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J. H. WHITE, President N. H. RICE, Vice-President

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Thursday, May 13, 1909.

AIMLESS EFFORT.

"Swords lack all keenness, arrows lack all speed, If he who uses either gives no heed." —Selected.

Penny Wise, Pound Foolish.

The temptation is to make the present our criterion and not consult the future. All great fortunes, all great improvements have been planned beforehand and the initial cost was paid before a cent of profit came in.

Men are willing to sink a fortune that it may bring forth many times what it cost. The great power dam below the city will cost a fortune before it brings in a cent of profit. But the trouble with a great many of us is that we look at the pennies now and in that become pound foolish in the future. The farmer cannot stand the initial cost of improvement because it means a larger outlay. But in being penny wise, he will always be gathering the pennies and he will always be in the same straightened circumstances.

The capitalist holds on to the penny, protests against taxes, special or otherwise, and his profits keep the same. If he were pound wise, both farmer and capitalist, he would see that improved roads and highways mean greater comfort, greater facility and greater ease in putting products where they can be sold. A farmer had a large amount of corn that was wasting on his hands because it would cost more than the corn was worth to market it. Why? Because the roads were such that he could not haul it with profit. Food roads would have given him an opportunity to sell at a profit. He was penny poor because pound foolish.

School taxes are the same. We complain because we only have four months of school and still when we are asked to look to the future and pay a little more and have more school and better teaching, the tendency is to become penny wise and the result is that we are pound foolish. Just the same length of schools, just the same kind of schools and we complain.

No one is to blame except ourselves. The remedy is to look more to the future and see what a little larger investment in the shape of taxes will give us. Zach McGee, the correspondent of the Asheville Gazette-News, has written a book called "The Dark Corner," that places this school question in its proper light. He shows what can be done even where conditions are the worst, and when we thus look to the future we will reap even where we have not sowed.

With good roads and good schools, land will increase in value so much that the increase made in taxes will be nothing in comparison with the increase in the wealth of the country and in the value of the land.

But if through lack of business acumen we look only to present gain then we again say, Penny wise and pound foolish!

President Taft appointed Judge Connor of the State Supreme Court, a Democratic estimator as U. S. District Judge to succeed Judge Purcell, deceased, on the ground that the Judiciary should be taken out of politics.

We have 15 Superior Court Judges and five Supreme Court Judges in this State, all Democrats. Since President Taft has taken out of politics, would it not be better to have a few more Democrats in the Judiciary?

The United States Postoffice officials are prosecuting the competitor of these democrats for distributing one of the "bulletins" some one ought to see how far South Carolina Senator's nerves.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Instead of Africa lionizing Teddy, he is "ladyizing the lions."

"Little Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow," is the question just now.

We are afraid to say how many lions Roosevelt has killed. It was five when this was written.

Madison county will soon be the banner county as to the smallness of docket in court. Have you noticed how little litigation there is?

There should be some public grounds where the people of town could take an outing and the boys have a game of ball. They have to go away from town now for a game.

Surely after the murders and massacres of Christians in Asia Minor, the nations of the world should enter and make it impossible for this to occur again. It is a disgrace to christian nations to even permit for a moment the existence of such a menace to humanity.

Castro, exiled from his country, deported from St. Thomas, Martinique, and a host of other places, has been heard from in Spain. He says he wants to end his days in peace and asks Spain to permit him to live on the Canary Islands. Let him go there, but keep a watch on him.

The News was wrong last week when it stated that the Sugar Trust had paid two million dollars. We should have said two million one hundred and thirty-four thousand, and besides they are still subject to criminal action and liable to penitentiary sentence. So much for Republican prosecution. Roosevelt started it and Taft is keeping it a-going.

That Chicago real estate dealer who lived on bogus mortgages and notes for twenty years and fleeced the public out of more than a million and a half may be getting some good out of it for an "honest confession is good for the soul," but some other person's impudence is not good and it may be they will help him do some work at Joliet in consequence.

Grafting in Pittsburg has become decidedly unpopular. It has become the fashion to send them to the penitentiary and seven will keep each other company there. Formerly they slipped over the line into Canada and rested. Now they rest at home and at the expense of the State. Less expensive, it is true, but then they have to work and wear the State garb.

Surely the public conscience has been awakened.

Recipes for Sure Death.

In the Federal Court at Asheville there was presented in case as evidence the following recipes for making whiskey. These recipes call for ingredients that are almost sure death or at least will drive you crazy. We are debtors to the Asheville Citizen for the recipes:

One gallon fresh corn whiskey, one ounce each of prickly ash, cayenne pepper and laudanum; if not strong enough add more pepper. To this add two gallons of rain water and shake well.

