

THE ENTERPRISE

VOL XVI. NO. 52

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915

\$1.00 a Year in Advance

TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Very Interesting Sketch of a Trip
To The Panama-Pacific Ex-
position and Western
Canada.

By HARRY A BIGGS
INSTALLMENT NO. VI.

Who would not be interested in Utah, that unique section of the country which had so many curious customs, some of them resembling the ancient world, and some of its citizens rivaling King Solomon himself in his fondness for connubial bliss!

So Utah, that land of mystery and charm, about which one has heard so many conflicting tales, was the next stop on our journey to the Pacific coast. Utah is an Indian name and means mountain, and in many respects it is indeed a unique state, nowhere else in our country do such customs prevail, and nowhere else in this section of the world is there such a lake for which the capital of the state is named. Even the government of the state differs in many instances from that of other states in the union. Like other states, however, the chief executive power is vested in a governor elected for four years at a salary of \$6,000 a year. The legislature consists of a house of representatives and a senate. The senate (in part renewed every two years), consists of eighteen members, elected for four years; the house of representatives has forty-five members, elected for two years.

With the consent of the senate the Governor has the appointment of various officials, and he with Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General constitute a Board of Pardons. The governor has the power of veto, but its exercise may be over-ridden by a two thirds vote of all the members of each house. The term of the sessions of the legislature is limited to sixty days, and the members are paid \$4.00 per diem; this is in sharp contrast to the legislature of South Carolina, there is no limit to the time of its meeting, and the members are paid \$120.00 a session, but South Carolina stands out by itself, like Utah, in that it does not do things like other states.

Of course the most vitally interesting thing about Utah to the general public is that it is the headquarters of the Mormon church, which was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith. The distinct peculiarities of this sect is the belief in a continual divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of this church, the practice of polygamy, and a complete hierarchical organization. The Supreme power lies in the president of the church, elected by the whole body, and who alone works miracles and receives revelations. The church accepts the Bible and Book of Mormon as divine revelations, but holds them both subject to the explanation and correction of the prophet; the latter book is reputed to have been written on plates of gold, and concealed until it was revealed by an angel to Joseph Smith. The Mormon church first appeared at Manchester, N. Y., whence they were compelled by the preserving hostilities of the neighbors to flee, first to Kirklund, O., 1831, then to Nouvo, Ill., 1838,

finally to Salt Lake, Utah, 1848. Its founder, Joseph Smith, was shot to death by a mob in prison where his lawless behavior had brought him. Mr. Thomas made a picture of Judge Brown and myself at the tomb of Joseph Smith, which I prize very highly, however, on account of the notorious character of the man rather than for the virtues which he possessed and which I might wish to emulate.

The remarkable growth in numbers and wealth of the Mormon church seems to have been the outcome of the fertile brain of Brigham Young, the successor to Smith, more than to the founder himself. Under Young's regime large tracts of land were bought, put in cultivation, afterwards sold for commercial and residential sections, until today the wealth of the church is enormous.

The Utah Hotel, one of the very handsomest hosteleries in the whole country, is owned by the church, as well as many other very valuable buildings in Salt Lake City.

This wonderful growth of the church resulted into the formation of a state called Deseret; Congress, however, refused to recognize it, but made Utah a territory, and Brigham Young was appointed governor of it. In 1870 Congress passed a bill to compel them to renounce polygamy, or quit the United States, this practice, however, was not done away with by the state until 1890, and now it is claimed this does not exist, but those who were married in this manner prior to this date retain their wives.

The reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of latter Day Saints, sometimes called non-polygamous Mormons, claims to be true to the doctrines proclaimed by Joseph Smith, insisting that the followers of Young were led by him from the truth, and that Young's revelation in 1852 concerning polygamy were genuine.

Great Salt Lake, for which the capital of Utah is named, is 12 miles from the city, and is one of the largest lakes in the world; its area is 2,600 square miles, it is 4,200 feet above sea level, and it has an average depth of 60 feet. This lake, together with the Dead Sea, is one of the marvels of the world, evaporation is the only known outlet, and these bodies of water are the saltiest in the world. I went to the bathing beach, called Saltair, and had the experience of a swim in this wonderful body of water. It is advertised as the finest in the world, but it did not prove so attractive to me. The water was very cold, and one remaining in it for half an hour becomes thoroughly chilled. One very kind friend who seemed to take a deplight in joking with me, ducked me, and I have never had such a strangle; this very salty water, five times more salty than the Atlantic, got into my eyes, up my nose and down my throat which was a very unpleasant experience. Swimming in the lake is fine, any one can swim, for he cannot sink, if one relaxes and turns himself afloat he is tossed on the waves as if he was a ball, this is a fine experience. One has to take a very thorough shower bath after coming from the lake in order to get off the salt which accumulates on all parts of the body in a thick coat. I am happy to say that I have had this bath, but do not consider it the finest bathing by any means.

