

JAKE F. NEWELL SCORES ENEMIES OF NATION IN FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH

Charlotte Lawyer in Brilliant Address to Junior Order Members Points to Dangers Threatening Established Government in United States

(Following is address in full delivered by Hon. J. F. Newell at District Rally of Junior Order held at Biltmore High School, July 4.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The 4th day of July is the most momentous anniversary in all of the history of political and nationalistic accomplishment. On the 4th day of July, 1776, there gathered in the City of Philadelphia, situated on an unexplored river, in one of the colonies of the thirteen, a band of patriots imbued with but one idea and ideal—the formation of a nation whose sovereignty should be the free will and free conscience of the citizenship of that nation.

Prior to that time the reign of monarchs and tyrants, with absolute and unrestrained authority over their subjects, had been the rule. Constitutional law had been dreamed of, but never accomplished; and limited authority by constitutional enactment was an ideal hated in all of the capitols of the nations of the earth.

In the formation and embodiment of the ideals held by these patriots, which were afterward embodied in the immortal Declaration of American Independence, we have, I think, in the past failed to give due credit to the heroic minds and souls who had dared to become martyrs in the interest of the then unconsidered but exploited masses; for it must be remembered that most governments in Christendom in that day were governed by a dual authority—that is to say, that they were governed in the name of a King or Emperor who was supposed to have authority, even of life and death, over his subjects, and this King or Emperor was subject in conscience and in fear to an ecclesiastical potentate with all of the ramifications, agencies, and minions belonging to an empire of intelligence and conscience. It was through this dualism that a few heroic souls were developed in the Providence of God with sufficient courage to take the lantern in their hand and lead the yearning millions of the world out of the Egyptian darkness and plague-ridden governments of that day.

It was Martin Luther, the German monk, who, catching a gleam from the stars, began to preach and to teach the sovereign will and right of the individual in matters of conscience and intelligence as contrasted with the slavish obedience of mind and conscience to the potentate of the empire over conscience and intelligence, and of the chattel over the reigning tyrant of the nation. In order to proclaim his abhorrence of corruption in religion and the usurpation of tyrants, this heroic apostle of freedom took his life in his hand and, nailing his theses on his church door, defied the organized tyranny of the times to lay its hand upon the individual created in the image of God.

It was John Calvin who, catching an inspiration from Luther, and being governed by the strength of a high and noble ideal, began to preach and teach the sovereignty of God as contrasted with the sovereignty of tyrants and kings and monarchs, and popes and potentates. His doctrines were, in some particulars, harsh, but it was necessary that they should be in order to wring the minds of mental and religious slaves from earthly rulers and set them in devotion to the Almighty Father.

It was John Wesley who, educated and guided by a great spirit, and coming into the world at a time of great lawlessness, and great confusion, and great turmoil, began to preach and teach the loving kindness of God, and the Divine gift of the power and right to choose between good and evil.

It was Thomas Paine who, catching a vision of a world released from fear, and free in its own right, though often misrepresented and maligned, taught the ideal of the eternal separation of church and state.

It was Thomas Jefferson who, though an aristocrat himself, taught the ideals of democracy, and claimed, as his highest achievement, that he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

It was Alexander Hamilton, a monarchist in theory, but a man of superb courage and strength, intellectually and otherwise, who taught the necessity of sufficient strength in a republic to maintain its own dignity, demand its own rights, and redress its own wrongs.

All of these patriots recognized, whether consciously or unconsciously, the doctrine taught by the great Galilean that we should "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." These ideals, culminating in the Continental Congress which, on July 4th, 1776—one hundred and fifty-five years ago today—wrote the document which is known as our Declaration of Independence, and which is treasured by the American people as their most precious inheritance. This document not only set forth the rights of all men, but severed all relations with Great Britain, and set up, in a hostile wilderness, a government dedicated to the right of the individual and the protection of the individual's rights.

