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Thursday, September 26, 1935.

"In The World As We Know It Force And Compromise Cannot Be Left Out Of Diplomacy," Says Lippman

There is no denying that the world is right now worried about the possibility of war although there is little doubt but that the vast majority of the people of the world want lasting peace. But world peace is still in the offing. It is something that many of us wish could be assured for all time but the human race seems not ready for it yet.

In this connection it may be interesting to read about what Walter Lippman wrote some months ago:

"The attempt will again be made to establish an international order in which nations can live in peace. May those who attempt it the next time learn the lesson of our failure: That we have tried to obtain the benefits of order without paying the price.

"The price is the will to defend the existing order by arms and the wisdom to preserve it by concessions. To be willing to fight and unready to compromise is to prepare the ground for revolution and for war. For in world affairs, as in domestic affairs, force and compromise combined are the energy of government.

"We have failed because we have tried to renounce. force and at the same time to refuse compromises. By force alone we could not have preserved order. For we did not have sufficient force. We could not preserve it by concessions alone, for to concede when you are known to lack the will to resist is to invite unlimited and intolerable demands.

"In the world as we know it force and compromise cannot be left out of diplomacy. Nor can the two be separated, as so many think they can be. For the art of statesmanship is to use them both, having determined at each juncture their best proportions.

"It is an art which has not yet been mastered by the pacifist democracies or by the military autocracies. Until it is mastered we shall see no peace that promises to endure."

"If I Had To Depend On Health, Money Or Power I Wouldn't Be Happy," Says Raymond Goldman

An Inspirational Editorial by John Edwin Price

This is apple picking time in many places. One sees quantities of the delicious fruit in market. When passed a plate of apples you politely take the one nearest you. If it has a bad spot in it you are a bit disappointed.

However, you either cut out the spot or eat around it. Suppose you haven't a knife handy with which to cut out the spot. In eating around it you don't give it much attention. It's there, you get around it the best you can, and proceed to enjoy the rest of the fruit.

Let's think of life as an apple. It's not the first time it has been given serious human consideration

Suppose you are handicapped in some way. This handicap is a serious blemish in your apple of life.

Raymond Goldman has written a book called "The Good Fight." He says:

"I'm not a Pollyanna. You'll never hear me aying to anybody that his troubles are small or imaginary or unimportant. I think that my own are very important. Certainly, they are very-real. I do say, though, that I learned how to be happy through having to fight hard for happiness. And I know that anybody can do the same, no matter what ails him. "If I had to depend on health, money or power, I wouldn't be happy. I have conquered nothing. I am still deaf, crippled and ill. As far as I know, I shall never be any different. But outside of that, everything's swell!"



THE BOOK Little as the nine mutineers

So years passed. The children grew up and married, and more children were born. The com-

expected that the tiny boat would ever reach England, they determined to take no chances. munity prospered. Then one day, nearly They shipped on the Bounty, taking with them six native, men, years later, in 1808, the United States ship Topaz called at this island and brought back the ten women and a girl of fifteen, and sailed down to an island first word which the world had named Pitcairn, after the British officer who fired the first shot at Alexander Smith was king and preacher and teacher in that lit-

Then ensued what the Encyclopedia Britannica calls "a hell tle community. In honor of the on earth." One of the sailors had worked in a distillery in Scotland and he discovered a way Adams, and he much hoped that to distil alcohol from a native only ships from America would plant. Before a great while all visit him, for he had no hankerthe native men were dead, and ing for the gallows in England. all the white men but one. That But no British expedition went one was Alexander Smith, left out after him, and he lived and alone with a harem of native died in peace.

And now, what about the peo women and a crowd of halfbreed children, his own and his ple on that island? companions. There was no jail,

Picture him, if you will, the forlorn monarch of a helpless people, shut up with his own bitter memories. Then consider

Lexington.

He

There was no insane asylum. There was no illiteracy, no crime, no disease. the thing which happened. In The people had no doctors. one of the chests of the sailors took no medicine, used no liquor.

There was no hospital.

found a book. He read it. The island was one hundred began to ask himself what per cent Christian; nowhere on was to become of this population earth were life and property that had such a bad start. He more safe.

began to think with shame and What changed that place from remorse of all the past; he rea hell on earth to a little speck pented of his sins and resolved of heaven dropped down in the to live a God-fearing life, and to South Seas? make good men and women of The reading of The Book.



