

THE MEMORIAL SALESMAN

JULY, 1951





The Story of Our Flag



OLDER than the tricolor of France or the flag of Germany is the American flag, which waves from every flagpole in the land.

Congress adopted a national flag—13 red and white stripes with one white star for every state in a field of blue—June 14, 1777, and Betsy Ross promptly won herself immortality by making one to that order.

The colonists took naturally to the idea of stripes in their flag. Many of the New Englanders had come to the New World by way of Holland, and there had become familiar with the flag of the Dutch republic, a flag containing seven horizontal stripes, alternately green and white. The colonists who came over later often were transported on Dutch ships and hence were familiar with the striped design of this emblem. Those who did not come in Dutch ships usually came in vessels of the British East India Company, which flew a striped flag of its own.

A distinctive flag was more of a necessity for ships at sea than for troops on land, who could easily recognize the nationality of any forces they encountered. So, in 1775 and 1776, American warships and privateers hoisted the famous rattlesnake flag, of 13 alternate red and white stripes with a rattlesnake across them, bearing the words, "Don't Tread On Me."

Probably the first use of stars in the American flag also was at sea. Late in 1775 the armed American schooner *Lee* hoisted a white flag which had an anchor and the word "Hope" in the middle, with 13 stars in the upper left corner.

Flying this flag, the *Lee* captured the British transport brig *Nancy*, thus carrying the starred flag into action for the first time.

The rattlesnake flag, however, was the first used and remained the most popular until Washington took command of the army, New Year's Day, 1776, when he

hoisted the famous "grand union flag" over the headquarters of the continental army.

In the upper left corner it bore the British union—the crosses that symbolize the union of Scotland and England—but the remainder of the flag was composed of 13 horizontal red and white stripes, representing the 13 colonies.

There remained, however, a large number of varied kinds of flags in service, and since these often caused confusion at sea, Congress was earnestly asked to adopt one uniform flag. Accordingly, June 14, 1777, Congress passed this history-making resolution:

"Resolved, that the flag of the 13 United States shall be 13 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This flag was an easy transition from the grand union flag. All that had to be done was to substitute the field of stars for the British cross in the upper left corner of the ensign.

The position of the stars in the field often varied with the taste of each individual. Betsy Ross, it is said, arranged the stars in each flag she made in accordance with the wishes of the persons for whom she was making the flags.

In 1795, Kentucky and Vermont were admitted to the Union, and this flag was then revised to contain 15 stars and 15 stripes. It was this flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the British attack on Baltimore and inspired the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

In 1818, it was seen that a new stripe could not possibly be added for every new state, so Capt. Samuel Reid, a naval hero of the War of 1812, was asked to design a new flag. He designed the flag now in use—13 stripes representing the original 13 colonies, and a star in the union for every state.



TATE OFFICE

THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY

Producers and Manufacturers of

GEORGIA MARBLE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE MEMORIAL SALESMAN

JULY, 1951

Published monthly by the Georgia Marble Company, Tate, Georgia, for its dealers and friends and dedicated to the best interest of the monument industry and those industries closely associated with it.

VOLUME 12

NUMBER 6



J. B. HILL - EDITOR

THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY

of

Tate, Georgia

announce with deep sorrow the death of

Mr. J. J. Miller

Sales Representative

Monumental Department

Wednesday, July eighteenth

Nineteen Hundred Fifty-one

Of Historical Interest

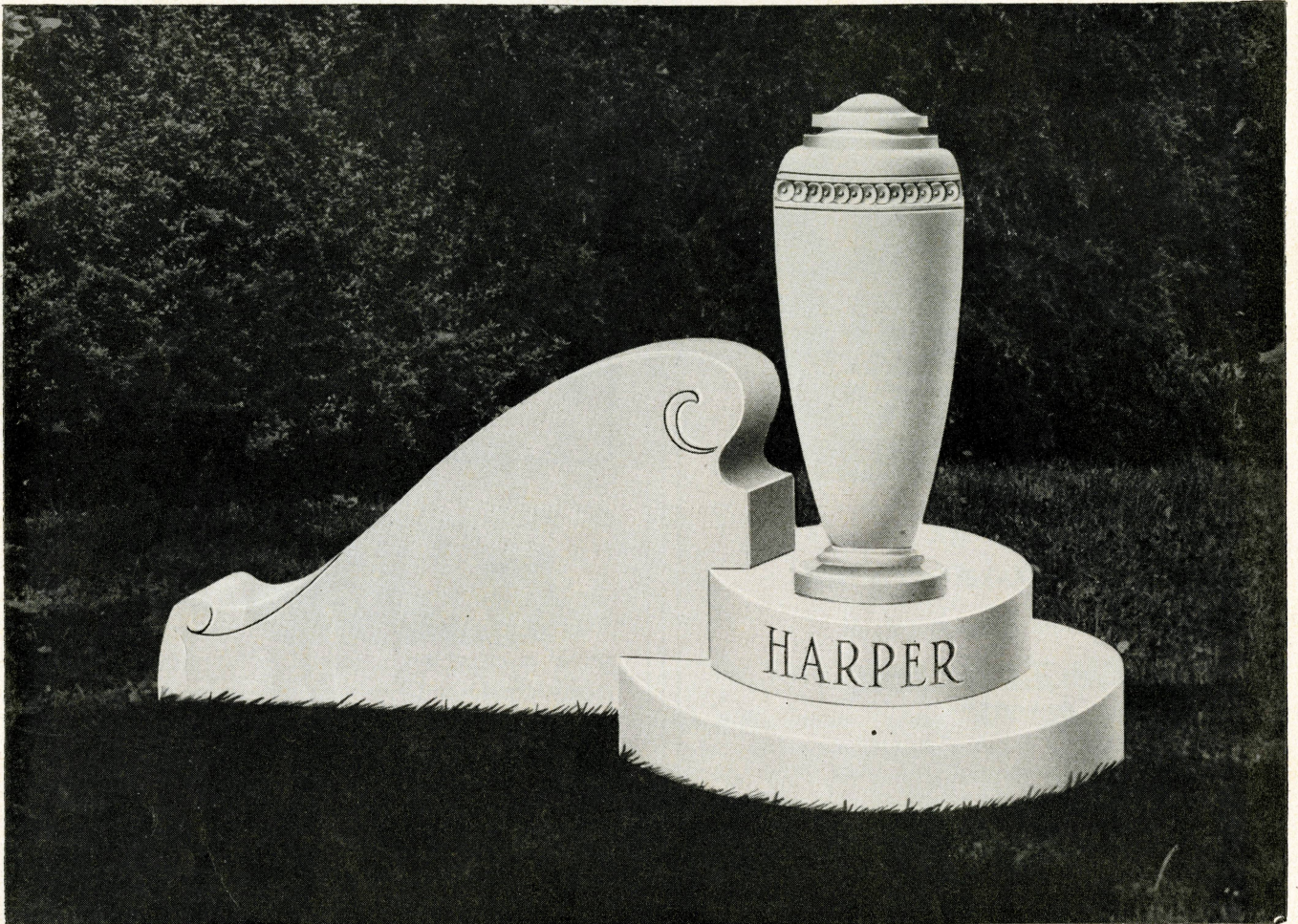
On page 9 of this issue will be found a story, republished from the July 20, 1884, issue of the Atlanta Constitution. The newspaper reporter gives a complete account of a visit to Tate by many prominent business men from many sections of the country and records many of the pertinent facts attendant to the organization of the Georgia Marble Company. Since that memorable day in July of 1884 Georgia Marble has reached a pinnacle of business and production efficiency until today it stands at the head of the list of desirable materials for use in buildings and monumental work of all kinds.