One other is sure death: "Sane quillays, extract of canabis, Indian tincture of guinea pepper, tincture of pillory, acetate ether, sulphuric acid, and powdered opium and mix with four gallons of water. Shake well and to give flavor of old Bourbon add three drops of wintergreen and to make real Irish whiskey add three drops of creosote. Some add a little tincture of tobacco to give the stuff grip."

Surely say one that desires a quick death will take this rather than the slow one of pure whiskey. A lot of the stuff that comes here is made in this way and the effect is seen on those who use it.

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Sunday Closing

A town gets its reputation from the way it is governed, and the Mayor and Town Board are the ones who are supposed to represent the citizens. A citizens' ticket, such as was elected last Tuesday, represents the sentiments of both the Republican and Democrat party and the combined ticket means that we are going to do what is best for the town and that there will be good government. We are not to expect partisanship but law and order, and we, the citizens, must stand back of our Aldermen and show them that we will back them up. If they make laws, then they must be enforced. Laws that are dead letters should be enforced or should be taken off of the books.

Now there are laws that have been made and under certain administrations have been enforced but which with the passing of time have become almost dead letters. The mayor is the executive head of the town government. The Board of Aldermen is the legislative branch. If the Aldermen make the laws, the Mayor becomes the instrument in executing the laws through his officers, and he should execute them, hit whom it may. Now it has come to the knowledge of the News that the Sunday Closing law is not enforced and that some stores are open wide on the Sabbath.

If we have a law that requires the stores and places of business to keep closed on Sunday, let us see that they are closed and that the law is enforced.

Laxity in one direction creates laxity in another and finally we have a number of dead letter laws upon our statute book. If you have to buy anything, do it Saturday and let the merchants close on Sunday.

Each throws the blame on the other. The merchant says that the people require him to open because they do not have time Saturday night to buy. The people say that the merchant keeps open and therefore they buy.

The transgressor is the one who disobeys the law and evidently it is the merchant. If the people open their stores on Sunday, they are transgressing the law. The people would not buy if the merchant did not keep open. So let the new Mayor and Aldermen see to it that this law is enforced and the good reputation of Marshall will be enhanced.

Nothing is gained by petty personalities in politics. The great issues at stake are often times sacrificed to gratify a personal spite, and a little spleen splits the community on other issues than those which the party have as principles. We could name an election in which a party lost hundreds of votes just because some officious member jumped into the campaign with personalities that on account of the personal popularity of the person attacked caused the party to lose many of its votes and it lost out.

Obscuring the Issues.

Fight for principle and not persons, except as they are worthy or unworthy of your confidence. But nominate men worthy of confidence and then vote on principle. The consolation for the ones who lost in the election in our neighboring city is not to cry over spilt milk, but not to spill it next time.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina has been taking some of the Southern Senators to task for turning Republican. In a debate the other day when he had arraigned some Senator, the reply was made that "the only sinless pure honest man in the world is the Senator from South Carolina. I have discussed this question very often with the Senator from South Carolina, and again and again he has spoken from his seat challenging the integrity of every Senator who may possibly disagree with him upon any possible subject. I do wish that for once in his life the Senator would get it out of his mind that the Lord Almighty has tied up all of the sincerity and honesty in the world in his side."

In the face of the disclosures of last winter this man has been somewhat getting to the South Carolina Senator's nerves.

Useful Immigrant

The number of the hen grows with contemplation. Here is a creature, not a native of the country, but an immigrant and an assisted immigrant at that, who is producing more wealth than all the mines of the country, and as much as all but the first three or four of the great agricultural staples. Yet how little she is known and how little appreciated!

We laugh at her awkward walk and her still more awkward run; at her persistent habit of crossing the road in front of a carriage, and then crossing back again; and her serious mindedness over what seems to us small concerns has given a new descriptive term to the language.

But the United States government does not appreciate the hen. It has produced many books about her, the latest of which, just issued, concerns the egg trade of the country.

There is much in the little monograph that will prove useful to those who keep hens and to those who eat eggs. In spite of the great increase in the poultry industry during the last quarter century, the supply has not kept pace with the demand, as is shown by the fact that the price of eggs has been rising for the past ten or twelve years.

Freshness, the quality most desired in eggs, is, as the department of Agriculture points out, not a definite term. It's only real meaning must apply to the condition of the contents, and this may be better in one egg that has been properly kept for eight months than in another that is only forty eight hours old and not properly kept.

The methods of marketing eggs now in use are severely criticized as wasteful and inefficient, entailing unnecessary losses to the producer and needlessly higher prices to the consumer.

