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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1935

TWO DAYS—115 NEEDLESS DEATHS

Newspaper headlines show that little if any progress has been made in cutting down America's horrible automobile accident toll—a toll that took 35,000 lives last year.

Over the single week-end of August third and fourth, 115 people were killed in automobile crashes. Thousands were injured seriously. Property damage ran to a vast total. And that week-end was simply an average one—the same thing happens week after week.

The nation must take a more aggressive stand than it ever has in pursuing and prosecuting reckless and incompetent drivers, if innocent lives are to be saved. If the chance-taking motorist risked no neck but his own, it would be possible to overlook him—but, under present conditions, he menaces us all.

The drunken driver becomes more and more prevalent—and it is an unhappy fact that few states have shown any real success in punishing him. The speed demon still rules a thousand highways. And the drivers who cut corners, weave in and out of traffic, drive on the wrong side of the road and pass on hills and curves continue to take their toll of life, health and property.

Efforts to educate motorists must be vigorously pursued—they have unquestionably produced results, and have kept the annual death list from becoming even greater than it is. And these efforts must be backed up with modern, adequate traffic codes that are enforced to the limit. In the average state, traffic law enforcement is weak and inadequate—it spurs, rather than hinders, the dangerous driver.

Every motorist should regard the war on the reckless and incompetent driver as a public duty, in which all should participate so far as they can.

THE BOOK

. . . . the first line of which reads "The Holy Bible," and which contains Four Great Treasures . . . .

By BRUCE BARTON

WICLIF AND TYNDALE

So the Bible passed into Latin and finally into English. There had been partial translations from the Latin from the time of the Venerable Bede and King Alfred, but the name of the great English pioneer translator is John Wiclif, who lived from 1324 to 1384.

As a translation his work was of secondary value, for he, too, used the Latin and not the original tongues, but he put the Bible into the hands of the reading public of England, which was small but potent, and made it what it is today, the Book of the common people.

One hundred and fifty years after Wiclif came William Tynsdale, who undertook a translation of the New Testament from the original Greek. People were horror-stricken by the impiety of the idea. He had to flee to Hamburg, and never again set foot on his native shore. Against fierce opposition he continued his work. Printing had been invented, and Tyndale determined to "make every plowboy in England know the New Testament." His book, printed by Caxton, had to be smuggled into England and was read by steaith. With such asinine drivel as the following, written by the pious Friar Buckingham, its circulation was obstructed:

Where Scripture saith, "No man that laith his hand to the plow and looketh back is fit for the kingdom of God"; will not the plowman when he readeth these words be apt forthwith to cease from his plow, and then where will be the sowing and the harvest? Likewise, also whereas the baker readeth, "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," will he not be forthwith too sparing in the use of leaven, to the great injury of our health? And so also when the simple man reads the words, "if thine right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee," incontinent he will pluck out his eyes, and so the whole realm will be full of blind men, to the great decay of the nation and the manifest loss of the king's grace. And thus by reading of the holy Scriptures will the whole realm come into confusion.

Tyndale himself was treacherously dealt with and arrested and lay for eighteen months in Antwerp for no crime other than that of giving to the people a truer version of the Scripture. On October 6, 1536, he was strangled and his body was burned. Thus have Christian folk welcomed the better and more accurate translations of the Book which teaches kindness, tolerance, forbearance and the open mind and thus do they still denounce those men of learning.

King James I of England and VI of Scotland saw that he could not prevent the reading of the Bible by the people, and he determined to get credit for what his scholars told him was much needed, a reliable translation into good English, for all the previous versions had been made under conditions that rendered exact scholarly treatment impossible.

Next Week: The King James Version

The Family Doctor

By DR. JOHN JOSEPH GAINES

MOLES

The modern name for a mole is "naevus"—plural naivi. In the old days they were known as "mothers'-marks" which meant about as much as calling all painful diseases "rheumatism."

Moles are as old as the human race. Whenever a baby showed a bright-red discoloration of the skin at birth, the mother suddenly remembered her severe longing for strawberries which was ungratified. It was solemnly averred by many a mother that her child was "marked" at its birth.

I must say that some good physicians are still open-minded on the cause of moles or "birth marks." However, there is not a single scientific reason for their being due to maternal impressions.

