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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1933

BIBLE THOUGHT
 Unto us a CHILD is BORN, a SON is GIVEN.—
 (Read Isa. 9:6)

The child BORN is human; the Son GIVEN is divine. All earth's dismembered elements will be reunited in Him. There will be restored humanity in the "CHILD"; restored dignity in the "SON"; restored government in the "KING"; restored knowledge in the "COUNSELLOR"; restored strength in the "MIGHTY GOD"; restored relationship in the "FATHER"; restored harmony in the "PRINCE OF PEACE."—Elizabeth A. Needham.

SENATOR INGRAM'S SCHOOL SUPERVISION BILL

The Times-News has received from Senator Henry L. Ingram of Randolph county a copy of his bill to abolish county boards of education, and the offices of county superintendents, rural supervisors and attendance officers in the one hundred counties of the State, and the setting up of thirty divisions for the administration of public school business. Under this system there would be thirty division boards of education and thirty division superintendents of education.

Senator Ingram claims his plan would reduce the costs of public school administration in the State to the amount of \$400,000.

Under the Ingram plan Division No. 2 of the State for the administration of school affairs would be composed of Madison, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania counties.

The division boards of education would be nominated and elected in the same manner as now prescribed by law for the election of county boards of education; but in divisions consisting of five counties the boards would be composed of five members, one from each county in the division. The division superintendents would be elected by the division boards of education, subject to the approval of the State Board of Equalization, and would hold office for terms of two years.

The salaries of superintendents, their assistants and clerks would vary in the several districts. In district No. 2 the salary of the superintendent would be \$3,900 annually, and the salary of his assistant would be \$1,800 a year.

The Ingram bill is revolutionary in its proposals and probably will meet with little favor among the people of the State, despite the promise of a saving of \$400,000 in the costs of operating the schools. The people of Henderson county will probably not be favorable to a system which would put the management of our public schools in control of a superintendent residing in Asheville—which is exactly what will come to pass if this bill is enacted. Similar objection will no doubt be raised in Madison, Haywood and Transylvania.

The Times-News believes that a much better plan than the Ingram plan for reducing the costs of schools and the expenses of government in North Carolina is a plan for the consolidation of counties. By reducing the number of counties from one hundred to around fifty, several million dollars can be saved on the costs of county government, instead of only \$400,000. By reducing the number of counties one-half the number of county boards of education and superintendents would be reduced almost to the number proposed by Senator Ingram; and all other public offices would be reduced in like proportion and many other items of the costs of county government would be eliminated.

Under the plan of county consolidation the supervision of the schools of a consolidated county would still be under the control and direction of a citizen of the county. It is obvious that when the superintendent serves five counties he cannot be a citizen of all of them at the same time. It is also clear that in a district composed of five counties, Henderson county would have but one member of a board of education composed of five members. Four

members of the board would be residents of other counties. County consolidation would probably save the State fifty times as much money as Senator Ingram's school law. When the people were accustomed to larger counties all conditions would be as satisfactory as at present. The proposed school law would invite trouble, if enacted.

It won't be long now until the groundhog comes out to take a look at his shadow. If the depression hit him like it did most of us, he probably won't recognize it if he sees it.

There's improvement here and there, but the filling station business continues to hold up better than any other.

Idle factories are a distressing sight, but for utter desolation you have to hand it to our ex-miniature golf courses.

Too much dancing is apt to affect the heart, says a doctor. Too much sitting out is sure to.

British scientists are planning a new attempt to flash messages to Mars. We don't know what system of communication the war god uses, but he seems to keep business humping on old Mother Earth oblivious of static, storms and low visibility.

Co-eds spend only \$5 a year on cosmetics, a recent survey shows. But what \$5 worth of cosmetics, properly applied, costs college men, only their fathers can estimate.

NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS

AFTER ALL
 All this talk about economy, schools, taxes, salaries, and the various other matters that at present are squarely in the fore of public discussions in the state are likely to create some bitterness and a great deal of unnecessary misunderstanding.

For our part, we lay claim to several pronounced opinions, the uttering of which need not necessarily mark us as backward. One of them is that regardless of the value of the services, educational and otherwise, rendered by the state, they must be based upon the state's ability to support them through a system of taxation that penalizes no one and no class disappointingly. First determine how much revenue may be raised by an equitable system of taxation, then limit expenditures to that amount.

