Lincoln COUNTY News

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NEWS FROM THE WAR ZONE

London, March 24.— A British air raid on Hoboken, near Antwerp, where the Germans are constructing submarines, another threatened effort by the Germans in Flanders and heavy fighting in the Carpathians are the outstanding features in today's war news.

Five British airmen started from Dunkirk to raid the submarines yards but only two reached the mark. Two were turned back by thick weather and a third landed in Holland because of engine troubue and was interned.

London, March 22.—The long investment of the mid-Galician fortress of Przemysl has ended. Depleted by disease, subsisting on horse flesh and surrounded by a superior force of Russians, the garrison has surrendered to the besieging army after a defense lasting many months, which up to the present is recorded as Austria's most noteworthy contribution to the war.

In the capture of Prezmysl the prisoners taken by the Russian army, according to Petrograd, number 117,000 men, 2,500 officers and officials, nine generals and 93 officers of the General Staff. The inner forts, containing large quantities of war material are said to have been found intact.

Petrograd, London and Paris are celebrating the event tonight—Petrograd and Paris in the spontaneous manner characteristic of those cities —London with silent and grim satisfaction, which is the British way.

The newspapers assert that the fall of the fortress marks the most important capture of the war, not excepting Antwerp, in that it not only releases considerable Russian forces which can be thrown into the fluctuating struggle in the Carpathians but opens the door to Cracow and the plains of Hungary.

It is argued,too, that the moral effect of the surrender will be tremendous, the Allies declaring it will stimulate feeling in their favor both in Roumania and Bulgaria just as the operations in the Dardanelles are cauhing an agitation in Greece and Italy.

The Italian situation is receiving attention although rumors, rather than facts, seem to be the basis of most of the news dispatched. The Italian Embassy at London had not confirmation tonight of the report that freight traffic between Italy and Germany by way of Switzerland had been stopped, nor was there confirmaation of the reported massing of Austrian and German troops along the Austrian litteral, or the assembling of artillery at Triest.

Przemysl fell with honor, the British press concedes, for it withstood the onslaughts longer than any place during the war, the investment having begun about September 16, something more than six months ago. The duration of the siege compared with the length of time it took the Germans to capture such strongholds as Liege, Namur and Antwerp, was due to two causes, one being the desire of the Russians to keep the loss of life among the beseiging army at a minimum, the other to the lack of great guns, which the Germans had in Belgium. The investment was not a close one, the garrison having had up until recently a radius of about 12 miles in which to move about, and some dispatches told of shooting expeditions indulged in by the officers of the garrison.

Ammunition is the one Great Need Says French.

Paris, March, 22.—"Ammunition, ammunition, nothing but ammunition."

That is the essential problem of the war in the opinion of Field Marshall Sir John French, the British commander in chief, according to the Havas agency's correspondent.

"Ammunition is the prerequisite of all progress and of all pushing ahead," Sir John is quoted as saying. "Every one needs plenty of ammunition but the Germans need it more than we do. I have had a feeling for some time past that they were being sparing of their shells. They don't squander them as at the beginning.

"Neither is the morale of their troops the same. One gets from them an impression of fatigue and lassitude. They had based all their calculations on a sudden smashing victory. That plan failed and the state of mind of their troops has suffered as a consequence.

"Economic difficulties in the interior of the German empire are daily becoming more serious. No doubt the Germans still are far from famine, but they manifestly are hampered in obtaining a food supply and that is a great deal.

"I do not believe it will be a long war. Spring promises well for the allies. We are convinced, I and all those here, that a decisive and a definite victory awaits us at the end of all these hard months of war."

Tells of Sinking of French Battleship Bouvet.

