

Thursday, July 1, 1909.

Are We Religious?

THE NEWS is not a religious journal, but the questions that effect our general moral standing are always legitimate matters of discussion and should find place in its columns, for it is fighting for the uplift of the community.

One Sunday, a beautiful bright day, when there was no material reason for anyone offering the excuse of the weather for staying at home, the Sabbath Schools of the town had two hundred and twenty-five attendants and the church services one hundred and fifty.

Where were the others that did not attend the services? Perhaps you might answer, it is none of our business, but that is not a legitimate answer; because if the church is for the moral elevation of the community then it should be better supported.

We do not want to appoint ourselves a moral censor of the community, nor would we if we could, but at the same time we cannot help but make the query, are we religious? It would almost seem as if the cry that the church was losing its hold upon the people were so, were we not sure that we had fallen down in the heart.

There are many things that keep us from ceding to the natural bent. One reason for non-attendance is that we think oftentimes that religion means sanctimoniousness and for that reason we do not like it and say to ourselves that we have a religion that we can practice but does not need that we go to divine service.

Another says there is more religion in nature and so he goes away from town. Another entertains himself with the great many-paged Sunday newspaper that prints a sermon (which we don't read) and many pages of other matter which we do read and finally we have passed the hour of service and the day is lost.

Having done these things, can we say that we are religious? What is religion anyhow? and as we answer that question so will we decide whether we will show our religion in attending religious service.

We may say that attendance on that day was no register of the religious sentiment of the people. Well, what will show it? If we don't have it on Sunday when there is a very easy way of showing it, how are we going to show it through the week? If what is the common way of manifesting it is not accepted when everything else calls it to mind, closed doors in places of business, bells ringing out at stated intervals to tell us it is time and everything facilitating that manifestation, how are we going to show it?

The question which forms the caption of this editorial has to be answered and the answer, judging by the number of people in the church edifices compared with the inhabitants of the community, we are not religious—but then there are different ways of judging.

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A North Carolinian Honored.

The Roosevelt Professorship at the University of Berlin is to be filled during the coming season by a Southern scholar, Charles Alphonso Smith, Professor of the English Language and Literature and Dean of the Graduate Department at the University of North Carolina.

His appointment as the Roosevelt Professor at Berlin for 1910-11 may be said to mark a new era in the academic life of the South, and registers the entrance of Southern scholarship into the educational domain of international affairs.

Born at Greensboro, N. C., in 1864, Dr. Smith is of the same generation as Drs. Venable, Alderman, Dabney, McIver and Claxton, and is one of the educational leaders of the New South and an eminent scholar in his chosen field in the South.

At Davidson College, N. C., he received the degree of A. B. in 1884 and of A. M. in 1887. He subsequently took a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins University in English and also in History and German, extending from 1889 to 1893, receiving from the institution the degree of Ph. D. In 1901 he traveled in Europe, studying at the Universities of Paris and Berlin.

Dr. Smith has been a teacher at Sanford, N. C., at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, and in 1902 he accepted the chair of English Language at the University of North Carolina, where in 1904 he was chosen Dean of the Graduate Department.

During his term of service at the University of North Carolina he has built up the strongest department of the English language and literature in any University in the Southern States south of the Johns Hopkins University. In the fall of 1909 he will enter upon his duties as Edgar Allen Poe Professor of English Literature at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Smith's numerous contributions to the study of Philology and Syntax testify to the extent of his scholarship; his most noteworthy contribution to pure literature has been as associate editor of the "Library of Southern Literature," now appearing in fifteen volumes. Dr. Smith is eminent, not only as a scholar and teacher, organizer and director, but also as a lecturer and speaker.

He will be an admirable representative of universities of this country. With his gift of enthusiasm, his talent as a raconteur, his scholarship and personal charm, he will be an exponent of the highest American culture and character.—The Outlook.

"Go South, Young Man."

Last year the nine cotton states produced 561,104,000 bushels of corn, against 402,625,000 grown by the eight Northern states of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, the Dakotas and Colorado, and the Territory of New Mexico, Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, the last three important grain states, are not computed among the cotton states in the foregoing calculation.

This year the cotton acreage at the South is less by 3.5 per cent than last year; but the land devoted to corn exceeds that of last year by 1,000,000 acres. This is a good sign. When the South grows its own grain and produces its own meat, something it has not yet done, it will have become the most prosperous agricultural community on earth.

