

The Times-News

Hendersonville News Established in 1894
Hendersonville Times Established in 1881

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 227 North Main Street, Hendersonville, N. C., by The Times-News Co., Inc., Owner and Publisher.

TELEPHONE 87

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Times-News Carrier, in Hendersonville, or elsewhere, per week.....10c
By Mail in Hendersonville, per year.....\$5.00
Due to high postage rates, the subscription price of The Times-News in Zones above No. 2 will be based on the cost of postage.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office in Hendersonville, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1933

BIBLE THOUGHT

AND THE LORD SAID UNTO MOSES . . .
"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." (Read Ex. 14).

Have you come to the Red Sea place in your life? Where in spite of all you can do there is no way out, there is no way back, there is no way but through?
Then wait on the Lord with a trust serene, Till the night of your fear is gone; He will send the winds, He will heave the floods, When He says to your soul, "Go on!"
—Annie Johnson Flint.

JOBS—THE BEST CURE FOR NATION'S UNREST

Sherwood Anderson, novelist, has put in most of this year wandering around America, talking to city people, country people, men in breadlines, hitch-hikers and everybody else he could get hold of, trying to find out if there is any sign of a revolution in this country.

He reports now, in The American Spectator, that there is not. And in explaining why there is not he touches on a point that most radical writers miss entirely.

The situation in America, he points out, is entirely different from the situation overseas. The people are different, the country is different, the tradition is different.

Our great age was a building age. We built cities, railroads, factories, machines; we cut down forests, dammed up rivers, tunneled through mountains, dug ore out of the earth. We did not worry about theories of economics; there was a lot of work to do and we went at it feverishly, content to tackle the job at hand.

And today, says Mr. Anderson, the jobless millions are not talking about the "decline of capitalism," about socialism or communism, Marxism or any other ism. Instead, he says, they are simply saying: "Give us work! Give us work! It is this damned standing still here, doing nothing, that is taking the heart out of us."

Now there is an abundance of work to be done. There is, as Mr. Anderson points out, enough work left in America to keep the nation busy for a thousand years to come. What is needed now, he asserts, is "an end to all the talk of our failure as a people, and new talk of what is to be done."

Both the radical theorist looking hopefully for a spread of Marxism and the die-hard Tory quaking in his boots lest the deluge break over him miss the point completely.

The chief sufferers from the depression are not in the mood to smash things. They aren't looking ahead to riots, military rule, a dictatorship of the proletariat and so on. They simply want to go back to work. The jobs are there, potentially; houses to be built, railroads to be rehabilitated, factories to be overhauled, farms to be put in order, timber to be cut, canals to be dug, water-power to be harnessed.

It ought not to be such an impossible job to get the wheels moving.

NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS

SCHOOLS AND POLITICS

A great deal has been said during the past few years about putting the schools and the teachers into politics. The average school man is inclined to feel that schools should be divorced from politics but the requirements of the new law that supplementary budgets must be submitted to a vote of the people throws the teacher and the schools directly into the political arena. Teachers and parents are more interested in the schools than ever before. They are more interested in the financing, the purposes, the ideals, the service, the support and the administration of schools than at any time in the past. Likewise the people know more about the financing of schools than they have ever known. There will be an increase in this interest rather than a decrease. Both teachers and parents are citizens of the state who exercise, or should exercise, the right of suffrage. As citizens they are called upon to elect people to public office. It is not unnatural that they should vote for those who support the institutions they love and work for and to vote against those who oppose what schools stand for. We may, therefore, face the

issue that from this time, whether we like it or not, schools will be in politics. It need not be surprising if this large group of parents and teachers, who are interested in schools, attempt to influence public officials and candidates for office in their way of thinking about the schools. Whether or not this will be good for the schools or good for the politics is a matter that may be debated pro and con. The fact remains, however, that the schools are in politics.—North Carolina Teacher.

NEWSPAPER MORATORIUM

Now that we've taken care of the banks and the building and loan companies and the insurance companies and the farmers—does any one have any objection to some sort of a relief for the newspapers?

Bad times and good, the newspaper must go on just the same. The harder the times, the greater the value of news. The newspapers must be manned. It costs just as much to get out the newspapers despite the fact that advertising has dropped to a new record low ebb.

But no one sheds tears for the press. Newspapers are supposed to cry for the relief of others, sob for the suffering in individual or corporation form, and snarl for justice and retribution. Every ache is carried to the newspapers, every complaint is given to the press, appeals for the needy, pleas for business, charitable and civic organizations, begging for political reform—all is a part of the newspaper's duty to the public.

