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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. XVII

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1915.

NO 37

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. Runnion, Treasurer, Marshall N. C., R. F. D. No. 4. A. T. Chandley, Surveyor, Marshall N. C. Dr. J. H. Hald, 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. B. L. Moore, President. 412 students. Session 1915-16, nine months, begins August 17th, 1915. Spring Creek High School, Prof. E. A. 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, 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, 1917. D. M. Harshburger, Stackhouse. Term expires January 16th, 1916. D. P. Miles, 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.

To the Farmers of Madison County.

MR. EDITOR:—From what farmers have told me, I feel encouraged to venture a few more hints along the lines of better farming in Madison. Almost in every section of the county I see signs of improvement on the farms. Near the Yancey County line Mr. Joe Brow, has done a piece of work in the way of reclaiming an old thrown out gullied hillside which has been a nuisance on the farm for over forty years.

Last February, there were gullies on this piece of land more than five feet deep. At this time there is a good piece of corn on this land and a sod of clover and grass three to six inches high; besides, the corn and fodder on the land is worth more than the cost of filling the gullies and making the crop.

Any one who has not attempted to stop the gullies on his farm should visit Mr. Brown's place and let him tell how easy it is to reclaim an old run down and washed out hillside. The way he obtained the beautiful sod of grass and clover is interesting. At the last working, he took litter which had accumulated in his barn loft for several years, and sowed it heavily, broadcast, which had the desired effect. This trash was the accumulation of Timothy, Red Top orchard grass and Clover seed from the hay fed to stock. Such results cannot be hoped for every time; but will never fail to prove beneficial.

Then as one passes around, there is evidence every where that the farmer is using his brains more than in former days. You will see old briar grown fields brown with briars and bushes in evidence that some one with the bush scythe had been present, moreover, these bushes and briars and weeds are not burned as in days that are past; but are neatly packed in the gullies, where there are any, and otherwise are placed cautiously on the thinnest places of the farm. On all sides there is evidence of improvements. Such as removing stumps, rocks and old timber, while less fruit trees etc., while this is true, and we are all glad that it is; yet there is plenty of room for more improvement. The axe is only laid at the root of the tree in Madison County, while the few here and there all over the county are aroused to the importance of doing better business on the farm; too many are still in the ruts pulling hard in the old fashioned way.

Everybody now knows that we are now living in a new age. There is none now so ignorant as to deny the progressiveness of the times that has hit us. Old things have and are passing away whither we want them to go or not and we must adjust ourselves to the new order or be left in the race. It is a question of go forward and success or stand still and get left.

Respectfully, J. R. SAMS, County Agent.

Schools May Bar Children. Common colds are contagious and boards of health in many cities are considering barring children with colds from schools. Foley's Honey and Tar is an old and reliable family medicine and frees children from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Parents may save trouble by giving before school opens.—Sold Everywhere.

Somebody Must Lead---Why Not You?

In the opinion perhaps of most men who are working for rural betterment today the sorest need is just here—the need for leadership. Men who ought to lead try to dodge their duty as did Moses when he protested to Jehovah, saying, "But I am slow of speech and of a slow tongue," or as Jonah did when he tried to run away from his mission of warning to corrupt Nineveh. Farmers say, "But I am not able to take the responsibility of making this plan a success, forgetting that responsibility breeds ability. It was responsibility that made world-figures of such men as Lincoln and Jackson and Forrest and Grant, plain men who until war's testing-time came to them had not shown capacity for such mighty burdens as they were called upon to bear. Thousands and thousands of farmers who might find their minds and souls grow and develop and unfold under the responsibility of leadership are shrinking from the very tasks that are needed to make full-grown men of them. They are living narrow selfish lives when they should be doing teamwork with their fellows.

We have noticed, for example, that in many a neighborhood in which a local union or other farmers' club exists, the organization lacks the co-operation of the very men who might do most to make it the power it ought to be in developing and waking up the community—the power it ought to be in promoting better farming, better marketing, better schools, a richer and more satisfying social and intellectual life, and generally making the neighborhood a better place to live in. "I am too busy," these men say, or "the meetings are dull," or "So-and-so are running it and I don't care to have anything to do with it." They forget that the man will die of selfish dry rot who is too busy to work with his fellows. They forget that if the meetings are dull, all the more urgent is their duty to help enliven them. They forget that if the organization has poor leadership it is probably because better has not been available.

We repeat, Mr. Farmer, if any thing is to be done to make your neighborhood better and more prosperous there must be teamwork, must be co-operation. And in getting such co-operation somebody must take the lead; why not you? You should not covet position but you should yearn for an opportunity to serve—and especially for an opportunity to find and encourage and stimulate and develop and support others who will lead or serve. Here is the true leader's greatest power; to develop leadership in others.

You need a marketing association in your neighborhood; and more than that that you need a general farmers' club that will be ready to protect the farmer's interests and promote the community's welfare in every conceivable way. Somebody must lead in promoting and maintaining such an organization. Why not you!

Seventeen Million Men for Army Service.

Much Interest Manifested in Figures Apropos the War Situation

ARE WELL SUPPLIED

Various States Generally Improving Equipment—Only Very few Citizens have Training

North Carolina has 302,000 men of military age, that is between the years of 18 and 44 years who are fit for service, according to the records that have been compiled. Charlotte has two companies in the National Guard and in addition quite a number of others who have had some military experience. Others are novices who have never had any training at all but who are such as could readily learn.

