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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1933

BIBLE THOUGHT

MISERY NOT MERIT

The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost. (Luke 19:10).

Remember that not your MERIT but your MISERY was the magnet that drew Jesus down from the skies. Remember that the fact that you are lost, and that nobody can save you but Christ, is the one thing that attracts Jesus to come to be your Saviour.—Dr. A. T. Pierson.

DICTATORSHIP WITH A STRING TO IT

(By BRUCE CATTON)

That ominous little word, "dictator," seems to have floated to the surface of American life pretty obtrusively, lately. We are told that Mr. Roosevelt will be a dictator if Congress grants him the extraordinary powers that have been suggested; and, according to the emotions which the word arouses in our several breasts, we are either sitting back and shivering or hugging ourselves in glee.

But we haven't really stopped to figure out whether the word is really applicable. A dictator, of course, is a head man whose word goes; a boss who doesn't have to worry much about getting everybody's consent before he starts something; a leader who can map out a program and put it into effect without delay.

Under that definition, Mr. Roosevelt clearly would be a kind of dictator, under the proposals advanced currently in Congress.

But a dictator, as we ordinarily use the word, is more than that. He is a chap who can't be eased out of his job without some kind of violent uprising; a man who will hold office as long as he can possibly arrange it, and who won't hesitate to use troops to extend his term, if necessary; a man whose powers suffer no check whatever.

The powers suggested for Mr. Roosevelt would not come under that heading in the slightest degree. Congress would still be able to veto any act of his that was palpably out of line with the public good. His extraordinary powers would end in a definite time. If the electorate disagreed with him it could discard him as easily as it has discarded other presidents.

In other words, this "dictator" business isn't so frightening as it might seem to be. A dictator whose edicts can be vetoed, in emergency, and who can be recalled by orderly processes of law, isn't a Mussolini. Sitting by while an ambitious man wilfully seizes power is one thing; voluntarily delegating power to the electorate's popular choice, for a sharply limited period, is something entirely different.

If President Hoover's name is banded around rather roughly after he leaves office, it will be his own fault. He has autographed medicine balls for his cabinet members.

The Massachusetts legislature is considering a bill to prohibit nonresidents from digging fishworms without a permit. However, no obstacle will be raised to giving fishermen the same old dirty digs.

New impetus for the "share the work" movement—and from the most startling source! Roosevelt intends to make use of the vice president.

NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS

AFTER AESOP

What is it that has occupied more square footage of governmental consideration than any other single thing? Relief for the farmer.

Who is it whose prosperity is agreed to be fundamental and most desirable? The farmer.

Who has had five or more agencies set up in business for the sole purpose of financing his operations? The farmer.

Who can make a borrow when it doesn't rain enough as well as when it rains too much? The farmer.

Who is first in the heart of every public man

and every would-be public man? You say it.

Contrasting the much that has been done for the farmer with the very little done for the laboring man, one would be entitled to expect threats of revolt to come from the laboring man, who has nothing save a dolle between him and starvation, rather than from the farmer, who still manages to eat with some regularity. Further than that, farmers with mortgages to pay invariably are landowners, whereas the unemployed laboring man is likely to own nothing more than a few ragged garments and a little bit of furniture that he may call his own mainly because it is worth nothing. The only possession he ever had to mortgage was his ability to earn, and that has been taken away from him.

In the light of that contrast, it is more than strange to notice that the open threats of revolution come not from those who have nothing and are most dreadfully up against it but from those who have received more numerous governmental favors than any other class. It is the landed farmer who threatens revolution, in proof of which you have only to read the newspapers.

The moral? If there is one it is probably this: The more you do for some people the more they want done.—Charlotte News.

INCENDIARISM

Incendiarism was responsible for a large part of the 1931 fire loss in North Carolina. It was the principal cause, in fact. It was the principal cause in a handful of other states, most of them in the South. We are indebted to the current issue of "Safeguard America Against Fire" for the information.

Incendiarism was responsible for a fire loss of more than one and a half million dollars in this state year before last, we gather.