The Constitution was not in- its right to decide what the Contended to be a rigid body of law, stitution means, the Supreme but a broad statement of democ-Court has made the Constitution ratic principles and a set of rules reflect the solid convictions of the for the application of those prin- people, throughout all the transciples. For as long as the Legis- formations brought about by lative, Executive and Judicial forces of which the framers of the branches of the Federal Govern- Constitution never dreamed and lative. ment adhered to those principles electricity, applied in railroads, and were guided by those rules, they were given almost a free hand to do anything that changing Federal Government steadily incircumstances and conditions creasing importance as compared might require to be done. If at with the individual states. The any time it seemed desirable to great function of the Supreme change the rules, the Constitution Court has been to determine how itself provided a method of far the Federal Government might exercise its powers to meet con-

Of Nationalism."

he does.

stantly through 32 years. Many

details of famous criminal cases

she remembers more clearly than

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But evening tones are more likely to be in golds and silvers to match the evening shoes.

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Authorities on the subject of

diets maintain that in the later

amendment. The growth of the Constitution, to keep pace with the growth of

the Nation and the changing infiniting unduly upon the rights times, has, however, been accomplished not as much by changing the rules as by successive inter-pretations of the rules by the Supreme Court. There have been

only eleven amendments to the Constitution in the 144 years since the adoption of the first ten, which constituted the Bill

Louisa's Letter BROTHER'S GIRL PROBLEM-WHAT ABOUT GOOD TIMES?

Dear Louisa

My brother is crazy about a girl and thinks that she is fine and sweet but I know different. Her younger sister is my age and I go over to their house a lot. She is spoiled and disagreeable and all of her family thinks she is selfish. I believe if my brothe could stay over there for a few days he would change his mind. He is such a fine fellow that I hate to see him throw himself away on such a girl. I don't know what to do because he just laughs at me and teases about being jealous of my future sister-in-law if I try to set him

straight. WORRIED SISTER

Answer: It is hard to try to manage other peoples' lives for them and usually a very thankless task. If this girl is as selfish and mean as you say she is, why not arrange a little house party and include your brother and his friend? Be sure not to have things too comfortable and let everyone have a share in helping. A summer shack somewhere usually brings out the best or worst in people.

But a boy in love usually believes what he wants to believe, and if his adored should show any undesirable qualities he probably will think it is someone else's fault.

Women whom other women see through so plainly, seem to find it easy to hoodwink men.

However, the best test of affection I know, is that of living in the same house with people. for a few weeks.

Perhaps if you try this you may discover that she is not as selfish as you thought she was. Be sure you are not judging her through the prejudiced eyes of her younger sister.

Dear Louisa:

I make a good salary but I spend about all of it and so I have a good time! My sisters think I am foolish because I am not saving my money but I tell them that I will have a better time with my memories of good times than they will looking at their dollars in the bank when we grow old. Don't you agree with me?

J. L. P.

Answer: ditions thrust upon it by such Well, J. L. P., I am a great believer in moderation. For inphysical unification, without instance, if when you grow old, you become dependent of your relatives or some relief organiza-tion, I don't believe that your Next Installment: "The Growth memories of good times will com-pensate for the bad experiences you will be compelled to undergo then. On the other hand, I think The Woman's Angle you would be very foolosh to



son for September 29, 1935 Golden Text: "Beloved, imitate not that which is evil, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God: he that doeth evil hath not seen God."—3 John 11.

(Lesson Text: 3 John

In the New Testament we run across four characters bearing the One of these is minor, but two priest. (Acts 4:6).

John Mark, the author of the second gospel, relative of Barnabas, and companion with the lat- the word had been received in ter and Paul on the first mission- that section. John is not menary tour, is another. He played tioned otherwise in the activities a rather important part in the of the old church except one ref-history of the early church, and erence made to him as a "pillar" was quite commendable.

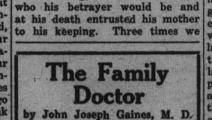
John the Baptist, the forerun- (Gal. 2:9). His latter years were ner of the Messiah, was beheaded spent in obscurity lightened only by Herod at the beginning of the by traditional reports. It is probpublic activity of Jesus. It is he able that he was exiled to Patmos who testified to Jesus and directed under the Roman Emperor Nero, his followers to accompany him, wrote the Apocalypse while there, one of which is the subject of our returned to Ephesus, where he The apostle John was the son and died during the reign of lesson this week.

of Zebedee, a Galilean fisherman, and of Salome, the latter being a sister of Mary, the mother of were called the "sons of thun-Jesus. This John played an ex- der." This surname, given to ceedingly prominent part in the him and to his elder brother by experiences of the twelve apostles our Saviour, was undoubtedly an and as a leader of the early epithet of honor and foreshadow-church, living longer than any of ed his future mission, like the the other twelve.