* * *

New Era for MBA Members

Within the past few months the Monument Builder News has from time to time reminded its readers that a new era for the monument retailer begins at the 1951 Convention of Monument Builders of America at the Congress Hotel in Chicago August 19-22.

Many local problems which arise from time to time in almost every section of the country, will be discussed freely and the solution to many things which confront and even combat the monument industry could well be disposed of at this very important meeting.

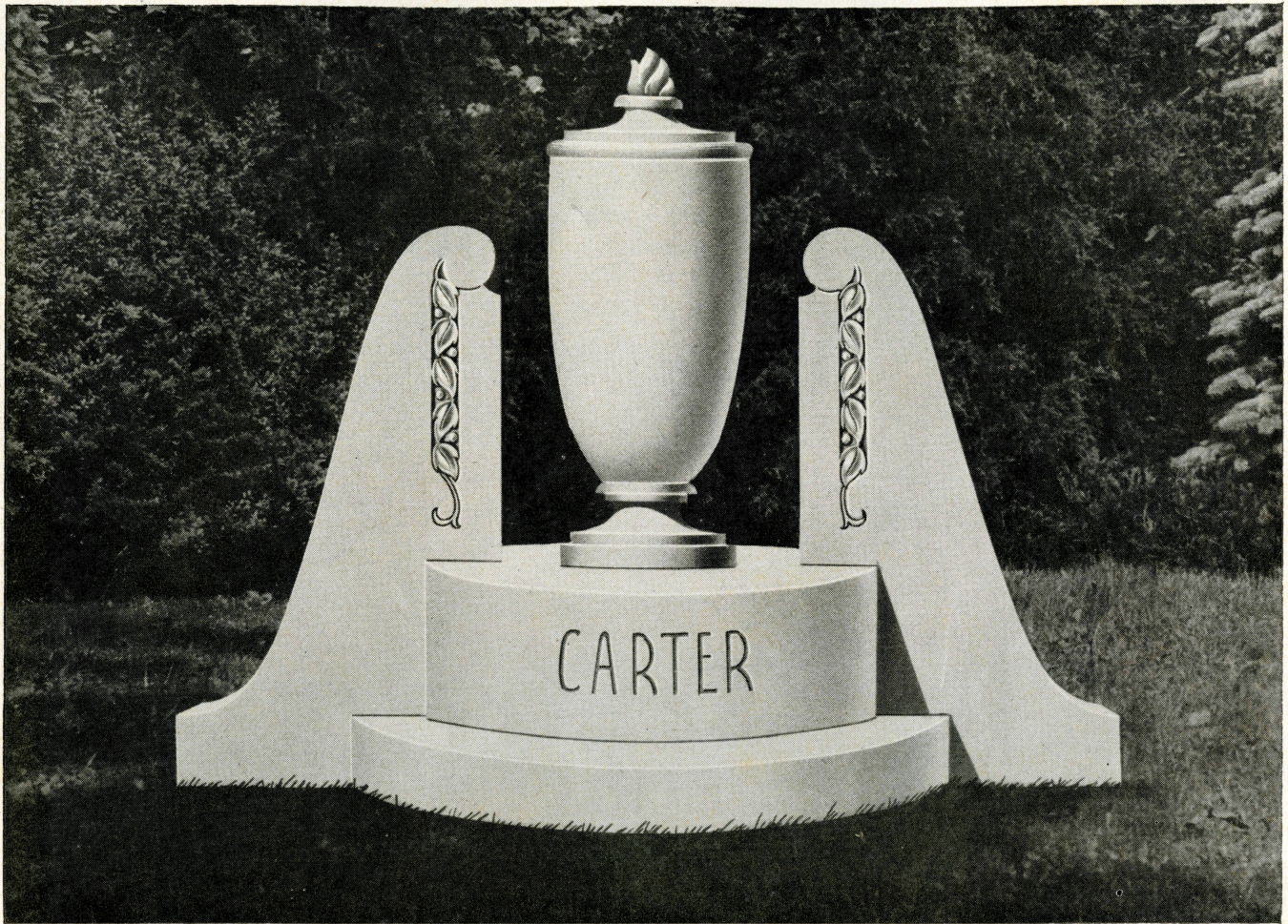


DESIGN NO. 49-179