The state can take no pride in the fact, nor those other commonwealths in which firebugs run wild after depression had gripped them.

In times like these people should steel themselves to rise above adversity. But we seem to have let conditions get the best of us. Integrity is badly needed in the country now. There isn't enough of it.—The Kinston Free Press.

ANOTHER SEED AND CROP LOAN

The appropriation of 90 million dollars for seed and crop loans to be made through the federal department of agriculture has received the approval of the president. The department of agriculture has had a tremendous amount of experience in handling such loans in recent years. The first of them were confined to those who had suffered from floods or drought. Later they were made on the basis of the need of the applicant rather than the cause of his need. Undoubtedly much of the surplus cotton and wheat produced in 1932 could be traced directly to government aid.

That the department should be bending every possible effort toward crop reduction on the one hand, and be required to make loans to increase production on the other, is incongruous, is the opinion of the Kansas City Star. Fortunately the secretary of agriculture is permitted to formulate rules to control the making of loans. It may be possible to require a reduction in acreage on the part of those who receive help. It may also be possible to insist upon a better balanced system of farming which would include the production of food for the families as one of the requirements.

The theory back of these crop loans is that it may be better to give assistance in this form than to permit those who receive it to drift into the cities, thus throwing a still greater burden on charitable organizations.

Certainly the loans cannot be made on the theory that more food or more textiles are needed at present. If they could be limited to those whose need is attributable to causes over which they had no control and who, by temporary help could be re-established as self-sustaining citizens, there could be little objection. However, when any large group of citizens looks to the government for help whenever they meet adversity it has a tendency to destroy independent effort.

The policy of providing seed and crop loans as a general practice is one which cannot be approved. It has a tendency to encourage the use of marginal and unproductive lands, and furnishes unfair competition to those who are doing their best to meet the problems of production and prices of farm products.—Monroe Enquirer.

A SURE WAY TO BUSINESS

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Since the change in business conditions occurred in the fall of 1929, I have crossed the country by automobile, spending a time of greater or less duration in a great many cities and contacting personally a large number of business organizations, big and little, in widely diversified trades.

It has been my impression, based upon that experience, that most merchants are looking too far ahead for a solution of their individual problems, while neglecting opportunities which not only exist within their own control but which, under general economic conditions, have assumed great importance.

Nothing has happened to prevent store owners and sales people from being kind and friendly to those with whom they come in contact. It is my experience, after years of study of such matters, that nothing produces a favorable impression on the part of a customer as quickly as friendliness.

No individual on the payroll of a business concern can possibly advance unless the concern itself is prosperous. In order to prosper, a firm must of necessity attract customers. It would seem, therefore, that a mutual purpose is being served whenever a sales person makes friends for the store by being kind and considerate and patient with the customer or by sending over the telephone a sweet, "smiley" voice. Yet in many cases the opposite experience awaits the prospective customer when he comes in contact with the average business organization.

I am convinced that the individual business which, ceasing to seek outside remedies, instills more friendliness and helpful consideration into its own personnel, will find the end of the depression, as far as it is concerned. The trial would cost nothing at least. P. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Prof. Piccard Finds An Interested Audience



BARLEYCORN

What is the cause for crime increased?
What makes a man worse than a beast?
What makes a father raging mad?
What makes the mother and children sad?
What makes poor women all forlorn?
It is the stuff called barleycorn.

What makes men's hearts as hard as stone?
What makes poor widows weep and moan?
What makes poor children cry for bread?
What makes them wish that they were dead?
Or wish that they were never born?
It is that stuff called barleycorn.

What makes poor wives so pale and cold?
What makes them die before they are old?
What fills the children's hearts with fears?
What fills their weeping eyes with tears?
What makes some die before they are born?
It is that stuff called barleycorn.

What makes men sell their babies' shoes?
To get the money to buy their booze?
What fills our jails with rogues and rakes?
What fills men's boots with squirming snakes?
What fills our hearts with shame and scorn?
That wretched stuff called barleycorn.

