

The Alleghany Times

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The Story of the Constitution

by CALEB JOHNSON

XII. FEDERAL SUPREMACY ESTABLISHED

For 67 years, from 1798 until 1865, the Constitution of the United States remained unchanged by amendment, although the powers of the Federal Government were immensely expanded during that period by judicial interpretation. And it was a judicial interpretation, the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Dred Scott Case" that indirectly brought about the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, though not until a Civil War had been fought over a basic issue of states' rights versus Federal rights.

The subject of Negro slavery had been considered in the constitution from the beginning. Slaves were to be counted as only three-fifths of their number, in apportioning seats in Congress to the states where slavery prevailed. The further importation of slaves after the year of 1808 was forbidden to all states, and the Federal Government was empowered to lay a tax of ten dollars a head upon all slaves imported before the end of that year.

As the new nation began its task of cutting up the western lands into new states, the question whether slavery should be permitted in them became an acute issue. Under the Missouri Compromise of 1820, slave-holding was permitted in the new state of Missouri, but thereafter prohibited in any other state that might be created out of the territory of the Louisiana Purchase, or in any state lying north of Missouri. But in 1854 Congress, in setting up the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, provided that the residents of those territories might vote upon the question of slavery.

This fanned the fire of anti-slavery agitation in the North, which burst into flames after the decision rendered by Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court, in 1857, that the Southern owner

of a Negro slave, named Dred Scott, had the right to recapture him and bring him back from a free state to which he had fled.

The Court held that slaves were not citizens, and that the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting the ownership of slaves north of Missouri, was unconstitutional.

The bitterness between the North and the South which this decision crystallized precipitated the determination of Southern political leaders to withdraw from the Federal Union, which South Carolina first, then ten other Southern states, undertook to do in 1861. The choice of the Federal Government was between recognizing the right to secede, or of preventing the secession by force. The decision was for the latter course.

Four bloody years of war ended with the defeat of the Southern armies, and the downfall of the political theory of state supremacy. The Federal Government had established itself as the supreme power.

Immediately upon the end of the war, the 13th amendment of the Constitution, forever abolishing slavery anywhere in the United States, was submitted to the states and promptly ratified. Three years later, in 1868, the 14th amendment was ratified, giving to Negroes equal citizenship rights with Whites, and entitling them to be counted in full in determining state representation. The same amendment repudiated all liability of the Federal Government for debts incurred by the states which had seceded. Two years later, in 1870, came the 15th amendment, guaranteeing the rights of citizens to vote, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Next Installment: "Expanding National Powers."

U. S. Not Likely To Be Seriously Affected By Italian-Ethiopian War

We don't believe that there is much chance of the United States being seriously affected by the war between Italy and Ethiopia. There is no such emotional reaction, so far as we can see, as there was in the early part of the Great War, when everybody in America was taking sides vehemently.

If the present conflict is confined to a war between the Italians and the Ethiopians, it is difficult to see how any American interests would be seriously imperiled. All the trade that we have with Ethiopia you could put in your hat. And our exports to Italy, it is said, have been steadily declining for years and there is no occasion to worry about them.

The real possible danger to the United States would be another general European war. That is not outside the realm of possibility. It may not come as a direct result of the present exchange of belligerent gestures between Italy and Great Britain, but all of the folk who make a study of international relations seem to think that, sooner or later, some incident will set off the fireworks and involve all of the Great Powers in another catastrophic conflict.

The thing that brought us into the last war was the assumption by the belligerent powers of the right to dictate to us where our ships might and might not navigate the free seas, an assumption which culminated in Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. It is conceivable that a situation might develop in which the free passage of American commerce through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal would be threatened or prohibited by some other nation. It might not take very many incidents, such as the deliberate sinking of American ships, to stir the American people to the point of going to war again.

We hope nothing of the sort will happen. We do not think it is likely to happen. But we must not lose sight of the fact that no nation can remain completely isolated from all the other nations of the world, and that anything which upsets the international situation may easily affect us too.

It's Never Too Late To Live

An Inspirational Editorial
By John Edwin Price

In school we were taught that "Life is adaptation to environment." Life has persisted through the ages because it adapted itself to its surrounding conditions. Fishes are said to have developed fins and gills in order to survive in water. Birds have wings for the air.

