THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916.



The Citizen Company **8** Government Street

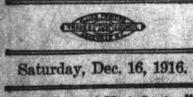
Asheville Citizen, 6 days a week Bunday Citizen, Every Sunday Weekly Citizen, Every Wednesday

TELEPHONES

rial Rooms

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS COMPLETE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES



The "Gost of High Living"

"If the American people were no ch given to luxuries and luxurious habits," said an Asheville merant to The Citizen yesterday," the plution of the problem of living in an era of high prices could be easily ed." The Citizen believes that there is a world of truth in the foreing expression. While, of course, it not new, but little consideration been given to this phase of the The late James J. Hill, a name was one to conjure with in the railway world, and who amaged millions, gave utterance on several occasions to similar thought, and we doubt not that his diagnosis covers the field more so than any

The tidal wave of prosperity where Is Americans are rolling has created a greater love for luraries than this country has even known. Everybody must "keep up with the finitian," and money that come waily conserve inits a million more man.
Mannwhile Great Britain isunches the word does and plans to this a common plan between the second betwe in Americans are rolling has created

ture depends largely upon her ability to recover her lost foreign markets, and her success in meeting the trade wars of her competitors. Some there are who believe that labor will be the cheapest thing in the United States when the great struggle ends, because of the influx of

war-scarred European workmen and others seeking to escape possible horrors of the future, And, perhaps, it is well within the range of reason to picture the exodus from European soll of thousands of men and women of all nations, seeking a land of freedom and protection, a land not cursed by the blight of militarism. We may well assume, then, that this neverending stream of immigration will endirectly into competition with ter

American labor, but that it will bring down the scale of American workmen's wages is a question that can not be determined in advance of actual happenings.

It may be argued, of course, and with good reason, that the devastated cities and wasted fields of Europe will

have to be rebuilt and restored, and that such conditions will lead to the full employment of the millions of men released from army service. This is doubtless true, but, nevertheless,

we are prepared to witness at the close of the war the greatest tide of immigration this country has ever known.

Notes and Comments

Make your good resolution now to finish up your Christmas shopping early next week. You can not fail to profit by such action, . . .

We confidently expect Ealeigh, Greensboro and Charlotte to help the cause of the Australian ballot by stay-ing right on the job. It's a good thing, gentlemen, and it needs your help, day in and day out.

The movement for the Australian ballot is receiving strong impetus from the co-operation of the weekly press of Western North Carolins. It ought to win to win.

Can there be any significance in the fact that the kaiser's peace overtures were coincident with the appearance of the dynamic Lloyd-George as prime minister of England?

Uncle Sam will offer no suggestions to the entents governments when for-warding the peace notes from the cen-tral powers. Being wise, he knows that the peace terms can not be "made in Gormany."

Notice To Advertisers All copy for display advertising for The Sunday

Citizen should be in the of-fice the first thing this morning. No copy or change will be accepted after 6 p. m., and patrons are urged to have their advertisements in have their advertisements in

the printers' hands not later than noon. The Scissors Route

Germany's Peace Propos

(Charleston News and Courier.) The possibility that Germany would onquer the nations of the entents van

ished long ago. It disappeared on the banks of the Marne. What the allies have really been trying to do since then was to prevent Germany from then was to prevent Germany from compelling a peace which would render her dominant in Europe within a com-paratively short time after the ending of the war. Is the peace which Ger-many now proposes such a peace as that? Would it mean that after the

that? Would it mean that after the lapse of a few years more Germany would be able to dominate Europe. That is the great question which the German pace proposal immediately raises. The terms are not yet known in detail at this writing, but it is re-ported that they propose a return to the status quo ante with the exception of the German-made kingdom of Po-land which is to remain; that Belgium and France be evacuated, that the Ger-man colonies conquered by the allies be restored, and that the settlement of the somplex Balkan problem be left to the pace conference. This may or may not be an accurate

of the complex Balkan problem be left to the peace conference. This may or may not be an accurate seneral outline; but it is certain, of course, that acceptance of any plan which Germany would put forward at this time would leave Germany and the German empire intact. The extraordi-narily advantageous strategic position to which she owes so much in this war would be still further improved by the establishment of the proposed kingdom of Poland. All the conditions would be favorable to the rapid in-crease of her strength during the next decade. France cannot hope during that period to grow in prosperity and power as rapidly as Germany. Num-bers being far less important in war-fare than machinery and organization. Russia would hardly be comparable to Germany in military strength for many years to come. The progress of sciences and invention will in a few years more render the Narrow Seas an in-sufficient safeguard of Great Britain essingt a great continental military power. All in all, peace now on the terms that Germany is understood to propose would probably mean that ten years from now Germany would be relatively much stronger than she is now and much better able to impose her will upon Europe. There would be, it seems, just two