Occasionally in almost every cemetery the opportunity arises where an unbalanced or assymetrical design may be used to advantage. The Harper memorial shown here is especially adapted to corner or curved lots where the conventional type design would not be acceptable.

Quantities

Urn	0-8 x 0-8 x 1-8
Wing	2-4 x 0-8 x 1-6
Base	1-6 x 1-6 x 0-6
BB	2-2 x 2-2 x 0-3

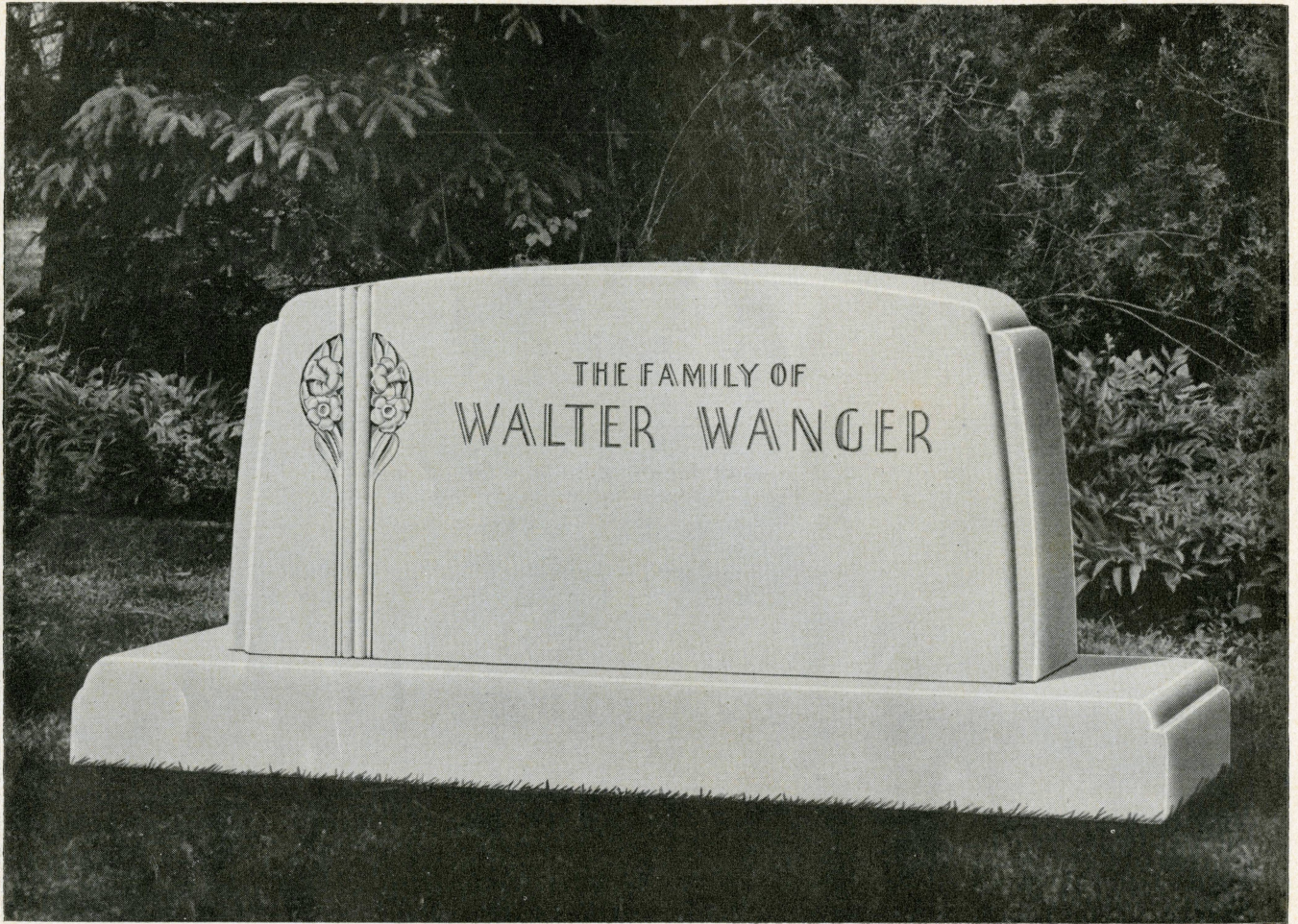


DESIGN NO. 49-180

A garden type memorial is always appealing and need not be pretentious in order to effectively serve its purpose. The Carter memorial is especially suited for a small lot and will be much more pleasing than a conventional type memorial in many instances.

