

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN MADISON COUNTY.

VOL. XV.

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY JULY 11, 1913.

NO. 28.

## Directory.

Madison County.

Established by the Legislature See  
Act 1860-61.  
Population, 30,132.  
County Seat, Marshall.  
1648 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, Representa-  
tive, 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. Runion, 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, Mar-  
shall, 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 south-  
west of Marshall.

### Courts.

Criminal and Civil, First Monday be-  
fore First Monday in March, Com-  
mencing Feb. 26th, 1913.  
Civil 11th, Monday after First Mon-  
day in March, commences May 20,  
1913.  
Criminal and Civil, First Monday  
after First Monday in Sept. Com-  
mences Sept. 9th, 1913.  
Civil 6th, Monday after First Mon-  
day in September. Commences Octo-  
ber 14, 1913.

### BOARDS.

#### County Commissioners.

W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall,  
N. C.  
R. A. Edwards, Member, Marshall,  
N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.  
Reubia A. Twiss, 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.  
J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill,  
N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.  
S. M. 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., Mar-  
shall, 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. Beckner, Supt. of  
Schools, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D.  
No. 2.

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#### Colleges and High Schools.

Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore,  
President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term  
begins August 17, 1913. Spring Term  
begins January 2, 1914.  
Spring Creek High School, Prof.  
E. A. Wallin, Principal, Spring Creek,  
N. C. 8 Mo. School opened August  
1, 1913.  
Madison Seminary High School,  
Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Mar-  
shall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. 7 Mo.  
School began October 2, 1913.  
Bell Institute, Miss Margaret E.  
Griffith, Principal, Walnut, N. C. 8 Mo.  
School began September 9, 1913.  
Marshall Academy, Prof. R. G.  
Aders, Principal, Marshall, N. C., 8  
Mo. School began Sept. 4, 1913.  
Notary Public.

#### J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C., Term expires Jan. 1, 1914.

#### J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 1, 1913.

#### J. P. Tilson, 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. Gudeger, 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. 23, 1914.

#### D. P. Miles, Barnard, N. C. Term expires March 14, 1914.

#### J. G. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C., R. 4 Term expires March 16, 1914.

#### J. M. Gregory, Joe, N. C. Term ex- pires Jan. 7, 1914.

#### Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires Sept. 24, 1914.

#### C. G. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term ex- pires Dec. 8, 1914.

#### W. T. Davis, Hot Springs, N. C. Term expires Jan. 23, 1915.

#### POST.

#### George W. Giddens Post, No. 22

G. A. E. J. M. Davis, Commander; J.  
H. Baker, Adjutant. Meets at the  
Court House Saturday before the sec-  
ond Monday in each month at 11 a. m.

## TARIFF TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

EXCEPTIONS, HOWEVER, MADE IN  
WOOL AND SUGAR SCHED-  
ULES BY COMMITTEE.

### MORE REVENUE PROVIDED

Tax on Spurious Wines Was Provided  
for by Levying 25 Per Cent. Ad  
Valorem Tax.

Washington.—Majority members of  
the senate finance committee decided  
that all schedules of the new tariff bill  
except sugar and wool should become  
effective immediately after the enact-  
ment of the measure into law.

Sugar, with the approval of the Demo-  
cratic caucus, will be subject to the  
Payne-Aldrich rates until March 1,  
1914. The committee tentatively  
agreed upon a date for the wool sched-  
ule, but did not announce it, because  
of a promise to confer with Senators  
Walsh and Thomas, who could not be  
reached. The committee will confer  
with them before the final session of  
the caucus.

Additional revenue was provided for  
by the committee when it decided, in  
view of the revenue tax on brandies  
used in fortifying sweet wines, to  
levy a revenue tax of 25 per cent. ad  
valorem on what are known as "spu-  
rious wines," wines made from pump-  
kin and fortified with chemicals.

Containers of such wines must bear  
a label, showing what materials enter  
into the product. Just how much re-  
venue will be derived from this the com-  
mittee could not estimate, because the  
tax probably will curtail the present  
output considerably.

