

## Directory.

Madison County.

Established by the Legislature Session 1850-51.  
Population, 20,132.  
County Seat, Marshall.  
1646 feet above sea level.  
New and modern Court House, cost \$32,000.00.  
New and modern jail, cost \$15,000.00.  
New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000.00.

### Officers.

Hon. C. B. Mashburn, Senator 36th District, Marshall, N. C.  
Hon. James E. Rector, Representative, Hot Springs, N. C.  
N. B. McDevitt, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall, N. C.  
W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall, N. C.  
Zade G. Sprinkle, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C.  
C. F. Runlon, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 4.  
R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock, N. C.  
Dr. Chas. N. Sprinkle, Coroner, Marshall, 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, 1912.  
Civil 11th, Monday after First Monday in March, commences May 20, 1912.  
Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. Commences Sept. 9th, 1912.  
Civil 6th Monday after First Monday in September. Commences October 14, 1912.

### BOARDS.

County Commissioners.  
W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall, N. C.  
R. A. Edwards, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.  
Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big Laurel, N. C.  
J. Coleman Ramsey, Atty. Marshall, N. C.  
Board meets first Monday in every month.

### Road Commissioners.

A. E. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.  
N. C. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.  
Sam Cox, Member, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.  
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 Ebbs, Chairman, Spring Creek, N. C.  
Thos. J. Murray, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.  
W. R. Sams, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.  
Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. of Schools, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.  
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 2, 1912.  
Spring Creek High School. Prof. H. A. Wallin, 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 2, 1911.  
Bell Institute. Miss Margaret E. Griffith, Principal, Walnut, N. C., 8 Mo. School began September 9, 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. 1, 1914.  
J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. Term expires April 1, 1913.  
J. F. Tison, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 3, 1913.  
C. J. Ebbs, 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 3, 1913.  
Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 25, 1913.  
Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N. C. Term expires July 29, 1913.  
W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, N. C. Term expires Nov. 27, 1913.  
J. A. Wallin, Big Laurel, N. C. Term expires Jan. 24, 1914.  
D. C. Bullock, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires Feb. 22, 1914.  
D. P. Miles, Bernard, N. C. Term expires March 14, 1914.  
J. G. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C., R. 4 Term expires March 16, 1914.  
J. E. Gregory, Joe, N. C. Term expires Jan. 7, 1914.

### POST.

George W. Gahagan Post, No. 23, G. A. R.; S. M. Davis, Commander; J. E. Ballard, Adjutant. Meets at the Court House Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m.

## FIRST MESSAGE IN

WILSON WASTES FEW WORDS IN TELLING CONGRESS WHAT IT SHOULD DO.

### TARIFF REVISION HIS TOPIC

President Says the Schedules Must Be Radically Changed to Square With Present Conditions, but Work Requires Careful Consideration.

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson's first message to the Sixty-third congress, assembled in extraordinary session, was read in the senate and house today. It was surprising in short, being in full as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation.

While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

### Business Not Normal.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain that those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

### Development, Not Revolution.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We

### Woman in New Sphere.

Oporto is the only city in Portugal that can boast of having a feminine health inspector, a woman having been appointed by the government to a subalternship in the department of public health. Another striking appointment by the government comes with the selection of a well-known woman scholar to a professorship in ordinary at the Universities of Coimbra and Lisbon. The lady professor in question has been appointed to fill the chair in Germanic philosophy.

## RAGING WATERS CAUSE DAMAGE

LEVEE GIVES WAY AT HICKMAN, KENTUCKY AND FLOODS THE TOWN.

### ALL PERSONS WERE WARNED

Western Section of the City is Covered With From Fifteen to Eighteen Feet of Water.

Hickman, Ky.—As a result of the terrific beating of the waves against the dikes protecting the lower portion of this city, the levee gave way, the Mississippi poured through the gap at a mad rate of speed. All persons employed in the district had been warned out earlier in the day, and no loss of life is reported.

