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Williamston, Martin County, North Carolina, Friday, June 23, 1922.

Elder Hassell's Address To U. N. C. Alumni Association

The following address was delivered by Rev. Sylvester Hassell, of Williamston, at the meeting of the University Alumni Association Tuesday at Chapel Hill. Dr. Hassell is a member of the class of 1862. The other two members of the class attending commencement were Col. W. B. Fort, of Pikeville, and Major T. S. Webb, of Bell Buckle, Tenn.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, December 11, 1789, declared that the establishment of a State university, supported by permanent funds and well endowed was the best way to promote the usefulness and happiness of the rising generation, and to prepare them for the honorable discharge of the social duties of life. And in 1792 this place was decided upon as the most suitable location for such an institution, on a healthful and beautiful hill, abounding in forests and pure springs of water, 250 feet above the country on the east, and 500 feet above the level of the sea, and having upon it a chapel of the Church of England, and therefore called Chapel Hill. A chapel is a place for Christian worship, and I believe that it was the intention of the founders of the Universi ty of North Carolina and is the earnest desire of the majority of its present patrons that nothing conflicting with the truths of the Old and New Testaments should be taught here.

it is one of the most delightful memories of my college days that all our professrs were men not only of extraordinary ability and learning, but also of profound reverence for the Scriptures, never expressing the slightest doubt as to the Divine inspiration and infallibility of any statement of the sacred volumes, which chiefly testifies of Christ as our Saviour, and is guaranteed by His Spirit in our hearts, although the crude heathen doctrine of a godless material evolution of the universe had been advocated in the world thousands of years before they were born, and although it was revived and defended in 1858, the year when by class entered the University, by Alfred R. Wallace and Charles R. Dar-

Both of these men denied a supernatural revelation, and held that the species of plants and animals were originated by spontaneous variation, and by the survival of the fittest through natural selection, in the struggle for existence. But Wallace conceded that there most have been three interpositions of a Divine and supernatural power to account for the origin of matter and of life and of man; and Darwin conceded that two or three germs may have been created Thus admitting the original interposition of God, it was unreasonable in them to deny His continual superintendence and direction of the objects which He had created. And the latest and most distinguished advocates of evolution in Europe and America whose most recent writings I have carefully studied, admit that the ori gin of all things is beyond Science and that an Eteranl and Infinite Mine may have preceded and originated the universe, which the Scriptures plainly affirm. And the oneness of the uni verse, the oneness of matter and of energy and of structure which these scientists infer, prove to my mind, not the descent of one form of life from another, but the oneness of the Eternal Creator and the oneness of His purpose and plan in the origination and formation of plants and animals and of Man, whom He created in His own image, directly forming his body from the dust, and breathing into his nostrils the breatl of life, thus making him a living soul, as the Scriptures declare.

Even T. H. Huxley admitted that there is a divergence, practically infinite, between the bodies of the highest ape and that of man. The doctrine of natural selection has been abandon ed by the leading scientists of Europe The continued interposition of a Holy and Merciful God in our own lives, in the way of affliction and deliverance implies His continual interposition in the objects of His creation in the geologic ages. The determination of the exact duration of those ages is admitted by the latest and highest authorities to be beyond Science; and for years they now substitute timeunits. The latest scientists arrange the succession of living beings exactly in the order in which Moses arranges them in the first chapter of Genesis representing Man as the very last eature that appeared on earth, and that only a few thousand years or time-units ago, just as we learn from the Scriptures.

afternoon in Washington.

ACTS OF THEIR AGENTS

In nearly every business I know, it is the rule that a company is responsible for the acts of its authorized agent In the railroad business, however, a different policy seems to prevail, and apparently our law-makers are content to let it prevail.

One of the most flagrant evils grow ing out of this policy has developed right on my own farm. Last fall a man came from about one hundred miles away to work with me on Hilltop. This man had at the time an ordinary scrub cow and young heifer or yearling and was in doubt about whether to bring them with him. He consulted the duly authorized railroad agent at his home station and

(1) That although the two animal together of course weighed less than a thousand nounds, the rules of the company called for an initial basis charge of 2,500 pounds on the first animal and 1,000 pounds on the second; hence freight would be figured on a minimum of 3,500 pounds.

