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TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

BIBLE THOUGHT
CLOTHED WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS
(Symbolized by the "Coats of Skins", Gen. 3:21)
The GARMENT in scripture is A SYMBOL OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"The Believer in Christ is, by grace, shrouded under so complete and blessed a righteousness that the law from Mt. Sinai can find neither fault nor diminution therein."—John Bunyan.

JAPAN'S NEW THREAT OVER CHINA
(BY BRUCE CATTON)
The picture of international politics in the Far East has undergone a considerable change through Japan's most recent statement of her policy toward China.

Or, possibly, it would be more accurate to say that while the picture remains much the same, it has an entirely different frame. Japan sets forth the proposition that she holds a special responsibility to maintain the peace in east Asia; consequently, Japan has appointed herself to see to it that China's contacts with other powers are of such nature that they shall not disturb peace.

For several years Japan has been edging toward a Chinese protectorate. With this new declaration of policy, that state seems practically to have been reached.

Look, for instance, at the way in which such policy can be interpreted. A Japanese spokesman, discussing the policy, declared at Tokio that "history shows that technical or financial aid to China almost inevitably becomes military or political, in which event Japan must object."

A good many Americans are engaged in giving technical or financial aid to China right now. Many American aviators are there, for instance, selling airplanes and teaching the Chinese how to use them.

All these activities could easily be classed as the kind of aid which might become political; that is, they tend to unify and strengthen China, and the zealous statesmen at Tokio might decide at any minute that they should be stopped.

One does not have to meditate over this very long to see that the Far Eastern situation has taken on an ominous new aspect. The one encouraging feature is that in recent months the Japanese seem to have grown desirous of getting on better terms with the United States.

We can only hope that that desire will lead Tokio to moderate the application of this far-reaching and dangerous new policy.

NEWSPAPERS' OPINION
NOT TOO MUCH; WE HAVE TOO LITTLE
About everyone not completely a fool knows that a lot more milk could be drunk and used in cooking in Eastern North Carolina, with benefit to the health of growing children and also that of their elders.

The same condition exists in some other parts of the country. But in other parts of the country dairymen and farmers with herds of cows and representatives of government are trying to cut down milk "production" so as to get higher prices for milk.

The world probably can get along with less tobacco crop. If no tobacco at all were grown in the United States, production in other parts of the world would be increased in a few years to supply all that was wanted.

But literally millions of people, perhaps hundreds of millions of people, would be better off if they had more cotton clothing.

In one manufacturing industry after another in this country are plans to make a part of the code the forbidding of opening new mills or adding to present equipment in existing plants—whereby production might be increased.

That's true in textiles, in metal trades, in lots of things. Not so long ago a Burlington, North Carolina, hosiery mill was forced under the code to cut working days of its employees to less than the code number of some weeks because the mill had about used up its quota of production.

To lumber mills are allotted production quotas. Yet in North Carolina and other states are people who need new shoes and socks, families which ought to be living in houses with more rooms, families which have not a single machine whose working helps that family either make its living or get more pleasure in life.

And so on the other hand, we have seen farmers not getting the cost of crop production because of what were declared the effects of over-production, mills and factory owners going bankrupt and mill workers thrown out of even starvation-wage work for the same reason.

"Over development" in real estate stopped building and kept more than a million men from work. And so on.

Yet, "over development in building" left millions of families in America crowded together in a room or two to the family, in ramshackle structures which can be neither well heated nor decently aired.

The United States has more automobiles than the rest of the world—and millions of people who would like cars without any.

We need more electricity, beds, clothes, variety in diet, medical and dental care and hospital facilities, machinery to help us do our work and equipment to make more pleasing the use of our leisure—all things which take work to produce or the earnings of work to pay for.

Cutting production, whether of farm or factory, cutting working hours, sharing work already going on, these seem to be needful to ease the road out of depression.

But the real boost to good times, to times when the majority of our people will live better than ever before, will have to come differently.

The cutting plan is the near-time plan. Longer planning will call for more production, for giving man even greater power of production through use of more machinery, for so organizing that power that the average production per worker in this country will rise from two and three times what it is now to a dozen and two dozen times as much—so that the great majority of American families will be better off than even the richest few thousands are today.—The Goldsboro News-Argus.

Well, well, well, so you and I and our neighbors of Eastern North Carolina are going to take part in tearing down a slum section in Atlanta and rebuilding it more nicely.

You didn't know that? It's simple. The government (federal) is going to put the money out. It is going to put it out for the Atlanta project of wrecking some sorry houses, just as it proposes to put out more in other big cities.

The money put out by the government may come at the moment from borrowing. Or from devaluation of the dollar. But, by whatever route it comes, it finally comes from the people.

