

The NEWS-RECORD.

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MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915

NO 3

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. 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. Runkin, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C. R. E. D. No. 4. A. T. Chandley, Surveyor, Marshall, N. C. Dr. J. 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. Cline, 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 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, 1915, and Spring Term begins January 2nd 1914. Spring Creek High School. Prof. M. R. 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. Gahagan, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires Dec. 20, 1915. J. F. Tilson, Marshall, Route 2. Term expires Nov. 14th 1915. C. J. Ebbs, Marshall. Term expires April 25th, 1915. D. M. Harshburger, Stackhouse. Term expires January 10th, 1916. D. P. Miles, Barnard. Term expires December, 23, 1915.

THE RURAL CHURCH

Co-operation of Church, School and Press Essential to Community Building.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union. The church, the press and the school form a triple alliance of progress that guides the destiny of every community, state and nation. Without them civilization would wither and die and through their life may attain its greatest blessing, power and knowledge. The farmers of this nation are greatly indebted to this social triumvirate for their uplifting influence, and on behalf of the American plowmen I want to thank those engaged in these high callings for their able and efficient service, and I shall offer to the press a series of articles on co-operation between these important influences and the farmers in the hope of increasing the efficiency of all by mutual understanding and organized effort. We will take up, first, the rural church.

The Farmers Are Great Church Builders.

The American farmer is the greatest church builder the world has ever known. He is the custodian of the nation's morality; upon his shoulders rests the "ark of the covenant" and he is more responsive to religious influences than any other class of citizenship.

The farmers of this nation have built 120,000 churches at a cost of \$750,000,000, and the annual contribution of the nation toward all church institutions approximates \$200,000,000 per annum. The farmers of the United States build 22 churches per day. There are 20,000,000 rural church communicants on the farm, and 54 per cent of the total membership of all churches reside in the country.

The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

The Functions of a Rural Church.

If the rural churches today are going to render a service which this age demands, there must be co-operation between the religious, social and economic life of the community.

The church to attain its fullest measure of success must enrich the lives of the people in the community it serves; it must build character; develop thought and increase the efficiency of human life. It must serve the social, business and intellectual, as well as the spiritual and moral side of life. If religion does not make a man more capable, more useful and more just, what good is it? We want a practical religion, one we can live by and farm by, as well as die by.

Fewer and Better Churches.

Blessed is that rural community which has but one place of worship. While competition is the life of trade, it is death to the rural church and moral starvation to the community. Petty sectarianism is a scourge that blights the life, and the church prejudice saps the vitality of many communities. An over-churching community is a crime against religion, a serious handicap to society and a useless tax upon agriculture.

While denominations are essential and church pride commendable, the high teaching of universal Christianity must prevail if the rural church is to fulfill its mission to agriculture.

We frequently have three or four churches in a community which is not able to adequately support one. Small congregations attend services once a month and all fall to perform the religious functions of the community. The division of religious forces and the breaking into fragments of moral efforts is oftentimes little less than a calamity and defeats the very purpose they seek to promote.

The evils of too many churches can be minimized by co-operation. The social and economic life of a rural community are respective units and cannot be successfully divided by denominational lines, and the churches can only occupy this important field by co-operation and co-ordination.

The efficient country church will definitely serve its community by leading in all worthy efforts at community building, in uniting the people in all co-operative endeavors for the general welfare of the community and in arousing a real love for country life and loyalty to the country home and these results can only be successfully accomplished by the united effort of the press, the school, the church and organized farmers.

News-Record—\$1.00 the Year.

EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his thron, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; milady has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has plead with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America, if, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Pharaohs Needed in Agriculture.

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 90 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

News-Record—\$1.00 the Year.

An Act Proposed by the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League

An Act to Prohibit the Possession and Delivery of Intoxicating Liquors.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, hereby undermining the public moral and the foundation of free institutions, produces wide-spread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the State. Therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section I. That, except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee thereof, to receive or be in possession of any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating biters, within the State of North Carolina, for his, hers, theirs or its own use, or for the use of any other person, firm, or corporation. Provided, that this shall not apply to a person in possession of liquor obtained on a physician's prescription for medical purposes.

Section II. That, except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee thereof, to ship, transport, carry, or deliver, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for hire or otherwise, any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating biters, from a point within or without this State, to any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee thereof, in this State.

Section III. That legalized medical depositories, licensed and registered pharmacists and hospitals may obtain and keep in stock spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors, or intoxicating biters, in the manner and in the quantities here-in-after prescribed, for sale or supply upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed and actively practicing physician or surgeon, as now provided by law.

