County First, Sec-
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TCH IT GROW !

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A ROYALLY ENTERTAINS MEMBERS POLK COUNTY CLUB WHO ENJOY PROGRAM

lexander Simpson of Pittsburg, Pa. Delivers Interesting Talk ossibilities Of Developing Natural Resources of Thermal Belt Through Intensive Publicity Campaign

Polk County ... hold its first meeting in the northern end ... ward, Saluda, N. C. on Thursday evening ... and many guests in attendance. ... was suitably decorated and an exceedingly ... during the luncheon hour a musical program ... Coates of Saluda and Miss Betty Thomas of .... of no ... lections ... Mrs. ... the diffi- ... ated ... of ... with ... ective ... much ... ith- ... d in- ... of ... le an ... views ... ural re- ... of the ... One of ... d me." ... that you ... I can ... with ... required ... plagi- ... possibilities ... ship ... people with ... take ... beauties ... "Land ... Its here. You have it. ... dispute the evidence of ... eyes. You need FAITH— ... and that faith must be ... determina- ... complish big things. You ... Irvin Cobb says your ... needs a press agent. ... publicity in big pack- ... pson stated that he had ... ided to make Polk County ... permanently and everyone ... extended him an invitation ... happy family of content- ... who dwell in the "Land of ... desire. ... h in executive session then ... Mr. R. C. Rogers's propos- ... county take over and op- ... section of the Hog Back ... ighway, connecting it with ... e-Greenville Highway. ... ssie Q. Sonner, of Saluda, ... talented reader and instruc- ... Columbia College, Columbia, ... ve two selections both of ... re exceptionally well deliv- ... well received by the audi- ... bbs acting for Mill Spring ... that the next monthly ... of the club be held under ... ces of the Masonic Lodge ... pring and assuded the mem- ... there would be an abun- ... good water, home grown ... s and yellow legged chick- ... ub voted that the meeting ... there the first Tuesday in ... talks by Mayor Green of ... dge J. J. Gentry of Lan- ... harles J. Lynch of Tryon, ... Blanton of Columbus and ... mbers followed and Mr. and

Mission of Mercy

Mrs. H. W. Wade, formerly of New Orleans, is now in New York from the Philippines to champion a million dollar drive for the leper colony in the islands. Her husband, Dr. Wade, is acting chief there.

Mrs. George Alexander Simpson of Pittsburg, together with Judge and Mrs. J. J. Gentry of Bird Mountain were unanimously elected honorary members.

The meeting closed at 10:30 with everyone happy and immensely pleased at the reception accorded them in Saluda, by the citizens of that thriving city, the ladies who furnished the entertainment, the guests who helped make the evening enjoyable, and the hotel management that went to much trouble and expense to make the luncheon exceptionally attractive.

Fighting Bob La Follette Stormy Petrel of the Senate Had Sterling Qualities

Personal Integrity and Indomable Fighting Spirit Made Late Senator Notable Figure in Nations Affairs

Regardless of our personal likes and dislikes, when a man with the incisive battleing personality of Robert M. LaFollette passes, we like to think of the qualities that were in him that were worth preserving in men. We like to think that it is the good that men has done that live after them, and after his stormy career wherein he figured oftenest as a leader of a forlorn hope, it is no slight tribute that men should think of him as one who never sold his convictions to serve the hour.