What makes a father beat his child?
And curse and swear as if he's wild?
What makes him hate his loving wife?
And in his anger take her life?
And fill our homes with hearts that mourn?
It is that stuff called barleycorn.

Oh, how can man with common sense
Endeavor through a false pretense
To justify his wicked greed
For money drawn from souls that bleed
And eat his bread each night and morn
That's bought with bloody barleycorn?
J. B. THAYER.

Flag Collections

There is a partial exhibit of different United States flags since June 4, 1777, in the Arts and Industries building of the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C. The United States Navy department also has a valuable collection, but the flags in this one antedate rather than follow the year 1777.

The Incalculable Chinese

The Chinese are to all other peoples an incalculable nation. Again and again throughout their history, in the midst of crushing, and sometimes by no means creditable defeats, they have suddenly turned upon their opponents and fought with astonishing courage and pertinacity.—The Press, Hong Kong.

Title Too Common

In the United States the title "Honorable" is used loosely, being given by courtesy to almost anyone who holds or has held important public office. It is especially bestowed on members of congress, governors, state legislators, judges of higher courts and high federal officials.

First Piano

The first pianoforte was made by Cristoforo of Italy and exhibited in 1700. At almost the same time a piano was exhibited in Paris and a similar instrument was claimed to have been constructed by the German, Schreuter.

WEEKLY SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
Jesus Teaching by Parables--The Growth of the Kingdom
By HIGHT C. MOORE

Golden Text—The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Isaiah 11:9.

The sermon of Jesus on "The Parables of the Sea" which opened with the story of the sower (our last lesson) continued in a presentation of the growth of the Kingdom as seen forth in the revealing candle, the multiplying seed, the developing mustard and other unrecorded parables of progress.

The multiplying seed pictures the growth of the Kingdom through germination. How mysterious is life. We may know something of its processes, ascertain its limitations and supply its conditions, but after all how incomprehensible a thing is life itself. The seed is cast into the ground. The sower sleeps and rises night and day as he goes about his toil. But silently, steadily, successfully, the seed springs up and grows, he knows not how. And after the mysterious germination follow the various stages of development from the first edge of color in the blade to the ripe corn in the ear. And when the stage of maturity has been reached then comes the harvest and the earthy sower purls forth the sickle and gathers in the golden grain. So is the Kingdom of God in its sowing, its germination, its development, and its fruition.

THE KINGDOM IN PROCLAMATION

The enlightening parable, as given further and frequently by the Lord, pictured the Kingdom in proclamation. To the limit of the people's capacity Jesus used the parable to convey and impart the truth. To his disciples when they were alone he explained fully the meaning of the parables spoken to the people at large. In his great sermon in parables reported fully in Matthew 13, he presented the Kingdom in germ by the parable of the Sower; in struggle by the Tares; in development by the Mustard; in transformation by the Leaven; in privilege by the Treasure; and in outcome by the Net. In this one discourse, therefore, we have the manifestation of the Kingdom from its establishment in the hearts of men to its consummation.

GROW
(1) Grow in Knowledge. "A candle." Keep the lamp on the lampstand. Receive the light; enjoy it; magnify it; transmit it.
(2) Grow by Doing. "On a candlestick." Exercise is essential to efficiency. Development in good deeds is development indeed. Be good; do good; and thus become better.
(3) Grow by Hearing. "Take heed what ye hear." Ear-Gate and Eye-Gate are highways into the mind. Therefore hear; hear only what is good; hear it in the best way.
(4) Grow by Having. "He that hath, to him shall be given." To him that hath shall be given. But be sure that you possess your possessions, that they are worth having.
(5) Grow by Sharing. "With what measure ye mete." The measure which we fill for others

BEHIND THE SCENES IN
WASHINGTON
WITH RODNEY DUTCHER

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

NCA Service Writer

WASHINGTON—The latest, up-to-date shipments from the mammoth Warm Springs dope factory, sent north just before the president-elect began his vacation, indicate that Mr. Roosevelt is going to jump his first big official hurdle amid a chorus of huzzas which will be qualified by few if any groans of disapproval.