Quantities

Urn	0-8 x 0-8 x 1-8
Wings	1-0 x 0-6 x 1-10
Base	1-6 x 1-6 x 0-6
BB	2-0 x 2-0 x 0-3



DESIGN NO. 50-117

A monument for stock on the show room floor or in an outdoor display should be attractive in every detail. It is always necessary to have on hand a number of the more conventional two-piece monuments of practically every size and it is always necessary that along with these monuments there be something more to the liking of more discriminating prospective customers. The monument shown here, beautiful in every detail, should please even the most exacting customer. The soft flowing lines and nicely arranged shape carving make this a stock "must."

Prices will be given on all monuments shown in the Memorial Salesman on request.

Quantities

First Size

Die 5-0 x 0-8 x 2-4
 BB 6-8 x 1-2 x 0-8

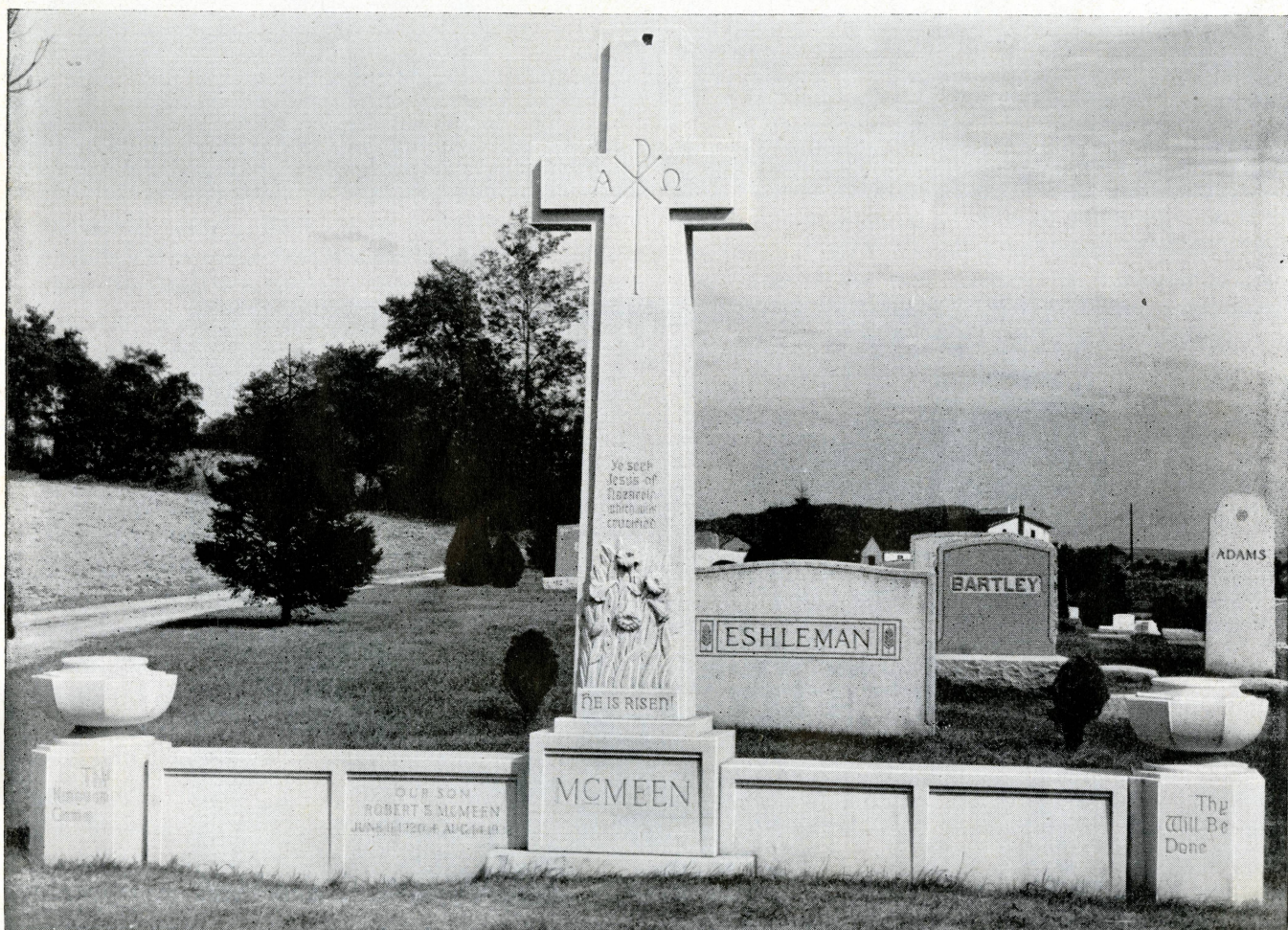
Second Size

Die 4-6 x 0-8 x 2-2
 BB 5-10 x 1-2 x 0-8

The Connor, McMeen, Knepp and Wheeler memorials shown on this and the following page are the work of Luck Monument Company of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Monument Builders interested in their business as a profession rather than as a job might well adopt the high-minded concept of their business that is evidenced in every monument erected by the Luck Monument Company. Mr. W. E. Luck is an ardent exponent of the spiritual, historical and sociological mission of commemorative art and he approaches the commemoration of the dead from the standpoint of sympathy and sentiment, not merely as merchandising a finished product.

Mr. Luck is what might be termed as an idealist, but one who has served his public so well that he has earned their gratitude and patronage.





THE CONSTITUTION: *Atlanta, Sunday,* *July 20, 1884*

MILLIONS IN MARBLE

How a Promising Georgia Industry is Being Developed

What An Interested Party Were Shown Yesterday in the Hills
of Pickens - A Remarkable Speech to Georgians from a
Prominent Chicagoan - What Stockholders Promise

"We have come from Chicago for the purpose of showing you Georgians what you have here in Georgia!"

