

Nullification Is?

(Chas. E. Carpenter, in The Houghton Line.)

If the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments may be nullified in those states which do not want the negro to vote, why can't the eighteenth amendment be nullified in those states which object to its provisions?

You may search me! I am sure I do not know!

As Dooley very philosophically says: "The constitution follows the flag; but the supreme court follows the election returns."

which is merely another way of stating what has long been recognized to be a fact that public opinion makes the law.

Of course, we read in the papers many very pretty speeches made by our southern friends declaring that there is no nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the southern states, and we do not care to argue the question, excepting to state that the facts are that the object of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were to permit the negro to vote and that there are some sections of the United States where it is a well-known fact that the negro does not vote.

We are also informed that while it is true that the negro does not vote in some sections, it is all because of good and sufficient legal reasons.

I don't care much about that argument either.

I have always been a firm believer in the states regulating as many things as possible and giving to the federal government the least authority possible. I come from a family of abolitionists, but our folks always thought that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were evidences of bad judgment.

Every one, including the negro, would have been better off had those amendments never been passed.

The amendments did not obtain for the negro the power to vote where they did not want him to vote and as that was the only district to be regulated by the amendments the amendments have failed, for as a matter of fact those amendments no longer find popular favor in the north, and there is no substantial attempt being made by the north to enforce them.

The manner in which public opinion may reverse itself is demonstrated by the fact that the eighteenth amendment had its origin and found its greatest strength in the locality that went to war and shed its best blood in protest against the federal government usurping rights which the Constitution clearly intended should be left to the state.

It must be true that if the position of the southern states on the eighteenth amendment is correct now, then the cause of the Confederacy was wrong.

Surely if the federal government has to dictate what we shall drink, it has a right to dictate how we shall be free.

In reality the Constitution was originally intended to be a grant of freedom, not a limitation of freedom; a grant of rights and not denial or rights. It requires no stretch of the imagination to argue that the Constitution has a right to grant freedom, but it does require much imagination to prove that it has the right to deny freedom.

I probably receive more letters on the subject of prohibition than any other man in the United States, not expecting the McBride's. Many ask me to give an expression of opinion as to what is going to be the outcome of the present muddle on prohibition. I have been reluctant to reply, because I am not so certain that I know, and if perchance I am correct in my conclusions, I am so certain that they are pleasant to anticipate.

It has been argued that if certain sections of the country which were opposed to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments could bring about a condition in those sections whereby the intent of those amendments was nullified, it is equally probable that every other amendment may be treated the same way. There will be some ways and means found by which those states which do not want ten amendments may ignore them. Therefore, it is suggested that the urban east will be wet, as will certain spots in other sections, while the South and agrarian western states will be dry.

But I can't see it exactly that way, because the condition are different.

As to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the sections in which they are not operative, there seems to be no difference of opinion, and the operation of these amendments is opposed by the very highest class of citizens in those localities. Furthermore, there is very little protest against their nullification, on the part of those living in those districts where the provisions of the amendments are operative.

But with prohibition we do not seem to be approaching any such condition. The great masses of the people are fundamentally dry. They will not submit to the evils of liquor, if those evils are brought about by the annulment of the eighteenth

FORBIDDEN TRIP IN PLANE FATAL TO GIRL FLIERS

Society Belle Develops "Air Paralysis" And Freezes to "Stick," Causing Crash.

Denver, Colo.—Carol and Mary Begole, prominent in Denver's social set, were dead and Charles Wilson, student airplane pilot, was in a hospital with a broken neck today following a forbidden air trip yesterday which ended when their plane crashed from 2,000 feet.

In disobedience to the wishes of their father George Begole, city auditor, the girl left home and went to the DuPont Airport for a pre-arranged trip with Wilson, a student of the Denver School of Aeronautics. Mary, 22, a student pilot for some months, planned to take up a ship in a solo flight later in the day.

After gaining considerable altitude Wilson turned over one of the dual control sticks to the student aviator, and shortly afterward one of the girls suffered air paralysis, and "froze" to the control, throwing the ship into a tail spin.