The correspondents, after months of trial and error, probably now are hitting close to the mark in predicting the makeup of the next cabinet. If so, Roosevelt is not only picking himself a cabinet with which neither the conservatives nor the liberals in his party can find fault—a feat heretofore regarded as virtually impossible. He will also have a cabinet distinguished for the recognized ability and past achievement of its members. And even the Republicans will have trouble finding targets in it for prompt attack.

The slate now most commonly agreed upon picks Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee for secretary of state, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia for treasury, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana for attorney general, Miss Frances Perkins of New York for labor, Henry Wallace of Iowa for agriculture, Jesse Strauss of New York for commerce, James A. Farley of New York for postmaster general and Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico for interior. Relatively speaking, it doesn't make much difference who becomes secretary of war and secretary of the navy.

Walsh, in the oil scandals and against the public utility and aluminum interests, has shown his fearlessness in the face of vast corporate wealth without losing prestige as a constitutional lawyer of sound principles. Past attorney generals have been accused of failing to act against "trusts" in the public interest. Miss Perkins has devoted herself consistently to social progress and the welfare of wage earners.

Cutting, a vigorous Republican, progressive, also is a wealthy aristocrat to whom chief objection probably would arise among partisans in Roosevelt's own party.

Farley is a super-successful politician popular throughout the party. Strauss would be the first secretary of commerce to be picked from the tens of thousands of American retail merchants.

THOUGHTS OF
A FISHERMAN

By Ike Walton, Redivivus

When two such eminent molders of opinion as Brothers Fain and Lathan look at a big subject like Franklin's dream at different angles, the matter ought to be investigated. Brother Lathan urges Asheville to get busy and be ready for another boom if Franklin puts his Tennessee valley vision across. Brother Fain does not like booms, especially government-made ones. Brother Lathan says we must do some watchful waiting while to see how it must be done; Brother Fain seems to be more impressed by the need of watching Uncle Sam when he starts to spending money than by the wisdom of waiting on him.

Well, both of these counselors are on the right track. If Franklin can manage that idea so as to enable the power people as well as the public to get a fair share of the business, and if he can cut out the possible graft and

ers will be filled for us. Sharing is saving.

(6) Grow by Sowing. "As if a man should cast seed in the ground." How germinant, resourceful and multiplying is the seed of truth! Scatter it and succeed. Sow and grow.

(7) Grow by Bearing. "The full corn in the ear." Alas, good seed may go seemingly to waste. The whole planting process converges upon the harvest. Grow, then, in view of the grand

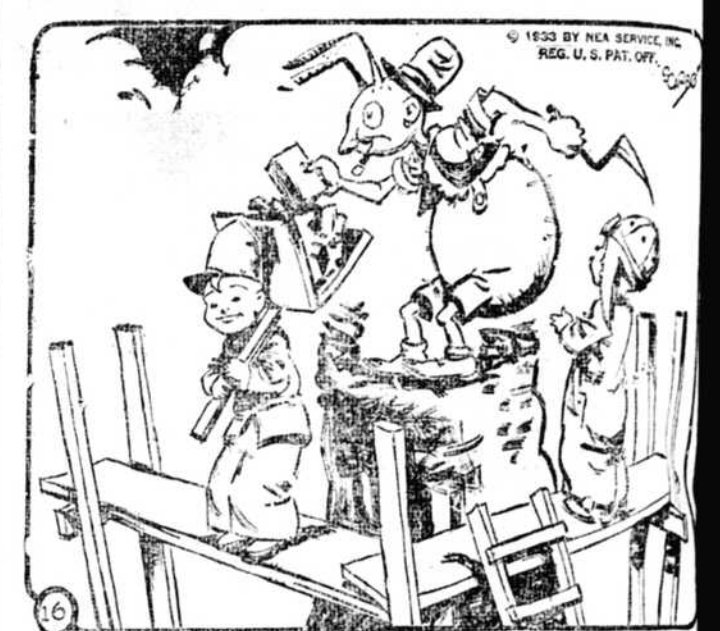
waste (or atleast cut it down a minimum) then it ought to start new life in the present life of the valley. Asheville is at one end, Chattanooga at the middle and Memphis at the other. To make a happy valley of the present waiting would be an experiment not purpose at least.

