

The Story of the Constitution

by CALEB JOHNSON

THE SEED FROM WHICH GREW THE CONSTITUTION

Somehow the states struggled through the first five years of the Revolution under their loose and ineffective alliance, centering in the Continental Congress. In the meantime, plans for a permanent government were being debated. Such a plan had been drawn up in 1776, immediately after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This plan was embodied in the Articles of Confederation.

The Articles of Confederation were ratified by the thirteen states in 1781. The smaller states, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, had held back, fearing that the other states, all of whom claimed territorial rights extending westward to the Mississippi River, would dominate by their mere size. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, both of the Carolinas and Georgia, at last agreed to let their westward lands be carved up into new states. The others then ratified the Articles of Confederation.

Under this new form of government each State remained completely independent. Congress could act only on:

1. Declaring war or peace, and superintending the conduct of war.
2. Building a navy.
3. Controlling diplomatic relations.
4. Coining money and emitting bills of credit.
5. Establishing Post Offices.
6. Regulating trade with the Indians.
7. Adjusting boundary disputes between the States.

There was no executive authority, no Federal judicial system. The Congress could, if it desired to, set up a court of appeal. No vote could be carried in the Congress without the assent of a majority of state delegations. On all important measures the votes of nine states were required.

This plan did not bring about national unity. When the War of the Revolution ended, in 1783, the State of Great Britain signed a treaty recognizing each of her former American Colonies as an independent State, but gave no recognition to the United States as a nation.

In 1784 the States claiming Western lands, ceded 430,000 square miles, lying north of the Ohio River, to the Congress. (This Northwest Territory later became the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin). In the meantime, however, the government under the Articles of Confederation had practically collapsed. The Congress in 1786 reported the Federation "broke," with a debt of \$42,000,000 and no credit.

The States had to work out their own problems. Since there was no Federal regulation of commerce between the States, each began to set up protective restrictions against goods coming in from other states. This confused inter-state commerce situation.

See Castevens Motor Co. for radio batteries, tubes and service.—adv.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND North Carolina, Alleghany County.

By virtue of authority vested in a certain deed of trust executed by Alvin C. Edwards, deceased, and wife, Etta Edwards, to the undersigned trustee, dated April 6, 1931, recorded in Book 18, Page 188, Alleghany County Registry, securing to The Bank of Sparta, the sum of \$410.00, where, in default has been made and demand for foreclosure having been made, I will on Tuesday, August 6, 1935, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door in Sparta, county and state aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate:

In Whitehead Township, adjoining the lands of Asa Caudill, E. E. Caudill, T. A. Edwards and others, and specifically described in deed from J. M. Brown and wife, to the grantors, dated February 20, 1931, and recorded in Book 39, Page 383, Alleghany County Registry, containing 42 1/2 acres, excepting from said boundary about 10 acres, since conveyed to Charley Wootton and others.

This July 6, 1935.
R. A. DOUGHTON,
Trustee

666 checks MALARIA in 3 days
Liquid Tablets COLD first day.
Salve TONIC and LAXATIVE
Nose Drops

ation was the seed from which grew the Constitution and our Federal Government.

In 1785 the States of Maryland and Virginia appointed delegates to work out a plan of regulating commerce on Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. The delegates met at the home of General George Washington at Mount Vernon, Virginia. They came to a satisfactory agreement, and proposed a meeting of commissioners from all the States, to work out a system of regulating commerce between all of them.

A convention was called to meet in 1786 at Annapolis. Only five states sent commissioners. The Annapolis convention asked the Congress to call on all of the States to send commissioners to a convention in Philadelphia the following Spring. "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

The call was made, and on May 25, 1787, fifty-five delegates, representing all the thirteen States, met in the hall, under the shadow of the Liberty Bell, in which the Declaration of Independence had been signed eleven years earlier, and drew up the document upon which our Federal Government rests and from which it derives its powers, the Constitution of the United States of America.

Next Installment: "The Constitution Drafted in Secret Convention."



No Profit in That
"I don't seem able to sell my car for what it's worth."
"But why should you wish to let it go at so low a figure as that?"

San Pedro Sadie—Did that boy tell you how much he loved you last night?
Long Beach Dora—No, but he went through all the motions.

