

MERRY-GO-ROUND

(continued from front page)

worst of the emergency had passed and that economy could be obtained by preventing duplication of effort and eventual reduction of personnel. The budget bureau's function, it may be explained, is to estimate in December of each year what the government will have to spend in the fiscal year beginning the following July, and also to supervise the expenditure of the allotments during the fiscal year.

THE "BREATHING SPELL"

The other step caused considerable controversy. It was the President's assurance to business that "substantial completion" of the legislative program had been accomplished and that a "breathing spell" is here, during which business can adjust itself to recent modifications "in the conditions and rules of economic enterprise."

Democrats lauded the statement, Republicans generally called it "partisan propaganda" and the more violent of the President's critics doubted that the promise could be relied upon to mean anything except a political trick to gain support. Plainly, however, the President's letter was no surrender, but rather a justification of "drastic and far-reaching action" already taken because he believed it was necessary to protect the country against a repetition of past evils. His plain implication was that business can make progress if it will accept these modifications and go ahead.

BOTH PARTIES STIRRING

Republican leaders will meet in the nation's capital next week for the purpose of inaugurating the 1936 presidential campaign. This is the first meeting of the executive committee since June, 1934, when Mr. Fletcher was elected as national chairman. Party enthusiasm has been aroused at recent regional meetings, and the victory of Charles Risk in Rhode Island has helped build up a stronger morale. While it is hardly probable that decision will be made in the near future, the committee must consider the location of the next National Convention and some plan to secure campaign funds.

On the other hand, Democratic leaders have been holding informal conferences throughout the country, and the President's projected trip to the Pacific Coast is expected to build up new fervor. Of course, Chairman Jim Farley continues to assert that the President's re-election is "in the bag."

FARM ISSUE GROWING

While it is too early to attempt any statement of the main issues, it is becoming apparent that both parties will give particular attention to the farmers, especially in the West. Secretary Wallace declares that business and farming interests in the South and West will organize to fight the tariff if the Supreme Court finds the AAA unconstitutional.

In the event that the recent amendments successfully meet all legal tests, the party in power will undoubtedly laud its program of crop control and benefit payments, which have undoubtedly won strong backing in agricultural areas. Some Republicans realize that the party must formulate a satisfactory farm program if it is to recapture normal Republican strength in Western farm areas. Robert H. Lucas, former executive director, says that the answer to this is "our biggest job."

THE HOPKINS-ICKES ROW

Evidently the work relief plan is progressing slowly although about one-fifth of the \$4,800,000,000 appropriation voted by Congress last spring has been used for relief. Some 850,000 persons are at work—half in CCC camps—or about one-fourth of the 3,500,000 that were expected to be employed. The delay is attributable in some circles to Comptroller General McCarl, who has approved projects involving \$300,000,000 out of the \$1,800,000,000 submitted. Moreover, with about three-fourths of the huge sum allotted, something like a tug of war is expected between Secretary Ickes, of PWA, and Administrator Harry Hopkins, of WPA, for the balance. The former advocates heavy construction, by private contractors, and the latter favors light construction, direct jobs at subsistence wages with little money spent for tools or material.

BIDS WANTED

Bids wanted on 40 cords of wood for courthouse. Submit bids before October 7. We retain the privilege of accepting or rejecting any bid. Board of County Commissioners 3tc-19AT

FLOWERS

For All Occasions At B & T Drug Co. SPARTA, N. C.

Floyd Gibbons ADVENTURERS' CLUB Hello, Everybody!

Madman on the Scaffold

By FLOYD GIBBONS Famous Headline Hunter.

HERE comes another one of those height stories that just about scare the shirt off of me. You know, fellow adventurers, that height is my weak spot. I get dizzy just thinking about high places. And when I get a yarn like this one from Marcus Moore, I go through a pretty tough time while I'm reading it and trying to put it down on paper.

You know, it seems as if riggers and steeple-jacks and flagpole sitters and all those other guys who work in high places have sort of got my number and are sending in these yarns just to get my goat. But the worst of the whole doggone bunch is this bird, Mark Moore. He doesn't think that teetering around in high places is enough of an experience to call an adventure. No, he's got to be 90 feet above ground, and then have a fight with a drunk.

