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The NEWS-RECORD.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MADISON COUNTY.

VOL. XVI

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th 1914.

NO 41

DIRECTORY.

MADISON COUNTY.

Established by the legislature session 1850-51. Population, 20,132. County seat, Marshall. 1656 feet above sea level. New and modern court house, cost \$33,000.00. New and modern jail, cost \$15,000. New county home, cost \$10,000.00.

County Officers. Hon. C. B. Mashburn, Senator, 35th District, Marshall. Hon. J. E. Rector, Representative, Hot Springs, N. C. N. B. McDewitt, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall. W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall. Z. G. Sprinkle, Register of Deeds, Marshall. C. F. Rynnion, Treasurer, Marshall N. C., R. F. D. No. 4. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock N. C. Dr. J. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill N. C. John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall. Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician, Marshall. James Haynie, Supt., county home, Marshall.

Courts as follows:

September 1st, 1913 (2) November 10th, 1913. (2) March 2nd, 1914, (2). June 1st, 1914 (2). Sept. 7th, 1914, (2). R. R. Reynolds, Solicitor, Asheville N. C. 1913, Fall Term—Judge Frank Carter, Asheville. 1914, Spring Term—Judge M. H. Justice, Rutherfordton, N. C. Fall Term—Judge E. B. Cline, of Hickory, N. C.

County Commissioners.

W. C. Sprinkle, chairman, Marshall. R. A. Edwards, member, Marshall. R. F. D. No. 2. Reubin A. Tweed, member, Big Laurel, N. C. J. Coleman Ramsey, atty., Marshall.

Highway Commission.

F. Shelton, President, Marshall. Guy V. Roberts, " Geo. W. Wild, Big P ne. N. C. S. W. Brown, Hot Springs, " Joe S. Brown, Waverly, " A. F. Sprinkle, Mars Hill, N. C.

Board of Education.

Jasper Ebbs, Chairman, Spring Creek, N. C. John Robert Sams, mem. Mars Hill, N. C. W. R. Sams, mem. Marshall. Prof. R. G. Anders, Superintendent of Schools, Marshall. Board meets first Monday in January. April, July, and October each year.

Schools and Colleges.

Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President. Fall Term begins August 17th, 1913, and Spring Term begins January 2nd 1914. Spring Creek High School, Prof. R. G. Edwards, Principal, Spring Creek. 8 mos school, opens Aug. 1st. Madison Seminary High School, Prof. G. C. Brown, principal. 7 mos. school. Bell Institute, Margaret E. Grif fith, principal, Walnut, N. C. Marshall Academy, Prof. S. Roland Williams, principal 8 mos. school. Opens August 31.

Notary Publics.

J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, Term expires January 1st, 1914. W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, Term expires Nov. 27th 1914. D. P. Miles, Barnard, Term expires March 14th, 1914. J. G. Ramsey, Marshall. Route 4. Term expires March 16th, 1914. J. E. Gregory, Joe, N. C. Term expires January 7th, 1914. Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek. N. C. Term expires September 24th 1914. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, Route 3. Term expires April 1st 1915. J. W. Nelson, Marshall—Term expires May 14, 1915. T. B. Ebbs, Hot Springs—Term expires February 7th 1915. Craig Ramsey, Revere, Term expires March 19, 1915. N. W. Anderson, Paint Fork, Term expires May 19, 1915. C. C. Brown, Bluff, Term expires December 9th, 1914. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs. Term expires January 22nd 1915.

Post.

George W. Gahagan Post, No. 38. G. A. R. T. J. Rice, Commander; M. A. Chandley, Adjutant. Meets at the Court House Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 a m.

Unhealthy Country Children.

Which are healthier — city children or country children? Can there be more than one answer? Country children have the pure air, the wholesome food, the exercise, and all the other good things that farm and village life afford. The city is the place of the tenements and the pitiful slums, of poverty, neglect, and ignorance. Of course, then, country children are healthier.

That has long been the popular belief, but the National Council of Education and the American Medical Association have upset it. Through committees that have been studying the subject for two years in all parts of the country, they make the amazing report that country school children are actually from 10 to 20 per cent. less healthy than city school children.

The conclusion will astonish us less if we stop to think how times have changed. It is no longer merely a case of city life against country life, but a case of city oversight and care against rural indifference and neglect. Four hundred of our cities look carefully after the health of their school children. They furnish medical inspection, school nurses, medical and dental clinics, and buildings designed with proper regard for lighting, ventilation, and seating.

On the other hand, not one state in five provides even the simplest medical inspection for children in the country schools. What is the result? A study of twenty-five typical cities and of hundreds of rural districts, chosen at random in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Idaho, shows these percentages: curvature of the spine, .13 in the cities, 3.5 in the country; ear trouble, 1 in the cities, 5 in the country, eye defects, 5.1 in the cities, 21.08 in the country; adenoids, 8.5 in the cities, 21.5 in the country; enlarged tonsils, 8.8 in the city, 80 in the country.