The break will not relieve the river situation at other points, the water coming through being turned back to the main stream by the government, or Reelfoot levee, two miles below the town. The section flooded is occupied by several factories, and the homes of several hundred workmen.

According to the report, the Reelfoot levee is withstanding the flood in good shape, no bad spots being reported.

The break came at a point near the Mongel Box company's saw mill, where a "blow-out" occurred under a concrete wall. Within a short time, the forces watching the levee had cut the dike at six other places to equalize the spread of the water over West Hickman.

A large barge carrying machinery was in the river just outside the point where the blow-out came, and when the levee broke, carrying away about fifty feet of the bank, the boat went through the crevasse, tearing down a building on the inside.

The western section of the city is covered with about fifteen feet of water. Because of the advance notice given the residents, the property loss will be less than last year.

Reports from Columbus, Ky., state that a government quarter boat had arrived there and that the flood refugees have plenty of food and shelter.

### WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

### FAMILY NAMES OF ROYALTY

Royal Personages Descended Mostly From Counts, Existing Long Before Surnames Came Into Use.

The royal families of Europe have not generally a surname because mostly (unlike the English houses of Stuart and Tudor, which were the respective surnames of the first king of each house before he ascended the throne) they are descended in the male line from some territorial counts existing long previous to the period in which the somewhat modern custom of surnames prevailed. King George V derives in the male line from the ancient counts of Wettin (flourishing in the tenth century), afterwards electors of Saxony, dukes of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, etc. His ancestors in the male line were of the house of Este, one of whom, Azo of Este, married early in the tenth century the daughter and heiress of Guelph, duke of Bavaria, from which match sprang in the male line the dukes of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, afterwards electors of Hanover, and kings of Great Britain. The members of the royal family are described by their princely titles in proceedings in the house of lords, and no allusion is made to any surname—for instance, they sign the test roll merely by their personal or Christian name, and we know nothing of any surname which appertained by right or by usage, to her late majesty, Queen Victoria, or to his majesty King George V.

### Bermuda Fish.

At the market during a recent week many handsome fish were to be seen, several of them taken by American tourists, and afterward presented to the fisherman who "took them out." Large amber-jacks and bonitos, splendid game fish and chubs, as plucky and "fisty" as fish as ever took bait, were well represented.

Among the others seen on the market hooks and elsewhere were bluefish, yellowtails, red snappers, gray snappers, butterfish, gags, hamlets, "hines," salmon and black rockfish, porgies and red rockfish. "Nigger fish," the long ago despised fanny midget, has been metamorphosed to the now much sought after "holcoist of the choice" of sea delicacies, the "butter fish."—Bermuda Colonists.

### "Soft" Job for Constable.

Pension is not the only thing commanded and forgotten. An inquisitive member of the British house of commons was struck one day by the presence of a policeman in one of the lobbies. He wondered why this particular lobby should always have a guardian strolling up and down, and made inquiries. The records of the house were searched and it was found that 50 years previously, when the lobby was being decorated, a policeman had been stationed there to keep members from soiling their clothes. The order never having been countermanded, the constable had kept his beat for half a century.

### Keeping Mind in Condition.

No mind is first class that is not continually reading, books and conversing with men that require an effort to be understood. The novel-soaked intellect, gormandizing upon easy reading, grows flabby.

Of the "Bacchan" of Euripides. A thing never to be done again, scarcely to be understood, recognized as the last witness to a beauty of which the secret was lost and the ancient mold broken.—Gilbert Murray.

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## SCENE IN FLOODED SHAWNEETOWN



This is a scene in Shawneetown, Ill., taken when the water had spread over the entire town.

## TURKEY ACCEPTS TERMS PIERPONT MORGAN IS DEAD

PORTE AGREES TO ABIDE UNSERVEDLY BY DECISION OF THE POWERS.

Terms of the Mediation Offered by European Powers to the Balkan Allies.

Constantinople.—The Turkish government declared that it unreservedly accepted the terms of peace proposed by the European powers.