But when business falls off, advertising contracts are cancelled, and publishers are struggling for a livelihood, a sudden attack of deafness comes over the land.

Why not a newspaper moratorium? Let every newspaper in the land close down until business picks up—if it can; close every radio station against news broadcasting; allow every gossip on the townside the freedom of the streets and telephones; make it necessary for every politician to glorify himself single-handed; let the public do its own guessing as to what is happening throughout the civilized world.

Then, maybe, when the newspaper boys begin crying in the streets again there would be an appreciation of the problems of the press.

You "can't believe what you see in the paper" anyway!—Topeka (Kas.) Journal.

BIG MORGAN, LITTLE OTHER FELLOWS

J. P. Morgan isn't really so big as an individual, but his name is associated with Big Business as big as business has ever grown.

That is probably one reason why publicity about what the Morgan firm did gets such intense attention and creates such intense emotion among many people in this country—it was so big.

Most of us recognize that the methods of Morgan really haven't been any different from the methods of smaller business, whether in New York, or Winston-Salem, or Goldsboro, or the cross-roads where there are two stores.

"The ground floor" on many a deal has been offered all over the United States for generations. Sometimes it has been a profitable one to get in on, sometimes a dead loss.

In many cases, folks who have gone in on ground floors have been led in with much more attractive statements than one made by the Morgan firm to people on one of its "preferred lists" that the higher market price on the stock offered was due to the liking of people for speculation.

Each one of us likes to get in "on the ground floor" and to think that he has an advantage over the general run of his fellows. Each one of us hates to think that he has been out in the cold when somebody else was on the inside warming himself.

So we are delighted when senate investigators pick the biggest of them all, and we enjoy making this biggest group scape-goat for all the smaller and local groups to which most of us through our lives pay a bigger toll in dollars than to any "New York money trust" or component part thereof. Go get 'em, Pecora!—Goldsboro News-Argus.

SUGGESTING TOM GRIFFITH

One job that ought not to be in politics is that of chairman of the State Highway Commission, and if there is to be a big squabble over whether George Ross Pon, or E. B. Jeffrey gets it, we are in favor of giving it to someone who will not consider it a political hand-out; somebody like Frank Page, for instance.

One reason for the unqualified success of the North Carolina highway system was the fact that Frank Page cared not a tinker's dam for politics, or what anybody else said. His one business was to build roads, and that he did, regardless of politics. We do not wish to see this highly important job in North Carolina turned into a political football. It would be the worst thing that could happen to our road system.

The governor could go farther and do worse, in our opinion, than naming a Mecklenburg man, Tom Griffith, for this job. This man demonstrated two or three years ago, in that county, that he could build roads and he did it to the satisfaction of the people of that county, country people and city people alike. He is a man of fine business judgment, keen ability and unwavering decisions. He would be an ideal man for the job, if the governor wants to give it to a man who would not let politics interfere with it.—Gastonia Gazette.

CONSOLATION

Some express grave doubts as to whether Pasquotank will vote, in the election set for July 11, to permit pari-mutuel horse racing within its domain. If the election goes against the Pasquotankers of gambling proclivities it shouldn't be so bad for them—no, not even then! They could still stake their money on the relative abilities of the frogs in transit from bank to bank.—Greensboro Record.

Sure, we favor sound money; but what is it?

"Car loadings are still below last year." Yeah, but look at truck loadings.

A wife is a person who thinks it all right to bowl you out before company if she adds the word "honey."

All people are willing to be their brother's keeper in some degree. They are willing to look after his conscience.

ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS



WHEN TIMES ARE GOOD — TAXES GO UP



WHEN TIMES ARE BAD — TAXES GO UP



WHEN TIMES ARE NORMAL — TAXES GO UP

APPOINTEES TO BE CHOSEN AT EARLY DATE

Ehringhaus Will Reveal Choice for Posts on Return to Raleigh

By J. C. BASKERVILLE
The Times-News Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, June 1.—Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus may announce his slate of appointments when he returns here from New York today or tomorrow, it was learned yesterday. It is true that Tuesday he again declined to give any indication of when he intends to announce his appointments, when questioned by newspaper correspondents. But later he confided to a friend that he intended to work on his appointments while going and coming from New York and indicated that he might have them ready to announce on his return here.

