

BIG HOTEL HAS CHANGED HANDS

E. B. Wooten, proprietor of the Kentucky Home, has purchased the Carolina Terrace. The consideration is said to have been \$50,000. The deal was made through the real-estate agency of Staton & Rector.

The Carolina Terrace, originally known as the Wheeler, was built about twenty years ago and was completely remodeled and very greatly improved in 1916; the remodeling was so extensive as to make it practically a new building. It has accommodations for 216 guests. All rooms have hot and cold running water, steam heat, electric lights and telephones. It is ideally located amid beautiful surroundings on a high hill in the best residential part of the city.

The hotel will be run under the same management as the Kentucky Home, with the same unsurpassed cuisine, the same general line of prices, the same style of service with personal attention to the individual wants of each guest. These things have built up an enviable reputation for the Kentucky Home; and Hendersonville is to be congratulated upon having another hotel where the same high standard of excellence will prevail.

Mr. Wooten is a hotel man of long experience and great ability, and he has been conspicuously successful. His hotels always receive a very large patronage, and his purchase of the Carolina Terrace means that this hotel, like the others which he has operated, will be well filled.

The hotel will open for the season about June 1.

NEARLY STOLE KAISER

In an effort to seize and carry off the former German Kaiser, Col. Luke Lea, commander of the 114th field artillery and former United States Senator from Tennessee, led a party of American officers into Holland late in December, and entered the castle where the Hohenzollern family had taken refuge, according to stories related by officers and men of the regiment who took part in a parade in Knoxville, Tenn. The Americans had planned to kidnap the former emperor, take him to Paris and present him to President Wilson as a Christmas gift, one of the officers said.

As a result of the escapade, Col. Lea was away from his regiment for a month and came near being court-martialed, the soldiers declared. The affair, however, was finally adjusted and the colonel resumed command of the unit and returned to America with the men.

DISOBEDIENCE WON MEDAL

Sergt. Joseph Hubowitz, of Sacramento, Cal., has returned from France with a distinguished service cross and the croix de guerre for deeds committed in defiance of his commanding officer.

In the Toul sector German machine gunners were annoying the sergeant's company. Hubowitz told his major he was going out after the gunners, but was forbidden.

"I told the major I was going over whether he liked it or not," the sergeant says, "and he told me if I did I would have me shot. So my buddy and I got over the top and turning around, told the major to 'Shoot and be darned, we're going over.' We hopped from shell hole to shell hole and finally killed four Germans. Then we took 14 prisoners and compelled them to carry their guns to our lines."

INDIANS MURDERED AGENT

The two murderers of Charles Hubbell, the government Indian station agent, 46 miles north of Winslow, Ariz., have been discovered hiding in a cave 90 miles north of Winslow. The assassins were two Navajos, who admitted the murder and defied the officer, saying they would never be taken alive.

A posse has been organized and an effort will be made to capture the murderers.

BRITISH RELEASE DUTCH LINER

The Dutch steamer Nieuw Amsterdam with the former German minister to Mexico, Von Eckhardt on board, has been allowed to sail for Rotterdam, after being detained at Plymouth, England, for a short time by the British authorities.

MOONSHINING INCREASED IN TENNESSEE

Marked increase in illicit distilling in the Appalachian mountain territory has been reported at Knoxville, Tenn., by members of the mountain school workers' organization, at their annual conference.

VOICES TO GIRDLE GLOBE

Plans for a world-wide wireless telephone system are being considered by the General Electric Company, of New York city, according to a statement made by Ernest F. N. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the company.

Mr. Alexanderson stated that two devices invented by himself, the bridge receiver and the barrage receiver, would make such a system possible and that it would be possible for two persons thousands of miles apart to conduct business in a few minutes.

VICTORY LOAN AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Victory Loan must be subscribed either by the banks and similar concerns, or by the people. If the people won't buy, then the banks must and will. Think for a moment what that will mean.

Deduct \$180,000 from the liquid assets of the Hendersonville banks; and where will you go if you want to borrow money? The banks can't loan you the money they spend in the purchase of Victory Bonds.

Perhaps you don't expect to need to borrow money this year. But your employer may; and if he can't borrow, he may have to shut down his business. The farmers may need to borrow, or else curtail their work, in which case food will be scarce.

Under modern conditions, no community can prosper without the opportunity to borrow money in an emergency. It is the business of the banks to furnish this opportunity. But they cannot do it if they have to tie up their money in government securities.

Think it over.