Moles are very common affections of the skin. Many are small and cause no trouble except disfigurement. Most of them are small. I had a friend, who had a very large naevus, that involved the right eye, right cheek, upper lip and ear. He consulted many physicians, most of whom were afraid of arousing a cancer; my friend died carrying his disfigurement.

The structure of a mole is chiefly enlarged blood-vessels. I have removed small ones by tying a fine silk thread very tightly around them at the base. The treatment is painful for a few days; but fades into moderate itching, and the mole drops off, to be heard of no more.

"Hairy moles" are prone to appear on the faces of women. Sometimes they disappear when the hair is removed by an electric needle. Pioneer mothers believed "hairy moles" were caused by the mother being frightened at a mouse or rat.

I have cut away "hairy moles" with success, where there was no danger of scarring; but that is hardly the best treatment. The best procedure is to consult a specialist. He may suggest radium.

Story of the Constitution

WHAT CONGRESS MAY AND MAY NOT DO

The powers granted by the States to the Congress under the Constitution are strictly defined and limited. In brief, they include the following:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises.
2. To pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.
3. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
4. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.
5. To coin money and fix standards of weights and measures.
6. To establish postoffices and post roads.
7. To grant patents to inventors and copyrights to authors.
8. To declare war, and to raise and support armies and a navy and make rules for the government of military forces.
9. To call out the militia in case of emergency.

In general, Congress has authority to make all laws necessary to carry into execution the powers granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution. But throughout the domument the rights of the individual States are carefully safeguarded.

For example, each State has the sole right of appointing the officers and prescribing the training of its militia. Each State can determine for itself who constitutes its militia. In New York the Militia consists of every able-bodied male between the ages of 18 and 45, whether enrolled in the National Guard or not. Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over military reservations, but has no power to establish them except by the consent of the States in which they are located.

Congress was given power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but that does not carry with it the right to say who may vote in any given State. Each State sets up its own qualifications for voters and can change them at will. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution practically every State limited the franchise to taxpayers or property holders.

Other important restrictions are placed upon the power of Congress by the Constitution. It cannot enact a law retroactice in its application—an "ex post facto" law. That is, it cannot make illegal any act committed before the law prohibiting it was passed. It cannot impose taxes or duties upon articles exported from any State. It cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus. This does not sound so important today, but the framers of the Constitution had a vivid recollection of the custom of their British rulers of putting people in jail and refusing to produce them in court.

The purpose of the Constitution to vest supreme power in Congress, except for the rights reserved to the States, is indicated in the provision for the passage of the laws over the veto of the Executive. An act of Congress does not become effective until it has been signed by the President, with the exception that if the President refuses to sign it, Congress may, by a two-thirds vote, repass the bill. It thereupon becomes a law regardless of the President's dissent.

It is also within the power of the Congress to dismiss from office any member or executive or Judicial branches of the Government, including the President. This is done by the process of impeachment, in which the House of Representatives has the sole right to indict and the Senate the sole power to try any official indicted or impeached by the House. Numerous Federal judges have thus been impeached and dismissed from the public service and one President, Andrew Jackson, was impeached by the House of Representatives but was acquitted by the Senate.

Next Week: The Functions of the President

DIARY CLIPPINGS

Editor Democrat:

Following is a resume of local, State and National events, taken from the pages of my diary:

September 11th, Maine goes Democratic; 17th, Corn getting ripe; 22nd, Fine fall weather, lightning at night, Alexander Birchfield dies at age of 80; 23rd, J. M. Heatons' safe robbed while Mr. Heaton was at Cranberry singing.

October 2nd, First new corn gathered from the field; 3rd, Began gathering apples; 8th, Rev. Payne of Blowing Rock helps in revival at Beech Mountain Church; 13th, A little frost this morning; 16th, Machines threshing buckwheat, a big crop in the country; 25th, Leaves turning yellow, crimson and brown.

November 2nd, First freeze, Banner Elk bank robbed; 5th, Banner Elk bank lost $1,050.35 in the robbery; 6th, General election all over the United States; 9th, Great Democratic victories all over the United States, only two Republican Congressmen elected from the South, Pennsylvania goes Democratic first time in fifty years; 12th, Cold and windy, two inches of snow; 13th, Tennessee Baptist Convention convenes at Elizabethton, writer was there; 25th, Turkeys selling at 13c, potatoes dull at any price; 29th, Boy drowned at Carden's Bluff, Tenn.

