

PAID ADVERTISING



Gospel of Christ

"The Gospel of Christ"

Rom. 1:16; I Cor. 9:18; II Cor. 4:4
Subject:

"What Does Scriptural Baptism Require"

Sprinkling, pouring or immersing? Obviously not all three. The word "baptize" is a verb, and verb expresses one specific action instead of several unsynonymous actions. Hence, the Bible never speaks of a mode of baptism. The only way we can account for this is that the word "baptize" is one specific act and tells exactly what is to be done. Sprinkling, pouring and immersing, each, is one distinct and specific act. That you might clearly see that each of the above actions is translated from three distinct Greek words, I give them below:

1. Cheo—pour.
2. Rantizo—sprinkle.
3. Baptizo—dip, submerge, immerse.

Now, if the word "baptize" means sprinkling, then it does not mean pouring and immersing; if it means pouring, then it does not mean sprinkling and immersing; if it means immersing then it does not mean sprinkling and pouring. If the word "baptize" does not mean one specific act—but means sprinkling, pouring and immersing, all three—then no one could be baptized until he has done all three. No person believes it means that. Only one action can possibly be right—is it sprinkling, pouring or immersing?

If the acts of immersing and sprinkling both constitute baptism, as some contend, then either of the words could be substituted for the word baptism in any passage where baptism occurs. Let's note a few:

1. Matthew 3:6 "And were sprinkled of him in Jordan, confessing their sins."

2. Mark 1:5 "And there went out to him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all sprinkled of him in the river Jordan."

3. "And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan. And straightway coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon him;" Mark 1:9,10.

4. John 3:23 "And John also was sprinkling in Aenon near to Salim, because there was much water there." (John was baptizing because there was much water here; not here in order to quench the thirst of the flocks and herds.)

5. Acts 8:36-39 "And as they went on their way they came unto a certain water; and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be sprinkled * * * And he commanded the chariot to stand still; and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he sprinkled him. And when they were come up out of the water . . ."

6. Rom. 6:3,4 "Know ye not, that so many of us as were sprinkled into Jesus Christ were sprinkled into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by sprinkling into death . . . Any man with an ounce of respect for the word of God can readily see the falsity of the contention that baptism could ever be truthfully called sprinkling.

But to let you see more clearly just what scriptural baptism requires we present the following chart. By studying this chart you can easily decide for yourself what Baptism is.

Baptism	Immersing	Sprinkling	Pouring
1. Water Acts 8:36	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Much water John 3:23	Yes	No	No
3. A going unto the water. Acts 8:36	Yes	No	No
4. A going down into the water Acts 8:38	Yes	No	No
5. The baptizer and the one to be baptized go down into the water. Acts 8:38,39	Yes	No	No
6. A burial. Rom. 6:4	Yes	No	No
7. A resurrection. Col 2:12	Yes	No	No
8. A birth. John 3:5	Yes	No	No
9. Body washed. Heb. 10:22	Yes	No	No
10. A coming up out of the water. Acts 8:39; Mat. 3:16.	Yes	No	No

In reading the Bible you never get the idea that anything short of immersing the person in water was called baptism. The highest authority one has for either sprinkling or pouring is the church of Rome. Novation, received sprinkling as he lay upon his sick bed in the year 251 A.D., the first example in history. Sprinkling for baptism was not legalized by the Catholic church until 1311 A.D. in the Council of Ravenna. (Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, Vol 1, page 488).

Friends, do not let modern theologians keep you from accepting the evident truth on this most vital subject. Beware of a substitute. Accept only the genuine. It will pay. If you have not been immersed, have you been baptized? Jesus said it. Not me. If you become angry, then, it is you becoming angry with Jesus Himself.

