

# The News-Record.

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FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, 1913

## Primary For Postmaster.

The senators and representatives are finding it difficult to choose between the many persons who are applicants for the position of postmaster in the various places in their districts. It is impossible for the President to know all the applicants and to choose between them and at the present time there are many who desire a place under the new administration. Even the Senators are finding it difficult to make the choice as they do not wish to offend the feelings of any one. As a way to avoid the difficulty we would suggest that a primary be held in the places so as to decide who is the one most desired. Petitions do not mean much and many may sign all the petitions. To decide here in Marshall why not hold an election and then every one abide by the decision of the electors. We are sure it would help the Senators when it comes to recommend the man for the place.

The franchise might be given to all or to Democrats alone. It would help the County organization also. We throw out this suggestion not in the certain hope that it will be followed but with the conviction that it would be an easy way to solve the difficulty.

## The Eloquence of Mr. Webb.

The following clipping from the Charlotte News & Observer speaks of Congressman Webb whose bill passed the House last Saturday by a vote of 240 for to 65 against.

We become accustomed to think of Representative E. Y. Webb as an able congressman, a consistent advocate of the right sort of legislation, a man popular in his district and out side it because of his personal worth, a public servant responsive to his people. And so he is; he is also an orator. Here is a piece of stirring, dignified eloquence from a recent house speech of Mr. Webb's, on the measure in whose faaming he had the major part designed to make prohibition States:

Ten years ago, or a little more, I stood yonder on historic Kings Mountain, and I saw the smoke of 38 government distillers rising toward heaven. I saw no macadamized roads; scarcely a church of any note or dignity in the entire county; scarcely a schoolhouse where our boys and girls might obtain even the rudiments of an education. I saw saloons throughout the length and breadth of Gaston county. There were only two or three factories giving employment to two or three hundred people. Two years ago I went back, about ten years after the people had driven out this curse. I found macadamized roads in almost every part of the county; I saw magnificent churches of every denomination; I found schoolhouses in every district of that county, where boys and girls might obtain an education to fit them for their duty in any station. There was not the shadow of a single saloon, but instead of the smoke of 38 government distillers, I saw as many as 100 churches. I saw the smoke of 45 of the best mills in the South. I saw the smoke of 45 of the best mills in the South.

See You a Cold Sufferer?  
Dr. King's New Discovery  
Cures Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat and  
all other ailments of the throat and  
lungs. It is the only remedy that  
cures the cough, croup, whooping  
cough, sore throat, and all other  
ailments of the throat and lungs.

## Farms For Rural Schools

As an additional means of longer school terms. The Asheville Gazette-News suggests the example of 17 Wake County public schools. On uncultivated land near the schools, which was easily secured, school boys and girls grew crops to the net value of \$1,200. The ploughing was done by the larger boys with the assistance of school patrons. By this plan six weeks were added to the school terms. The Gazette-News notes that it has also been tried by a Buncombe County rural school with entire success. No trouble is encountered by the teachers in getting the pupils to do the necessary work; decided interest is shown, with working bees like old-fashioned born raisings and corn shuckings as attractive features of the scheme. And, of course, the boys and girls learn things about farming which are of the utmost practical value to them.

Against the rural schools of the country generally the criticism has often been made that they educate away from the farm. Either, it is complained, they cause their pupils to drift into towns or at least to regard country life as less desirable and as an inevitably unsatisfactory state. There textbooks, their teaching and their spirit have all conducted this way. Very different is the influence of the school which by precept and example assumes farm life to be worth while. Its attitude counts for even more than the actual instruction and experience in farm work which the pupils, with the stimulus of social interest and mutual emulation, receive. We believe that the great majority of rural public schools might with great advantage supplement their income from the various sources of taxation and also acquire benefits which would be well worth while even if the same amount of money were expended upon these benefits instead of earned thereby.—Charlotte Observer.

