

DIRECTORY

MADISON COUNTY.

Established by the legislature session 1850-51.
Population, 20,132.
County seat, Marshall.
1655 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. Runyon, Treasurer, Marshall N. C., R. F. 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. Frank Roberts, 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

N. B. McDevitt chairman, Marshall.
J. E. Rector, member, Marshall, R. F. D. No. 1.
Anderson Silver, member, Marshall, Route 3 W. L. George, member, Mars Hill.
J. G. Chandley, White Rock.

P. A. McElroy Co. Atty., Marshall.

Highway Commission

F. Shelton, President, Marshall.
G. V. Russell, Bluff, N. C.
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. 412 students. Session 1915-16, nine months, begins August 17th, 1915.
Spring Creek High School, Prof. M. A. 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.
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, Bevere, 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. Galagan, 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, 1915.
W. B. Ramsey, Marshall, Term expires Oct. 4th, 1915.
J. A. Wallin, Big Laurel, Term expires Aug. 8th, 1916.
C. C. Brown, Bluff, Term expires January 9th, 1917.

THE WEBB KENYON LAW.

Decision on its Constitutionality Expected When 'Supreme Court Re-convenes June 14 Next.

(Washington Dispatch)

Among the important decisions expected to be handed down by the Supreme Court before adjournment is taken for the summer is that upon the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon liquor law. The question which the Supreme Court is expected to decide is not so much whether the Webb-Kenyon law, per se, is unconstitutional, but whether the Webb-Kenyon law as construed and applied by the lower court would be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reconvenes Monday, June 14, and the decision may be announced then.

In effect the Webb-Kenyon law prohibits the interstate shipment or transportation of intoxicating liquors intended by any person to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any State law.

This legislation was passed by Congress over President Taft's veto in March, 1913. It was the outgrowth of a long line of Supreme Court decisions, beginning in 1888, in which it had been held that the power of Congress over interstate commerce was absolute; that it was not within the power of a State to interfere with interstate shipments of liquor, and that sale in original packages was an incident of interstate commerce which could not be forbidden by State laws in the absence of legislation by Congress.

The two cases now before the Supreme Court are referred to as the Kentucky and the West Virginia cases. The title of the former is the Adams Express Company vs the State of Kentucky, and the title of the West Virginia case is the James Clark Distilling Company vs. the American Express Company and the State of West Virginia.

The Kentucky case is the simpler of the two. In this there was no agreed statement of fact; that the liquor was purchased in Jellico and High Cliff Tennessee, paid for in advance, and shipped into Kentucky for the personal use of the consignees and was not to be used or sold in violation of law.

In the West Virginia case the Circuit Court of Tucker County at the instance of the Commissioner of Prohibition of the State had issued an injunction enjoining the American Express Company from accepting shipments of liquor consigned to residents of that County unless it had first ascertained that such liquor was ordered by the consignees for their personal use without solicitation by the consignors, and without intention to be received, possessed or sold in violation of the laws of the State. The injunction also required that the express company knew that such liquor would not be kept for gift as a beverage or for distribution among the associates of the consignees. In face of these restrictions the American Express Company restitutions the American Express Company retired from the transportation of liquor destined to residents of Tucker

County.

It was contended by counsel for the State of West Virginia that laws of that State forbade the use of the mails for advertising purposes to induce the purchase of liquor by mail or express. The Supreme Court is expected to pass on this specific point.

Another provision of the West Virginia law which it is expected, will be finally decided upon is that making the place of delivery the place of sale. Under the reasoning behind this provision, by arbitrarily establishing the place of sale, and then forbidding the sale of liquor, the interstate shipment of liquor would be entirely under the control of the State, notwithstanding that neighboring States from which the shipment would be made would be equally concerned. The Supreme Court will decide as to whether such provisions of the State law are or are not so onerous as to constitute an interference with legitimate interstate.

