrats in the Senate expect little legislation, outside the tariff, to be taken up, but they believe President Wilson in calling the extra session will not specifically limit its work. An effort is under way by some Democratic Senators to postpone action on the currency system, but it is expected that a movement will be promoted to secure an extension of the present Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law for at least a year.

LAND OF THE LONG-LEAF PINE

Latest News of General Interest That Has Been Collected From Many Towns and Counties. Fayetteville.—Elijah Curtis, wanted for the killing of Adolphus Evans, surrendered himself to Policeman Chas. Davis when he met the latter under the old market house in the center of the city. Raleigh.—The Littman Mills, incorporated, of Salisbury, secured a charter for operation of textile mills. The capital is \$50,000 authorized and \$2,000 subscribed, by I. Littman, L. A. Henley and L. Littman. Morganton.—At the third of a series of citizens' mass meetings, the final bill for the change in Morganton's charter and other improvements was passed on and accepted. Greensboro.—It was learned that Deputy Marshal R. Luther Blaylock, engaged in revenue service in this district has resigned to become United States Deputy Clerk under Col. H. C. Cowles at Statesville. Lenoir.—Gus Moore, who shot and killed Pete Bumgarner several days ago, near Granite Falls, while returning from dance, was given a preliminary hearing here before Justice of the Peace E. A. Poe; was bound over to Superior court in the sum of \$5,000. The evidence for the state tended to show that Bumgarner was drinking and rather belligerent in his manner. The defense introduced no evidence, but it is understood that the plea will be self-defense. Salisbury.—Rowan county farmers' union held a largely attended meeting here and made definite plans for a central warehouse for the benefit of the farmers. More than \$3,000 was raised by the farmers and a charter will be asked for at once. Another meeting will be held February 8 for the election of officers. Wilson.—Brawley Wheeler, a convict working out a sentence on the county roads, attempted to escape near Stantonsburg and was shot by one of the guards. Wheeler is a negro, and was sent to the roads for vagrancy. He was taken to Stantonsburg for medical attention and it is reported that he is in a critical condition. He was shot three times, through the shoulder, the arm and in the head. Kinston.—Dr. R. L. Daniels of Swansboro, was elected superintendent of health by the Onslow county board of health. There were no other nominations and Dr. Daniels' election was unanimous. The Onslow board is planning an aggressive campaign for the improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions. The Lenoir board re-elected Dr. A. Parrott, of this city, to succeed himself as county health officer for the coming two years. Scotland Neck.—The Halifax County Sanitary Board held a meeting in Halifax some days ago, and elected Dr. I. E. Green of Weldon as county superintendent of health for a term of two years. Doctor Green has held this position for the past several years, and was the unanimous choice of the board to succeed himself. Raleigh.—Governor Craig issued a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for J. Willer, now being held in jail at Baltimore for issuing a spurious check to V. J. Guechery, Mecklenburg county. Shelby.—Ernest Humphries and a companion named Hatten were arrested at Grover several days ago for drunkenness. They were placed in the town lock-up, but escaped and set fire to the building, burning the lock-up and the Town Hall to the ground. They made their escape and have not yet been captured. Wilson.—Wilson citizens, in mass meeting several days ago decided to ask the legislature to pass an act amending the charter of the town of Wilson, in order that the local policy of the municipal ownership can be extended to cover the operation of a municipal telephone system and a municipal gas plant. Asheville.—Will Taylor, a 16-year-old colored boy, was given a judgment for \$2,000 in the superior court against the Southern Railway. It was shown that the negro was run down by a train and as the result of injuries which he sustained, he spent two months in the hospital. Forest City.—The Farmers' Union of Rutherford county will construct a cotton warehouse here in the near future. Charlotte.—A farmers conference planned for Charlotte some time ago about the middle or latter part of February. Mr. Charles E. Clark, demonstration agent, acting in conjunction with the Greater Charlotte Club, is working on the scheme which carries with it the bringing of as many farmers as possible from Mecklenburg and adjacent counties to meet here for the purpose of considering scientific farming methods. Whiteville.—It is understood that Homer L. Lyon is a candidate for the assistant district attorneyship of the eastern district. Mr. Lyon is a well known lawyer with many friends and it is understood he has strong endorsements for the place. Wilmington.—In recognition of the great service in saving lives and property along the Atlantic coast, a handsome silver service was presented to the revenue cutter Beaulieu by the Merchants and Shippers' Association of Wilmington and other friends. A distinguished company of messengers came here for the presentation.

VOLCANO IS IN ERUPTION

Deadly Gases Are Being Emitted and Loss of Life Feared.

Guadalajara, Mexico.—The volcano of Colima has broken into violent eruption. Thousands of people are fleeing from the villages and ranches in the vicinity. It is believed that there has been some loss of life in the remoter settlements. Hundreds of refugees arrived here on a train composed of box cars, which had been picked up on a siding at a nearby village. The fleeing people had found it necessary to shovel away a quantity of volcanic sand before they were able to move the cars, and for many miles along the way where the train had to be stopped frequently to clear the track. Very little lava was ejected from the crater, which, however, emitted vast quantities of smoke and sand.

HELEN GOULD IS MARRIED

She Becomes Wife of Working Railroad Man.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Miss Helen Miller Gould was married at 12:30 noon at Lyndhurst, her country estate, to Finley Johnson Shepard, an American railroad man, who has risen from the ranks. The bride went to an altar, half hidden by roses, asparagus ferns and palms, on the arm of her brother, George J. Gould, who gave her in marriage. An orchestra, screened by masses of flowers in the music room, played the "Lohengrin" wedding march, while Rev. Daniel D. Russell, pastor of the Irvington Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. Helen and Dorothy Gould, nieces of Miss Gould, acted as flower girls and were her only attendants. Louis J. Shepard, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Wilson to Curb Trusts.

Trenton, N. J.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson has reached what he considers the climax in his program of reform as governor of New Jersey. Seven bills making for the most extensive revision of the corporation laws in the history of the state were introduced in the state legislature. "These acts are designed to put an end to trusts and monopolies under the laws of New Jersey," declared Governor Wilson in a prepared statement describing the measure, "and I confidently predict they will do it."

Fortune in Gems Escaped Thieves.

London, England.—A determined but unsuccessful attempt was made to steal \$400,000 worth of pearls from the establishment of Mark Ruban, jewel merchant, of 32 Heartborn viaduct. In the opinion of Scotland Yard, the burglary was the work of a gang of American thieves, who left behind the most elaborate and costly set of electrical tools and appliances ever seen by the London police. In addition to a portable electric light plant they abandoned twenty cylinders of oxygen and other gases.

RYAN'S BOND REFUSED.

Chicago.—For the second time the United States circuit court of appeals declined to approve bonds submitted for the release of Frank M. Ryan.

Speedy Justice Meted Negro.

Gulport, Miss.—Within seven hours after he had shot and killed Chief of Police Charles Dickey, Percy Newkirk, a negro, who had been trapped by the officer while in the act of burglarizing a store, was indicted by the county grand jury, tried on a charge of murder, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged just one month from date. Notwithstanding the quick justice meted out to the negro, a large and excited crowd thronged the streets near the court house and threats of tramping were made.

Morse Admits He's a Bankrupt.

New York.—Charles W. Morse, who has been reported recently as seriously ill again in Europe, has admitted in testimony that he is not financially responsible and that he has suggested to his attorneys that his creditors put him through bankruptcy. The former banker, who was pardoned by President Taft, after serving only two years of his fifteen-year sentence, made these admissions to A. Leverage Whittell, a London lawyer, who was appointed by the New York courts to examine Morse.