Another change proposed relates to  
the clause prohibiting importation of  
convict goods. It was amended so  
as to read that such goods be exclud-  
ed from countries which do not "pro-  
hibit" convict labor. Originally the  
clause read from countries which did  
"restrict" convict labor.

Chairman Simmons said that he ex-  
pected general debate on the bill to  
begin soon. He will report the measure  
soon, and it is his opinion that the  
debate will be limited to five  
weeks.

## WAVED THE AMERICAN FLAG

Riot Ensnared and Americans Tramp-  
led and Others Injured.

Winnipeg, Man.—The waving of the  
American flag here while thousands of  
provincial soldiers were parading, pre-  
cipitated a riot during which the flag  
was trampled and a number of persons  
received minor injuries.

In the fight which followed a num-  
ber of civilians were hurt, but none  
seriously. The American whose name  
could not be ascertained escaped un-  
trampled with serious harm, and with  
the aid of the police subdued the crowd.  
The soldiers took no part in the  
demonstration.

The incident occurred when thou-  
sands of soldiers from Winnipeg and  
Manitoba were marching through the  
city on their return from annual camp  
at Sorel, where they had been man-  
euvering under Sir Ian Hamilton, for-  
mous British South African war gen-  
eral.

When the One Hundredth regiment  
was passing a local bank, an American  
appeared on the curb, waving an  
American flag and shouting "Hurrah  
for the American flag." J. B. Mitchell,  
colonel in command of the regiment,  
ordered one of his men to request the  
American to put away the flag, but  
before the soldier could reach the  
American angry civilians pounced up-  
on him, tore the flag from his grasp  
and hurled it into the street. Before  
it could be reached the flag was torn.

### Two Killed in Auto Race.

Columbus, Ohio.—Harry C. Knight,  
known as the "Hero of the Indianapolis  
Speedway," was almost instantly  
killed and his mechanic, Milton  
Michaels, both of Atlanta, was fatally  
injured here when Knight's front  
wheel drive car blew a right tire and  
turned turtle on the 110th lap of the  
200-mile automobile race contested  
under the auspices of the Columbus  
Automobile association. He was said  
to have been running at 75 miles an  
hour when the accident occurred.

### Fierce Fighting in Macedonia.

London.—Evidence that serious  
fighting is occurring in Macedonia is  
found in the arrival of large numbers  
of wounded and prisoners at the vari-  
ous Balkan capitals, but, owing to sil-  
ence at Sofia and to the conflicting  
and probably biased stories from Ser-  
via and Greek sources, it is impos-  
sible to form an accurate idea of the  
struggle. There has been no formal  
declaration of war and although it is  
reported the Bulgarian minister to  
Greece has been recalled, he has not  
departed from Athens.

### Angry Mothers Mob Chauffeur.

Pittsburg.—Angered mothers who  
had seen an uncontrolled automobile  
plunge through a throng of several  
hundred children preparing for a pa-  
rade on the streets of West Pittsburg,  
almost tore the clothes from the ma-  
chine's chauffeur, Abe Youngling, be-  
fore he was taken away to the police  
house.

### Land Grant Taken by Government.

Portland, Ore.—Federal Judge  
Charles E. Wolverton signed the de-  
cree in the Oregon and California  
railroad grant case which forfeits to  
the government 2,075,616 acres of land  
in the Willamette valley held by the  
Southern Pacific. The decree is based  
on the failure and refusal of the Ore-  
gon and California Railroad company  
and its successor, the Southern Pa-  
cific company, to sell to settlers the  
land granted by congress in 1879 at a  
stipulated price of \$250 an acre.

## HENRY BOND



Henry Bond of Brattleboro, Vt., was  
re-elected president of the Northern  
Baptist convention at its recent meet-  
ing in Detroit. The convention com-  
prises all the Baptist organizations in  
the northern part of the United States.

## AHEAD OVER \$40,000,000

\$40,083,229 SURPLUS FOR THE  
UNITED STATES GOVERN-  
MENT REPORTED.

New Fiscal Year Begins With a Very  
Large Balance on the Right  
Side of Ledger.

