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No 102

Republican Party Is Lifting The Burden From The Taxpayer

The Democratic party laid a heavy burden of taxes upon the American people. Those taxes were not all due to the prosecution of the war. As soon as the Democratic administration came into power in 1913 the Democratic Congress began to increase appropriations and jump taxes. Each succeeding year the Democratic Congress voted vastly more appropriations for the rapidly increasing routine expenditures of the Democratic administration.

Even those increases were not sufficient to meet the mounting expenses under the Wilson regime in times of peace. In the spring of 1916 the Democratic Congress appropriated more money for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916 than ever before voted for the routine expenditures of the government. On the heels of these regular appropriation bills, WHICH WERE THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT UP TO THAT TIME IN TIMES OF PEACE, the Democratic House Ways and Means Committee under the leadership of Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, on July 5, 1916, introduced a special revenue bill which called for \$200,000,000 additional taxes.

THIS WAS NOT ONLY LONG BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WORLD WAR BUT IT WAS AT A TIME WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION WAS CLAIMING IT HAD KEPT THE COUNTRY OUT OF WAR AND WOULD CONTINUE TO KEEP THE COUNTRY OUT OF WAR. THEREFORE THE VAST INCREASE IN PUBLIC TAXES UNDER THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION UP TO AND INCLUDING THOSE LEVIED BY THIS BILL CANNOT BE CHARGED TO THE WAR. They were necessary because of the gross extravagance of the Democratic administration and the diminishing revenues under the Underwood tariff.

DEMOCRATIC INCREASE IN TAXES NOT DUE TO WAR SO MUCH AS TO SCANDALOUS WASTE AND GRAFT

Nor was all of the \$24,000,000,000 expended by the Democratic administration during the war necessary for its successful prosecution. At least half of the \$24,000,000,000 expended by the Wilson regime during the war was grossly wasted, expended in the aircraft scandals, in the southern army/cantonment graft in the payment of the "cost plus 10 per cent" contracts which squandered hundreds of millions of dollars, in the colossal waste of the Railroad Administration, in the purchase of hundred of millions of dollars' worth of supplies which were not needed and never used, in the contracts for artillery and ordinance and munitions of all kinds which were never delivered, in the building of docks at which ships were never anchored and in the construction of ships which were never used.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLEA THAT THE ENORMOUS TAXES LEVIED UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WERE NECESSARY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR DOES NOT STAND THE TEST OF TRUTH. IT IS NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

However, the debts were contracted. The obligations were incurred in the name of the gov-

ernment. They cannot be repudiated. No matter how profligate and unnecessary were the expenditures, the people must pay the bills incurred by the Democratic administration.

In this, history repeats itself. Democratic administrations always incur debts but never pay them. It has been truthfully stated that "economy after a Democratic administration is not a theory; it is a necessity." Republicans are always called on to devise ways and means of reducing the debts which have been incurred by Democratic administrations and of reducing the profligate expenditures which have become a practice under Democratic regime.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION PRACTICED ECONOMY AND LOWERED TAXES \$800,000,000 FIRST YEAR

The situation confronting the Republican administration when it came into power March 4, 1921, was no exception to this rule. It found the people burdened with a debt of \$24,000,000,000 and the routine operating expenses of the government higher than ever known in the history of the United States. This was necessarily accompanied by the most burdensome taxes that the American people had ever experienced.

The Republican administration set about to reduce the taxes. The first step was a radical reduction in routine public expenditures which was accomplished by the inauguration of an economy program both in the executive departments of the government and in the appropriations authorized by Congress. This economy enabled the Republican Congress in its special session in the summer of 1921 to enact a revenue law which reduced public taxes over \$800,000,000. The outstanding features of this new tax law were:

Repeal of all taxes on freight express and parcel post. Repeal of all taxes on passenger tickets.

Repeal of all so-called "nuisance" taxes.

Repeal of all so-called luxury or commodity taxes.

Repeal of all the excess profits taxes.

Reduction of the minimum surtax rate from 65 to 50 per cent.

Repeal of taxes on insurance premiums and dues to fraternal orders.

Repeal of taxes on musical instruments, sporting goods and household furniture.

Increase of exemptions in the income tax applying to all heads of families with a salary or wage income of less than \$5,000 a year.

"We must here resolve that through our effort expenses will be kept within income. There must be almost economy. There have been established those business principles and procedures which are capable of bringing further economy during the current year, and I look to the Government's executives for still closer scrutiny of their activities and attendant expenditures."

