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and

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A Conviction Nailed Down

THERE may be some folks who still believe Bruno Hauptmann is not guilty of the kidnaping and killing of the Lindbergh baby, even though the High Court of Appeals of New Jersey has affirmed his conviction. Apparently in the hope that the orderly processes of law can be stayed in their course, a great effort has been made and still persists to create doubt.

One can hardly blame a man under sentence of death for resorting to any means to save his neck. But if there still were any reasonable doubt of Hauptmann's guilt, the last vestige of that doubt seems to have been removed by the disclosure that even the very nails with which the kidnap ladder was put together came from the identical keg of nails he bought to build his own garage.

The tracing of the wood from which the ladder was made, to the floorboards of Hauptmann's attic, was a most remarkable feat of scientific detection. Now it appears that this was matched by painstaking work of another scientific investigator, who found that all the 45 nails in the ladder matched in every detail the unused nails in a keg in the Hauptmann garage. but also some 275 nails which had been used in building the garage, even to minor imperfections.

There would seem to be no way for a criminal to escape detection, if sufficient skill and patience is devoted to his pursuit. Human beings may give false evidence, intentionally or by inadvertence, but boards and nails, tool-marks and fingerprints, tell nothing but the truth. They cannot lie.—Selected.

About Pronunciations

IT IS gratifying to learn from the National Board on Geographic Names that the right way to pronounce the name of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is as if it were spelled "Ahdis Awawa," with the accent on the first syllable of each word.

That goes to show how little most of us know—or care—about the right way to pronounce the names of foreign places. Practically every American pronounces "Paris" the way it is spelled, instead of calling it "Paree," as the French do. Anybody talking about "Mathreeth" would be regarded in these parts as a sissy, but that's how Spaniards pronounce the name of their capital city, Madrid. As far as that goes, most of us are as careless with Italian names as we are with those of Ethiopia. If we've got to say "Ahdis Awawa," why aren't we under equal compulsion to say "Roma," "Napoli," "Firenze" and "Genova" instead of our slipshod American way of pronouncing Rome, Naples, Florence and Genoa the way we spell them?

Most of us, anyhow, feel like pronouncing this whole Italian-Ethiopian war a mistake.—Selected.

The Story of the Constitution

by CALEB JOHNSON

XV. FINAL: THE CONSTITUTION, TO DATE

The recent Supreme Court decisions that the National Recovery Act was unconstitutional set in motion a nation-wide discussion of the situation which made this series of "The Story of the Constitution," a most timely subject.

The Supreme Court's decision was, in effect, based upon the fundamental principle that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers.

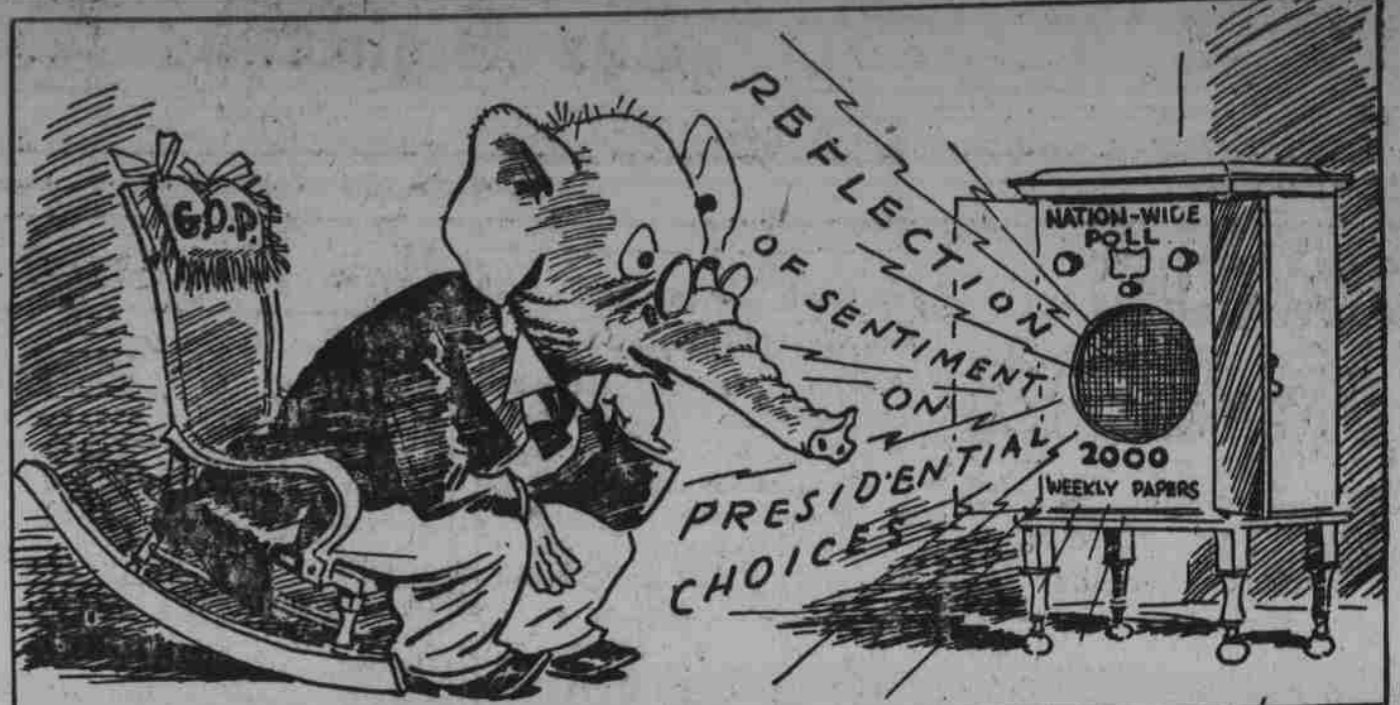
Under the Constitution, all pow-

er rests in the Congress, which receives its authority from the people and the States. The Executive power is to see to the enforcement of the Acts of Congress. The power of the Judiciary is that of determining whether or not the Congress has, in any given case, sought to exercise power which has not been delegated to it.