This would be an easy way to lengthen the school term in every district. There is not a single district in the county where some land could not be had and where the boys could work out enough to lengthen the school at least two months. If we get the six months school term by planting two or three acres of corn, any district could lengthen the term by what it would sell for. We wish this might be tried in our own county and see if it would not prove a success. School committees could very well take the lead now. Call a meeting and see if something cannot be done. We hope that at least some of the districts may try. Besides it will educate the children up to see the utility of farming and a present benefit may lead them to adopt the farm for a livelihood.

## Recommendations.

The most pressing fundamental needs of the public schools are:

1. Longer terms for the country schools.
  2. Better attendance.
- For the year ending June 30, 1912, the average length of the rural white school term in North Carolina was 97.63 days. Sixty four counties had an average rural school term of more than five months; thirty-five counties had an average rural school term of more than six months. According to an official diagram recently published by the United States Bureau of Education, based on the Statistics of 1910, for North Carolina, the school term in the towns and cities of the State for the city boys and girls is up to the average of the United States, but the average rural school term of North Carolina for the country boys and girls, according to these statistics for 1910, was the lowest in the American Union with the single exception of New Mexico, and since the above was put in type, we learn that even New Mexico now has a longer school term than North Carolina. Though we have pulled up our average rural school term several days since 1910 it would still seem to be a long way from the average of the United States.

average length of our country schools, and that in the majority of the counties of the State the country boys and girls have a shorter school term, and consequently a poorer chance to prepare themselves for the constantly increasing competition with trained minds in an age of universal education and for the battle of life that is growing fiercer and keener every year than the country boys and girls of any other portion of the United States. About eighty-two per cent of the children of the State are country boys and girls. The average of intelligence and efficiency, the power and the general prosperity of the State must be determined by the education and training of the eighty-two per cent dwelling in the country and villages, not of the eighteen per cent dwelling in the cities and towns. The progress, prosperity, and safety of the minority residing in the towns and cities must be, in the last analysis, determined by the strength, virtue, intelligence, and efficiency of this large country population.

If equality of educational opportunity is to be provided for all the children of all the people there must be proportionate development of all parts of a complete educational system. This we have been trying to do. If perchance some mistakes have been made in the proportionate development, let us correct the mistakes by increasing where the need is greatest, not by destroying or weakening one necessary part to build up another. Let it be understood, however, that whatever else is done and before any other appropriation is made for the enlargement or improvement of any other part of this system an appropriation must first be made for a six-months term in every public school and enough of the revenues of the State must first be set aside for this purpose.

At least ninety-five per cent of the children of the State never see the inside of any higher institution, and are dependent upon the elementary schools for all the education and all the preparation for life and citizenship that they receive. Justice demands, the future progress and development even of our higher institutions of learning demands, that the needs of these elementary schools for at least a minimum term of six months shall first be met and shall be met now. The public conscience is aroused, the day of reckoning is at hand for party or the Representatives in the General Assembly that fail to heed the cry of the country children and the demand of the people for a minimum school term of six months.

I recommend the passage of a conservative compulsory attendance law, law with adequate provision for attendance officers to enforce the same. Without the machinery for its enforcement, such a law will be ineffective. Compulsory attendance seems to me now absolutely necessary to eliminate illiteracy, to guarantee to every child his inherent right to make the most of himself through development of his faculties by education in spite of the ignorance, indifference, selfishness or thriftlessness of his parents, and to guarantee to every taxpayer the protection for which he pays in his school tax against the ignorance of every child in his school district, the danger to life, liberty, property, and to all that men hold dearest and best, known to accompany ignorance.

