

## MARSHALL AND THE FLOOD

The rains descended and the flood came and the Marshall High School building is still standing unharmed. Thursday, the 16th day of August, the French Broad River was the highest in the Town of Marshall ever known before, except the flood of July 16, 1916. Just twelve years and one month to the day previous to the recent flood was the memorable and unprecedented 1916 flood. There has been so much talk, pro and con, that the schoolhouse in the Island would either not be damaged in the case of flood or would be washed away or destroyed that when the water began to reach the highest point, news naturally spread through the county that the French Broad River was dangerously high at Marshall. Some people came from the extreme parts of the county expecting to see the crash of the high school building. Others said that the school building would not be harmed. If any came with the expectation of seeing the school building washed away, their expectations were not realized. We have gone over the island and the schoolhouse, the result of the flood is that the island is filled in from one to four feet. At the highest peak of the flood some water got into the orchestra pit, but no water was on the lower part of the auditorium floor. Two window panes in the basement windows are out, but they may have been out before the flood. The basement was flooded and some sediment settled in the basement on the concrete floor which has been cleaned out. Upon the whole, the island was benefited by the flood, and the schoolhouse not injured, except the labor it takes for cleaning out the basement. This is the most approachable place for a school and public entertainments about Marshall and the most attractive place in Madison County. Even if it requires a few dollars to clean up periodically after high water, it is better this than have a schoolhouse located where it would not be serviceable. Marshall School District pays very much the largest tax of any school district in the county and there should be made some needed improvements and we feel that the Board of Education ought to appropriate the money to do this work. I have tried to state the facts. If you don't believe what I say, come and see for yourselves.

JOHN A. HENDRICKS.

## REAL OR FALSE

The desire of so many to attract attention, to appear prosperous, to sail under false colors, causes them to impose upon themselves the chains of slavery. Monthly payments on the installment plan, the living above one's means are jealous masters that demand days of drudgery, hours of worry, causing new wrinkles, gray hairs, and shortened lives. The momentary satisfaction that may be derived from putting on a show is small compensation.

The old car suits fine until the neighbor gets a new model, with a differently shaped hood. The clothes show so much. There she inquired if he would do well for another season, but needed a huntman; and if he would what would people say? The furniture looks great until the wonderful bargain sale is heard of. Everything can be brought for just a little down and a little a month. Not so bad to hear about, but how fast those months come around! How quickly the bank account may be depleted by numerous small checks!

When one pauses to think and observe it is obvious that it is not necessary to cover the real thing with gaudy labels in order for its true worth to be known. Those who are in fact prosperous and successful care little for the appearance of wealth that others sacrifice so much to maintain. If one investigates further, it is found also that those who were not procrastinators in the matter of the nest egg. Nor were they adverse to doing without the showy red paint.

Yet man's adherent enemies, jealousy, envy, false pride, too much talk of inferiority complex, urge one deeper and deeper into a maze of bills until it becomes a constant struggle to keep the head above water. The little nest egg that was going to be put away to get a start never materializes. The laying of the foundation

for the savings account is put off until tomorrow and too often that tomorrow never arrives.

The ability to be independent, the joy of freedom from debt, the knowledge that you can look everyone in the eye, knowing you are square with the world and getting a start towards success, is traded for a mess of pottage. One spends on and dreams of castles in the future.

It is a certainty that if the dream castle is to become a reality, one has to start gathering the stones. It is true that they are a little heavy at first but with each one placed the burden is less and there is a lot of satisfaction in seeing the stones placed in the wall. Then too, the waster, the spender, must also work in the quarry. The burdens are just as heavy, the hours of labor as long, the distinction being that such a one never knows the satisfaction of attainment and possession. The work is done for others and the castle remains a dream.

—Scottish Rite News.

## The Twelve Hunters

A certain King's son, unknown to his father, was betrothed to a maiden whom he loved very much, and once while he was sitting by her side, happy and contented, news came that his father was very ill, and desired to see him before he died. So the Prince said to his beloved, "I must go away and leave you; I will give you this ring for a memorial. When I become king I will return and take you home with me."

So saying, he rode off; and when he arrived he found his father at the point of death. The old King said to him, "My dearest son, I have desired to see you once more before I died, that I may have you marry according to my wishes;" and he named to him a certain Princess whom he was to make his bride. The young king was so moved that he did not know what he was saying, and so he promised his father that he would fulfill his wish. Soon afterward the old man closed his eyes in death.