Come, worship with us on Bidwell Street at Lyle. You are welcome. Services each Lord's Day at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. (July 22, 1953)

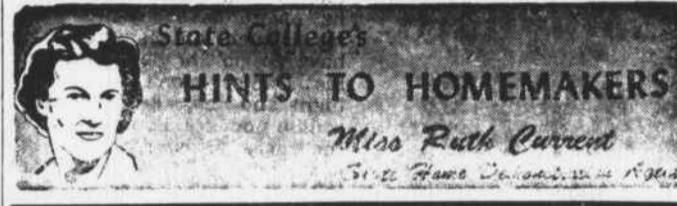
A Day At Camp With Macon County 4-H Clubbers



—Staff Photo by J. P. Brady

The week of July 6-11 was a big one for 52 Macon County youngsters. It was camp week for the 31 girls and 21 boys at Camp Schaub, the 4-H camp near Waynesville. The above picture layout shows how the busy 4-H'ers combined work and play to carry out the four H's—Head, Hands, Heart, and Health. (Top Row, L to R) During daily handicraft classes the Macon youngsters turned out professional wooden lamps under the supervision of a camp instructor; and folk games too, classes in the morning and evening programs to show what they have learned; and what would camping be without swimming?—the Macon boy diving the hard way is qualifying for "the funniest dive" feature of a swimming meet, which saw the local campers earn more than their share of points; (Bottom Row, L to R) All

wasn't play, however, and practical demonstrations put busy heads in the running—(left) a group of Macon girls take in a demonstration on frozen foods and snack preparations; (right) and the boys learn all about electric fences from a representative of the Carolina Power and Light Company. ADDED INFORMATION: Three Macon 4-H'ers—Melba Moses, Larry Potts, and Wayne Cole—were among eight group captains during the week; the local girls won the cleanest and neatest cabin award two out of four days and the boys three out of four; the boys won first place in a talent show the last night. "This was one of the best group of campers we have ever had", was the feeling of Assistant County Agent T. H. Fagg and Mrs. Barbara B. Hunnicutt, assistant home agent, who accompanied the Macon campers.



State College HINTS TO HOMEMAKERS

Miss Ruth Current
State Home Demonstration Agent

Never wash your hands with water after peeling onions. Simply rub them with coarse salt and the odor will disappear. A drop or two of vinegar is good too. It's good, also, as a mouth wash after eating onions. Try using it on your pans.

To remove discolorations and burns from all cooking utensils, boil tea in them 15 to 20 minutes. Then clean in the usual way and they will improve.

Soak a charred steak pan in salt water — cleaning is made easier.

When milk boils over on the stove, quickly sprinkle salt on the milk. This is an easy clean-up method and air conditioner for the burned odor.

To keep the coffee pot sweet, boil a weak solution of borax or soda in it occasionally.

For cleaning decanters or bottles with small necks, peel and cut a raw potato into small pieces. Put the pieces into the decanter with warm water, shake it vigorously up and down and the bottle will soon be clear. Rice is good, also.

In making uncooked frosting, use a hot liquid for moistening; it will take away that distasteful raw taste which uncooked icing has.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. Is the electric light trap for the control of hornworm moths in tobacco practical?

A. Research done so far tends to indicate that the use of such a light does not materially affect the number of worms nor the number of injured plants in a given area.

Q. How can I control wild growths of honeysuckle?

A. Honeysuckle can be fairly well controlled by the use of the equivalent of two pounds of 2,4-D acid in 100 gallons of solution when the solution is applied as a wetting spray to the

foliage. The amine form of 2,4-D should be used. Be careful not to get any of the material on your flowers or ornamental plants.

Q. How can I get rid of a swarm of bees in my house wall?

A. Clapboard buildings usually afford excellent places for bees to settle. It's very easy to make the bees go away if discovered early. Simply use household spray, kerosene, gasoline or carbolic acid swabbed or sprayed around the entrance

and the bees will take the hint and leave. If the swarm is of long standing, take away the queen.

19, respectively. Greater strides in livestock farming have been made since 1950.

In 1930, some 84 per cent of North Carolina farm income was derived from crops, with only 16 per cent coming from livestock. By 1950 the percentages had changed to 81 and

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