The statistics of this biennial report show that in 1912 only 72.52 per cent of the white children and only 61.1 per cent of the negro children of school age in the State were even enrolled in the public schools, and only 47.1 per cent of the white school population and 26.2 per cent of the negro school population were in daily attendance. Only by compulsory attendance can the percentage of illiteracy be largely reduced and the enrollment and average daily attendance largely increased in the future. Most of the children that do not attend school now, and most of those who are habitually irregular in attendance are the children of indifferently interested, thriftless or selfish parents, and can only be reached and saved by a system

of compulsory attendance. I appeal to the parents of these country boys and girls, to all broadminded and far-sighted citizens of the towns and cities, to every citizen of North Carolina that loves his State and his people, that believes in the right of every child in a democracy to have an equal chance with every other child to make the most of himself through equality of educational opportunity, to join in an insistent and persistent demand upon the members of the General Assembly of 1913 to make adequate provision for at least a six-months school term for every country boy and girl, and to provide by an effective compulsory attendance law for every child to enjoy his inherent right to attend the schools for which the people are paying, at least between the ages of eight and twelve, in spite of the indifference, thriftlessness, or selfishness of any parent.

## Conquering Typhoid.

Typhoid fever is losing its terror. Within recent years a means of antityphoid vaccination has been discovered, and some remarkable results are being obtained. While the immunity against typhoid after being vaccinated is probably not quite so good and does not last quite so long as in the case of smallpox, yet it is a most excellent means of protection. Here are some figures that show the value of antityphoid vaccination in the army. Out of a total of 55,680 soldiers in the United States Army, in 1911, only 3,000 were unvaccinated. During that year a total of 45 cases of typhoid were reported. Of these 45 cases, 43 cases were among the 3,000 unvaccinated and only two cases occurred among the 52,680 vaccinated soldiers.

During the recent mobilization of our troops on the Mexican border, only two cases of typhoid occurred in the army of 20,000 men. This record stands in striking contrast with the record of 2,698 cases of typhoid and 245 deaths, in 1903, when 10,000 troops were encamped at Jacksonville, Florida. At that time we knew nothing about antityphoid vaccination. Such is the progress of sanitary science and preventive medicine.

After thus abolishing many of the terrors of war, let us hope that some day soon we shall have advanced sufficiently far that we will abolish itself. That looks like one of the new steps.

## Mothers Can Safely Buy

Dr. King's New Discovery and give it to the little ones when ailing and suffering with colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, tastes nice, harmless, once used, always used. Mrs. Bruce Crawford, Niagara, Mo., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery changed our boy from a pale weak sick boy to the picture of health." Always helps. Buy it at Tripplett & Reacor.

## Influence of a Good Example.

A farmer lived beside a bad road, in a region where all roads were bad. With a shovel he worked from time to time to let the water off the road. Passing neighbors scoffed. Then he built a road drag and began to drag the part of the road that adjoined his farm. In time the stogers turned converts. This man had made a bit of passable road. Gradually the work spread, each man doing the bit that lay in front of his own farm. Like the ripple of a pebble thrown in a millpond, the circle widened. It is estimated that in 1912 more than 10,000 miles of country roads were dragged in the "corn-belt" alone. All this came about because D. WARD KING hated a mudhole and was not afraid to do more than his share for his community.—The Breeder's Gazette Feb. 5, 1913.

## \$100.00 GIVEN AWAY.

COUPON : \$1.00  
In order to introduce my line of clothing I have decided to give \$1.00 off on each suit upon the presentation of this coupon. This offer is good until March 15th, 1913.  
SQUARE WEIL STORE

REPORT OF THE CONDITIONS OF  
**THE BANK OF FRENCH BROAD**  
MARSHALL, N. C.  
At the Close of Business, February 4th 1913.

