

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.

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. C. 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. G. C. Brown, 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. E. v. Pleasants, Principal. Spring Creek. 8 mos school, opens Aug. 1st. Madison Seminary High School, Prof. K. G. Anders, principal. 3 mos. school. Begins July 26. 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, 1916. 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 10, 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. Gabagan, 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, 1917. D. M. Harshburger, Stackhouse. Term expires January 16th, 1916. D. P. Mills, Barnard. Term expires December, 23, 1916. 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.

Textile Education at the A. & M. College

A Textile Education is a valuable asset to a young man. During the past year graduates of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, Raleigh have been appointed to responsible positions as follows: Overseer of Finishing in a mill in Mass., making fancy goods; Efficiency Engineer in Engineering Firm, Fabric Designer in mill; Assistant Superintendent in yarn mill; Mill Inspector for Federal Horticultural Board.

This Textile Department is the Textile School of North Carolina and to make this school representative of the State and thoroughly up to date, the equipment will be considerably increased during the year by the addition of dyeing machinery; knitting machinery; plain and fancy looms combing machines for the manufacture of fine yarns.

The addition of this machinery will make this Textile School one of the best equipped in America for instruction in Cotton Manufacturing.

The faculty of the Textile Department has been added to by the appointment of Mr. Henry K. Dick as Instructor in Carding, Spinning and Knitting. Mr. Dick has for the past five years been instructor in these subjects at the Lowell Textile School.

Some Extracts From Linney's Speeches in last Campaign.

An Unbought Ballot

"We need today to arouse the moral force of the state to an honest enforcement of the corrupt practices act. A free, fair and unbought ballot is the birth-right of every citizen. He who corrupts one, robs the other voter and degrades himself. He who so far forgets his obligation to his state as to pollute the ballot and corrupt the voter should be made to feel that he is guilty of treason. I am possibly as ambitious as most men, but I would rather live in oblivion, unknown to my state and forgotten by my friends, than to occupy the highest official position in North Carolina bought with money.

Comparative Cost of War.

In general the year's war cost has equalled the ten years expense of equipping and maintaining the armies and navies of Europe. It is equal to the cost of all previous wars since Napoleon first started to lead France, and it compares with a cost of the Napoleonic wars, estimated at \$6,000,000,000; with \$5,000,000,000, the cost of the United States Civil war \$2,500,000,000 the cost of the Franco-Prussian war: with \$1,165,000,000 the cost of the Spanish American war; with \$1,000,000,000, the cost of the Boer war; \$2,500,000,000, the cost of the Russo-Japanese war, and \$2,100,000,000, the cost of the two Balkan wars.—From "The Cost of a Year of War," by Charles F. Speare, in the American Review of Reviews for August.

Keep Children on the Farm

But Don't Make Drudges of the Boys and Girls

In Farm and Fireside an Ohio woman makes the following frank comment on how to keep boys and girls on farms:

Don't get the idea in your head that you must raise your children as you were raised. Times have changed since we were kids, and we must change with them to make a success in life. Give them all the education you can afford. Don't think that because you received only a few years' schooling and got through life all right your children can do the same.

"Above all, don't make a drudge out of the boy or girl working them from morning till night, never stopping to think that they are not strong enough for the amount of work you are compelling them to do. Most men won't put a colt to work until it is old enough to stand it, and then do so by easy stages; but parents turn right around and put the boy to working a full day long before he is able to do so. It seems strange that some men have more consideration for a colt than for their own children. Many farmers see in their boys a way to help them save and grasp all they can and never think of the boy's pleasure or comfort. Is it any wonder, then, that he gets tired of staying at home and branches out for himself? Generally the parents blame the boy. They never stop to think that had they treated the boy right he would still be at home. Give him a good room and a house he can enjoy."

A Medicine Chest for 25c.

In this chest you have an excellent remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and for most emergencies. One 25c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it all—this because these ailments are symptoms, not diseases, and are caused by congestions and inflammation. If you doubt, as those who use Sloan's Liniment, or better still, buy a 25c. bottle and use it. All Druggists.

The American Flag

What has become of the one time respect for the American flag? For many years in the world's history our flag was treated with respect throughout the civilized world because the nation dealt with all others with a firm but humane hand. Today our flag is treated with contempt by Mexico who has felt her power in the past, disrespected by the little country of Haiti, and holds no fear by Germany and other countries. It is not the best to fight but some times it has to be done to uphold dignity and respect.

Two Common Summer Ailments

Thousands of hay fever and asthma victims who are not able to go to the mountains, find relief in Foley's Honey & Tar Compound. It allays the inflammation, soothes and heals raw and rasping bronchial tubes and helps to overcome difficulty in breathing, and makes sound, refreshing sleep possible.—Dr. I. E. Burnett, Mars Hill, N. C.

War Money

Assuming the wealth of the countries at war to be \$400,000,000,000, we find that the cost of war for a year, relative to the national wealth, is as follows: For Great Britain, four per cent; Germany, 3.75 per cent; France, 5.60 per cent; Russia, seven per cent; Austria, eight per cent; and Italy, after a year from May 23, six per cent.

It has been said that a considerable part of the first year's cost of the war has been financed from liquid funds or reserves immediately available. For instance in most of the countries, except Great Britain, savings bank deposits have been largely drawn on for subscriptions to war loans. Taking the figures quoted on the cost of the war to the different belligerents we find that this cost has exceeded total savings in trustee and postal savings banks by these sums; Great Britain, \$1,800,000,000; France, \$1,500,000,000; Russia, \$2,000,000,000, and Italy \$350,000,000, based on a full year of war. Austria-Hungary's savings cover the cost, while Germany shows a surplus of \$1,800,000,000 available in savings banks after the sum total of her two loans is subtracted.