"It was suggested that he go to New York by airplane rather than by train," this friend said. "But he said he preferred to go by train this time, since he wanted to utilize the time on the train between here and New York to work on his appointments. He evidently did not want to get up in the air when he made up his mind on these appointments."

If Governor Ehringhaus does manage to make up his mind concerning who he is going to appoint to the various positions he must fill and announces his decision before the end of this week, tons of worry will be lifted from the shoulders of the various appointive officials here and the employes under them. Little if any work has been accomplished in any of these departments that will be affected by new appointments since the close of the general assembly. For it is almost impossible for any of these departments to go ahead and make any definite plans for more than a day at a time until it is known whether or not there will be any changes made in the heads of the departments. The three most important appointments Governor Ehringhaus must make are as follows:

Chairman of the new highway and public works commission. Commissioner of revenue. Director of the department of conservation and development.

There are many other minor appointments to be made by the governor, of course, probably including that of a new assistant director of the budget, if and when Henry Burke actually resigns. But these three are considered as the most important of all.

knows and the governor may spring a surprise.

While there is not quite as much need for speed in the appointment of the new head of the highway and public works commission, which will include the state prison when it is formed, the uncertainty existing with regard to this appointment is making it difficult for the highway commission to do much more than mark time. Out at the prison they are continuing to do this as usual. So in order to end the general uncertainty, it is believed that Governor Ehringhaus will act as quickly as possible.

Most people here think this job is now between Chairman E. B. Jeffrey and George Ross Pon. There is also need for speed in perfecting the organization of the department of conservation and development, especially since the government has decided to allot additional forest conservation camps to the state, in the management of which the conservation department will co-operate.

Here again indications point to the retention of Colonel J. W. Harrelson as director of the department. But no one knows and as long as the uncertainty exists, the department cannot go ahead with any new plans. So it is that almost everyone here is hoping Governor Ehringhaus will announce his appointments as soon as possible.

OLD MEXICAN LAW GIVES MANY FAMILIES WORK

NOGALES, Soubra, Mex., June 1.—(UP)—An agrarian act enacted by the Mexican Federal government ten years ago, was revived here to give employment to more than 100 families.

Under the act—unapplied until now—persons who have a knowledge of agricultural pursuits are provided with rent-free land, aided to plant a crop—seeds

furnished by the government. Lands in the Desquerra ranch, known as Cuchula, and located near Esqueda, south of Nogales, have been taken up by Mexican families under this old enactment. More than 100 tracts of ten acres each are being cultivated.

The law provides that no landowner may hold unused large acreage if there are those who can be provided with work and sustenance, and it commutates the title to the original owner. Tenancy is from year to year, as long as the owner is agreeable and does not want the land for his own use.

Special Offer To Victims of Gas—Indigestion

Pleasant to Take, Elixir Helps Poor Distressed Stomachs or Money Back, Says Wilson Drug Company.

You can be so distressed with gas and fullness that you think your heart is going to stop beating.

Your stomach may be so distended that your breathing is short and gaspy.

You are dizzy and pray for quick relief—what's to be done. Just one tablespoonful of Dare's Mentha-Pepsin and in ten minutes the gas disappears, the pressing on the heart ceases and you can breathe deep and naturally.

Why! What blessed relief; but why not get rid of such attacks altogether? Why have indigestion all the time?

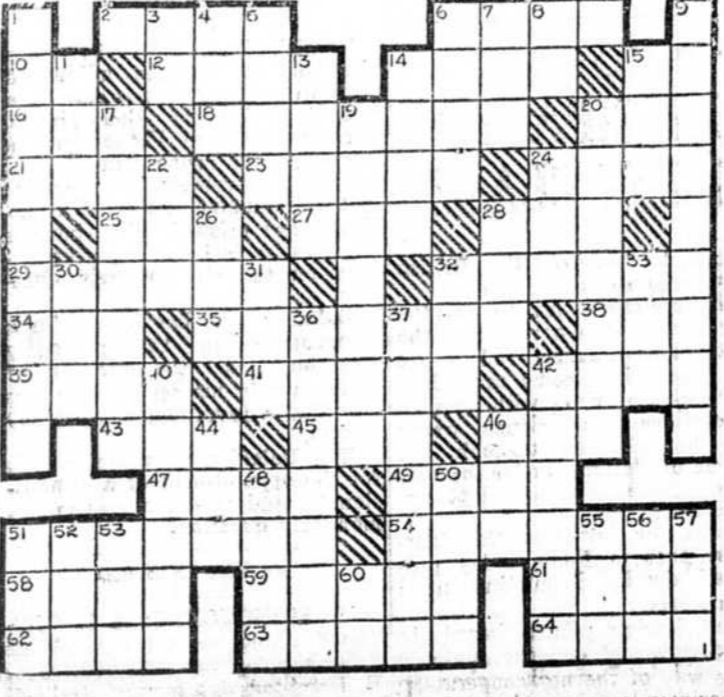
Especially when Wilson Drug Co., or any druggist anywhere guarantees Dare's Mentha Pepsin, a pleasant elixir, to end gas, indigestion, or money back. Adv.