"The business head of the Government does not and cannot contemplate or expect that the expenditures of this year will exceed income."

"Our country is one of the few in the world which is now paying the way as it goes, and I must regard with disfavor any tendency to interfere with this condition or to increase taxes." President Harding in an address July 11, 1922, delivered before the executive officials of the various departments and bureaus of the U. S. Government. ADV.

Let's Go Boys

ALL GOOD OLD TIME REPUBLICANS, single and married; old and young and their GODD WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS are earnestly requested to see how many folks of their FAITH they can get on the Registration Books between now and Sunset October the twenty-eighth. And to be sure good friends there are just lots of Democrats that have grown tired of the way they have been living in the Past: so if you happen to run across any of these weary ones in your rambles—just take him around to your township Register and get him on the Book with a great BIG "R" after his name. You will make a friend of him for LIFE.

We have compiled the following IMPORTANT INFORMATION regarding the Election Law for your guidance. If there is any further information that any Republican might desire regarding registration or voting just write Republican Chairman, Marshall, and it will be sent to you immediately.

ELECTION LAW.

Sec. 5947 REGISTRATION BOOKS: Open Saturday—October 7th, 1922. Close Sunset—October 28th, 1922.

Sec. 5946 Parties becoming of age after close of books can register on Election day and vote.

Sec. 5937 Poll Tax does not have to be paid to entitle one to vote.

Sec. 5937 RESIDENCE REQUIRED: One year in State next preceding election: Four months in Precinct.

Sec. 5972 CHALLENGE DAY: Saturday November 4th, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Sec. 5937-a RESIDENCE OF WOMEN: SINGLE same as men. MARRIED Where husband resides. LIVING APART FROM HUSBAND, or where husband has no legal residence in state—Where she personally resides.

Sec. 5937 CHANGE OF RESIDENCE: If voter moves from one precinct to another so as not to be resident—of his new precinct for four months next preceding election, he registers and votes in his old precinct.

Sec. 5960 ABSENT VOTERS: Get up complete list of those who are, or will be absent from your precinct on election day, and give them to your County Chairman at once. He has certificates for them.

Sec. 5960 SICK VOTERS: Must vote by Absentee Voter Certificate accompanied by certificate of physician.

MAKE YOUR PRECINCT GAIN THE GREATEST IN YOUR COUNTY, AND OLD MADISON THE STRONGEST REPUBLICAN COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

SEE HOW MANY WORKERS YOU CAN HAVE AT YOUR PRECINCT.

POLLS TO WORK THE WHOLE DAY.

CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN

EX-COMMITTEE.

Adv. High Lights Of Money Saving By Republican

During the first year all the departments of government were in exclusive control of the Republicans:

The public debt was reduced \$1,014,068,844.

The public expenditures were reduced \$1,743,319,789.

This is the greatest reduction of public debt and public expenditures any nation in the world has made since the armistice.

The Republican Congress appropriated one third of a billion dollars less for ordinary expenditures this year than were appropriated last year and over a billion dollars less than were appropriated two years ago.

During the period (following the 1918 elections) the Republicans had control of Congress while the Democrats still controlled the executive departments the Republican Congress reduced requests of Democratic executives for money in the sum of \$3,390,000,000, or more than enough to run the government for the present fiscal year.

The Budget Bureau, the creation of which is the greatest piece of constructive business legislation of a generation, was created by an act of this Republican Congress early after it convened in special session April 11, 1921. The Republican Congress enacted a similar budget law in the previous session only to have

it vetoed by President Wilson.

The fact that this Congress reduced the estimates sent it by the Budget Bureau in the sum of \$172,523,046, or more than seven per cent, proves it was not a spendthrift body.

The annual fixed charges as a result of the war are over \$1,675,000,000 more than they were prior to the war, which shows it is impossible ever to reduce public expenditures to a pre-war basis. ADV.

The Greatest Confession Ever Made In Marshall.

There are many great confessions in this old world—for example, its a great confession for a young fellow to make when he tells a young girl that, as far as he is concerned she is the only one in all the world. Its a great confession when boys and girls tell their parents that they are proud of them. Its a great confession to own up to a wrong and ask to be forgiven. Yes, these and other like confessions are great no question about it at all. But none of them or all of them put together, can favorably compare to the one that we shall take as our subject at the Baptist Church on Sunday morning.