Paris, March 23.—Standing at salute and shouting "vive La France" the officers and crew of the French battleship Bouvet, sunk in the Dardanelles on March 8, went down with their ship, according to the Tenedos correspondent of the Athens Paris, who thus describes the action in which the Bouvet and the Gaulois were engaged:

"The captain of the Bouvet had been ordered to cross a dangerous mine zone and froce a passage to Chanak Kalessi, thus making the allies master of the straits as far as Nagara. At 1:20 p. m. the Bouvet was five miles from Chanak and was firing at fort Dardanus. She had crossed two mine zones. The Gaulois followed firing all her guns. The commander of the Bouvet, by a skillful maneuver, avoided two mines which were exploded by a destroyer, but a third struck her in the region of her magazines and she sank by the head.

"Seven survivors of the Bouvet climbed into a boat and spent the night in a bay on the European side of the straits. They were taken off the next day by a British destroyer.

"When the captain of the Gaulois saw the Bouvet was sinking he ordered 'full steam ahead' without an instant's hesitation, but his hip had been struck seven times and he was obliged to put back, anchoring off Mavrais island."

Prisoners in Germany.

Berlin, March 22.—"According to an official announcement,' 'says the Overseas Agency, "the number of prisoners of war now in Germany is 801,000 enlisted men and over 9,000 commissioned officers."

Prize Court Orders Pay For Five Cargoes.

London, March 22.—The prize court today ordered paid $600,000 on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim Bjornstjerne Bjornson and the Swedish steamer Fridland. So far as known this is the first money paid out by the prize court on American foodstuffs seized.

ECONOMIZING IN BERLIN.

Berlin is the scene at this time of numerous meetings, largely attended by women of every class, at which ways and means of more economical living are discussed by prominent physicians.

The women are being urged to cut down the consumption of meat by at least 15 per cent and to resort more to the use of milk. The women are asked to think of the men in the field and the hardships they have to endure, if economy in eating seems to be too difficult.

One physician, speaking the other night, likened the situation to that of the tourist, who perforce at times makes a meal from chocolate and bread until more favorable circumstances arrive. He told his audience that they were mere slaves to appetite if they were not able to elect easily to eat less of the scarcer foods.

Soup in place of coffee for the early morning breakfast is being urged by some physicians, especially for adults, and the omission of the German "second breakfast" is suggested, to the consequent saving of thousands of pounds of foodstuffs.

ITEMS FROM EAST LINCOLN.

Miss Irene Alexander, principal teacher of McLean school has the lagrippe. We hope she will recover rapidly so she can go to teaching again.

Harse Wesley, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. McLean Setton has been very ill but he is getting along fine.

Mr. Holland Hager has gotten almost well again after an illness of indigestion.

We are glad to note Mr. Curbie Dellinger has recovered nicely after a serious illness of measles and pneumonia.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Nixon, a sweet little girl.

Miss Lucy Sifford was the guest of Mr. Robert Davis of Pineville on last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nan Alexander primary teacher of McLean school spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. William Danridge of Charlotte. CLARA.

LINCOLN MAN'S NEW INVENTION

Lowesville, March 22.—The remains of Mrs. Alice McConnel of Mecklenburg county were buried at Hill's Chapel Saturday. Before marriage she was a Miss Connell. She was born and raised near here, and was married to Albert McConnel. To their union was born two sons, Horace, who died some years ago and Eugene, who is now living in Mevklenburg county.

Mr. Weathers Hager is very low at this writing with Brights disease. He was taken to the hospital at Charlotte last week but only remained there a few days and was sent back home. He is under treatment of Dr. Taylor. His many friends are anxiously waiting and hoping for him a turn for the better.

Mr. H. M. Lowe promises to bring the cotton chopping with the "goose neck" to an end. After three years of toil with hand and brains he has mastered the art of chopping cotton by machinery. Should his tool prove a success many new factories will be built over the cotton belt and employment will be given to thousands of hands now idle or working for small wages. The farmer will no longer need to worry about getting his cotton thinned. The hardware storer will have a new tool to offer to their customers, a tool that will have a ready sale. It will benefit the whole country in many ways.

