

The Franklin Press

and

The Highlands Maconian

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Time for Quick Action

A DEADLINE for filing applications for projects under the Federal Works Progress Administration has been set for September 10, only five days hence. After that time those communities which have not submitted proposals for needed public improvements will be the losers.

Four million dollars has been set aside for activities of the WPA in this congressional district, the eleventh, and the government is anxious to put this money to work as soon as feasible—by the first of October, if possible, for by that time all direct relief is to end.

To encourage local communities to submit project proposals, the government has simplified the red tape in connection with obtaining WPA funds and has offered a most generous bargain. On approved projects the government, roughly speaking, will supply three out of every four dollars spent.

It is a fine opportunity for towns and counties that can raise a little ready cash to undertake improvements of streets, highways, sanitation facilities, schools and public buildings. The money the government advances will be in the form of an outright grant; it will not have to be paid back, except, of course, the public in general will later have to bear its proportionate part of taxation levied to liquidate the debt incurred by the federal government's work relief program. But this burden will fall on all alike, regardless of whether one's own community has benefitted. It, therefore, behooves every citizen to see that his or her community gets its share of the WPA funds.

It is gratifying that the governing boards of both Macon county and the Town of Franklin, and doubtless, too, of the Town of Highlands, already have submitted applications for projects. If any residents of the county desire to propose other improvements, they should lose no time in acting.

Frank Norton

THE untimely death of Frank Norton as the result of an automobile accident has shocked and grieved many people throughout Macon County.

There was not a section of the county where Mr. Norton was not known. Hundreds of people valued his friendship, not for any ulterior motives, but because they respected him, liked his obliging manner and knew that he was always the same dependable Frank, ever ready to lend a helping hand to a neighbor, to give a word of encouragement, to speak well of his fellow man. No matter how urgently pressing were matters of personal concern, he never missed an opportunity to offer his assistance where it was needed.

The death of Mr. Norton is a sore loss to the whole community as well as to his family to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

War Touches Us All

NOTHING could more effectively demonstrate to everybody the fact that war or even the threat of war involving one of the major Western nations, touches the interest of every other nation and of all of their people, than the excitement and concern now being exhibited in all of the world's capitals over the questions which have been raised by the advance of Italy upon Ethiopia.

Italy is more than 3,000 miles from the United States and Ethiopia is still farther away, yet the question of our own neutrality and of what our Government should do toward cooperating to prevent the war is a vital and important one. It is one thing to talk about prohibiting the sale of war supplies to one or both belligerents in a war. It is quite another thing to make such prohibition effective.

What are war supplies? Canada has announced that she will not dump her wheat reserves on the market but will hold them in the expectation of high prices, because of this war. Wheat is a war supply, no less than bullets or gunpowder.

We earnestly hope that our nation will not become involved in any way that will further strain our relations with Italy and the rest of the world, but we believe it would be in the interest of every American for our State Department to lend all the moral support possible to the efforts which the other great nations are making to avert this silly and senseless war.—Selected.

The Long, Long Trail — by A. B. Chapin



The Story of the Constitution

by CALEB JOHNSON

VIII. RIGHTS OF THE STATES

The hardest job the framers of the Constitution had to do was to draw the sharp line between the powers granted by the States to the new Federal Government and those which the States retained for themselves.

The conflict between the new spirit of nationalism and the old spirit of independence of the States was acute.

"The task," wrote James Madison in his notes on the Constitutional Convention, "was to draw a line of demarcation which would give the general Government every power requisite for general purposes, and leave to the States every power which might be more beneficially administered by them." On that principle of entrusting all matters of common interest to the Federal Government and reserving the very large field of purely local interest to the States, the Constitution was finally drafted.

It is a very short and simple part of the document, Article IV. It provides only, in substance, that the citizens of any State shall be recognized as citizens by all the other States, and that the public acts of each State shall be given full faith and credit in every other State.