Now, surely, that was Chicago assurance! And yet the speaker, Mr. Clement, did not look like a man of assurance - hardly like a Chicagoan. Modest even to shyness, quiet, self-contained, decorous looking, he spoke firmly, but respectfully. He was backed by a crowd of gentlemen, who, instead of putting on bold faces about it, looked pained and sorrowful to think that they had been compelled to come as new Moses to lead our own people to our promised land. An immense hamper of delicacies steered by Colonel Ben Abbott passed by the hesitating crowd. Rumors of a barbecue, savory in themselves came floating down from the mountains. The day was perfect, the company was amiable and anxious, and therefore the Atlantians laid their horny hands trustingly in the hands of the Chicagoans and were led about as little children through the land of their fathers.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH AND A FINE ONE

Let us suppose the crowd at Tate's station, forty-four miles above Atlanta. At the station, buggies, wagons and carriages were waiting to carry the guests to the marble quarry, perhaps a mile and a half away. In a cool and beautiful valley, made up of land worth \$100 an acre for agricultural purposes, is situated an engine, with steam drills, cutting its way through solid earth of marble, and hewing out blocks of several tons each. Near by is a large open structure, suggesting an unfinished saw-mill. This is being fitted up with a gang of saws that will saw the large blocks of marble into suitable sizes and shapes.

The crowd was assembled here and Colonel B. F. Abbott stated that he would introduce Mr. H.

C. Clement, of Chicago, who on behalf of the Georgia Marble Company, desired to make a short statement. Mr. Clement rose and was received with applause. In a graceful and business-like way, he announced that he desired before inspecting the property of the company to give some idea of the vastness and variety of the deposits to be found in the valley. His speech in full is as follows, and we urge every man who reads **THE CONSTITUTION** to read every word of it:

Gentlemen: In the name of the Georgia marble company, I take pleasure in extending to you a hearty welcome to such hospitalities as we are able to offer you this day - the day that shall mark the beginning of a new industry - a new source of revenue to this great state; and we most truly appreciate your interest in our new enterprise, when so many distinguished gentlemen have honored us with their presence here to-day

Our sincere thanks are due to the officers of the Western and Atlantic and Marietta and North Georgia railroad companies for their prompt recognition of our efforts to develop this new industry, in tendering to us such splendid transportation facilities for the day.

Before starting out upon our tour of inspection, I wish to say a few words concerning the hidden treasures that underlie this beautiful valley.

I need not tell you gentlemen of Georgia that a kind providence has been exceedingly bountiful in his gifts to your people, in the untold wealth of your fertile soil, nurtured and made wonderfully productive by a genial climate whose variety and excellence is exceeded by no other state; in the wealth of your magnificent forests; in the most wonderful richness of your mineral deposits. And I will venture the assertion that a large ma-

majority of your citizens have but a fraction of an appreciation of the magnitude and extent of the marvelous riches that lie yet untouched within the borders of your noble state. Our object in inviting you on this excursion to-day is that you may see with your own eyes and appreciate facts that you never could realize through any other source.

We wish to call your attention to one of your choicest and richest treasures. One in which, I am most happy to say, my associates and myself have become most deeply interested in developing. Marble has occupied one of the highest and grandest places in civilization and art through all past history. The glory, the grandeur, the beauty of ancient cities to-day are their buildings, their monuments, their statuary and designs in marble. No other place on this continent can show such a vast quantity of beautiful marble, in such variety of quality and colors, as here in this valley awaits human enterprise and skill to utilize it for the benefit of mankind. I will give you a few items and figures that will assist you, I trust, in weighing and estimating the extent of the riches of this one product of your great state, that is destined to fill a very important page in its future history. Up and down this little valley for a distance of some five or six miles we find vast deposits of marble, some in stratified layers and some in great solid masses, we find nearly all the varieties known to the markets of this country, comprising pure white statuary, fine white, with lines and figures of blue, besides this beautiful crystalized in a variety of colors that cannot be approached in excellence and beauty on this continent. Now, gentlemen, we cannot attempt to show you to-day to exceed one-quarter the possessions of the Georgia marble company. We will first explore this field before us and I wish to state before we proceed, and prove it as we go forward, that should we remove from four to ten feet of earth we would expose to your view one solid mass of this crystalized marble, one and one-half miles in length, half a mile in breadth, of an unknown depth, but supposed to be many hundred feet, overlapped on the opposite side of the creek by stratified layers of fine white and variegated blue. Let us for a moment dare to place figures to this immense mass. One and one-half miles by one-half mile gives twenty-one millions square feet. One block six feet thick from off this surface would yield one hundred and twenty-six millions cubic feet of marble. You require, gentlemen, for the construction of your state capitol building about one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet. New York City, Chicago and Atlanta could all be rebuilt from this

one mass and leave millions of cubic feet untouched. All the tests we have put upon it have more than exceeded our highest expectations. The chemical analysis of this crystalized marble shows 96½ per cent carbonate of lime, about 2 per cent carbonate of magnesia, without a trace of anything injurious. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention and will not detain you longer.

The speech, amazing as its statements are, carried conviction to every hearer. Aside from Mr. Clement's high character as a man of integrity and cautious speech, his deliberate and earnest manner showed that he spoke only what he knew to be the exact truth from careful investigation. At the close of the speech Mr. Kinzey asked what number of cars it would require to transport the marble computed.