Another opinion, if anyone cares for it, is that we are about to be deluded into thinking that all things which come under the general descriptive "educational" are in themselves and without question praiseworthy. The word is in danger of becoming a shibboleth, those who follow it intolerant of argument.

Still a third opinion is that with due allowance for occasional differences in method most of us hereabout are interested in much the same things: a pleasant, cultured, liberal, progressive and healthful community in which we may live with unimpeded striving toward peace and contentment. We may disagree frequently as to the most direct route to so grand a destination, but the chances are that neither this nor that particular group has a monopoly on road maps.—Charlotte News.

AN UNPASSABLE PROPOSITION

The way out of this depression is not through shifting taxes or other burdens, or through relieving one group or our distressed population, at the expense of another group. If industries are brought to their knees at the expense of relief to farmers it would profit the farmers nothing in the long-run, because after all the farmer is largely dependent upon the purchasing power that is derived from industrial payrolls.

The Observer has not studied the bill which has just been introduced by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas. Apparently this bill would provide relief through legitimate use of government credit for those individual farmers who are in distress so far as land mortgages are concerned. Already relief is available through crop and livestock loans. This would seem not only the more conservative and the more logical, but also the more effective means of relieving farmers who need help.

The Observer cannot believe that the farm allotment bill can ever become a law. The increase in bureaucracy and governmental expenses, the threatened danger to industrial interests and back eventually to the farmers themselves, and the confusion in general which would result are too serious to contemplate. The last state of the farmer, as well as of the country in general, would be worse than the first.—Charlotte Observer.

DIPLOMAT

The conflict of the '60s, as you are aware if you have been raised right, was brought on by the refusal of the North under Mr. Lincoln to permit the South under South Carolina to do what it had a perfect right to do. Consequently, when it is referred to as an insurance you may assure yourself that the reference proceeds from someone who has not a proper conception of the precedent circumstances, and when it is described as the Civil war, you may set down the describer as a Yankee or, at best, a Southerner who has fallen a victim to the temptation of brevity.

But when Mr. Roosevelt spoke recently in Montgomery, first capital of the Confederacy and junior hotbed of the South, did he say anything about an insurrection or a civil war? He did not. His reference, as it should have been, was to the War Between the States.

It is plain to see that there are more ways of making a hit than by using a big stick.—Charlotte News.

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THE LAST WORD IN TECHNOCRACY



NEW PRIMARY BILL IS DEAD

Revision, Rather Than Abolition of Law Now Expected

The Times-News Bureau
 Raleigh, Jan. 28.—The Murphy-Bowie-Neal bill repealing the state-wide primary law is now dead as a door-nail, but if sentiment expressed during a public hearing on the bill yesterday is any indication, there will be a heavy demand on the current legislature to decrease the costs of holding primaries.

The committee's action in killing the repealer is likely to silence talk on the perennial proposal to abolish the primary system for the time being, since it would take two-thirds majority of the house to put the bill on the favorable calendar. And while supporters of the proposal are stronger numerically than ever this year, they are far short of a majority.

In former years—ever since the state-wide primary law was enacted in 1915—efforts have been made to repeal it, but such attempts were never impressive. This year the repealer was dropped into the house hopper with the signatures of 22 representatives, and represented a formidable beginning for such a proposal.

The committee vote on the bill was 6 to 3 to report it unfavorably. Its proponents claimed that it would save the state hundreds of thousands of dollars and result in less corruption than exists under the primary system. They also advanced the contention that outside the governor and a few local officers, the average voter is not greatly concerned about who he votes for.

Rep. Murphy led the fight for the bill, claiming that it would save the taxpayers of the state nearly a million dollars, and that it would result in better men being elected to office.

The opposition, however, was overwhelming, not only from members of the committee, but from a score or more of other individuals. Labor unions had several representatives on hand to protest against taking away at the citizen's right to vote just at a time when North Carolina has succeeded in educating thousands of persons to the extent that they can vote and take an interest in politics.

