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lodges, churches, organizations or societies, will be regarded as adver tising and inserted at regular classified advertising rates. Such notices will be marked "adv." in compliance with the postal regulations.

A Natural Death

T would be contrary to the standards of civilized living to attempt to justify or condone the assassination of Huey Long. Murder is murder, regardless of who the murderer or the murdered may be.

Nevertheless, it seems to us that the death of the Kingfish was in keeping with his life. It was as natural as cause and effect. "He who lives by the sword, by the sword shall perish." It, therefore, was not unanticipated that the turbulent career of the self-appointed dictator of Louisiana should end so suddenly and violently.

Long himself possessed a fear of attack amounting to an obsession. For some years he had surrounded himself with bodyguards. Only recently he charged on the floor of the senate that his life was being plotted against. Whether anyone harbored such a plot, it is impossible to say. We think, however, that it was very unlikely that the young Baton Rouge physician who mortally wounded Long, and in turn was mowed down by bullets fired by Long's bodyguards, was a party to any such plan. It is more probable as The Asheville Citizen points out, that he acted in a moment of anger, engendered by coming into personal contact with Long, a political enemy. Had the act been premeditated, it more than likely would have been wrought in a different manner, at a time and in a situation affording the assassin at least a gambler's chance of escape. In Long's citadel, his capitol, with guards and armed friends all about him, there was not the slightest possibility of escape, and Dr. Weiss knew there was not.

It is far more probable that Long's presagement of death was born of a realization that his mode of living and dealing with his fellow man boded an ill end.

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 taxeaters. The more jobs, the stronger the party organiza-

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 taxhungry politicians, of all parties, on his neck.

Red Letter Days

By A., B. Chapin



The Story of the CALEB JOHNSON

IX. THE BILL OF RIGHTS

thirtgen States. Deleware was the deprived of life, liberty or properfirst to ratify. Pennsylvania was ty without due process of law.
next, New Jersey third, all in 1787. The principle that private prop-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 o enjoyed from the beginning of our fr Nation and still enjoy. Relying up- c on the Constitutional guaranty of frapital stock or sand wrater could OfBuilding and Loan Association, and sesaid Deed of Trust stipulating that the makers of said Deed of Trust rewould, on Saturday of each week it pay to the Macon County Building and Loan Association the weekly of interest upon said sum of \$1,600.00, at the rate of six per cent per anhum, until the Twenty-ninth Series e informed that Mrs. Roosevelt noof the stock of the Macon County arBuilding and Loan Association ant to thank her for this great part of October. Bees produced ti should become due, and also stipu- portunity. ating that the makers of said There are one hundred girls here. ar Deed of Trust would, on Saturday 'e feel that more would be glad urof each week, pay to said Associaartest without white and the large enough to accommodate together with a sheet of newsspeedy and public trial when ac- them, cused of crime are among the guarantees sought and given in the work are social science, and journ- they will have become acquainted

The Constitution could not take son can be twice put in jeopardy effect until it had been ratified by for the same offense, nor compelled conventions in at least nine of the to be a witness against himself, or

erty 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, to an auspicious start, with George Washington elected unanimously as its first President.

Letter-Press

TELLS ABOUT NATIONAL YOUTH CAMP

Hello Frieinds:-

This is one of the girls from Franklin, N. C., trying to spread the news of the camp that has been placed in Brevard, N. C., for the young girls and women who are unemployed.

Our state director of National Youth Administration is Mr. C. E. McIntosh; our state director of the

Just Think

want. Don't think,

your classes in your school friectar storage. ne subjects are not the same. We at the beginning of this, and we

come, had the college dormitory

lished the principle that no per- the meaning of the ERA and the fight.

different projects that we have never really known the meaning of, also the current events of the outside world.

Friends, may I now end by sayng I hope that if we are fortunate enough next year to get another camp, I hope that every county will be able to send more girls.

Beatrice Younce. Brevard College Brevard, N. C.

From the Files THE PRESS

TEN YEARS AGO

Town Board purchased electric lines of the Franklin Light and Power company.

Definite plans announced for a Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bryson announced the birth of a daughter. George Carpenter appointed U. Commissioner.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

George Bulgin was doing blacksmith work for the railroad.

Will Moore went to Union, S. C., for a few days.

George Stiles was clerking in the Wright and Robinson store.

R. A. Henry gave a magic lantern show for the benefit of the Franklin library.

Bees Need Careful Attention In Fall

The value of next year's honey crop is largely dependent upon the care and management given the

N V A Camp is Miss bee colonies this fall.

line shoes and poors, in If the colonies are carried odd coats and odd pant rough the fall and winter in en's sweaters, underweeavy production in the spring, acfact everything to wear ording to Frank B. Meacham, enmologist at State College.

Give all colonies a thorough exmination in September, he urges You can buy it che cekeepers, and pay careful atten-"Winount of honey, number of bees, Give us a chance to shord space for brood rearing and

> Young queens are best, since they produce a large amount of brood in August, September, and at this time are the ones which survive the winter.

Weak colonies can be united with strong ones by placing them paper between. By the time the The most interesting parts of our bees eat holes through the paper. Bill of Rights. Herein was estab- alism. In this we are being taught with one another and will not