(2) That the freight rate would be 41 cents per hundredweight: and the agent himself figured out the total charge for shipping the two animals

Solely and exclusively on the basis of this information and assurance which he regarded (and had every reason to regard as official and trustworthy), Mr. Spence decided to make the shipment-although even with a \$14.35 charge the freight rate was pracitcally prohibitive for a scrub cow and yearling, the two of them together being valued at only \$60.

Imagine therefore the just surprise and indignation of Mr. Spence when he got to my farm and was told that the railroad company utterly repudiated the agreement made by his local station agent and the (1) in stead of charging on 2,500 pounds for the first animal and 1,000 pounds on the second, he would be charged on 3,000 for the first and 1,500 on the second, or a total of 4.500 pounds: and (2) that instead of 41 cents per hundredweight he would be charged 90 1-2 cents per hundredweight-or a total of \$40.37 plus \$1 for feeding and watering, or \$41.73 freight charge on animals valued at \$60!

And the railroad company says that since the local agent at Mr. Spence's home station quoted rates lower than ne should have done and that \$41.73 was the right rate, the company reluses to be bound in any way by the promises and assurances made by its own agent-promises and assurances which constituted the sole reason for Mr. Spence's making the shipment at

Whenever the government makes a freight rate so low that it doesn't dividends on their money, the railroad cries, "Confiscation!", goes into the courts and gets the rates raised. But when a railroad company charges rates that amount to confiscation, even though the acceptance of these rates grew out of misrepresentations made by its own agents there seems to be no relief for the common man .-Editorial: Progressive Farmre.

CONCRETING ON WILLIAMSTON WASHINGTON ROAD

Work on the Williamston-Washington Highway is moving at a rapid pace. Concreting began Monday at J. G. Staton's farm and the force is working toward here. They will come to Main Street. After Main Street is reached they will return to their work at the point started from now. It is their plans to haul by motor truck to the end of the concrete, and from there on for the next two miles by rail, then after the completion of two more miles they will move up for another two mfle stretch.

From the present outlook the contractors hope they will be able reach the county line almost as soon as the Beaufort county contractors.

The advertisement of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering appears in this issue of The Enterprise. Young men who desire to equip themselves for success in Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, or the Textile Industry, hould attend the State's technical college. Full information may be had by writing E. B. Owen, Registrar, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Simon Lilley spent Wednesday night from a visit to Durham, Carthage and Sanford.

BOLL WEEVIL IS NOW FULLY 'OUT'

Prof. Franklin Sherman State enomologist, sees prospect of serious damage from cotion boll weevil this year. The pest is fully "out" all along the southern tier of counties. Mr. Sherman says: Calcium arsenate is the best material yet discovered for dealing with the weevil, Mr. Shrman thinks. He has written for the News and Observer the following analysis of the situation:

It is known that unusually large numbers of boll weevils went into hibernation last fall. It is known that unusually large numbers were alive through the winter. Warnings were given that heavy damage must be expected this year.

On May 23 ,the first boll wcevil taken from this year's cotton plants were sent from scuthern Robeson. From May 23 to June 6th their presence in cotton fields was proven in counties of Union, Anson, Scotland, Robeson, Bladen and Columbus. By plain inference they are now fully "out" all along our southern tier of counties and perhaps throughout the region invaded last fall-

It is not surprising that they should appear this nearly-in any season they are to be expected at any time after about chopping time. Numerous speciments sent to me all through the winter were not true boll weevil, but were of various kinds bearing some resemblance to it. One man did send boll weevil in winter, from Onslow county, with statement that his "feed er found it in feed." This spring some young cotton has been killed by cowpea boll weevil which has also been mistaken for boll weevil,-but injury by this is of short duration and i confined chiefly to land that was pre viously in cowpeas.

Hence so far as genuine foll wee vil is concerned the season is start ing "normally," except that the prospect is for heavier damage than av

Of course there are salesmen a work selling their machines and "remdies" -concerning which abundant warning was given in public meetigs in the twelve counties most concerne in Feruary and March.