Mr. Frank A. Siddall, of Philadelphia, one of the largest stockholders in the company, replied quickly:

"Allowing 18,000 pounds to the car, which is good allowance for a narrow gauge road, it would require over one million cars to carry one foot of marble off the surface of what we own in this valley, and this is not one-fourth of the marble beds we own."

A TALK WITH MR. D. K. HILL

Mr. Hill, of the firm of Willoughby & Hill, the great clothiers of Chicago, who are also largely interested in the Georgia marble company, said:

"Mr. Clement's statements are revelation to your people, and yet they are carefully studied, and are in fact below the real facts of the case. It is capable of proof that a strip of marble one foot deep, off the marble bed inclosed in this valley, would rebuild of marble the entire cities of Chicago, New York, and Atlanta. When we consider that this enormous bed is but one-fourth of our possession, and that its depth is unknown, you may imagine what we have."

"What is your opinion of the deposit?"

"No marble quarry of considerable extent has yet been bottomed. In Vermont they have gone 300 to 400 feet deep, and the quality of the marble improves the deeper they go. There is apparently no end to it. Over \$50,000,000 worth of marble has been taken out of the Vermont quarries within the past few years. This gives you an idea of what we may do here. Mr. Clement was entirely within the bounds when he said that in extent and variety there was no marble deposit in the world to compare with this. By the way, that was the first

speech he ever made. Pretty good for a first effort, wasn't it?"

There was a hearty chorus of assent to this, the elegant grace of delivery and fine diction of the speaker having created the universal impression that he was an experienced orator as well as a forcible, pleasing one.

Mr. L. B. Bane, of Chicago, another stockholder in the company, said: "With our machinery here completed we can cut out and saw 300 cubic feet of marble daily. We propose to do this and ship samples daily to every city in the country. We shall ask the leading dealers to work it up and ascertain the quality and adaptability of the marble we offer them. As the demand is created we will enlarge our machinery and increase our product. We expect within the next year or two to have 10 or 12 engines and 300 men at work in this valley. We have just finished a survey of a railroad, running seven miles, which we will build as soon as we need it."

"Will you do the finishing of the marble here?"

"Oh, no! We will simply saw out the rough blocks here, have a factory in Atlanta where we will cut the blocks into such sizes and shapes as are wanted, do the polishing, and turn them into standard shapes, such as urns, vases, steps, etc. This will employ several hundred men, and give Atlanta a new and extensive industry. We shall also make Atlanta our headquarters for the sale and distribution of our marble."

HOW THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY WAS FORMED

The Georgia marble company is due, primarily, to the enterprise and sagacity of Mr. Frank H. Siddall, a Philadelphia millionaire, who has made a fortune by the sale of Frank Siddall's soaps, which have become standard the continent over. He had surplus money for investment and his eyes were turned toward the south. Mr. Dewar, a friend of Mr. Siddall, had been south and looked into the marble quarries of north Georgia and testified, as an expert, that they were rich beyond comparison and of exhaustless supply. Mr. Siddall became interested, and one day while traveling west met Mr. Clement as a casual fellow-traveler. They learned each others' names, and fell to talking on business. Mr. Siddall mentioned the Georgia marble quarries, which at once caught Mr. Clement's attention, as he was conversant with the enormous fortunes made out of marble in Vermont. The result was that they came to Georgia and looked into

the matter personally. The company was at once made up. Mr. Siddall says of it:

"Such was our confidence in the enterprise that we took all the stock ourselves. Mr. H. C. Clement, Mr. O. F. Bane, Mr. L. B. Bane, Mr. D. K. Hill, Mr. C. L. Willoughby, and Mr. N. Clement own the Chicago block, and myself, Mr. H. Dewar, Mr. J. A. Dewar, Mr. C. M. Smith, and Dr. G. R. Starkey, the distinguished specialist, own the Philadelphia block. The whole stock is \$1,000,000. We have never offered any stock for sale and will not do so. Our actual investments already go beyond \$50,000 cash, and our railroad alone will add this much more. We ask no money of any one, either here or elsewhere. We have the largest and best marble property in the world, we have the money to develop it with, and abundant confidence in it. We honestly believe that the new industry we are giving to Georgia will be the largest single enterprise within her borders, and of course, that it will be immensely profitable to us."

LOOKING OVER THE MARBLE FIELDS

The marble lies as a rule from two to eight feet below the surface of the earth. Excavations had been made in a score of places, and everywhere, without exception, solid marble was struck. A hole was drilled in the marble and a blast put in it. The explosion always showed that the bed of marble was solid and deep. Several creeks ran through the valley and ran over solid marble all the way. A huge spring issued from beneath a huge tree and poured over solid marble. From the spring to the creek were huge ledgers of crystallized marble, on which the party of fifty or more stood without crowding. Beneath the waters of the creek the marble gleamed constantly. From all appearances, indeed to clear demonstration, the entire valley rested on a solid marble bed, buried under a coating of soil, washed off near the creek, more or less, than elsewhere. Mr. Clement said:

"This valley comprises hardly one-fourth of the marble bed we own. And yet when we go north and show our sample of marble, the people say, 'Certainly they are exquisite, but you can't get such marble in quantity in the south. We have had hundreds of southern marbles shown us by specimen, but it always turns out that the quantity is lacking. You gentlemen can decide whether or not we have the quantity here to back your specimens.'"

