

The Times-News

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1933

BIBLE THOUGHT

"Who is on the Lord's side?" (Ex. 32:26)
"He that is not with Me is against Me." (Matt. 12:30).

During the Civil war, a clergyman ventured to say in the presence of President Lincoln that he "hoped the Lord was on our side."
"I am not concerned about that," replied Mr. Lincoln, "for I know the Lord is always on the side of the right. But it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I, and this nation, should be on the Lord's side."—S. S. Times.

FIGHTING THROUGH THE DEPRESSION

"Let's Tough It Out" is the slogan sounded to the people of this section, in reference to economic conditions, by Dr. J. G. K. McClure, editor of The Farmers Federation News. The foregoing slogan, or economic battle-cry, is the caption of an article in the last issue of The News, in which Dr. McClure says:

"Instead of looking to outside agencies and to the government to pull us through this depression let's tough it out ourselves. We have already stood three years of it and history backs us up in showing that depressions do not last forever. One of the ancient Greeks said "for strength look within thyself." The rebuilding of this country depends on how many farmers manage their own affairs successfully, how many merchants manage their affairs successfully and how many families manage their affairs successfully. Whenever the average individual in this country can manage his own affairs so that he lives within his income and saves a little money each year we will be on the way to national prosperity. Individuals living in this successful way will be like small springs all over the country, all contributing to swell the rivers of progress.

"We must insist on economy in government. If our public officials continue to spend money in the way they do the country will either go bankrupt or the currency will have to be debased. Let us insist on cutting down the cost of government instead of looking to the government to save us and, further, let each man look within himself for the strength and resourcefulness and initiative and restraint which has made this great country of ours."

Dr. McClure give the people of this section sound advice. Bad as conditions are in the mountain country of North Carolina, they are, on the whole, much better than in many other sections of the country; and the practical, common-sense plan for our people is that suggested by the head of the Farmers Federation—we must work thru with our own problems, we must "Tough It Out."

Dr. McClure takes a highly individualistic view of conditions and the course to recovery; and this individualism must be made the basis of recovery and of future success and prosperity. Every individual must do his part, must successfully manage his own affairs, must succeed with his business or his farming or his industry. At the same time Dr. McClure realizes, as all intelligent citizens do, that our people must stand ready to co-operate when co-operation is necessary. He is not preaching the doctrine of every man for himself and the devil take the man who cannot keep up with the procession.

The greatness of this country is to be attributed to the character, stamina and courage of its citizens—to their individualistic characteristics, to every man's ability to take care of himself, to achieve his own success, to "Tough It Out" for himself. That is the most solid, substantial and enduring foundation for the greatness of a country; and this country will weaken and disintegrate as we lose this courage and individualistic strength and become a nation of people who must look to government to coddle and care for us, solve all our problems and lead us around like a multitude of immature children.

With natural conditions as favorable and natural resources as great as can be found anywhere in the United States, the people of Western North Carolina should be ashamed to throw up their hands and quit. In fact, very few of them have done so; and the big majority has no such intention. The people of this section are going to conquer their own difficulties,

work out of their own troubles, help themselves, and win their own success and prosperity. They are going to do this with the help of the ever-increasing number of good citizens coming from other sections of the country to make homes here and aid in building up this mountain country.

The character of the new citizens who are coming into Henderson county, at least, is of the highest type. This section is looking to them with growing confidence in the future, based upon the fact of their selection of this section for homes after thorough investigation of other areas of the United States and foreign countries.

NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS

FARM PROPERTY TAX

Taxes levied on farm property in North Carolina were approximately seven million dollars in 1920, and rose to \$14,468,373 in 1927, or an increase of 107.5 per cent. After 1927, however, the taxes levied began to decline. The greatest decline came between 1930 and 1931 when taxes levied dropped to \$8,527,617, or a decline in one year of approximately 41 per cent.