No mechanical device for catching and destroying boll-weevil has Federal or State cecommendation. The one and only poiosning method which has Federal or State endorsoment (and it has both) is dusting plants with pure dry calcium arsenate, not whatever, applied as a dust cloud, pre ferably at night, with machines made for that especial purpose. This does (on an average yield decided profitable return when the weevils an numerous.

This dust method was fully explained in the February-March meetings to several thousand farmers,and printed matter on it was give out. It is fully explained in N. C. Extension Circular No. 124, "Farming Under Boll-weevil Conditions,' which can be had from county agents, Col. Mercer) composed of the 6th,

persons to be mislead or deceived. The veevil injury will be bad at best. By following every whim and rumor the farmer can waste his money lose his time and fail to control the weevil.

At this early season while weevils ar few in cases of small fields and cheap labor some good can be done by gathering the weevils by hand, but soon their abundance will make this impracticable. Then the dustpoison method will come into play. Scores of intelligent farmers have

already made their preparations. The weevil will probably not reach our county this year, but it will be wise for the farmers to note the aove instructions carefully.

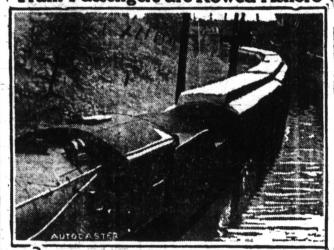
TYPHOID VACCINE MAY BE HAD FROM ANY DOCTOR IN COUNTY

The state is still urging that everyone take typhoid vaccination at least every two years, In order that every_ one might be vaccinated, the state has arranged it with all doctors to supply the vaccine.

Typhoi d vaccination has saved housands of people, besides heavy ses in doctor's bills and other exenses. In the Spanish-American War a large number of soldiers suffered from typhoid and hundreds died. They knew nothing nothing of vaccination then, but in the world war one of th first requirements was that the boys be vaccinated against typhoid, and less than three hundred of the four million had typhoid.

There are a few cases of typhoid in Martin county. In some of the cases the persons were vaccinated, but it was possible that the virus was spoiled from age or heat and the fact that there are cases is not a good resaon for taking the vaccine for these cases are milder than others where vaccing tion was not administered.

Train Passengers are Rowed Ashore



Several hundred passengers barely escaped death last week when flowaters swept the railroad tracks near the Erie tunnel as Syracuse, N. Passengers had to be rescued in boats.

Plymouth and Roundabout As Seen By Fred A. Olds

(Extract from Orphan's Friend by | crew attempted to board the Albe-Fred A. Olds)

The county seat of Washington is Plymouth, and county and town date from 1779, the year George Washington died at Mt. Vernon. This was one of the earliest counties named for the most famous of all Americans and the town of Washingtn, in the adjoining county of Beaufort, has the nonor of being the first place given

Plymouth's name was taken from the one of 1620, in Massachusetts, which in turn was named for the quaint old town in England, and it was conferred on our North Carolina county seat (so they will assure you) by a Mr. Thorne, a native of the Plymouth in Massachusetts, whose remains have these many years rested n the garden of a house in the town.

It was not until the period of the

War between the States that Plymouth got prominence and in those stirring days and years it surely had some great experiences. The place, a really important position on the Roanoke, near the head of Albemarle Sound, had been captured by the Federal troops early in 1862, and was strongly fortified by Gen. Henry W. wessels, the commandant, in whose origade were the 85th New York 16th Connecticut, 101st and 103rd mixed or diluted with any materials rennsylvania regiments of infantry, wo batteries of Massachusetts heavy artillery, 24th New York light battery of artillery, two companies of the 12th New York cavalry, two companies of North Carolina Union Proops and in the river were the gun boats Maine, Southfield, Whitehead and Ceres. General Robert F. Hoke commanded the Confederate forces which were formed at Tarboro and the expedition started April 15, 1864, to recapture Plymouth. In his force were his own brigade (commanded by the 21st Georgia); Matt. W. Ransom's brigade composed of the 24th, 25th, 56th, 8th and 35th N. C. regiments: Keufer's Virginia brigade.