But alas! should it prove a failure —?The many nights he has spent planing this invention, the many days he has spent working in his shop, the many nickles and dimes he has spent will be lost. We will not take space to explain how this tool is made but if any one cares to see it, he will find it on display at Mr. Lowe's shop up main street. Mr. Lowe will be there to explain how it works.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Weathers Hager is dead. He has suffered for the past week or so with Brights disease. Before this time he was in very good health. He was a farmer by trade and lived on the Joe King place near Hager's Ferry. He was the son of Henry Hager and Polly Ann Lucky Hager, was about 45 years of age. His remains were laid to rest at Unity Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, Tuesday. Mr. Hager died without leaving behind a single enemy, which is a witness that he lived an upright honest life, always dealt kindly with his neighbors, was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need. On Sunday he was always found at the church attending to his duties as faithful members do. He leaves behind a widow, Miss Minnie Cherry before marriage, she was the daughter of Mr. D. Cherry of Triangle. About eight children, all of whom were still with him execpt one daughter, Mary, who was married to Mr. Charlie King about four years ago. One brother, Mr. Lawrence Hager of Cornelius. The bereaved ones have the deep sympathy of the community. BUCKLEY.

LINCOLN OFFICERS CAPTURE DISTILLERY

Posse of Four Officers Played a Game of Hide and Seek in the Jungles—Spent Whole of Tuesday Night and Wednesday Morning In The Wilderness—Rewarded For Their Patience —New 80-Gallon Distillery Captured—One Blockader Captured, Two Escape.

A posse of officers composed of Sheriff Willis, Chief of Police Faries, Deputy Sheriff Heavner and Dr. R. R. Reinhardt, who had been deputized, captured a 80-gallon blockade distillery last Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock, in the dense thicket on the old R. D. Smith farm lands, in the mining section of this land. The location is in Ironton township, near Salem church. The distillery and one blockaders, Preg. Carpenter, were brought to the county jail early Wednesday morning. Two of the three men at the whiskey plant managed to escape.

The officers had learned that there were some irregularities in this line. They decided to investigate and started out Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the wilderness named above, and after making a search until the midnight hour they found the distillery. It was located in what seemed to be an ideal spot for carrying on the blockade business; it was at a spot where it was thought the officers would never search. The equipment was complete and up-to-date, with a brick furnace, copper still and copper worm. All of the necessary ingredients for making fire water were on hand, in readiness to begin—300 gallons still beer, 1 bushel of malt, cord of wood, axe, pick, shovels, every thing ready for work. Upon making this discovery the officers decided to not disturb the plant, but they concealed themselves in the laurel to await developments. Silently they waited camping on the ground exposed to bitter cold night air within 15 feet of the distillery. About 4 o'clock three men with a lantern came upon the scene and proceeded to do business. They filled the still with the beer and were in the act of building the fire. At this point the officers could wait no longer, they sprang from their hiding and advanced on the men, but the minute they arose from the ground one of they men discovered their presence, and yelled to his comrades "look out". Chief Faries yelled "halt", but there was no halting, the lawbreakers immedately took the timber, the officers in hot pursuit, and the race is said to have been a hair-raising chase through the dense thicket, up and down the branches. Dr. R. R. Reinhardt made it particularly hot for Pres. Carpenter, he having a searchlight which he used in pursue his man, which however was finally lost. After a chase of half a mile Carpenter was overtaken by Mr. Reinhardt, and held until Deputy Heavner came upon the scene to his aid and both succeeded in holding on to Carpenter.

After a long chase the other two men made good their escape.

Carpenter is in the county jail. The brand new copper still and worm is also being held at the jail.

ROUTE FOUR ITEMS.

March 23.—Dear Editor:— Will write a few lines from our section.

The farmers are getting ready to plant their crops.

Misses Eva, Edna and Mr. Simlar Deaton visited friends and relatives in Maiden Saturday night.

Miss Besie Keever spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Ruth Shrum.

Misses Dora and Gladys Lawing visited Misses Florence and Edna Norwood Sunday evening.