The capital of Utah, Salt Lake City, was founded by the Mor-

mons in July, 1847 and now is a progressive up to date city, thriving in all branches of industry. But for its being the seat of the Mormon church it would not hold any particular interest for me, for it is very much like all other cities of similar size.

However, the Temple Block does contain many interesting and unusual sights for the visitor. The Block is 40 rods square and contains ten acres. Besides the Temple itself, it contains the Assembly Hall, Bureau of Information, a quaint old adobe home covering the U. S. Meridian Stone and astronomical instruments for taking observations. The Temple Block is surrounded by a stone and adobe wall which seems to give the air of exclusiveness to this section. The Temple itself is of main interest; it was very disappointing to me when I was told that no one enters the building unless he is a Mormon. I at once thought I would become a Mormon in order to gain entrance, but in a lecture which I heard within the Temple Block, I was informed that only those who live up to the teachings of the Mormon church are allowed to visit this holy spot. There are bishops in the various wards of the city who keep a close watch on the Mormons, and if their lives do not conform to the teachings they too are denied admittance. They are not allowed to use tobacco in any form, take no alcoholic drinks, must not talk about their neighbors, and their lives must be as nearly pure as it is possible for humans to live. Therefore it can easily be seen that very few of the Mormons themselves ever get into the Temple, so I reconsidered, and decided to remain on the outside. The Temple is one of the handsomest pieces of architecture to be found in the United States. I think it might be classed as French Gothic, and it, with St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York City, and the Protestant Cathedral of St. John John the Divine, also in New York City, is one of the three handsomest churches in the whole country. The Temple is 186 feet long and 94 feet wide and was constructed at a cost of \$4,000,000. It is built of Utah granite, brought from a quarry twenty miles distant. The huge blocks of stone were transported by ox teams, and it took four yoke of oxen four days to bring a single stone from the quarry to the grounds where the temple was being erected.

It was forty years in the course of construction. Within the Temple Block is the Salt Lake Tabernacle where services to which the public is admitted, are held. This is a most remarkable building, its roof consists of a single wooden arch, and it was commenced in 1865 and completed in 1870. It is 150 ft. wide, 250 ft. long and 80 ft. high, and has wonderful acoustic properties. The American Bar Association met in this building this year.

I attended an organ recital which is given every day at 12 o'clock. The grand organ in the Tabernacle is one of the finest in the world, and its tone is one of the softest, sweetest and most alluring of any organ I have ever heard. It has 5,500 pipes, and a human voice attachment, the words of the voice are audible, but one can easily detect the human like notes of the organ. The cost of the organ, including the repairs to date, is \$115,000.00.

Salt Lake City contains many things of interest relating to the Mormon church; the residence of Brigham Young, and the house

just opposite in which he kept his numerous wives, are of great interest.

St. Mary's Cathedral, The Congregational Church, the Jewish Synagogue, and the theatre built by Brigham Young, are all handsome buildings which attract the eye.

There are many persons who do not know that Salt Lake City is the birth place of Maude Adams, the most popular American actress, whose financial success has been greater than any other star on the American stage. I was shown the house in which she was born; her mother and grandmother still remain there.

The grave of Brigham Young is a shrine which attracts visitors, it is marked with a heavy stone surrounded by an iron fence but has no inscription whatever, three of his wives are buried nearby. I was told by the guide that some of the wives of this man are now living in Salt Lake City, and, of course, there are countless numbers of his descendants.

Even though one looks with disgust and horror upon the absurd teachings of this Mormon church, it does not seem natural that one would not be interested in learning something of its teachings and customs, therefore, I enjoyed the visit to Salt Lake City very greatly, and feel that I added to my stock of information by visiting as many of the places connected with the church as I was allowed to do.

Jury List For December Term

The Board of County Commissioners met Monday with B. L. Long, Chairman, presiding, and B. Mc Manning, J. L. Croom, V. R. Taylor and Luther Hardison present.

The regular routine of business was carried out, and the jury for the December term, second Monday, was drawn.

Following is the list by townships:

Jamesville—J. W. Swinson, H. G. Modlin, W. T. Coburn, R. A. Ange.

Williams—Levi Harrison, Fred Galloway, Beasley Hardison.

Griffins—S. J. Lilley, J. E. Griffin, H. L. Hardison.

Bear Grass—A. L. Rogerson, Jas. R. Rogerson, Asa Rogerson, G. A. Peel.

Cross Roads—Jas. H. Ausbon, J. Hyman Clark, A. L. Roebuck, Hamilton—F. W. Johnson, M. L. Etheridge, M. W. Ballard, H. L. Purvis, D. E. Taylor.

Robersonville—J. W. Taylor, J. Louis Williams, J. T. Stokes, W. W. Keel.

Williamston—S. C. Ray, J. H. Roebuck, W. R. Whitley, R. E. Robertson.

Poplar Point—W. R. Silverthorn, J. A. Everett, R. L. Edwards.

Goose Nest—J. C. H. Johnson, L. L. Harrell, W. S. Bunting.