Such an unheard of and unprecedented and audacious act could but result in war, bloodshed, and sacrifice, and there then appeared upon the horizon, as there has always appeared when a people are beset with tyranny

and wrongs, and are determined to establish themselves in their own rights by doing no wrong to others, the man who was acclaimed by Frederick the Great as the greatest General in the world—George Washington, affectionately known as the Father of His Country. He was an aristocrat, but he had been conquered and enthralled by the ideal of freedom. He was given the strength to lead the Continental Armies to victory through great privation and great suffering. It is not that he was Commander-in-chief of the Continental Armies, nor that he was President of the United States, that causes us to have the affection for George Washington that we have, that has caused the people of the earth to love and respect him as they do, but it is because he refused to take an easier way, and chose to suffer with his people rather than to enjoy the luxuries of Great Britain for a season, and, in performance of his devotion to his country, walked across the ice of the Delaware, and over the snows of Valley Forge, leaving the stain of his army's blood as a perpetual sign of the covenant that freedom shall live.

There have been many great battles fought in the history of the world, and on many battles civilization has turned as on a hinge. But one of the most important, if not most significant, military achievements ever recorded was that in which Washington received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown. It meant not only a new nation, but a new national ideal and new hope to the oppressed peoples of the earth. It meant even more—it meant a new race that should have a large part for centuries to come in the leadership of the world. Our race is neither English, nor German, nor Scandinavian, nor Latin. Of the first three we have our blood, but the American people are not English, nor German, nor Scandinavian. They are the product and the embodiment of the best that is in all three, because those who came to these shores from those nations were people who were yearning for freedom and for opportunity.

The Government of the United States, though passing through many vicissitudes, soon became the pole star for the ships of state of all nations. It was to America that the down-trodden peoples looked for help, and it was to her statesmen and her ideals that the most enlightened of all nations looked for inspiration.

The results that America achieved in striking from the wrists and ankles of slaves, mental, religious and chattel, have been written in the accomplishment of science and inventive genius. In no age has human suffering been so generally prevented or relieved. Hospitals dot the earth, and for almost every ill there has been found a remedy. The laws of the nations of the earth are no longer the unchanging laws of the Medes and Persians, but are rules of conduct prescribing the manner in which the people behave under their larger and ever expanding problems and opportunities. Genius has sent ships racing across all the oceans, and has literally bound the shores of all the continents together by its cables for communication. It has allowed the humblest citizen to hitch his chariot to an electric star. And in an almost uncanny way has enabled the foundering ship in the darkest night, in mid-ocean, to flash its distress to other ships. It has gone further, and in a mysterious way has sent the human voice, without visible means, to the uttermost parts of the earth. Genius, too, has lightened the labor of man and woman by machines that work almost with human intelligence; and has thereby set in motion the elements of a system of industry that sooner or later will free the bodies from the exacting toil that has worn races out. Man stands today in the era of his greatest accomplishment for human relief and capacity for the enjoyment of all of the beauties and glories of this beautiful and glorious world. Everywhere the song of freedom is heard; and today anyone may walk amidst dust and ashes of ancient empires that have crumbled within the recollection of this generation; and in the palaces of kings and monarchs and potentates have been set up the parliaments of democracy.

This great march in the accomplishment and attainment of the ideal of freedom has been led by our own country. It has stood as a beacon to guide the barques of other nations around the rocks of shipwreck. Without the freedom taught by the United States of America there could never have been the accomplishment of science and statesmanship and genius that the last century and a half has witnessed, because it was necessary to free the minds of men before they could interest themselves in the welfare of man.

But we should remember that the adoption of our constitution formed a nation, but did not guarantee certain inalienable rights belonging to the individual; and immediately enemies from within began their work of destruction. The whole fabric of freedom would have been torn down and destroyed had it not been for the persisting ideal of the American people in writing and adopting the first ten amendments to that constitution.

The creation and founding of the republic on the 4th day of July, 1776, can not be regarded in any other light than as a divine step in securing the protection of the unprotected; and the enemies that crept within so soon after the surrender at Yorktown, claiming special privileges, and ignoring inalienable rights, can not be regarded other than as a warning to us of the fact that we are still beset by enemies within.

