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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1933

**THE PISGAH CAMPS**

Construction of camps for the unemployed in Pisgah Forest was started today. Ten camps are to be maintained in the Forest and the first construction job includes four camps. It is announced that unemployed men from cities in the eastern section of the United States will be sent into the Forest to man these camps, but local labor will be employed in building them. Materials for construction of the camps will be purchased locally in so far as possible.

The first four camps to be erected in Pisgah will be at the following places: Pisgah division, on Davidson river in Transylvania county; Mt. Mitchell division, on Curtis creek in McDowell county; French Broad division, near Hot Springs in Madison county; and Grandfather division, either on Mortimer ridge or at Edgemont in Caldwell county.

The building of these camps may be expected to have some results in the general improvement of business conditions in this section; but the people of the section should not expect too much from this development. It is said that the monthly payroll in ten camps will be considerably more than thirty thousand dollars, but that is a very small amount of money to spread over an area as large as the greater part of Western North Carolina; and, as a matter of fact, probably the greater part of the money paid to men in the camps will be sent back home to dependents by them. This section will profit by whatever local labor is employed and to the extent of local purchases of materials and supplies; but it is practically certain that the greatest benefits derived by this section will come in the future from the improvements made in the national forests.

**RECOVERY MUST BE WORLD-WIDE**  
 (By BRUCE CATTON)

The things which are attracting the most attention at Washington these days are the spectacular developments in domestic policy—the banking measures, the farm relief proposals, the work relief projects and so on.

But in the long run the most important steps may be those to which we aren't paying a great deal of attention right now—the preparations for long, patient and involved negotiations with other nations which have as their goal the restoration of international confidence, world trade and general prosperity.

It is well known that the administration is making elaborate plans for this work. But the subjects to be covered are so complicated, so far removed from the obvious bread-and-butter requirements of the moment, so difficult, in fact, for the ordinary citizen to comprehend, that most of us have paid very little attention to them.

Yet whether prosperity is to return to us may easily depend, in the last analysis, on our government's foreign policy rather than on its domestic policy.

Whether the depression came chiefly because of things that happened in America, or whether it was caused by developments overseas, one thing is pretty certain; we can't get full prosperity back again unless all nations have a share in it.

The world has grown so small in the last generation that there is no longer any such thing as complete economic independence. We live too close to our neighbors; sickness in one house is very apt to mean sickness in every other house—especially so since our ideas of economic sanitation are of the sketchiest and no such thing as an adequate quarantine is possible.

And in the long run, whether we like it or not, we must admit that prosperity has to be pretty much a world-wide affair. The measures proposed at Washington for setting our own house in order are vitally important, of course; but unless international trade, international credit and international confidence can be restored we aren't likely to come to the end of our troubles.

Still, a lighter-than-air ship may become too heavy for comfort.

A headline says a 17-year-old boy runs a 40-acre farm in Indiana. The news lies in the fact that the farm isn't running him.

Says a newspaper item, "Hope rests on beer measure." The reference is to the Legislature's hope of raising sufficient revenue to meet North Carolina's expenses; and the beer hope is something in addition to sales tax and other sources of revenue. The hope that rests on beer revenue will no doubt prove disappointing. When the people of the State discover that a citizen has to drink somewhere from \$30 to \$50 worth of beer in order to make a contribution of \$2 to the tax fund, their enthusiasm for paying taxes in this way will probably have an attack of cold feet.

The Goldsboro News-Argus approves of the action of the Wayne county commissioners in adopting the horizontal cut plan for reducing real estate assessments in that county. Assessments will be reduced in the same proportion on all property. The News-Argus says it would cost around \$7,000 to re-value the county's property and the plan adopted will cost but little in comparison. The horizontal reduction plan is favored by Chairman T. L. Durham of the Henderson county commissioners; and this newspaper is informed that it is favored by a majority of the county boards of the State.

**NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS**  
 ABUSES ARE THE CAUSE

It was the open and unexcused abuse of the liquor traffic over a long period of years that finally brought about county option in many units, state prohibition in many commonwealths, and finally the enactment of the eighteenth amendment. The people got thoroughly disgusted with the selfish and reckless conduct of the beer and liquor traffic.

