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The NEWS-RECORD.

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VOL. XVII

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1915.

NO 38

DIRECTORY

MADISON COUNTY.

Established by the legislature session 1850-51. Population, 20,132. County seat, Marshall. 16 1/2 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. Rinnion, 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. K. 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. Griffin, 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, Bovey, 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. Gabagan, Stackhouse, N. C. Term expires Dec. 20, 1915. J. E. 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.

FIRES IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Many Educational Institutions are "Built to Burn" Says Insurance Engineering. Some Examples in This State.

No one would think for one minute that schools and colleges in this country are built to burn, but, according to Insurance Engineering, a most valued publication, and, indeed, according to recent investigations right here in North Carolina, great numbers of the school buildings are so faulty in design (and many of them in the care that is given them) that they might as well be "built to burn" so far as actual results are concerned. Insurance Engineering finds that out of 271 typical fires in a given period of fires the average fire loss per fire was \$25,000 and the aggregate loss of school property \$3,000,000.

A striking illustration of the North Carolina situation is that of Murphy School building (Raleigh), which had two fires within a year and was found to be so designed that the heating plant was actually right under the main stairway that extended through

the two stories of the building in such way that a fire starting from the furnace would leap right up through the main stairway where it would have the maximum draft for quick burning and greatest means of cutting off the escape of children and teachers. There are others just like it in many parts of the state, most likely.

Now, the North Carolina Department of Insurance is cooperating with the State Department of Education in efforts to bring about definite adoption of exterior stairways for school buildings, these to be provided through the construction of the fire-escape tower stairways in such a way as that they will take the place of the stairs that usually go up through the center of the building. The Department of Education is taking hold of this matter, and it is not likely that many more "built to burn" school-houses will be erected in North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

A Proclamation by the Governor

The General Assembly of nineteen hundred and fifteen amended the insurance laws of North Carolina, and, among other things, enacted:

"It shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide as far as practicable for the teaching of 'Fire Prevention' in the colleges and schools of the State, and, if the way be open, to arrange for a text-book adapted to such use. Also by adding to said section as section four thousand seven hundred and twenty-one (b) the following: 'The ninth day of October of each and every year shall be set aside and designated as Fire Prevention Day, and the Governor shall issue a proclamation urging the people to a proper observance of the said day, and the Insurance Commissioner shall bring the day and its observance to the attention of the officials of the municipalities of the State, and especially to the firemen, and, where possible, arrange suitable programs to be followed in its observance.'"

Now, Therefore, I, LOCKE CRAIG, Governor of North Carolina, in accordance with this statute, do issue this my PROCLAMATION, and I do set aside and designate

Saturday, the 9th day of October, 1915, as Fire Prevention Day

and do urge all the people to a proper observance of this day in obedience to the law of North Carolina. I urge the public schools of the State and the municipal officers thereof to give proper and formal recognition of the day and its meaning, and request the citizens generally to give special attention on that day to the condition of their premises, to the end that the waste and loss of property and life by fire may be reduced in this State.

The loss by fire amounts approximately to three million dollars a year in North Carolina. A large per cent of this loss is unnecessary and can be prevented. Human life, too, is needlessly sacrificed.

We should remedy the conditions that entail this enormous expense and loss suffered, not only by those whose property and lives are destroyed, but by all citizens in the high rates of insurance caused by unnecessary fires. The prevention of the needless destruction of the fruits of our labor and of human life is a duty dictated by economy and humanity.



Done at our City of Raleigh, this the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the one hundredth and fortieth year of our American Independence.

By the Governor:

J. P. Kern

Locke Craig

Governor.

Private Secretary.

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.

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.

A Trip to Virginia

Marshall, N. C. Sept. 20th, 1915

There being a good many of our Western North Carolina people who have gone from this part of the state to that part of Virginia, which we visited from the 13, to the 17, of September, we thought they might possibly be interested in a little write up of our trip. We found Virginia a very pretty country indeed, a place which would naturally attract the eye of any one. The portion of the state which we visited was a little west of the central part of the state. They have what the people there call the low and high lands. The low lands are the lands bordering on the rivers and smaller streams, and affords good grazing, for large herds of cattle and horses. There are hundreds of acres of this almost level land and occasionally during wet seasons it over flows, but the soil is so very rich and the grass grows so rapidly, that the stock drift back on to this land, which overflows immediately after the rains and streams subside and find plenty of grazing. The high lands which we people here in this "country would call low, lay just back of the low lands, and is rolling and drains well. This was the most attractive land we saw. It was a heavy red clay soil, and appeared to respond well to the different methods of soil improvement.

The high land was well suited for the use of almost any kind of farming machinery. There is very little of it that is any worse to get over with machinery than what we call our bottom lands here. They grow practically all of the leading crops of our country, consisting of tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, and cotton, together with a good variety of grasses. We saw a field of alfalfa near Chase City, Va., that was being mowed the fifth time this season, during our visit to this place, and was yielding an abundant crop.