December 1st, John McGuire moves to Florida; 4th, Tobacco market opens at Johnson City at a good price; 7th, two men electrocuted at Raleigh for bank robbery and murder; 8th, Cold with two inches of snow; 10th, snow all day, falling temperature; 11th, Ellen Walsh dies; 25th, Nice Christmas tree at Beech Mountain Church; 31st, Rain, snow and sleet, a wonderful year goes by, all records broken in accidents and hard times for the poor.

January 1st, Rain and mud; 3rd, New Congress meets; 7th, Legislature meets, big things expected; 9th, Full waters, Polly Presnell dies, buried on Mitchell Hill, Wellington Swift dies at age 84; 10th, Alice Councill dies, 102; 17th, Bulwinkle introduces bonus bill in Congress; 18th, Roosevelt sends a special relief measure to Congress; 23rd, Storms in West, Mississippi River high; 24th, Cold wave all over the United States; 25th, Hauptmann's defense starts in New Jersey court; 25th, Cold and cloudy, many deaths from cold in the United States.

February 2nd, Old Groundhog sees his shadow; 10th, Revs. Payne and Ashley start a revival at Fall Creek Church; 13th and 14th, Rain, rain; 17th, Cold and some snow.

March 1st, Beech Mountain Church sends a load of produce to Rev. Tipton Greene; 2nd, This writer visits Boone after an absence of 20 years, witnesses a great change, solid blocks of buildings where once was briars and pine wastes; 13th, some snow, soup served at the schools; 23rd, Congress passes the big billion relief measure; 25th, Heavy thunder and rain; 28th, Full waters, Watauga River 13 feet above low water at Elizabethton.

April 10th, School bus loaded with children wrecks at North Wilkesboro, nobody seriously hurt, bus badly damaged; 13th, Great dust storms in the West; 20th, Old Age Pension Bill passes Congress 372 to 33; 22nd, R. A. Shoemaker gets leg broken in car accident.

May 8th, Soldiers' Bonus Bill is passed by Congress; 9th, Bob Houston dies on Toe River; 12th, Reuben Trivett dies near Heaton at age of 87, his wife dies eight days later; 26th, Some frost in the country; 30th, Earthquake in India, 20,000 killed.

June 9th, Old Age Pension Bill passes the Senate, 86 to 6; 23rd, Big singing at Grandfather Mountain.

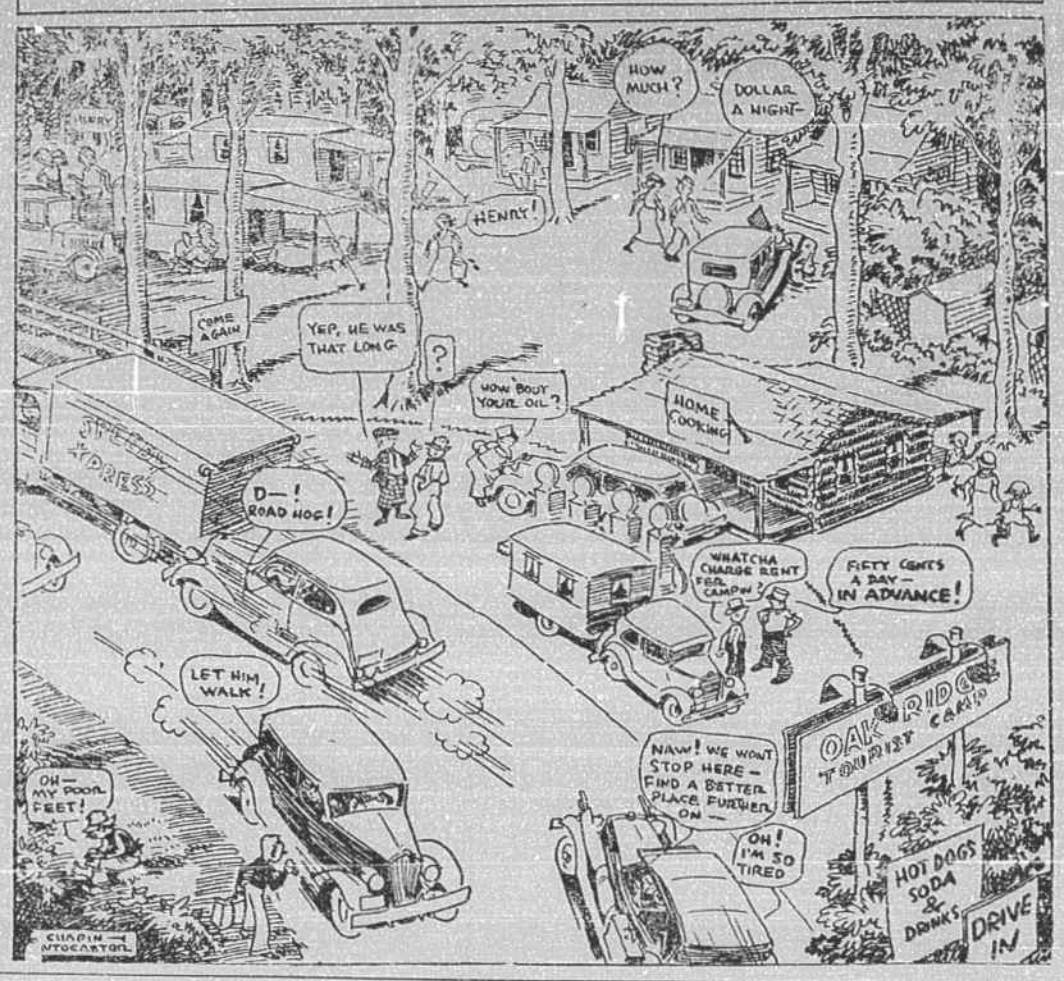
July 4th, Some go to the Grandfather, some to the river, some to Spruce Pine; 5th, 216 deaths in accidents of yesterday's holiday; 15th, Total eclipse of the moon, clear sky, all could see; 22nd, Mrs. Annie McCurrie of Burnsville is 114 years old; 24th, A man gets rattlesnake bitten at Swannanoa and dies.