 between much he or the pays for it.
 The or fifteen years ago staak ence of the presence on family heritage, but no inage that the presence of the presence it is an inage that the presence of the presence it is an inage that the presence it is an in (Norrolk Virginian-Filos.) Noting that a democratic secre-tary of agriculture has expressed the hope that the farmers will raise more sheep, the New York Herald is moved to remark that this "would seem to indicate profound ignorance of the fact that a democratic congress put wool on the free list." fact that a democratic congress put wool on the free list." A democratic congress put wool on the free kist under the Wilson bill in 1993, and during the life of that measure, unless the government sk-tietics are all wrong, the number of sheep grown in this country steadily increased. A republican congress, when it enacted the Dingley tariff in 1897, made wool again dutiable, and since then the number of sheep raised in the United States has been constantly decreasing. In 1918, when the democrate again obtained control of the Washington government and wrote the Underwood-Simmons tariff into the statute books, they restored wool to the free list. Today both wool and mutton are commanding above any that they ever brought under either the Dingley or Payne-Aldrich tariff. There is nothing in opresent, to discourage sheep-raising. On the contrary, there is everything to anoourage it. The "profound ignorance" obtaining regarding the connection between the two "would seem" to be on the part of the Heraid, not on the part of the Heraid. what will be the effect upon our in-dustry and commerce when the war has really ended? In the first place, we may assume S. A. JONES. CHRISTMAS GREENS. to ancourage it. The "profound ignorance" obtaining regarding the connection between the two "would not on the part of the heraid not on the part of the mearetary of agriculture. Wheat is routing in Argentine har-bors for want of shipe to transport it to markets.

With the Wags

A Long Watt. A Long Wait. Policeman (giving evidence)—After being ejected from the cinema, he was discovered with a large bouquet in his arms on the doorstep of the back entrance to the picture palace. Magistrate—Did he give any reason for his extraordinary behavior? Policeman—His speech was very in-distinct, yer worship, but from what I could gather 's was waiting to see

I could gather 'e was waiting to see Mary Pickford 'ome.- Fassing Show. What Mike Meant.

What Mike Meant. In Indianapolis lives a young wom-an of wealth and philanthropic incli-nations who has founded a club of street urchins. One Sunday evening she invited three of the members to be her guests at her home. The youngsters asked to be taken over the place. Their eyes grew bigger and bigger with admiration. Finally the amaliest of the trio could con-tain himself no longer, and he burst forth:

forth: "Honest to Gawd, this is the most "Why Mike," saked his bostess, "What do you mean?" "Beautifull Jest beautifull" said Mike.——Saturday Evening Post.

Once Was Enough

Baid six-year-old Agnes to her Pres-yterian cousin of the same age: Come wif me to the 'Piscopal Sunday school, James." "What do you nave?" asked James, with thoughts of Christmas in his

"We have lovely music," replied the more spiritually minded Agnes, "and Bible stories and the Collect every Sunday."

"Nothin' doin'," said James, indig-nantly. "I had the colic once an' it nearly killed me. You can't make me go where they have it every Sunday."

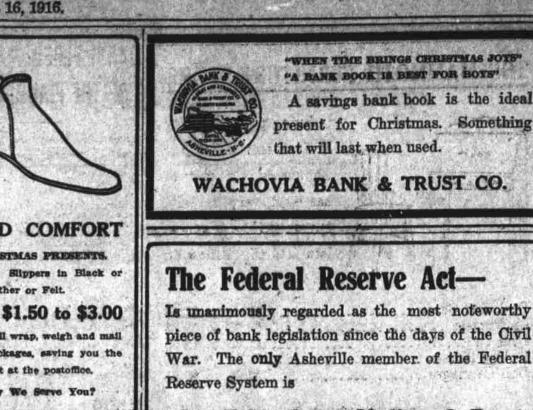
Children's Stories

THE SKATING PARTY.