John and James, who were the subject of our lesson last week, were brothers. They were, appar-ently, partners in the fishing busi-ness with Simon and Andrew. Circumstances of their home life good or for evil, according to the (Mark 1:20, 15:40, 41, John motive and aim. The same thunprobability at Bethsaida.

John and James, together with Peter, formed the "inner group" of the disciples of our Lord and as such witnessed the raising from the dead of the daughter of Jairus and the transfiguration on the mount and accompanied Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane

While John does not figure quite as prominently in the ex-ternal acts of the disciples as does Peter. he seems to have been closer to Jesus than any other human being, for Jesus told him who his betrayer would be and



find John in situations calling for criticism. Jesus rebuked his atitude towards one who was casting out demons and at another time when he and his brother wondered if they should not destroy a Samaritan village. Then his mother made the selfish re-quest of Jesus that her two boys

Sunday School Arszon

by Henry Radcliffe

be allowed to sit on his right hand and left hand in his kingdom.

After the crucifixion and ascension we find John with Peter in Jerusalem worshipping at the temple. When they were arrested and carried before the Sanare among the largest figures in hedrin during the first persecu-this wonderful record. One was a kinsman of Annas, the high their character and bearing. (Acts 4:13, 19, 20). Later, the same two apostles were sent to Samaria when the news came that

in Paul's letter to the Galatians.

Trajan.

John with his brother James This surname, given to name Peter given to Simon," says Philip Schaff, "Thunder to the Hebrews was the voice of God. It conveys the idea of ardent tem-

18:15) indicate that John and der which terrifies does also pur-James came from a family of ify the air and fructify the earth some means, which lived in all with its accompanying showers of rain. Fiery temper under the control of reason and in the service of truth is as great a power of construction as the same temper, uncontrolled and misdirected, is a power of destruction. John's burning zeal and devotion needed

only discipline and discretion to become a benediction and inspiration to the church in all ages." John's writings in the New Testament are important and vital. His gospel, written "that ye may believe that Jesus is Christ, the Son of God, and that believing ye may have life in his name," was the last of the four gospels to be written. The three epistles bearing his name are like-wise considered to have been the last of this classification. He was last of this classification. He was the author of the Book of Reve-lation, based upon his visions, picturing, against the tribulation and trials of the early believers, the eternal paradise which would aventually come to markind Our eventually come to mankind. Our printed selection is a letter to one Gaius, concerning the oppo-sition of one Diotrephes. in some This common guest of ours unknown church, and evidently

There are many spots on Mr. Goldman's appleof-life but outside of and in between these bad spots "everything's swell!"

Some people deliberately choose limitations in life. I heard the other day of a woman who is planning to move. She has looked at many apartments. The decision was at the last between two. One apartment had large rooms but the livingroom window presented a simple cross-street view to another building.

The other apartment had small rooms but afforded a view of a river across a pleasant park. She chose the latter and explained, "the first apartment would have plenty of room for my furniture but the other one, I have decided, has more room for me." An apartment with a good view is never small. Life's limitations sometimes give us a better view of life as a whole.

Moreover, we can, in life, choose what we will view. Does your apple-of-life have some unsightly bad spots? If you can't cut them out you can determine not to give them much attention and concentrate your gaze and interest on what is good.

If the automobiles continue to kill and maim a man will soon have to fly as a matter of safety.

Boosting the home town does help it develop, and sometimes works up commendable civic pride.

The man who is sure that he knows almost all there is to any proposition is sure to make a monkey out of-himself if you give him time.

If there is anybody in the United States who knows very much about the political situation there is no one else to agree with him.

When the five dollar bills begin to stick over the edge of the church collection plate you may set it down that America is above normal, again.

of Rights. But through the decisions of the Supreme Court, the principles which were stated only in broad, general terms by the framers of the Constitution, have been clarified and applied, almost from the beginning, in new ways to meet new situations. The great body of constitutional law comprised in the decisions of the

Supreme Court has become as much a part of the Constitution New on the market is a little roller that may be filled and put in the ice box until you are ready to use it—it's an ice face mas-

as the original document itself. in the i It has been developed into some-thing living, flexible, adaptable to every social and economic change in human affairs; yet not once Red and green hose of silk, lisle or wool are slated for the

either by amendment or by inter-pretation, have the fundamental principles laid down in the Con-stitution been abandoned.