It was in the winter of 1929, and Mark, who was working for a painting contractor, went out on a job redecorating the Pitkin theater on Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn. He was working on a scaffold, 90 feet up in the air, spraying paint on the ceiling with a spraying machine operated by compressed air and fed with paint from a tank on the scaffold. With him on the scaffold was a big, raw-boned gent whom Mark had worked with before, and with whom he'd never had the slightest bit of trouble.

It was a night job. They started after the last show, intending to work right on through so the theater could be ready for the 10 o'clock opening in the morning, and for the first part of the evening, everything went along smoothly. Mark and the lad finished one part of the ceiling, and then gave the signal to lower the scaffold and move it to another part of the big hall.

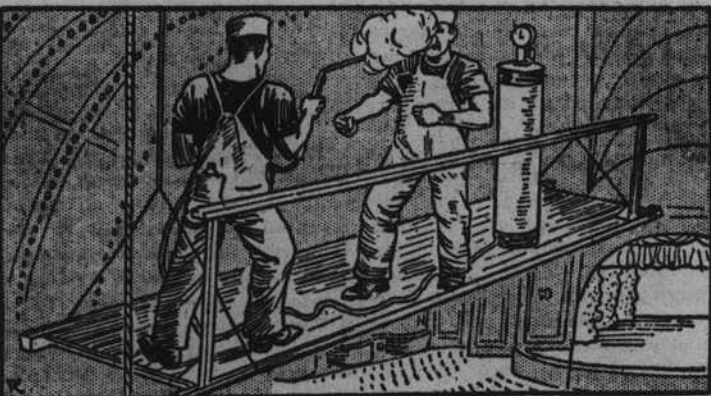
Liquor and Scaffolds Don't Mix.

While the scaffold was down, Mark and his helper went out for refreshments. Mark went to a lunch wagon for a cup of coffee. He doesn't know just where his partner went, but when the big fellow came back, his breath smelled of liquor, and he had a bottle on his hip.

Mark didn't pay much attention to that. It was a cold night, and what the big fellow did was his own business. But as the evening went on, he got tighter and tighter. Finally, he got to the point where he just sat down in a stupor on the scaffold, leaving all the work to Mark.

It was tough on Mark, handling that big spraying machine all by himself, but he tried it for a while. But all the time, he was getting madder and madder, and when, finally, he saw the helper leaning back, taking another drink out of his bottle, he set down his machine, walked the length of the scaffold and snatched the bottle from his hand.

The big painter looked resentfully at him and reached his hand out to get the bottle back again, but Mark paid no attention to him—went back to his work. He thought the matter was settled, but he reckoned without the big fellow's determination.



Mark Sent a Blast Full into the Fellow's Face.

In another moment he felt the scaffold swaying. The whole structure was moving violently, dangerously. He looked up and saw the helper, on his feet, teetering back and forth at the other end. Even as he looked, he saw the big fellow lower his head, double up his fists and come charging toward him. He was after that bottle.

Mark tried to retreat—found the paint tank blocking the way. He tried to elude the lumbering man by edging around to the other side, putting the tank between them. The helper was almost on him now, swinging his big fists. As a last resort Mark raised the spraying machine and sent a blast of heavy paint full into the big fellow's face and eyes. Choking, the big fellow pawed his face. As the pain started to bite into his eyes, he gripped the hand-rail of the scaffold, and, howling at the top of his lungs, began to dance up and down.

It's a Living Nightmare to Mark.

By now, Mark was thoroughly frightened. He ran to the far end of the scaffold. There was only one way out, and he was going to take it. He swung over the side of the platform, wrapped his legs around the fall ropes that raised and lowered the scaffold, and started to lower himself to the ground.

It was 90 feet to the floor of the theater auditorium. About 30 feet down the paint tank flashed past him. Then, to his horror, the tank was followed by the squirming, thrashing figure of his partner, the big fellow. In his panic, Mark doesn't remember the rest of his descent, but he must have slid the remaining 60 feet at breakneck speed, for the skin was all burned off his knees and the palms of his hands when he hit the floor.

The rest was a sort of a nightmare. Dimly, Mark remembers police questioning him—taking away the bottle he had taken from the helper and which was still unbroken in his pocket. He remembers seeing them take the lad's body away in an ambulance—remembers thinking that was the last of him. But Mark was wrong there. The big fellow was a tough baby. He spent five months in the hospital, but he got out alive. As for Mark, he didn't do any more work that night, but the next night he was back on the job with a sober partner.