Taxes levied on farm property amounted to approximately 21 per cent of the total taxes collected in 1920, and about 10 per cent of the 1931 total. The annual percentage figures varied between these two extremes. For the post-war period of 1920 to 1931, inclusive, the proportion that farm taxes were of the total declined about 53 per cent.

The farm property tax levy in 1920 represented about 21 per cent of the total taxes less the highway fund. The percentage declined almost constantly throughout this period, reaching about 13 per cent in 1931-32.

Thus it is clear that the farmers' share of the total taxes declined throughout the post-war period. It should be emphasized, however, that this does not prove that the farmers' tax burden is not excessive or that other groups in our state are not receiving more favorable treatment than the farmer. It is obvious, however, from these data that the state has been collecting a larger and larger percent of its total taxes from other than farm property.

It seems reasonably safe to say also that if our tax system was fair and just to the farmer in 1920, (about which there may be some question) it would appear that our system was fair in 1931, for our tax system as modified from time to time has not apparently discriminated against the farmer in favor of all other classes combined.

Although it may be true that our tax system has not discriminated against the farmer, it may be true that farmers are paying out more in taxes in proportion to their wealth than other classes in the state. It is interesting, therefore, to examine the relation which exists between the farmers' share of the total wealth and the share of the taxes which they pay.

Comparing the percent of wealth controlled by farmers and the percent of taxes levied on farm land as compared with the total taxes of the state, it seems evident that in 1920 farmers were paying a higher percent of the total taxes than they controlled of the total wealth. In 1920 they controlled about 19 percent of the wealth and paid approximately 28 percent of the "selected" taxes or 21 percent of the total taxes collected in the state. In 1930 farmers controlled about 21 percent of the wealth and paid or would have paid 18 percent of the "selected" taxes, or approximately 10 per cent of the total taxes of the state.—Dr. G. W. Forster, N. C. State College.

SOUTH AFRICA ABANDONS GOLD

South Africa's abandonment of the gold standard affords a fresh illustration of the inefficacy of the present economic structure. The inability of the country which produces 53 per cent of the world's annual gold output to maintain its currency on a gold basis is evidence that something is fundamentally wrong with the system. . . . Only five countries in the world now remain on a gold basis. Of these, only the United States and France are important in international commerce and finance. They carry on trade with 45 countries whose money is on a paper basis. However satisfying it may be to national pride to remain on a gold island in the midst of a sea of depreciated currency, producers in gold-standard countries find their foreign markets contracting steadily because their production costs are higher than those in countries that are not on a gold basis. . . . The sterling bloc, trying hard to make a virtue of necessity, professes to be satisfied with the present monetary situation. As a matter of fact, Great Britain and most other countries now off the gold basis would be glad to return to it if they could. It is to the interest of the United States and France to hasten that return. Readjustment of the war debts on a fair basis is one of the prerequisites. Reopening of the normal channels of international trade is another. Effective steps in those directions would aid in dispelling the clouds of depression.—Chicago Daily News.

STRANGE CONTRASTS

The report of Dr. Fred Morrison, director of relief for the state, giving percentages of destitution, places Lincoln at the top in matter of betterment, that county having a "low" of 4.8 per cent to the population. The report shows many strange contrasts, as for example, in the neighbor counties of Anson and Stanly. The former county discloses the highest rate of destitution in the state, at 70.4. Stanly county is just across the Rocky river, and that county shows a percentage of 5.5. It is also developed that destitution prevails in smaller extent in the mountain counties, 12 of which show the lesser percentages. A peculiarity noted is that the rate is not to be based on the general economic make-up of any county, it being cited that the rate in Forsyth, with all its industry, and in Currituck, with no industry, is the same—17.9. The explanation for the comfortable situation in Stanly is easy—it's simply good farming.—Charlotte Observer.

Better not say you understand technocracy but can't explain it. People might take you for Scott.

