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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 document 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

or 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 retroactive 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 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 of 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 power 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.

seen on either of his previous visits, but the chief treasure had disappeared. On his last evening he walked with the steward of the convent in the garden and was invited to his room for refreshment. As they sat together the steward said casually, "I, too, have a copy of the Septuagint," and took down and untied a parcel.

Imagine the almost delirious joy of Lobegott when he saw not only the Old Testament pages he had glimpsed in 1844, but the New Testament complete! It was one of the most thrilling moments in the history of patient, scientific research. It gave us one of the oldest, finest and most accurate of all Biblical manuscripts. Until the revolution in Russia this so-called Sinaitic had been in the library of Petrograd for a half-century, the chief literary treasure of the Greek Church.

There are only a few of these extremely old manuscripts, and the three most precious of them are this Sinaitic, the Vatican at Rome, and the Alevandrine, presented to Charles I of England in 1628 and placed in the British Museum upon its establishment in 1753. It is interesting that of the three finest Bible records one is in the possession of Protestants, one of Roman Catholics and one of the Greek Church. Each sect is most generous in permitting their use by scholars.

lin to the Georgia line was opened for motorists.

Under the direction of the Rev. A. J. Smith, the Truitt-McConnell meeting was opened.

At the home of W. W. Sloan, 200 gathered for the annual Siler reunion.

The paved stretch on East Main street was opened to traffic.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

Under the direction of George L. Prentiss and W. J. Erwin, the Tallulah Falls railroad reached Dillard. Dr. Lyle's sanitarium was framed

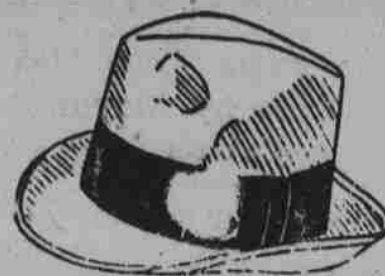
and slatted, ready for the plaster.

Attending school, Grover Jamison announced that he would not be in his watch-repairing office until 2 p. m.

Forty-one pupils enrolled in Macon high school.

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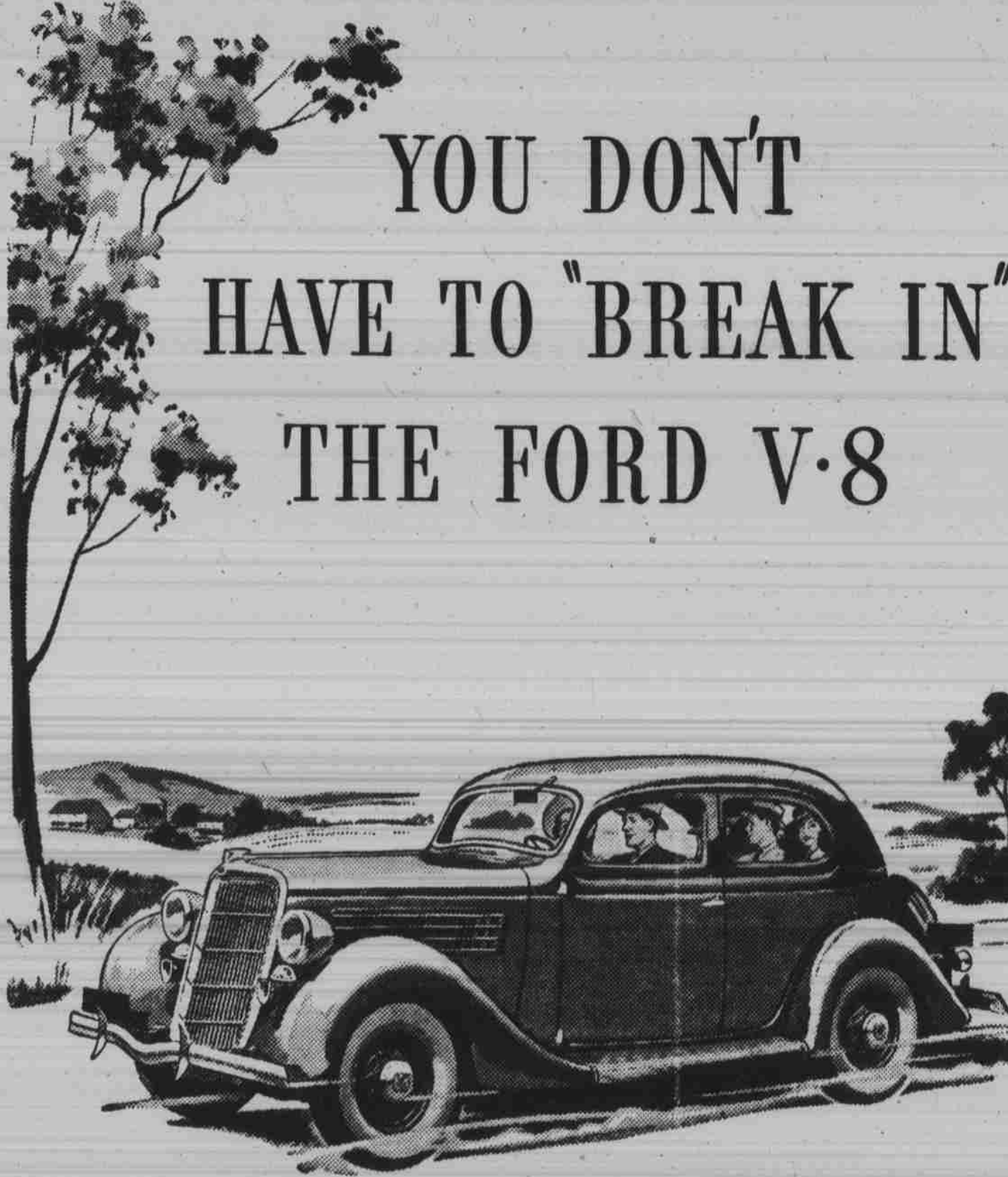
**JOSEPH ASHEAR**