Man survives physically in extremely hot or cold climates according as his blood adapts itself to the new conditions. Man survives economically, mentally and spiritually in proportion as he can adapt himself to changing conditions or environment.

In "Sartor Resartus" Thomas Carlyle said that to the "eye of vulgar logic" man is "an omnivorous biped that wears breeches." To the "eye of pure reason" he said, "man is a soul, a spirit, and a divine apparition."

Hundreds of definitions have been written about man. He still doesn't understand himself and yet there is something fascinating about this "apparition" clothed in flesh and "breeches."

One of the admirable things about him is the way he individually and collectively refuses to accept the verdict when circumstances would appear to tell him he is done or licked.

Christopher Columbus tried for many years to collect sufficient funds to try out his hunch that a western route to India could be found. For eighteen years he struggled against the unholy trinity of poverty, ridicule and opposition. He was nearly fifty years of age before his untiring efforts were crowned with success.

Some men would have thought they were too old then. On the other hand hundreds of the world's great were many times a failure before they succeeded in later life.

It is never too late to live, thinking of life as adaptation to environment. The papers carried the history recently of a woman, 105 years of age, who is enrolled in the school system of Los Angeles. No ennuj for her! Time will not hang heavy on her hands. She is alive! She adapts.

Another person, a man, not needing to use his spare time to earn money, has built a three-mile track on his estate over which he operates a miniature train.

We have long been taught that work is play if thought of right. Possibly this man, when he dons his overalls and dickey, reverses the process of thought.

Be that as it may the dominating characteristic in man, of refusing to admit defeat when circumstances tell him he is licked, will see him through in these days.

The life force which ever seeks to adapt to changing environment is whispering in the eargates of man's soul: "It's never too late to live, adapt!"

Some people just never get a fair break. They are like the India Rubber man at the circus. The strong man used him to rub out his mistakes.

If a person can live through the first bitterness of rebellion which comes with handicaps of raw deals he will find that new sources of opportunity of expression can be tuned in through the relaxation which comes with proper, expectant, resignation.

The Woman's Angle

Old fashioned little pickles are simply put up by soaking small cucumbers in salt water overnight, draining, rinsing and putting into jars with spiced vinegar and covering the jars.

When a child learns to talk, he begins to ask questions. Keep his confidence, by all means, by answering his questions truthfully and frankly. If you don't know the right answer, it's often fun to find out together. And never, never laugh at his questions; don't let him know you are shocked. He asks in good faith, and deserves an answer in the same spirit.

Grace Moore recently remarked that she thought that few opera stars would refuse a chance at the movies if they were given proper vehicles for their talents. She is scheduled for a new picture based on a story of the French Revolution.

When you have a new hair-dresser who suggests a wave like hers—better be careful the way you decline—if you want good service. A fitting answer might be that your hair isn't so thick as hers—or that you don't think the shape of your face would accommodate her type. And the same sort of tact will get you much in service in many another place and time, too.

Headlines of Fall Fashions run variously: High necklines and simple collars; fur coats higher waisted and fitted; Renaissance art and Oriental influence in styles generally; Dolman sleeves in crocheted blouses; Schiaparelli shows ankle-length pantaloons for formal wear, causing Paris a gasp; brighter shades in Lelong's evening gowns.

Authorities on corsetry maintain that even though you know your type and size of figure, a corset must be correctly fitted to wear properly and to do the most for your figure. Never, never, they say, go into a store, buy a corset and walk out without a fitting. It may prove disastrous.

Mother's Darling
The possibility of a landslide so intimidated the inhabitants of a little village that one couple decided to send their son, aged 9, to an uncle until the danger had passed. Three days later they received a telegram: "Am returning boy. Please send landslide instead."—Tid Bits.

The best of all rat poison is made from pure nicotine. Why indulge in rat poison?

Nuts and Kernels

Troy Isiah Jones

The Italians may get their "hides" tanned down there in Ethiopia.

Mussolini has got the war "bug," but it is not the same sort that Halle Selessia has.