Then came a protest in the form of the national prohibition law. And the unsatisfactory conduct of the people and the wilful disregard of that same national prohibition law has so disgusted people generally that sentiment has again changed and a liberalization of the beer and liquor laws is underway.

But what is happening? Even before the law is in effect the interested parties are already planning to bring the beer traffic into disrepute and associate it with cheap and disgraceful politics.

Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York is insisting that the beer business be orderly and properly controlled. But the legislature of that state is opposing the program of the governor and a majority seem to be in favor of letting the traffic run riot and without the control of a board that would eliminate the worst features of the business in pre-Prohibition days.

We believe that New York's situation is but a prophecy of what the beer and liquor business is going to be as soon as it gets in good running order. The liquor business has never been law abiding and we doubt if it ever will be of its own volition. It needs the most stringent restrictions of any business. And unless such restrictions are going to be in effect from the start of the new dispensation it will not be long before there will be such a revulsion of feeling that once again will the people vote for complete prohibition.—Rock Hill (S. C.) Herald.

**THE BEER MIRAGE**

The return of beer which will be celebrated on April 7, may not prove to be the great event anticipated. After the federal government collects its tax and the states and municipalities get theirs and all other charges are made for production, advertising, distribution and sale, where will the drinker come in?

The beer situation resembles that of gasoline which has been taxed until the taxes in some states amount to one-third of the retail price. It is said that the gasoline taxes have reduced the mileage of cars and have driven many of them to the garage while the wagon and buggy have reappeared on the highways.

The taxes on beer may be disappointing to the national, state and municipal governments as well as to the beer drinkers who expect the five-cent glass of regulation size. They will not get it and, like the automobile owner, may limit their purchases.

In that event Mr. Dalrymple, the new prohibition head, will have his hands full watching old "Red Eye" which carries more kick for less money than the new beverage.—Spartanburg Herald.

**IT CAN GET THEM**

If North Carolina insists upon having good schools, it must have good teachers.

The character of the teacher is the final factor in determining the character-level of the institution.

North Carolina is now paying its teachers an average of less than \$900 a year.

It is paying convict guards that much; it is paying stenographers more than that. It is paying a host of other public servants more.

Teachers of this state get an average of \$400 less than the average for the nation.

Which is to say that they can all go somewhere else and make more money if it is merely money they are working for.

You say, "Let them go and get some others!" Others that will not cost so much and are willing to work for less.

Do that, if you please, but you can not do it except by sacrificing efficiency for inefficiency, filling the school houses with a less qualified personnel and thereby revising the standard of public education in North Carolina downward—away downward.—Charlotte Observer.

**Justifiable Delay**



**TO PUSH BEER MAKING BILL**

**Massenburg's Measure Is Slated for Early Passage at Raleigh**

RALEIGH, April 6.—The bill introduced in the house Tuesday by Rep. Massenburg of Polk permitting the manufacture of beer in North Carolina is expected to be passed by the general assembly by approximately the same vote permitting the sale of beer and wines was passed by the two houses, according to opinion here.

There was a concerted movement when the Francis bill was being passed by the house to tack on an amendment permitting the manufacture of beer, but it was decided by those who were considering the amendment to wait until the Francis bill had passed and to incorporate the manufacture of beer in a new bill.

There is little opposition in the general assembly to the passage of a bill permitting the manufacture of beer and wines in the state, since it is generally recognized that not only will a number of industries in the state benefit from such legislation but that it will also result in increased employment.

While these advantages are to be obtained within the near future, it is said by those who have been studying the situation, the manufacture of beer in North Carolina has many other potentialities. Already, it is understood several firms are considering putting up breweries in some of the larger cities of the state if the beer manufacture bill goes through, giving employment to hundreds of workers.

North Carolina industry is already feeling the result of the passage by congress of a bill permitting the sale and manufacture of 3.2 per cent wine and beer, and it is believed that the legalization of the manufacture of beer in this state will further stimulate certain industries. Several factories in the Piedmont section of the state have already received large orders for staves and barrels, while some lumber companies are doing a boom-time business.

