# Che Jfanklin 推ess 

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BLACKBURN W. JOHNSON..............EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
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## A Natural Death

$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}$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 Kingtish 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 at 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 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 taxhungry politicians, of all parties, on his neck.

| Red Letter Days | By $A_{1}$ B. Chapin |
| ---: | ---: |



IX. THE BILL OF RIGHTS

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
thirteen States. Deleware was the deprived of life, liberty or proper first to ratify. Pennsylvania was rext, New Jersey third, all in 1787 . Connecticut Mase of 1788 Georgia, land, South Carolina and New Hampshire had given their sanctions, and the Federal Government was at last actually in existence. Virginia and New York ratified ater in the same year.
The feeling that the rights of the States were not sufficiently pro-
tected was so strong that the vote rected was so strong that the vote
for ratification was very 1an Satates. Little Rhode Island
many State 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 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 tant of all of were. Most impor"Congress shall make no I. specting an establishment of ligion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the reedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peace-
ably to assemble, the Government for a redress grievances."
On Article On Article I rest the liberties
which the people of which the people of America have
enjoyed from the beginning of Nation and still enjoy. Relying upon the Constitutional guaranty of
 se Building and Loan Association, and thaid Deed of Trust stipulating that the makers of said Deed of Trust
would, on Saturday of each week it paydo to the Macon County Building and Loan Association the weekly ${ }^{\text {of }}$ Interest upon said sum of $\$ 1,600.00$, Ut the rate of six per cent per anhum, until the Twenty-ninth Series of the stock of the Macon County
ar Building and Loan Association Building and Loan Association
ti should become due, and also stipuating that the makers of said ar Deed of Trust would, on Saturday ur of each week, pay to said Associa-
 cused of crime are among the
guarantees sought and given in the Bill of Rights. Herein was established the principle that no pe:-
deprived of life, liberty or proper The without due process of law. erty may not be taken for public use without just compensation i aid down here as is the prohibition of the excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments. And to make it doubly certain that all na tural rights not specifically delesated should be preserved, Article IX of the Bill of Rights says:
"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be oonstrued 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 Wash first President.

## Letter-Press

TELLS ABOUT NATIONAL YOUTH CAMP
Hello Frieinds:-
This is one of the girls from Frankin, N. C., trying to spread been news of the camp that has Brevard, N, C C for the young girls and women who are unemployed.
Our state director of National Youth Administration is Mr. C. E gifle N V our state director of the N, A Camp is Miss
line-shoes and vuers, odd coats and odd pan odd coats and odd pant en's sweaters, underw

## Just Think

You can buy it che want. Don't think, "W Give us a chance to sh your classes in your scrool. informed that the same. We at the beginning Mrs. Roosevelt nt to thank her for this great portunity.
There are one hundred girls here, coel that more would be glad come, had the college dormitory en large enough to accommodate Them.
th
The most interesting parts of our work are social science, and journ-
alism. In this we are being taught the meaning of the ERA and the
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 say-
ing I hope that if we are fortunate ing 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 College
Brevard, N. C.

## From the Files

 of
## THIE PRESS

TEN YEARS AGO
Town Board purchased electric lines of the Franklin Light and
Power company. Derer company. Definite plans announced for a Great Smoky Mountains National Mr.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bryson anGeorge Cairth of a daughter. S. Corgmissioner.

## THIRTY YEARS AGO

George Bulgin was doing blackWill Moore went to Union, C., for a few days. George Stiles was Gright and Robinson clerking in the R. A. Henry gave store. tern show for the benefit of the Franklin library.

## Bees Need Careful

Attention In Fall
The value of next year's honey cop is largely dependent upon the are and management given the
bee colonies this fall. If the colonies.
arough the fall and winter in od shape, they will be ready for avy production in the spring, acrding to, Frank B. Meacham, enmologist at State College.
Give all colonies a thonough Give all colonies a thonough ex-
nination in September, he urges nination in September, he urges
eekeepers, and pay careful attenekeepers, and pay careful atten-
on to the condition of the queen, nount of honey, number of bees, ctar storage brood rearing and Young queens are best, since they produce a large amount of brood in August, September, and part of October. Bees produced
at this time are the at this time are the ones which Weak colonies.
with strong ones by blacing united together with a sheet of them paper between. Ayeet of news-
py the time the bees eat holes through the paper, they will have become acquainted fight. one another and will not