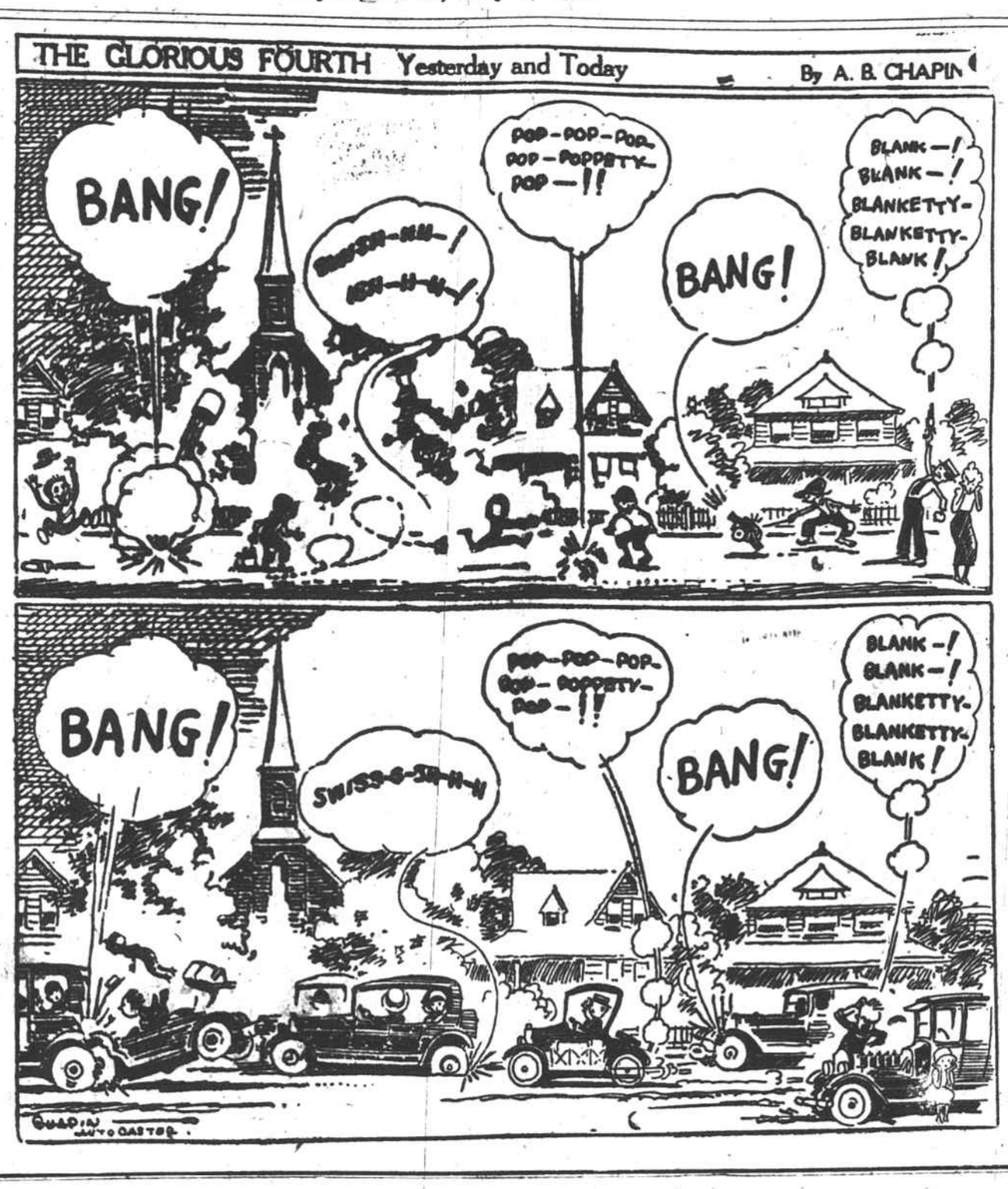
With his personal integrity, his indomitable fighting spirit, his willingness to lead a forlorn hope, it was a tremendous pity that he could not have been inspired by great enthusiasms for men and for institutions, that he might not with sympathy and eagerness have attuned himself to the spirit of service and co-operation that on the whole is he dominant note of business. For without it the stars in their courses fought against him. The multiplicity of government commissions of all kinds the unending maze of investigations of this and investigations of that, the restless obsession of a sinister purpose here, there and everwhere —these noisy instruments of criticism worked in all too easily with a temperament only too inclined to fight angrily.

But if leadership were left only to men joyous with great enthusiasms there would be altogether too many venerable wrongs never made right. With the world what it is we need now and then men of protest. We need to keep alive the tradition of protest, and to do that without fear, to remain throughout incorruptibly honest and never bending the knee, is no small achievement. It calls for all a man may have of fortitude and merits the tribute that men pay to those that fight fearless.