The elimination of the "country general store" as the first market, the encouragement of quality buying instead of the present case-count method, more prompt collections by the farmer, better storage by the farmer, wife and co-operation of the consumers of a

PROGRAM FOR MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The Geo. W. Gahagan Post No. 38, G. A. R., will hold their annual memorial service with the Sunday Schools at Marshall May the 29th, 1909. The following program will be observed:

The Post will meet at the Court House at 10 a. m. The procession will form and march. The Post will then meet in the Court House at 10:30 a. m.

The opening song by Marshall choir. The Post will then be opened in due form by the Commander. Music by the choir. Address of welcome by Guy V. Roberts. Music. Response address by Hon. T. J. Murray. Music.

President Lincoln's Memorial address at Gettysburg, read by Rev. J. H. Ballard. Music. Address on the subject the "Young American" by Jancor L. Tweed. Music. Memorial address by Rev. W. E. Finley. Music. Recess for one hour. At 1 p. m. song by the choir. Music. Address by Col. John McElroy. Music. Memorial address by Rev. T. O. Reece. Music. Resolutions of thanks by J. W. Crow. Music.

A cordial invitation to Confederate veterans and American Spanish War veterans. Everybody cordially invited. All speeches limited to thirty minutes. Done by order of the Post. S. M. BARNES, Commander. Joseph Stone, Secy.

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Study of Social Conditions.

The following article will be interesting inasmuch that the investigation which was made in Pittsburg was also made in all parts of the country. Mrs. Sage's fund was for the study of all parts of the country. The representative for the study of social conditions in the South passed through Marshall visiting this place, Mars Hill and Asheville with their schools. It will be interesting to have his report and see what is the besetting sin of our part and the remedy proposed. America is awakening to the fact that we are up against a great social problem that must be solved. Are our conditions the same as those of Pittsburg or will he find a different spirit from commercialism in us.

If by this study of social conditions American life can be bettered and the gross materialism of the age lessened, it will be a blessing.

This is a summary of the report: Mrs. Sage gave \$10,000,000 to pay expenses of investigating social conditions in the United States. The trustees of the fund invested first in a study of Pittsburg. For eighteen months they had expert investigators examining Pittsburg up and down, right and left, through and through. Their report is ready.

It is of course an encyclopaedia in bulk; its whole significance cannot be digested in a newspaper article. But to show its meaning in the large, Dr. Edward T. Devine, editor of The Survey, sums up "the gist of the situation" in eight paragraphs. Of these he himself says the first and last mean most. They read thus:

"L. An altogether incredible amount of overwork by everybody, reaching its extreme in the twelve-hour shift for seven days in the week in the steel mills and the railway switchyards.

"VIII. The contrast between the prosperity on the one hand of the most prosperous of all the communities of our western civilization, with its vast natural resources, human energy, technical development, enormous capital, and on the other hand the neglect of life, health, physical vigor, even industrial efficiency of the individual. Certainly no community ever before had such a surplus, and never before had any great community applied what it had so meagerly to the rational purposes of human life. Not by gifts of libraries, galleries, technical schools and Parks, but by the cessation of toil one day in seven and sixteen hours in the twenty-four, by the increase of wages, the sparing of lives, by the prevention of accidents and by raising the standards of domestic life, should the surplus come back to the people of the community in which it was created."

Dr. Devine concentrates research in Pittsburg study down to these points: "The study of social conditions in the modern business world. Yes, to be fair, it is not so much a sin as some vices are, for the world didn't take it of choice but slipped in unawares while honestly trying to do a good thing. Just about a century ago Americans were seized with a tremendous zeal for making the most of the material possibilities of their country. It was a worthy—even noble—ambition. Without it this would be a log-house, tall-tow-dip, stage coach civilization even yet.

But there was an inevitable temptation in it. If America had been advised of the danger in advance, eternal watching might have saved the country from falling into it; nothing else could. It was the temptation to subordinate men to what men could make.

But of course nobody ever realized it when the industrial movement started. There was every reason then for thinking that the interests of men had been thoroughly taken care of in America; all the revolutionary fighting and all the civic stunts and contests of that time were for nothing else than that—to get out his just dues as an individual.

So nobody watched, and the nation rushed ahead, and long before even the wisest realized it, everybody was clear over the line into a region where the refraction of the atmosphere makes the man at work look small and the work he is at look big. The man can fade and scarcely anybody notices, if only the pile of the product of the machine goes on increasing.

But happily when somebody calls attention to this disproportion, there is enough of the original correct estimate of things left at the bottom of the human heart to prompt it to say that this is not the way the matter ought to be—that by rights men are the greatest values in the world and ought to be treated as such.