In considering this great theme we shall take a trip to the battlefields of France—the bloody ones of the past War. We shall also

consider an incident that occurred at the close of the Franco-Prussian War of the Year 1870. We shall also go to the barracks of the soldier boys here at home, but then, there is no use telling you all about now, is there, so we will wait and tell the rest on Sunday morning. You are going to be there aren't you? Hope so. That is, if you have no other church home, or if there is no meeting in your own church.

Glad to see so many of you out last Sunday. And say, by George, I appreciate your kind words of appreciation. I sure do, and I thank you for them with all my heart. You know they help a fellow a lot—especially when he is a stranger in a strange land, as I am.

You know I have traveled all over this country of ours, and to me there is no East—no North—no South—no West—just simply one great glorious land, bounded, as another has expressed it, on the East by the Rising Sun; on the North by the North Pole; on the South by Day of Judgement and on the West by all Creation, and with all my heart I give to her this toast:

"Here's to Columbia,
 Free laws and a free church;
 From their blessings
 May plotters be left in the lurch.
 Give us pure candidates
 And a pure ballot box
 And our Freedom shall stand
 As firm as the Rocks."

Come and see me Sunday morning. No service on Sunday night, as that is the time for the union meeting at the Methodist Church.

I wish you well and you do the same by me, and let us all try and do our best to be fair and square and over and above board in every way, shape and form.

So Long, Preacher EVANS.

The Death Of Mr. Thomas H. Smith.

Mr. Thomas H. Smith, the son of H. D. Smith of Long Branch Marshall R. F. D. 3 died at his home in Ashland Montana he was over 45 years old, he left a wife and two sons to grieve his loss, he had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for 35 years. He has gone to the place where Jesus prepared for all who loves him and to be with his long loved one that is awaiting his coming.

FOUND—Pair Heavy Spectacles Owner can have same by calling at Sheriff's Office, identifying them and paying for this add.

The Enemy Fly

Flies are our worst enemy. They carry almost every kind of germ they carry tuberculosis typhoid any kind of germs they light on un-clean matter and come from there to the house crawl over the food the hands and the face. Maby they have come from some sick person.

They breed in manure piles and in barn yards. To get rid of flies is to destroy their breeding places.

This may be done by spreading the manure out on fields so the sun will dry it or cover it with lime.

Very Truly Yours,
 PAGE LAMB.

SPITTING

Spitting is a most dangerous thing. Do not spit on the streets, on the floor at home, Or wherever you are. Some one might have a disease, and have the germ in his mouth and would spit the germ into the air, and someone else would breath the germs, and take the same disease. One person with a disease, may cause the deaths of many other people by carelessness.

LENA M. ROBERTS WAR ON MOSQUITOES

The first thing to do is to destroy their breeding places. They stay in water barrels and swamps. They cause malaria fever. They bite you and cause you to get the germs in your blood.

Don't allow any water standing in old tin cans any where. And keep the swamps drained and you will not have any mosquitoes.

HELEN LAMB,
 Paint Rock, N. C.

Wedding Anniversaries.

- First—Cotton
- Second—Paper
- Third—Leather
- Fifth—Wooden
- Seventh—Woolen
- Tenth—Tin
- Twelfth—Silk and fine linnen
- Fifteenth—Crystal
- Twentieth—China
- Twenty-fifth—Silver
- Thirtieth—Pearls
- Fortieth—Ruby
- Fiftieth—Golden
- Seventy-fifth—Diamond

Why Pay More ?

SUGAR HAS ADVANCED ABOUT \$1.00 PER HUNDRED, AND IS STILL GOING UP. I WILL SELL SUGAR SATURDAY IN 25 POUND BAGS FOR CASH AT \$1.85. Lard, I will sell Armour's White Cloud Lard, Saturday \$1.40 size for \$1.20 and 4 pound pail for 60c, this is strictly fresh stock the best that money will buy.

Meat I will sell the best grade of meat at 14c per pound Saturday Salt 100 pounds for 90c. Pilot Knob Coffee 4 pound pail for \$1.05. Mamma's Favorite Coffee 4 pound pail for \$1.00. Loose roasted coffee best grade for 18c per pound. I have ever thing you want at a good price. NO JUNK TO OFFER ANY-ONE. Come and see and be CONVINCED.

F. E. FREEMAN,