Uptuna
Warden (to Rector)—"I think your congregation has turned the corner. We're getting a better class of button in the collection than we used to."—Pearson's Weekly (London).

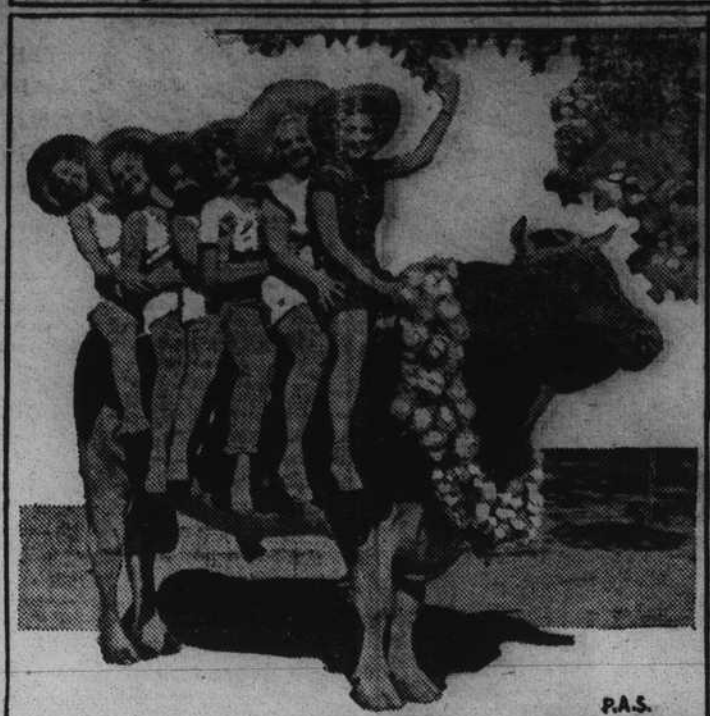
Drop A Wire To Roosevelt
A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country, Mr. Olsen?" he was asked.
"Yah, sure," answered Olsen.
"And does this government of ours suit you?"
"Well, yah, mostly," stammered the Swede, "only I lak to see more rain."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Tragic
"I understand," said a young woman to another, "that at your church you are having such small congregations. Is that so?"
"Yes," answered the other girl, "so small that every time the rector says, 'Dearly Beloved,' you feel as if you had received a proposal."—Lorain (Ohio) Journal.

Nothing To Worry About
Overheard On the Beach—
"Mummy, may I go in for a swim?"
"Certainly not, my dear, it's far too deep."
"But daddy is swimming."
"Yes, dear, but he's insured."—Sporting and Dramatic News.

Heigh Ho, And Off To The Fair Again



ANYWHERE U. S. A. . . Carivans are on the move again throughout the land as Americans head for the big fairs. Note the majestic poise of 4-year old champion, "Don Triune Segis," as he wends his way toward the Los Angeles County Fair with Ynez Greene, Helen Cox, Jo Boyle, Lillian Neuman, Angie Ficker and Helen Baublits "six-timing" the champ for a free ride.

On Washington Bench



WASHINGTON . . . The District of Columbia now has a woman judge presiding in the Municipal Court of Washington, D. C. She is Judge Ellen K. Raedy, whose appointment has been confirmed by Congress.

Chevrolet Is Name Of Town In Kentucky

Detroit, Mich., July 27.—There are plenty of instances in which an automobile has been named after a town; but when a town is named after an automobile—well, that's news.

At least, so thought, a tourist, who, bowling over a fine stretch of new highway a few miles from Harlan, Ky., found himself in a small coal-mining settlement and noted a modest frame building bearing the sign: "Post Office—Chevrolet, Ky."

Scouting a story, he explored the place, which did not take long, and then sought out the postmaster, who obligingly gave him the facts.

Up to a few years ago, his informant explained, the Blue Diamond Coal Company camp, which is now the town of Chevrolet, was inaccessible except on muleback. Though only five miles from Harlan, it might as well have been 5,000, so far as automobiles were concerned. Mountaineers came in on foot or aboard their long-eared mounts to report "another auto stuck, trying to get up here."