Nevertheless, even when the truth is realized, it's not possible for a business man to get back right on the jump to sound rules and principles. That is often the conscientious man's sorest trial—that he sees so many things wrong in the world which he is not big and strong enough to change right-off. Yes this conscientious employer and business man can do—he can suffer himself by reaction against the besetting vice of business in his own life, just as other men by definite results cut off personal vices like drinking and gambling.

He can resolve that in his thinking about business, he is going to think about men more than he has.

And if he is very fortunate, he can make the resolution to think about his men—his own employees—to place their views, their chances, their personal hopes before his losses.

Patrons Asheville Steam Laundry, J. A. Nichols, manager. Leave packages at T. N. James store—Local Agent.

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HOW MUCH TAX DO THE PEOPLE WANT LEVIED?

Editor of the News: I wish to say a few words in regard to our road law. It says in section 1 that the county commissioners shall on the first Monday in June levy a tax not less than 15 cents nor more than 50 cents on each hundred dollars worth of taxable property.

Now the point is this: What will each township want? As for my part I suggest 25 cents for No. 5 township for the first year. In that time we can see how the law will operate. I think it necessary for every township on that day to be represented by her taxpayers as to the amount they want. And also I would like to know if the Road Commissioners have any plan as to how this money shall be applied to the roads.

It is a bad oversight about a man's business management if he has never by imagination put himself that way into the place of his workers. Does the employer believe that he could go into his own factory, shop or store, and with the prevailing conditions of labor feel that justice was being dealt him as a wage earner?

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MRS. HILL PAYS NEXT ON SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Mrs. Hill, N. C., May 7.—Wednesday was the last day of the fifty-second annual commencement of Mars Hill college. The commencement was considered a success in every way and was highly enjoyed by a large crowd of visitors. The most enjoyable feature of the program was the annual address given by Dr. J. L. White, of Greensboro, who gave an interesting discourse on "Youth and the Twentieth Century."

The board of trustees held their annual meeting on Monday. The most important business transacted was the lifting of the debt on the new college building which will be completed by the first of the following January. There was an enrollment of 330 students this school term, and the average attendance for the year was the largest in the history of the college. The student body represented forty-five counties in North Carolina and ten states in the Union, even going beyond its borders into Mexico City, which was represented by five students.

The medals and prizes of the year were awarded as follows: Student medal, Miss Mamie Elizabeth Allen; debator's medal F. C. Shugart; oratorical medal, John Marcus Kester; recitation medal Miss May Lawrence; declamation medal, Ernest R. Riddle; Philomathian society improvement medal, William P. Burgess; Euthalian society improvement medal, Edward Black Cox; improvement in English composition, Ernest R. Riddle; penmanship, first prize, Herschel Sprinkle; second prize, Cassius Robinson.

In the election of town officers Tuesday Isaac Holcomb was elected mayor, A. L. Logan, treasurer and Sam Riddle, Jim Sprinkles and Fletcher Webster, were re-elected as board of aldermen.

Lon Wells, who was jailed for contempt, filed an appeal with the court for removing him from the Madison county jail to the Rumberger lumber company, which is in the hands of a receiver, was called to the bar and sentenced to sixty days in jail. Both Mr. Wells and his wife were cited for contempt, but a certificate from a physician saying that Mrs. Wells was too ill to appear was presented.

The lumber was removed from custody of the receiver after the court had passed an injunctive order forbidding Mr. Wells, his wife and all persons from removing or interfering with the same. Mr. Wells was taken to jail to begin his sixty days incarceration for disregarding the court's order.—Citizen.

Fifth Sunday Meeting

The Fifth Sunday Meeting for the 3rd District of French Broad Association will be held at Grand View Church Sunday, May 30th 1909.

PROGRAM 10 a. m. Sunday School, conducted by the Superintendent. 11 a. m. Sermon, Rev. Zeno Wall, Marshall, N. C. 12 m. Dinner on ground. 1 p. m. Song by Choir. 1:30 Missionary Program—Bible Reading by Mrs. Hudgins with explanatory talk on woman's work. Reading by Mrs. Allison "The Entrusted Letter." Missionary song by Mrs. Chipley. Reading by Mrs. W. C. Spelkie on Foreign Mission work. Reading by Mrs. McLendon on Home Mission Work. Reading by Mrs. Geo. Fortner on Louisville Training School for women workers.

Arranged by Mrs. M. G. Hudgins, Vice President of French Broad Association. 2:30 p. m. First question: From what source do we get the best material for Church membership? Opened by Rev. J. H. Arrington and Bro. L. M. Bryan. Second Question: Does the Bible teach a special call to the Ministry? Opened by Rev. J. M. Wild, Guy V. Roberts and J. P. Thom. Collection will be taken by Thomasville Organists. B. N. DAVIS, Chairman.

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