Reversing the Usual Game



Etowah to Meet Biltmore Five Saturday Night

Other Games Pending for Same Bill at City Gymnasium

ETOWAH, Feb. 2.—Etowah's Indian tribe tackles its first foreign foe of the season next Saturday night when it will meet Coach Charlie Shuford's Biltmore quintet in the headline of a card being arranged for the city gymnasium that night.

Biltmore will be the first team from outside the county played by the Indians this year, and Etowah supporters are confident that the Indians have hit the stride which will carry them to a win over the Biltmore lads.

Two other games still pending for the same night include a girls' game with Brevard and a game for the reserves with the Dana boys.

Attempts are also being made to find an opponent for Bearcat Davis, Etowah's slugging 136-pound fistie champion, who made his initial appearance last Saturday night in the Etowah colors and, besides easily disposing of his opponent, made a decided hit with his host of Indian supporters.

Bearcat, who spent the first two days of the week resting after his recent battle, states that he is rearing to go and is willing to tackle anybody in his class.

Valley Hill Six Beats Fruitland

The Valley Hill girls basketball team defeated the Fruitland girls on the Valley Hill court yesterday afternoon by a score of 22 to 10.

The line-ups:
Valley Hill (22) Fruitland (10)

Position	
L. Drake (9)	..... Melton (1)
Forward	.....
Staton (11)	..... Maxwell (4)
Forward	.....
W. Drake (2)	..... Smith (5)
Forward	.....
Godfrey	..... Rogers
Guard	.....
Anders	..... Mabre
Guard	.....
Keathley	..... Brock
Guard	.....

PLEASANT GROVE

PLEASANT GROVE, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Hamilton, Misses Thelma and Sue Hamilton, Charles and Clarence Hamilton and Hillard Oliver have been very ill with flu for the past ten days, but are improving.

Mrs. Guy Sentell, of Mount Underwood spent last Wednesday night with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Banks, and returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkins have moved from this community to Highlands.

Mr. Welford Bess, of Lincoln, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hamilton on Monday evening.

Mr. E. Hamilton who has been ill for sometime doesn't seem to be improving.

The Rev. W. H. Ford, pastor of the First Baptist church of Hendersonville delivered a very interesting sermon at Pleasant Grove church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and after the sermon Rev. Willard Willis was ordained to preach. Several other visiting ministers were present.

Mrs. Walter Banks and little son, Paul, left today to visit the former's sister, Mrs. Curtis Gowan of Enoree, S. C., for a few days.

Mr. P. V. Anders of Hendersonville was the dinner guest of Phyllis Orr, Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Gray and daughters, Misses Dorothy and Emma Sue, of Etowah, visited Mr. and Mrs. Earnest, and J. M. Gray, Sunday afternoon.

WEEKLY SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON JESUS CHOOSES THE TWELVE

BY HIGHT C. MOORE

Golden Text—I have chosen you and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit. John 15:16.

During the summer of 28 A. D., Jesus reached the summit of his fame on earth. Report of him spread throughout Syria, and from every quarter the diseased and demonized were brought to him for healing. From the crowded streets of Capernaum to the open spaces by the sea, he withdrew for his healing ministry. And since his widening work called for helpers he went up into a mountain where he chose the twelve Apostles and preached the Sermon on the Mount.

The beneficence of the Kingdom is illustrated in the many miracles wrought among the throngs that gathered about Jesus in Capernaum, and on the beach of the Sea of Galilee. Multitudes were attending upon his ministry. They came from all quarters of the immediate district of Galilee; from Judea and Jerusalem in the center of the nation; from Idumea and other regions east of the Jordan; and from the country of Tyre and Sidon on the north. Close around him thronged the people from every quarter and every moment was crowded with incessant toil. To relieve the jam around him Jesus retired from the street to the seaside nearby, his disciples accompanying him and the crowd following. To make himself more accessible to the people he had the disciples secure a little boat which with him and the disciples aboard could be pushed a little way off shore so that the multitudes should not throng him, but leave him free to do his gracious work of teaching and healing. The scene was one of great interest. He performed many miracles of healing. Those who were troubled with plagues had pressed upon him so that they might touch him,