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The Story of the Constitution by CALEB JOHNSON. IX. THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Constitution could not take effect until it had been ratified by conventions in at least nine of the thirteen States. Delaware was the first to ratify. Pennsylvania was next. New Jersey third, all in 1787. By the middle of 1788, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina and New Hampshire had given their sanctions, and the Federal Government was at last actually in existence. Virginia and New York ratified later in the same year.

The feeling that the rights of the States were not sufficiently protected was so strong that the vote for ratification was very close in many States. Little Rhode Island 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 was 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. Most important of all of them is Article I.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

On Article I rest the liberties which the people of America have enjoyed from the beginning of our Nation and still enjoy. Relying upon the Constitutional guaranty of freedom of religion, of speech and of the press, and the right of assembly and petition, the citizens of the United States have successfully resisted innumerable efforts to limit their freedom.

The other most important article of the Bill of Rights, is Article X. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The right of the people to keep and bear arms, to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure and arrest without warrant, and to a speedy and public trial when accused of crime are among the guarantees sought and given in the Bill of Rights. Herein was established the principle that no person can be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor compelled to be a witness against himself, or deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The principle that private property may not be taken for public use without just compensation is laid down here as is the prohibition of the excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments. And to make it doubly certain that all natural rights not specifically delegated should be preserved, Article IX of the Bill of Rights says:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed 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 Washington elected unanimously as its first President.

Next Installment: "How The Constitution Grew."

New Hope

Stratford P. O., Sept. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Thompson spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Wiley McMillan. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are now residing in Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Wiley P. Irwin, who has been ill for some time, is now in the Statesville hospital.

Wiley McMillan, who is working at Hickory, spent the week-end with his family here.

Mrs. James Williams left for her home in Spearfish, S. D., Monday. She was accompanied to Galax by Mrs. Grover Cox, Mrs. S. O. Edwards, Mrs. Bert Edwards, Grover Cox, C. T. Edwards and W. L. Irwin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hickerson spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Wiley McMillan.

Bert Edwards, of Leona Mines, Va., is visiting his family at the home of Mrs. S. O. Edwards.

John Walter Jones, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Jones, had his tonsils removed at Roaring Gap Sunday.

Rev. C. H. McKnight delivered

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as Administrators of the estate of John A. Irwin, deceased, this is to notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate settlement. All persons having claims against the estate will present them within twelve months from this date or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

This August 27th, 1935. J. L. IRWIN and GEORGE IRWIN, Administrators of John A. Irwin. Sidney Gambill, Atty. 4tc-19AT

interesting sermons here Saturday and Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Greek Hill and Miss Ruby Edwards were dinner guests of Miss Virginia Taylor, near Independence, Va., Sunday.

Mrs. Jessie Hill and Mrs. Luna Weaver were shopping in West Jefferson Friday.

Mrs. Charles Shepherd and Mrs. Glenn Shepherd visited Mrs. C. T. Edwards Friday of last week.

Several persons from here attended communion services at Prathers Creek Sunday.

Miss Ruby Edwards visited Mrs. Etel Halsey, Turkey Knob, last week.

School is progressing nicely here with Miss Alma Crouse as teacher.

Cause And Effect

"George comes from a very poor family."

"Why, they sent him to the university, didn't they?"

"Yes, that's how they got so poor."—Des Moines Register.

Very Likely

Teacher—Robert, if you are always very kind and polite to all your playmates, what will they think of you?

Robert—Some of 'em would think they could lick me!—Chicago Daily News.

CHAPMAN SINGERS TO SING SEPT. 29 AT WHITEHEAD

The Chapman Singing class, of Taylorsville, is scheduled to sing at Landmark Baptist church, Whitehead, on Sunday, September 29, at 10 a. m. The public is invited to attend.

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

NOTICE

North Carolina, Alleghany County. The Federal Land Bank of Columbia, plaintiff vs.