Washington.—Uncle Sam closed the  
fiscal year 1913 with a surplus of \$40,  
083,229, representing the excess of  
receipts over expenditures, exclusive  
of Panama canal and public debt  
transactions. This exceeds last year's  
surplus by \$3,750,000. The Panama  
canal expenditures and public debt  
transactions, however, wiped out the  
surplus of ordinary receipts over or-  
dinary expenditures and created a de-  
ficit for the year of \$2,149,000.

Total receipts for the fiscal year  
amounted to \$725,752,921, while the  
ordinary disbursements were \$683,669,  
692.

Corporation taxes yielded the gov-  
ernment \$34,948,870, or \$5,365,268  
more than during the fiscal year 1912.  
Custom receipts for the fiscal year  
reached \$318,142,000, an increase of  
nearly \$7,000,000 over the previous  
year.

The record drinking and smoking  
of the American people in the past  
twelve months brought the federal  
government the enormous total of  
\$309,478,000 in internal revenue re-  
ceipts, which was \$16,500,000 greater  
than in 1912.

Under the first year's operation of  
the new pension law the government  
paid veterans and widows \$176,124,  
000, an increase of \$21,537,000.

The fiscal year closed with \$164,  
704,000 in the general fund of the  
treasury as compared with \$167,152,  
000 a year ago. The cash drawer of  
the treasury contains \$65,253,000 as  
the working balance of the govern-  
ment. The trust funds of the treas-  
ury include \$1,085,737,000 in gold coin  
and bullion.

The government spent \$41,741,000  
on construction of the Panama canal  
in the past year, making a total of  
\$318,228,000 spent on the canal to  
date. The mints coined during the  
year \$37,147,000, of which \$30,058,000  
was in gold. The 7,492 national  
banks now in existence have a total  
outstanding circulation of national  
bank notes of \$737,065,050.

### Tax on Futures Opposed.

New Orleans.—The proposition con-  
tained in the Clarke amendment to the  
Underwood tariff bill to tax one-tenth  
of a cent a pound all cotton futures  
contracts has aroused aggressive op-  
position on the part of members of  
the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and  
many others interested heavily in cot-  
ton trade throughout the South. Hun-  
dreds of telegrams from cotton deal-  
ers in a dozen states have been re-  
ceived at the exchange asking that  
its officers make every effort to pre-  
vent the enactment of the amend-  
ment into law.

### Files Across Lake Michigan.

Chicago.—Logan A. Vilas, an amate-  
ur aviator of Chicago, made the first  
aeroplane flight across Lake Michi-  
gan. His trip, made in a hydro-aeroplane  
from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chi-  
cago, consumed one hour and 44 min-  
utes. Vilas was accompanied by Wil-  
liam Baster of Benton, Harbor, Mich.,  
and followed the steamship Lane from  
St. Joseph to Chicago, the distance  
being about 53 miles. He said shift-  
ing air currents compelled him fre-  
quently to change the level on which  
he was flying.

### North Carolina Lawyers.

Asheville, N. C.—With about 150  
judges and lawyers present the fif-  
teenth annual convention of the North  
Carolina Bar association met here in  
a three days' session. The principal  
address of the first session was that  
of Judge James S. Mannin, of Ral-  
liah, which was in form of a message to  
the lawyers of the state. Reference  
was made by him to the legislative  
issues pending in North Carolina at  
this time, but no recommendations were  
offered.

### Old Lady With Gun Runs Off Officers

Griffin, Ga.—A fifty gallon still was  
captured eight miles south of Griffin  
by Deputy Collector Emmett Hin-  
ton and deputy. The still was lo-  
cated about fifty yards from the home  
of Mrs. Sarah Baugh, an old lady of  
82 years, who gave two of the officers  
a lively race for a short time. Believ-  
ing the officers to be robbers, Mrs.  
Baugh drew a gun on them and made  
them leave the place and would have  
nothing to do with them until Deputy  
Collector Hinton assured her of their  
mission.

## CONFESSES LIES ON CONGRESSMEN

DAVID LAMAR ADMITS USING  
NAMES OF LEGISLATORS TO  
WALL STREET PEOPLE.

