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ADVERTISE IN THE ENTERPRISE

The Story of the Constitution
·by CALEB JOHNSON·

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XI. THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

For many years, after the ratification of the Constitution, statesmen and men of affairs were divided as to the exact character of the Government set up under it. To one school of thought, of which Thomas Jefferson was the foremost exponent, the Constitution was little more than a treaty between sovereign states. In the eyes of the other group, led by Alexander Hamilton, it was the foundation of a Nation. Ultimately the Hamiltonian point of view was to become generally accepted, though only after a long and bitter struggle.

Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury under President Washington, brought about the acceptance by the owners of wealth of his viewpoint of Federal supremacy. Under his leadership, the new Federal Government assumed the debts of the states, thereby taking its stand as something bigger and better than the states. This was followed by other bold and rapid strokes of financial policy, all tending to the same end of national supremacy. He established a tariff on imports, an excise tax and an internal revenue service and, as a crowning stroke, a national bank. It was Hamilton's purpose to establish a government in which wealth should stand at the helm, guiding and steadying the ship of state.

Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, whose faith was in the masses rather than in the classes, the doctrine of states' rights, as opposed to Federal rights under the Constitution, began to take shape. As early as 1798 the General Assembly of Virginia adopted resolutions protesting against encroachment upon state rights by the Federal Government and asserting the right of each state to decide for itself the constitutionality of Federal laws affecting state interests. In the same year the new state of Kentucky adopted similar resolutions, Kentucky went further, and implied the right of a state to withdraw from the Union.

Thus were sown the seeds of the political parties which have struggled against each other for 135 years for control of the Federal Government. And the first important amendment to the Constitution, after the Bill of Rights, was one which recognized the existence of the partisan spirit.

The twelfth amendment changed the previous method of electing the President to the method which is still followed. Under the original system, the candidate receiving the largest number of electoral votes became President and the one receiving the second largest number became Vice President. The effect of that today, if it were still the Constitutional rule, would be that Mr. Roosevelt would be President and Mr. Hoover would be Vice President!

With the division of public sentiment into two diametrically opposing camps, such a situation was not to be tolerated, so the Constitution was amended. in 1798, to provide for the electors' choosing both President and Vice President at the same time, with the further provision that the President and Vice President shall not both be residents of the same state, and that in case no candidate has a majority of electoral votes, then the House of Representatives shall elect one of the three leading candidates, in its discretion.

Thus, on the eve of the 19th century, the new nation was not only well launched upon its career but was embarked upon the stormy voyage of partisan politics.

Next Week: Federal Supremacy Established.

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Under *OUR* Constitution

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman
Sentinels of the Republic

This is Constitution Week.

Throughout our nation thousands of men and women who love America are paying grateful tribute to the Charter which is at once the soul and the substance of our freedom. In many communities great meetings are being held to observe with impressive exercises the anniversary of its signing.

This observance is more than a formal ceremony. It is a nation-wide tribute to the tremendous contribution which our Constitution has made to the rights and the happiness of humanity. And it is a tribute well earned. For —

Under Our Constitution:
The persecuted have found Refuge . . . the despairing, Faith . . . the oppressed, Liberty . . . the courageous, Opportunity.

Under Our Constitution:
All men have attained the highest human aspiration—the right to be free, in body and in spirit. All children are assured the richest heritage possible —the right to be educated. All citizens are guaranteed the greatest power known—the right to govern themselves.

Under Our Constitution:
The People rule. No man is King; no man a subject. Despotism is outlawed. The Will of the People is the Law of the Land.

Under Our Constitution:
The United States has achieved a growth in territory, in population, in resources and in influence unrivalled among nations.

* * *

The Constitution of the United States was made for us, the people. All power to change it or to weaken its safeguards rests finally in our hands. Today certain forces, greedy for power, threaten to wrest that control away. Don't let them succeed. Don't let Bureaucracy usurp the authority which, under the Constitution, is ours alone. Don't let the politicians destroy those rights which our fathers won and we must preserve.

—oo—

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Peru has had four presidents in just as many years.

Printing is San Francisco's largest manufacturing industry.

The deepest oil well ever drilled in this country is 10,440 feet deep.

Hungarian banks have been instructed to charge 20 per cent for foreign money sold to persons who wish to go abroad. This is less than the "bootleg" price.

Sleeping at night is only a habit, says Professor Nathan Kleitman, of the University of Chicago. Resting in the day would be just as beneficial.

One big lump of salt containing 20,000,000 tons, underlies the Grand Saline region of Texas, reports of geologists say. The salt forms what is believed to be the largest salt dome existent. It is 3,000 feet thick. At present sale prices the dome, with its 90 per cent pure salt, is estimated to be worth $400,000,000,000.

Ketchikan, Alaska, claims the title of the world's largest salmon canning city.

Tomatoes will grow on 45,000 acres of the Ozark hills in Arkansas, say canners of the area.

The human heart beats more than 100,800 times each day.