Then the town grew large enough to need a postoffice. The subject of a name came up, and it was agreed that the place would be named after the first car seen on its streets. And that is just what was done.

Chevrolet now has 800 residents. There are some 60 cars in town. And, as might be expected, fully half of them are Chevrolets.

It's Odd

Kind Gent—"Do you know what happens to little boys who smoke?"

Small Boy—"Yes, I do. Why every time they go anywhere to have a quiet smoke, they get bothered by rude old men."—Boston Evening Transcript.

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

(continued from front page)

farmers' Congress in Washington with authority to take over from the President supervision of farm debt relief agencies and give farmers large control over the Federal Reserve Board, which is alleged to have precipitated the farm crisis in 1920 by adopting a deflationary policy. Failing to get sufficient funds to refinance farm debts the measure provides for \$3,000,000,000 in new paper money.

NEW DEAL IN COURTS

Legal contests over New Deal policies attract considerable attention but the general feeling is that the nation hasn't seen "anything yet." While the Administration has lost four Supreme Court cases to a single victory, and two out of three recent Circuit Court decisions, there is no sign that the President has any intention of pulling his punch on new legislation. He seems determined to pass the laws as he wants them and let the Court have its day when the measures come to its tribunal for decision. That this will mean some unpopularity for the Court, if the measures passed are popularly supported and subsequently declared invalid, cannot be denied.

Critics of the administration do not hesitate to denounce this attitude on the part of the President, asserting that it is disloyalty to the Constitution itself, and some of the more violent even go far enough to suggest that the President could be impeached for violating his oath of office. Certainly, the attitude of the Chief Executive is sure to make an issue next year of the Court's limitation on the power of the Federal government. With the Republicans raising the battle cry around the Constitution, apparently as it is, the issue for the coming campaign is clear, although other issues will be heard from.

Reviewing the fate of the administration bills in the Federal Courts one finds that the gold clause cases gave the only victory in the Supreme Court, which found against the administration in the oil control case, the railroad pension legislation, the NRA and the attempted removal of Trade Commissioner Humphrey. Another decision upset the Frazier-Lumke farm moratorium act. Three major decisions in the Circuit Courts went as follows: one upheld the TVA, another upset the processing tax and a third denied the right of the government to condemn land for slum clearance projects.

LONGEST SESSION

With Congress still going strong, although adjournment may be accomplished quicker than expected, speculation exists as to the longest session of Congress and the yalm goes to the second administration of President Wilson when the regular session, which began December 8, 1917, ended on November 21st, after the Armistice. However, the longest single sitting of Congress was in Wilson's first administration when a special session dovetailed into a regular session and Congress was on duty for more than a year and a half, or 567 days.

ed, speculation exists as to the longest session of Congress and the yalm goes to the second administration of President Wilson when the regular session, which began December 8, 1917, ended on November 21st, after the Armistice. However, the longest single sitting of Congress was in Wilson's first administration when a special session dovetailed into a regular session and Congress was on duty for more than a year and a half, or 567 days.

INQUIRY DISCLOSES FAKES

The merits of the argument about abolishing holding companies have been lost in the testimony before the Senate committee, brought out largely because Representative Driscoll, of Pennsylvania, became suspicious when he received an avalanche of telegrams, most of them signed with names beginning with the letters "A," "B," and "C." Investigating five cases showed that some of the "signers" had not sent the messages and then the story unfolded when a telegram operator related how a utility representative of the Associated Gas and Electric company wrote the messages and signed them with names taken from a city directory.

This was followed by admission that the company had expended \$700,000, which was in addition to the \$300,000 expended by another committee, that many fake telegrams had been transmitted, that the records in the telegraph office had been destroyed and that officials of the company had disposed of all their own records to get them "out of the way." Of course, denial was made that they contained anything incriminating. One official admitted that he had instructed company managers all over the country to destroy all records of the opposition so they would not be found in case of investigation.

TVA GETS NEW LEASE

The TVA will continue to function, unmolested unless the Supreme Court upsets a recent District Court decision upholding the right of the government to create the authority and to sell electric power in competition with private utilities. For some months the TVA has been under attack from public utility interests, stockholders, and Congressional critics, and while the recent decision allows

Peck O' Trouble



COLUMBUS, O. . . E. M. James Lin (below), foster son of the President of China and a Chinese student at Ohio State U. here, and his bride, Viola Brown, American shop girl (above), are in a peck of trouble. Reports from home say Lin is already married.

it to proceed with plans to serve some municipalities, the full issue will not be disposed of until the Supreme Court decides it one way or the other.