But Brother Fain is awfully right about the possibility of almost unlimited indulgence in a spree with taxpayers' money unless a new note can be secured in government procedure. Government can get efficient and economically; it did so in the case of the Panama Canal; and the justification of its activity along the line of its works will be found in the reality of its effectiveness in economy. A new class of servants must be developed. Economies must go hand in hand with engineering.

One thing Franklin could do—it could be done in Tennessee and Alabama; and in doing so could probably anticipate the peace of a completed project. Should the increased pace and morale of a million men and women be a source of courage and devotion in the ranks of the army, and whose conduct in the ranks him among the greatest living men, said no more.

If private business will act, government must act. Business is more desirable than government, but it must get better, or the people will get so fed up with all our plans and promises

There is no substitute newspaper advertising.

THE
TINY TITLES
Story by HAL COCHRAN
Illustrated by GEORGE SCARLETT

(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

"MY goodness," shouted Scouty, "we are just as clumsy as an elephant. We've ruined this fine ant hill. Now, what are we going to do?"

"We never should have landed here. We'll have some trouble now, I fear. We really ought to fix the ant hill until it looks like new."

A big ant then spoke up and said, "A good idea! Go ahead. The hill you messed up is my home. Look! It's in ruins now."

"It won't take long to fix it right, if you will work with all your might. Just tell me that you're willing and I'll gladly show you how!"

"Of course we are," said Copy. "You can rest assured that's what we'll do. Bring on some little shovels and we'll pile the sand up high."

"Oh, shovels will not be enough. I'll run and get a lot of stuff!" re-

plied the ant. "Just wait here. It will not take me long. The 'Tiny Titles' waited for a while. Then each one broke out in a sweat. The ant dragged wood and straw. My, it surely was real stuff!"

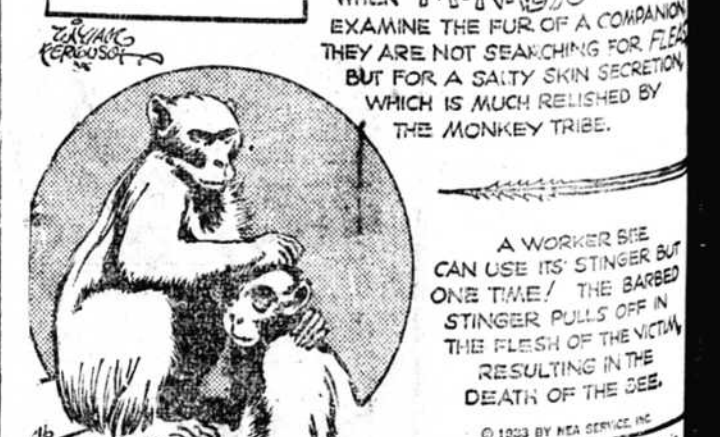
"FIRST, build a scaffold from the hill and from it we can quickly fill in all the spread around," the little ant cried.

"All right, get busy!" Scouty roared. "Here, we must help lift this board. We'll make a scaffold safe by putting this down, side by side."

It was a funny sight to see the whole bunch working merrily. The scaffold was up in the air. The sand was piled up high. It was very long until the ant cried, "Stop work on the hill. If we build much higher, it will keep us sky!"

(Copyright, 1933, NCA Service, Inc.) (Seventy means a fiddler and the next story.)

— THIS CURIOUS WORLD —



ALTHOUGH the weapon of a worker bee is very effective, it is nevertheless, of little use to the individual owner. Because of the backward directed barbs on the stinger, the bee is unable to pull back from the victim, so she leaves it in the wound. But with a stinger leaves some of her vital organs, and death follows soon after.