The foreign office handed the Ottoman's acceptance to the dean of the diplomatic corps accompanied by an expression of thanks to the powers for their mediation.

The terms of mediation offered by the European powers to Turkey and the Balkan allies were:

"1. The frontier of the Ottoman empire in Europe shall start at Enos and follow the course of the Maritza river and then that of the Ergene shall end at Middle. All territories situated west of this line shall be ceded by Turkey to the allied states with the exception of Albania, the delimitation of which shall be fixed by the powers.

"2. The question of the Aegean Islands shall be settled by the powers.

"3. Turkey shall abandon all claim to Crete.

"4. The powers cannot favorably entertain the demand for indemnity, but will admit the allies to participate in the discussions of the international commission in Paris for an equitable settlement of their participation in the Ottoman debt and in the financial charges of the district to be handed over to them. Turkey is to be asked to take part in the labors of the commission.

"The great powers declare at the same time that as soon as these bases are completed hostilities shall cease."

On March 28 Bulgaria notified her acceptance of the offer of mediation, but persisted in her demand for a war indemnity and proposed to substitute a frontier line from Middle on the Black Sea to the gulf of Saros.

### FEDERAL LOAN FOR DAYTON

Proposed to Ask for \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 for Restoring City.

Dayton, Ohio.—Dayton is facing one of the gravest problems that any city of the world ever faces and we want the world to know we need money and food for our stricken people," said John H. Patterson, president of the relief committee, after he returned, in company with H. E. Talbot, chief engineer, from a tour of the sections of Dayton swept by the flood.

In speaking of a tentative plan to ask the federal government for a loan of from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to be used in reconstruction work, Mr. Patterson said:

"At a meeting of bankers and officials of the building associations, it was decided to make an appeal for federal aid. The banks and building associations have \$60,000,000 worth of assets which they will put up as collateral. It may be deemed advisable to ask the government to give us some financial assistance. We feel that the disaster is an emergency which would justify extraordinary action on the part of congress."

### Express Companies Hit Hard.

Washington.—Express companies of the country have been hit hard by the operation of the new parcel post system, according to a statement submitted to the interstate commerce commission by counsel for the companies in their final arguments against the reduction in express rates proposed by the commission. It was declared that the companies have suffered a loss approximating 25 per cent. in small package business—a loss which amounts to about 6 per cent. of the gross revenues.

### Committed Suicide 600 Feet in Air.

London.—Lieutenant Perlovsky of the Russian army, committed suicide at Warsaw on by deliberately shutting off the motor of an aeroplane in which he was flying and dropping from a height of 600 feet to the ground. The tragedy was believed to have been an accident until a letter, written just before the fatal flight was found, in it Lieutenant Perlovsky expressed his intention of committing suicide in midair and gave as a reason that he had been the victim of many intrigues.

### Mexico Must Wait.

Washington.—President Wilson indicated informally that the attitude of this government would be toward Mexico, China and the Philippines. Pending a settlement of affairs in Mexico, holding of elections and establishment of a stable government, recognition probably will be withheld. The Chinese republic is to be recognized. Notice of this intention has been given to the diplomats of all foreign governments represented at Washington.

### Ghouls Open Graves of Fever Victims.

Griffin, Ga.—Disastrous consequences to the health of the city are feared by the medical profession here from the desecration of ghouls of graves of two white children who died of scarlet fever in 1855. Protest has been made to the police against the graves continuing open a minute longer than is necessary and demand has been made that the bodies be reinterred at once, as the disease of which they died is contagious. "There were enough germs in those coffins to kill a city," said a doctor.

### Page Goes to British Court.

Washington.—Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, and an intimate friend of Mr. Wilson, has been offered and has accepted the ambassadorship to Great Britain. White house officials confirmed the news, and Mr. Page will start for London within ten days. It was stated that the white house that with the exception of Mr. Page, no offers had been made for any other diplomatic posts. The president has had under consideration a list of men to whom he is favorably inclined.