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The New Deal Is Substituting Paternalism for Democracy

By Nicholas Roosevelt
For the National Republican Builders, Inc.

The demand that government cease meddling in business naturally raises the question, Is government meddling more now than before the New Deal and in so doing is it exceeding its rights?

To both parts of this question the answer is, Yes.

Let us look at the record.

Before the New Deal the Federal government, save in war, made use of only a few negative powers restricting personal and business conduct. These powers, for the most part, derive from the vaguely worded provisions in the Constitution concerning the regulation of interstate commerce and from the 14th amendmnet.

The exercise of so-called "police powers" under which regulations in the interest of public health and safety have been imposed has been divided between the States and the Federal government. The States have restricted hours and conditions of work and have passed laws in the interest of public morality. The Federal government has regulated such matters as the inspection of meat and has legislated against the use of mails for fraudulent and immoral purposes.

It is perhaps worth while here to note that when the Federal government sought to regulate personal habits through the prohibition amendment the experiment was disastrous.

Local and municipal governments have imposed restrictions in addition to those of the state and Federal governments. Traffic regulations are accepted in the interest of public safety and convenience. Through franchises public service corporations have been obliged to render certain services under prescribed conditions and supervised rates.

Most of these interferences with personal and business activities have been negative, in the form of prohibitions imposed to protect the public or to prevent abuses. They have left the individual and business a large measure of freedom from government interference and restraint.

Since the New Deal, however, the Federal government, no longer content to check abuses and regulate individual acts and occupations endangering the common weal, has taken into its hands vast powers of control and direction. Furthermore, the Federal government has itself gone into numerous businesses and so is competing with private enterprise.

The record speaks for itself. Under the N. R. A. the Executive branch of the Federal government fixed the hours of work; it prevented business men from starting new businesses; it prescribed in certain industries the conditions under which new machinery might be installed; it established prices below which manufacturers might not sell.

Under the A. A. A. the Federal Executive restricted the production of farm crops; paid farmers for destroying food; regulated the sale, transportation and processing of farm products and in some cases helped to fix prices.

Under the T. V. A. the Federal government has entered into the manufacture, sale and transportation of electric power in competition with private industry.

The Federal government has gone extensively into the mortgage, loan and banking business.

It has financed corporations and railroads.

It has transplanted entire communities and built towns for others. The government has, in fact, embarked upon a series of collectivist or paternalistic acts—all of them, of course. proclaimed to be in the general interest.

The Federal Courts have already nullified numerous of these New Deal powers. But these nullifications have intensified rather than lessened the split that divides the New Dealers from the Republicans and the bulk of the conservative Democrats.

They have made it plainer than ever that the New Dealers have been trying to change the form and structure of the American government.

The New Deal surreptitiously substitutes for the old American system of checks and balances with divided powers and responsibilities, the European system of excessive centralization.

Which system do we want—a republican government as developed in this country throughout a century and a half of practical experience, or a European authoritarian state, however modified?

This problem cannot be passed off by the Republicans with the impatient self-assurance that the country will, of course, reject overwhelmingly any plan so to alter the American system. The alterations are already in progress, and the country as yet hardly is aware of them.

Furthermore, a real danger exists that if more of the New Deal measures are voided by the Supreme Court President Roosevelt will base his campaign for re-election on the need for so changing the constitution as to make possible the putting into effect of his policies without interference by "nine old men."

It would be little short of disastrous if the country, in the heat of a political campaign, were to be stampeded into thoughtless action which might completely wreck the political structure under which the United States grew great. Such a course is by no means out of the question—especially so in view of President Roosevelt's inherent impatience with any and all restraints of the freedom of action of the Executive.

In an article next week Mr. Roosevelt will discuss more fully the changes in the American governmental structure imposed by the New Deal.

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Report Of Auditing Committee
Kent County, Maryland.

(Continued From Page 8)

EXHIBIT P

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE KENT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND WITNESSES CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE CIRCUIT COURT 1934-35 AND PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1936

Alms House	$ 6,508.57
Assessments	699.70
Board of Prisoners	4,654.08
Circuit Court	467.54
Circuit Court, Clerks Office	702.83
Circuit Court, Witnesses October 1934	177.95
Circuit Court, Witnesses April 1935	132.20
Court House	437.69
Court House and Jail	953.96
Hospitals	333.60
Health Office and Jail Physician	331.60
Inquisitions	870.95
Incorporated Towns Bank Shares	792.43
Jail Supplies	2,265.97
Magistrates and Constables	3,780.25
Miscellaneous	5,637.09
Orphans' Court	136.82
Reformation and State Schools	2,697.45
Roads and Bridges	1,714.04
Schools	4,559.72
Sheriff's Fees	1,659.65
Transportation of Prisoners	1,149.19
Taxes paid in error	17.90
Treasurer's Office	165.79
Tuberculosis Eradication	2,174.36
Work on Jail	289.33
Total	$ 43,310.75

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