But there is another advantage. When the South devotes attention to grain growing it will necessarily lead to better farming. There will follow conservation of the soil through crop rotation, and peas and alfalfa will enter largely into the farm economy. This will necessarily bring about cattle and hog breeding and feeding, and ultimately the dairy, the cheese factory, sheep husbandry, and poultry farming.

Already truck gardening and fruit growing are prosperous industries at the South, where

numerous canning establishments are located.

Cotton will some day be the surplus crop, and grown on land that will produce two bales an acre. With intelligent crop rotation and careful seed selection, it will be an easy matter to raise 15,000,000 bales with less labor on half the acreage planted last year that produced some 18,000,000 bales.

The word in Iowa is, "Go to Canada, young man;" and thousands swarm into the Dominion and voluntarily become subjects of King Edward. The cotton South, even that region of it east of the Mississippi River, is an infinitely more inviting field. The climate is all that can be desired, and the diversity of crops it admits affords advantages to be found nowhere else on the North American continent—grain, cotton, the grasses, tobacco, sugar, rice, truck patches, fruits, such as peaches, melons, berries, figs, and in some sections the citrus varieties. Later will come livestock breeding, dairying, and wool growing.

Go South, young farmer of the Middle West. Her soil and her sky invite you. So do her people.—Washington Post.

The Utilitarian Against The Beautiful.

We often believe that what gives us gain is to be preferred to the beautiful. That beauty has no usefulness whatever in this world and that we may deface nature and all around it if it will only give us gain.

Not long ago we read of some one who had painted signs on the rocks in the Garden of the Gods and advertised some patent medicine. As we ride on the railroad we see these signs directing us to some store where we can buy paints or hand organs or shoes and have cut off some beauty of nature. On the rocks outside of one of the most beautiful harbors in the world a patent medicine man has painted in letters so large that he may read who passes within ten miles of it the healing qualities of the medicine.

The government is making laws to govern this so that men cannot deface that which is beautiful. Now man has made the city and he must beautify it and make it a delight to the eye. Have we beautified or defaced the streets of our town? How are our houses beautified—have we beautiful lawns or are there parts of our property that deface the beauty?

There is a utilitarianism that is not right, because we owe to those around us a duty and it is not the dollars and cents that are gained but also the riches of beauty that is our right and which we can give to everyone. A beautiful lawn is a delight to everyone, but when it is alongside a material utilitarian piece of land it loses by the contrast.

As he goes from one end of the town to the other, will the stranger be struck by the beauty or the utilitarian? Every one says of Marshall, that is beautiful for situation, but what will they say as to beauty that has been made by us? With very little loss to us in money and with very large gain to us in satisfaction we can make all along the street our residences and yards more attractive and where we have vacant lots we could make miniature parks of them that would add value to them and increase the value of adjoining lots. With good sidewalks, good streets and improved lots we will find that beauty becomes utilitarian and that which served only the later has by giving it beauty served all.

"Jack of All Trades." A man so varied that he seems to be, not one but all mankind's epitome, stiff in opinions, always in the wrong. Was everything by starts, and nothing long.

But at the space of one revolving moon, Was gambler, chemist, fiddler and buffoon. —Dryden.

Train No. 101, which runs from Asheville to Bristol, killed three cows, one belonging to W. E. King, one to Macon Shelton and the other to James Guthrie, just as the train pulled in to the depot here on the 24th.

What's in a Name?

Shakespeare's couplet which runs, "A name is sweet, and there a great many things in life that rule us by the name." Roosevelt in a late number has an editorial on "The Thralldom of Names," and says we are subject to party and names and that under the name which charms we practice all manner of injustice.

Edward Everett Hale wrote "The man without a country," and seems to insist the thought that we should stand by our country right or wrong. Now that is a thralldom of name and our ex-President says we have to place our actions upon a different basis and stand firmly on good sound ethics and not fight for a name only.

What stood for a principle at one time by a perversion of time has become entirely different. Take for instance the idea of protection as it is being worked out. Why is there a split in the parties on this issue and Democrats and Republicans becoming mixed up? It is because the thralldom of names is being warded against and soon there will not be so much Republican and Democrat but Protectionists and anti-Protectionists. A great many other names have charmed in the past. Justice has always been a name loved by the commonality of people and yet today we find people saying that the delay in law has taken away the idea which should be innate in that word.

The summary punishment inflicted on helpless victims with the excuse that technicalities in the law will let the criminal escape has become an open scandal on the body politic. There are inexcusable delays that cause men to seek other remedies for the evil they suffer.