Much has been said and written, since the European war began; as to the military preparedness of the United States Organizations whose purpose is to encourage preparedness and to urge more liberal appropriations for the Army and Navy have been organized in all parts of the country. The Army and the Navy have been thoroughly studied in recent months, and the President is now busy with their problems; but what of the great civilian army then, of military age of whom, according to the reports of State Adjutant Generals on file in Washington, there are nearly 17,000,000. Of this number, as great almost as the total of all the armies now fighting in Europe, only sixty-one hundredths of one per cent are in the militia of the various States, which means that more than 16,800,00 are men practically without military training.—Charlotte Observer.

Items From Peek

Dear Editor:—As I haven't saw any news from Peek in some time, allow me space for a few lines; farmers are busy putting up hay gathering fodder just now.

One of the good things is a good road being built at this place.

Also a road is being built on West Fork, near this place.

Prof. Wade White who is teaching our school at East Fork is having good success, and is loved by all of his students Frank W. Morgan and Joel Morgan with the writer and some others attended the Decoration last Friday at Morgan Hill, Buncombe County, it was a lovely day to all. Amidst the good things of that day was a sermon from Dr. Woler of Asheville, Dr. Waler preached in the Grove, to a large congregation and all was fed by the sermon. Excellent music was rendered for this occasion by the Ivy Hill and Morgan Hill Choirs.

Brother Owen, of Mars Hill, with other good Brethren, like Bro. Will Bradley, made warm and touching talks.

We all will long remember this day. Success to The News-Record. ENOCH S. MORGAN.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



R. C. Duff On Cotton As Contraband.

Hon. R. C. Duff, one of the highest authorities on International law in the nation and one of the most capable citizens in the United States, when asked to investigate the exporting of cotton and interpret the laws of nations on this subject for the American plowman, said in part:

"Article 28 of the Declaration of London reads as follows: 'The following may not be declared contraband of war: (1) raw cotton, wool, silk, etc.' Great Britain is not only a signatory of the Declaration of London, but in fact called the conference and insisted upon the inclusion of raw cotton on the list of absolute non-contraband. Under this declaration, which was subscribed to by all the maritime nations, we have a right absolutely to ship cotton, not only to neutral ports of Europe, but to Germany and Austria themselves. Humanity shudders at the thought of the death of the splendid Americans who went down on the Lusitania, but humanity would have more cause for shuddering if it could have presented to it in some similarly striking and dramatic way, the woe, sorrow and suffering that will be occasioned to multiplied thousands of men, women and children in the Southern states as a result of cotton being forced down to starvation prices.

"The reason why cotton does not command 18 or 20 cents per pound is simply because Great Britain has a naval strangle hold on our shipments and, therefore, on the world supply. England sends her ships of war out into the open seas, captures American cotton, no matter to whom the same may be destined, carries it into British ports, sets up prize courts of her own nomination, which prize courts, of course, are operating in her favor and which, under such circumstances, after whatever delay they elect to impose, assess the damages of the American shipper at whatever price they see fit and then, after having by such process 'bought' our cotton, she avails herself of the extraordinary high prices existing on the continent of Europe, produced in part by her diversion of our shipments, to resell it at a profit. The American shipper has no recourse except to the government. The acts of Great Britain referred to, according to the well-recognized principle of international law, constitute war against the United States.

"This grievance is now of many months standing and the South is about to bring to market another great crop of cotton. Under such circumstances one would expect that our government, without prompting, would know perfectly well how to deal with acts on the part of the British government, amounting to warfare against our trade and country.

"It is not necessary for us to resort to war against Great Britain in retaliation. A simple, adequate and obvious remedy would be for the president to advise Great Britain that unless she respects the law of nations as regards our foreign commerce, he will call on congress to adopt a resolution forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war to foreign countries."

To the Citizens of Madison County Administrators Notice

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of George I. Elmore, deceased, late of Madison County, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit them to the undersigned, at Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1, on or before the 27th day of August, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This August, 19th, 1915.

J. G. CASSADA, Administrator of George I. Elmore, Deceased.

Many Complaints Heard

This Summer many persons are complaining of headaches lame backs rheumatism, biliousness and of being "always tired." Aches, pains and ills caused by kidneys not doing their work yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills. They help elimination, give sound sleep and make you feel better.—Sold everywhere.

The Road Home

It's just a common country road, Leading who cares where? An old rail-fence crawls by its side Fallen here and there.

A purple thistle stands as guard Lest strangers venture nigh; A bursting milkweed sends out ships That lazily drift by.

A meadow-lark calls plaintively, Hid by the tall green grass; A saucy sparrow cocks his head To watch me as I pass.

Why is it that I praise this road That looks just like the rest? Because it is the road to "Home" That's why I love it best.

—Mother's Magazine.

His Rest was Broken

O. D. Wright, Rosemont, Neb., writes: "I was bothered with pains in the region of my kidneys. My rest was broken by frequent action of my kidneys. I was advised by my doctor to try Foley Kidney Pills and one 50 cent bottle made a well man of me. They relieve rheumatism and backache.—Sold Everywhere.

