

French Broad Hustler

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The opportunity is now presented to the folks at home to show themselves as big as their boys overseas who are making the supreme sacrifice to safeguard American liberty. The fourth Liberty Loan drive is on and upon every patriot is laid the obligation to enlist with those who are serving for the honor of the nation and the freedom of men. And let us remember at the outset that the government is not begging, for Uncle Sam is no beggar. With his long right arm he could reach down into the pocket of every man in the country and extract from it every cent. But he prefers a loan to securing funds by that method.

It is proposed to place six billions of dollars in Liberty Bonds with the people of the country between the 28th of September and the 19th of October. Of this vast sum North Carolina is asked to subscribe for \$39,900,000, more than twice the quota assigned to her in the third issue. She measured up to the expectations in the first, second and third loans and will not be found wanting when the campaign now on has been concluded. Patriotism and determination is going to do the work and this county may be depended upon to go "over the top" again. Let our folks take their place on the honor roll as they have been doing at every turn of the way since President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo asked for the first loan, by showing the true American spirit.

North Carolina exceeded her quota of the Third Liberty Loan by more than twenty per cent. She was asked to take \$18,651,000; the amount of bonds actually subscribed for was above \$22,000,000. Fifty-two counties oversubscribed and in twenty-six of these every town, as well as the county, exceeded its allotment. This 100 town and county took an honored position in Class One. We can do so again if we try. We must not fail.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

There is but one governmental agency, one national instrument, through which the United States can wage war for the next two and a half years, and that is the administration which was placed in power at the last national election.

Any weakening of the influence and prestige of the administration is a weakening of the political power and influence of this nation with other nations—a weakening of our war power.

Our soldiers will fight as bravely and efficiently, our sailors brave the dangers of the submarined seas with the same courage and success. But the political and moral strength of the nation's government, its power to bring peace won by our fighting men, will be weakened by the defeat of the party of the administration.

As Roosevelt said in 1898, other nations will look at our votes this year from only one viewpoint. They will draw no fine distinctions. To Europe, the election of a Republican Congress this year would mean a divided nation, a refusal to endorse and stand by the principles President Wilson has proclaimed as the principles of our nation and the aims and purpose of our country.

The United States, by virtue of its manifested greatness and power, occupies the commanding place in the world today. Never before was it so respected and admired for its power and might, and never before has it so commanded the confidence and hope of the world by reason of its stand for freedom and justice and right.

President Wilson has a commanding, political and moral influence in the world outside of those nations with which we are at war, and even among their peoples there are millions who look to him for deliverance from war and famine and from oppression and misgovernment.

It can have no other effect than to hurt and lessen President Wilson's prestige and influence with the foreign world for his party to meet defeat this fall. It cannot but weaken his power for good, for victory and peace, should his party be repudiated at the polls by the American people.

How greatly can Democratic defeat be used by his enemies, who are the enemies of the United States, and the enemies of our soldiers in France, and

the enemies of peace and freedom everywhere, to discount his ability to accomplish that which all free people wish accomplished. How powerful can his party's defeat be used to disparage and belittle his own standing and influence in his own nation, and how convincing can they make it appear to their own people and others that the people of the United States do not approve of, do not stand for, and will not carry out those great principles which President Wilson has made the cardinal principles, for which we and our allies fight, which he has made the passion and hope of Belgium and France and Serbia and the war-worn peoples of all Europe.

It matters not how well we at home may understand that the nation stands by the President regardless of the result of the Congressional election. Our politics this year is not a national affair, but international, world-wide, of tremendous interest to all nations, and of supreme and vital importance to our allies, to Russia and the oppressed nationalities of Austria, to the people of all Europe.

In the true analysis the most effective way to fully support our country and our soldiers at this time, is by full and unreserved support of the president. The election of a Republican Congress would be construed by a large portion of the world, and particularly by those over whom the President's influence is most important, as a repudiation of him and the principles he has made, the principles of the free peoples of the world. No qualified support, no halfway support, no divided allegiance will serve.

REVERENCE IN GOD'S HOUSE

(From Biblical Recorder)
Some time ago we had occasion to speak of the spirit of irreverence that seems to pervade our country at this time. All who have observed with any sort of care must be impressed with the irreverent utterances from the pulpit and in the press.

Now, however, we desire to call attention to a lack of reverence that is not due to the war, but was in existence long before the war began. People often gather in the house of God before time for the service to begin, and engage in conversation and laughter up to the moment that the preacher arises in the pulpit to announce the first hymn, or the organist strikes the first note of the voluntary. As soon as the benediction is pronounced there is the hum of voices and the ring of laughter. The service, consisting of reading, songs, prayer and sermon, is sandwiched in between the conversation and levity which precedes and follows it.