President Taft in his veto of the Webb-Kenyon law said he believed it "a violation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution in that it is in substance and effect a delegation by Congress to the States of power regulating interstate commerce in liquors, which is vested exclusively in Congress.

A Great Increase in Taxes

(From Leslie's.)

With war taxes and income taxes adding to the taxation burden of the country, extravagance in public expenditures is likely to become one of the big political issues of future campaigns. A recent report of the census bureau shows that the assessed value of real estate and personal property in American cities was almost twice as great in 1912 as in 1902. This increased value of taxable property, and the natural increase in population might be expected to take care of the natural increase in the cost of Government, without any increase in the size of the per capita tax. But the per capita levy, which in 1880 was only \$3, rose to \$9.22 in 1902, and to \$13.91 in 1912. Meanwhile, most of the large cities are going heavily into debt. The public indebtedness of the Federal Government, the States and the cities and townships of the United States increased more than 70 per cent in the year 1913 over the amount reported in 1902. What a fine showing is thus made for those who advocate municipal and Government ownership of public service corporations! If the Government or the States or cities were to run railroads or other public service corporations on such an extravagant plan taxation would soon be doubled and the Nation be bankrupt.

To Sleep Well in Summer

Slight inflammation of the bronchial tubes causes a distressing cough and makes sleep impossible. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound stops that annoying tickling and relieves the racking, tiring cough. Good for all coughs, colds, croup and bronchial affections. —Dr. I. E. Burnett, Mars Hill, N. C.

FOLEY'S URINO LAXATIVE
The Best Urine Treat and Constipation

Suggestions as to Proper Farm Methods.

Editor News-Record:
Marshall, N. C.
Dear Sir:—

I desire to contragulate your last number.

Your article relative to "THE MERCHANT and the COMMUNITY," is both timely and wise, and merchants would do well to heed its suggestions. The time has come when men must know their business, and conduct it on well established lines and on a high plain, yes; the merchant is a necessary cog in our business machinery; but every machine has use for just so many cogs and any more is superfluous, and as you suggest, the people are growing intelligent and the power to discriminate, and in the future, the successful merchant will be the one who knows his business and conducts it in the interest of his customers, as well as that of his own. We are living in an age of co-operative movements. More and more it is dawning upon people every where that we are our brothers keeper, and as we learn to understand and apply this principal in business as well as social relations, humanity will be lifted onto higher plains.

What Mr. Reagan says about "fire blight" on apple trees is misleading, I am not many generations old and have witnessed its appearance several times in my life. It is a Bacterial trouble and liable to appear any time; perhaps more liable to come when cool rains are frequent about blooming time.

Then the suggestion about the seventeen year Locust may be, and may not be true.

Last Saturday the office of Farm Demonstration of Madison County was notified that this is the year for them to appear in this County. He also requested that this office furnish specimens. This information and request come from Mr. B. P. Metcalf Prof. of Zoology and Pathology of A. & M. College, West Raleigh, N. C. So every one may be on the out look for these numerous neighbors which we are liable to have for a few days.

Respectfully,
J. R. SAMS,
County Agent.

To all Co-operators and Demonstrators in Madison County. You realize perhaps as well or better than I do the value of time to the farmer just now. Clover yet not cut, wheat harvest well in sight, grass and oats to be harvested just ahead and weeds and grass peeping out from under every little rock, clod and crevice in the cornfield. Too many farmers are clinging to the old style of using the hoe too much. More cultivators pulled by the horse and mule power should be used. Buy more cultivators and keep them moving. Let no crust form after the rains in the cornfield if possible. A fierce and hot fight for just a few more days will determine what the present crop will be, men, boys women and girls have worked heroically in the fields of Madison this year, and never in the history of the County has there labor shown to such advantage as at the present time. Let every one nerve him-

self to the conflict just for a few more days and this crop will be finished.

War and Weather

(From The Wall Street Journal)

Does War affect the weather?

It certainly affects almost every thing else, and it were strange indeed if it did not upset more of this mundane sphere than the 3,000 miles of frontier along which the Nations of Europe are fighting.