A writer lately called to mind the delays in civil cases in Philadelphia and showed that oftentimes six or eight years passed before the one who suffered the wrong could get any equivalent for the wrong done him. Thus delay in law works wrong to every class of persons. The industrial world, the railroad, in every part of the red tape that is necessary in order to get things through the mill is appalling and when we think of it, is there any objection to be made to the summary methods that are used?

Now in order that what should be done in these cases is that we should place everything on a basis of ethics. A good illustration of this was an incident during the Presidency of Roosevelt. Some men had been put in prison for passing Confederate notes or money. One man was placed in prison and the other appealed his case. The Supreme Court decided that the money was not counterfeit and one of the men was let go. The Attorney General took the paper to the President to sign in order to let the man go. The President would not sign it because he said the man had intended to deceive and he should suffer for it. That was ethics against law. The President was denounced for overriding the judiciary and belittling it, but the principle enunciated in his article was demonstrated. It was ethics against a name. Law sometimes can subvert justice and for fear of that oftentimes we fail to do that which is right.

Then there is everything in a name. There was a gas we used to make in the laboratory of the college that was called sulphurated hydrogen. It had a smell that we remembered when we broke some eggs that were over-ripe. Now it didn't smell any different when we called it sulphurated hydrogen than it did when we boys called it rotten eggs. And it isn't any different whether we put our hand in the money drawer and take money or whether we rob in a lottery or in Wall street. It is stealing just the same. The true ethical basis is honesty or principle, and not only to be honest when there is a possibility of being caught.

The principles that Roosevelt stood for all through his administration and which he fought for with the big stick are the signs of awakening of the people from the slavery of names. We have been using names to charm with too long. We are fighting under

banners that have been considered inviolable long enough. There are defects in them and the liberty we claim and the cry that we are being oppressed is but the cloak to cover many a crime and illegal dealing. The time has come when right has to rule and all classes must have their rights.

Wrong will not sit forever on the throne, and though we may be shocked in the impact between the marshalled hosts, still in the after calm of the battle we will say: What's in a name anyhow? What we want is the principle and we will fight for it wherever it may be found or under whatever name.

Sometimes the foulest wrong may cover itself with the fairest name and stalk the country over for victims and drag that name into the dust just as it did in France when Madame Roland said: "Oh, Liberty! how many wrongs are committed in thy name." It is time to quit charming by a name and to begin fighting for principle.

4th of July.

Has the sentiment of Freedom disappeared from the American people? As we remember the celebrations of past years with its florid oratory and fireworks and picnics and the disappearance of these evidences today we would almost say that the people of today have lost the respect they had for the great Act of 1776. But then comes the question, were these a sign of true patriotism or only the frothy ebullition of a superficial understanding of what true liberty means? Have we not today without these exterior manifestations, a truer idea of the principles for which our forefathers bled and died?

The emancipation from Britain's rule that followed this declaration on the 4th of July, 1776, did not end in itself but antedated upon us a whole course of living and doing that will increase as the years go by.

The stamp tax and taxation without representation were only forerunners of injustice that was changed. The great joy of freedom had to be manifested in some way and in the past we saw a nation in its childhood at play on this day, but today the sober afterthought of a nation in its prime and vigor of full growth tells us that this yearly ebullition of spirits does not represent the true spirit of the 4th of July, but that we must settle down to the serious things of life and instead of living in the dead past we must act in the living present, and as we look around we will see that there are just as many and as important things to be done, though they may not be as spectacular in their doing.

As this great day comes and as we read about what they did in the past, let us resolve in the same spirit to solve the questions of the present and just as effectively. Liberty is sweet and our forefathers waged and worked well and laid the foundations secure and now it is up to us to build well. There are thralldoms that are more insidious, more deadly than England's rule. In the spirit of '76 let us throw them off and of a truth declare ourselves free.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gudger, jr., of Asheville, N. C., left Saturday, June 26th, for the Pacific coast and have arranged a six weeks tour, embracing Yellowstone park, the Garden of the Gods, an ocean trip from Portland to San Francisco, and a visit to Seattle during the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Congressman and Mrs. Langly will join Mr. and Mrs. Gudger after the adjournment of Congress in Seattle. Congressman Langly has been appointed one of the seventeen members of the congressional committee to the exposition, who will be entertained elaborately during their stay in Seattle, one of the features being a trip to Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Gudger will return by way of Denver.—Asheville Citizen.