Misses Florence and Edna Norwood spent Saturday night with Misses Mary and Lena Parker.

Miss Bertha Reep the principal teacher of Buffalo school visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ballard's Sunday evening.

Miss Ruth Shrum entertained the young people of this section by giving a singing Sunday, which was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Messrs George Branch and Doris Beal spent Sunday evening in Lincolnton

Mr. H. A. Shrum and Co., who has been sawing shingles near the McDaniel Springs, have moved their saw mill on the farm of Mr. S. F. Shrum, where they are busy sawing lumber.

The little two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Setton, who had the misfortune of breaking his leg sometime ago, is getting along as well as could be expected.

Quite a number of the young people of this section attended the Hickory Grove school closing Saturday night, they all report a nice time.

There will be preaching at Ivey's Memorial church by the pastor, Rev. Modlin, the first Sunday night in April. Every body invited to come. HORNET NEST.

MOUNT HOLLY ITEMS.

Mt. Holly, March 24.—Miss Bess Peterson of Stanley spent the week-end here the guest of Miss Annie Patterson.

Mr. S. A. Cannon who lives on north Main street is very sick at this writing with very little hope of recovery ,one side being paralyzed.

Mr. J. E. Powe who has been the agent at the S. A. L. station left last week for McBee, S. C., where he has accepted the position there.

On Sunday last there was a protracted meeting started at the Methodist church here. Rev. Charles Kirkpatrick of Mooresville is doing the preaching.

Mr. Harry Suggs, Miss Roxana Cannon and Mr. B. E. Patterson attended the nice birthday dinner given by Miss Pearl Abernethy of route one last Friday night.

Mr. J. D. Wright of South Point neighborhood has moved here and will make this his home.

There is a new enterprise here. It is a sand plant where they dry sand and prepare different grades.

Miss Thelma Dellinger spent the week-end at Lincolnton with her sister, Mrs. C. V. Tilson.

INTERESTING ARTICLE ON PRIMARY LANGUAGE

(By Miss Eva Dellinger.)

The following article was read by Miss Eva Dellinger last Saturday at the Township Teachers Meeting. Miss Dellinger teaches the second grade in the Lincolnton Graded Schools and has 105 pupils on roll with an average attendance of 92 pupils last month. Notwithstanding all this work she has visited the homes of sixty-five families who have children in her grade. I think that some of our teachers should follow her example and meet the parents of the children they are teaching and the parents certainly ought to know and visit the teacher also. If this were done, there would be better results follow. As so many of the teachers were absent on account of the snow Saturday, I asked permission to have Miss Dellinger's article printed and I am sure all the teachers will gladly read it.

K. B. NIXON,
Act. County Supt.

Primary Language.

In teaching language, we know that speech is a necessary tool for the transference of ideas, and as such must be used with facility and skill if it is to be used efficiently. Our training, therefore, should be directed to the end that children acquire ability to express themselves freely, clearly and correctly. Now in order to convey thought freely the child must have a vocabulary sufficiently large to meet the ordinary demands to speak clearly ,that is it must be a ready one in order that the child need not wander about and hesitate in search of a proper medium to convey his idea to speak correctly. He must be trained not only to speak correctly, he must be trained not only to conform to grammatical usuage, but to recognize the finer distinctions in the meaning of words.

To realize this is as every teacher knows an impossibility, but to work toward it lays a foundation at least upon which the later years may build.

At first no special period is assigned to the work but every hour of the day furnishes abundant opportunity for necessary training. The child's thoughts and feelings are aroused by the subject matter in their reading perhaps and it is in the expression of these thoughts that the most opportune occasions for language training presents themselves. That the teacher is seizing the opportunity to give language lessons does not occur to the pupil. He realizes only that in relating something of interest to his classmates, he must speak clearly and distinctively. The child borrows words and phrases from the stories that are read or told to him, and by using them in the production of these stories makes them his own. He is at an imitative age and absorbs from all about him, his books, his classmates and his teacher.