That this detracts from the spirit of worship, cannot be doubted. To engage in levitous conversation up to the moment the service begins is not the best means for preparing for worship, an d to take up some light topic for discussion immediately upon the conclusion of the service, has a tendency to destroy any impression that may have been made.

Baptists are, perhaps, more given to this conduct, which appears to be lacking in reverence, than any other denomination. This is due, we think, to the aversion of our people to ritualism and formality of worship. We believe in the freedom of the Spirit, and are anxious to avoid anything that might interfere with that freedom. All this is proper, but reverence in worship is not incompatible with the freedom of the Spirit, and we can be from formality without being levitous.

Another thing which, in our opinion, has much to do with the apparent lack of reverence which we are here discussing, is the habit which some preachers have of using the pulpit as a place of cheap jokes. This is done in order to "catch the crowd," but we do not believe it is necessary for that purpose. Levity in the pulpit is thought by some to be an effective protest against formality; but we can be free from formality without swinging so far away as to engage in buffoonery. The writer has always regarded the preaching of the gospel as serious business, and believes that the effect of a sermon is often weakened, if not destroyed, by joking in the pulpit.

In commenting on Dr. Hubert Poteat's article on modern hymns, the editor of the Western Recorder attributes the lack of reverence in our worship in part at least, to modern "rag-time" music, and to the cheap witticisms of many gospel singers in conducting the song service in meetings.

We heard recently of a service in a large Baptist church in the South in which the congregation broke out in vigorous applause at the conclusion of a song.

These things do not comport with our idea of the stately dignity that should characterize the worship of Jehovah. We have been led into this train of thought by conversation with a very accomplished lady who had been reared in a church in which there was much ritualism in the service. While she was compelled, for conscience sake, to abandon that church because of its false teachings, and while she believes that the peculiar doctrines of our denomination are more in accord with the teachings of

the New Testament than any other, she frankly said that she had often been shocked by the apparent lack of reverence in Baptist churches. To her worship means a real communion with God, and when she goes into His house, she does not want any thing to turn her thoughts from Him in whose name, and for whose worship, the congregation is supposed to meet.

While we cannot agree with all that brethren of other faiths hold, we should not eschew whatever there is of good in their manner of worship, and while we should avoid formality in worship, as far as possible, we should be careful not to displace formalism by flippancy.

"The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth be silent before Him."

THE COST

(Dedicated to the Fourth Liberty Loan)

Hear ye now the trumpets sounding; Heed ye not the soldier's cry? Lend, and let your Bonds be weapons. Ye must save, or let him die. See him in the reeking trenches where he dies that you may live; Reck ye what your brother suffers? Can ye lend as he will give?

He will give his life-blood for you— You are only asked to lend; His the sacrifice of manhood. Will he die without a friend? Yours the easy life of homelands, yours the days of luxury, While he struggles—ever onward. On—to death or victory.

Practical must be your token, Patriot—If you would be. Fight this battle with your savings in this Loan of Liberty; Fight with every cent and dollar in this Fourth and greatest Loan; With your stores of gold and silver build a wall of steel and stone.

Circling walls to make the limits of The Hunnish hate and lust: Bonds for Bonds to the German Bonds of Love unto the just. Throw your weight into the struggle, strike ye now, and smite again. To his lair now must ye drive him: never dare to rise again.

Mark the Christian Cross of Freedom! Greater love ye have not known. Than the Passion of the Saviour—than today by fighters shown. They, who bought the cause of Freedom worth the pains of bitter strife Never ask that ye repay them. Can you count the price of life?

Dare ye boast of given treasure while your lending is to save? They give all: yet ask so little. Pay your tribute to the brave. God of Freedom! Bless our savings. Bless the savings that we gave,— Safety to those we cherish—tribute to the soldier's grave.

Homelands of your father's homeland! Help your fighting sons to-day; They are fighting for your honor. Think ye of the price they pay? Pay ye then the cost of fighting. Lend ye now—'twill be too late. When the fighter falls unaided, when the Hun is at your gate.

Dare yet meet the crippled hero; unashamed to grasp his hand; Dare ye gaze with pride and honor on the graves of No Man's Land? Honor is your greatest treasure;— Liberty, your battle-cry. Dare ye count the cost of Freedom? Lend ye now—or dare—to die?

—J. D. BEVERIDGE, Hendersonville, N. C.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby notified that I will apply at once to the Governor for pardon. I was sentenced to 15 years in the State prison at October Term of Court, 1915, Henderson county, N. C. All persons who desire to oppose my application for pardon, can make their objections to the Governor. This the 1st day of October, 1918. PINK WARD.

10-3-5tp.

This Means You, Mr. Merchant!

