

The Alleghany Times

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Published Every Thursday at Sparta, North Carolina, and entered at the Sparta, N. C., Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Subscription Rate:
One Dollar a Year, Strictly in Advance

Thursday, October 31, 1935.

If We Want Our Auto Death Toll To Decrease We Will Have To Banish Drunken Drivers

Increasing fatalities on the highways of the United States should cause every reader of The Alleghany Times to be interested in a statement of David Beecroft, former president of the American Society of Automotive Engineers. He insists that "the driver, and not mechanical failure, is at the bottom of most accidents" and asks "what is the use of testing the machine and not the driver?"

Moreover, at a meeting of the American Safety Congress, recently held in Louisville, Ky., seven volunteer subjects were tested for reactions after taking a single cocktail and the ability of each subject was "slowed up." Obviously, if the mind of an automobile driver slows up when he ought to be putting on the brakes to meet an emergency something is going to happen.

This brings up the question—"Is alcohol responsible for the rise in the death rate on the highways?" The answer may not be conclusive but the evidence is fairly positive and the only uncertainty is what we are going to do about it. How long will the public permit auto driving by drunks and near-drunks to be overlooked or winked at by law enforcement officials?

One of the features of the meeting of the Safety Conference was a mock trial of a person accused of "driving while drunk." He pleaded not guilty but testified that he only had drunk "two bottles of beer."

Dr. H. A. Heise, of Milwaukee, as an expert witness, testified that he had tested the defendant at the police station and that, while the man talked clearly there were symptoms of the use of alcohol in his walk and on his breath and that the tests showed 0.3 per cent of alcohol in his blood. As a qualified expert, he added that 0.2 per cent could affect the reactions of an automobile driver. The jury of 123 delegates voted 85-38 for conviction.

Man's Three Worst Enemies; Do You Know What They Are?

An Inspirational Editorial
by John Edwin Price

Disease, poverty and fire are not man's worst enemies. A man who suffered 18 years from infantile paralysis before he again learned to walk, who experienced the humiliation of gradually growing deaf, and who today is still fighting diabetes, says that man's worst enemies are shame, envy and self-pity.

That man is Raymond L. Goldman, author of "The Good Fight." Having pinned the label "Worst Enemies" on these three he, who lost his wife after a few short years of joy, says:

"I feel no bitterness except bitterness toward them. I cannot tolerate them within myself nor in the hearts of others. I have torn them out of my own heart and my own life and I have slain them. Yet they are not dead. I see their ugly reflection on joyless faces and I recognize their pernicious influence in the actions and reactions of men, women and even little children. Can they be destroyed by every one? The psychologist would answer, 'No, they are too deeply rooted in human nature.' But I have destroyed them for myself, and I believe that what is possible to me is possible to nearly all men."

Goldman was first handicapped by shame because as a child his playmates poked fun at his crippled legs. When he finally conquered this sense of shame so thoroughly that he was able to let his "best girl" see him in a bathing suit it was a real victory.

When he stopped envying other people their advantages of health and position this was still another victory.

After the death of his wife he had to stop pitying himself before he could do justly by his little son.

When a man has conquered shame, envy and self-pity he has more time and power to devote to aggressive acts toward getting the most out of life.

One of the arts of life is to grow old gracefully; be your age!

It is always easier to get into the courts than to get out of them.

Business is better and so business men are worrying about whether it will stay better.

You have no idea how easy it is to get out a newspaper; the problem is to make it pay.

One of these days human beings will be nearly perfect but most of us won't be here to see it.

Consistent advertising is the merchant's pledge of quality; it is visible proof that he has faith enough in his goods to back them with his name.

The other evening we heard a woman ask what in the world would become of the younger generation. That's an easy one. They'll fall in love, get married, have children and trouble and all that sort of thing, and as they get older they will worry about what's to become of the younger generation.

Did it ever occur to you that the best method of climbing higher on life's ladder of success is to remain on the level?

The Story of the Constitution

by CALEB JOHNSON

XV.—FINAL: THE CONSTITUTION, TO DATE

The recent Supreme Court decision that the National Recovery Act was unconstitutional set in motion a nation-wide discussion of the Constitution. It brought about the situation which made this series of "The Story of the Constitution," a most timely subject.

The Supreme Court's decision was, in effect, based upon the fundamental principle that the Federal Government is one of the delegated powers.

Under the Constitution, all power rests in the Congress, which receives its authority from the people and the States. The Executive power is to see to the enforcement of the Acts of Congress. The power of the Judiciary is that of determining whether or not the Congress has, in any given case, sought to exercise power which has not been delegated to it.

In the NRA case the Supreme Court held that Congress had received no power from the people to delegate any part of its law-making function to the President; that the States had granted the Congress no power to regulate commerce or industry except as they are in the stream of interstate commerce.