The rambling style so common to the little child is generally accounted for by the lack of clear mental images. Such a child must be helped first of all to get his thoughts into shape. This may be accomplished by suggestions and questions which bring out the sequence of events and main points in the story. This accomplished he will soon express himself clearly.

We must work also for exactness, for truth, fullness, for freedom from exaggeration.In this will find a child's classmates are a corrective influence upon him. When he is prompted to wander from the straight and narrow path of truth he is promptly recalled. If in reproducing a story Cinderella's dress be changed form pink to blue every right-minded child in the class will clamor to correct him.

It is or should be the purpose of every teacher to help every child under her care to have a larger fuller power of usefulness, a larger power of enjoyment. And in no way can she help more than in successful language work.

We so often see grown men and women who fail to make the most of their lives and opportunities and who have many miserable unhappy moments simply because of "self-sciousness". It is through our language work in the primary grades that this unfortunate trait may be best overcome. Even the most timid child will finally respond to a sympathetic tactful teacher. He will through interest in some story perhaps learn to talk in a natural manner to his teacher and fellow pupils.

In asking questions try to get the children to answer in complete sentences. Do not be too insistent on correct sentences and formalize your work too much so as to intimidate the very ones you wish to help.

Perhaps the best way in which to overcome this self consciousness is to rouse the children to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they are carried out of themselves. If then their efforts are met with sympathy and encouragement a distnct step has been gained. Not many experiences of this kind are needed to give even the extremely shy child some confidence in himself.

Experience has shown us that children are interested in and enjoy the simple folk tales because they represent human experience and satisfy the common needs of children. You will find in the course of study a list of stories for each grade that have been tested for many years by many teachers. Of course these may and should be supplemented by stories for the holidays or any particular occasion at the discretion of the teacher, but for regular work this list of stories and poems is good.

Do not think for one moment that you must leave language work to mere chance. With the little children language and reading go hand in hand for the first weeks at least.

In taking up the story work, the teacher should tell or read the story using as nearly as possible the language of the text. She should tell it in such a way as to appeal to the imagination of the children and arouse a keen interest. The teacher must be thoroughly in sympathy with the children, must know where the emphasis is to be placed for children are great imitators and final results are large-

Continued on last page

A HISTORIC OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

(By Rev. L. L. Lohr.)

The next convention of the synod was held in Lincolnton, beginning on the 29th of May, 1820. This convention was looked forward to with considerable interest as there were important matters to adjudicate. The two meetings held the previous year, the one at Salisbury, and the other at the Buffalo Creek church, now known as old St John's near Concord, easily indicated that two parties were developing within the synod. As has been already stated the Salisbury meeting was held ahead of the time fixed by its constitution, and it was held for a purpose which the synod as a whole did not approve.In addition the change of time and place had not been made known to all the members of synod. Believing this meeting to be irregular some of the pastors with their delegates met at St. John's in compliance with the synod's constitution; but finding none of the officers present they elected others for this particular meeting. The principal feature of this meeting was the ordination of the two candidates, Messrs. Bell and Henkle. And as the latter was a young man of extraordinary strength he easily became a leader of recognized power, his natural ability together with seven years experience in pulpit work meant that he had to be reckoned with when he took the floor. Mr. Shober himself was aware of this. There is no desire, however, to make it appear that Mr. Henkle was faultless in all he said and did, and that Mr. Shober was entirely responsible for the opposition which he headed; nor can these men be accurately judged in the light of the estimate placed upon them by their friends. Conditions were not such as to allow their friends to speak at all with unbiased judgment. We can best see them in what they themselves thought, said, and left on record .Their own words are the best interpreters of their spirit and temper. Judged in this light Mr. Henkle shows himself to have been the decided superior of the two.