### TELLS REMARKABLE STORY

Organized Effort to Influence Wall  
Street Financiers is Admitted  
on Stand.

Washington.—A story of misrep-  
resentation, impersonation of public  
men and organized effort to influence  
Wall street financiers probably with-  
out parallel in the history of con-  
gressional investigation was unfolded  
before the senate lobby committee.

A prosperous-looking, self-possessed  
individual, calling himself David Lam-  
ar of New York, self-described as an  
"operator in stocks" and admittedly  
the bearer of several assumed names,  
was the principal in the remarkable  
session.

With entire abandon, arousing the  
committee to laughter at times by his  
naive admissions, he told of his im-  
personations, his participation in attempts  
to influence Wall street operations, and  
his association with Edward Lauter-  
bach, a New York lawyer, in efforts to  
have Lauterbach retained by the Morgan  
firm, the Union Pacific and other  
great interests to head off congress-  
ional activity in Washington.

He telephoned to financial men and  
lawyers in the names of Representa-  
tive Palmer and Representative Rlor-  
dan. He assumed the guise of Chair-  
man McCombs, of the Democratic na-  
tional committee, to telephone to  
Chairman Hillegas, of the Republican  
national committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York,  
counsel for the Morgan firm, was one  
of his attempted victims. Mr. Ledyard  
came to the witness stand armed  
with almost a verbatim account of all  
the conversations held with Lamar,  
who had represented himself as Con-  
gressman Palmer.

As he read the record of the conver-  
sations, in themselves unusual in their  
tones, Lamar, sitting nearby, laughed  
and nodded, saying "That's right," and  
slapping his leg with apparent enjoy-  
ment.

The rush of water through the pas-  
sage opened by the displacement of  
the bonnet carried men off their feet  
and forced them against the machin-  
ery, but they stuck to their work.

Captain Potts sounded the call for  
collision drill, bringing men to quar-  
ters, and automatically closing the  
bulkhead doors. A collision mat was  
put overboard, mattresses and blankets  
were brought into use, and waste  
was jammed into the hole, but to no  
avail. Finally the pump began gain-  
ing on the water, and the battling en-  
gine room force was able to cram into  
the hole a waste can. This was jacked  
securely, and the flow of the  
threatening water was stopped.

When the accident occurred the bat-  
tleship was without steam, only one  
boiler being in use for minor purposes

### How Daniels Keeps Cool.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has  
discovered how to keep cool. His pre-  
scription is: Think of cotton and not  
get about the warm weather. The sec-  
retary made known his discovery  
when some one at the navy depart-  
ment deplored the hot weather in his  
presence. "Do you realize," he asked,  
"that this is the finest possible weath-  
er for raising cotton? Don't you know  
that on days and nights like we have  
been having you can almost see the  
cotton growing? And do you realize  
that it is the cotton export crop of  
this country that keeps the balance  
of trade in favor of America?"

### Private Advices from Other Sources

says several German women in Du-  
rango were forced to submit to indig-  
nities from rebel adherents.

### El Paso, Texas.—Rife pits and trenches were being dug by federal soldiers on the western outskirts of Juarez and barbed wire is being stretched as an additional defense against attack by the Constitution- lists.

### State Senator Accepts a Bribe.

Webster Springs, W. Va.—State  
Senator Ben. A. Smith was convicted  
of bribery in connection with accept-  
ing \$2,200 to vote for Colonel Wil-  
liam Seymour Edwards as a candidate  
for the United States senate. After  
a prolonged trial the case went to  
the jury, and a verdict of guilty re-  
turned. Senator Smith is the first  
member of the West Virginia legisla-  
ture ever convicted of such a charge.  
Senator Smith and his wife were over-  
come when the verdict was announce-  
d by the jury.