The Confederate ram Albemarle came down the Roanoke river, in command of Capt. Cooke. "Ransom's brigade stormed a fort at Conaby's creek on the 18th. The next day there were assaults from three directions and fort after fort was taken. There was heavy street fighting. The Federals suffered a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 127 officers and 2.707 men. The Confederates lost 92 men killed and 340 wounded, of North Carolinans alone. There were captured 2,500 prisoners, 28 cannon, 5-000 rifles, 500 horses, and great quantities of stones.

Gen. Hoke was only 27 years of age. He was sent the following telegram by President Jefferson Davis: In the name of the Confederacy thank you for your success. You are a major general from the date of the capture of Plymouth." Gen. Hoke also received the thanks of Congress and of the North Carolina legislature..

The Albemarle which took such a prominent part in the capture, was built up the Roanoke, by Gilbert Elliott at Edwards Ferry, a native of Elizabeth City. The vessel was of pine, its armor was 4 inches thick, with two rifled cannon, and with a "ram" at the bow. Work began in the spring of 1863 and in the year was finished. April 18th, 1864, the ram went down the river in a great freshet and attacked the Miami and Southfield (the latter having originally been a ferry boat) rammed the Southfield and sent her to the bottom of the river, there some fifty feet deep. Capt. Flusser on the Miami fired a shell, which struck the armor of the tearing him to pieces. The Miami's stream. One of these is owned by the

marle. The next morning after this victory Gen. Hoke made the attack, the Albemarle firing on the forts all day with her two guns.

May 5th the ram entered Albemarle Sound, fought the Federal fleet of 7 gunboats and was heavily mauled, but had disabled some of the gunboats. It was a drawn battle. The ram returned to Plymouth and was tied to her wharf. Only one man of her crew was killed. Capt. Cooke was at once promoted to be commander of all the Confederate naval forces in eastern North Carolina and Julian N. Moffitt was put in charge of the Albemarle. This vessel remained at Plymouth the More students have be night of October 26, 1864, when Lt. William O. Cushing, U. S. Navy, destroyed her with a torpedo exploded by his own touch. Gen Hoke said that in his opinion this was the most daring act by an individual on either side during the war. The torpedo-boat and crew were captured, but Cush_ ing, twice refusing to surrender, leaped into the river, dived and swam to the other side, remained there the following day, then after intense suffering made his way out of the swamp, got a tiny canoe, and floated down the river to his fleet.

ways be linked with Plymouth. This officer was notified by Gen. Robert E. Lee, that in case the latter became from any cause, incapacitated for service. Hoke was to be his successor. The instruction must be of recogniin command of the Confederate ar- stadard. There must be at least till mies, and that he had had a confer- studets taking the textile course, and ence with President Davis, and the at least four competitors for the cabinet on this special subject. There al. The Textile Department full. is no memorial at Plymouth of the these requirements, as there were recapture of the place, but the wri- registered one hundred and eventy ter laid the matter before the Wo- five students, and a graduating cla man's club of the town and suggested of twenty-four. This is the only tex that a bronze tablet, of handsome and tile school in the South that has be worthy design, be placed on the court- awarded the medal. house grounds, alongside the great highway the state is now building and which will traverse the principal street; this highway connecting Raleigh and the extreme northeastern counties and crossing the Roanoke river at Williamston. The tablet will be in position and there is apportunity for a notable celebration. The Albemarle was sunk by Cushing at the water end of a street which lies alongside the courthouse and at right angle to the highway; two blocks west of the court house.

The writer went to Plymouth as the guest of Prof. John W. Darden, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Washington county. He has the quite unique distinction of having served for two years in that position at the same time, for both Washington and Tyrrell, the first case of the sort in the state. The railway stations of the Norfolk Southern and Atlantic Coast Line are beside the river, at most unprepossessing points. The station building of the A. C. L. was burned and a box car which is decidedly a veteran has been in use since. There is to be a union station on the upper level, and this will give the railway travelers a far different idea of the town, which has 2,400 people and will be in view of the new \$125,000 public school.