Electric Lights Free

The Williamston Electric Co., wants to aid in the Moonlight School work of the county, and has asked us to announce through the columns of the Enterprise that it will furnish the very best electric lights both lamps and current free to any school for the teaching of any and all illiterates, who will attend the Moonlight schools.

The close season for shooting quail ended with October, and now away to the fields.

SUFFRAGE DEFEAT STAGGERING. LOSE HEAVY IN THREE STATES

Spooks Appeared

Usually the proverbial goat is looked for at the Masonic Hall, but Monday night, he evidently vamped when he saw "spirits" walking instead of being passed around. At any rate, spooks had the whole house, and no "but-ter" was to be seen. The doors opened early and a stream of folks, young and old, went in to enjoy the fun. Little white-clad forms came out on the stage, spoke in spooky tones and made the eyes of the little folks open wide with frightened wonder. Black cats and witches were much in evidence, and a Gypsy fortune teller, arrayed in all the beads, red garments and ribbons, handled the cards and gave out pleasing tales of lovers brave, and damsels fair to the expectant groups. Hot chocolate and wafers were dispensed, and the sum realized was \$20.70, which will be used by the Aid Society in its work.

20th Century Club.

The Club met with Mrs. Warren H. Biggs, October 27th. Emerson was the author studied, and a sketch of his life was read by Mrs. James G. Stator; selection from Compensation by Mrs. Jerome; Letters to Emerson by Fuller, Mrs. F. W. Hoyt; Current Events, Miss Lamb; instrumental solo, Mrs. Carrie Williams.

Mrs. Biggs entertained at the home of her mother, Mrs. Roger Critcher, on Academy Street, and had as honor guests, a large number of friends and thus the meeting was made one of the most pleasant of the year. Elegantly prepared refreshments were served by the hostess.

All Hallowe'en

The season of Hallowe'en was not allowed to pass unnoticed by some of the younger set, for on Saturday evening at the home of W. A. Ellison in East Williamston, Misses Mary King Ellison, Johnnie Sparks and Mary White arranged the hall and dining room for the entertainment of many of their friends. Pumpkins with the bold eye and satanic grin made the "creeps" go up and down the spinal roadway, and the sheets suggested visitors from the other world. However, this did not deter the guests in their mad merry-making, and the fun was great and louder grew as the hours went by. A Hallowe'en lunch was served in the dining room, and each found his or her fortune tied in an empty peanut shell.

An Early Morning Marriage

The marriage of Mrs. Gattie Cloman Gladstone and Mr. Frank L. Gladstone at Hamilton, on Wednesday morning at 8:30 was a surprise to friends, as no one apprised of the approaching nuptials except the immediate relatives of the bride. The vows were given in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cloman, parents of the bride, at their home, Rev. Morrison Bethea, officiating Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone entered an auto immediately after the ceremony and drove to Palmyra, where they boarded the cars for a trip to Northern cities.

The lattices in the tower of the City Hall have not been repaired yet.

New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Give Big Majorities Against Amendments

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The attempt to give women the right to vote met with staggering defeat in Pennsylvania today. How badly the band of women who bravely campaigned the state and appealed for equal rights at the polls were beaten will not be known until the slow work of counting the votes is completed.

NEW YORK LOSS LARGE

New York, Nov. 2.—Returns from 2,467 election districts out of 5,713 in the state on suffrage gives 241,923 for suffrage and 321,418 against.

IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Nov. 2.—Returns from 941 precincts out of 1,140 in the State, and including more than half of the city of Boston, give for suffrage 86,282 and 159,388 against suffrage.

The Show Last Friday

With perfect Autumn weather, Sparks Show invaded the town last Friday morning about five o'clock, and found numbers of people waiting, having camped near the grounds all night. Some of the younger boys pitched a tent nearby and spent the night soldiering just to see the show train come in. Their eagerness shows the natural love that a boy has for a circus, and there were some older ones just as eager. By day the people from the country commenced to drive in, and soon the town was full of folks and teams. The parade went through the principal streets, and though lacking some essential features, held the crowd expectant. There was a rush for tickets, and soon the manager of the show had to place extra seats for the crowd. The number of people under the big tent was estimated to be between 3000 and 3500, and there was 1000 people who probably did not care to go in and so enjoyed themselves in other ways. The show people said that it was one of the best days that they had had in a long time. Though the attractions were not numerous, they were interesting and clean. There was only one disturbance of any importance, and that occurred when the elephant man struck the peanut seller, inflicting a bad wound on the head. The local policeman was blind with dust about that hour, and could not see, so there was no arrest. The crowd on the streets was as orderly as any that ever assembled here, the booze artists evidently remained at home. During the afternoon, a little child strayed from its mother, and friends searched for the boy, the mother in the meantime being so alarmed that a physician had to attend to her. The child was found on Houghton St. in tears.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond, of Bertie, were in town last week to have an X-Ray made of the arm of Mrs. Bond, who had broken it. Dr. H. B. York successfully photographed the limb, so that the minutest fracture could be seen. While in town, they visited Mrs. Sue Ewell on Smithwick Street.