Section IV. That any legalized medical depository, pharmacy, or hospital, through the owner, managing agent, or superintendent thereof, may make written application to the Register of Deeds of the county in which such depository, pharmacy, or hospital is situated, for a permit to obtain and receive by transportation and delivery by common carrier at such depository, pharmacy or hospital an amount not exceeding twenty gallons, of spirituous, twenty-five gallons of vinous, and fifty gallons of malt liquors. Such application shall be in the form of an affidavit, containing the name and address of the depository, pharmacy, or hospital by or for which the application is made and to which the shipment is to be transported and delivered; the name of the person, firm or corporation from whom said shipment is to be ordered; the place from which said shipment is to be made; and shall also state that the applicant has no more in stock at the time of making the application than ten per cent of the above stated amounts, and that no owner, part owner, officer, stockholder agent or employee of such depository, pharmacy, or hospital has been convicted or confessed guilty of any violation of the laws of this or of any other State relating to intoxicating liquors.

Section V. That upon the filing of such an application, duly verified before any officer authorized by the laws of North Carolina to administer oaths, the Register of Deeds shall issue a permit for the shipment and transportation of the liquor in the kinds and quantities stated in the application which permit shall be either printed or plainly written or typewritten on stout paper, in the following form:—

State of North Carolina, County of (name of depository, pharmacy, or hospital.) of (give full address, with street and number, if such.) is hereby permitted to receive by common carrier, shipped from (name and address of shipper.) intoxicating liquor, to wit: (insert kinds and quantities not exceeding the quantity or quantities stated in the application. This permit is void and no delivery can be made thereunder after thirty days from date of issue. Dated this day of, 1915.

Register of Deeds

Not more than one such permit shall be issued to the same applicant for the same place of business or institution within one calendar month.

Section VI. A permit, issued as above, when attached to and plainly affixed in a conspicuous place to any package or parcel containing intoxicating liquor transported within this State, shall authorize any common carrier within the State to transport the package or parcel to which such permit is attached or affixed, containing only the liquor or liquors mentioned in said permit, and to deliver the same to the depository, pharmacy, or hospital to which such permit was issued.

Section VII. That the Register of Deeds, in a book to be furnished by the County Commissioners, shall copy all such applications in the order in which they are filed in his office, and shall make an entry immediately following each application showing the date of the permit issued thereon and the person to whom such permit was delivered, which said book shall be open for inspection to any officer or citizen of the State any time during business hours of the office of the Register of Deeds, and said book shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts therein and will be admissible in any of the courts of the State. And for his services in recording an application an issuing a permit, the Register of Deeds shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, to be paid by the applicant.

Section VIII. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section IX. That all laws and classes of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section X. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, 1915.

Atchison Once Was President The U. S.

Senator From Missouri Serves in Such Capacity for Twenty-Four Hours

Three times in the history of the United States the possibility has arisen of the Nation being without an elected President for a day. Those were when inaugural day fell on Sunday. Twice the possibility was obviated by the President taking the oath of office in private, in 1821 and 1877.

In 1849 Zachary Taylor did not reach Washington in time for a private administration of the oath and so, for one day, David Rice Atchison Senator from Missouri, was legal President of the United States. No act of any sort occurred that day to perpetuate his name in that capacity.

Senator Atchison was President pro tem of the Senate when the terms of office of President James K. Polk and Vice President George M. Dallas expired at midnight March 4. Under the succession of law of 1792 which was in effect then, the President pro tem of the Senate became the Chief Executive of the Nation when, for any reason, the President and Vice President, became incapacitated for duty. In 1886 that law was changed, making the Secretary of State and other Cabinet officers next in line for the Presidency, instead of the President pro tem, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Senator Atchison, during his life time, was most fond of urging his claim to be called twelfth President of the United States, in history. It was a source of great amusement to him he claimed the distinction of being the only President who was not elected to that office or the Vice Presidency, the only President from a State west of the Mississippi, the President whose term of office was the shortest and the only President who never signed his name as such.

For many years no authority gave Senator Atchison's claim any recognition. Now Frederick Converse Beach, editor of the American Encyclopedia, and John H. Finney, editor of Nelson's Encyclopedia, both grant his claim. The former says: "During Sunday, March 4, 1849, he was the legal President of the United States." and the latter says he "was President pro tem of the Senate during several sessions and by virtue of this office was President of the United States on Sunday, March 4th, 1849."

But whatever humor Senator Atchison may have had in claiming to have been President, there is little importance in the fact. It is only a curious incident in American political history.

In 1917 when the successor of President Wilson is inaugurated March 4, will be Sunday. Should the President elect not be given the oath of office then until March 5, Mr. Bryan, or whoever is Secretary of State, will be "President for a day."—Kansas City Times.

ROLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS