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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MADISON COUNTY

VOL. XVII

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1915.

NO 1

DIRECTORY

MADISON COUNTY. Established by the legislature session 1850-51. Population, 20,132. County seat, Marshall. 1956 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. J. E. Lineback, Senator, 35th District, Elk Park. Hon. Plato Ebbs, Representative, Hot Springs, N. C. W. A. West, Clerk of Superior Court, Marshall. Caney Ramsey, Sheriff, Marshall. James Smart, Register of Deeds, Marshall. C. F. Rannion, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 4. A. T. Chandley, Surveyor, Marshall, N. C. Dr. C. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill, N. C. W. J. Balding, Janitor, Marshall. Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician, Marshall. Garfield Davis, Supt. county home, Marshall.

Courts as follows: September 1st, 1915 (2) November 10th, 1915. (2) March 2nd, 1915. (2) June 1st, 1915. (2) Sept. 7th, 1915. (2) J. Ed. Swain, Solicitor, Asheville N. C. 1915, Fall Term—Judge Frank Carter, Asheville. 1914, Spring Term—Judge M. H. Justice, Rutherfordton, N. C. Fall Term—Judge E. B. Clines, of Hickory, N. C.

County Commissioners. W. L. George, chair man, Mars Hill. J. E. Rector, member, Marshall, R. F. D. No. 1. Anderson, Silver, member, Marshall, N. C. Route 3. J. Coleman Ramsey, atty., Marshall. Highway Commission. F. Shelton, President, Marshall. Guy V. Roberts, " Geo. W. Wild, Big P. no. 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. M. B. Pleasants, 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. Griffith, 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 6th, 1916. W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, Term expires Nov. 27th 1916. Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires January 6th 1915. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, Route 3. Term expires April 1st, 1915. J. W. Nelson, Marshall—Term expires May 11, 1915. T. B. Ebbs, Hot Springs—Term expires February 4th 1915. Craig Ramsey, Revere. Term expires March 19, 1915. N. W. Anderson, Paint Fork, Term expires May 19, 1915. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs. Term expires January 22nd 1915. Steve Rice, Marshall. Term expires Dec. 19th, 1915. Ben W. Cahagan, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires Dec. 20, 1915. J. F. Tilton, Marshall, Route 2. Term expires Nov. 14th 1915. C. J. Ebbs, Marshall. Term expires April 25th, 1915. D. M. Harshburger, Stackhouse. Term expires January 16th, 1916. D. P. Miles, Barnard. Term expires December 23, 1916.

For the Farm Demonstration Column.

Mars Hill, N. C. Dec. 23, 1914. Editor News-Record: Marshall, N. C., Dear Sir:

As Agent and representative of everything that is for progress and betterment in Madison County, I desire to speak through your medium to the Beef Cattle growers of the County. Now as we have on the 17, of December organized a Beef cattle growers Association for the county, it behooves every such grower to put his shoulder to the wheel and push with might and main for the success of this Association. The Constitution of the Association provides that the Association should urge the introduction of short Horn Bulls.

This does not mean a fight against those who prefer Herfords or Angus breeds. Here are the conditions facing cattle breeders in this county. At least 95 per cent of all the cattle in the county has for its foundation the Old Roan Durham that our fore fathers brought here several generations ago, this we cannot help, and we need not try. Then nine tenths or more of the pure bred Bulls that have been purchased lately are short Horns, which breed beautifully into our present foundation, as the short Horn breed as now known; nothing more than the modernizing of the old Roan Durham breed. Those who prefer Herfords and Angus should enter our Beef cattle Association enthusiastically and reap the benefits of purchasing stock co-operatively just the same as if all bought the same breed. Yet, we believe and insist that it will be immensely better for all to agree on one breed for the entire county and thereby standardize our cattle and be able to buy and sell co-operatively to the greatest advantage. Knowing as I do the almost unanimity in every township of the old Roan Durham foundation of cattle, I could not do otherwise than recommend the importance of adopting short Horns as the breed to write upon for general propagation in the county.

Now let all who have little differences yield to the overwhelming majority, if possible, and be the Banner County where pure short Horns may be found when sought for.