The Roanoke river is of little value save as a "drainage ditch" for a the largest one making only veneer large area of Northern North Carolina and as a fishway up which pass herring and shad, the former in myriads. It is 50 feet deep at Plymouth, as yellow as any pumpkin, and is treacherous to the last degree. The town is not subject to floods, as the stormwater flows into the vast swamps above it. It is but a few miles to Albemarle Sound into which the rushing river pours its waters. Long rafts lie in the water like gigantic serpents, and saw mills are alongside the

der the auspices of Greap 3 of the west managed, great preparations to have Woman's Auxiliary of the Figure part are not to make history. The Nor-

most impossible for him to seat until the refreshments we ed, then he seemed to bri

Miss Grace Taylor Bandon! Manning was the hand on Miss Sarah Freeman Con John Hatton Currennes w Ruth Peel and Mr. Jun 1 The old maid friends, Mi Harris, Sallie Brown and I. sang a trio, and Misses Mary Dunning and Mary Davis H

The Textile Depart. cated and will work in the an nills and allied industries At the commenc ment

.. W. Clark, General a Carolina Cotton and W Spray, North Carolina, pie lottee, North Caroina, the medal which is given annually a National Association of Cotton facturers to the student having i The name of Gen. Hoke will al- highest proficiency in his wood order to obtain this medal the ag-There must be a good equipment instruction in cotton manufacture

YOUNG MENS CLUB ORGANIZ AT JAMESVILLE

The young men of the town community feeling the need or a cher association both socially and it ligicusly, and to promote the ranning of the moral and religious standa. of the comunity life as a whole, not on Tuesday, June 13 to form an o ganization looking toward this end. There was much enthusiasm manifest ed at the meeting, and after some discussion it was decided that the name of the organization should be the Young Citizens' Club. The following officers were elected: Marion C. Jackson, president; Elmer D. Lil ley, vice-president; William Martin secretary-treasurer and Dalma -A. Brown, entertainment secretary, Rob ert O. Martin was unamiously elected to teach the club Bible class which will form a part of the Club work. I is also the intention of the Club to organize from its members backba and basket ball teams, and to ad from time to time such other elesathletic sports as it may doem with The future holds bright prospects if this organization and we bespeak for the community at large, great and lasting accomplishments through the efforts of these young men.

in the United States; the gum tree so numerous in the swamps, being used. The town ice plant and pumping station (the latter taking water from a tubed well 8 inches in diameter and 265 feet deep) are at the point where the wharf of the "Albemarle" was in 1864. The water from the well is sulphur, always cool, delicious and a

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Crawford and Miss Frances Williams have returned lattending the summer session of the from Virginia Beach.

TOM THUMB WEDDING GREAT PREPARATIONS ENJOYED VERY MUCH FOR MARTIN'S FAIR

was their advertising, and they will Incliniond Fair. The Roanoke . o making ready for its great

> Moye, of Rocky Mt. 1. Holliday are the

the best fair prochor of the State.

OT TAIR ASSOCIATION

the Roancke Fair is

tame the Enterprise Publish-

OR COMMUTES HOOKER'S SENTENCE

Gorio Helt Males Other Arrangements

Supreme court at the spring in i will that Mr. Hooker had no and an appeal from the mayor's it was on the bael; porch a spittoon, better snown in the Di society of the univers.t., as a cuspidor, for "spitting oththan in" is used to be a capi-

you clark who told him to go on I and make no trouble, but the ar continued until the mayor at the law to Hooker. A fine of 200 didn't amount to so much. Mr. But going to jail for cussing men Charle who had humiliated the anily by trying one of the Hookers. tory goes, was something hard when they headed him direction of what the English

The governor commutes to \$250 nd says: "This defendant acted very eprehensible under the erroneous npression that his son had been bady treated when the alleged offense ecurred. He has since made proper and due apology, and I therefore, commute the sentence to a fine of

Which being interpreted liberally neans that when Mr. Hooker told Dave to go to hell, "Under an erronens impression," Mr. Hooker seeing his mistake went back and told Dave not to mind about it now, other arrangements had been made

Mrs. Cushing B. Hassell and daugher, Lucile are in Charlottesville, Va. Univeristy of Virginia.