What happened at Lincolnton was in reality the culmination of conditions that had existed for some time. All of Monday the first day of the synod was spent in discussing the two meetings of the previous year, the one at Salisbury and the other at St. John's. So each side regarded the other side as acting out of order, and each endeavored to justify its action. The synod finally agreed to endorse the ordination of Mr. Bell, maintaining, however, that it was irregular; but it refused to endorse the ordination of Mr. Henkel claiming that there were some charges against him. He and his friends did all they could to get a proper official hearing in order that the matter might be cleared up; but their request was not granted. Mr. Henkle had the following to say in regard to the action of the synod; "We then concluded that since nothing could be legally transacted with them, we would endeavor to meet in Tennessee, where there were some more of the brethern who had not deviated from the rule. The same day late in the evening we with several of our deputies retired to my dwelling house about five miles from Lincolnton. But expecting that my worthy friends, Messrs. John Abernathy, Henry Rudisill, and Jacob Aderholdt deputies from the several congregations would stay the next day in Lincolnton to see how they would proceed, I sent Mr. Jacob Plyler, Jr., deputy from Lancaster, S. C., to them in the morning." Mr. Abernethy was a deputy or delegate from Lebanon; Mr. Rudisill, from Whitehaven, both congregations in east Lincoln; and Mr. Aderholdt was deputy from Beaverdam, now known as St Mark's. Mr .Henkle goes on: "I sent a few lines by Mr Plyler to Messrs Abernathy and Aderholdt, cautioning them not to take seats with said connection whilst they continued in their lawless situation. But I also authorized Mr. Abernathy in particular that in case they would own the constitution which was denied the day before, and if the were willing to recall their former illegal transaction, and try everything anew by the constitution, he should let me know and I would attend again. Upon this same ground we were willing to act the day before; but thinking that they might be willing to weigh the case better until the next day, and to prevent a schism, I proposed this to them by a deputy. We could easily have recalled our resolution to hold a synod in Tennessee had they acted constitutionally."

Messrs. Aderholdt and Abernethy promptly attended to the work asigned them. When the synod met on Tuesday morning they at once endeavored to get a hearing. but without avail. Mr. Aderholdt then gave out the following instrument of writing: "To the Lutheran community of this and adjacent states, and to all who love the truth.. Mr. John Abernathy made a motion which was seconded by myself which was that, "Whereas the session of 1819 in April was contrary to the constitution, hence all transactions of that session not being of a binding nature, should be recalled" But this was rejected. Mr. Abernathy then said, "Well, then acknowledge Mr. Henkle's ordination, for you have ratified Mr. Bell's which stands upon the same ground, being performed at the same time and place, and by the same person, the Rev. Philip Henkle, agreeably to the constitution." The secretary then replied, "There is a great difference between the two, for there are some charges against Mr. Henkle." "Well," said Mr. Abernathy, "if there are any try him according to the constitution for any charges against him.' This request was also rejected by the officers, and they did not suffer it to be debated. The candid reader may see that justice was not intended towards the minority."

The session continued until Thursday, but Mr. Henkel never went back. His father the Rev. Paul Henkle who was then living in New Market Va., remained with him for four weeks, and here in what is now the old log school house, but then the residence of Mr. Henkle, they formulated the plans for the new synod which was

Continued on last page.

REPUBLICANS BEGIN BOODLE

State Library

Senator Simmons Declares Republican Attack on Democratic Policies Has Begun and Money Will Be Used Which Will Be Furnished By Special Interests—Republicans Will Put Forth Efforts To Create Artificial Sentiment of Distrust—Calamity Howling To Be a Specialty—Thinks Democrats Should Bestir Themselves To Meet Deception of Republican Leaders.

Washington special to Charlotte Observer:

Senator Simmons is confident that the Republicans are preparing to spend a vast sum of money to break down, if possible, the Democratic staff. He thinks that the Demacrats should bestir themselves to meet the attacks of the Republican leaders.