It was not determined whether Mary or her sister, Carol, 19, a freshman at the University of Colorado was handling the stick when the plane went out of control.

"I was helpless," said Wilson, who was conscious when aid reached him. "I couldn't take the ship back, nor could I control it at all. I cut the motor and shouted to the girl to let go the stick, but there wasn't a chance, and we crashed."

The plane struck in a field near Derby, a suburb. It landed upon a wing tip, plowed along for some yards, then flipped over and broke to pieces. The girls were dead when picked up. Wilson was thrown about 20 feet clear of the wreckage.

amendment, any more than they would submit to such evils when they were legal.

It has been demonstrated the world over, that the liquor evil to be minimized must be controlled. You cannot control it if you prohibit it and the prohibition is ignored.

There is but one solution, in my opinion, and that is to go back where we left off when we started to slip backward. But, of course, that means the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, and that is impossible.

If we were to advocate the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the fanatics would raise the hue and cry that it was our intention to enslave the blacks and yet such a repeal would do more for the black man in the United States than any other single action. It would break the "solid South," which has always been a national misfortune.

Likewise, if we should advocate the repeal of the eighteenth amendment there would come the hue and cry that it was our intention to go back to the old time saloon and place the liquor men in political power again.

I believe that the present situation under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is worse than it would be under a repeal, and I believe that we are approaching a situation where the repeal of the eighteenth amendment will be the only solution to the restoration of sane law and order, for while under the old conditions our politics were largely dominated by the liquor men, and they would undoubtedly return to some degree of power, nevertheless under the present conditions, or those which are rapidly approaching, our politics are becoming largely dominated by the criminal classes, who have been furnished with such an easy means of making ready money by the eighteenth amendment that they are buying their way into power where formerly such power was obtained by some degree of consent from the people.

In other words, politics, as rotten as they were before prohibition, have become rottener under prohibition.

For the brighter prospect of world peace America furnishes the Hughes.—Weston (Ore.) Leader. Although the elephant is a tropical animal, it can't be acclimated in the South.—Arkansas Gazette.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Miss Emma V. Frick, late of Cleveland county, all persons holding claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present them properly proven to me on or before the 13th day of September, 1929 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any right to recover thereon. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

This the 13th day of September, 1928.
C. E. FRICK,
Administrator of Miss Emma V. Frick deceased.

Marries in Paris



The former Miss Gwendoline Foulke Smith, popular member of the younger set in the national capital, who became bride of Albert B. Dewey, Jr., of Chicago, at a brilliant wedding in Paris. The couple will tour the old world on their honeymoon.

(Harris and Ewing)

LAY RHEUMATISM TO BAD TONSILS

The prevalence of illness from rheumatism and related conditions appears to be higher among those who have attacks of tonsillitis than among those who are free from tonsillitis, according to a report on the study of acute and chronic diseases of the tonsils and throat by the United States Public Health Service. Respiratory diseases other than tonsillitis were found to be somewhat more frequent among children with defective tonsils than among those with normal tonsils and those whose tonsils had been removed.

"In view of the widespread attention which has been given to tonsil defects and their remedy by tonsillectomy," says the service, "it was deemed worth while for the Public Health Service to make a study of acute and chronic diseases of the tonsils and throat. Some of the outstanding results may be briefly summarized:

"The incidence of tonsillitis and related conditions of the pharynx is higher among children of school ages than before or after those ages. Laryngitis, on the other hand, appears to occur more frequently among adults than among preschool or school children.

"The incidence of tonsillitis and related conditions of the pharynx appears to be considerably higher for females than for males. The relative age incidence of acute tonsillitis and sore throat is strikingly similar to the relative age prevalence of diseased tonsils as found on physical examination. The relative prevalence of enlarged tonsils as found on physical examination is also similar to

the relative age incidence of acute tonsillitis and sore throat, but does not show as close correspondence as the curve for diseased tonsils. The prevalence of defective tonsils does not seem to be significantly greater in rural than in urban districts. Removal of the tonsils, however, was considerably more frequently in the urban groups examined than in the rural.