THE RIDE BACK TO THE CITY

The ride to Atlanta from the mountains was delightful. The scenery along the Marietta and

North Georgia is fine and inspiring, the road itself is in excellent order and the officers were unremitting in their kindness. Observation parties were formed, and the scenery, crops and villages discussed as the train whirled along. After Marietta had been passed a meeting was organized. Messrs. Clement, Hill, Bane, Siddall and Starkey escorted to Senator Brown's special car, where General Phil Cook presided. The Hon. E. P. Howell was deputed to return the thanks of the visitors to the Georgia marble company for the pleasures of the day. He did this in handsome style, and assured the strangers that they would meet the hearty co-operation and sympathy of our people in their efforts to develop the state.

General Cook said that if the state were to fail now to build the capital, the advertisement given to her resources and the capital invited into her borders by the discussion of the material for the capital, would be worth a full million dollars to the state. He indorsed heartily what Captain Howell had said, and said no community on earth was more hospitably inclined to strangers than the people of Georgia.

Senator Brown added his forcible indorsement in a few pleasant remarks.

Ex-Governor Bullock recalled that fourteen years ago he and Judge McCay, George Phillips, Judge Brown and others had met in Mr. Tate's yard on the very spot where to-day's dinner was eaten, for the purpose of developing these very quarries, and of building a road to them. The work was postponed, but the faith of the party there assembled had never waned, and it was specially gratifying to four of the five men who discussed these schemes fourteen years ago to see them fulfilled to-day.

Colonel R. F. Maddox was called on as one of the earliest friends of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and responded in a few modest words.

Thanks were returned to Messrs. Kinzey, Egan and Glover, of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and to Messrs. Brown, Morrill, Anderson and Fooly, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and to Messrs. Abbott & Smith, attorneys for the Georgia marble company, who perfected the arrangements for the trip, and amid general gossip and cross-firing the special train pulled into the good city, and a day that was thoroughly enjoyable and delightful was at an end.



The three fine monuments on this page were erected by the B. A. Davis Marble Works of Pensacola, Florida.

Holes were cut thru the bases of the Welles and Bell monuments for planting and a flower bed was provided for on the Brown monument by using extra pieces which butted against the base. These photographs were made before it was possible to get the planting started.



Speakers for MBA Convention

Speakers for MBA Convention

Two of the country's outstanding and best qualified men in their fields are scheduled to appear on the program of the Monument Builders of America Convention in Chicago.

C. T. Perkinson, President of Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, New York, is one of the outstanding authorities on cemetery law, procedure and operations in the entire country. He is and always has been sympathetic with the problems which have confronted the Monument Industry and is in a position to give facts and figures which will mean much to every monument dealer at the convention.

Dr. J. L. Brakefield of Birmingham, Alabama, is acknowledged to be one of America's foremost marketing and public relations counselors. He has accepted the invitation to keynote the section of the convention which will be devoted to marketing problems. Dr. Brakefield is presently Director of Public Relations for the Liberty National Life Insurance Co.

1 1 1

Edgar C. Holt

Mr. Holt, founder of the Holt Monument Works, Bloomfield, Indiana, passed away in February of this year. He had been in the Monument business in Bloomfield for more than 50 years. He is survived by Mrs. Holt, a daughter, Mrs. Wendell B. Holmes, and a son, R. L. Holt, who has for some time been associated with his father in the monument business.

1 1 1

ACA Convention

Public Relations, Improved Investments, New Ideas in Cemetery Building and Design, Practical Pre-Need Selling, Savings in Costs and other leading problems of the day will receive study and attention at the American Cemetery Association's forthcoming "Boardwalk Meeting by the Sea" at Chalfonte-Hadden Hall Hotel in Atlantic City, September 16-20. Throughout the program there will be concentration on new methods and techniques. The overall theme for the 1951 sessions have been titled "Streamlining the Cemetery of Tomorrow."

1 1 1

Montgomery (Ala.) Cemetery Sold

All the corporate stock of Greenwood Cemetery, Inc., of Montgomery, Alabama, has been sold by J. H. Luce to F. A. Rogers, prominent business man of the Alabama capitol city. The transfer has been completed within the past few weeks and Mr. Rogers has qualified as President of the Corporation. T. C. Embry will continue as Superintendent of Greenwood, a position which he has held for a number of years.

Mr. Luce, the seller, is also principle stockholder of Pine Crest Cemetery, Mobile, Ala., of which Corporation he is President and General Manager.

Salute to West View Cemetery

Favorable acceptance and approval of the new ownership of West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Ga., by the general public of Atlanta is evidenced by an editorial appearing in a recent issue of West End Times. It pays tribute to L. C. Minear, Grover Godfrey, Jr. and Chestee J. Sparks. A portion of the editorial is quoted here.

We have watched with great interest the change in ownership of West View Cemetery and the events which have occurred since that change. Enough time has elapsed to evaluate the change as it affects our community. At the onset let us say that we are pleased. West End as well as the entire city has been benefitted.

For the past two years West View has received what we term a "bad press." Whether it is deserved is beyond the scope of this discussion. It is certain though that the publicity was neither good for our community nor for Atlanta. West View is quasi-public institution. It belongs to all who have loved ones laid to rest there. We in West End are fortunate in having such a beautiful cemetery in our midst.

It is indeed a matter of great civic pride to us that one of the largest cemeteries in the United States is located in the heart of our community. Of course we realize that West View belongs to all of Atlanta but we in West End are learning fast that it is a great service organization. It is even more encouraging to see men from other Southern States arrive in our community and with prodigious effort quickly replace West View to the honored position in Atlanta which it rightfully deserves.

To Messrs. Minear, Sparks and Godfrey we say—"Thanks and may your stay in Atlanta be long and pleasant."

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Memorial Price Controls Buried by OPS

O. P. S. Price Controls have been removed from producers and retailers of cemetery monuments, memorials, architectural terracotta and certain dimension and building stones. The Federal Office of Price Stabilization announced the controls could be lifted without affecting sales or prices of other commodities through diversion of materials, labor or facilities.