or he might touch them. No sooner did unclean spirits behold him than they fell before him and cried out in recognition of him as the Son of God. But he charged them to be silent, since he would have recognition from devout men rather than from destructive demons. The organization of the Kingdom is shown in the call of the Twelve and their ordination to apostleship. It came after Jesus had spent a night in prayer. It occurred on a mountain, probably the Horns of Hattin near Capernaum. It was witnessed by a multitude that assembled in a level spot near the crest. Jesus called his disciples close about him from the crowd. He selected from them twelve men as his associates and witnesses henceforth. He entrusted them with power to heal the sick and to cast out evil spirits. He ordained them solemnly to their specific work. He preached to them the Sermon on the Mount which was the inaugural address of his Kingdom thus emerged from the first time in organized form. The list of the Twelve is here given. Later they were paired for service afield. The contrasts in these companionships as sketched by various writers are very instructive; impetuous Peter is paired with cautious Andrew; ambitious James with spiritual John; slow-witted Philip with quick-witted Bartholomew; skeptical Thomas with believing Matthew; practical James with doctrinal Jude; enthusiastic Simon and Zealot with business-like Iscariot. So each man found a temperamental complement in his associate. Hence each pair would have sufficient conservation to shield them from mistakes and sufficient aggress-

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON WITH RODNEY DUTCHER

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer
WASHINGTON.—Hundreds of American communities apparently do not know how they are going to meet their need for unemployment relief this winter. Large increases in unemployment during the past year, further exhaustion of the resources of all unemployed persons and in many cases a sharp decline in the amount of available relief funds have combined to create a widespread critical condition. Unquestionable evidence of these facts is contained in the answers of hundreds of American mayors and other chief municipal officials to a questionnaire again sent out by Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, co-sponsor of the LaFollette-Costigan \$500,000,000 unemployment relief bill. LaFollette sent out a similar questionnaire last year and the answers took up 150 pages or more of tiny type in the Congressional Record. Many mayors then reported inability to meet relief needs, but the distress they report this year is enormously intensified.

Most Ohio cities report that unemployment has almost doubled in a year, with relief for entire families usually running from \$2.50 to \$4 a week. SOME Arkansas communities report a 600 per cent unemployment increase over 1931 and several have had to eliminate relief appropriations because of delinquent taxes. Long Beach, Calif., said it could spend \$21,600 this year for relief as against \$468,000 in 1932. Most New Jersey cities and four of seven in New Mexico say they can't care for their own unemployed. Ten of 11 South Carolina cities can't meet the need and none can float further relief bond issues. The latter condition also applies to 35 of 37 Texas cities. One of nine West Virginia cities says it can handle its relief situation—but must have help.

Most American communities make some effort to care briefly for transients, providing anything from a bowl of soup or a night's lodging in the fall to actual food and shelter for as long as three days. Many have no provisions. And nearly all, the replies to LaFollette's questionnaire indicate, pass the traveling, homeless unemployed along to the next town as quickly as possible.

siveness to insure the widest possible influence.

LIFE IS BETTER WHEN CHRISTIAN CONTROLS

(1) Learn of Jesus as Teacher. "He spake to his disciples." His gracious words are preserved to us. We may meditate upon them even more intelligently than the men who heard these very words fall from his lips.

(2) Accept Jesus as Saviour. "Jesus with his disciples." Small was the group of these closest to Jesus but they looked to him to save them from the power and consequences of sin. They relied upon him to save them to a good life on earth and a yet happier life in heaven. May no heart be closed against him today!

