

THE FRANKLIN TIMES

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EDITORIAL

Chief of Police C. E. Pace suggests that if every person in Louisburg would walk to their places of business and thereby leaving their automobiles at home instead of bringing them down the street and parking them it would assist greatly in solving the parking problem. To this could be added the suggestion that if automobile dealers and salesmen would display their cars in their salesroom rather than use the streets for display purposes it, also would lead a helping hand in solving the parking problem and add to the convenience of the trading public. It is hardly reasonable to believe the resident of Louisburg will feel like leaving his or her car at home while salesmen occupy the streets for parking, and it is equally reasonable for those outside of Louisburg to feel that their trade is not wanted, when they find the desirable parking spaces in town occupied continually by town cars. It looks to us this is a question the people of Louisburg should be anxious and enthusiastic to solve.

FREE SPEECH IN THE SENATE

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, by an eleven-hour filibuster, prevented the third Deficiency Bill from coming to a vote before the Senate adjourned. That prevented any appropriation of funds for several important new measures, particularly the Social Security Act, which must wait until next year, when Congress meets again, before it can be put into operation.

A loud howl is heard from many quarters, demanding that the rules of the Senate, permitting unlimited debate, should be changed. We have heard exactly the same kind of howl many times before, and we expect to hear them many times in the future, particularly when somebody's pet legislation has been killed or held up by a filibuster. But we have no expectation that the present Senate, or any of its successors, will adopt a cloture rule.

The Senate of the United States differs from any other legislative body in the world. Its members are the direct representatives of free, independent and, with certain limitations, sovereign states. In the Senate, as nowhere else, all States are equal. No matter how silly some of the antics of some Senators may seem, everyone of them realizes that he is, in a sense, an ambassador of his State. To deprive him of the right to speak whenever he pleases, for as long as he pleases, on any subject which pleases him, would be an affront to the state he represents. Moreover, the Senate makes its own rules, and every Senator realizes that he, too, may some day be limited in debate. It takes a two-third vote to change a Senate rule. We doubt that 64 Senators will ever agree to a rule that would permit the forcible stoppage of their vocal efforts.

Free speech and a free press are guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens. Shall the Senate of the United States be singled out for censorship? Perish the thought!

THE TAX TANGLE

The subject of taxation is uppermost in the minds of all who have anything that can be taxed. It will inevitably become an even more absorbing subject of everyday discussion.

We seldom find two persons in agreement on this matter of taxation, except on one point. There is unanimous agreement that something is wrong with our tax systems, local, state and national. With that general agreement as a starting point, it seems as if it ought to be possible to arrive somewhere, but instead of getting better, the whole tax situation seems to get worse.

What is fundamentally wrong with it is, of course, politics. Our political system is built on taxes. Parties are organized and maintained on the strength of public patronage which is a polite way of saying, jobs for tax-eaters. The more jobs, the stronger the party organization.

Nobody knows how much of our tax burden is due to conniving politicians seeking to intrench themselves in office, but certainly a great deal of the taxation has, actually, no other purpose.

There is nothing that can be called an intelligent or scientific system of taxation in effect anywhere in America, that we know of. It seems to us that it should be possible at least to mark off the fields of taxation that might be occupied by different governmental units. It does not seem right to have Federal, state, county, township and municipal taxes overlapping, each political unit trying to extract blood from the same turnip.

There is a great opportunity for real statesmanship, as distinguished from opportunist politics, in the effort to so redistribute taxation that it will bear fairly on all and not too heavily on anybody. But the man who undertakes that Herculean task will have all of the tax-hungry politicians, of all parties, on his neck.

Red Letter Days ————— by A. B. Chapin



The Story of the Constitution
by CALEB JOHNSON

IX. THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Constitution could not take effect until it had been ratified by conventions in at least nine of the thirteen States. Delaware was the first to ratify. Pennsylvania was next, New Jersey third, all in 1787. By the middle of 1788, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina and New Hampshire had given their sanctions, and the Federal Government was at last actually in existence. Virginia and New York ratified later in the same year.

The feeling that the rights of the States were not sufficiently protected was so strong that the vote for ratification was very close in many States. Little Rhode Island refused even to call a ratification convention until assurances were given that immediate amendments would be made to further protect State independence and the rights of citizens. The result of this was the submission of the so-called "Bill of Rights," constitution, the first eleven amendments to the Constitution.