"The Republicans," declared Mr. Simmons, "are going to have plenty of money. Manufacturers who desire to operate under the protection of a tariff wall will furnish funds for the campaign now being launched by the former Senator Bourne and others, I have been told that $40,000 has already been provided for the purpose of publicity, and that $60,000 more is sought for the work of belaboring the Democratic Administration. The Democrats have no rich source from which to draw campaign cash. We are handicapped in that way. But, the papers of the country should keep before the people the real situation."

Senator Simmons thinks that the Republicans will go to the extent of agitating—calamity howling—to interfere with the present revival of business that is starting in this country. He sees signs of that sort of movement.

Washington newspaper men realize the truthfulness of Senator Simmons' G. O. P. The barrel of dough now being collected will not be used for vote-buying but to beat up sentiment against the tariff act passed by the Democrats. "Hard times," "Democratic panic," and "all round Democratic cussedness" are to be the slogans of the enemy. Senator Simmons is an old-time fighter, and he knows the earmarks of a down-right mean Republican campaign.

It is reported here in Washington that the Republicans have sent representatives to Mexico to gather information that they can convert into capital against the Wilson Administration. Therefore, in addition to the tariff, Mexico will be used in an effort to arouse the people against the Democrats.

These eforts may fail but the big fund collected for publicity will enable the Republicans to get many things favorable to their cause before the public.

"There is nothing to matter with the industrial situation," said Senator Simmons." Of course there is some uncertainty as to what further complications may arise in our international affairs, and the distrust naturally created by a deliberate propaganda for selfish and political consideration, the purpose of such a campaign being to discredit the business conditions and the Wilson Administration. It must be manifest to everyone at all familiar with conditions that the new tariff, without reference to the divergent views as to what is the sound theory upon which a tariff should be predicted, is not operating and cannot in present conditions operate adversely against American industries.

"As a result of the war, importations have reached such a low ebb that it is ridiculous to charge that any Amercan industry is suffering by reason of foreign competition. It is equally as unreasonable to assume that the financial legislation of the last Congress has injuriously affected the situation.

"There was a better financial situation than that which now obtains in this country. Money is plentiful, and rates of interest low. The stability of our financial system is beyond question. It has stood the test in a way that demonstrates that it is equal to any possible contingency.

"There is nothing in the trust legislation calculated to alarm or to intimidate any honest and legitimate business. The attitude of the Administration towards business and the administration of old and new laws affecting business is of such a frank and friendly character as to disarm any honest fears that may possibly have existed. It is reasonably assured that there will be no session of Congress until next December and, hence, that bogyman is out of the way. In the South where the war has exercised most disastrous effects on business, by reason of its cotton and tobacco situation, every indication points to greatly improved business conditions and a speedy return to normality.

"Under these conditions if there is further halt in the progress towards normal prosperity—indeed, towards unusual conditions of prosperity—it can be attributed solely to the very remarkable eforts now being put forth to create a wholly artificial sentiment of distrust and uncertainty, with a view to capitalizing the false sentiment and situation thus created. For the purpose of bringing about a political reaction against the Democratic party and restoring to power the Republican party, under the control of the stand-pat sentiment which denominated that party at the time of its overthrow to the end that the business elements which are sponsors and backers of this propaganda may regain in even larger measure the governmental control and favoritism, which they enjoyed under the Republican regime for 16 years. To regain this lost position of power and favortism, these beneficiaries o fspecial privelege under Republican control, would falsify the actual business conditions and the effect of Democratic legislation and the attitude of the Administration with respect to business.

"The Republicans do not hesitate to agitate in a way known to be hurtful and unwarranted. The prize which they seek is great. It is the prize of dominent influence in legislation, of favorite treatment and special privilege. To regain these they are undoubtedly organized and ready to furnish the sinews of war for the publicity campaign of distrust, the purpose of which is to discredit the Democratic Administration.

"It is a co-partnership between Republican standpatism and special privilege in business .It is unpatriotic and unworthy; more or less dangerous, unless it is exposed. Honest business will place upon it the stamp of falsity and disapproval.