Acknowledge Jesus as Lord. "A great multitude. . . came unto him." It is not enough merely to know about Jesus or to think well of him. It is not enough even to profess acceptance of him as Saviour. We must bow before him as the Lord of our lives entitled to sway his gracious scepter over our hearts.

(4) Look to Jesus as Leader. "A great multitude from Galilee followed." Many of them followed out of curiosity. Many followed with no higher thought than to secure healing for themselves or some of their friends. But some followed him as their great spiritual leader in the larger life of love and service. Is he our leader?

(5) Trust Jesus as Healer. "He had healed many. . . many pressed upon him that they might touch him." In mercy he showed his might. He conserved and perfected human life. No wonder the people pressed upon him. Is it not amazing that our sick world

SHARPE'S CORNER

SHARPE'S CORNER, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Sevier Clark and wife have moved from the old Lucien Edney place to the estate of Mr. C. P. Edney.

Miss Mary Allison spent Wednesday night with Miss Jane Searcy.

Kimsey Stepp and family moved to the Zach Young place on the Ridge Road.

Mr. Frank Merrell, who has been visiting his son Eugene Merrell since the holidays, has returned to his home with his nephew, Mr. James Merrell, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cantrell and family have moved from the C. P. Edney place to the Phillips farm lately vacated by Lee Justice.

The regular Sunday service at Edith Grove Chapel was well attended as usual and after the Sunday school classes a special address was given by Mr. Jerry, principal of the Dana school. In the absence of Mr. Harter, the superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. George Burgess took charge and Mrs. J. A. Branch taught both men and women's adult classes.



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)



"WHERE did those cub bears come from, son?" asked Windy. "We'll have lots of fun. They surely seem real friendly. Why not put them on the ground?" "They're just as cute as they can be and what they'll do I'd like to see. Ah, go ahead and turn them loose and let them run around."

"I'm glad you like them," Duncy said. "I caught them 'cause I used my head. The big bear took me to her cave and then the cubs came out."

"Instead of scaring them away, I called to them to come and play. At first they didn't seem to know what it was all about. "AND then the mother growled and, gee, the cubs both ran right up to me. I patted them and rubbed their fur and then they licked my hand."

"Of course I thought 'twas up to me to bring them back, so you could see the funny little fellows. I was sure you'd think them grand."

"Say! That was very kind of you, and now I'll tell you what

let's do," said Cappy. "Put the wee bears down. I think they stay right near."

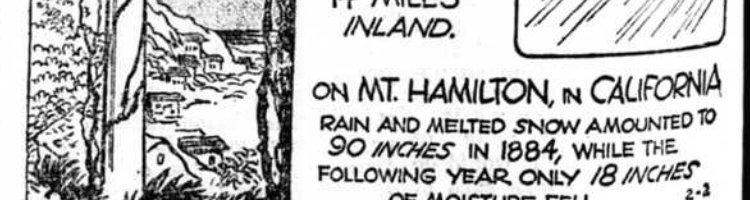
"Perhaps they know some trick that they will gladly do for us today. If they should run, we'll catch them, so there's not a twig to fear."

The bears were placed upon the ground. At first they merely strolled around, and then they started prancing, right before the Tinies' stares.

All of a sudden came a treat. They both stood up on their hind feet and then they hugged each other. Scouty cried, "Their wrestling bears!"

The others saw that he was right. It was a very funny sight. The way the two cubs pawed and pushed each other all around.

Said Duncy, "Listen to this puff. Why, neither one is strong enough to win this match by pushing his opponent to the ground!" (Copyright, 1933, NEA Service, Inc.)



ADRIA, ITALY, ONCE STOOD ON THE SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC SEA, DUE TO SEA DEPOSITS IT NOW STANDS 14 MILES INLAND. ON MT. HAMILTON, IN CALIFORNIA RAIN AND MELTED SNOW AMOUNTED TO 90 INCHES IN 1884, WHILE THE FOLLOWING YEAR ONLY 18 INCHES OF MOISTURE FELL.