Italy may play the "duce" yet.

The king of Ethiopia is named Haile Sellessia; but after he turns the trained lions and tigers and the war bugs loose the Italians may think "Hail Columbia."

Some shows are so poor that the only way to get a kick out of them would be to go in without a ticket!

A man has just as many words as a woman, but he does not get a chance to use them.

Whenever you see one of these high toned cultured persons with an aristocratic air and ancestors, look out for brains, for you know they have none.

Words don't belong to any particular person. Women realize that. So they do not keep any of them.

If we had some more ambassadors by the name of Bullet, I think our diplomatic relations would be more effective.

With liquor coming back I think the people ought to be able to put in more "full" time.

Love is not blind. People just close their eyes when they kiss.

So many people have been sitting in the seat of the scornful for so long that I am afraid that it will have to have a new bottom soon.

Have Patience
Neighbor—How is that incubator doing that you bought?
Mrs. Newbride—I suppose it's all right, but I'm a little worried about it. It hasn't laid a single egg yet.—Boston Transcript.

And All Wars, Medals
European War is a terrible thing. Why, in our country I know of a colonel who commanded a regiment of 1,000 privates and lost half of them in a single month.

Mexican—That's nothing. In one of our wars I knew of one private who commanded 1,000 generals and lost 750 of them in just a little skirmish.

Sunday School Lesson

by Henry Radcliffe
THE PROPHET JEREMIAH
International Sunday School Lesson for October 13, 1935

Golden Text: "To whomsoever I shall send thee thou shalt go, and whatsoever I shall command thee thou shalt speak."—Jeremiah 1:7.

(Lesson Text: Jeremiah 1:6-10; 26:8-15).

For five weeks our lessons will be based on selections from the Book of Jeremiah. This is the longest of the prophetic writings. The first twenty-five chapters consist largely of various discourses uttered by the prophet, not necessarily in chronological order, while the remainder of the book recites various events and episodes of the prophet's forty years activity. Jeremiah is a very interesting character, a man who followed the line of duty through very hard and unfavorable tasks.

Jeremiah was born at Antioch, a little town a few miles from Jerusalem, not very far from the birthplace of the prophet, Amos. Early in life, Jeremiah came to Jerusalem where he was the ally of the good King Josiah in his various efforts to reform the people of Judah. Throughout the reign of the last five kings of the nation, Jeremiah continued to preach the inevitable judgment approaching his countrymen for their sin and repudiation of Jehovah, which culminated with the captivity of Jerusalem and the captivity of a great number who were carried to Babylon. Jeremiah remained in Judah for a few years afterwards, then went into Egypt, where tradition asserts that he met a martyr's death.

In the first chapter of the book, Jeremiah tells of the divine call which he received and relates how he sought to avoid the duty of preaching the destruction of his people by remonstrating with the Lord that he was not a good speaker. In this respect he was like Moses, who sought to avoid his call to service by saying, "I am not eloquent." Other great leaders of Israel had done likewise. Saul, Joshua, Paul, Mark etc. But God knows the hearts and possibilities of men and he refused to accept Jeremiah's excuse, saying to him that he should not be afraid for Jehovah would be with him. So had God spoken to Moses and so did Jesus himself subsequently tell his followers that they should not be anxious as to what they should speak when called in question for their ministry.

It required a great deal of courage for Jeremiah to accept and carry out his mission, so thankless and unappreciated by those he sought to save. The priests and prophets of his day were corrupt and worldly-minded. The kings and rulers were devoid, for the most part, of any serious religious acceptance of Jehovah, and the people, as a whole, had been drawn to the worship of various idols and the neglect of their spiritual well-being. To these, Jeremiah was asked to deliver a message of condemnation, punishment and sorrow, which by its very nature was a declaration that would array the recipients against him, laying him open to being called a false prophet and a traitor to his country. Regardless of this, unmindful of his own townspeople, who sought to take his life, the treachery of his own family, or the punishment which infuriated rulers meted out to him Jeremiah persevered in delivering his unpopular and rejected message. That required a high moral courage and a fidelity to duty rarely encountered in human beings.