Respectfully, J. R. SAMS, Local Agent.

Mars Hill, N. C. Dec. 23, 1914. Editor News-Record: Marshall, N. C. Dear Sir:

As agent for Farm Demonstration work next year in Madison County, I desire to speak through your columns to the citizens of the county and especially to those who have listed with me for Demonstration work the ensuing year.

One hundred and fifty men and boys and one woman have entered the race and we want to make the contest sharp in order that the best results may be obtained. Some people have the wrong idea of this Demonstration work, and I would like to disabuse the mind of such. Some think that the person who makes the most corn

per acre has the blue ribbon. This is not true. The object of this demonstration is to produce corn at the least cost. The farmer who takes a piece of land that formerly produced 20 bushels of corn per acre and brings it up to 40 bushels per acre next year at a cost of 15 cents per bushel, will best the man who takes a piece that brings 60 bushel per acre and makes it yield 100 bushel per acre at a cost of 18 cents per bushel. Any one can see the logic and justice of this plan of estimates. This puts the man with medium land on an equality with the man who has rich land. I desire to say further to those who have listed for work.

I am off on a furlough now until Feb. 20th, when I will be with you till the crop is completed. Of course 150 farms are more than one man can visit every four weeks. Consequently, I will be compelled to organize my work in a way that I can reach as many as possible every four weeks. In order to do this, the county will be divided into 4 convenient districts, to be arranged during my furlough, and a regular circuit established, and the rest of the county will be visited often as possible and the work carried on by correspondents. Those sections of the county where regular monthly visits cannot be made must not think I feel less interest there than elsewhere in the county; for this is not true. It is lack of roads, and natural barriers, like rivers and mountains, that are in the way. We trust that some of these difficulties will be removed before long. Now for a good pull, a hard pull and long pull, all together and old Madison will soon be one of progressive counties of the old North State.

Respectfully, J. R. Sams, Local Agent.

Mars Hill, N. C. Dec. 24, 1914

Mr. Editor:- A word to my Demonstrators, Co-operators and Corn Club Boys of Madison County, relative to seed corn for Demonstration purposes next year. It was my pleasure to be at the Buncombe County Corn show held at Asheville Dec. 19, 1914 under the management of the efficient local agent Mr. E. D. Weaver who has been carrying on this work in Buncombe County for five years.

No better object lesson could possibly be taught relative to demonstration work in a county, though to have visited our corn show at Marshall on the 17th, and the Buncombe County Corn Show at Asheville on the 19th; while ours was a creditable show for untrained actors, the Buncombe show proved clearly what five years of training in seed selection under one whose duty is to keep constantly on his job will do. I was struck with the uniformity of type at the Asheville show, which was exactly what was lacking in our show at Marshall. Of all the excellent samples of corn on exhibition at Asheville; Mr. J. H. Holcombe of Candler, N. C. took the premium prolific corn, and his brother, Mr. Robert Holcombe, of the same community took the premium on the large one-ear variety. These gentlemen are well known to me as they both attended school under my tuition forty

years ago. I have known them all their life and know them to be straight in their dealings, and I can honestly recommend them and their corn, as Mr. Hill of Washington, D. C., passed on the excellency of their corn. I have no interest whatever in the above mentioned corn or men except as I know the men and Mr. Hill's reputation as a judge of corn. If my people desire corn for seed, they should apply early in the season. I do not say the above in any sense as an advertisement for these men, only for information to the people under my direction as Demonstration Agent for Madison County. I promised to look out for the best seed corn possible, which I have faithfully done. Mr. A. F. Sprinkle and Mr. Job Peek of Mars Hill, N. C., is no bad place to go for seed corn.

Respectfully, J. R. Sams, Local Agent.

RAILROADS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

The Common Carriers Ask for Relief—President Wilson Directs Attention of Public to Their Needs.