"The prevalence of defective tonsils seems to vary somewhat with the season of the year, but the variation is less than the variation in the incidence of acute tonsillitis and sore throat. The maximum prevalence of defective tonsils appears to be reached about April, a period of two or three months after the maximum incidence of acute tonsillitis and sore throat and of colds.

"The incidence of sore throat seems to be more than twice as great for school children with defective tonsils as for those whose tonsils have been removed. The incidence among children with normal tonsils also appears to be less than among those with defective tonsils.

"The incidence of diphtheria among children with defective tonsils seems to be much higher than among tonsillectomized children. The results of the physical examination

suggest that adenoids, enlarged cervical glands, conjunctivitis, eye strain and decayed teeth all tend to be slightly more prevalent among children with defective tonsils than among children with normal tonsils or among those whose tonsils have been removed.

"Height and weight measurements and records of growth in weight over a period of nine months for a group of school children did not show any advantage in the growth of one tonsil group over another. Data from the literature seems to indicate a more rapid growth immediately following tonsillectomy, but this does not appear to continue for any extended period."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Miss Hattie Durham, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to me properly proven on or before the 25th day of September, 1929 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery thereof. All persons owing the said estate will please make immediate settlement to the undersigned. This September 25.
H. E. TAUB, Administrator of Miss Hattie Durham, deceased.

A Rich Man's Darling or a Poor Man's Slave?

FOR a girl reared in her father's saloon, Anna's exquisite beauty seemed incredible. Yet how she loathed her surroundings! If someone would only take her away and give her a chance for real happiness.

Frank was poor, but loved her—wanted to marry her. But at thought of the future, Anna's heart quailed. Life with Frank meant honorable marriage—but it also meant more poverty, hardship and struggle. Could she do it? Were honest love and her own honor worth the sacrifice? Carl Morton, who offered her every luxury, would still welcome her. Would it not after all be better to be a rich man's darling than a poor man's slave?

When wealthy Carl Morton, struck by her beauty, offered to "adopt" her—give her a lovely home, beautiful clothes—everything—it seemed her dreams had come true. But when Anna realized that she was simply being "bought," she flamed with revolt. Since her father was determined on the "adoption," there was only one way out. That night she boarded a train for the city, where, friendless and alone, she soon found herself eking out a miserable existence.

Then Frank Weston came into her life.

Contents for November

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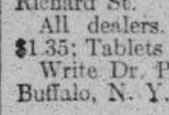
Tune in on the True Story Hour broadcast every Friday night over WOR and the Columbia chain. Consult Your Paper for Exact Time.

November Out Now! True Story At All Newsstands—only 25c

That Stomach of Yours!

Knoxville, Tenn.—"I had a nervous breakdown and my stomach got so weak and out of fix that my food just would not digest, it would sour and come up, causing great distress. I got so very weak and rundown that I had no strength left, could not do my housework. Nothing seemed to touch my trouble until I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthened my nerves, built me up and so overcame the stomach trouble that I have had no more discomfort with it since."—Mrs. Rachel Lay, 428 Richard St.

All dealers. Large bottles, liquid \$1.35; Tablets \$1.35 and 65c. Write Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free advice.



Can't Talk To Wife, Too Cross And Nervous

"Even my husband couldn't talk to me, I was so cross and nervous. Vinol has made me a different and happy woman."—Mrs. M. McCall.

Vinol is a compound of iron, phosphates, cod liver peptone, etc. The very FIRST bottle makes you sleep better and have a BIG appetite. Nervous, easily tired people are surprised how QUICK the iron, phosphates, etc. give new life and pep. Vinol tastes delicious. Quinn's Drug Store.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the will of J. H. Austell, deceased, and as representative of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, I will on the

12th day of November, 1928 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the old home place of said deceased, near the town of Earl, N. C., offer for sale the highest bidder all that tract of land belonging to said estate, consisting, according to recent survey, of 232.15 acres. There will also be sold at same time one house and lot situated in the town of Earl, N. C.