TO AVOID NEW ISSUES

Congressional leaders last week moved to avoid measures that will indefinitely prolong the session. They know that several of the largest and most powerful lobbies in Washington are planning drives for various measures if anything like an opportunity arises. They know that there is much pressure for additional legislation to help labor, agriculture, the veterans and other groups. For this reason they sought to get through with action on the most important measures by putting them into conference and then each house would be in position to adjourn for several days at a time rather than stay in continuous session and permit controversial matters to come up. By this strategy it is

hoped to be in position soon to act on conference reports and finish up the tax bill without getting involved in other legislative undertakings.

Little Bill thought it would be quite an adventure to drink from one of the drinking fountains which were found at frequent intervals in the little city in which he lived. Finally, one day he was given permission to climb up and help himself to a drink.

He took one short swallow, and looked up in a most surprised manner, saying, "Why, I didn't suppose the water would be wilted."

"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the 'orhe'?" said a London cabman with exaggerated politeness to the fat lady who had just paid a min. num fare.

"Why!" she inquired.
"Because, if'e sees wot'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit."—Toronto Globe.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

NORTH CAROLINA, ALLEGHANY COUNTY

By virtue of the authority and power conferred in a certain Deed of Trust, executed to me as trustee, by O. W. Marshall and wife, Opal Marshall, dated May 8, 1934, recorded in Book 18, page 198, Alleghany County Registry, to secure the payment of certain notes on which default has been made, and demand for foreclosure being made, I will on Monday, August 26, 1935, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House Door in Sparta, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tract of land:

Adjoining the lands of J. K. Andrews, C. C. Thompson and others, BEGINNING on a leaning white oak, Harris corner, and runs thence North with the Harris line to a stake; thence Northeast to the fence in J. K. Anderson's line; thence near South with his line to a stake in the L. R. Jordan old line; thence West with said Jordan line to a chestnut sapling on point of ridge in the C. C. Thompson line, thence near North to the beginning. Containing 23 acres, more or less.

This July 27, 1935.
GEORGE CHEEK, Trustee.
4tc-22AT

\$1.00 FOR YOUR OLD IRON

EVERY HOUSE NEEDS WESTINGHOUSE

FATIGUE-PROOF CUSHION RUBBER SLOPING HANDLE . . . IT'S AIR-COOLED!

FINGER-TOUCH HEAT CONTROL

HARD, DOUBLE PLATED CHROMIUM FINISH

LARGER IRONING SURFACE

STREAMLINED NEEL STAND

TAPERED TEE FITS INTO RUFFLES

Lighter - Faster Iron. Take advantage of this big saving! We will allow a full dollar for your old iron, regardless of make or condition. . . even old sad irons.

Northwest Carolina Utilities, Inc.

George T. Robbins, Division Manager

BLOWING ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

THE FACT FINDERS—and their discoveries

READ THAT EVERYBODY AND WILL SOON AROUND THE WORLD AND PICK UP WHAT UNDERSTANDS FACES WE CAN

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

THE ONLY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WHOSE ADMINISTRATION HAD NO CABINET CHANGE.

WASHINGTONS FAVORITE WHITE CHARGER WAS KNOWN AS LEXINGTON . . . HE ALSO BOOB HEADLOCK, SHIRAZ, FAIRBANK, DOLLY AND WAGON ON FREQUENT OCCASIONS.

RICE IS AS OLD AS HISTORY PROBABLY IT HAD ITS ORIGIN IN INDIA APPROXIMATELY 3000 B.C. FROM A PLANT CALLED MENISPERMUM R. UNARIA RICE IS MENTIONED IN THE TALAUD AND IS REFERRED TO BY NUMEROUS GREEK & ROMAN WRITERS.

THE SAMARA DESERT IS THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE LARGEST CONTINUOUS MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD. IT IS ESTIMATED TO BE 20,000 FEET HIGH.

by Ed Kressy