LIVING COST TO STAY UP

The cost of living is going to stay up. This is the opinion of O. F. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank of New York city. He gave some of his reasons in an address he made a few days ago before the New York Business Publishers' Association.

Mr. Austin found three principal causes for the rapid increase in prices: Abnormal demand for raw and finished food and other products, to keep in the field the vast armies of the world; the advance in wages, due to the increased cost of living; the enormous inflation of the world's currency by issue of paper money by the warring nations.

Meat Prices Advanced

In support of the first point, the meat situation may be instanced. Since the food administration removed the regulation guaranteeing a minimum price for meats, on the hoof and slaughtered, meat prices have advanced. The American Meat Packers' Association has reported that while livestock in the United States at the opening of this year exceeded the supply by 1,036,000 cattle, 4,213,000 hogs and 963,000 sheep, the increased demand for export would much more than absorb this increase, because war has reduced the stocks of the European belligerents to a point far below the normal, and the end of active hostilities had increased by 200,000,000 the number of foreign mouths that looked for food to the United States.

Volume of Currency Inflation

Mr. Austin emphasized, in support of his belief in the continuance of high prices for commodities and services generally, the monetary situation. The warring countries, he said, had issued paper money with a face value of \$36,000,000,000, or more than the value of all the gold and silver mined in the world since the discovery of America. This does not include the \$80,000,000,000 issued by the Russian Bolsheviks. During the four years of war, the national debts of the world have risen from \$40,000,000,000 in 1913 to \$220,000,000,000 in 1919. He saw no promise of immediate reduction in this inflation, as present indications are "that the governments of the world will be compelled to collect in taxes about \$50,000,000,000 a year, as against \$12,500,000,000 in 1913, or \$1,000,000,000 a week, as against \$1,000,000,000 a month before the war."

BELGIAN CAPTAIN JAILED

Capt. Jean L. F. Van Hoegaerden, who said he had been wounded at Liege and that his father is president of the National Bank of Belgium, is in jail in Chicago, charged with working a confidence game. The complainant is a former friend, Raymond de Cayles, who alleged that he advanced the captain \$40,000 on an oil scheme Van Hoegaerden proposed and that he lost the entire sum.

The captain declared he was well able to meet the obligations, as his father has loaned the Belgian government \$14,000,000.

BIG INCREASE NOTED IN ENGLAND'S NAVY

More than 2,000,000 tons of shipping were added to the British navy during the war. The new vessels cost between \$1,250,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000, according to a statement by the director of naval construction.

REBEL BANDS IN MEXICO

Mexican rebels, operating under the leadership of General Felix Diaz, recently reinforced by General Aureliano Blanquet, have committed numerous robberies on the railroad running between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. In several instances they have dynamited trains and robbed and killed passengers, carrying away large sums of government money. In the state of Vera Cruz and near Tampico the situation is said to be very bad.

State Department officials have ordered an investigation of the reported killing of an American, J. P. Meness, who was slain in a passenger train 80 miles from Tampico, the oil center of Mexico.

CANADIANS WILL QUIT SIBERIA

The evacuation of the Canadian troops in Siberia is expected to begin April 21, when the steamer Monticelli will sail for Canada with 70 officers and 700 men.

SHRINERS FARMS, AND SOLDIERS

KEDRON LODGE

A special Communication of Kedron Lodge, No. 387 A. F. & A. M., is called for Tuesday night, April 29, at 8:30 o'clock. Work in the Second Degree. Visiting Brothers cordially welcomed. P. S. RAMSEY, Master.

Secretary Lane's plan to locate returning soldiers on homesteads in different sections of the country, includes a scheme to use the soldier-farmers in the work of cleaning and razing the lands and other work necessary to put them in shape for settlement. Many people think well of the secretary's plan, many others do not think any thing of it at all.

Editor Mitchell published in the last issue of his Pathfinder a very readable and interesting article, which we believe will be of interest to our readers. We, therefore, print the same in full as follows:

One of the biggest crimes committed by the 65th Congress was its refusal to pass any bill providing for the settlement of returning doughboys, sailors and marines on farms. That Congress was so completely under the mesmeric domination of President Wilson that when he was absent in Europe it had no will or power to do anything—except of course party politics.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, who is generally regarded as the ablest man in the cabinet, had long ago formulated plans for this undertaking and had submitted the matter to Congress with an urgent appeal for its acceptance. Time and again he told Congress all the things that the other countries were doing for their returning soldiers and gave warning of the serious consequences if this matter was not attended to. But the appeal was in-vain.