Most members of the committee opposed the bill on the ground that it would result in an "invisible" machine-made government in the hands of only a few. Thirty years ago, when the masses of people were illiterate, and a few years had to think for them, the convention system may have been proper. But with the advances in good roads and education, it would be unheard of to repeal the primary system, opponents of the bill maintained.

Rep. Gardner of Cleveland, a member of the committee, said the bill was the result of a movement in North Carolina "to run the government with a machine" and was not in accord with the state's true sentiment. "It is a machine bill," he said. "The last primary wrecked machine control in North Carolina and now the machine is going after the government with this dangerous piece of legislation."

The committee also has before it a bill to repeal the absentee ballot law which, while it has considerable opposition, is not expected to have as hard sledding as the primary repealer. A bill is now being drawn, it is understood, to reduce the costs of printed ballots down to 25 per cent over the number of registered voters. Under the present law two ballots have to be printed for each registered voter.

It is plain to see that there are more ways of making a hit than by using a big stick.—Charlotte News.

SISTER MARY'S MENU

BY SISTER MARY
 NEA Service Writer

THE dried vegetables, peas, beans and lentils, are the best food bargains the home-maker can buy. Rich in calories and mineral salts, but poor in vitamins C and G, many savory dishes can be made from these vegetables.

Because these vegetables are rich in protein we often hear them called meat substitutes, but with the realization that a great difference exists in the nutritive value of proteins from different sources, legumes are not considered an adequate substitute for meat unless they are served with such protein foods as milk and eggs.

The legumes have a high starch value and consequently potatoes should not be served in the same meal with them.

Bean Purée
 Children, old people and persons whose food must be easily assimilated, can eat this dish.

Two cups dried lima beans, 1 1/2 onion, 4 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper.

Soak beans over night in water to cover. Add enough water to more than cover and simmer until tender, about four hours. After beans have cooked one hour add onion and salt. When beans are very tender and there is not more than one cup of liquid over the beans, rub through a sieve or potato ricer, carefully rejecting all skins. Add butter and pepper and make very hot, beating over the

RUGBY
 RUGBY, Jan. 28.—Mr. Will Huggins, of Fairview, was a visitor of Mr. S. M. Stewart, Monday.

Mr. Gay Gardner and Mr. J. J. Ballard visited friends in Hendersonville, Sunday.

Mrs. E. L. Winslow is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Eaisy Guinn at Greensboro.

Mrs. Bessie Bishop, visited relatives in Hendersonville, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lunsford spent the day recently in Hendersonville.

Mr. S. M. Stewart was a recent business visitor at Brickton.

Mr. and Mrs. Press Hudson have moved into this section.

"Dugging" Babies
 Bobby, aged three, had been ill and could not have his usual outings because of that and inclement weather. One day he looked out of the window, then turned to me and said wistfully, "There are two mamma 'dugging' their babies."

Two neighbor women had passed with their baby carriages.—Chicago Tribune.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
 NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON.—What, in these days, could be more old-fashioned than a modificationist—a light wines and beer man?

Not long ago there were millions of them, dissatisfied with prohibition but not caring or daring to urge the now popular naked repeal.

The only one left seems to be George W. Norris, that technically Republican but completely independent senator from Nebraska. Norris has the best of not many reputations here for the old-fashioned honesty and courage that you read about in romantic novels.

The senator's viewpoint on prohibition legislation is not only of interest to millions of American liberals but also to wets and dries. For he is chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee which reported on the modified repeal resolution and the beer bill. He helped frame them both, but he voted against the first and for the second.

"So the prohibitionists are with me and against me and the wets are against me and with me," says Norris, who probably is the only man in Congress who wouldn't worry about a thing like that.

Ingram's School Administration Bill Not to Pass

But it Will Likely be the Basis for Another to Bring Economies

RALEIGH, Jan. 28.—While the bill of Senator Ingram of Randolph county, consolidating the state's 109 counties into 30 school districts, and which, it is estimated, would save the state nearly \$500,000 annually, is generally approved in principle, it is not likely that it will ever come out of the committee room in its present shape, it was indicated after the Senate Education Committee discussed the measure.

The Ingram bill, far-reaching in its effect, will be further considered by the joint Senate and House education committees sometime next week. The Randolph senator, it is believed, will have no objection to the modification of the bill's details, since he expressly introduced it for the purpose of giving the committee a structure to work upon.