Men have been very often called upon in the centuries past to plead unpopular causes and to oppose the pursuit of error by their own people, often at the sacrifice of popularity and the liability of personal suffering and persecution. To oppose one's own country when it goes to war requires much fortitude and reserve moral strength but it has been done. Lord Chatham fought the British war on the American Colonies, John Bright opposed the policy of his nation in the Crimean War and, during the Boer War, there were English statesmen who condemned it thoroughly. Our readers may probably remember the German Prince, Lichnowsky, who, during the World War, issued his book attacking some of the claims and representations of the ruling clique. The same great need for courage and frankness in religious matters had been evidenced in the lives of many great leaders,

WORLD'S GROCERIES

A HALF CENTURY AGO THERE WERE 50,000 INDIVIDUAL FLOUR MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES. NOW 5,000 TAKE CARE OF OUR FLOUR GRINDING NEEDS.

TO REFRESH ASPARAGUS - LET STAND OVERNIGHT IN A BASIN CONTAINING AN INCH OF COLD WATER.

GARLIC BELONGS TO THE LILY FAMILY This food is named after St. Garlic.

The Family Doctor

By John Joseph Gaines, M. D.

SO WE COOK OUR FOOD
An ox or a horse can seize and masticate thoroughly a dry, hard ear of corn. Most of the farm animals may attack a cured bale of hay and with powerful teeth and capable salivary glands reduce the tough, dried grass to fit the stomach and be readily digested.

The hen picks up ripened grains, hard as wood—swallows them whole and doubtless enjoys the flavor. She has a battery of small pebbles in her interior, to grind her cereal with pleasing deliberation. It is all very interesting when we have time to think of it.

But, man cannot do things as the cattle, horses and fowl do them. We may eat a few things raw, with benefit. Our pioneers ate raw turnips freely in the days before the young orchards had arrived at the fruit-bearing stage. We find raw fruits exceedingly palatable and beneficial and even necessary to our well-being.

We may eat dried or wholly-air-cured meats such as "chipped beef" if it be shaved thin and yet masticated well. It is tonic for the digestive tract and a bloodbuilder as well.

There are faddists today who think man should abolish cooking!

The common sense of it is that vegetables and meats of all kinds need treatment before being eaten. Tough fibers must be made tender. Hidden food-principles must be set free that we may appropriate them to our use without over-taxing the digestive machinery within us. The process of cooking becomes one of greatest importance to the human family.

Let me mention a possible error which is over-cooking. Too ardent frying, boiling, roasting is also wrong. The artist in cookery knows when to quit! Much of our diet is spoiled by "cooking it to death."

Wit and Humor

Mrs. Youngbride—Now I know why it was that Dick went to work this morning singing as I never heard him sing before.
Neighbor—What was it?
Mrs. Youngbride—I made a mistake and gave him birdseed for breakfast instead of breakfast food.

Paradox
"Have you ever noticed a very odd thing about blunt people?" Freeman asked his friend.
"Can't say that I have," said the latter. "They are certainly rather embarrassing at times."
Freeman nodded pensively.
"Yes; but hasn't it ever struck you that they are ones who generally come to the point first?"—Answers.

sailed him and challenged his right to speak for Jehovah. To do this meant death and the ancient people of Judah, like most people of today would do, refused to accept a message which condemned them spiritually and nationally and read in the future the punishment which awaited them.

So, accusing him of being a traitor to his people and a blasphemer, just as Jesus was subsequently accused, the priests and prophets anrained him before the people. Jeremiah's answer was that he uttered the message of God and he reiterated his call that they repent and mend their ways so that Jehovah might relent. But realizing that he was in their power, he warned them that if they put him to death, they would bring innocent blood upon their hands. So earnest and impressive was his defense that the verdict of the princes and people was that "this man is not worthy to die, for he has spoken to us in the name of the Lord our God." Unfortunately for Judah, however, they did not believe this sufficiently to turn from their evil ways and destruction came upon them.

In the 26th chapter, we see Jeremiah in peril from the united opposition and hatred of the rulers, priests and prophets. Because he had dared to cry out that the temple would be utterly destroyed as occurred at Bblah, the false priests and prophets as-