ics Fail to Show ber of Paupers Cars Caused Burning Gas

nd Dimes Count While Chasing Chickens on Dusty Road

though the ... pill must be, ... reet's forced ... declare that ... Ford is the country's first bil- ... Wall Street watches him ... hawk watched ... chicken—and ... him. But it was ... Wall street ... t called attention ... a few days ... the fact that the balance sheet ... Ford Motor Co. shows a ... of $... and that in ... to owning ... all of that ... ford owns a ... steam- ... e, several ... lumber camps, ... of Kentucky ... mines and ... only ... what else. ... ear was Ford's ... year. He ... rn at the rate ... an hour ... rn a day for the ... 300 working ... He paid his ... ers $253,- ... in salaries during the year. ... hen we realize that the Ford ... y was incorporated ... only 23 ... ago with a capital ... of but $22,- ... knocks the ... out of the ... young man who ... complains that ... isn't a chance for a fellow to ... anywhere in this country any-



FRANK JACKSON PROMINENT POLK COUNTY RESIDENT MARRIES MISS SWINDLER

Wedding at Landrum Baptist Church Attended by Friends of Both Parties From Over The State

The Landrum Baptist Church was the scene of a very beautiful wedding when, on Wednesday morning at 10:30, Miss Maggie Lee Swindler became the bride of Mr. Frank Jackson, of Mill Spring. The ring ceremony was performed by Dr. G. A. Martin, pastor of the bride.

A green and white color scheme was carried out in the decorations, which consisted of a back-ground of pines and rhododendron massed about the pulpit, with baskets of Queen Anne's Lace and feathery asparagus.

Before the ceremony, Miss Jane Carpenter, accompanied by Mrs. R. L. Lee at the piano, sang "At Dawning" and "I Love You Truly." The wedding march from Lohengren, played by Mrs. Lee announced the entrance of the bridal party. First came Master Barham Thompson, little Miss Margaret Austin, Master Ervin Landrum, and Miss Margaret Prince, all dressed in white, who opened the gates for the party. The ushers, Messrs Bloom Cantrell, Russell Thomson, Frank Lambright, and Baylis Christopher entered next and took their places on either side of the altar. The bridesmaids were Misses Peggy Long, of Saluda, S. C., and Lea Jackson, of Tryon, N. C. Miss Long wore a lovely dress of orchid georgette, with hat to match, while Miss Jackson was similarly attired in flesh georgette both carrying baskets of sweet peas and fern.

Miss Margaret Carpenter, the maid-of-honor, was charming in a peach georgette, with leghorn hat trimmed with peach satin and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses and fern. Mrs. B. H. Doggett, of Columbia, sister of the bride, was dame-of-honor. Her dress was of powder blue georgette over rose, and she carried a lovely bouquet of la France roses.

Master Loran Moore, carrying the ring on a silver tray, entered next, and stood beside the minister.

The tiny flower boy and girl, Master Marcus Nash and Miss Virginia Walden, scattered rose petals in the path of the bride.

The bride entered on the arm of her uncle, Mr. R. L. Lee, and was met at the altar by the groom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. J. Robert Foster, of Mill Spring. The bride was beautifully dressed in wood-brown georgette ensemble, with accessories to match.

During the ceremony, Miss Nannie Mae Mallory, accompanied by Mrs. Lee at the piano, rendered "Lovely Night" on the violin

Mrs. Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Eugenia Swindler is one of Landrum's most popular young women. For the past few years she has been a very successful teacher in various parts of the state.

The groom is a prominent business man and farmer of Mill Spring, N. C., where the couple will reside upon their return from a trip to Asheville, Waynesville, Lake Junaluska, and other points of Western North Carolina.

A.B. FALL

LEGAL OPINIONS VARY ON TEAPOT DOME TANGLE AND JUDGES DIFFER

Falls May Fall Downon Vindication Plea if Public Isn't Satisfied With Courts Ruling. Sinclair Clean Sportsman Who Sticks to Rules

Federal Judge Kennedy of Wyoming has ruled that Harry Sinclair's lease of the Teapot Dome oil field was legal and that the United States government has no grounds for complaint.

Harry Sinclair has always been a clean sportsman and while playing the game to the finish he has never theless stayed within the letter of the law as written and construed by Federal judges.

If Senator Falls takes this as a vindication of his policies and practices he is misjudging the temper of the American people. Fall goot his —legally; of course. Doheny and Sinclair don't put out money in big chunks unless they are pretty well assured of the legality of the expenditure.