Hundreds of men have been put to work in the woods cutting hickory and oak staves at about \$9 a day. Not only is it believed that several breweries would locate in North Carolina should the Massenburg bill pass, but it is also thought likely that the establishment of one or more bottle factories may result, since North Carolina produces about half the feldspar in this country which is one of the chief ingredients used in the manufacture of glass.

It is also pointed out that if it is expected that North Carolina will raise as much as \$1,500,000 from revenue on the sale of beer, the money that Tar Heels will pay for this foaming beverage of modest alcoholic content will amount to many times that amount. Most of this money will go out of the state, since the beer that will be put on the market in North Carolina, unless it is manufactured in this state, will come from the breweries in the East and Midwest.

The argument advanced by the sponsors of the Massenburg bill is that at least a part of this vast amount of money should be kept in North Carolina. Even if this legislation does not result in the establishment of breweries in the state, it will be a safeguard in the future, they claim, pointing to the fact that a situation could arise whereby beer might be sold to North Carolina at a monopolistic price by outside concerns who would be secure in the knowledge that the North Carolina law does not permit the manufacture of beer within the state.

The grape industry is another

**HOLLYWOOD FILM SHOP**

By ALANSON EDWARDS  
 United Press Staff Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, April 6. (UP)—Henry Garat, the young chamberlain from Paris, had an attack of language jitters the other day, although he has worked out a never-fail method of mastering foreign tongues.

Garat, who can make "oughtn't" rhyme with "important" and "attitude" with "confidence," has had some wigwags when the time came for his first English lesson in "Adorable."

English dialogue holds no terrors for Garat. He has been able to learn English, German and Italian in addition to his native French.

"To learn a language properly," he told me, "one should live among the people and force oneself to speak the tongue."

"There are so many words in Italian that are shdill emfy emm French, English, Italian and German that are shdilla dilla once you get the proper accent, can converse intelligently in any of them."

"I try to think always in the language I am speaking. If I am in Berlin, I think in German. If you attempt to translate into your native language every word spoken to you, you'll soon get lost."

Hence, Garat has spoken only English since reaching Hollywood. Even when rehearsing his first movie song he got along all right. But when the spotlights were turned on him, a 60-piece orchestra began tuning up and the director lined a half dozen cameras in his general direction. Garat was slightly taken aback.

On the third orchestra rehearsal, a recording of the song was taken—unknown to Garat, and then played back to him.

"Gee, that's lousy," he remarked in pure Hollywoodese. "Waech. I show you."

And then he went through it in earnest. I heard it, and it was swell.

**SIKORSKY ENVISIONS OCEAN AIR SERVICE**

STRATFORD, Conn., April 6. (UP)—The Sikorsky airplane designer and builder of Stratford, has no doubt that planes will fly across the United States and Europe within five years, but he does not believe the route will be in the stratosphere.

To fly in the stratosphere, Sikorsky pointed out, the planes would have to be hermetically sealed.

Sikorsky believes luxurious and speedy planes, speeding at 200 miles an hour, will form the basis for the inter-continental passenger routes. Planes now being manufactured have attained Pullman-like luxury, he says.

**There is no substitute for newspaper advertising.**

Behind the scenes in Washington with Rodney Dutcher

BY RODNEY DUTCHER  
 NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON.—Miss Perkins' fashionable school for young newspapermen and young newspaperwomen has just opened in the Department of Labor.

Most of the boys and girls are learning the facts of life—such of them, that is, as are unacquainted with Madam Secretary's department—on the first time. The brilliant organization of Prof. James J. Davis and Prof. William N. Kies Doak, who preceded her and who could never be persuaded to call a spade a spade, has been supplanted by the ruthless determination of the new schoolmarm to tell all.

The Hoover administration established slight-of-hand as the most fascinating of all the sciences during its handling of the state statistics. But Miss Perkins doesn't want anyone doing any tricks with her figures. She thinks it so important that the American people know exactly what the trends and facts of employment are, that she is having these monthly press conferences, aside from regular conferences, simply for the purpose of announcing, interpreting and explaining.