So—you and I and the rest of us are going to pay for putting up some better houses in Atlanta. Wonder if there is any chance to stick the rest of the country for some better houses on Eastern Carolina farms, for some better homes for town renters?—Goldsboro News-Argus.

GETTING RID OF THE NRA
When President Roosevelt announced his program of economic recovery, the entire country assured him of loyal, whole-hearted support.

Republicans and Democrats worked shoulder to shoulder in the endeavor to bring the nation back to a plane of sound business prosperity once more. The NRA—and scores of other alphabetical organizations—were launched. All of them co-operated in the gigantic task of dragging the country out of the slough of business despondency into which it had fallen.

No other national executive ever received such an enthusiastic response and compliance to every order that was issued.

The program has proved an effective one. It is serving its purpose in splendid fashion, but that purpose has almost been accomplished. It is this fact which prompts us to make the following declaration:

Just as soon as practicable, the NRA—and all of its subsidiary and allied organizations—should be disbanded. Their indefinite continuation threatens to be as great a menace as their temporary existence has proved a blessing.

In other words, the NRA should be considered as an artificial stimulant, and nothing else. A cup of coffee and—at times—a drink of liquor can prove to be a great revivifier. BUT—if a person keeps on drinking coffee or liquor continuously, more or less harmful effects are bound to take place.

There is exactly the thought we have in mind with respect to the NRA program. It has proved to be a wonderfully effective stimulant, but there is danger in over-doing it.

Permanent prosperity can not be brought about through continued artificial stimulation.

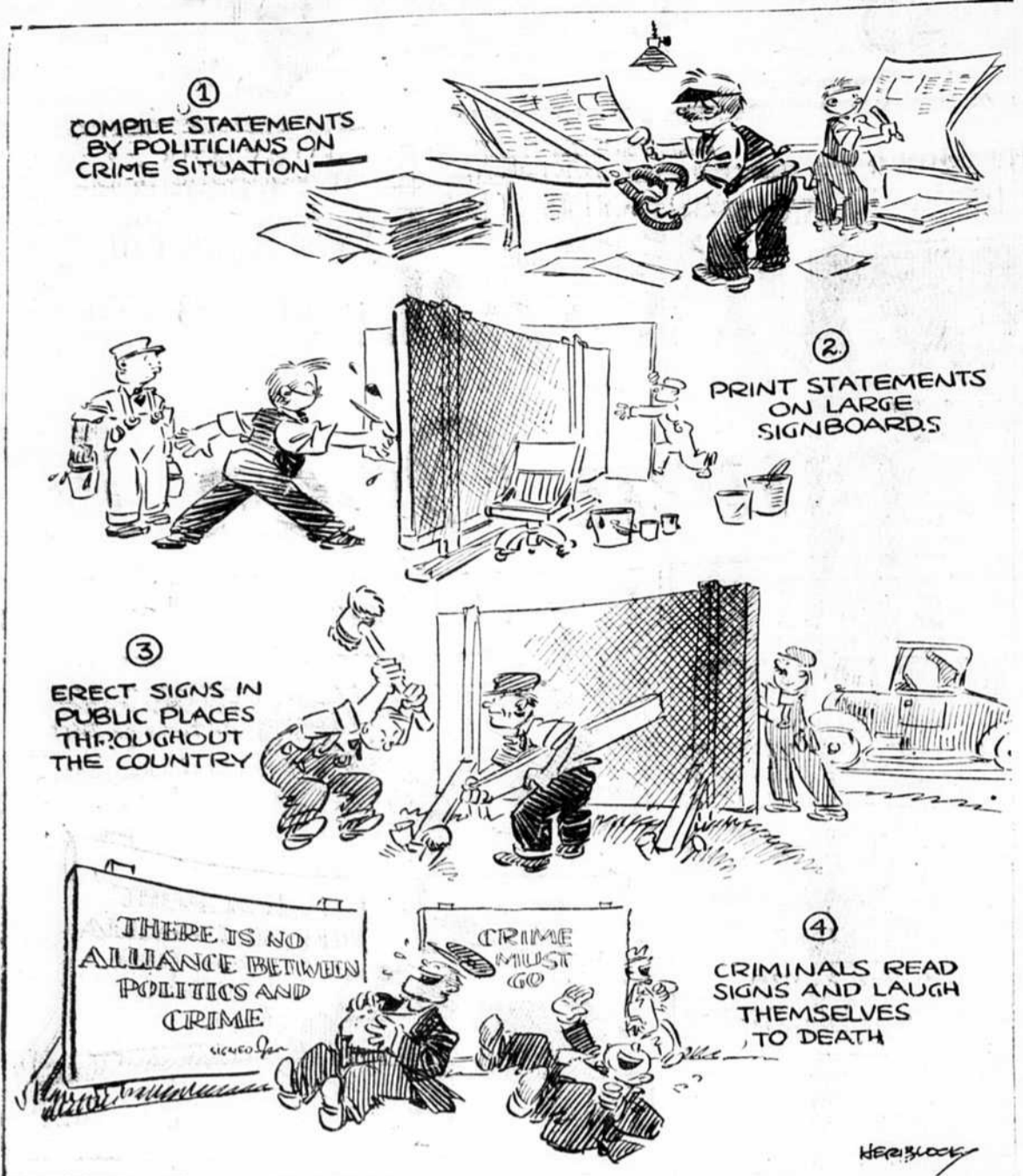
We want to see this country return to a program of business procedure where the individual—and not the government—will be responsible for the success or failure of his own particular enterprise. The federal government has no right to maintain a permanent attitude of paternalism over each and every individual business institution or organization in this country. To insist upon such a policy would mean absolutely stifling and curbing the initiative and resourcefulness which have been responsible for our economic progress.