In a statement just issued to the press, he says that he is going ahead as well as he can, without special authority, to lay the foundations for a system for supplying reclaimed lands to the boys who want them. He says that a number of states have already passed laws or taken other action toward co-operation with the federal government.

Representative Taylor of Colorado, who introduced the soldier's-land bill in the last House, says: "Many thousands of our splendid boys will be sorely disappointed by this failure of Congress to act on the subject"; but he expresses confidence that the new Congress, which will be more representative of the people, will do better.

Many Soldiers Inquiring. Nearly 30,000 soldiers have so far made inquiries of the interior department as to the prospects for getting farms, and the number of applicants is rapidly increasing. The bill as first prepared called for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 and this would have been enough to finance 25,000 farms. Representative Taylor says the appropriation really ought to be five times as big in order to accomplish what is desired.

One of the things that made this country so prosperous in the period following the Civil War was that the government encouraged the soldiers to take up farms in the West. At that time there was an unlimited amount of good public land open for settlement. The settlers experienced some hard years, but those that stuck and were patient and thrifty became rich or well-to-do. Large sections which had been put down in the geographies as "deserts" were found to be fertile and these sections are now supporting large populations.

On paper, there are still some 225,000,000 acres of public lands unoccupied. But almost none of these lands are ready for the plow. Many of them are "cut-over" land—that is timber land which has had the marketable timber cut off. As one naive magazine writer says, "all that remains is to remove the stumps from this land and it will be as valuable for farms as any other land in the country."

Which shows what a very small amount of practical knowledge may serve as the basis for magazine articles.

The fact is that in many cases it costs more to clear up these lands than they are worth when they are cleared, and that is just why they haven't been brought into use before. Often also roads must be built, stores, houses, etc., provided before these lands can be made accessible and suitable for people to live on.

Last year about 350,000,000 acres of land were under cultivation. This is really only one-third of the tillable land in this country. In other words two acres are already going to waste for every acre that is being worked. And in addition, three-fourths of the land that is under cultivation is so poorly worked that it doesn't produce anything like what it might if better methods were used.

Much Idle Land. There is a great deal of swamp land that can be made tillable by drainage. Also there is a lot of arid land that could be made fertile by irrigation. But this reclamation work would take a long time. And as a practical matter, what is the use of going to all the trouble and expense of reclaiming such lands, when there is already so much land going to waste?

Nobody realizes how much land in this country is wasted unless he has had occasion to study the matter. Our boys in France have had their eyes opened as to the possibilities there are in thorough and intensive cultivation of the land. England is a little place, we are apt to think, but the war made her realize that even she had a great deal of land that she could put into cultivation, thereby giving employment to her people and making them self-supporting.

Nevada has more public lands open than any other State. But the federal land-office cites the significant fact that there is more waste land within a 50-mile radius of the national capi-

SHRINERS

FARMS, AND SOLDIERS

Oasis Temple of Shriners at Charlotte will hold its summer ceremonial on July 4 in Hendersonville. The Shriners are said to be planning to have a big time in this city, and it is believed that the approaching ceremonial will be one of the largest that has been held by the temple in several years. It is expected that considerable numbers of Shriners will motor from the piedmont and eastern sections of the State.

MRS. GOVER TO BUILD HOTEL

The Times learns that Mrs. A. M. Gover has arranged to build a 50-room hotel on her lot at the northeast corner of Church street and First avenue. The hotel will be of brick, substantial in construction, modern in design and complete in its appointments. Every room will connect with a private bath, and the hotel will cater to a high class of trade. Construction will begin in the fall, and the building will be completed by next spring. It has already been leased for the season of 1920. Mrs. Gover expects to take charge of it herself in 1921. The site is attractive and well located, being within a block of the business portion of Main street. Hendersonville's rapid growth in popularity amply justifies the erection of a new hotel of this kind.

ALLIES COST GERMANY HUGE MONTHLY SUM

The imperial treasury of Germany will pay an average of \$21,000,000 monthly for the maintenance of the allied armies of occupation, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

ABOUT 1,800,000 IN ARMY

The American army is now about 1,800,000 strong. The last official report issued by Gen. March, at Washington, shows that the army is being reduced rapidly. Since November 11, the report states, 686,114 men sailed for home, and 605,772 had been landed. There have been restored to civil life 1,701,469 officers and men, of whom half the officers and 46 per cent of the men were in the army when the armistice was signed. Discharge orders totaled 1,925,000.

"Health conditions in the expeditionary forces were remarkable," Gen. March states. Conditions in the United States were described as good.

WAIN WORTH MILLIONS

The government will pay farmers millions of dollars to keep up the guaranteed price of \$2.25 a bushel on the winter and spring wheat crops, according to reports from Washington.

