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Shall The Protestants say who shall, or who shall and less to perform marriage. Clergy RefuseTo ${ }^{\text {Sot re-marry, but it allows him }}$ The question is whether the Marry Divorced People

The problem of marriage i that two people try to live together. They are not one, but two, and two wills can neve become one.
Marriage is a civil contract between man and woman with the intent to give rise to husband and wife. Marriage is then a civil and binding con tract until one party defaults in marital duty. Marriage is lawful so long as both parties live up to this civil contract. When broken, this unity ends. I am discussing in this brief article what shall be done with the fragments of this broken union.
Marriage without love is the most reprehensibe form of debauchery. Human love in many instances is very short. The human heart can be transfer red from hand to hand. The civil law of the United States makes possible this transformation by permitting civil authority and clergymen to remarry those who have found happiness impossibleytyuit is like other things, unless you get the very best brand ours awful easy. God made man, and finding that he could not care for himself, He made woman to care for him, and heaven appointed duty now the reason why
When the clergy refuses $t$ re-marry divorced people it attempting to compel them to ccept a career which is destitute of self-realization, except dent careers in the struggle for existence. It is preposterous to attempt to compel people with whom marriage rellations have become impossible to continue together in holy wedlock. Furthermore, it is contrary to the laws of nature, contrary to the laws of the land, and a violation of the laws of God to attempt through refusal to remarry divoreed people, and thus compel man and woman to live apart.

I feel that such a refusal on part of the clergy is in a way undermining the laws by refusing to carry them out. When the State gives two people a license to marry it is not mine to question. I feel that when the ministry weakens the Law by private legisiation against it he is exerting a per mounte to an which a the civil power.
The laws of every state in power to gives the minister people. This does not mean
to act on his own judgement. ol Ministers who agree not to re-
marry divorced people assume authority which does not belong to them. In England, with the established church the fact has recently been ascer tained that ministers cannot
refuse to marry persons, who may marry by the civil law as it stands.
Clergymen are given the right to re-marry people by he laws of the state; they are onstituted magistrates $f 0$ hat particular act. If they can not perform this act in th spirit, of the state's law, if on the contrary, they try to cir umvent and undermine th law; if they refuse to honor license duly signed by the city ght they ought to have tak away from them
Again when the Christian ministry refuses to re-marry divorced people, it only encou rages and increases civil mar iages. Civil marriages are o the increase and will be mor resorted to as the clergy show ithlack of sympathy with mod n ideas, One-third of all the state of New York, are for ci vil, not religious ceremonies These marriages are performed by aldermen, magistrates, and judges. So long as we minis ters fail to keep abreast with social conditions and modern institutions, so long will the ministry be called upon less
 ology or aclenee in to frame o.t. institutions, an ascetic concep tion, or the experience and the needs of humaity, the living o he dead. All of our institutiones are in a period of trans-
ition and they will improve not at the hand of a momas tic theology but by the illumin ation of modern knowledg We do not expect to find twen tieth century science in a book 2,000 years old. Then why hould we expect to find twen tieth century sociollogy? turning a deaf ear to humani ty's mating cry, you are turn ng your back upon four hundred years of Protestant hand ing and have gone back to an earlier Roman Catholic Thesis, We must conserve the family which is the bulwark of so ciety. The refusal to remarry divorced people only increas illegitimate relationshi and the two-family system.

> L. SPURGEON CLARK

## U. S. Boys To Model This Coach With "U" Scholarships as Goal

CAROLINA CHAT


Col. Fred A. Olds On Fellowship Week

Travelers on North Carolina highwiays often ask why all xy their names, and in case of church, of the particular denomination also. Yet how rare it is to see a church with a name in
the rural sections. It has rethe rural sections. It has re-
mained for Rev. Herman T . Stevens, the associate director
of the "North Carolina Baptist Fellowship Week," to do a pos. itively new thing; that is to say to put a metal rust-proof plate, of ample size, on each of the
2, 300 white Missionary Baptist churches in North Carolina, and in plain view of the passing
world. This is one of the happy ways of celebrating the century, which begins with 1830.
In every one of these churches In every one of these churches
from the ocean side to the mountains on the line between this State and Tennessee, Fellowshhip Week will be observed in every association, will have its public service, and the history of every church will be written. And
these histories will be placed in the mission rooms in Raleigh. The old record books of these thousands of churches will be
pheed in fire-proof vauls at Wake) Foreat College the $m$ ulacture of the metal name
plate in, now in progres by ready been placed in the Cherosee Indian raea which is largely
in the counties of Swain and Jachson. Nearly, all of the In
dians are Miisionary Baptists.

## THE "WIZARD" INVENTOR

World's greatest inventor oople call him. And undoubtedly Thomas Alva Edi son is the most versatile and prolific, his inventions including the tallking machine, elec tric light, motion picture cam era, kinetophone (talking mo tion picture), carbon tele phone transmitter, quadr plex and other telegraph sys tems, alkaline storage battery, magnetic ore separator, mim eograph process, etc. He aid ed in inventing the Universal stock ticker and the typewrit er and has effected improve ments on many inventions of others, such as the dynamo and the X-ray. In 1875 he discov ered the "ethric force," the phenomena of electric wave in free air, which became th foundation for wireless teleg raphy-and radio

Born Feb. 11, 1847, Ohio of Dutch, Scotch and English ancestry, Edison began his business career at the age of 12 as a newstoy on the Grand Trunk railway. He als printed a weekly inewspaper and operated a chemical lab oratory in the baggage car But one day a stick of phos phorous fell from a shelf in his "laboratory" and ignited pa pers in the car. This so anger ed the baggageman that he smote young Thomas on the ear and unintentionally made him deaf for life.
Probably the most startling of Edison's inventions was the incandescent lamp. When the first made public his claim scientists pooh-poohed the idea Why, hadn't they struggled with the problem for many years, and decided that such a thing was impossible, being against the laws of nature? Notwithstanding the knowalls, Edison, then only 32 gave his historic demonst: (3tion at Menlo Park, N. J., on New Year's Eve; 1879, before 3,000 witnesses.
The toughest nut to crack in the making of the incandescent lamp was the composition of the filament.'Almost every material under the sun was tried, including platinum and iridium wire, but proved satisfactory-until a length of cotton sewing thread was carbonized and tried in the vacuous bullb. When the current was turned on the lamp burned for 40 hours! But, evidently, the cotton filament would not do for a permanent lamp. So the search went on until it was found that palmetto fiber, such as came around the edge of fans gave an excellent ar the the miturer the right to