At the very first logical moment, steps should be taken immediately to place the NRA upon a shelf and keep it there until another emergency shall arise to justify its return.

If the individual business men of America are incapable of operating their own factories, mills or stores, then Americanism in its true form has indeed reached a sorry stage.—The State.

NO LAW VIOLATIONS AFTER REPEAL
Washington hears the astonishing statement that about as much illicit liquor as legal liquor is being sold in the United States. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau points out that agents seized 73 stills, 84,000 gallons of liquor and 173,000 gallons of mash in a week. Somebody has failed us. Oh, yes, the wet leaders, so stoutly they pledged no law violation after repeal.—The Christian Science Monitor.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF CRIMINALS



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NOTE—No unsigned communications are published by The Times-News. All letters must be signed with the real name of the author. No communications signed with a fictitious name will be published.—EDITOR.

AN OPEN SUNDAY

Editor, The Times-News: While our adherents, all of whom I count as my personal friends, are to be commended for not pursuing the questionable, not to say tricky tactics of the powers that be in our sister city, in rushing an "open Sunday" ordinance through at one sitting, they must admit that they have given Sabbath breakers a long and unfair advantage by passing on first reading an open Sunday ordinance without giving the general public due intimation that such a move was imminent.

While I believe that Sabbath observance is one of the solid foundation stones on which our splendid republic is built and whose absence would create a decided weakness in the structure, I am also wedded to the principle that the majority should rule. Hence I am hereby suggesting to our city governors that they hold up this proposed ordinance till they can learn the will of the governed.

This could be done in either of two ways. First, it would cost little to add a box at the primaries in which every voter may vote for or against an "Open Sunday." Second, notice could be given that petitions for and against an "Open Sunday" would be given consideration and that interested parties would be allowed two weeks or longer in which to secure signatures to such petitions, which should be signed only by qualified voters of the city, or perhaps of the township. Let the people have a fair and square deal, and may the right prevail.

Respectfully, DR. J. S. BROWN, Sr.

Editor The Times-News, Dear Sir: I am writing this as a citizen of this community. Some of us did not know, though we read the papers, that there was to be a meeting of citizens last week to consider the Sunday ordinance being enacted and did not have the opportunity to express our views on the matter and I for one am using this method. I know personally the mayor and commissioners and think we are unusually fortunate to have such a fine body of men as our governing body and am confident that they wish to do what the citizenship desires.

As to the argument that we must follow Asheville's example in order to compete with her in the tourist business, we think of the fact that while some would prefer an "open Sunday," there are doubtless many times more people who come to the mountains who are against an "open Sunday" for themselves and for their children? And who thinks that anybody much would be drawn here by the inferior type—the only type of baseball that Hendersonville could afford or by movies on Sunday when they have them six days in the week.

As to the argument that other forms of recreation are allowed why not let the baseball and movie fans have theirs, are not such fans as a rule people who enjoy the other forms of recreation even as others and so are not deprived of sufficient recreation on "Sundays." Surely we have already recreation abundant on Sundays for everybody and lovers of the two kinds in question have six of the week days to enjoy them.

And let us not forget that there are other purposes of Sunday than recreation or that recreation is to be found otherwise than by amusements of one kind and another. One of these is rest, a primary design of the day. Do we consider the need of rest on the part of those who furnish us our amusements? For our pleasure shall we add to their labor on the day of rest?