WORLD'S FAIR

HORIZONTAL ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

2 Screw. 6 Insect with a formidable sting. 10 Word of "he." 12 Size of type. 13 Congressman's clerk. 15 Prognosis. 16 Gypsy man. 18 Where is the World's Fair being held? 20 To persecute. 21 Face bar. 22 Snails. 23 Butter oil. 24 Yes. 27 Eucharist vessel. 28 Silkworm. 29 Girl. 32 Containing bromine. 34 Salamander. 35 Russian tea. 36 Before. 39 Defendant. 41 Thin metal plate. 42 Broken coat of wheat. 43 Geographical drawing. 45 Tennis fence. 46 Cry of sheep. 47 Grit. 48 Pitcher. 51 Spiral cavity in the ear. 54 Hattiesburg. 55 Piccolo. 59 To deviate. 61 Frigidity. 62 Mental faculty. 63 Years between 12 and 20. 64 Route. 65 The royal family of the stage. 66 Above. 67 Twisting. 68 To respond. 69 Jokers. 7 Snare. 8 Southeast. 9 Acing. 11 Rattle bird. 13 Opera. 14 Rubber part. 15 Curious tool. 17 Least possible. 18 Preparation of fruit. 20 Incongruous. 21 Boy. 22 Box. 24 Gross (abbr.). 25 Aye. 28 To sin. 30 Beer. 31 Woolly surface of cloth. 32 Curse. 33 God of war. 34 Hobnob. 37 Ex-soldier. 40 Ribbon belts. 42 To exchange goods for goods. 44 Hum. 46 Wager. 48 Home of a bird. 50 Methods of cattle. 51 Female of cattle. 52 Sash. 53 Bed. 55 Mendator. 56 Deer. 57 Grain. 60 Second note.

VERTICAL
1 The royal family of the stage.
2 Above.
3 Twisting.
4 To respond.
5 Jokers.
6 Southeast.
7 Snare.
8 Southeast.
9 Acing.
11 Rattle bird.
13 Opera.



BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON

WITH RODNEY DUTCHER

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON—Twenty years ago Charles August Lindbergh, a congressman from Minnesota, fought for and obtained an investigation of the "Money Trust."

The elder J. P. Morgan was forced to come and tell a committee something about his vast operations. The country had its first small insight into the domination by the bankers over railroads, banks, industrial corporations, utilities and politics.

Charles August Lindbergh was damned by conservatives and sacrificed his public career because he so boldly and persistently attacked men like the Morgans, their operations with other people's money and their system of hidden control.

Now the younger Morgan has been called to the stand and his firm is being investigated once more. And the name of Lindbergh enters again with a startling contrast of circumstance.

Charles August Lindbergh, son of the uncompromising Minnesota progressive and the youth who became America's hero through his spectacular flight to Paris, sometime ago married the daughter of a Morgan partner. And now it has been revealed that the younger Lindbergh was one of the many public men who accepted favors from the House of Morgan in the form of securities

delivered at a price far below the market value.

ONLY the fiery persistence of Counsel Ferdinand Pecora caused the Senate committee to make public the lists of the Morgan stock and loan beneficiaries. A committee majority was actually opposed to the publicity for such names as Woodin, Coolidge, Lindbergh, McAdoo, Norman H. Davis, Newton D. Baker, Justice Roberts and Raskob. But the thing had gone too far.

Pecora as good as threatened to walk out if the evidence were suppressed.