Kemp Miller et al, defendants Paul Miller and Rose Crenshaw, defendants in the above entitled action will take notice that the above entitled action has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alleghany County for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage, and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 27th day of September, 1935, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 27th day of August, 1935. A. F. REEVES, Clerk of Superior Court 4tc-19AT

It's new



The Latest Things For Fall Newest And Smartest Styles All in Fall Shades

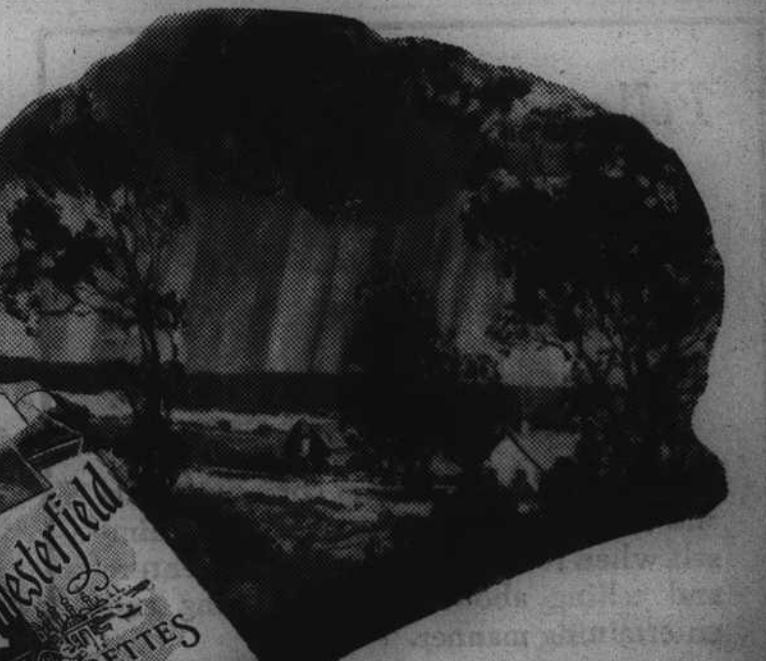
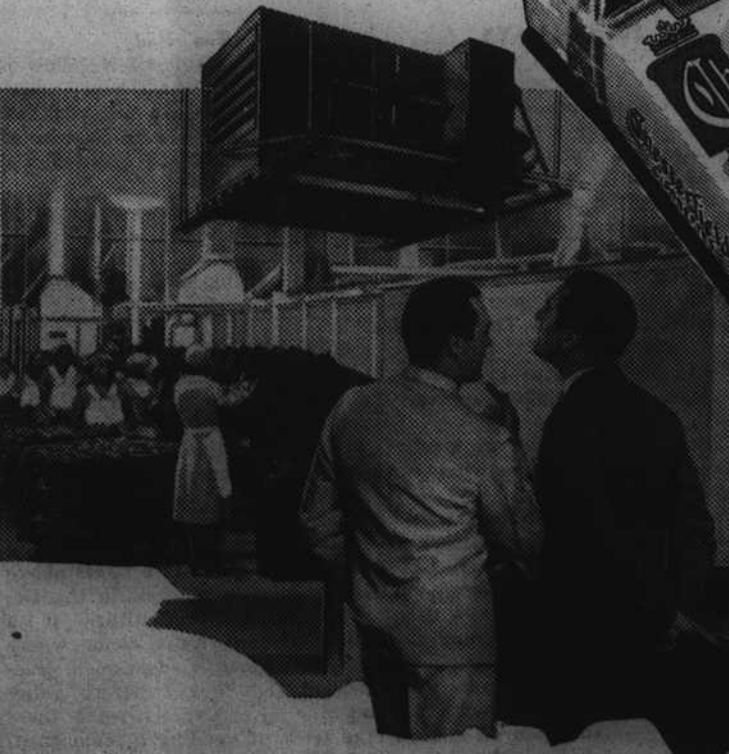
We specialize in clothes that carry a distinct touch of individuality.

Our Prices Are Reasonable

Rhudy's Specialty Shop

GALAX, VA.

It's always fair weather where we make Chesterfields



"Weather machines" in the Chesterfield factories keep the heat and moisture at a steady even level...

This control of temperature and humidity helps to retain the full flavor and aroma of the tobaccos you smoke in Chesterfields.

And it has a great deal to do with providing the proper working conditions for the employees who handle the tobaccos and operate the Chesterfield machines.

Mild ripe tobaccos and modern up-to-date factories with proper control of temperature and humidity help to make Chesterfield...

the cigarette that's MILD... the cigarette that TASTES BETTER