Once upon a time Tip, the little country squirrel, crept into the pocket of the big policeman and went with him into the park. Baby John was not very well and so Tip had not gone on his musci outing for several days. He decided he would call on his oity coulsin and see how he was getting along When he reached the new squirrel house he found it empty but the squirrel meet door told him his cousen had gone towards the pond. Tip inopped flong and at least came to the edge of the pond but, as he didn't see his cousin he started to run back. Just then a boy who had often sween him nuts, came along with some skates over his sam. Hello Tip,'' said the boy and ploked the squirrel up and held firm tight under his arm. Now Tip did not like to be ploked up unless he whiled o be, so he wrigsied and squirmed and when the boy put him down to fasten on his skates the thought he could try to along the site as do on to the toe, hut, as he did so, one of his feet shirped out from madee him the other

skate too. He started out on to the ice, but, as he did so, one of his feet slipped out from ander him, the other went in the other direction and Tip agrawled all over the ice. Up he got and started out again but he couldn't seem to get along, and, besides, the ice was cold and he was getting his little feet very wet. Just then the boy skated up, grab-bed Tip and put him in his pocket. Tip dim't mind it this time and snug-gled down with just his head peoping out to see what was going on. Tip thought this was great fun as he could skate without the discomfort of cold feet and unstead legs. Tip got back just in time to see the friendly policeman turn the corner so he had to spend the night with his

he had to spend the night with his city cousin but he had a chance to tell him all about the grand skating party.







cause, forsooth. Germany made a bjuff at peace overtures which the stock exchange gamblers knew, or abould have known, would not be ac-septed by the entents powers. No cepted by the entents powers. No more striking example of the uncer-tainty of our existing prosperity could be furnished than is afforded in re-cent press dispatches. If even talk of peace and the cessation of Euro- of this war this move guarantees vic pean hostilities can bring falling tory to be written on Britain's ban-ners, and democracy will be enforced values overnight, may we not wonder throughout Europe and on that issue

that steel stocks, so easily affrighted by the shadow of peace, will come wn from the clouds and return to The Christmas greens, the Christma normal levels. This will doubtless normal levels. This will doubtless be true in all fields of industrial life, and as a result we may expect a sharp A thousand bards have sung Of holly and of mistletce At Christmas revels hung. decline in the prices of life's necessi-ties. We would make one exception, however. There is every indication however. There is every indication that when peace is ultimately de-clared there will be a pressing de-mand from Europe for American cot-ton, for all countries will need it and need it badly. We believe that Ger-many will be willing to pay any price for the Southern staple, for her for-tor the Southern staple, for her for-

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

December 16.

-Boston tes party; destruction of \$10 chests of tes in Boston harbor by a party of officens disguised as Indians. -Convention of the northern gowers of Europe for an armed neutrality signed at St. Peters-burg between Russia and Sweden.

burg perven Sweden. -Passport system, with regard to British subjects, abolished in France. -Nationals dafested Confederates at Nashville. -Mixed schools at New Orleans causes strike of white children. -World's fair opened at New Or-leans.

World's fair opened at New Or-leans. Alphonse Daudet, famons French novelist, called the "French Diokens," died at Paris, and fify-seven. Soft coul \$10 s ton in Boston. -Recipropal trade relations with Cuba established by congress. -Philippine bill passed by con-gress.

green. Funeral of ex-President Kru-ger, Boer leader, at Pretoria. American battlewhip fieet sall-ed from Hampton Roads on its historic cruise around the

world THE WAR: THE WAR: -German Zeppelins raid sea-coast powns of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, Eng-land, Elling ninety-nine non-combatants. -Austro-German submarines in Mediterranean sink ten alided merchantman in as many days. 1914

1915-

NOTABLE BIRTHDAYS TODAY.

NOTABLE BIRTHDAYS TODAY. December 16. Alfred P. Thom, the eminent Vir-ginia lawyer who, as counsel for the Southern Railway was the first wit-ness in the congressional investiga-tion of railways now going on at Washington, is skity-two years old to-day. Mr. Thom is general counsel of the railway executives' committee, Mr. Thom studied law at the University of Vinginia, and first practiced in No. folk. Becoming receiver and then general counsel of the Atlantic and Danville Railway company, he soon specialized in law us if relates to transportation fines, ratemaking and anti-monopoly standards. In due time he became general counsel of the south, the Southern railway, and est-tied in Washington. Raib Adams Cram, famous Ameri-can architect, fifty-three years old to-day. Ohio