Did you know that you and this paper have an interest in common? Your success helps the community as a whole which in turn is of benefit to us.

When a merchant advertises with us, he is investing his money, which is returned with interest.

Show Your Goods in the Windows and Advertise Them in This Paper

LOAFER LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Chief of the Local U. S. Labor and Employment Service Bureau Enforcing "Work or Fight" Law.

Charlotte.—The "raid" made on certain East Trade street pool rooms, restaurants and barber shops by the police, during which 20 negro loafers were taken in tow and told that they must either become acquainted with some essential work at Camp Green or elsewhere at once or have warrant sworn out for their arrest, apparently has had its effect on the "loafers" is that section of the city.

E. N. Farris, chairman of the community labor board, and V. J. Crowley, chief of the local United States labor and employment service bureau were both strong in their denunciations of the "slacking loafers" of Charlotte, and stated that the raid was only the beginning of the fight to make, with force if necessary, this class of citizens do their share toward the winning of the war.

Mr. Farris said: "There is an immediate and imperative demand for laborers at both Camp Greene and Camp Bragg, at Fayetteville, and it is the patriotic duty of all men, knowing themselves to be at work in non-essential industries, to offer their services to Uncle Sam for government work."

"Ample warning has been given both employers and employes of non-essential industries and the time has come when action must be taken to awaken the 'loafers' to the fact that they must go to work as the war industries are actually suffering and war work being delayed because of the lack of labor."

"It is obviously wrong to have able bodied men continuing to sell condies and cigars, serve drinks in soda dispensaries, shine shoes, cook in private families, working in bowling alleys, pool rooms, dance academies, etc., when there is real men's work to be done. In most of the cases I have mentioned women can do the work as well as men and the time has come when it is up to the employer to so arrange his business, in conformity to the essential employment regulations, as quickly as possible before information is filed with the war labor policies board."

Prices Lowered.

Durham.—Adoption of a "cash and carry" plan by city market men in Durham has resulted in a net decrease of 10 per cent in the price of all fresh meats, according to N. L. Lunsford, inspector for this district, working under the food administration. Mr. Lunsford was in the city yesterday and made thorough investigation into the price of meats owing to a report from several housewives to the effect that no decrease was noticeable with the adoption of the new system. It is also reported that cafes have gone up on their menu cards, in the face of a decrease in prices quoted by market men. The new system, according to Mr. Lunsford, has released 28 boys and six horses from the market. This means that this many boys and horses can be turned to occupations more useful to the government.

Buying Texas Cattle.

Charlotte.—About 30 business men and farmers attended a meeting in the chamber of commerce a day or so ago for the purpose of purchasing cattle which the government is shipping at reduced rates from the drought stricken Texas cattle lands.

As a result of the meeting, several Mecklenburg farmers made arrangements to have 164 head of cattle shipped here as soon as possible. R. C. Curtis was the unanimous choice of the buyers to act as purchasing agent and make the trip to Fort Worth Texas, and choose the cattle from the herds according to specifications made by the different buyers.

The cattle wanted are mostly of the "beef" variety, although several registered cattle were ordered. The buyers will pay the expenses of Mr. Curtis on the trip.

Among those from out of town who attended the meeting were: T. F. Cline, Lincoln; J. A. Smith, Bessemer City; W. B. Newell, Newell; J. F. Jackson, Gastonia; and T. B. Kelly, M. L. Horne and E. G. Waddell, of Peachland.

Watauga's First Frost.

Boone.—Watauga had her first frosts on September 22 and 23. On the latter morning there was a heavy frost especially around Boone, so that growth of vegetation is stopped. The corn, however, for the most part is sufficiently matured as not to be injured. Some of the garden vegetables may be injured, especially such beans as were not matured. This frost is nine days later than the killing frost last year, which came on September 14th. The mercury on September 23 went down to 30 degrees.

Five Township Fairs.

Charlotte.—In accordance with a recommendation from the state department of fairs only township fairs are to be held in Mecklenburg county this year. There will be five fairs of this nature as follows: Huntersville, October 11; Mallard Creek, October 10; Steel Creek, October 9; Clear Creek, October 8; Charon, October 10. These will send exhibits to the Fair of the Carolinas which will be held here this week following. The county fair association is co-operating with the township affairs.

Can You Use Money?

If you need a thousand or so see us at once. We have one of the easiest money loaning plans in existence. \$100,000 to loan at 6 percent.