The principal of the measure has the support of Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Allen, who believes that a saving could be effected by consolidation of county districts. However, Superintendent Allen does not believe that the school system could be operated efficiently on less than 75 or 80 districts.

While he is not against the idea of cutting costs, Superintendent

The committee has reported favorably a bill relieving teachers of the necessity of attending summer school. There was little opposition to the measure. Senator Beattie, of Bladen, speaking for anything to help the teachers, ought to raise their salaries instead of reducing them. There is no other profession in the state as poorly paid as the teachers.

Skull Beelie
 The old Greek historian Herodotus tells us a story of a pirate, buccaner named Silius who invaded the island of Cyprus, and was slain by the inhabitants of one of the cities, who jubilantly and warning to others, fixed his head over the gateway leading through the walls. As the flesh dried, a swarm of bees took possession of this skull and filled it with their honey.

New York's "Lower East Side"
 While its fame is world-wide, few people know exactly where New York's "Lower East Side" is and what is its area. What is officially known as the Lower East side is one and one-half miles in length, reaching from Brooklyn bridge to Fourteenth street and from the Bowery and Third avenue east to the river.



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

Of course when all the others saw wee-Scouty grab the big bear's paw and shake it, they were quite amazed. Wee Duncy said, "That's great!"

"Instead of being in a fix, we've found a bear that may know tricks. If it came from a circus, 'twill perform. Gee, I can't wait."

"Oh, don't be in a hurry, son. I'm also sure we'll have some fun eventually," said Scouty, "but the bear is eating now."

"If we tease it, it might get mad, and that, of course, would be too bad. 'Tis best to be real patient, so we will not start a row."

Scouty said, "I think that chain is doing naught but bringing pain. Let's file it from the collar. It won't take us very long."

"Oh, no! The bear is used to it. It doesn't hurt one single bit," replied the friendly hunter. "And, besides, the chain's too strong."

Then he continued, "I've a hunch that I believe will please

JUST then the hunter's dog dashed out and started nipping all about. "Come here," exclaimed the hunter. "That bear's a friend of mine."

"Now, don't you like, stay right by me and be as friendly as can be." The dog obeyed its master and it all worked out just fine.

The hunter got his violin and cried, "Now watch, when I begin!" And then he started playing and the bear seemed in a trance.

"Oh, look!" cried Duncy. "There it goes. That bear has surely been with shows. And then the whole bunch laughed to see the bear begin to dance."

"And, besides, the chain's too strong."

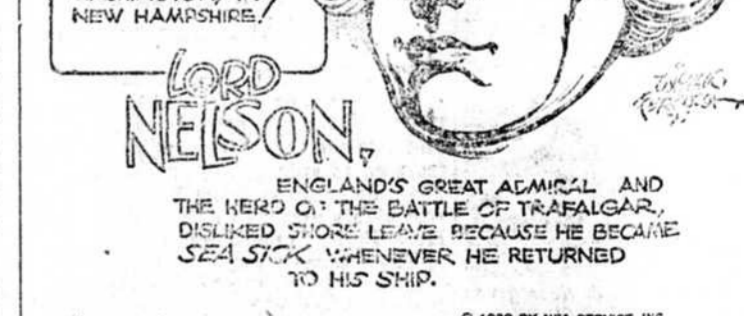
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SOON Windy said, "I think that chain is doing naught but bringing pain. Let's file it from the collar. It won't take us very long."

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THIS CURIOUS WORLD



ENGLAND'S GREAT ADMIRAL AND THE HERO OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, DISLIKED STORE LEAVE BECAUSE HE BECAME SEA SICK WHENEVER HE RETURNED TO HIS SHIP.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN CARRIES 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE, YET IT IS ONLY ONE-HALF AS LARGE AS THE PACIFIC!

BALLOONS are used all over the world in making weather observations, especially on Wednesdays and Thursdays, which are designated as International Days. On these days special balloons are made to get comparative information throughout the world. On windy days, air currents go over the peak of Mount Washington and down the leeward side with such speed that a released balloon is unable to rise until it has left the side of the mountain.

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