### Solons of Tennessee Leave State.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Nine members of the Tennessee legislature arrived in Middlesboro. They have engaged quarters at a local hotel for a term of three weeks and declare they will remain here as long as may be necessary to carry out their avowed purpose of breaking a legislative quorum and precluding the possibility of the amendment to the Tennessee election statutes becoming a law. It is an open secret that enough members of the house of representatives to break a quorum will be absent.

## SCUTARI CAPTURED BY MONTENEGRINS

TINY MONTENEGRO POURS OUT BLOOD JUST TO BE ROBBED BY THE POWERS.

### VICTORY AT GREAT COST

Two Hundred Bomb Throwers Perished to a Man to Win Victory.

Cettinje.—Great Tarabosch Fort, which for months has held the allies off Scutari, is now in the hands of the Montenegrins, thanks to the sacrifice of 200 bomb throwers, every one of whom lost his life in a last desperate effort to clear the way to the town, for the possession of which Montenegro is ready to give up everything.

These bomb throwers were all picked men, chosen from several battalions. Clambering up the mountainside under a murderous fire from the Turkish guns, they cut the wire entanglements and, getting to close quarters, threw bombs among the Turks, thus opening the way for the storming party.

Not one of the bomb throwers returned, but they had accomplished their object and the Montenegrin infantry, following close upon them, charged the trenches.

The Turks covered their ground and a desperate, bloody, hand-to-hand fight ensued, ending in a victory for the Montenegrins.

Tier after tier of entrenchments had to be taken, but the troops of the southern division under General Martinevitch, to whom the task had been assigned, overcame all obstacles.

London.—Just as Montenegro had scored her first real success by getting a foothold at Harabosch, the key to Scutari, the warships of the powers are gathering along the coast to compel her to give up the most precious fruits of five months' fighting.

Should the demonstration prove ineffective, it is understood that the Montenegrin ports of Antivari and Dulcigno will be occupied.

### FAREWELL IS GIVEN MORGAN

Eternal City Starts Body of Great Financier on Journey Home.

Rome, Italy.—The Eternal City gave its last farewell to J. Pierpont Morgan, whose body was conveyed from the Grand hotel to the railway station and there placed aboard a train for Havre. It will be transported to the United States by a steamer, The France, sailing for New York.

The German emperor sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Morgan as follows:

"Accept the expression of my sincerest sympathy in your great bereavement. Your husband's death is a loss not only for you, your family and your country, but his many friends in all parts of the world shall never forget him."

The funeral procession to the depot was impressive in its simplicity. The hearse was followed by carriages in which rode Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Satterlee, the American ambassador, Thomas J. O'Brien; the staff of the embassy, the attending physicians, Doctor Nelson of the American church and a few friends. Platoons of municipal guards acted as an escort. The people in the streets raised their hats as the cortege passed.

### Georgian Will Inherit \$15,000 Estate.

Washington.—Lester Canady of Mt. Vernon, Ga., will probably inherit a share of the fifteen million dollar estate left by James Tyson, who died intestate in Australia. Representative Hughes of Georgia, at the request of Mr. Canady, asked the state department for information concerning the Tyson estate, and has just received a reply from James P. Bray, United States consul general at Melbourne, Australia, stating that the estate consists of property located principally in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

### Governor Witness in Murder Trial.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor O'Neal appeared as a witness for the state in the trial of Henry F. Vandiver, a former member of the executive staff, who is accused of complicity in the murder of Sloan Rowan. His evidence was damaging to the accused man. It was brought out by the state in rebuttal after the defense had rested. The governor testified that Vandiver was formerly on his staff, ranking as colonel, and that he accompanied him to the Auburn commencement last June.

### Just One More State Needed.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania has joined the ranks of the states that have ratified the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators, making the thirty-fifth to fall in line. The joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment which previously passed the house, was passed by the senate unanimously. The vote of only one more state is needed to make the amendment effective.