The growth of the Constitution began with the advent of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1801. In the 84 years throughout which Mary shall presided over the judicial branch of the Federal Govern-ment, hardly a phase of the Con-stitution did not come before the

Court for interpretation. John Marshall's decisions pointed the way to keep the Constitution abreast of the time without sacrificing the principles of democ-

Marshall first seized upon the possibilities inherent in the clause possibilities inherent in the clause giving Congress power to regulate commerce between the states. His successors, following his lead, have made it possible by their decisions, to expand the powers of the Federal Government in pace with social and economic evolution. No provision of the Constitution has been more zeal-ously scrutinized than this one, offered the greatest chance to ownen in medicine of any de

in pace with social and economic evolution. No provision of the Constitution has been more zeal-ously scrutinized than this one, as both Congress and the Execu-tive have constantly sought to broaden the powers of the Federal Government. Upon the rather alender thread of "commerce among the several states" hangs a weight of Federal powers that tic provision. Through the bold exercise of

pinch and save for a rainy day Mrs. Clarence Darrow was and deny yourself of all pleas ecretary to the famous lawyer ures now for the sake of an ununtil their marriage in 1903, and she has worked with him concertain future.

Why not put aside a certain amount each month in the bank or in insurance and then continue your good times on what you have left?

LOUISA.

Wise and Otherwise

Only Theoretical Any idea a college professor has about money is bound to be theoretical.—Grand Rapids Press. extremists in sports wear. And there will even be some two and three thread silk stockings in red and green on the market.

It Does Travel broadens everything ex-cept the bank-roll.—Greensboro (Ga.)' Herald-Journal.

The period influence in gowns ontinues to be noticed in styles coming out of Paris. Both stiff Apparently Not Maybe there isn't going to be any war. Floyd Gibbons hasn't left for the front yet.—Toledo and soft silks are being used increasingly in fall and winter styles, square, low-cut decollet-tages for evening, huge sleeves and brilliant jewel trimmings. Blade.

So've We We've been listening for a song about Oddis Ababa.—The Tampa Tribune.

Colorful

get the red out of the book-keep-ing and into the ingenue's blush. —Atlanta Constitution.

THE COLON BACILLUS This common guest of ours does not harm, so long as it inhabits the colon, the large bow-el; but when it gets into the blood-stream, through an ulcer of the rectum or from a wound, then grave trouble may occur. Many cases of gall-bladder in-fertion, appendicitis, and suppressed by this man who was critical of John's leadership and influence. State of North Carolina,

Many cases of gall-bladder in-fection, appendicitis, and suppu-rating inflammation of the urin-ary bladder may result. Once the colon bacillus was not considered particularly harm-ful. We know better now. Every health board of cities looks out for this more the more the out for this more than common polluter of the public water-sup-

My opinion is that the colon bacillus is equally dangerous, if not more so, than the typhoid germ. The microscopist may in-deed find it easy to mistake the colon "bug" for the typhoid. But there is a distinct difference in form. The colon serm is in form. The colon germ is thicker in its middle and more

in form. The colon germ is thicker in its middle and more fusiform in shape. The colon bacillus is scattered or disseminated with human ex-crement. It may mingle with soil. Hence the outdoor toilet, such as has been used by farm homes, is a distinctly unsanitary and dangerous proposition. The only safe model is the one with a deep pit beneath it which must be treated with un-slaked lime regularly. The content should NEVER be permitted to accumu-late on the ground, where it can be washed away by showers. The farm home which has this equipment should tear it down at once and burn it over its own site. Then build a house-toilet with a tile drain, so that it may be deluged with strong anti-septics. This letter is not for city dwellings with modern, sani-tary conveniences.

Some are good as gold on Sun-day, but go off the gold standard on Monday.

State of North Carolina,

County of Alleghany. As Commissioner appointed in the case of the Federal Land Bank of Columbia vs S. F. Upchurch at al in the Super Court of Alleghany county, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Sparta on the 30th day of September, 1935, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following

and being in Cranberry Toxos, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following described land: All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land containing 40,6 acres, more or less, located, lying and being in Cranberry Township, County of Alleghany, State of North Carolina, being bounded on the North by the lands of John Taylor; East by lands of H. P. Edwards; South by lands of W. T. Upchurch; and West by lands of J. M. Tilley and F. O. Rich-ardson, and having such shape, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by refer-ence to a plat thereof made by L. E. Edwards, Surveyor, May 18th, 1925, which plat is on file with the Federal Land Bank of Columbia. Terms of Sale, one-third cash

Terms of Sale, one-third cash m day of sale, and balance in wo equal sanual installments.

This 26th day of August, 1935. R. F. CROUSE, c-26AT Commissioner Atc-26AT



Hollywood looks for a new oom with the introduction of olor to its films. The aim is to