"It looks now as if the Republicans, who have already started their publicity campaign, would have abundant money to carry on their propoganda. I have been told that $40,000 have already been subscribed for that purpose and that Republican leaders are asking for $60,000 more."

GREAT REVIVAL RELIGION CLOSED

Rev. Jim Green Heard By Large Congregations During Eight Day Meeting—Prof. Newsom Conducted Song Service—Church Enthused and Encouraged.

Iron Station, March 20.—The all absorbing topic among our people at present is the great revival meeting at Lebanon. Corresepondents generally speaking of revival meetings will say that the church was greatly revived, but in this case we think it is no exaggeration to say that the church was not only revived but greatly enthused and encouraged. The meeting continued about eight days and closed last Sunday with three services. Rev. Jim Green, the pastor, did all the preaching, and Prof. Newsom conducted the singing. The people attended the services from a distance of 10 or 12 miles. Every church on the Rock Spring circuit being represented not only on Sunday, but in the week day services as well. There must have been 50 or more converts and reclamations and several connected themselves with the church.

At times the shouts of the redeemed could be heard a distance of one mile from the church. A farmer who persisted in plowing in a nearby field during the service had to quit because the shouting so frightened his mules that he could not control them. So great and unusual was the outpouring of the Holy Spirit that some of our people conceived the idea that "Jim Green" was a hipnotist and some actually stayed away from the services for fear of coming under the spell. Ignorance, you say,—in a sense yes, but in another sense it is not. The truth is many of our people had never witnessed a genuine revival of religion before, and consequently, when this demonstration came they were not prepared for it. Most of our churches have for years had what St. Paul calls the "Form of Godliness" without the power. This meeting makes the sixth Rev. Green has held on his work with the result that there has been about 425 conversions.

Not having attended any of the previous meetings and hearing of Jim Green's success as a revivalist the writer took occasion to ask several persons of intelligence wherein they thought his success as a revivalist lay. One lady said "It is because he is built of religion." Another said, "It is his method of going about the work." After having had the privilege of hearing him, and of studying the man and his methods we are of the opinion that his success as a revivalist can be traced wholly to the fact that he is a thoroughly consecrated man and has absolute faith in God. To use his own language, "I have promised God not to doubt Him any more." We expected to hear numerous propositions made to the congregations. Instead he makes very few, and they of the simplest kind. And now a word to the church, and especially to the churches on Rock Spring circuit where this revival has swept. Perhaps it might become someone else better to say it than Alpha, but God knows it is in our heart to say it. A great preacher said: I never saw a revival of religion in my life, but what needed another revival inside it. What this preacher meant was that much of the fruits of revivals were often lost to the church because of its not being properly utilized. We know that the patsor is responsible in a measure for directing the good results of a revival, but on the church, and on each member of the church rests a great responsibility. These more than 400 new converts need somebody to instruct them. St. Paul calls them "Babes in Christ." They need to be instructed in the meaning of grace. They need to be saved to the Sunday school and in the prayer meeting and other work of the church. They need to be warned of the pitfalls by the way where they may stumble. They need to be taught that religion like most everything else will die if not cultivated. How often it is that the young convert is left without a word of encouragement or a word of warning from his brethren in the church who are supposed to be experienced followers of the Master.

If every member of the church on the Rock Spring circuit will do his or her duty along this line most of the good results of this revival will be conserved to the church and the good results nothing but eternity alone can reveal. We have written at length about this revival because as your readers are perhaps aware, Alpha generally writes of what is near his heart. ALPHA.

COUNTY MEETING APRIL 3.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lincoln County Farmers' Union will meet at the courthouse Saturday April 3rd at eleven o'clock.

All Locals are requested to send a full list of delegates.

W. J. WINGATE, Pres.

DEATH AT LABORATORY.

Mrs. Louiza Huffstetler died Tuesday at 2 o'clock at her home at Laboratory. She about 70 years of age, the widow of Ephriam Huffstetler, and the mother of 8 children, six of whom are living.

The funeral and burial was held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the M. E. Church at Laboratory.