1 1 1

The Browns Have a Granddaughter

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Inabinet announce the birth of a daughter, Donna Lynn. Mrs. Inabinet is the former Dorothy Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown of Florence, S. C.

Mr. Brown is President of the Florence Memorial Co., a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the American Art in Stone magazine and a former Director of the Monument Builders of America.

Vacation Time

This time of the year - Vacation Time - means something different to every person. For some it is the seashore - for others, fishing, boating, golf, big league baseball games and a score of things.

To a great many people even long week-ends mean a trip to the mountains where the temperature is much cooler. This is especially true in this section of the country. People from Atlanta and other of the larger cities south of Tate beat it for the mountains beginning on Friday afternoons. Many of these people take advantage of the opportunity to camp out - and therein hangs a tale - "Forest Fires." The great price this country has paid in forest resources for the carelessness of inexperienced campers is terrific. If you are going out camping or even out fishing there are two things you can do after you have arrived at your destination: 1. Hold your match until it is cold, and 2. Drown your campfire. And to and from any place you can crush out your smokes - use the car ash-tray and not the roadside which may have dried or dead grass and weeds which will burn at the touch of a match.

Recent Visitors to Tate

W. M. Gault, Baltimore, Md.
Jimmy Carter, Tupelo, Miss.
P. L. DeYoung, Greer, S. C.
C. W. Brown, Florence, S. C.
J. T. Gillespie, Greenville, S. C.
Tom Rankin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Robt. Gross, Rock Hill, S. C.
Tom Cross, Gadsden, Ala.
Fred Wichman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coy Brunson, Dothan, Ala.
George Wyatt, Little Rock, Ark.
A. L. Wooten, Oneco, Fla.
Oris Buchan, Tallahassee, Fla.
J. T. O'Connell, Ashland, Ky.
D. A. McCullogui, Ashland, Ky.
L. M. Norvelle, Jacksonville, Fla.
Ralph Thurmond, Marion, Ill.
Miss Emma Lee Short, Monroe, La.
A. W. Roberts, Dallas, Texas
L. C. Henley, Montgomery, Ala.
Armand Rodehorst and son, New Orleans, La.

Our Greatest Domestic Enemy

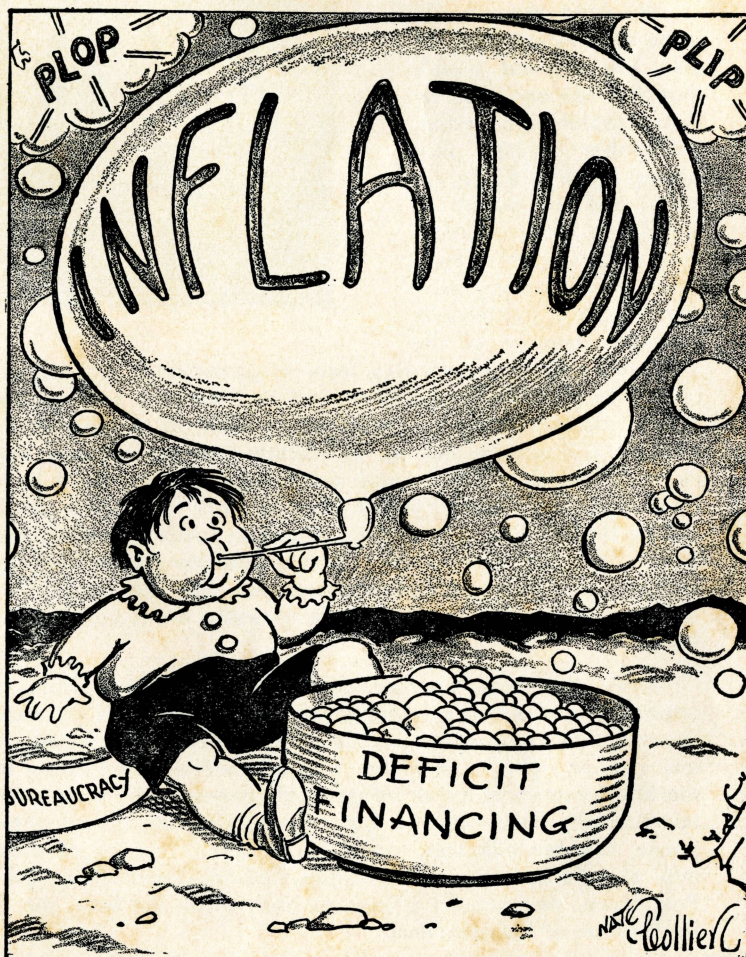
"As much as three years ago it became quite apparent that the Administration in Washington had no real intention of putting its fiscal house in order," says Earl Bunting, Managing Director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"This has meant and continues to mean undermining the real value of the American dollar," he adds. "Sabotage of the dollar can cause just as serious damage to our economy and to our vital defense against communism as actual sabotage of our productive facilities. In fact, it is a weapon which could bring us to our knees without so much as a communistic shot."

There is only one way government can be induced to turn from unnecessary extravagance and planned fiscal chaos and that is the tremendous upsurge of sentiment from outraged Americans who can see their savings and financial security slipping away bit by bit.

Not only must all Americans recognize the dangers of inflation; they must be aroused to do something about it. We all have a responsibility to our nation to help to stop what is today our greatest domestic enemy.

FOREVER BLOWING BUBBLES



How Long Since You Have Read It?

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.—From the Declaration of Independence.