August 5th, Work starts on a new road from Elk Park to Butler, via Elk River Falls.

—G. W. McGUIRE

Heaton, N. C.

ON THE GASOLINE CIRCUIT — by A. B. Chapin



SOIL SURVEYS ARE AIDING STATE FARMING PROGRAMS

Data gathered in soil surveys of North Carolina is being used as a basis for the land planning program and the AAA crop adjustment programs in this State.

Such data is essential to the preparation of sound land use programs and in making recommendations regarding crop and livestock production, says C. B. Williams, head of the agronomy department of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

With the information gathered, the agronomy department has made maps showing the various soil types in the State, their location(characteristics, and adaptions to different crops.

The department has also shown what varieties of the different crops are best suited to different soils and what fertilizers should be applied to give the best results.

"By enabling the farmers to determine which crops are best adapted to their land," Professor Williams pointed out, "we are trying to help them secure the most profitable returns from their farming operations."

The work of surveying the State has been under way since 1902, with the experiment station, the State department of Agriculture, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating in the project. So far, 85 per cent of the land in the State has been covered.

At present, six men are making surveys in the TVA area of Western North Carolina, where an intensive land use and conservation program is being developed. The TVA is co-operating in this work. Other surveys in Eastern North Carolina will be conducted later, Professor Williams said.

Dr. C. B. Baughman, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Elizabethton, Tenn., will be in the office of Dr. J. B. Hagaman in Boone, on the first Monday in each month for the practice of his profession.

Beginning Monday

AUGUST 26th

MONDAY TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY — ASHEVILLE'S GREATEST BARGAIN DAYS — AUGUST 26TH, 27TH & 28TH

Asheville Merchants

FINAL CLEARANCE

SALE

of Summer Merchandise!

1. Asheville Merchants will vie with each other in offering the greatest bargains of the year in Summer and Fall Merchandise. Bargain Prices will be the keynote of every store's offering.

2. Extra salespeople will be employed in each participating store to see that you are waited on promptly and efficiently. It will pay you to anticipate your needs and buy while these bargains are in effect.

3. From 9:30 to 11:30 Monday and Tuesday with each $1.00 purchase you will receive a coupon good for one admission to Asheville theatres when accompanied with one paid admission. The same is true of baseball tickets for Wednesday, 9 to 11:30.

4. This is the only big community sale this year in Asheville. You've waited for it! Take advantage of Clearance Prices while Asheville merchants are co-operating to give you the Biggest Bargains of the year!

WATCH Sunday, August 25th CITIZEN - TIMES For Full Details!