That Senator Fall betrayed the confidence imposed in him by the voters of the commonwealth remains to be proven in court, but that his standing politically and socially has been impaired goes without saying. The majority of Americans believe tht Fall's fingers were well oiled.

The government has appealed to the Supreme Court which will probably sustain Judge Kennedy's ruling. Sinclair bought no pig in a poke when he leased the Teapot Dome. The highest paid legal talent in the country saw to that before the coin was delivered to Fall or any other agent. That's Sinclair's way. A good poker-player and a shrewd business man, playing the game according to the rules as written—and nailing down every loose end to be sure it was written right.

Nobody loses but Uncle Sam and the common ordinary variety of taxpayer who in the last analysis is merely a counter in the game as lightly moved as Omar's chessmen.

GREENBACKS COST MONEY BUT DIRTY CURRENCY NOT TOLERATED In U. S.

Government Stickler for Appearance And Spoiled Bank Notes Are Not Considered Good Publicity For Efficiency of Treasury Department.

Uncle Sam is having trouble keeping his esthetic citizenship supplied with the kind of money it loves to touch. It would seem that most people would be so glad to get their hand on money—any kind of money, that they would not be seriously concerned as to whether it was spanking new or a trifle worn. But people demand clean unspoiled money, demand it so insistantly that the Treasury Department must spend nearly $5,000,000 a year giving them what they want. Little difficulty is experienced with the aristocrats of the money family, the fives, tens and twenties, but the dollar bills are abused. They come in for life-shortening wear and tear.

The Treasury Department at Washington is pretty much of a stickler for dignity and appearance, and a dirty piece of currency is not a good advertisement for the financial part of the government's machinery. That is one side of the question. The other is that lengthening the life of the paper money by withholding it from contact with the outside world until it was properly seasoned would save the treasury a considerable amount of money. But demand for properly seasoning the money is not available.

It costs the government a lot of money to issue its distinctive green-backed and yellow-backed bills. It has been estimated that the Treasury pays out 1.3 cents for each dollar bill that goes out into the people's pocketbooks. There is nearly four billion dollars of paper money circulation—so it is readily seen that keeping the people supplied with currency involves a real outlay. When the Treasury takes silver and coin it into dimes, quarters and halves, it exacts its fee, for seigniorage is one of the legacies of government that has not been discarded even by the most modern states. But not so with paper money. Creating it entails an expence—not a thrift.

UNION BOY SCOUTS AT LAKE SUMMIT FOR SUMMER

The Boy Scouts of Union, S. C. are in camp at Lake Summit three miles north of Saluda where they will remain during their annual encampment.

About 50 boys from Union will take this trip, including those that have already gone to Camp Summit, who will join the troops just as soon as they reach Lake Summit. The Boy Scouts will enjoy such sports as swimming, fishing, hiking and boating. Most of the boys have been to this camp before, and are eager for the time to come for them to go once more.

SCOPES TRIAL FOR TEACHING THEORY OF EVOLUTION IS A TEST CASE FOR NATION

"Greatest Question Ever Raised," Says Wm. J. Bryan. Cannot Legislate a Limit For Human Mind In Inquiry After Truth" Says Opposition. Comments From the Press of The Country

Tennessee's battle over the right to teach the theory of evolution in the public schools has now engaged the serioous attention of all civilized thinking peoples. It is contended in some quarters that the whole question of human freedom and development is wrapped up in tissue. The question is of importance not only in Tennessee or Florida or Oklahoma or any other state. it is regarded even as more than a national issue.

Of course it is accepted that no legislative body can alter natural law by statue. It is just as impossible to prove by legislative enactment the truth or falsity of evolution as it would be to pass a law that would definitely establish the truth or falsity of gravitation. What is, is, and no legal pronouncements can make otherwise. The question raised involves the right of the human being to try to learn the truth regarding the orgin of life. Of course in so far as inquiry presupposes doubt, the issue embraces the question of agnosticism, in that the theory of evolution necessarily runs counter to the Genesis story of the creation.

Judge John Randolph Neal, of Knoxville, Tenn., states his position in he controversy in this way: "We regard it as equally un-American and therefore unconstitutional. whether it is kingly or ecclesiastical authority or legislative power that would attempt to limit the human mind in its enquiry after truth."