### Saloons Closed in the Mohave Desert.

San Bernardino, Cal.—The Mohave  
desert has gone dry. For the first  
time in its history the desert is minus  
the saloons which dotted the sandy  
stretch for a distance of 200 miles.  
These "wet" spots were squeezed out.  
Needles is the only desert town still  
supporting saloons. Licenses for Ne-  
grees were renewed before the county  
superior court decided to "dry up"  
the Mohave country. The next  
day of the year marked the ad-  
vent of the "dry rule," some of the  
desert towns reporting 150 arrests.

## LEVI P. MORTON



Levi P. Morton, vice-president of the  
United States from 1890 to 1893 and  
governor of New York in 1895 and  
1896, who has been so gravely ill that  
his life was often despaired of, cele-  
brated his eighty-ninth birthday an-  
niversary in a better condition than he  
had been for some time.

## BLUE AND GRAY IN REUNION

ADDRESSES BY SECRETARY GAR-  
RISON, GOV. TENER AND GEN.  
BENNETT YOUNG.

Every Reference to Reunited Nation  
Draws Cheers—Veterans Suffer  
From the Heat.

Gettysburg, Pa.—In the pitiless  
glare of a sun that sent the mercury  
bubbling over the 100 mark and made  
clothes a burden and a bath only a de-  
lusion, the armies of the North and  
the South began the formal exercises  
set to mark the semi-centennial of  
Gettysburg.

Veterans to the number of 15,000,  
the army officers estimated, filed into  
the big tent set apart for the exer-  
cises, sat in the heat of heat for two  
hours and shook the camp with their  
cheers when the speakers made refer-  
ence to a reunited nation. Every seat  
under the canvas was taken long be-  
fore Secretary of War Garrison and  
Governor Tener, the orators of the  
day, came chugging up in their au-  
tomobiles.

Although the men in gray were far  
outnumbered by those in blue, there  
were possibly a thousand Southerners  
in the amphitheater and what they  
lacked in numbers they made up in  
lung power.

When Governor Tener finished his  
speech Gen. Bennett H. Young, com-  
mander-in-chief of the Confederate  
veterans, rose slowly and bowed to  
him. "I can give you something that  
no one else can give you," he said.  
"We will now give you the rebel yell."

Nine famous Confederate generals  
and a thousand veterans of the South  
gave it so loudly that it was heard  
far back in the camp toward Gettys-  
burg.

When General Young stepped for-  
ward to deliver his address he was  
greeted with wild enthusiasm, the  
Union veterans, led by Commander-in-  
Chief Beers, giving him three lusty  
cheers and a "tiger."

## MANY WOMEN KILL SELVES

Alleged That Forty Women Have  
Taken Their Lives in Durango.

Mexico City.—Forty women, mostly  
of the better class, have committed  
suicide in Durango since its occupa-  
tion by the rebels after a long siege,  
according to a private letter received  
here. The women, said the letter, be-  
came desperate because of their treat-  
ment by victorious rebels.

Consular advices say rebels who en-  
tered Durango conducted themselves  
like bandits, burning a large part of  
the business section after looting it,  
and joining in the wildest excesses.  
The report says foreign flags were not  
respected.

Private advices from other sources  
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day of the year marked the ad-  
vent of the "dry rule," some of the  
desert towns reporting 150 arrests.

## VETERANS HEAR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Delivers Address at  
Gettysburg Celebration.

### DRAWN LESSON FROM BATTLE

Declares Great Army of the People  
Must Fight Peacefully to  
Perfect the Nation  
All Love.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 4.—National  
day in the semi-centennial celebra-  
tion of the Battle of Gettysburg was  
made especially notable by an address  
delivered by President Woodrow Wilson.  
In his audience were many thousands  
of the veterans who fought in the  
great battle, as well as a great throng  
of other visitors.

The president's address follows:  
Friends and Fellow Citizens: I need  
not tell you what the battle of Gettys-  
burg meant. These gallant men in  
blue and gray sit all about us here.  
Many of them met here upon this  
ground in grim and deadly struggle.  
Upon these famous fields and hillides  
their comrades died about them. In  
their presence it were an impertinence  
to discourse upon how the battle went,  
how it ended, what it signified! But  
50 years have gone by since then and  
I crave the privilege of speaking to  
you for a few minutes of what those  
50 years have meant.