Within the limits of its delegated authority, Congress has usually been upheld in its efforts to legislate within the needs of an expanding national economy. The Supreme Court is expected to take a realistic view of current conditions and recognize the necessities of the times when this could be done without infringing upon the powers reserved to the States or the people, under the Tenth Amendment. By this process, the Constitution has operated for 148 years.

The flexibility of the Constitution to meet new conditions has been testified to by generations of statesmen. In the few instances, during recent years, when the considered will of the people

could not be executed under the powers already granted to the Congress, amendment has proved to be a simple and speedy process, once public sentiment has become crystallized.

The 20th Amendment is an apt illustration. This Amendment changed the terms of office of the President and Vice-President and of all Senators and Representatives. Under the 12th Amendment all of these took office on the fourth of March following their election. But Congress was required, under Article I, Section 4, to meet annually on the first Monday in December. That resulted in what came to be known as "lame duck" Congresses, many of whose members, although defeated at the November election, held office until the following March 4th.

In March, 1932, Congress submitted to the States an amendment making the terms of Senators and Representatives begin on January 3rd, and those of the President and Vice-President on January 20th. The annual meeting date of the Congress was changed to January 3. In less than one year, 39 States had ratified this 20th Amendment, which was proclaimed as a part of the Constitution on February 6, 1933.

It took even a shorter time to establish the 21st Amendment, repealing the 18th or Prohibition Amendment. This was submitted to the States in February, 1933, by the present administration, and became a part of the Constitution on December 5, 1933.

Both of these amendments had an overwhelming weight of public opinion behind them. Such has proved the rule; that in like manner, when a proposal to change the Federal Government structure has behind it strong, nation-wide public opinion, then is our Constitution usually amended and changed.

(THE END)

Washington News For U. S. Farmers

PROCESSING TAX CASES

The Supreme Court having agreed to review the Boston Circuit Court decision in the Hoosac Mills case, in which the agricultural processing taxes were held to be invalid, the government wants the case heard as quickly as possible, instead of awaiting its turn behind more than one hundred cases ahead of it, on the docket.

Officials of the AAA, as well as the Department of Justice, are anxious for a decision to settle the issue because the collection of processing taxes is being held up by injunctions issued in numerous lower courts, so that the revenue from them has dropped around \$25,000,000 a month. The first involving New Deal legislation to be heard at the current term, although a second processing tax case, instituted by the Washburn-Crosby company contests the payment of the tax on wheat and corn since the date of the AAA amendments and concerns the right of processors to enjoy the collection of processing taxes in inferior Federal courts.

COTTON CONTROL QUESTION

In addition, there are two cases involving the cotton control Act, although neither seems likely to produce a clear-cut decision on the Act involved. The first, wherein a cotton grower and shipper attempted to compel a railroad to transport cotton on which the levy had not been imposed, may be determined on procedural grounds and the latter, involving the State of Georgia's contention that the Act invades the sovereignty of the State by attempting to control the planting of cotton on State-owned land might be settled on the basis of the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, rather than individual citizens.

KEEP AAA OUT OF POLITICS

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the AAA, has warned against all efforts to enlist the agents of the farm program in politics, declaring that these workers are organized for crop-adjustment programs and "for no other purpose."

Something like 100,000 farmers serve as committeemen, holding quasi-public official positions although working on a per diem basis and not considered Federal employees. They are to fix quotas and allotments and enforce contracts between farmers and the AAA.

As a matter of common sense, farmers should strenuously resist any effort on the part of either party to use these workers for political purposes. It will not do for the program to become a political football. At present the prospects are that the current farm program will get through the approaching political campaign without serious attack. Of course, criticism not political in nature is not to be stifled, but the main idea is to prevent adequate relief to agriculture from becoming a political issue.

BLAME AAA FOR BREAD PRICES

Secretary Wallace vigorously attacks the bakers of the nation who have raised the price of bread one cent a loaf on the excuse that the processing taxes have increased their costs.

He says that the bakers in 1933 used this excuse for advancing prices and unless the tax is increased cannot do so again. He points out that there were no restrictions on spring wheat planting last year.

Mr. Wallace knows that the consuming public in the metropolitan areas will resent increased prices and if the blame for them is attributed to the farm program that much feeling will be aroused against the program to relieve the farmers of the nation.

NEW POTATO CONTROL PLAN

The much discussed potato control bill goes into effect on December 1 but it only affects potatoes grown in 1936 or thereafter.

Meanwhile, the AAA comes forward with a plan to bolster the price of the 1935 crop by persuading growers to divert ten per cent of the crop from the market by using them for the manufacture of alcohol, starch, flour and livestock feed. Farmers would be paid bounties for making the diversions which, it is expected, would bring the price of potatoes up to around 67 cents a bushel or about three-quarters of parity.