"WE CLOTHE THE FAMILY"

Franklin, N. C.

FROM the FILES of THE PRESS

TEN YEARS AGO  
The paved highway from Frank-



YOU DON'T HAVE TO "BREAK IN" THE FORD V-8

You can drive it 50 miles an hour the day you buy it

THE FORD V-8 is ready for normal driving when you buy it. There is no tedious period of breaking-in for 500 or 1000 miles. You can drive it up to 50 miles an hour the first day. And after the first hundred miles you can drive it as fast as you desire.

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The reason for this is as important as the result. The Ford V-8 needs no breaking-in because of unusual accuracy in the manufacture of moving parts and the smoothness of bearing surfaces. Clearances are correct when you buy the car. It is not necessary to depend on a long wearing-in period to eliminate tightness and insure smooth running. Longer life, greater economy and better performance are bound to result from such precision methods. The Ford V-8 gives you fine-car construction, along with fine-car performance, comfort, safety and beauty.

**FORD V-8**

THE BOOK

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

by BRUCE BARTON

AN IMPORTANT TRANSLATION

ON March 24, 1844, a German scholar, Lobegott Freidrich Konstantin Tischendorf, arrived at St. Catherine's monastery on the Sinaitic peninsula. His name, Lobegott, meaning, "Praise God." On this particular trip he had been through the libraries of Alexandria and Cairo, as well as the convents of the Greek and Armenian churches, without success. His visit to St. Catherine's monastery was in the nature of a last hope.

Lobegott was given free access to the library, but he did not at first discover anything of value. In the evening, however,

a strange thing occurred. There was sent up to his room as kindling for the fire a basket containing some leaves of an old manuscript which he examined. To his amazement he found a number of bits of the Old Testament in Greek. With great difficulty Lobegott secured permission to take back to Leipsic forty-seven leaves. They proved to be part of one of the oldest Greek manuscripts of the Old Testament in existence.

Immediately, the eager scholar set to work through an influential friend to secure the rest of the volume, but the monks had learned its value and would not give it up. In 1853, he went back to the convent and was welcomed, but could not find a trace of the lost parchment. But in 1859, he returned for a third time, having now the authority of the Czar of Russia. Many valuable manuscripts were placed in his hands, some of which he had not



Bruce Barton