There was no delegation of power from the central Government to the States. The process was the other way about, the States delegating limited powers to the central Government. In return, the central Government guaranteed to every State a republican form of government, protection against invasion and, at the request of the State authorities, against domestic violence.

The Federal Government, thus, has no right or power to send Federal troops into any State, even in case of violent rioting or insurrection, unless first invited to do so by the Legislature or the Governor of the State.

We are so familiar with the process of extradition of fugitives from justice that it is difficult today to realize how easy it was, before the Federal Constitution was adopted, for a criminal to escape the consequences of his crime by simply crossing the line between one state and another.

One of the most important provisions of the Constitution is that it requires each State, in case of a person charged with any crime who has fled from justice, to de-

liver the accused on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled.

Likewise, the principle that trials of criminals not only shall be by jury but shall be held in the State where the crime has been committed, is so generally understood that the importance of that provision of the Constitution is not immediately obvious to the present-day mind. But there was a time when States assumed the right to try and condemn men for crimes committed in other States, or even beyond the seas.

The Federal Congress had authority under the Constitution, from the beginning, to admit new States, but not to create them out of the territory of other States. In the one instance in which a new State was set up out of part of an old State, the nation was engaged in a civil war. Virginia had seceded from the Union, but when its people in the region between the Shenandoah and the Ohio asked to have the new State of West Virginia recognized, the Federal Congress granted that request.

Some of the States were not satisfied with the protection of their rights appointed under the original Constitution and refused to ratify the new national set-up unless it were amended to meet their objections and calm their fears of Federal domination.

(Next Week: The Bill of Rights)

From the Files of THE PRESS

TEN YEARS AGO

A. L. Bramlett, principal, announced the opening of the Franklin school.

At the formal opening of the "Georgia" road, Charles A. Webb, Asheville, and T. D. Bryson, Bryson City, pointed out the advantages of a Smoky Mountains National Park.

The lota post office, in the store of H. P. Ray, was robbed.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

"Thank God for President Roosevelt's courage," said the Pope, after the President succeeded in stopping the war between Japan and Russia.

George Lyle Jones, of Franklin, was admitted to the bar. Announcement was made of the Edison moving picture machine which would be demonstrated in the court house. Pictures of trains moving at full speed were to be shown.

CHURCH Announcements

FRANKLIN METHODIST

Chesley C. Herbert, Jr., Pastor
(Each Sunday)
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Morning worship.
7:15 p. m.—Epworth League meeting.

8:00 p. m.—Evening worship.
Carson's Chapel
(Each Sunday)
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.
(2nd and 4th Sundays)
3:15 p. m.—Preaching service.

EPISCOPAL

Rev. Frank Bloxham, Rector
St. Agnes, Franklin
(Sunday, Sept. 8)
7:30 a. m.—Holy communion.
8:00 p. m.—Evening prayer and sermon.

Incarnation, Highlands
11:00 a. m.—Morning prayer and sermon.
Good Shepherd, Cashiers
4:00 p. m.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CATHOLIC

Catholic services are held every second and fourth Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at the home of John Wasilik in the Orlando apartments, the Rev. H. J. Lane, of Waynesville, officiating.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. A. Flanagan, Pastor
Franklin
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school, J. E. Lancaster, Supt.
11:00 a. m.—Preaching service—Sermon by the pastor.
7:30 p. m.—Christian Endeavor prayer meeting.

Morrison
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school, Bryant McClure, Supt.
3:30 p. m.—Preaching service—Sermon by the pastor.
Slagle Memorial
10:00 a. m.—Union Sunday school, Rev. S. R. Crockett, Supt.

FRANKLIN BAPTIST

(Sunday, Sept. 8)
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Worship with sermon by Rev. J. A. Bryson of Missouri.
7:00 p. m.—B. T. U.
8:00 p. m.—Worship with sermon by Rev. J. A. Bryson.
(Wednesday, Sept. 4)
8:00 p. m.—Prayer meeting.
9:00 p. m.—Choir practice.