Announcement that the winter crop will reach 837,000,000 bushels has started speculation on the cost to the government. The winter crop will be worth \$1,891,620,000.

Government officials believe there will be a big foreign demand to take care of the country's surplus.

THE NEXT GREAT DUTY

(By Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee.)

To the Republicans of the nation. Again the call for the charge has sounded.

This is not for the fighting men at the fighting front. For them the war is over. Their part is accomplished to their own everlasting honor and the glory of the nation, and no additional burden should be theirs.

But to the rest the real test has come.

To those whose privilege it has been to form the second line, and to whose credit it is recorded that they, too, attained every objective; to those from every class, creed and political faith, who acted in that unselfish co-operation which brought to the fighting men the support that made so much for the complete vindication of our institutions; to the men and women of America, who do not fail, has this call come.

Let us show to these fighting men who have returned how commands have been obeyed here. Let us send to the fighting men still abroad the message of no weakening. Let us show to the world that our patriotism is not that born only of extremities and stirred only by martial music, but the devotion which meets a duty in the firm determination of consecrated service, and performs it. And let us demonstrate to ourselves that we are worthy of the name American and the privileges of our citizenship.

Our first duty as Republicans today is that duty which we have never failed and never will fail to anticipate and discharge—our duty as Americans. Just as during the recent war we determined our every act by how we could do most effective action, so now we will measure our every step by how we can contribute most to the nation's welfare.

To that end we will abandon all other activities to aid in the Victory Loan until its success has been accomplished.

For this purpose let the Republican press and every member of the Republican organization enlist in the Victory Loan drive. The national, state, county, city and precinct organizations of loyal working Republicans will enroll to a man in this service.

This is the nation's next great duty. It is our privilege to exhaust the possibilities in our same splendid support with the knowledge that those who may oppose us in political strife are joining fully with us in this effort.

SOUTH WELCOMES TROOPS

Old Hickory warriors, brave sons of North and South Carolina and Tennessee, who fought in Europe as the 30th division and helped break the "impregnable" Hindenburg line, were tendered a great ovation in their native states during the past week. The entire division of seasoned warriors was greeted by thousands of people in Charleston, S. C. Later sections paraded in Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., before going to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be mustered out of service.

4,765 YANKEES CAPTURED BY GERMANS DURING WAR

Official records of prisoners of war captured by the central powers from the American forces, the War Department has announced, show that there are 156 prisoners, whose status was still doubtful on March 20.

The War Department records show a total loss by the American army of 4,765 military prisoners, and 281 civilians. Of the military prisoners, 4,376 have been reported officially as released, and 233 died in German prison camps.

Only one American officer of as high rank as lieutenant-colonel was captured during the war. Four majors, 27 captains and 363 lieutenants were taken prisoner.

AIR POLICE SWORN IN

Plans of the New York city police department for an aviation section materialized when 28 American, British and French aviators were sworn in as member of the police reserves. Col. Jefferson de Mount Thompson, who will command the police aviation squadrons, has announced that uniforms had been ordered and that aeroplanes would be contracted for in May at a meeting of aeroplane manufacturers in Atlantic City. The squadron will take the air by June, he said.

According to Col. Thompson, the squadron when completed will comprise 150 men, including flyers, mechanics, supply officers, medical officers, a chaplain and cooks. The organization will be under control of the police department.

TO REVIVE BULL FIGHTS

A revival of bull fighting has been planned by some of the Mexican states along the border. Matamoros has arranged to reconstruct the famous bull ring there and has applied to the governor of Tamaulipas for authority to proceed. Bull fighting at Matamoros was forbidden six years ago by Carranza's adherents.

Bull fights were abolished in the republic by a decree of Gen. Carranza as soon as he became president. Later the governors of the respective states were permitted to allow or prohibit the fights.

NO STRIKE FOR MOONEY

The United Mine Workers of America will not participate in any general strike on July 4, in behalf of Thomas Mooney, convicted of complicity in a bomb explosion in San Francisco in a preparedness day parade.

The executive board of the United Miners takes the position that the International Workers' Defense league, of San Francisco, which issued the strike call, is not authorized by the American labor movement.

SUPERDREADNAUGHT TENNESSEE READY

The superdreadnaught Tennessee, under construction at the New York navy yard, is ready for launching and may take to the water late in April or May. The ship is of such tremendous size that there is only one tide a month high enough to put her overboard. The Tennessee will be the heaviest ship ever launched, the actual weight being 18,500 dead-weight tons.