Resources:	Liabilities:
Loans and Discounts \$137,722.97	Capital Stock \$25,000.00
Banking-house and Fixtures 5,000.00	Profits, Net 17,500.22
Other Real Estate 4,287.51	DEPOSITS 148,523.09
Stocks and Bonds 1,600.00	
Cash and Due from Banks 42,412.83	
<b>Total \$191,023.31</b>	<b>Total \$191,023.31</b>

**\$3,000.00 Dividends paid from profits Jan. 20, 1913**  
**Increase in Deposits from last published statement**  
**\$10,500.00**

*Banking Done on Safe Banking Principles.*

**No Need to Stop Work**  
When the doctor orders you to stop work it staggers you. I can't, you say. You know you are weak, run down and failing in health day by day but you must work as long as you can stand. What you need is Electric Bitters to give tone, strength and vigor to your system, to prevent break down and build you up. Don't be weak, sickly or ailing when Electric Bitters will benefit you from the first dose. Thousands bless them for their glorious health and strength. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c. at Tripplett & Reacor.

## NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Wade H. Henderson, deceased, late of Madison County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February 1913, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 6th day of February 1913.  
LEE HENDERSON, Adm'r. of  
W. H. HENDERSON.

## Another Jolt Given 'Faithful' Democrats.

It is Announced President Wilson Will Retain All of the White House Employees.

## TUMULTY BREAKS NEWS.

(BY PARKER B. ANDERSON.)  
Washington, Feb. 8.—Jolt number one for Democratic candidates for office under the Wilson administration is the announcement made here today by Joseph Tumulty, the newly appointed private secretary to the incoming Democratic president that the present staff of White House employees will be retained in their present places after March 4.

Rudolph Forster, executive clerk to President Taft, the present assistant private secretary, Thomas T. Brananey, and practically the entire executive force will be retained, at least during the early part of the Wilson administration, and the intimation is plain, following the visit of Governor Wilson's secretary to the White House, that Mr. Forster will be retained indefinitely.

Forster was first appointed by President Cleveland and has been in constant service at the White House for nearly 17 years. Forster probably knows more about how the wheels go round, small and large, than any other man in the government service.—Greensboro News.

## APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Ray Hagan,  
Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of Ray Hagan, convicted at the August 1912 term of the Superior Court of Madison County of the crime of Larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for 24 months.  
All persons who apply for pardons should send in their application to the Governor's office.

**"Come Everybody"**  
Great Northern Railway's  
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SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS IN MONTANA AND OREGON, where you can get 320 Acres by Living on it 21 months during three years.

REMEMBER THIS: We have no Land to Sell. We are Simply Advertising this GREAT COUNTRY OF OPPORTUNITIES.

LECTURE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. IN THE COURT HOUSE, Saturday, February 15th.

**FROST PROOF**  
CABBAGE and LETTUCE PLANTS.  
Grown in the Open Air

We are prepared to ship from now until April 1st, the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CABBAGE PLANTS tied in bunches of fifty (50), correctly counted, with an Extra Hundred Plants FREE to each thousand purchased. These Plants are raised from FROST PROOF SEEDS which are grown especially for us on Long Island, N. Y. Our Plants are sprayed with LIME and made free from Germs. Our prices are \$1.50 per thousand delivered, count guaranteed and prompt shipments.

We refer you to Peoples National Bank, Charleston, S. C., as to our reliability, also to Post-Master and Express Agents, Meggetts, S. C.

OUR LETTUCE PLANTS ARE FROST PROOF also, and we will put on at the same figures. We want Agent to handle our Plants at each Station; Commission deducted from price of plants at 10 per cent. Write and secure Agency.

**THE ENTERPRISE PLANT CO. : : MEGGETTS, S. C.**  
The Largest Potato Plant and Cabbage Farm in the South. Fifty acres devoted to South Carolina and Florida to Plants alone.

**SAVE THIS AD**  
GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS  
It is worth 50c in Paint with every \$5.00 Purchase.

REMEMBER. If you buy \$5.00 worth of Doors, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Roofing, Plumbing Goods or Paint and return this ad, it is good for 50 cents in any kind of Paint in our store.

We have 100 gallons of House Paint that we will sell for \$1.20 a gallon for the next 60 days.  
**MORROW & McLENDON**

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**ASHEVILLE WEEKLY CITIZEN**  
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