Smith, Jackson & Morris Co.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For United States Senator F. M. SIMMONS

For Members of Corporation Commission Term of Six Years: GEORGE P. PELL

Term of Two Years ALLEN J. MAXWELL

For Chief Justice Supreme Court WALTER CLARK

For Associate Justices of Supreme Court WILLIAM R. ALLEN

PLATT D. WALKER

For Judge Superior Court—Third Judicial District JOHN H. KERR

For Judge Superior Court—Fourth Judicial District FRANK A. DANIELS

For Judge Superior Court—Seventh Judicial District THOMAS H. CALVERT

For Judge Superior Court—Eleventh Judicial Circuit HENRY P. LANE

For Judge Superior Court—Thirteenth Judicial District W. J. ADAMS

For Judge Superior Court Fifteenth Judicial District BENJ. FRANKLIN LONG

For Judge Superior Court—Seventeenth Judicial District T. B. FINLEY

For Judge Superior Court—Eighteenth Judicial District MICHAEL H. JUSTICE

For Judge Superior Court—Nineteenth Judicial District P. A. McELROY

For Judge Superior Court—Twentieth Judicial District T. D. BRYSON

Democratic Congressional Ticket

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—First District JOHN H. SMALL

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Second District CLAUDE H. KITCHIN

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Third District W. T. DORTCH

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Fourth District EDWARD W. POU

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Fifth District CHARLES M. STEADMAN

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Sixth District H. L. GODWYN

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Seventh District L. D. ROBINSON

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Eighth District R. L. DOUGHTON

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Ninth District E. Y. WEBB

For Representative in the Sixty-sixth Congress—Tenth District ZEBULON WEAVER

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday school each Sunday at 9:45

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Prayer meeting 8:00 p. m. Wednesday.

B. Y. P. U. at 8 p. m. each Thursday.

We are in a position to give all **Job Printing** Prompt and Careful Attention

Individuality in your letter-heads and other printed matter is helpful to your business. We are ready at all times to give you the benefit of our experience.

HONOR ROLL

Following is the Honor Roll of Fletcher Graded School for month ending Sept. 27.

FIRST GRADE

Woodfin Harris, Claude Justus, John Lance, Margaret Sales, Florence Souther, Daniel Wolfe, Madge Ward.

SECOND GRADE

Clarence Harris, Rome Hampton, Ottilie Poteat, Gordon Penland, Alma Walker.

THIRD GRADE

G. L. Taylor, Onia Singleton, Jennie Wolfe, Lois Souther, Katherine Ward.

FOURTH GRADE

Lloyd Cagle, Ruth Cagle.

FIFTH GRADE

Jessie Wolfe.

SIXTH GRADE

Georgia Singleton, R. C. Coggins.

SEVENTH GRADE

George Fletcher, Loyd Ward, Raven Hildebrand, Dolly Rhodes, Eunice Logan, Lois Lance.

EIGHTH GRADE

Willard Lance.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Most Reliable.

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. A. C. Kirstein, Greenville, Ills., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home and mine for years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."

M. C. DOTSON & CO. WILL REPAIR YOUR HARNESS OR SELL YOU A NEW SET.

Your Money Should Not Be Neutral; Enlist It In the Fourth Loan.

Know the Food regulations?

Miller's Antiseptic Oil, Known as

SNAKE OIL

Will Positively Relieve Pain in Three

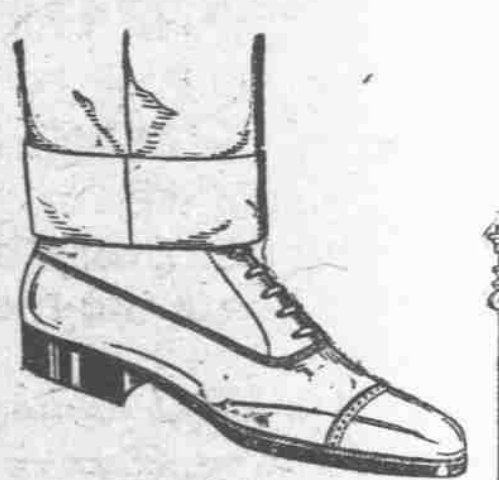
Minutes

Try it right now for rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, sore, stiff and swollen joints, pains in the head, back and limbs, corns, bunions, etc. After one application, pain disappears as if by magic.

A new remedy used internally and externally for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Diphtheria and Tonsillitis. This oil is conceded to be the most penetrating remedy known. Its prompt and immediate effect in relieving pain is due to the fact that it penetrates to the effected parts at once. As an illustration, pour ten drops on the thickest piece of sole leather and it will penetrate this substance through and through in three minutes.

Accept no substitute. This great oil is golden red color only. Every bottle guaranteed. 30c., 60c. and \$1.00 a bottle, or money refunded. On sale at Hunter's Pharmacy.

REGAL SHOES



FALL, MALL, Black Bal—This style can be found in every Regal store from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thousands of enthusiastic wearers continue to call for it year after year.

Glazers 2 Stores Hendersonville, N. C.