In one city, for example, 69 per cent. of the school children have some physical defect serious enough to warrant medical attention; but in 1,831 rural districts in the same state the percentage is 75. In the crowded city of New York, less than 1 per cent. of the school children have any affection of the lungs; in the rural schools of a Virginia county, the percentage is 3.7. Heart trouble is twice as prevalent among country school children as among those in city schools; and although 23.3 per cent. of the city school children suffer from poorly nourished bodies, in the country schools the percentage is 31.2.

The investigation shows in definite terms the progress that the cities are making and the returns that they get from their investment in medical supervision for the schools.

What the cities are doing for their own children, the states, as far as conditions permit, should do for the children in rural districts. Some states have already made a good beginning, but most of them have done little or nothing. The rural districts cannot unaided do the work thoroughly, although many could easily accomplish much more than they do now. Above all, a responsibility too often unrecog-

nized rests on the individual country home. — Youths Companion.

Breathing Spells!

There is an old adage that says "when angry, count a hundred, then talk." A great deal has been said of the peace treaties of Secretary Bryan and men have said that they were not worth much. But they are but carrying out the old saying that is a very good one. If whenever we are angry and in a dispute with any one we should take time to count a hundred we would miss most of the disputes and questions that are our lot and the electric chair and the chain gang and the jails would have many less to fill them for we would take a breathing spell before we went into the fight.

The treaties that our Secretary of State has signed with so many of the nations is but applying this same policy to the conduct of nations and is to let the first burst of anger pass before we go into the melee.

If such a policy had been followed in the present war there would not have been any war because Austria might have lessened her demands on Servia and the heat of the fancied insult would have passed. If we read of the swiftness of the rulings and the notes that went back and forth between the nations we will see that there was no time to think at all and that there were no explanations that could be accepted and before the different countries knew it they had declared war.

So we think it a very wise policy that of Mr. Bryan and one that will keep peace better than almost anything else.

Nations and individuals should take a breathing spell before every violent action so that nothing hasty may be done and in order that we may live always live in peace. Otherwise we will be at war most of the time. And individuals may well copy the example herein set and when in danger of a rupture with any one, take time to think and we are sure that the trouble will pass without trouble.

Two Million For 1914.

Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Superintendent of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, has accepted the office of Executive Secretary of the State Red Cross Seal Committee and will organize the campaign for the sale of Red Cross Seals in North Carolina for this year.

More than a million seals were sold in this state last Christmas. It is the plan of Dr. McBrayer and the Red Cross Seal Committee to sell at least two million this year. All the money derived from the sale of Red Cross Seals in North Carolina is spent in the fight against tuberculosis in this state.

The members of the Red Cross Seal Committee are as follows:

- Mrs. C. C. Hook, Chairman, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Hamilton C. Jones, Treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Dr. W. R. Kirk, Hendersonville, N. C. Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C. Dr. Otho Ross, Charlotte, N. C. Mrs. G. M. Finger, Charlotte, N. C.

N. C. Col. J. L. Ludlow, Winston-Salem, N. C. Dr. W. L. Dunn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. T. D. Jones, Durham, N. C. Mrs. Cuthbert Martin, Wilmington, N. C.

Wanamaker's Keynote.

When it comes to making an impression on the public it is pretty nearly always in the man who talks. A few days ago John Wanamaker made a decidedly optimistic utterance before the Business Men's Association in Philadelphia and his speech is being more widely quoted than any recent utterance on the situation, not excepting that by the President himself. Wanamaker's declaration that "we can make the best of the present and win out if we resolve to do so," seems to be regarded as the keynote, and indeed it is the whole situation summed in a few words. Gathering cheer from Wanamaker's cue, The New York Sun finds as justification that today "we have our own hundred million of people to house, feed and clothe. We are a great market unto ourselves. The current of our National life flows on not profoundly disturbed. We have plenty to sell to our neighbors, and by no means all our old fields of gain are closed while new ones are opening to us. If we resolutely look for the best in the present we will find the worst comparatively unimportant and the future will very soon begin to come our way."—Observer.

Precept upon Precept

We have often heard it stated that was not worth while to teach the children certain things in school and that the modern method of trying to teach laws of hygiene and sanitation was time wasted. But it is not time wasted, and if we go at it we will find that this line upon line, precept upon precept, is the way to bring better things into every-day life of the people and if the children will do the great good of telling their parents what they learn they may accomplish a revolution or at least they will come to believe it so firmly that they will practice it themselves. The following incident illustrates: In one of our families where some such teaching is practised and where the gay festive fly is a rare visitor one morning a solitary fly dared to intrude his presence in the dining room where the family was breakfasting. He was so daring that he lit upon the milk of the fair young daughter of 5 years and she immediately resented the daring of his diseased laden body. The mother said but it makes no difference, daughter, one fly don't hurt, and the young ladyship replied but mamma I cant drink germs, they will make me sick and she would not drink the milk. Were we all so careful as this young miss there would be less typhoid and tuberculosis. So let us continue line upon line and precept upon precept and some time we will be free from disease and epidemics.