The world is so knit together by communication, by transportation, by mutual interests, and by the constantly unfolding ideal of freedom that it is truer today than ever before that we do not live alone. We no longer boast of our victory over Great Britain—it is a heritage, and a precious one. Great Britain herself has seen the Divine Hand in the progress of our civilization, and she has learned that the world, if governed decently, must be governed by people with common ideals and common hopes. In my opinion, the hope of the world today depends upon three nations—the

United States, England, and Germany. Because it is known by all historians that no race, except a race descended from the Teutonic stock and speaking a language rooted in the Teutonic tongue, has originated an ideal of personal liberty. The peoples who have created that ideal must be the peoples who will preserve it, and, notwithstanding the fact that we were lately at war with Germany, it is a high and a noble ideal of the American people that we take the hand of Germany at this time when she is staggering under a financial burden that she can no longer carry—when she is becoming emaciated under the stress of poverty—when she is well-nigh friendless among the nations—and pledge ourselves to lift her out of her despair. Nothing will so convince the other nations of the world of our desire to be fair and generous and honorable to a late foe as this act of helpfulness extended to Germany at this time. For we must remember that the world is not ruled for long by sword and shock and shell, but by spirit. The day of the conqueror is past, if the ideal that we are showing now to Germany can last, for it is as true now as it was in olden time that "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

We have had, and have, our enemies within, and like the canker worm, they destroy all that they touch. We have in our country today the agents and propagandists of the orgy and menace of Soviet Russia—that misguided people who have bade themselves an outlaw among the nations, and have undertaken to set up a rule of coercion and Godlessness. They speak in all our cities; they organize under cover of night; they boldly proclaim themselves the enemies of our constitution and the haters of our flag. They have just now, under their leaders, taken a step which they believe will enable them to overthrow the peace and order of the world. By a system of enforced labor, they are undertaking to destroy the markets of the world, and to disorganize the productivity and production of the labor of all nations. Their scheme is not economic. It is not for profit. It is for power. They have conceived the hideous idea that if they control the bread of the world, and the meat of the world, their millions in that unknown North, together with their unknown minions in the other nations of the earth, can conquer the world through starvation. Yet we have people in our own country who would defend the system, and flout the idea that it contains a menace, forgetful of the fact that every single thing done by the government at Moscow is done in violation of individual freedom.

We have in our own country, too, and among our own citizenship, men who openly and flagrantly violate and connive at the violation of our laws, and hold our constitution in contempt. They boldly proclaim that this republic does not have the power to enforce its own laws; and, therefore, that the laws must be repealed. In order to give some color to their assertions, they and their kind have corrupted by bribery and otherwise, law enforcement officers through the length and breadth of this nation. They and their kind refuse to help the government which protects them to protect itself by the enforcement of its laws, and they demand that they shall be given the right to repeal and re-write the laws of this republic. The time will never come when America will permit those who despise her laws to repeal her laws, nor those who hate all law prescribing proper conduct to write the law.

Our progress industrially has been so great and our achievements commercially so outstanding that there has grown up among us a cult that believes the chief end of man is to get money. We find them in many walks of life, and they have pursued their purpose to such an extent that in many instances they barter away their souls and the rights of those who trusted them for ill-gotten gain. We find them leading dual lives—that of respectability in the community, and of secret dishonesty in their business. They have brought untold want and suffering to millions of people in our own land. But the people of America still rule, and they will say in no uncertain language to this cult of dishonest business that we are not against honest business, that we are not against big business, but that by the living God all business shall be honest, or shall cease to be.

We have within our country another brand of enemy. Sometimes he is a politician; some times he is in office; sometimes he hopes to gain either money or position by his acts; but he believes that it is perfectly proper to raid the treasuries of the nation, the states, the counties, and the municipalities. His idea of taxing the people to pay for his waste, extravagance, and debauchery has seized him with frenzied madness. The people have been taxed to death; they have been robbed of their living; they have been made to have less respect for their government; they have lost confidence in their public servants, through the conduct of this class of politicians and servants of politicians who live by graft; that care nothing for a free people; that know nothing of the ideals of freedom; that care only for their selfish gain and their lust for power. But again I say, the people still rule America and the time will speedily come when every grafter, corruptor, mis-appropriator, and embezzler, whether in high or low place, will be driven from every seat of power.