In the NRA case the Supreme Court held that Congress had received no power from the people

LISTENING IN

by A. B. Chapin



to delegate any part of its law-making function to the President; that the States had granted the Congress no power to regulate commerce or industry except as they are in the stream of interstate commerce.

Within the limits of its delegated authority, Congress has usually been upheld in its efforts to legislate within the needs of an expanding national economy. The Supreme Court is expected to take a realistic view of current conditions and recognize the necessities of the times when this could be done without infringing upon the powers reserved to the States or the people, under the Tenth Amendment. By this process, the Constitution has operated for 148 years.

The flexibility of the Constitution to meet new conditions has been testified to by generations of statesmen. In the few instances, during recent years, when the considered will of the people could not be executed under the powers already granted to the Congress, amendment has proved to be a simple and speedy process, once public sentiment has become crystallized.

The 20th Amendment is an apt illustration. This Amendment changed the terms of office of the President and Vice-President and of all Senators and Representatives. Under the 12th Amendment all of these took office on the Fourth of March following their election. But Congress was required, under Article I, Section 4, to meet annually on the first Monday in December. That resulted in what came to be known as "lame duck" Congresses, many of whose members, although defeated at the November election, held office until the following March 4th.

In March, 1932, Congress submitted to the States an amendment making the terms of Senators and Representatives begin on January 3rd, and those of the President and Vice-President on January 20th. The annual meeting date of the Congress was changed to January 3. In less than one year, 39 States had ratified this 20th Amendment, which was proclaimed as a part of the Constitution on February 6, 1933.

It took even a shorter time to establish the 21st Amendment, repealing the 18th or Prohibition Amendment. This was submitted to the States in February, 1933, by the present administration, and became a part of the Constitution on December 5, 1933.

Both of these amendments had an overwhelming weight of public opinion behind them. Such has proved the rule; than in like manner, when a proposal to change

the Federal Government structure has behind it strong, nation-wide public opinion, then is our Constitution usually amended and changed.

(The End)

Letter-Press

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CHAPEL COLORED SCHOOL

To The Franklin Press—
May we publish in your valuable paper a word about the colored school of Franklin? In asking this favor, we wish to thank The Press for past favors and its friendly attitude towards the advancement of our group along all lines.

The colored school opened early in August with four teachers and an unusually heavy enrollment. The average attendance for the time taught has been much better than in previous years. The pupils are making much better progress than in the past. In many ways, the school is being made over.

Professor M. D. Billings, our splendid superintendent, is sparing no pains or expense in readjusting conditions to new and higher standards. Twenty new desks have been put in, relieving us of the crowded conditions with which we were handicapped during last term. Home economics has been added to the work, and Professor Billings has gone the full length in supplying equipment for carrying on. In this department four classes have been organized, and Mrs. Beulah Martin, an experienced teacher, is giving lessons daily in cooking, sewing, and home-making in general. She is also teaching night classes three nights in each week, free to all who wish to attend.

Another new feature is a workshop for the boys in which they will be taught the care and use of tools, and how to do many useful things about the home and premises, such as repairs, ordinary construction, making tool handles, repairing furniture, making porch furniture and other articles of use in the home. The shop is about completed, and the superintendent has already sent out a liberal supply of brand new tools for starting the work. The principal has had much experience in this kind of work, and will train the boys in this new field of endeavor. Professor Briscoe Barber, aside from his work in the classroom, will train in athletics. He is well qualified, having taken four years of college work in Teachers College, Durham, N. C. The school is also fortunate in having the services of Mrs. Emma Lillian England as primary teacher for the "beginners." Now, in view of what is being

done by the superintendent and the faculty to improve the school, it is but fair that the patrons give full co-operation by keeping every child in school regularly and helping to furnish supplies to enable us to carry on successfully. This we are asking and begging that every patron and friend will visit the school and fall in line and help us carry it to the top. It is your school, maintained by the state and county for the benefit of your children. Let us make the most of it. We thank you in advance.
R. B. Watts, Principal.

From the Files of THE PRESS

TEN YEARS AGO

Special edition given over to the Boy Scouts, attracting widespread comment, published by The Franklin Press.

Bob Patton bought 15 acres from Norman Barnard on the Georgia road.

Read graveled between Franklin and Bryson City.

A boat landing completed at the bridge.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

John S. Trotter put a new shingle roof on his house.

Charley Franks was at Rome, Ga., with the Western Union.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bulgin and daughter, Bessie, left for a visit in Los Angeles.

Xylophone Old Instrument

Xylophones are one of the earliest of the percussion musical instruments known. The name is taken from a Greek word meaning sounding wood, and Josephus in his "Antiquities," about A. D. 70, speaks of a festival of xylophony. They are also known to have existed in Africa at an exceedingly early date.

In the Orient

In the Orient the gin sling is considered a native drink, concocted of gin, cherry brandy, fresh limes, soda water and sugar, all well mixed with a swizzle stick.

Uses for Sugars

Sugars of the glucose group can be used in making vinegar by fermenting the sugar with yeast, after which the resulting alcohol can be converted to vinegar in the presence of ecetic bacteria.

Ten thousand students at a Los Angeles relief school are paid to go to school—and docked if they cut classes!