The committee of railroad executives, headed by Mr. Frank Trumbull, representing thirty-five of the leading railroad systems of the nation, recently presented to President Wilson a memorandum briefly reviewing the difficulties now confronting the railroads of the country and asking for the co-operation of the governmental authorities and the public in supporting railroad credits and recognizing an emergency which requires that the railroads be given additional revenues. The memorandum recites that the European war has resulted in general depression of business on the American continent and in the dislocation of credits at home and abroad. With revenues decreasing and interest rates increasing the transportation systems of the country face a most serious crisis and the memorandum is a strong presentation of the candle burning at both ends and the perils that must ultimately attend such a configuration when the flames meet is apparent to all. In their general discussion the railroad representatives say in part: "By reason of legislation and regulation by the federal government and the forty-eight states acting independently of each other, as well as through the action of a strong public opinion, railroad expenses in recent years have vastly increased. No criticism is here made of the general theory of governmental regulation, but on the other hand, no ingenuity can relieve the carriers of expenses created thereby."

President Wilson, in transmitting the memorandum of the railroad presidents to the public, characterizes it as "a lucid statement of plain truth." The president recognizing the emergency as extraordinary, continuing, said in part: "You ask me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and the railroads helped in every possible way, whether by private co-operative effort or by the action, wherever feasible of governmental agencies, and I am glad to do so because I think the need very real."

The conference was certainly a fortunate one for the nation and the president is to be congratulated for opening the gate to a new world of effort in which everyone may co-operate.

There are many important problems in our complex civilization that will yield to co-operation which will not lend themselves to arbitrary rulings of commissions and financing railroads is one of them. The man with the money is a factor that cannot be eliminated from any business transaction and the public is an interested party that should always be consulted and happily the president has invited all to participate in the solution of our railroad problems.

HORNER MILITARY SCHOOL Charlotte, N. C.

Spring Term Begins January 16th. New students may enter Jan. 5th without extra cost. Apply for illustrated catalogue.

THE PATRIOTIC DOLLAR

CONGRESS DECREES DOLLARS INDULGING IN LUXURIES MUST FIRST SALUTE THE FLAG.

War Revenue Tax of \$105,000,000 Levied—Beer Bears Brunt of Burden.

Congress has levied a war tax of \$105,000,000 to offset a similar amount of loss on import revenue due to the European disturbances and of this amount beer is the heaviest contributor, having been assessed approximately \$50,000,000; a stamp tax on negotiable instruments, it is estimated, will yield \$31,000,000; a tax on the capital stock of banks of \$4,500,000 and a tax on tobacco, perfumes, theater tickets, etc., makes the remainder. Congress has decreed that the brewer, the banker and the investor must shoulder the musket and march to the front; that milder who would add to her beauty must first tip Uncle Sam, and a dollar that seeks pleasure must first salute the flag; that Pleasure and Profit—the twin heroes of many wars—shall fight the nation's battles and by an ingeniously arranged schedule of taxation congress has shifted the war budget from the shoulders of Necessity to those of Choice and Gain, touching in its various ramifications almost every line of business.

All hail the dollar that bleeds for its country; that bares its breast to the fortunes of war and risks its life to preserve the stability and integrity of the nation's credit. The market place has always been a favorite stand for war revenue collectors. The trader is a great financial patriot. His dollar is the first to rally around the star-spangled banner and the last to hear the coo of the dove of peace. He is called upon to buy cannon; to feed and clothe the boys in blue and each month cheer their hearts with the coin of the realm. Men can neither be free nor brave without food and ammunition, and money is as important a factor in war as blood. Many monuments have been erected in honor of heroes slain in battles, poems have been written eulogizing their noble deeds and the nation honors its soldiers while they live and places a monument upon their graves when they die, but very little has been said of the dollar that bears the burdens of war.

Honor to the Dollar that Bears the Burdens of War. All honor to the dollar that answers the call to arms and, when the battle is over, bandages the wounds of stricken soldiers, lays a wreath upon the graves of fallen heroes and cares for the widows and orphans. All honor to the industries that bend their backs under the burdens of war; lift the weight from the shoulders of the poor and build a bulwark around the nation's credit. All honor to those who contribute to the necessities and administer to the comforts of the boys who are marching; cool the fever of afflicted soldiers and kneel with the cross beside dying heroes.