But God's main design for the day is that man might find spiritual rest and recreation through worship, our spirits or souls or bodies. Unless the day of worship is preserved, there will be no worship; and without worship, faith dies; and without faith for life's trials, we are hopeless and in despair. It is a well-known fact that the Sabbath and religion stand or fall together. France tried abolishing the one day in seven and had to restore it in self-defense. The infidel Voltaire said, "I despair of destroying religion while millions meet together for worship on the first day of the week," and he counseled his followers to begin doing everything possible to abolish the Christian Sabbath. We believe that such action as is being contemplated is working in that direction.

Yours sincerely, L. T. WILDS, Pastor of the Hendersonville Presbyterian Church.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON

BY RODNEY DUTCHER, NEA Service Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON—One of the few inside stories yet to be told of the dinner party made famous by Dr. Wirt is that of the folks who were invited by Miss Alice Barrows, but couldn't come.

Wirt almost met a couple of persons that night whom he would have called "brain trusters" rather than "satellites." For Miss Barrows had also asked these four friends to meet the gentleman from Gary, Ind.

Prof. M. L. Wilson, head of the Subsistence Homesteads division and father of the domestic allotment plan which became the vital part of the New Deal farm plan.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, secretary of the Public Works Board and right-hand man to Secretary Jakes.

Robert D. Kohn, director of PWA's \$100,000,000 housing division.

Miss Josephine Roche, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. of Colorado.

DAVIS NOT TO ASK POST OF SHERIFF

City Officer Loath to Oppose Garren
W. E. Davis, night city policeman and formerly deputy sheriff, under ex-Sheriff Ballenger, has formally announced that he is not in the race for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Henderson county.

Mr. Davis said: "In view of the recent announcement in The Times-News to the effect that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Henderson county, I think it proper at this time to make the following statement.

"I have never formally announced for sheriff and the item that appeared in The Times-News to that effect was placed there by my friends and without my knowledge. I may say that I have given serious consideration to this matter for some time and, at one time, had decided to be a candidate for the office of sheriff. I do not believe that my health is such as to permit me to discharge my present duties and to conduct a campaign for the office. I have always considered myself a close friend of Sheriff Garren and would be reluctant to oppose him in any way.

"I am grateful to those who have offered me their support, and while I would not attempt to dictate as to how any one should vote, I highly endorse Sheriff W. A. Garren's candidacy, and will appreciate any support that may be given him for the nomination."

There is no substitute for newspaper advertising.

IRONSIDES SAILS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 24. (UP)—"Old Ironsides," the U. S. Frigate "Constitution," pulled up anchor here yesterday and left for Charleston, S. C., enroute to its final resting place in Boston harbor. The historic old ship was visited by 16,000 school children during the nine days it was anchored here. It is due at Charleston Thursday.

WOMEN, INCLUDING MANY FEMINISTS, PACKED THE HEARING AND APPLAUDED PROUDLY AS THE THREE OF THEIR SEX ACCUSED BY WIRT DENIED ALL AND DEFENDED THEMSELVES AGAINST REPUBLICAN ATTACKS.

SECRETARY WALLACE, WHO QUOTES THE BIBLE, IS INTIMATE WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS OF THE PAST, AND USES THE TERMINOLOGIES OF SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, AND RELIGION WITH EQUAL EXACTITUDE, AND BREAKS INTO THE MORE HOMELY FORMS OF SPEECH.

HE KNOWS AND USES THE LANGUAGE OF THE FARM AS WELL AS ANYONE. THE OTHER NIGHT IN AN INFORMAL TALK HE TOLD A POKER STORY WHICH BETRAYED AT LEAST A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THAT GAME.

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Dr. Wirt later met Wilson and Kohn through Miss Barrows and, when he heard about subsistence homesteads, decided that pet project of Mrs. Roosevelt's was "communistic."

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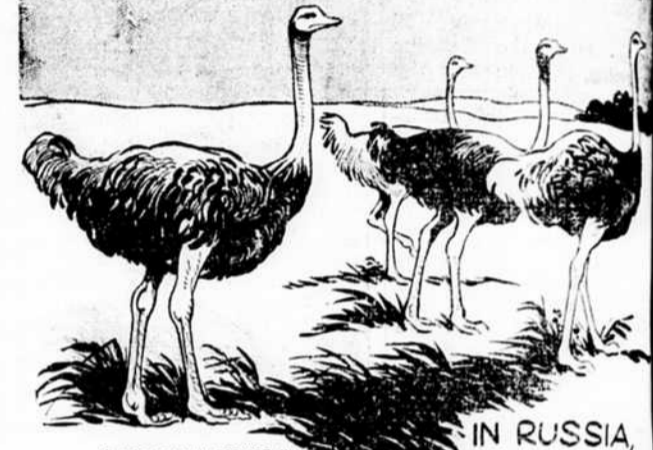
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1934 Industrial League Schedule Is Made Public