When the time of mourning for the late king was over, the young Prince, who had succeeded the throne, was called upon to fulfill the promise which he had given to his father, and the Princess was betrothed to him accordingly. By chance the maiden heard of this, and grieved so much about the faithlessness of her beloved that she fast faded away. Then her father said to her, "My dear child, why are you so sad? Whatever you wish for you shall have."

For a few minutes she considered, and at last said, "Dear father, I wish for eleven maidens exactly like myself in figure and stature." Her father told her that if it were possible, her wish should be carried out, and he ordered a search to be made in his country until eleven maidens were found resembling exactly his daughter in figure and stature. When they came to the maiden she had twelve hunters' dresses made all exactly alike, and each of the maidens had to put one on, while she herself drew on the twelfth. Thereupon she took leave of her father, and rode away with her companions to the court of the king, her former betrothed, whom she loved so much. There she inquired if he would do well for another season, but needed a huntman; and if he would what would people say? The furniture looks great until the wonderful bargain sale is heard of. Everything can be brought for just a little down and a little a month. Not so bad to hear about, but how fast those months come around! How quickly the bank account may be depleted by numerous small checks!

They followed the king customarily in his sporting, and the longer he had them the more he seemed to like them. Now, it happened that once, as they were going out to the hunt, news came that the Princess who had been betrothed to the young king was on her way to the court. As soon as the true betrothed heard this, she was so much overcome that all her strength forsook her, and she fell heavily to the ground. The king soon perceived that something had happened to his best huntman, and ran up to help him just as his glove was drawn off. He then saw upon her finger the ring which he had given to his first love, and as he looked in the face of the supposed huntman, he recognized her. At this sight his heart was so touched that he kissed her, and as she opened her eyes, he said, "You are mine, and mine alone, and no power on earth shall take you from me." The king then sent a messenger to the Princess bidding her to return to her own country, for he had already a bride. Soon afterwards the wedding was celebrated.

## B. Y. P. U. CONVENTION HELD

MET AT WALNUT CREEK

Rev. I. L. Yearby Afternoon Speaker

The second annual convention of the young people of the French Broad Association met with the Walnut Creek Baptist church on August 19th. A number of the churches of the county had representatives present. The young people there were delighted to see the older ones take an interest in their work, for this "backing-up" is necessary to make any B. Y. P. U. exist, grow, and do its best work.

The morning service of the meeting consisted of several brief talks by Miss Sallie Joe Morgan, Mr. E. S. Morgan, Mr. Joe Riddle and Mr. Dillingham. In addition to these, Mr. Clarence Patrick brought a very forceful message, pleading with the young people "to live for Christ." His chief thought was for one to be saved, not in order to meet death satisfactorily, but that a life might be lived in the Master's service.

The afternoon program opened with song by the church choir. A number took part in the open discussion, expressing their hopes and desires for the training of our young people. Mr. Lester Bradley discussed "The B. Y. P. U. as a department of the church." It is the training camp for the boys and girls, and has just as important a place in a church as the Sunday School, preaching service, or the prayer meeting.

The central event of the afternoon service was the soul-filling evangelistic message brought by Rev. I. L. Yearby, who is holding a revival at Marshall Baptist church. His subject was "Outside Religion versus Inside Religion." He stated that an application of religion on the exterior would never reach the interior. A heart-felt salvation will appear on the outside and radiate to life and works of an individual who possesses it.

Rev. Mr. Smith of the Marshall Baptist church was present. He announced the revival meetings at his church and invited all to attend who cared to.

The business session of the day took place. Those attending greatly favored the report of the committee on Time and Place, composed of Misses Gladys Farmer, Agnes Brigman and Mr. E. S. Morgan; then recommended that the next associational convention should be with the Mars Hill Baptist church on the third Sunday in August.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Mr. Clarence Patrick, Mars Hill, N. C.; Sec., Miss Mary E. Carter, Mars Hill, N. C.; Vice-Pres., (1) Mr. Lester Bradley, Mars Hill, N. C., (2) Dr. J. H. Hutchins, Walnut, N. C., (3) Miss Gladys Farmer, Marshall, N. C., (4) Miss Sallie Joe Morgan of Laurel Branch, Junior and Intermediate Leaders—Mr. Fred Jervis, Mars Hill, N. C.

Dr. J. H. Hutchins, former and preceding president of the assembly, has in the past year and a half shown a deep interest in B. Y. P. U. work of the Association. He has been a pleasing leader with a sincere willingness to serve; he manifests this willingness still further by becoming a vice-president and a worker in his section of the association. We greatly appreciate the efforts he has put forth.

