PAGE EIGHT

(Continued from Page One) cation of a national tabulation. The non-partisan poll on Presi-

dential candidates for 1936 looms larger and of more importance each week, as the balloting gets into full swing.

Whereas The Press-Maconian, together with some 2,000 other newspapers throughout the country, originally agreed to conduct the "Our Next President Poll," the idea has caught on in a big way, and the field has been widened until the final nation-wide tabulation of the vote gives promise of being the most representative smalltown and rural America expression of political preference ever compiled preceding major party conventions and the final election of a President.

The American Press magazine, speaking to its newspaper publisher subscribers, in the October issue just released, has invited all of them to join in the poll with their newspapers, their ballots to be tabulated and included in the final nation-wide count.

Inasmuch as the idea for the nation-wide poll received the overwhelming approval of the original 2,000 newspapers now conducting the "Our Next President Poll," it is not amiss to estimate that between 4,000 and 5,000 newspapers will be included and help conduct the poll before its completion.

Voting Open To All The "Our Next President Poll" is non-partisan and does not, in any manner, politically commit the voter. To vote is only to register an expression of the political pref-

erence of the individual voter. In effect this, "Our Next President Poll," is a nation-wide direct primary of the presidential preferences of the individual voters. Its value may easily be more far-reaching than imagined, in that the poll is rapidly developing such extensive THE FRANKLIN PRESS and THE HIGHLANDS MACONIAN

New Pastor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1855

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 meet-

ing. 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.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. A. Flanagan, Pastor Franklin

10:00 a. m .- Rally Day exercises; J. E. Lancaster, Supt., in charge. 11:00 a. m.-Preaching services, sermon by pastor.

7:30 p. m.-C. E. prayer meeting. Morrison

2:30 p. m .- Sunday school, Bryant McClure, Supt.

3:30 p. m .- (Each 2nd and 4th Sundays)-Preaching service.

Slagle Memorial 10:00 a, m .- Union Sunday school, Rev. S. R. Crockett, Supt.

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.

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. William Marshall Burns, Th. G. Pastor

Sunday

9:45 a. m.-Bible school. 11:00 a. m .- Morning worship. 6:30 p. m.-B. T. U. meeting. Wednesday

7:30 p. m.-Mid-week prayer and praise service.

EPISCOPAL

Rev. Frank Bloxham, Rector St. Agnes, Franklin

(Sunday, Oct. 6) 11 a. m.-Morning prayer, with



Rev. William M. Burns and

Family Arrive from Cave City, Ky.

The Rev. William Marshall Burns, recently elected pastor of the First Baptist church of Franklin, arrived with his family Monday to assume his new charge.

The Rev. Mr. Burns, a native of Georgia, comes to Franklin from Cave City, Ky., where he has served as pastor of the Baptist church for three years.

The new Baptist minister is an alumnus of Mercer University, Macon, Ga.; Crozer Theological Seminary and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, from which he received the degree

of Th. G in April of this year. Mr. and Mrs. Burns and their daughterl, Rosamond, are now occupying the Baptist parsonage.

Mr. Burns will preach his first sermon as pastor of the Franklin



XII. FEDERAL SUPREMACY ESTABLISHED

period by judicial interpretation,

in the "Dred Scott Case" that in-

directly brought about the 13th,

14th and 15th amendments, though

not until a Civil War had been

fought over the basic issue of

states' rights versus Federal rights.

tution from the beginning. Slaves

were to be counted as only three-

fifths of their number, in appor-

tioning seats in Congress to the

states where slavery prevailed. The

further importation of slaves after

the year of 1808 was forbidden to

all states, and the Federal Govern-

ment was empowered to lay a tax

of ten dollars a head upon all

slaves imported before the end, of

As the new nation began its task

of cutting up the western lands

into new states, the question wheth-

er slavery should be permitted in

them became an acute issue. Un-

der the Missouri Compromise of

1820, slave-holding was permitted in the new state of Missouri, but thereafter prohibited in any other

state that might be created out of

the territory of the Louisiana Pur-

chase, or in any state lying north

of Missouri. But in 1854 Congress,

in setting up the territories of

Kansas and Nebraska, provided that

the residents of those territories

might vote upon the question of

This fanned the fire of anti-

slavery agitation in the North,

which burst into flames after the

decision rendered by Chief Justice

1857, that the Southern owner of a

that year.

slavery.

The subject of Negro slavery

For 67 years, from 1798 until Negro slave, named Dred Scott, 1865, the Constitution of the Unit- had the right to recapture him ed States remained unchanged by and bring him back from a free amendment, although the powers state to which he had fled.

of the Federal Government were The Court held that slaves were immensely expanded during that recognized as property, and were not citizens, and that the Missouri the decision of the Supreme Court Compromise, prohibiting the ownership of slaves north of Missouri, was unconstitutional.

The bitterness between the North and the South which this decision crystallized precipitated the determination of Southern political leaders to withdraw from the Federal had been considered in the Consti- Union, which South Carolina first, then ten other Southern states, undertook to do in 1861. The choice of the Federal Government was between recognizing the right to secede, or of preventing the secession by force. The decision was for the latter course.

Four bloody years of war ended with the defeat of the Southern armies, and the downfall of the political theory of state supremacy. The Federal Government had established itself as the supreme power. Immediately upon the end of the war, the 13th amendment of the Constitution, forever abolishing slavery anywhere in the United States, was submitted to the states and promptly ratified. Three years later, in 1868, the 14th amendment was ratified, giving to Negroes equal citizenship rights with Whites, and entitling them to be counted in full in determining state representation. The same amendment repudiated all liability of the Federal Government for debts incurred by the states which had seceded. Two years later, in 1870, came the 15th amendment, guaranteeing the rights of citizens to vote, regardless of race, color, or previous con-ditions of servitude.

Taney of the Supreme Court, in (Next week: Expanding National Powers)

50