This farm has been divided into seven lots, and will be sold in lots and then as a whole and part of same is in hands of S. H. Austell, and he will be glad to show the land to any prospective purchaser. This is very valuable farm land, situated right near the town of Earl, with good churches and school almost at the door.

Terms of sale: One-third cash on day of sale, and the remaining two-thirds on November 12, 1929, the deferred payments to be evidenced by notes with approved security, and to bear interest at six per cent from day of sale.

Privilege will be given the purchaser of paying all cash on day of sale, or upon confirmation of sale. This land will be sold subject to a raised bid within 20 days. This October 3, 1928.

S. H. AUSTELL, Executor.

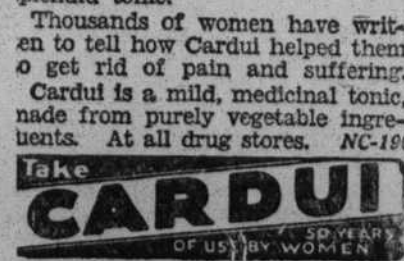
TERRIBLY ILL

Kentucky Lady's Health Was Very Bad, Had Severe Pains and Could Not Sleep.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. J. H. Nichols, who lives at 513 Elm Tree Lane, this city, says that Cardui has been of valuable assistance to her on two occasions, which she tells about below:

"Some few years ago, my health was bad. I had very severe pains in my sides. My nerves were in a terrible condition. I could not rest. "The lower part of my body was very sore. I could hardly stoop over to lace my shoes. I would have to sit on a chair. I did not feel like eating, and did not sleep well at all at nights. "A friend of mine recommended Cardui. I began taking it and saw quite an improvement in my condition. I kept it up until I felt strong and well."

About a year ago, Mrs. Nichols says, she found herself in a nervous, run-down condition. "I took Cardui again," she adds, "and it helped me wonderfully. It is a splendid tonic. "Thousands of women have written to tell how Cardui helped them to get rid of pain and suffering. Cardui is a mild, medicinal tonic, made from purely vegetable ingredients. At all drug stores. NC-166



364 New Locomotives
31,000 New Freight Cars
266 New Passenger Train Cars
\$80,000,000 for New Equipment

NEW engines and cars purchased by the Southern Railway System since 1920 have cost \$80,000,000. The 364 new locomotives, 31,000 new freight cars, 266 new passenger train cars, which have been added to Southern equipment during the past eight years are an indication of the extent of the improvement program that has been carried on steadily for years.

The millions of dollars spent in the South each year by the Southern for materials, supplies, and new equipment provide a strong stimulus to Southern prosperity.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Laid in a network across the South; linking together nearly every important Southern community, the Southern serves that territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac as perhaps no other area of equal extent is served by any single railroad system.

CONDENSED STATEMENT First National Bank

OF SHELBY, N. C. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 3, 1928 RESOURCES FOUR MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$3,746,526.99
Overdrafts	5,939.28
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	250,000.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	131,105.78
Redemption Fund	12,500.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	15,000.00
Real Estate Owned	51,833.41
Furniture and Fixtures	11,327.33
Cash on hand and due from other banks	584,220.97
TOTAL	\$4,808,453.76
LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL	\$250,000.00
SURPLUS	250,000.00
Undivided Profits	265,222.12
Accrued Interest Reserved	49,467.51
Reserved for Taxes	25,000.00
Reserved for Furniture and Fixtures	5,109.92
Circulation	237,040.00
Bills Payable	100,000.00
Notes and Bills Re-Discounted	272,500.00
Deposits	3,354,114.21
TOTAL	\$4,808,453.76

The many friends and customers of the First National will be pleased with the above report as it is one of the best we have ever published and reflects SAFETY, SECURITY, CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT and SERVICE.

We thank each and every customer for helping us to make the fine showing in the statement above and for the fine spirit of co-operation shown in every instance.

First National Bank OF SHELBY

"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SOUND BANKING."

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