A word of appreciation is due to the people of the Walnut Creek church for the abundant and well-served dinner. This is a great big "Thank you" sent from every guest present to Mr. West, the other B. Y. P. U. members, and to the men and women who helped in giving us our good time and pleasant meeting on that day.

MARY CARTER, Secretary.

return to her own country, for he had already a bride. Soon afterwards the wedding was celebrated.

—Sent in by Wesley Hunter.

A new cow-testing association has been organized by farmers in Lenoir and Beaufort Counties. This is the first association for that section and the seventh in the State.

## SMITH SPEECH IS PROGRESSIVE, HUMAN, STAND

Democratic Nominee Pledges Self to Administration for Benefit of All the People.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM TO GET PROMPT ACTION

Will Enforce Dry Law, Stamp Out Corruption and Recommend Changes to Congress—Promises Honest Tariff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Before an immense throng which gathered to hear his first pronouncement on the issues of the Presidential campaign, Governor Alfred E. Smith accepted the Democratic nomination for President here tonight in an address which was as progressive in character as it was courageous in its terms.

Governor Smith pledged himself and his party to the restoration of honesty in government; to the promotion of a real prosperity for the whole people through actual rather than fancied economies and reorganization in government and the enactment of sound tariff legislation; to the establishment of a foreign policy opposed to unwarranted intervention in Latin-American countries and for the outlawry of war; and to the stamping out of corruption in prohibition enforcement.

The Democratic candidate placed himself squarely on record for farm relief and promised to call together the best informed minds among farmers, business men and economists immediately following the election to devise a practicable plan for the control of surplus crops for submission to Congress at the beginning of his administration.

"Upon the steps of this Capitol where twenty-five years ago I first came into the service of the state, I receive my party's summons to lead it in the nation," said Governor Smith in accepting his party's call. "Within this building I learned the principles, the purposes and the functions of government and to know that the greatest privilege that can come to any man is to give himself to a nation which has reared him and raised him from obscurity to be a contender for the highest office in the gift of its people."

"With a gratitude too strong for words and with humble reliance upon the aid of Divine Providence, I accept your summons to a wider field of activity."

He sounded the keynote of his entire address when he said:

Constructive Government

"Government should be constructive, not destructive; progressive, not reactionary."

"I am entirely unwilling to accept the old order of things as the best unless and until I become convinced that it cannot be made better," he continued.

"It is our new world theory that government exists for the people as against the old world conception that the people exist for the government," he said.

The candidate reaffirmed his belief in the soundness of "deliberate action of an informed electorate." He referred to the public issues he carried to the voters in New York State and added:

"That direct contact with the people I propose to continue in this campaign and if I am elected, in the conduct of the nation's affairs."

He said he would strive to make the nation's policy a reflection of the nation's ideals. Cleveland's phrase, "Public office is a public trust," now takes on new meaning, he said.

"The Republican party today stands responsible for the widespread dishonesty that has honeycombed its administration," Governor Smith asserted.

The Governor attacked the claim of Republican prosperity.

"The Republican party builds its case upon a myth," he said.

Four million men out of work, whole industries prostrate and widespread business discontent do not spell prosperity, he continued.

"Prosperity to the extent that we have it is unduly concentrated and has not equitably touched the lives of the farmer, the wage-earner and the individual business man," said Governor Smith.

Republican leaders have tried to divert attention from the real situation by a propaganda of governmental economy, he asserted.

The Republican party promised reorganization of the government, he said, yet after seven years the structure is more rotten than it was in 1921.

Governor Smith pointed to the increase in federal appropriations, against which, he said, the official spokesman answers only, "We have given an economical administration."

"I assert that there is no proof," Governor Smith declared.

After giving a summary of the government's record, he pointed out that

there were actually \$24,000,000 more federal taxes collected last year than in the first year of the Coolidge Administration.

It is not economy to refuse to make necessary expenditures to provide facilities for the transaction of government business, he said, pointing out that scarcely a city in the country has adequate quarters for federal business at the present time.

Anticipating Republican misrepresentation of the Democratic party's position on the tariff, Governor Smith declared:

No Business Upheaval

"The Democratic party does not and under my leadership will not advocate any sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system which would cause business upheaval or popular distress."

"The Democratic party stands squarely for the maintenance of legitimate business and a high standard of wages for American labor."

"Pay no attention to the Republican propaganda and accept my assurance as the leader of our party that Democratic tariff legislation will be honest," he declared. "It will play no favorites. It will do justice to every element in the nation."

He said foreign policy has its roots in the approval of the majority of the people and that he regarded it as a paramount duty to keep alive the interest of the people in questions of foreign policy and to advise the electorate as to facts. He promised to stress the necessity for restoration of cordial relations with Latin-America.