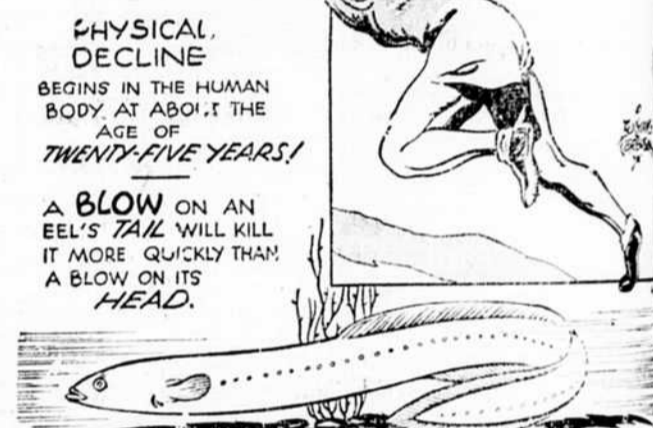
The 1934 schedule for the Industrial baseball league follows:
April 21—Sayles at Balfour; Beacon at Hazelwood; Enka at Canton.
April 28—Canton at Beacon; Balfour at Enka; Hazelwood at Sayles.
May 5—Enka at Beacon; Sayles at Canton; Balfour at Hazelwood.
May 12—Hazelwood at Canton; Enka at Sayles; Beacon at Balfour.
May 19—Hazelwood at Enka; Canton at Balfour; Sayles at Beacon.
May 26—Balfour at Sayles; Hazelwood at Beacon; Canton at Enka.
June 2—Beacon at Canton; Enka at Balfour; Sayles at Hazelwood.
June 9—Hazelwood at Enka; Canton at Sayles; Hazelwood at Balfour.
June 16—Canton at Hazelwood; Balfour at Enka; Hazelwood at Sayles.
June 23—Enka at Hazelwood; Balfour at Canton; Beacon at Sayles.
June 30—Sayles at Balfour; Beacon at Hazelwood; Enka at Canton.
July 4—(Morning) Hazelwood at Canton; Enka at Sayles; Beacon at Balfour.
July 4—(Afternoon) Canton

Table with columns for League Name and Cities. Includes American League (Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia), National League (Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York), Southern Association (Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, New Orleans), and Piedmont League (Columbia, Greensboro, Norfolk).

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



IN RUSSIA, OSTRICHES ARE RAISED FOR MEAT!



ALTHOUGH the ostrich is a native of a warm climate it nevertheless, withstands rigorous winters. A ostrich has been found to serve as a protection from cold as well.

'In Days of Old'

Word puzzle grid with clues for horizontal and vertical words. Clues include '6 Teller of a version of Arthurian legends', '11 To bubble, as liquid, from heat', '12 Straky fish', '14 Being', '15 Beam', '17 Yes', '19 Southeast', '20 Either', '21 South America', '22 Organ of smell', '24 Deerlike animal', '26 Billiard rod', '29 Auto', '30 He was an', '37 Behold', '39 Obnoxious plant', '40 Orient', '41 Mother', '42 English coin', '44 For one's self alone', '46 Revolver', '47 Hawaiian rootstock', '49 Crystal gazers', '50 Smooth', '51 To bathe', '53 Call for help at sea', '54 Melody', '55 Bundle', '57 Pertaining to air', '58 The name of his version of Arthurian tales', '4 To wash lightly', '5 Otherwise', '7 Roman emperor', '8 To long', '9 Sneaky', '10 Bone', '13 Most famous knight of Arthur's Round Table', '16 The pictured man was poet', '21 Those who inherit', '23 To beget', '25 To perform', '27 Epicks', '28 Dialectic', '31 Northwest', '32 Dices', '33 Waste', '34 Those who inherit', '35 To beget', '36 And', '38 Verbal', '41 Horse's hair', '43 Arabia', '45 To invest with a fee', '48 Escaloped', '50 To skid', '52 Measure of cloth', '54 Golf device', '57 Exclamation', '18 Mineral', '21 To inherit', '23 To perform', '25 To perform', '27 Epicks', '28 Dialectic', '31 Northwest', '32 Dices', '33 Waste', '34 Those who inherit', '35 To beget', '36 And', '38 Verbal', '41 Horse's hair', '43 Arabia', '45 To invest with a fee', '48 Escaloped', '50 To skid', '52 Measure of cloth', '54 Golf device', '57 Exclamation'.