A dollar may fight its competitor in business, industries may struggle for supremacy in trade and occupations may vie each other with envy or suspicion, but when the bugle calls they bury strife and rally around the flag, companions and friends, mess mates and chums, all fighting for one flag, one cause and one country. The luxuries in life have always been the great burden-bearers in government. We will mention a few of them giving the annual contributions to the nation's treasury: Liquor, \$290,000,000; tobacco, \$103,000,000; sugar, \$54,000,000; silks, \$15,500,000; diamonds, \$3,827,000; millinery, \$2,479,000; furs, \$2,024,000 and automobiles, \$870,000. We collect \$665,000,000 of internal and custom revenue annually and \$450,000,000 of this amount classifies as luxuries, and to this amount we should add the \$100,000,000 war tax now levied.

The war tax is immediately effective. Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! the industries are marching \$100,000,000 strong and beneath the starry flag they will fill the treasury again while they shout, "Hurrah for Uncle Sam!" In every field of human activity the demand for more competent men and women is growing every day. Especially so in agriculture.

Home pride is a mighty valuable asset, and the farmer who has none is carrying a heavy handicap on the road to success.

MARKETING WORLD'S GREATEST PROBLEM

WE ARE LONG ON PRODUCTION, SHORT ON DISTRIBUTION.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The economic distribution of farm products is today the world's greatest problem and the war, while it has brought its hardships, has clearly emphasized the importance of distribution as a factor in American agriculture and promises to give the farmers the co-operation of the government and the business men the solution of their marketing problem. This result will, in a measure, compensate us for our war losses, for the business interests and government have been in the main assisting almost exclusively on the production side of agriculture. While the department of agriculture has been dumping tons of literature on the farmer telling him how to produce, the farmer has been dumping tons of products in the nation's garbage can for want of a market.

The World Will Never Starve. At no time since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden, have the inhabitants of this world suffered from lack of production, but some people have gone hungry from the day of creation to this good hour for the lack of proper distribution. Slight variations in production have forced a change in diet and one locality has felt the pinch of want, while another surfeited, but the world as a whole has ever been a land of plenty. We now have less than one-tenth of the tillable land of the earth's surface under cultivation, and we not only have this surplus area to draw on but it is safe to estimate that in case of dire necessity one-half the earth's population could at the present time knock their living out of the trees of the forest, gather it from wild vines and draw it from streams. No one should become alarmed; the world will never starve.

The consumer has always feared that the producer would not supply him and his fright has found expression on the statute books of our states and nations and the farmer has been urged to produce recklessly and without reference to the demands of the consumer. Back to the Soil. The city people have been urging each other to move back to the farm, but very few of them have moved. We welcome our city cousins back to the soil and this earth's surface contains 16,992,160,000 idle acres of tillable land where they can make a living by tickling the earth with a forked stick, but we do not need them so far as increasing production is concerned; we now have all the producers we can use. The city man has very erroneous ideas of agricultural conditions. The commonly accepted theory that we are short on production is all wrong. Our annual increase in production far exceeds that of our increase in population.

The World as a Farm. Taking the world as one big farm, we find two billion acres of land in cultivation. Of this amount there is approximately 750,000,000 acres on the western and 1,250,000,000 acres on the eastern hemisphere, in cultivation. This estimate, of course, does not include grazing lands, forests, etc., where large quantities of meat are produced. The world's annual crop approximates fifteen billion bushels of cereals, thirteen billion pounds of flax and sixty-five million tons of meat. The average annual world crop for the past five years, compared with the previous five years, is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Crop—, Decade—, Previous Half Decade—. Rows include Corn (Bu.), Wheat (Bu.), Oats (Bu.), and Cotton (Bales).

The world shows an average increase in cereal production of 15 per cent during the past decade, compared with the previous five years, while the world's population shows an increase of only three per cent. The gain in production far exceeds that of our increase in population, and it is safe to estimate that the farmer can easily increase production 25 per cent if a remunerative market can be found for the products. In textile fibres the world shows an increase during the past half decade in production of 15 per cent against a population increase of three per cent. The people of this nation should address themselves to the subject of improved facilities for distribution.

ROLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS

Home pride is a mighty valuable asset, and the farmer who has none is carrying a heavy handicap on the road to success.