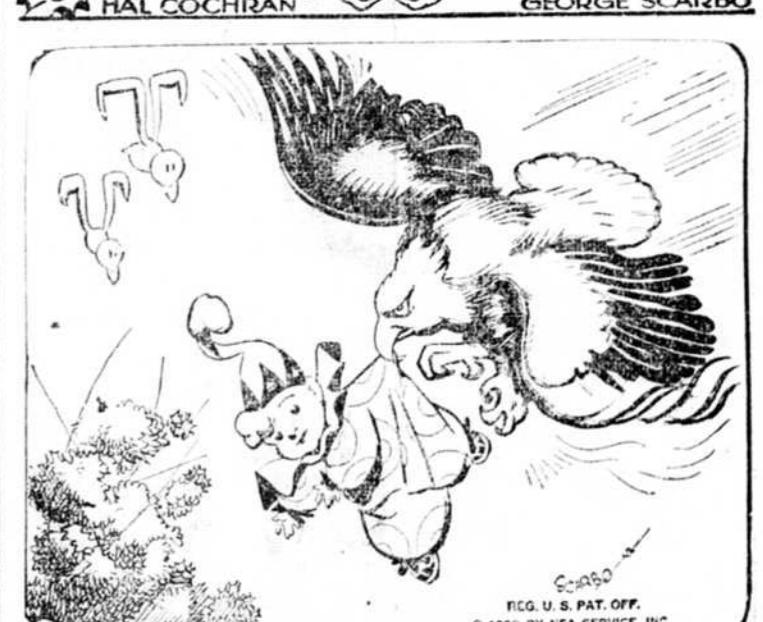
IT'S amazing how chummy these ordinarily aloof and distant Morgan partners become when they're on the spot.

"I don't mind, boys," said J. P. himself as photographers exploded scores of flashlight bulbs before him for the tenth time. "I own some stock in General Electric."

Costigan, the Colorado progressive, sitting beside him, introduced himself to the money king. "Just think," exclaimed Morgan, glancing at Bulkley of Ohio at his right. "We're the only three Harvard men at the table, sitting right in a row!"

Later he peered forward to see the book Costigan was inspecting—a tome purporting to expose the Morgan firm. Costigan politely handed him the book. Then J. P. froze up.

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THE Times kept far out of sight until the elf said, "It's all right. I have the eagle by the tail, so he can't fly away."
"You Tines come out, one by one. That will not scare him. Twill be fun when he finds out that you are friendly. Maybe he will play."
Wee Duncy ran out from a tree and said, "Oh, he won't play with me! I'd never trust that big, long beak. Supposin' he'd get mad?"
"As sure as fate, I would be pecked. At least, that is what I'd expect. I'll bet when anybody teases that bird, it's too bad."

THEN Scouty came upon the scene. "Aw, shucks, he doesn't look so mean," said he. "I'm going to pat his head. I'm not one bit afraid."
Then, as he did, the bird stood still. This gave the whole bunch quite a thrill. "I told you so," said Scouty. "A new friend we all have made."

The elf then said, "Sav, Baldy. I am sure you're flown across the sky with two small girls. They're missing. I'll bet you know where they are." Old Baldy promptly shook his head. "Ah, you are right," wee Windy said. "The eagle knows I only hope the place is not so far."

"Oh my, no difference will that make. Another trip this bird will take," exclaimed the little elf. "Who's brave enough to go along?" "I am," cried Duncy. "Twill be fun, but how is this stunt to be done?" "The eagle, lad, will carry you," the elf said. "He is strong." "Gee! Wait a minute," Duncy cried. Then Scouty snapped, "Aw take the ruddy. You'll be a hero, if you find the girls, both safe and sound."

The eagle grabbed wee Duncy by the belt and sailed up toward the sky. The lad cried, "Wish me good luck," to the Tines on the ground. (Copyright, 1933, NEA Service, Inc.)

(Duncy is landed in a very peculiar place in the next story.)

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

"HORSE CATCHING HAWKS" IN TURKISTAN, NATIVES OPEN TRAINED HAWKS TO CATCH WILD HORSES. THE BIRDS PECKED AT THE HORSES' HEAD UNTIL IT DROPPED EXHAUSTED!



IN THE COLONIAL DAYS, THE AMERICAN ROBIN WAS CALLED THE "MIGRATORY THRUSH!"

WHITE PEPPER AND BLACK PEPPER GROW ON THE SAME VINE!
WHITE PEPPER grows on the black pepper vine. The change in appearance is brought about by the method of preparation for commercial purposes. Pepper was worth its weight in gold in the middle ages, and in some places was used as a medium of exchange. It was pepper, or the lack of it, that led Portugal to seek a new route to the Indies.