As things turned out, these amendments were as important as the people of many of the States believed they were. Most important of all of them is Article I. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

On Article I rest the liberties which the people of America have enjoyed from the beginning of our Nation and still enjoy. Relying upon the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion, of speech and of the press, and the right of assembly and petition, the citizens of the United States have successfully resisted innumerable efforts to limit their freedom.

The other most important article of the Bill of Rights, is Article X. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The right of the people to keep and bear arms, to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure and arrest without warrant, and to a speedy and public trial, when accused of crime are among the guarantees sought and given in the Bill of Rights. Herein was established the principle that no person can be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor compelled to be a witness against himself, or deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The principle that private property may not be taken for public use without just compensation is laid down here as is the prohibition of the excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments. And to make it doubly certain that all natural rights not specifically delegated should be preserved, Article IX of the Bill of Rights says: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The Bill of Rights was speedily ratified by all the States, and the new nation was off, in 1789, on an auspicious start, with George Washington elected unanimously as its first President.

Next Week: How The Constitution Grew

Calls G. O. P. Women



NEW YORK... Mrs. Henry R. Caraway (above), new president of the Women's National Republican Club, will preside at the "grass roots" conference of the women to be held here September 16 and 17. Women from 38 states are expected to attend.

When a man is afraid to think for himself, it's time for him to get married.

PENDER'S

Your Budget Will FALL In Line With These FALL Values!

Thrifty housewives will appreciate these quality food values. Check up the pantry with these Specials:

- CANNED VEGETABLES ARE LOWER**
- Red Ripe TOMATOES, 4 No. 2 Cans 25c
 - Sweet Crushed CORN 3 No. 2 Cans 25c
 - Colonial SAUERKRAUT 3 Large Cans 25c
 - Prentice Tiny PEAS 3 No. 2 Cans 50c
 - Old Virginia Ham and BEANS 3 Cans 25c

California Sliced or Halves **PEACHES 15c Large Can**

- Triangle SALT 3 1-2 lb. Pkgs. 10c
- Kraft's Assorted CHEESE 1-2 lb. Pkg. 15c
- R. & H. Ale or BEER 12 Oz. Content 9c
- Chase & Sanborn COFFEE 23c lb.
- Baker's Premium COCOANUT 9c Can
- Golden Blend COFFEE 17c lb.

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\$2,500 IN CASH PRIZES

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SEE OUR DISPLAY FOR DETAILS 32c

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"More Money For What You Sell" "More Values For What You Buy"

Cut This Ad Out and Check Items Wanted. Bring It With You and Use a Memorandum.

- MOTHER OATS With China Package 28c
- PURE COCOA Two 2 Pound Packages 35c
- RELISH or SALAD DRESSING Quart Jar 29c
- Pork & Beans 5c Pound Can
- Crackers 3 lb. Carton 43c
- Postum Cereal, pkg 20c
- Instant Postum pkg 25c
- 3 No. 2 Cans Early June Peas 25c
- 2 lb. Jar P-Nut Butter 32c
- Irradiated Pet Milk, 2 tall cans 15c
- 10 lbs. Select Irish Potatoes 18c
- 3 Pkgs. Post Toasties 1 Micky Mouse Cereal Bowl All for 24c
- Murphy's Special Coffee 2 Pounds 25c

- SCHOOL SUPPLIES All 5c Tablets, Pencils, Note Bk. Fillers, Paste, Crayons, etc. 6 for 25c
- COMBINATION VALUE 1 lb. Full Cream Cheese, 1 pkg. Skinners Macaroni, for 29c

- NEW ARRIVAL WOOD'S ABBRUZZI RYE BEARDLESS BARLEY and CLOVER SEED PRICED TO SELL
- SATURDAY MEAT VALUES Clover Bloom Butter, lb. 32c Any Cut Choice Western Steak, lb. 30c Fresh Pork Brains, lb. 15c Fresh Pork Sausage, lb. 29c NUCOA, lb. 19c FRESH FISH

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"WHERE A DOLLAR DOES IT'S DUTY"

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SOFTASILK

SEE OUR DISPLAY FOR DETAILS

- SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR 35c Package
- Red Dog Hog Ration
- Blue Ridge Ship Stuff \$1.70 per bag
- 30 lb. Stands Lard \$3.90
- Beef Roast, 25c lb.
- Pork Chops, 30c lb.
- Pure Pork Sausage Pound 28c
- P-Nut Butter, lb. 20c
- Salad Dressing, qt. 25c
- Cloran 20c bottle
- Salad Service Set Free with each 24 lb. Gold Medal Flour purchase. Price \$1.25

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