The financial resources of Great Britain, however, are not represented in her savings banks. At the end of 1914 the deposits in the jointstock banks of the United Kingdom and in the Bank of England together amounted to \$5,750,000,000. Obviously these represented the business of the country, or the funds on which commerce depended. But, when the July loan came to be analyzed, it was found that \$2,850,000,000 of it had been subscribed through the Bank of England, the average subscription being over \$5,000, while the response through the post office was \$75,000,000, with an average subscription of about \$130. No such amount has ever been put into a national loan at one time before, and in this operation another evidence of the record-breaking proportions of all aspects of the war has been given.—From "The cost of a Year of War," by Charles F. Speare, in the American Review of Reviews for August.

Do Not Pull Fodder

1. It cuts the corn yield. Care fully conducted tests by a number of southern experiment stations have conclusively shown that fodder pulling may cause a loss in the field of corn from five to twenty-five per cent, or from one to ten or fifteen bushels loss per acre. Every farmer who pulls fodder may expect either to suffer this loss or to delay fodder pulling until the corn is fully matured and the fodder practically worthless.

2. It injures seed corn for planting next year. When fodder is stripped from the immature corn the grain is not fully developed, and consequently its vitality and germinating power are lessened.

3. Saving the whole corn plant is a better practice. Aside from the serious losses from decreased yields and injury to the grain for planting purposes, fodder pulling is an uneconomic practice, in that it makes no provision for saving the whole plant. Over forty per cent of the value of a field of corn is in the stalks,

leaves, shucks and cobs, and the greater portion of this is lost unless the corn either be cut, shocked and shredded; or cut green and put in the silo.

4. Getting your hay with a mower is cheaper than fodder pulling. Pulling fodder is hard, hot, expensive work, and the farmer who finds it impracticable to cut, shock and shred his corn or to use a silo will find it far more profitable to get his roughage with a mowing machine and rake than by all the hand labor required in fodder pulling.

5. Fodder is poor feed compared with the legume hays. Not only does the farmer who, instead of pulling fodder, uses peas, beans and clovers as a source of roughage gets his feed at less expense, but he gets a better feed, particularly so in its protein content. Furthermore, in growing the legumes for hay and returning manure to the land, soil fertility is being conserved. If you have not already done so, there is still time to plant cow peas and soy beans on the stubble land, and a few days spent at this sort of work will be more profitable than all the fodder pulling you have ever done or will ever do.

It is time we are looking squarely at this fodder-pulling problem and getting our true bearings. If you are still inclined to the idea that you can afford to pull fodder suppose you pull as usual this year, but leave a dozen rows in the middle of the field un-pulled. Then accurately measure the corn at harvest time and we believe you will decide that fodder pulling is a pretty poor sort of business.—The Progressive Farmer.

Tentative Plan for Settlement European War.

Germany to sell to France Alsace-Lorraine for an equivalent of its real value and retire from France and Belgium, but to have commercial access to the Belgian seaport, which would be declared a free port; Germany to pay over to Belgium the amount acquired from France to restore Belgium; the Colonies to be restored to Germany to be England's and Japan's peace concessions; Austria and Italy to agree between each other for a settlement and urged to do so by the other Nations; Constantinople to be a free port to appease Russia, Turkey to acquiesce and Austria and Serbia to agree between themselves to settle their differences; establish a World Court able to enforce its decrees by an international police force of the world—military and naval forces superior to those of any single Power in the world. All the above Nations to pledge themselves for a peace to last 50 years at least, agreeing as advantages to be gained thereby to reduce their armies and navies to a peace basis, which would admit during that period, of their liquidating their liabilities incurred by the war. All these Nations to obligate themselves to work in unison to maintain peace not only amongst themselves but throughout the world. I feel quite sure that the United States, South America and China would gladly join in the combination for the great advantages that would accrue to them by the certain assurance of peace prevailing for the next 50 years.

HENRY CLEWS, President of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

Adam has Been Wronged

Noah Says Assyrian Tablet, Ate the Forbidden Fruit.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Noah, not Adam and Eve, brought about the fall of man, according to a translation of a tablet now in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. An announcement to that effect, made today by museum officials said the tablet, written before the days of Abraham and translated by Dr. Steven Langdon, professor of Assyriology in Oxford University, England, recorded that Noah was ordered not to eat of the Cassia tree in the Garden of Paradise and when he disobeyed the curse fell upon him.

The curse was that he should have ill-health and an early death instead of living to be 50,000 years old like his ancestors.

According to the announcement today Doctor Langdon believes the tablet is at least 1,000 years older than the book of Genesis.

Little Pine vs Sandy Mush

On last Saturday the baseball team of Little Pine went to the Forks of Sandy Mush where they engaged the team representing that place. The score being 9 to 5 in favor of the Little Pine team. Quite a large crowd came out to witness the game. Both teams did some beautiful work on the diamond.

A Subscriber.

Your Cough Can be Stopped

Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you, of your Cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your Cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your Druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.



In a Bottle—Through a Straw is the only best way to have your Chero-Cola. This insures uniformity in flavor—perfect cleanliness. Always pure, wholesome and refreshing.