The people of this republic have avoided socialistic tendencies as far as possible in their government by granting certain franchises to various institutions, such as public utilities, and have permitted the establishment and operation of certain financial institutions, such as banks. All of this has been done for the greater service and convenience of the people, and they have been willing that such institutions should reap a fair profit. But it was never intended by the people that the shares in public service corporations should be treated as a commodity, bartered

and sold in the market, and the prosperity of the nation thereby be jeopardized by frenzied speculation. Neither was it ever intended by the people that banks entrusted with the money of the people should go into the business of promoting the sale of stocks and bonds in any stock-market, and particularly was it never intended that banks all over the country should be permitted to send the people's money to Wall Street to be loaned out at a high rate of interest to those who desired to use it in speculation. Such a business policy by banks will destroy the prosperity of a nation by allowing its legitimate interests and earnings by toil and industry to languish while great profits are piled up in the way of interest. Of course, the profits can not last longer than the date of the discovery that industry and labor have died from malignant anemia.

In the development of a great industrial population in this nation it is inevitable that there will be great combinations of capital and credit. But it was never intended by the people who wrote our Constitution that such combinations should ever be made for the purpose of restricting credit, either to individuals or to the government, nor that they should be able to control the money issued by the government to the people.

We have other tendencies which, if permitted to go along unchecked, will eat out the heart of the ideal of freedom. The tendency to centralize governmental power and to create political machines easily handled from a central base is a denial of local government. We find this tendency in the political partizany and control of many governmental institutions. That, too, is a denial of local government, and, if permitted to continue, will destroy the freedom of the people and will set up the rule of dictators and tyrants.

We should remember that the ideals of this government were conceived and put in motion by people who had a profound respect for the Scriptures, and believed in the guidance of the Great Book. Many of the greatest minds of the early years of the republic were preachers of the gospel, and they had as much to do with laying the foundations of freedom and building our structures thereon as any other class of men. It was because they were patriots and imbued with the spirit of helpfulness to all people that they were able to plant the civilization that they did plant in this land. But we have a tendency now that, if continued, will lead us into the mazes of atheism and disorder. In some respects we have lost the ardor and the heroic faith of the men of that day. And in some respects we are settling down in an attempt to live solely on a sort of philosophic teaching, and with the hope that we shall be kept together by intensive organization. In my opinion, we are mistaken. The church must teach not mental development alone, but mental and spiritual development combined. No presumptuous intellectual can ever become a heroic patriot. The true patriot must always realize the necessity of aid from forces that he can possess only by invocation. Through faithful leadership we may be able to establish for a time what we may call a reign of reason; but it will speedily become a reign of unreason.

These are things that seem to me proper to consider on this natal day of the republic. I know of no better way to preserve the heritages that are ours than to re-dedicate ourselves to the patriotic principles taught by the Junior Order United American Mechanics. We ought to preserve America in its pristine purity and spirit-filled loyalty. To do so, we must teach the universal necessity of love-not an emotionalism, not a lustfulness, but the love that takes the interest of thy neighbor into thy heart as it takes thine own interest into thy heart. We must teach and re-dedicate ourselves to the necessity of virtue, and, in doing so, we shall cultivate and re-enact as rules for patriotic action, courses that will result in the building of the greatest social civilization the world ever saw. We must re-dedicate ourselves to love for, and protection of, the flag of our country as the emblem of freedom. To do these things we should hold fast to the principles that there shall be forever a separation of church and state—that there shall be no dual authority in this republic. We should undertake to so restrict foreign immigration that the blood streams of our people shall not become polluted. We should re-dedicate ourselves to the principles of local government and so undertake to educate and inspire our people that they will not only love their country but have the heart-impulse for its support. I believe that over the dome of every institution in this land there should float from the mast above, the stars and stripes; and that in its places of congregation, there should be a copy of the Sacred Book, not for purposes of governmental, or ecclesiastical, or denominational interpretation, but as the Ark of the Covenant of this country with right as against wrong; with good as against evil; with the individual and the masses as against tyranny.

When we shall have done these things, we will guarantee unto ourselves a government that is indestructible. We shall, I believe, win and merit the favor of the Almighty, who is able to lead His people, though slaves they may be, out of every darkness, and from under every tyranny, through a leadership that He shall choose. We will do more—we will keep the minds of men ever free in order that they may unravel the mysteries of nature, and bring about the time when all the hills shall sing together; when the lightnings of the clouds and the mysterious forces of the earth shall all combine to serve man; and when he shall walk as he was intended to walk before his Creator, and before all men everywhere, perfect—perfect in stature; perfect in thinking; perfect in action; perfect in love; perfect in virtue; perfect in patriotism; holding his life merely as a gift for the use of others, and able and willing to surrender it for the principles that will allow his people and the people of the earth to live.