James E. Rector of Asheville was down Monday in the interest of the road for Hot Springs,

Virginia's Victory

On the 22nd of September there was an election in Virginia to decide whether the state should have state-wide prohibition or should have local option. By a large majority the state decided that from the first of Jan. 1916 there should be no liquor sold in the state. One by one the states are joining the column of the dries. It is indeed a sign of the times, when so many of the states are deciding, that they are better off if they have no liquor. Twenty years ago it was thought impossible that a state, except perhaps Maine or Kansas, should have such a thing, and the papers were full of articles against the forcing of men to not drink.

However, today we see so many of the states by law are saying just that thing; and many more are going to vote on these questions in a short time.

We are glad that our neighboring state has decided in this way, and we are sure that her example will be followed by many more soon. Ohio, Illinois, and others are going to try it out soon. God grant that their answer may be as loud and clear as was Virginia's.

How far Can We Believe What People Say of Themselves?

There are two kinds of people in this world, those who think very much of themselves and have a very much higher opinion of themselves than others have and then there are those who have a very low opinion of themselves. Can we accept their opinion of themselves and be right.

We read of a man who, that he could do nothing and he said so, and a bully who that he could run the world and whip almost every one, met this man and proceeded to bullyrag the humble man until he had him stirred up and then when our humble friend had done with his bullyship there was little left of him.

This fact is true of countries also. There is a great deal of muck raking and belittling of the nation at times or the city or the town and people accept us at our own estimate. We caricature our officers and leaders until others take them at our fancied estimate of them and so do not give them their dues.

It is said that before this war that the papers said that Ireland was torn up with internal trouble over Home Rule, that England was disrupted and that India was ready to revolt. The papers of France said that the army was in a bad way not armed, that the guns and artillery was antiquated and that all was rotten. However notwithstanding all that the papers said, Ireland is united, England is ready for war, the French army is doing better than in the Franco-Prussian war and some one might have been mistaken.

It is not best to always believe all that people say as to calamity or misfortune or the little fortune they have. Better count the cost, find out the truth and then go ahead. You cannot believe what muck rakers say always nor when some scandal is walking about can you believe that the white wash is the whiteness of natural purity.

Spring Creek Items.

Spring Creek High School is doing fine work this year. We have four excellent teachers, Prof. Pleasants is principal; Miss Lefler, first assistant; Miss Hodges, second assistant; Miss Bryan, primary teacher. There are between 150 and 160 students enrolled and more are going to start next week. The students and teachers are going to organize a literary society and give the first program Friday afternoon.

Misses Minnie Ebbs and Ollie Guffey visited Mr. J. N. Ebbs' home last Saturday and Sunday. They reported having seen a corn stalk twenty (20) feet long. This stalk grew on Mr. Ebbs' farm.

A meeting is being held at the Flats now. They have had several professions.

Quarterly meeting will be at the Gap next Saturday and Sunday.

Uncle John McKinney, who has been sick all summer, is now able to go around some.

Best wishes to the News-Record

SHRINTH AND SOOK.

The Teachers Duty.

The opening of the school year is an appropriate time to recall two notable pronouncements that was made at the last annual convention of the National Education Association in July on the duties of teachers—one by Dr. Joseph Swain, president of the Swarthmore College and president of the association, and the other by President Wilson. Dr. Swain said: "Given a cultivated trained teacher of sound mind & body, who goes to work at peace with God and man, the school will be the best place in the world for the growth of the child in practical righteousness and in American citizenship. Not much instruction either secular or religious can be given without a well equipped teacher, whose personality, learning, moral and religious life appeal to those under her care. The teacher cannot teach what she does not know and cannot give to others the religious life which she does not possess." President Wilson's message, in form of a telegram, read, in part: "Thoughtful people all over the country follow the deliberations of the National Education Association with genuine interest. The problems of education are really-problems affecting the national development and national ideas. I think that no one long associated with the profession of teaching can have failed to catch the inspiration of or to see how great a power may be exercised through the classroom in directing the thinking and the ambitions of the generations coming on, or can have failed to realize that nothing less than a comprehension of the national life is necessary for a teacher for the great task of preparation and adaptation to the future that education attempts."

Stop these Early Bronchial Coughs

They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Best for children and grown-up persons. No opiates.—Dr. I. E. Burnett, Mars Hill, N. C.