NO NEED FOR SERVANTS

A real community kitchen has been opened in Chicago for the purpose of reducing the high cost of living in one section of that city. Miss Ethel Landrum has charge of the work. She is the home adviser of the State's relation service of the Department of Agriculture at Illinois.

Assisted by a cook in one small kitchen, dinners are prepared for 20 families at 25 cents a meal. The menu consists of meat, potatoes, one vegetable and a dessert. The method of distribution has been solved. The children of families leave the dinner basket with Miss Landrum on the way to school. Returning from their studies they call for the basket, now filled with food packed in insulated jars.

KEDRON LODGE

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Work in the Second Degree. Visiting Brothers cordially welcomed.

P. S. RAMSEY, Master.

tal than there is in the State of Nevada. And the land around Washington is close to first-class markets and other facilities, whereas that in the West is at a great disadvantage in this respect.

In many of the Southern States there is any amount of land which could be put into cultivation profitably. North Carolina took the lead among those States in planning for co-operation with the government on this soldier's-land question. That State has about the same area as Pennsylvania and Ohio, but she has only 40 people to the square-mile, while Ohio has 102 and Pennsylvania has 140.

North Carolina has a wide variety of soil and climatic conditions, and all the "makings" of a great and prosperous State. But "makings" are not the same as actualities. All these backward States need to adopt policies which will attract enterprise and capital and insure good government and progressive institutions generally.

Work Contemplated

Secretary Lane's plan contemplates using the soldier-farmers in the work of clearing and draining the lands and putting them in shape for settlement. For this work they would be paid the prevailing wages. Then they would have a chance to buy some of the land for themselves, paying for it in easy annual instalments. The government also would advance money to them to provide for improvements.

In other words all the soldiers will have to do will be to supply the brawn and sinew and Uncle Sam will do the rest. Secretary Lane in a statement remarks: "The world was crying aloud for bread and we suddenly realized that the farm population of the United States was gradually declining in proportion to city population, that less than 50 per cent of our people are on the land. This points toward work that should be done."

However, it is observable that all of those who are so anxious to have the soldiers go out on the land will not go out there themselves. Like Secretary Lane, they "point toward work that should be done," but they don't go there themselves; they prefer highly paid jobs in cities. The soldier boys who came from the farms to go into the army are fed up on farm life, with all its drawbacks. They say "it's a long lane that has no turning," they want a change and they are not greatly inclined to follow this Lane, which "points toward" a reclaimed farm, a long way from nowhere.

Gifford Pinchot, who usually has a contribution on all subjects of this sort, issues an encomium on the patriotism that the farmers exhibited during the war and urges the need that still exists for developing farming as the basic industry. But Gifford also belongs to the "pointing" class; he is wealthy and he can speak jauntily of the attractions and the noble patriotism of life on the farm.

A Western paper says, in quoting him: "We wish some of these writers would make it plain just how many hours they would require the farmer to put in in a day—18, or 20, or the entire 24. Will you not also tell us, Mr. Pinchot, or somebody else, why it has never been suggested that union labor could shine in a patriotic light by working longer hours, and thereby cheapen production and reduce the cost of living and also of tools and supplies which the farmers and other ordinary people have to have?"

The farmer will do his share, but he is engaged in one of the most hazardous businesses in the world; he is at the mercy of the elements; he is the plaything of nature and a child of chance. Quit nagging."

Another paper which puts the farmers' side of the matter asks: "What would happen if the farmer paid city wages?" It points out that Ford pays his workers \$6 a day and that city workers are getting a dollar an hour in many cases. If our farms were run on such a basis the city people would have to pay several times what they do now for milk, butter and all other foodstuffs, it is declared.

"Why wish it on the poor soldiers?" asks another protester. It is pointed out that everybody has been asked what the returning soldier is to do, except the soldier himself. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, speaking at a Red Cross mass meeting in New York, said: "When I hear wealthy, well-meaning citizens planning what they are going to do for the boys when they get back, I always tell them not to worry about that, but to lie awake nights preparing for what the boys are going to do to them."

A high Canadian official who is assisting our government to get plans started for the rehabilitation of the soldiers stated in an address before the American Hospital Association that "it is a widely prevalent misconception that the soldiers, after living a life in the open, will flock back to the farms rather than think of working in cities. He gives warning that they will not be content to be given the hardest work and poorest returns but that they want their full share in all that is going. And this is perfectly natural."

The San Francisco Argonaut says there is nothing to show that the returning soldier is coming back "with a yearning for the pastoral life." It adds: "He may have something to

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