COUNTY LOSES 210 AUTOS DURING YEAR

Fewer Trucks by 20 Than Were In County Year Ago —State Loss Nearly 50,000

Raleigh, July 8.—North Carolinians had 47,113 fewer automobiles this July 1 than they had a year ago, but had 3,000 more motor trucks this year than they had a year ago, and 354 fewer motorcycles, the quarterly report made by Sprague Silver, director of the Motor Vehicle Bureau shows.

The automobiles now number 319,032, as compared with 366,145 a year ago; motor trucks number 54,242 now as compared with 51,242 a year ago, and motorcycles 765 now, as compared with 1,119 a year ago. Automobiles owned by non-residents, but registered here, numbered 2,525 and trucks 895 last year, as compared with 2,450 automobiles and 970 trucks this year.

The count is made by counting a given number of cards in the file and measuring them, then measuring the cards for each county and the State, and figuring the number, which is not absolutely accurate, but gives the number within a dozen of what the actual count would show.

Few counties show an increase in numbers of automobiles this year over last, most of them reflecting the economic depression with a drop in numbers. The average of automobiles per county is about 3,190, of trucks about 542 and of motorcycles less than eight to the county.

Transylvania county, the records show, had 580 automobiles and 90 trucks on July 1 this year, as compared with 790 automobiles and 110 trucks on July 1, 1930.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under the power of sale contained in that certain deed in trust executed by W. W. Reid and wife, Lecus Reid, to Lewis Hamlin, trustee, dated the 22nd day of June, 1929, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Transylvania county, North Carolina, in book 24 on page 220, et seq., and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured and demand having been made for sale, the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock M., on the 27th day of July, 1931, at the courthouse door in the town of Brevard, N. C., the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Hogback township, and more particularly described as follows:

First Tract: On the waters of Flat creek, beginning on the creek at the mouth of a small ditch and runs up said ditch south 33 east 36 poles to a 1/2 small white oak at corner of the fence; thence with the same south 15 east 8 poles to a stone crossing the branch; thence south 75 east 14 poles to a stone; thence east 50 east 8 poles to a stake; thence east 8 poles to a stake at wire fence; thence with wire fence south 50 east 14 poles to a stake at a gate; thence north 51 east 10 feet to a stake at the W. E. Reed corner; thence north 48 east 24 poles to a stake in the R. E. Wood line on top of the Blue Ridge; thence north 34 west 27 poles to a stone on top of the Blue Ridge, passing W. W. Reed at 4 poles passing another corner at 18 poles to a chestnut stump, old corner; thence north 60 west 32 poles to a stake in the creek and in the line that divides the land between G. J. Whitmire and T. V. Smith, thence up and with the creek south 14 1/2 west 17 poles to the beginning, containing all the land enclosed in deed from G. J. Whitmire and wife, Cora Whitmire, dated the 30th day of August, 1920, recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Transylvania county in book 45 at page 192 and containing nine acres, more or less.

Second Tract: Beginning on a stone and pine stump, Johnny C. Whitmire and W. W. Reid's corner, and runs south 41 1/2 east 54 poles to a black pine in Norton line; then with his line north 27 1/2 east 92 poles to a locust in a small hollow, Norton's corner; thence north 62 1/2 west 6 poles to a small maple in Johnny Whitmire line of his home tract; thence south 84 west 37 poles to a Spanish oak on top of Blue Ridge and in own line; thence south 10 west 11 poles to the beginning. Containing twenty-one acres, more or less, and being the same land deeded to W. E. Reed and wife, Lecus Reid, by Johnny Whitmire and wife, T. E. Whitmire, by deed dated February 22nd, 1923, said deed recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Transylvania county, N. C., in deed book No. 45, at page 167.

Said sale being made for the purpose of satisfying said debt, interest, costs and expenses of said sale.

This 26th day of June, 1931.
LEWIS P. HAMLIN, Trustee.
July 2-9-16-23.

REVENUE OF THE FORCE

By F. O. Alexander
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Plain English