Farmers making the diversion would be paid 25 cents a bushel bounty and the amount to be

Sunday School Lesson

by Henry Radcliffe

JERUSALEM DESTROYED

International Sunday School Lesson for November 3, 1935

Golden Text: "Righteousness exalteth a nation; But sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs 14:34.

(Lesson Text: 2 Kings 25:1-12)

Zedekiah was the twenty-third king of Judah, an irresolute, vacillating character in a position of authority. Apparently helpless to change the tendency of affairs, Zedekiah lacked even the courage to try and one of his few decisive actions, breaking with Babylon, led to the utter destruction of his kingdom.

Judah had previously felt the sting of the Babylonian lash and at first Zedekiah submitted completely to the power of Nebuchadnezzar. He even wrote to some of the Jews already in exile to submit peaceably, and become good citizens. As the years passed, however, a powerful group in Judah began to flirt with the idea of overthrowing the Babylonian yoke. Moab, Edom, Tyre and other countries wanted to arrange a general uprising, against which Jeremiah warned, but when the King secured the promise of Egyptian help, he was willing to defy Babylon.

It so happened that the king against whom Zedekiah was rebelling was one of the ablest rulers yet produced by any country. Navopolassar had restored the Babylonian Empire and his son, Nebuchadnezzar, had been one of his capable generals, having defeated the Egyptians in the battle of Carhemish. Nebuchadnezzar ruled Babylon for 43 years and his fame rests more upon his statesmanlike and constructive ability than upon military achievements, although in that regard he is entitled to rank as a great leader.

Nebuchadnezzar enlarged and rebuilt Babylon, surrounded it with a gigantic wall which is said to have been more than 300 feet high, and then within the city constructed a costly and magnificent temple to the God Bel. He had designed and constructed, for his wife, the famous hanging gardens which ranked as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. In addition, he constructed a vast reservoir to contain a water supply and for the purposes of irrigating, with canals, etc. Notwithstanding all this, however, the city of ancient Babylon is buried under fifty feet of accumulated earth and its one-time glories are only brought

kept off the market would depend upon AAA calculations as to how great a reduction in supply would be necessary to boost prices toward parity.

Last year, it is said, the average price was 51.7 cents a bushel, and this season, prior to October 1, the price was about fifteen cents lower. The parity price, or "fair exchange value" is said to be 89.6 cents a bushel at present but if the price of this season's crop can be boosted to three-fourths of parity the AAA would be satisfied.

to light through excavations by the archeologists.

When Zedekiah rebelled, Nebuchadnezzar promptly came at the head of a large army which divided to besiege several cities simultaneously. In those ancient days, the walls of a city were its defense against destruction and so the subjects of Zedekiah defended Jerusalem for 18 months. Notwithstanding every effort to provide the necessary supplies, it was inevitable sooner or later that the horrors of famine would bring about destruction unless some relief came. An Egyptian army marched to the assistance of the Jews and this brought diversion but it was only temporary and in the closing months of the siege, famine and plague took a dreadful toll of the people of the Jews.

Eventually, the battering rams and offensive power of Babylon made a breach in the walls of Jerusalem, whereupon the king and the army fled, hotly pursued by the Babylonians. This was in the year 586 B. C. Zedekiah was captured as he endeavored to escape and was led before the Babylonian monarch in chains. Here he was condemned by a court for treachery and suffered a painful and life-long punishment. Many of the prominent leaders of the Jews were executed and the king's children were killed in his presence just before Zedekiah was permanently blinded and carried captive to Babylon, where he died. Thus, two prophecies, apparently contradictory, were fulfilled, that he would be taken prisoner to Babylon and that he would never see Babylon.

A month or so later, the city of Jerusalem was destroyed by the Babylonian army. The protective walls were torn down so as to render further defense impossible and a large number of the better class of the survivors were carried prisoners to Babylon. Solomon's marvelous temple, another of the ancient wonders, which had been admired and revered for more than 400 years, was entirely sacked and destroyed. The King's palace, upon which Solomon spent thirteen years in building, the Armory and Treasury of the Royal House, with its magnificent reception hall, throne room and other apartments, were likewise razed to the ground. Only a limited portion of the inhabitants of Judah were allowed to remain in the land.

The history of Judah has a value for all modern nations. The Jews prospered and grew in strength as long as they were moderately obedient to God's laws but when the moral fibre of the nation had been shattered, all of the glory and power of Jerusalem passed forever. This experience has not been unique for Judah alone, for the record of history is nothing but the countless repetition of peoples and cities growing in wealth and power to domination, when leisure and luxury and selfishness brings about disaster. Syria, Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome and others furnish the same illustration. America today has grown to power and influence throughout the world—will our people profit by the lessons of history?

