

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY HISTORICAL SKETCH AND PROGRAM OF THE CHARLESTON BAPTIST CHURCH...

- Church Clerk Mrs. Stella Draw
Treasurer Mrs. Homer Maynard
Financial Secretary Mrs. Raymond Tipple
Organist Mrs. Thurston Jones
Assistant Pianist Mrs. E. M. Degville

The Charleston Baptist Church was at first a branch of the Middlebury Baptist Church, and was formed as such August 26, 1843.

In January, 1851, temperance education was thought to be necessary, but in 1857, the question was deferred indefinitely.

Practically a new church edifice, costing \$2,550, was rededicated. Pastor E. H. Eddy began his work in October.

Since March 1, 1929, we were without a church. Rev. Fargo having gone from us to a new church.

The Charleston and Cherry Flats churches resumed fellowship and secured as pastor Rev. H. C. Hayward, in May, 1938.

The service was presented to the church in June, 1943, by the Young People's Class.

While the history during the present pastorate is within our memory, for the record's sake we have mentioned some of the united labors of pastor and people.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY WEEK SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1944 Rally Day Program, 10:00 A. M.

In connection with the 100th Anniversary of the Sunday School Junior Choir...

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1944 Fellowship Night All of the churches of the district are cordially invited to fellowship with us

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1944 Young People's Night We plan a great Youth Rally with all the young people of the district urged to attend.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1944 Morning Worship, 10:00 A. M. Junior Choir, Special Music

Evening Service, 8:00 P. M. Sermon... Rev. Benjamin P. Browne

OUR MEN IN SERVICE Lt. Alfred Austin Sgt. Jesse J. Bryant Cpl. Robert L. Bryant

AT LAST We are a people strong and brave, We are a people great and true;

FRED M. ALLEN AGED NINETY Mansfield Poet Celebrated His Birthday Friday.

Fred M. Allen, of Mansfield, poet and former educator, celebrated his 90th birthday Friday.

Preventing Blood Authorities on animal diseases say for the prevention of blood critics and sheep should be kept out of clover, alfalfa and other feed crops until the dew is off.

THE MAN OF (BROKEN) PROMISES

(Reprinted from the New York Daily Mirror as reprinted in the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph August 7, 1944)

Our neighbor on E. 42nd St., The Daily News, seized upon one of Candidate-President Roosevelt's celebrated broken promises the other day and offered a \$5,000 award in connection therewith.

The News quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's Boston speech of October 30, 1940, in which he said: "And while I am talking to you, mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I shall say it again, and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

A lot of pro-Roosevelt people (according to The News) have accused The News of not giving the FULL quotation and have insisted that Mr. Roosevelt added, "... unless we are attacked."

The News' proposition is that potent old argument-stopper: "Put up, or shut up!" It will put up \$5,000 to back its claim that Mr. Roosevelt did NOT add "... unless we are attacked."

Only ONE award of \$1,000 is offered in connection with each promise—a total of ONLY \$10,000. In the case of each promise, ONLY the FIRST challenger to match our offer of \$1,000 with \$1,000 of his own, will be considered.

BUREAUCRACY: On September 29, 1932, at Sioux City, Iowa, Mr. Roosevelt accused the Hoover administration of piling "bureaus on bureaus, commission on commission."

"On my part, I ask you to assign to me the task of reducing the annual operating expenses of the national government."

THE NATIONAL DEFICIT: On July 30, 1932, Mr. Roosevelt spoke by radio from Albany. It was his first speech since he had accepted the nomination in Chicago four weeks earlier.

"Let us have the courage to stop borrowing to meet continuing deficits. Stop the deficits."

FOREIGN WARS: On December 29, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt said: "There is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your government to send such a force."

OPEN COVENANTS: On November 2, 1940, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Roosevelt said: "There is NOTHING SECRET about our foreign policy. It is NOT A SECRET from the American people and it is not a secret from any government anywhere in the world. I have stated it many times before."

COMMUNISM: On September 29, 1936, speaking before the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt said: "I have not sought, I do not seek, I repudiate the support of any advocate of Communism or of any other alien 'ism' which would by fair means or foul change our American democracy. That is my position. It always has been my position."

THE BUDGET: On October 3, 1937, in a speech at Havre, Montana, Mr. Roosevelt said: "As a matter of fact, the Treasury is all right and we are balancing the budget—you needn't worry."

According to the annual statements of the Treasury Department, net receipts of the U. S. government in 1937 (fiscal year) were \$5,223,840,237 and EXPENDITURES were \$5,106,158,547.

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"peace years" of the Roosevelt administration, 1932 through 1938, was the budget in balance—or even close!

THE POWER OF CONGRESS: On March 31, 1938, Warm Springs, Ga., in a statement in support of the Reorganization Bill, and denying that he had any "inclination to be dictator," Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I can think of no cases where the President would gladly yield to a clear expression of Congressional opinion. Has Mr. Roosevelt clung to this promise of yielding to a 'clear expression' of Congressional opinion?"

THE 1944 Revenue Bill was a "clear expression of Congressional opinion." It was adopted by the House, 238 to 101, by the Senate without even a rollcall vote.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES: On March 2, 1930, Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, said: "The doctrine of regulation and legislation by 'major minds,' in whose judgment and will all the people may gladdenly acquiesce, has been too glaringly apparent at Washington during these last 10 years. (Remember, this is Roosevelt of 1930, not 1944)."

How has Mr. Roosevelt kept to this implied promise adhered to this principle? Today the states are battling back, under resurgent Republican leadership in 26 of the 48.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES: On January 3, 1940, in his message to the Congress, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The first President of the United States warned us against entangling foreign alliances. The present President of the United States subscribes to and follows that precept."

ONE MAN GOVERNMENT: On November 5, 1932, closing his campaign in Madison Square Garden, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I still know that the fate of America CANNOT DEPEND ON ANY ONE MAN... I, for one, shall remember that, even as President."

On November 2, 1940, at Cleveland, Mr. Roosevelt, asserting that the "great storm raging" in the world was the "true reason" why he would like to "stick by these people of ours" another term, added:

Two days later, pausing to talk with neighbors en route Hyde Park, Mr. Roosevelt told them this was his sixth visit the day before an election. He said: "It is the last time, very obviously, that I will do that as a candidate for office..."

But on July 10, 1944, Mr. Roosevelt, the indispensable, "Commander-in-Chief," the "good soldier," wrote to Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan that he would "reluctantly" accept 16 years in the White House—though not in a "usual partisan, political sense."

We make our \$1,000 offer on each of these 10 promises statements of principle, and implied promises. There is one other statement OF MR. ROOSEVELT which we should like to give in conclusion. The statement: "We one ever willingly gives up public office—no one who has tasted it."

"That's ONE he wants to keep."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on April 9, 1944, told the nation in a radio address that: "We are at a stage where much of the work of formulating plans for the organization to maintain peace has been accomplished."

The true meaning of that statement was brought before the Congress and the people April 21, 1944, when Senator Harlan J. Bushfield, of South Dakota, told the Senate: "Think of it! And we know nothing whatsoever about it. Congress has not been advised of the step agreed upon. The people have not been told."

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How well has this promise been kept? Has Mr. Roosevelt (up to this time) repudiated the Communist "Trojan snake" elements that have nominated him as their candidate for 16 years of dictatorship in America?

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KNOXVILLE Mrs. Herbert Austin and daughter, of Jamestown, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lutz.

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MISS ANNA MAYNARD. Change Case Used by St. Paul. The oldest case used in a Greek chapel in the possession of St. Pauline, used by St. Peter when he went to Rome.