

State Librarian

MADISON COUNTY RECORD, Established June 28, 1901. FRENCH BROAD NEWS, Established May 16, 1907. Consolidated: Nov. 2nd, 1911.

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 23rd 1914.

NO 43

DIRECTORY.

MADISON COUNTY. Established by the legislature session 1850-51. Population, 20,132. County seat, Marshall. 1056 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. E. Mashburn, Senator, 35th District, Marshall. Hon. J. E. Reector, 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. Runnion, 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 Eaynie, 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 Pine, 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. B. 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 5th, 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.

Constitutional Amendments

The Following Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution are to be Voted on at the Com-Election:—Some Important Changes.

Amendments to the constitution of North Carolina agreed upon by three-fifths of each house of the general assembly, and thereupon submitted to the qualified voters of the whole state, general election, November 3, 1914. DIRECTIONS TO THE VOTER To vote for any amendment, place a cross mark in the blank space in which is the word "yes," opposite the title of such amendment. To vote against any amendment, place a cross mark in the space in which is the word "no," opposite the title of such amendment.

Amendment to Article I, Section 6, and to Article VII, Section 13. Substituting the phrase, "War Between the States," for the words "Insurrection or rebellion against the United States." In Article I, section 6, and the word "rebellion" in Article VII, section 13.

Section 1. That the Constitution of the State of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended in manner and form as follows: 1. By striking out of article one, section six, the words "insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "the War Between the States," and by striking out the word "rebellion" in section thirteen of article seven and inserting in lieu thereof the words "War Between the States."

Amendment to Article II, Section 28, increasing compensation of members of the General Assembly, and decreasing mileage. Sec. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive a compensation for their services the sum of four dollars per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two Houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days.

Amendment to Article II (New Section), restricting local, private and special legislation. By adding at the end of article two a new section, to-wit: "Sec. 29. The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution: "Relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court; "Relating to the appointment of justices of the peace; "Relating to health, sanitation, and abatement of nuisances;

"Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships; "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing highways, streets or alleys. "Relating to ferries and bridges. "Relating to game or hunting, "Relating to non navigable streams. "Relating to cemeteries; "Relating to pay of jurors; "Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts; "Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury. "Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing; "Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his surities from liability; "Giving effect to informal wills and deeds. "Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it. "Any local, private, or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void. "The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating the matters set out in this section."

Amendment to Article 3, Section 1. Fixing the day of inauguration of the Governor. II. By striking out section 28 of article two, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Sec. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of six dollars per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive five cents per mile both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be eight dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days."

Amendment to Article 4, Section 11. To prevent delays in trials by providing emergency judges. V. By adding at the end of section eleven of article four the following: "and the general assembly may by general law provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior courts of any county or district, when the judge assigned thereto, by reason of sickness,

inability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said courts and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the power and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are holding or appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation." 6. Amendment to Article 4, Sections 20, 26, 33. Removing obsolete sections from the Constitution. 6. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change and such actions and suits commenced before, and pending at the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules. Sec. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States. Sec. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V. Taxes shall be imposed only for public purposes, by and with the consent of the people or their representatives in the General Assembly. Sec. 2. The General Assembly may, consistent with natural justice and equity, classify subjects of taxation; and all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax: Provided, that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed: and is consistent with natural justice and equity, the General Assembly may separate subjects of taxation for State and local purposes. Sec. 3. If the subjects of taxation be separated for State and local purposes, in a manner not allowed by law immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment, no part of the ad valorem tax on real estate, except the real estate of public service corporations, shall be applied to State purposes. Sec. 4. The power to tax shall not be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, but property belonging to the State, a county, or a municipality shall be exempt from taxation; and the General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, property held and used for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; and also personal property of a natural person of a value not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300).

Sec. 5. The ad valorem taxes on real estate and property shall not exceed for all State and county purposes sixty-six and two thirds (66 2/3) cents per annum on the one hundred dollars (\$100) assessed valuation of such property, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon. The ad valorem taxes collected on real estate and personal property by cities and the towns shall not exceed, for all purposes, seventy-five cents (75) per annum on the (\$100) assessed valuation, unless a greater rate be approved by a majority of those who shall vote at an election held thereon: Provided, that these limitations on the rate of taxation shall not apply to the taxes necessary to pay debts contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment, nor to taxes heretofore authorized by an act of the General Assembly, or by vote of the people. Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one of age; but not exceeding \$2 per annum for all State and county purposes, and municipalities may be authorized by the General Assembly to levy a capitation tax, but not exceeding the amount hereinbefore authorized for State and the county purposes. The proceeds collected from state and county capitation taxes shall be applied to purposes of education and the support of the poor in such proportions as the General Assembly may direct. The General Assembly may also provide by general law for the exemption from payment of said capitation tax in special cases on account of poverty and infirmity.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing insurrections or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay interest annually, and provide therein for the levying of a tax for the payment of the principal by the date such debts mature. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, municipal or otherwise, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon. 8. Amendments to Article 8, Section 1. To prevent special charters to corporations by the General Assembly. VIII. By striking out section one of article eight and substituting therefor the following: "Section 1. No corporation shall be created nor shall its charter be extended, altered, amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations, and for amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those that are above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any

time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation." 10 Amendment to Article 8, Section 4. To prevent special charters to towns, cities, and incorporated villages. IX. By striking out section 4 article 8, and substituting therefor the following: "It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general laws for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. X. Amendment to Article 9, Section 3. To require six months public school term. X. By striking out the words "four months," in section 3, of article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "six month."

How Americans Spend Money. The following estimates have been made as to how the American public spends its money: Immorality and social diseases..... \$3,000,000,000 Intoxicating liquors 2,000,000,000 Tobacco 1,200,000,000 Jewelry and Plate 8,000,000,000 Automobiles 500,000,000 Church work at Home 250,000,000 Confectionery..... 200,000,000 Soft drinks:..... 120,000,000 Tea and coffee..... 100,000,000 Millinery..... 90,000,000 Patent Medicines.... 80,000,000 Chewing gum..... 13,000,000 Foreign Missions.... 12,000,000

These statistics have been compiled by the American Federation for Sex Hygiene and constitute one of charts included in one of its exhibits. The estimate in the first item is made on the basis of the 300,000 licensed immoral women and one million women outside the pale of society engaged clandestinely in self-traffic. No estimate is included to cover expenses incident to such appalling figures, such as the care of the sick, the blind, insane paralytic or the care of illegitimate children or funeral expenses for such children.

MARSHALL MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour per sack \$0.75, Butter per pound 20 to 25, Eggs per doz. 20c, Lard per pound 10 to 13c, Poultry per pound 13c, Meat per pound 1 1/4 to 16c, Potatoes per bu. \$1.00, Apples per bu. 25 to 50c, Wheat per bu. 65c, Oats per bu. 65c, Corn per bu. \$1.00, Hay per Ton \$26.00, Cattle per pound 6 to 7c, Tobacco Cotton Seed Meal per ton \$27.50, Hulls per ton \$10.00, Bran and Shorts per ton \$32.00, Sweet Feed per 110 lbs \$1.85

Thanks, Henry. News-Record, Marshall, N. C. Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find check for \$1.25 for the five papers one year as per the attached notice. It surely looks like you are giving your subscribers, their money's worth. Yours truly, HENRY BLACKWELL, Green Mountain, N. C.