The Republican administration has signally failed in its endeavor to remove the causes of war, he continued.

"I pledge myself to a resumption of a real endeavor to make the outlawry of war effective by removing its causes and to substitute the methods of conciliation, conference, arbitration, and judicial determination," he declared.

The President has two duties with respect to the prohibition question, he said.

"The first is embodied in his oath of office," he went on. "If with one hand on the Bible and the other hand reaching up to Heaven, I promise the people of this country that 'I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,' you may be sure that I shall live up to that oath to the last degree."

"I shall to the very limit execute the pledge of our platform 'to make an honest endeavor to enforce the 18th amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.'"

The Governor promised "ruthlessly to stamp out" the present corruption in prohibition enforcement.

"Such conditions cannot and will not exist under any administration presided over by me," he asserted.

Continuing, he said: "The second constitutional duty imposed upon the President is 'to recommend to the Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' . . .

"I shall advise the Congress in accordance with my constitutional duty of whatever changes I deem necessary or expedient." It will then be for the people and the representatives in the national and state legislatures to determine whether these changes shall be made."

"I believe in temperance," he continued. "We have not achieved temperance under the present system. The mothers and fathers of young men and women throughout this land know the anxiety and worry which has been brought to them by their children's use of liquor in a way which was unknown before prohibition. I believe in reverence for law. Today disregard of the prohibition laws is invidiously snapping respect for all law. I raise, therefore, what I profoundly believe to be a great moral issue involving the righteousness of our national conduct and the protection of our children's morals."

The remedy is to be found in the fearless application of Jeffersonian principles, he continued, to allow for different habits and customs of different parts of the country.

"Some immediate relief would come from an amendment to the Volstead law giving a scientific definition of the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage," he said. "The present definition is admittedly inaccurate and unscientific. Each state would then be allowed to fix its own standard of alcoholic content, subject always to the proviso that that standard could not exceed the maximum fixed by the Congress."

"I believe, moreover, that there should be submitted to the people the question of some change in the provisions of the 18th amendment. Certainly no one foresees when the amendment was ratified the conditions which exist today of bootlegging, corruption and open violation of the law in all parts of the country. The people themselves should, after this eight years of trial, be permitted to say whether existing conditions should be continued or whether they should be amended to the 18th amendment. I believe in the right of the people to say whether they wish to continue the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors."

state itself only after approval by a referendum popular vote of its people the right wholly within its borders to import, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell alcoholic beverages, the sale to be made only by the state itself and not for consumption in any public place."

"Our Canadian neighbors," he said, "have gone far in this manner to solve this problem by the method of sale made by the state itself and not by private individuals."

Saloon Won't Return

"There is no question here of the return of the saloon. When I stated that the saloon 'is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country' I meant it. I mean it today. I will never advocate or approve any law which directly or indirectly permits the return of the saloon."

"This country cannot be a healthy, strong, economic body if one of its

members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death," said Governor Smith, taking up the subject of farm relief.

The Republican administration has made many promises of legislation to aid the farmer, but has kept none of them, he continued.

"The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus," said Governor Smith. "Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which we produce a surplus."

"Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances."

"Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my state, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture. Farmers and farm leaders with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair-minded leaders of finance and business must work out the details. There are varying plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair-minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be economically sound."

Will Call Conference

Governor Smith then promised to summon an agricultural conference to work out the solution, saying:

"If I am elected, I shall immediately after election ask leaders of the type I have named, irrespective of party, to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming winter and present to Congress immediately upon its convening the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books."

On the subject of transportation Governor Smith said he believed in encouraging the construction and use of modern highways to carry the short haul of small bulk commodities and to aid in marketing farm products.

Also of great importance, he said, is the development of transportation by our waterways, which are still in a highly undeveloped state.

Linked with waterways development is the control of floods, the governor said. He declared that the two Republican administrations had waited for the Mississippi flood of last year instead of taking leadership in this important work.

"The money actually appropriated for flood relief is too small to make even a start," Governor Smith asserted. "Too much time has been spent in squabbling over who shall pay the bill."

Governor Smith pledged himself "to a progressive, liberal conservation policy based upon the same principles to which I have given my support in the State of New York," and to fight against selfish aggression "wherever it appears and irrespective of whom it may involve."

"The sources of water power must remain forever under public ownership and control," he said.

Benefits growing from the development of water power as an incident to the regulation of the Colorado River should be "equitably distributed among the states having right of ownership," Governor Smith declared.

It would be the policy of his administration to develop a system of irrigation for the benefit of the people of the United States which would be a national project.