GOES TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

Cleophas Rector left yesterday for Hot Springs, where he will spend the remainder of the summer months as assistant clerk in the Mountain Park Pharmacy.

We Are Able To make money for our stockholders. To loan money to our customers. To pay Interest to our depositors. To keep safely all funds entrusted to us. Give us your business and see how pleasant and profitable it is to carry an account with The Bank of French Broad, Marshall, N. C.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

Under and by virtue of two executions to me directed by the Superior Court of Madison county, one in the case of J. C. Ramsey, Assignee of J. Wiley Nelson vs. C. U. Owenby and the other in the case of Fortner Bros. vs. C. U. Owenby, I will on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1909, sell at the Court House door in the county of Madison and State of North Carolina, to the highest bidder for cash, all interest of the said C. U. Owenby in and to the following described tract or parcel of land: Lying and being in the town of Marshall, county of Madison, and State of North Carolina, on the hill above the Court House, being lot No. 12 of the John Davis survey and being the same lands conveyed to the said C. U. Owenby by J. M. Gudger, jr., and wife. Said sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying said execution and costs. This the 25th day of May, 1909. 6-3107-1 G. W. COLE, Sheriff.

I SELL

- FERTILIZER LAND PLASTER CLAY PEAS COTTON SEED MEAL BALED HAY STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

I BUY

- TAN BARK BEES WAX BEEF HIDES WOOL GINSENG BOTANICAL ROOTS & HERBS

Write for prices. I pay CASH.

R. H. Ward.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina, Department of State. To all to whom these presents may come—GREETING: Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof, by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that Mars Hill Wood and Clay Working Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Mars Hill, N. C., (A. F. Sprinkle being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution, Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 29th day of November, 1907, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, with which consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office, as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1907. J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 29th day of November, 1907, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, with which consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office, as provided by law. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1907. J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Maintained by the State for the Women of North Carolina. Four regular Courses leading to Degrees. Special Courses for Teachers. Fall session begins September 15th, 1909. Those desiring to enter should apply as early as possible. For catalogue and other information address J. I. FOSTER, President, Greensboro, N. C.

Directory.

Madison County Established by the Legislature, Session 1850-1. Population, 23,500. County Seat, Marshall. 1,046 feet above sea level.

Official J. F. Tilson, State Senator, Marshall, R. F. D. No. 2. A. J. McDevitt, Representative, Walnut.

J. H. White, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall. G. W. Cole, Sheriff, Marshall. James Smart, Register of Deeds, Marshall.

W. H. Henderson, Treasurer, Marshall. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock. Dr. J. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill. J. C. Ramsey, County Attorney, Marshall.

P. A. McElroy, Special Attorney, Marshall. Dr. W. J. Weaver, County Physician, Marshall. John Honeycutt, Justice, Marshall.

J. C. Chandley, Chairman Board of Commissioners, Alleghany. H. J. Jervis, Member Board of Commissioners, Briggsville.

C. F. Cassada, Member Board of Commissioners, Marshall, R. F. D. 1. James Haynie, Supt. County Home, Marshall, R. F. D. No. 3. Home located two miles north-west of Marshall.

Board of Education. L. M. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall. J. M. Wallin, member, Big Laurel. W. L. Hensley, member, Buckner. C. A. Henderson, Supt., Marshall, R. F. D. No. 4.

Road Commissioners. A. B. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall. J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill. Sam Cox, member, Mars Hill, R. F. D. No. 2. G. W. Wild, member, Big Pine.

Churches. METRODIST Rev. Mr. Simpson, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., except second Sunday. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Dr. W. J. Weaver, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN Rev. W. E. Finley, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. T. N. James, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST Rev. Zeno Wall, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. B. L. Ledwell, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Knights of Pythias, Fidelity Lodge No. 148. Guy V. Roberts, C. C., W. H. Henderson, K. R. a. S. Meets every Thursday night. Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 160. George W. Sams, Councilor. Meets every Saturday night.

Southern Railway Company SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER TRAINS. N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed.

East Bound (Central Time) No. 36, daily due 4:30 a. m. No. 12, daily due 11:40 a. m. No. 102, daily due 8:30 p. m.

West Bound No. 35, daily due 2:35 a. m. No. 101, daily due 9:55 a. m. No. 11, daily due 3:50 p. m.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE W. A. WEST, Agent, Marshall, N. C. J. H. WOOD, Dist. Pass. Agent, Asheville, N. C.