Our first stop was at Paces, Va., 257 miles from Asheville, and 18 miles north east of Danville, Va. Here we found Mr. G. G. Tillery and family, formerly of Mars Hill, N. C. They were very much pleased with the country and were doing well. Mr. Tillery had just recently bought a farm of 192 acres of the highlands. We had the pleasure of driving practically all over this tract of land, and it looked as if Mr. Tillery had just cause for feeling well pleased with his location. During our stay at Mr. Tillerys we visited a farm of 925 acres, belonging to Dr. Wilson, who is a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Wilson, was engaged in sowing a 25 acre field in grass when we reached his place. Mr. Wilson, we found to be a very courteous man, and took pleasure in showing us his good farm and beautiful home.

On taking our departure from Mr. Tillerys, we headed for Chase City, Va., a distance of 67 miles. Here we formed the acquaintance with Mr. Jefferys, a real estate man, and one of the firm of Jefferys, Hester & Company. Mr. Jefferys we learned was a member of the fraternity of Masons, and possessed many friends in and around his home town. Through his courtesy we were given an automobile ride over two fine farms among the many that his

firm have for sale. We passed all through these farms in the machine with perfect ease, so one may easily draw from this as to the smoothness of the land. The farms are mostly all too large for one man to try to cultivate alone. The larger part of the farms range in size from two or three hundred acres to three thousand acres to the farm. The land is from fifteen to thirty five or forty dollars an acre, according to the improvements. The large farms are being rapidly bought and made in to smaller farms which it seems will soon make Virginia a much more desirable place in which to live.

At the close of the civil war it seems as if this land was owned by wealthy men who used colored labor in doing all their work, consequently the boys and girls of these men were not trained to work. They drifted to the towns and cities and as the labor problem is not to easy at the present time and the older people not being able to look after and manage their farms, they desire to sell out and join their children in the towns.

We regret very much on account of limited time that we were unable to get to see more of the people from our section who we learned were there, that we would have been more than glad to see. We were near Mr. Hunters school, at Chase City but did not have time to call round to see him.

Not desiring to worry the patience of the editor or his many readers we will bring this to a close.

Very respectfully yours, W. B. & J. T. ROBERTS.

Newspaper Borrower.

The Mirrow Held up to Him That He May see Himself as Others see Him

There is one species of the human bog who has not been given the attention he deserves. The attention of every newspaper writer should be directed especially to him. This particular now is the man who reads the other fellow's paper with more or less regularity. He may be found frequently in the small postoffices about the country, either postmaster or clerk, along the rural or star routes as carrier, but he is found most abundantly in the smaller towns. He thrives better in the small towns because of natural laws. Business is not all during the day and he has time to stroll out and borrow his neighbor's paper and read. As the town grows and business becomes more strenuous he doesn't have time during the day to read and he is forced to either get along without reading or subscribe for the paper that he may have it to read at home at night after his days work. The four-legged hog is crowded out of the small town as it grows into a city by health legislation. The newspaper hog thrives until his business grown so as to demand all of his time during the day and then it is subscribe hog or do without the paper.

This newspaper hog is smarter, of course, than the four legged brother, but I really believe he is meaner. Let's examine the hab-

its of the four legged hog and his mate and little pigs. In their hog life about all they have to live for is what they get to eat. But this much they are all supposed to enjoy in common. It would be unusual for the head of the hog family to enjoy alone the food that he is supposed to share with his family. Take the newspaper human hog. His life is broader and more worth while. His wife and children are supposed to share with him all the blessings and equipment of life. Now let's examine his habits and see what he does. His neighbor takes the best newspaper he can buy and this hog does not. But he borrows his neighbor's and reads it during the day. His family never sees it but to fool them into believing he is not unmindful of them he subscribes for a few of the sorriest, cheapest and most uninteresting papers that he can find, papers published thousands of miles away and of no earthly local interest, and passes them out to his family to appease them so that they will openly rebel and charge an unfair deal. Either this or he subscribes for no paper at all for his family. Just for this I say he is meaner than the fourlegged hog.

Now, newspaper hog, don't interpret this as a kick from the paper. All reputable papers have managed to exist thus far without your subscription and they will be apt to find some way to keep pegging. No, this is an effort to present to you a photograph of yourself and show you to yourself in the proper light while you are on earth, because it makes no difference where you go after you leave this earth we believe the spongers are going to have them a place all their own and reporters will not be admitted to give the outsiders any idea of the horrors going on in your little circle. The man in charge would not care to let you become in any way a contributor to some thing you didn't contribute to on earth.—Statesville Landmark.

FOR SALE:—Deep red, Short Horn Milch Cow, about 5 years old, gives about three gallons of milk per bay, sound and in good condition, will sell on time or for cash.—Geo. M. Pritchard.

Advertisement for Chero-Cola featuring an illustration of a woman and child drinking from a bottle. Text: To become a universal favorite, Chero-Cola had to be the perfect drink that it is. Take yours from the original bottle through a straw. You will enjoy its uniform flavor and the certainty of its cleanliness. DRINK Chero-Cola