Teacher stood up behind her desk as she faced the class of about 30 reporters. Half were women, as editors have assigned their girl stars to the Labor Department on the theory that it takes a woman to get news from a woman. Each member of the class had a textbook in the form of a mimeographed sheet giving employment and payroll figures for February and explaining the lesson.

First she told the class how the work—I mean the Bureau of Labor Statistics—brings little statistics into the world. Then how

**THOUGHTS OF A FISHERMAN**

By Ike Walton, Redivivus

Thirty years ago a gentleman from the lower south bought a summer home for his family in the mountains. The boys and girls came up every summer and reamed around hilariously. They swam, fished, hiked, rode, courted, did everything but plant trees, develop a garden, or anything else in the shape of work—and that by a climate whose work is delightful.

Thirty years afterwards the gentleman's grandson looked over the place—still mostly unimproved—and made some calculations.

"If I had had boys then, I could have set out 500 black walnut trees over there, and they would now be worth about \$10,000, at least; over yonder, I could have set out an apple orchard of about 200 trees, and it would be worth at least \$200,000; I could have made a box-wood grove over there, with about 500 boxwoods, worth \$15,000 now; and in that case I could have put those rocks into a stone house, the ranch and had a lake full of fish."

He stepped on the gas and rode up to the next farm to try to sell the farmer some fruit-trees and ornamentals, but times were hard, and there were no sales.

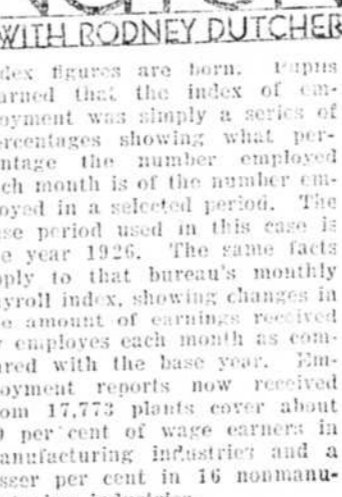
How long will it take men—and fish, and apples and box-wood and the present hand—and the future still more happy?

**ALBEE MOVES SHOP**

J. L. Albee announced today that he has removed his barber shop fixtures from the Skyland hotel building, and that his No. 2 shop will hereafter be operated in a room in the Rose building formerly occupied by Arthur's Laundry. Mr. Albee's No. 1 shop will continue in its old location, a few doors north of Fourth avenue on the east side of Main street.

**THE THYRMITES**

By HAL COCHRAN  
 Pictures by GEORGE SCARBO



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The Thyrmites all started out quite willing to look about and try and find the Midget Man. "Let's separate," said one.

"If we all go together, we will waste much time, it seems to me. Let's hurry now. Instead of waiting, I think we should run."

Then Doney said, "I guess that I will wait right here. I'll rest, and try to make our old friend hear me. If he does, he will appear."

Then, as he looked upon the ground, he slowly looked around and said, "It is the running water's objection to I fear."

"Why, sure," cried Conny. "We know him. He never seems to be in trim when there is something to be done. He'll be right there, at ease."

"But come, the rest of us can hike around and so wherever we like. I guess I'll do my searching back among the hills, tall trees."

And so the hunt was on and these Thyrmites roamed about the

**THIS CURIOUS WORLD**

THOMAS JEFFERSON BELIEVED THAT ANAMMOETHS STILL ROAMED OVER THE GREAT PLAINS. HE GAVE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPLORED, SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO LOOK FOR THESE ANIMALS.

THE UNITED STATES IMPORTS ABOUT 3,000,000 POUNDS OF HUMAN HAIR ANNUALLY. (MOSTLY CHINESE) THE HAIR IS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PRESS CLOTH.

IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ARE THE FOLLOWING STREETS: NORTH PETERS, SOUTH PETERS, PETERS, PETERS AVENUE, PETER STREET, AND PETRE STREET.

PRESS CLOTH, made from human hair, is used for the extraction of oils from vegetable seeds.

Thomas Jefferson was greatly interested in nature, and was far ahead of his time on many scientific problems. He never became so busy with politics that he did not have some time left for his study of natural history. He was also an inventor... the plow being the best known of his inventions.