On the other side of the fence stands the statement of William Jennings Bryan, arch foe of the evolutionary theory. "This" says Mr. Bryan, "is one of the greatest questions ever raised—the question of the right of the people who created ad support the schools, to control them. If not they, then who? The Fundamentalists are trying to establish the doctrine that the taxpayer has a right to say what shall be taught—the taxpayers and not the scientists—Can a handful of scientists rob your children of religion and turn them out atheists?"

Rebuttal then advances this argumest: Even though the theory of evolution be true and be finally accepted by the people as against the story of the Genesis those who might accept the truth could not beconsidered atheists. They point, too, to the wide divergence between atheism and agnosticism.

Another viewpoint: There does not appear to be any particular quarrel with Mr. Bryan's basic theory that the taxpayers have a right to set up schools, and to govern the school cirriculum. It is only when this is coupled with legislation making education compulsory that the the right of the individual to seek truth becomes abridged. On the one hand it is said compulsory education does not necessarily involve study only in public schools. Parochial and sectarian and private schools are still left as the unhampered media through which evolution or any other theory of life or condict may be taught. Other controversalists say this is not a practicable answer in that it would create a monetary standard of education. Were evolution demonstrated or accepted as the true principle of life, then such knowledge would be barred to the poor; indeed they would be compelled to learn only the story of Genesis, correct or incorrect.

The crux of the argument appears to hang on the natural right of the human species to seek the truth, to be informed on the thought of the world and be given the liberty then to exercise their own judgement in the forming of opinions, andwhether the Tennessee statue allows that right. This applies to economics, to religion, to history, indeed to all bases of human knowledge, including the theory of evolution.

He Is "IT"

John T. Scopes, professor of biology at Dayton, Tenn. high school, on trial there for violating the "monkey-law" — or, charged with teaching the theory of evolution. It is a test case watched with a great deal of interest throughout the country.

ARMY SERGEANT TELLS HOW TO DISPLAY THE NATIONAL FLAG

Veteran of the Color Guard Gives the Etiquette in Displaying Old Glory Under all Circumstances

Flag etiquetts for the guidance of those who intend to display the national colors on the Fourth of July was outlined by Color Sergeant J. B. Claycomb who has been a color bearer in Uncle Sam's army for the past eighteen years.

"There are only two ways to display the American flag properly. One is to fly the flag from a staff, with all its folds freely unfurled. The other is to hang the flag flat, with its full horizontal or vertical length falling evenly and the starry field at the top and to the observer's left. Any other way, by placing Old Glory in a secondary position, is sure to suggest lack of dignity and respect.

"Whether indoors or out, the flag should never be festooned over doorways or arches, tied in a bowknot or fashioned into a rosette or draping. Use bunting.

"At crossed staffs with another flag the national flag should be on the observer's left, with its staff in front of the staff of other flags. In a cluster of flags, the national flag should be in the centre or at the highest point of the group.

"On a staff projecting from a window, national flag may be hung either horizontally or at an angle, with the starry field drawn clear to the truck, as the peak of the staff is called. Suspended between two rows of buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, the flag should be hung vertically with the starry field to the north in an east-and-west street and to the east in a north and south street.

"On a speaker's platform the flag, if not flown from a staff, should be displayed flat and placed above and behind the speaker. If on a staff, it should be on the observer's left.

"When carried in a procession, the national flag should be either on the marching right of all other flags, or if there is a line of flags, the national flag should be in front of the centre of that line.

"When other flags are flown from the same staff the national flag is always at the peak. When flown from near-by staffs the national flag is hoisted first and lowered last.

"In hoisting the flag should be run up briskly. It should be lowered slowly and ceremoniously. The War Department sees no objection to flying the flag at night over civilian property, if otherwise appropriate. It should not be used, however for advertising purposes.

"When flown at half-staff the flag should first be run to the peak of the staff and then lowered; before lowering for the day it should again be run to the peak.

"The use of the flag for athletic uniforms, handkerchiefs, napkins or other means lacking in dignity and respect, while not strictly a violation of patriotic feeling.

"There is an old army custom which affords an opportunity to do reverence to the Stars and Stripes when old and flags are withdrawn from active service. By it the blue field s cut from the flag, which is no longer a flag, are burned and their ashes scattered on the parade ground."