If you do not believe it, look back a little to the time when the North and the South fought like tigers. After the three-day battle at Gettysbury the whole of southern Pennsylvania and of northern Maryland had drenching rains which swelled the streams to unprecedented heights. That was the result of cannonading in which not more than 300 field pieces were in use on both sides. The unexampled explosion of powder in shot and shell-fire upset Jupiter Pluvius, and he wept for the greater part of a week over the entire area in which atmospheric conditions were unsettled by this memorable combat.

From the artillery standpoint the explosions in Europe are easily 25 times more extensive and disturbing in their effects on atmospheric conditions. Firing 200,000 shells in an hour, as was reported of the Austro-German assault on Przemyel, could not but result in climatic upheavals more or less extraordinary in the areas immediately affected, to say nothing of remoter portions of the globe.

But no one part of the atmospheric envelope that covers the earth could be so rent and sundered as that of the continent of Europe, without affecting inter-continental changes, that may account for the prolonged screen of cloudiness that has hung over the eastern portion of North America causing this unprecedentedly cool Spring and Summer, which keeps our heater fires going well into the middle of June. At any rate, the sun's progress north from the celestial Equator does not seem to produce the usual rise in temperature. And it is perfectly plausible that the clouds of war, including Germany's asphyxiating stunts, have so blackened the world's atmosphere belt as a whole as to screen Old Sol's rays down to an April temperature in the heart of early Summer.

The Bible's Endurance.

The Bible is perpetually re-canonicalizing itself by its enduring application to and influence on experience, whether of peace or of war. Despite its inability during the last year to enter some countries with its colporteurs, the American Bible Society announces that sales during the year just closed have been exceptionally large, a total of 6,370,465 volumes, many of them separate books of the biblical library. This includes the number printed as well as sold for the society in foreign lands. From the headquarters in New York the year's output was 2,416,418 volumes. The total record of the society for its nearly 100 years of exist-

ence has been 100,890,356 volumes. Compared with this case of demand and supply, how ephemeral and small the circulation figures of any secular or "profane" classic that may be cited!—Christian Science Monitor.

Children's Stories

A FLAG DAY STORY

Once upon a time someone thought that we should celebrate flag day on June 14 of each year. I think it was a very nice suggestion and I am sure you will all agree with me. So I am going to tell you some things about our flag that perhaps some of you do not know. Of course you all know that the flag we use today is not like the one used years ago.

The first American flag was adopted by congress on June 14, 1780. During the Revolutionary war there were a great many different kinds of flags, but at the close of the war the people wanted one flag for the whole nation. So three men were chosen to decide just what the national flag should be, and as they could not decide, they went to a lady, named Betsy Ross, to ask her help. Of course they wanted the colors red, white and blue, but they could not agree as to the arrangement of the stars.

George Washington, so the story runs, showed a six pointed star to Betsy Ross, but she, being used to cutting, seized a piece of cloth, folded it, and with one snap of her scissors made a five pointed star, which they all liked and it was used on the sample flag that she made for their approval. These stars she laid in order on a blue ground with the stripes of red, white and blue. For ten years after that Betsy Ross made all of the official flags used in the United States.

Of course you know each star represents a State and the thirteen stripes are for the original thirteen colonies. For some years there were fifteen stripes until congress changed back to thirteen and added a star for each state. The largest flag made by the government is thirty-six by nineteen feet, and the smallest the same in inches. There is a special flag in honor of the president which is very handsome and expensive. It is made of heavy silk and beautifully embroidered with the coat-of-arms of the United States.

Through brotherhood and loyalty all victories are won,
So hoist your flag today with much ado;
And if you are patriotic and America's own son,
You will sing: "Hurrah, to my flag I will be true."

Notice

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Jas. B. Ray deceased late of Madison County North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Marshall, N. C., on or before the 1st day of June 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This May 20, 1915.
GEO. M. PRITCHARD,
Executor of J. B. Ray deceased.