Louisa's Letter

MARRIED PEOPLE MUST "GO ALONG" TOGETHER

Dear Louisa:
I hear so many women complaining about their husband

The Woman's Angle

The younger crop of college men are demanding women with finesse. And they're quite frank about it, too. No elbows-on-the-table, no whole-slice-at-a-time buttering of bread, and no audible criticism of other girls' clothes on the dance floor. They won't have it. And they demand social grace, tact, kindness and sympathy of their dance partners in all things. . . And the girls are learning it in a hurry at the more progressive co-educational schools.

Renaissance influence even extends to makeup, and the darker face powders and brilliant lipstick with a bluish, rather than a yellow cast are demanded by the wine-colored reds, the deep greens and the glowing purples so popular in the Renaissance mode. And brunettes are in a much better spot than blondes so far as these colors go, as you may realize by looking at any portraits of Renaissance time, they were dark, and they wore such colors beautifully.

Women are style conscious even in China. For when Butterfly Wu, China's great film actress, appears in a new film with a very slight change in the very stable styles of China, Hankow, Canton, Peiping and Tientsin women follow her lead. The variations are chiefly those of fabric designs, though there are occasional slight changes in the length of slits at the sides of the long skirt, sleeve length and the height of the collar.

An unsung heroine we know is the woman who used to teach home economics in schools in an exceptionally poor neighborhood. Knowing her pupils were greatly undernourished, yet wholly dependent on her salary herself, she spent a large part of her income on extra, nourishing supplies that the children could cook and eat under her supervision.

wanting to stay home all of the time. Because a man wants to come home at night and rest after a hard day's work, they seem to think it is awful. Well, I just want to say that a husband like that would suit me fine, and that if some of these complaining women had a husband like mine who wants to be going somewhere all of the time they would get mighty tired of it.

No matter how strenuous the day has been, or if we are half sick, Dick has this bright idea every night, of stepping out somewhere or running over to see somebody. If I finally persuade him to stay home he looks so restless and jittery that it gets me all up-set. Oh, for a husband who would be satisfied to stay home and read the paper or listen to the radio every night.

E. L. B.—Alabama.

Answer: Isn't it funny how hard it is to please people? Some women weep because their husbands never take them anywhere and here is one who is bemoaning the fact that her husband wants to be going somewhere all the time. I wonder why these women didn't find out something about their husband's tastes before they were married. Because, if the women who like to run around had married the men who like the same thing, and vice versa, everything would have been just lovely.

Congeniality is one of the greatest factors towards making a success of married life. It is so much easier to get on with someone who likes the same things that we like. For we all desire companionship and if we dance, play golf, play bridge, or swim, it is much nicer to do so with our own husband or wife than with some one else.

However, if we have married a person whose likes and dislikes are not ours, it would be a good idea for us to compromise. The husband who wants to be a play boy will perhaps agree to stay home half the time if his stay-at-home wife will go with him the other half and be agreeable and enthusiastic about it when she does go. The stay-at-home husband can be persuaded, no doubt, to go somewhere one or two nights of the week if his wife will let him rest in peace by his beloved radio the rest of the time.

Yours,
LOUISA

Hectic Days Sleepless Nights

IF YOU are nervous today, you probably will not sleep well tonight. If you don't sleep well tonight, you will probably be nervous tomorrow.

Don't allow yourself to become nervous. Take Dr. Miles Nervine. It will relax your tense nerves and let you get a good night's sleep.

Irritability, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, often lead to Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Hysteria—sometimes to a nervous breakdown and organic trouble.

Some of the people, whose letters are printed below, were as nervous as you are—possibly more so—yet they have found relief.

Three years ago I was so nervous I could not bear to go out in company and could not sleep nights. A friend recommended Dr. Miles Nervine. I now enjoy myself thoroughly and sleep every night. Miss Juliette Currier, New Market, N. H.

I have used Dr. Miles Nervine in Liquid form and find it the best medicine for the nerves I have ever used. Christine Lanier, Middleton, Tennessee

Whenever I have over-indulged and feel restless I take one or two Nervine Tablets just before I retire. In the morning when I awake I feel like a new person and can go about my work as usual. Dr. Miles Nervine Tablets quiet your nerves, brace you up and are the simplest, most convenient tablets to take I have ever found. Miss Grace Redmann, St. James, Miss.

Before using your Nervine I was very nervous and irritable. Since I have started to take it I feel so much better that I family notice the difference. I still take it from time to time and the good result is wonderful. J. H. Redding, 1087 19th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Dr. Miles Nervine
Liquid and Effervescent Tablets