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Wednesday, December 10, 1919.

Buncombe's War Memorial.

The Kiwanis club has done a public service in reviving the discussion of what form Buncombe county's war memorial should take. After considerable exchange of ideas on the subject soon after the armistice, the community dropped the subject before any definite recommendations were made.

There is plenty of time to decide this matter, and it should not be settled in the haste that might mean repentance at leisure. Whatever is done in this respect will have to stand the critical judgment of future generations. And unless the memorial is based on some ideal which will have a universal appeal to human nature, there is danger that what is erected now will seem inadequate 100 years from today.

In New York the American legion is holding a referendum on this question; the Woman's Municipal league has asked for "an open competition in ideas" and "a competent jury of artists and architects" to decide the nature of the memorial. This suggestion might well be adopted here by the Kiwanis Rockwell post of the legion, and by the various clubs and other organizations interested in civic undertakings.

There will be, as there have already been, many conflicting views presented. The divergence of opinion has arisen over the issue of art or utility; this issue will continue to be the obstacle to agreement, and agreement ought not to be accepted until after the most careful and painstaking study and expression of opinion. On this point it can only be said here what the memorial should not be: it ought not to be some civic necessity hastened to completion under influence of the desire to have it said that Buncombe acted promptly in establishing a memorial of her sons who fell in the war.

Campaigning in the Ninth.

Republican newspapers dwell on the democratic campaign methods in the Ninth district as evidence that democracy is having the fright of its life in that contest. As proof the people are asked to look at the array of speakers who are lending their efforts to elect Clyde R. Hoey, Secretary Daniels, Tom Heffin, Senator Simmons, Morrison and Gardner and others, who have spoken or will speak in behalf of Hoey.

On the other hand Candidate Morehead has announced that he will not make any speeches, although he is conducting a gum shoe canvass of the district. Reports from Madison and other counties say that Morehead has stirred up more activity among the republican workers than anybody can remember to have seen in the ninth. It is said that expense money is not to look for, that the lid has been taken off the barrel and the bung knocked out. Forde carrying personal workers are snorting their way into the uttermost parts of Mitchell, Madison, Yancey and the boys are being asked to roll up a republican tidal wave.

It may not be so spectacular; it is calculated not to, but those who gather the impression that the

republicans in the ninth are not working their machinery night and day "to break the solid south" are not yet informed of what is going on.

A difference in campaign methods, one might say. Yes, and one can sympathize with Mr. Morehead's reluctance to stump-speaking after Dr. Moses of New Hampshire has announced his anti-southern methods of "purifying the electorate." What Heffin has told the Ninth about the Moses plan to reduce southern representation in congress cannot be doubtedly be best and most satisfactorily discussed by republican leaders in heart to heart talks rather than on the forum for all men to hear.

The democrats have some things to tell the voters and they are telling it out where everybody may hear. While Morehead and his lieutenants may not be making public attacks on the administration, the charges made by republican congressmen and republican newspapers are being retailed over the district by efficient workers. This propaganda ought to be answered, and the democratic candidate and his friends are answering them on the stump, which is very democratic procedure.

Carranza As a Red.

Senator Fall makes out a strong case against President Carranza, the "first chief" who claims to have brought peace and plenty to Mexico. Unless the New Mexico senate has been made the agent of a frame-up against Carranza, the Mexican president has been plotting with I. W. W.'s and other radicals to bring about a revolution in the United States that would among other things restore to Mexico territory she lost in the war of 1848.

According to the evidence submitted by Senator Fall, Carranza shows no more knowledge of conditions in the United States than the German rulers did in the early days of the war. Carranza is represented as staking his hopes, along with the reds, in the strikes and general disorder that were to come to a climax in this country November 1.

President Wilson had apparently not read the Fall disclosures when he wrote to the senator disapproving of his resolution in reference to breaking off relations with the Carranza government. At any rate he deferred whatever recommendations he may have on the Mexican question for a special message. Unless he has very radically changed his convictions, the President is still opposed to American interference with the Mexican people's efforts to establish a sure enough government.

If the charges against Carranza are true it will, of course, be impossible for this government to continue its official recognition. But it will be easier for Mr. Wilson to make a distinction between the Mexican people and their government than he found it with regard to Germany. There is no evidence that Carranza has done anything in Mexico to make himself loved or respected by his people. An invasion would almost certainly unite all factions against America, but the enforced exile of Carranza would not cause any regrets among the majority of the Mexicans. But as to deposing Carranza, there is also little hope that his successor could give Mexico a strong government and one able to develop the country's resources and educate its citizenship.

Miners in No Hurry.

Having given the country several disappointments, the miners kept in line with the record of the past six weeks yesterday at Indianapolis. Although Acting President Lewis and Secretary Green, of the Mine Workers' union, have accepted President Wilson's proposal so far as they were concerned, the executive board held conference all afternoon without reaching agreement.

At today's meeting the miners' board will probably announce its acceptance of the President's terms and the miners should be at work inside 24 hours. Just why there is delay is not easy to say. To continue the strike would mean, as the President says in his statement to the miners, a strike to force the government to increase the public coal bill after the cabinet had agreed that the public is paying enough for coal.

The operators, contrary to general belief, are opposed to higher prices on their commodity. Higher coal prices will cause industries to substitute fuel oil for coal and the operators would then face serious competition.

But that competition the operators will probably have to face no matter what settlement is made of their controversy with the workers. After this winter's experience with coal shortages, every establishment that finds it practicable will install oil furnaces or Diesel engines. The instability of the working week and the demand for coal will be further upset and soft coal mining will probably be on the same unsatisfactory and unscientific basis a year from today.

But the question for answer now is when will the miners go to work. The public had reason to expect a favorable answer yesterday, and the delay does not promise well for peace and normal production any time soon.

If the political ideals of Mrs. Vanderlip are followed by enfranchised woman, the women will hold the balance of political power in the United States. Mrs. Vanderlip believes that in politics woman should retain that mystery and elusiveness which has always been the secret of her power over the lords of creation.

Such a program may be possible for the new woman for a time. But economic causes and theories which have caused men to band together for political action will tend also to make women act together for the achievement of the ends they believe in. If they can resist the desire for political power for its own sake and hold fast to the moral ideal of reform through independent action, woman suffrage will become the blessing that its most ardent advocates have claimed for it.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

AN OPEN LETTER ON LYNCHING.

Editor of The Citizen:— A few years ago there was organized in the south what is known as the University Commission on Race Questions. This commission has just issued four open letters to the college men of the south. The first of these deal with lynching and should be pondered by all who prefer civilization to barbarism and government by law to the unrestrained impulses of the mob.

I heard an ex-judge say not long ago that the indifference of "good citizens" to the enforcement of law is appalling and bodes ill for our boasted democracy. We must make democracy safe for the world by arousing and creating public sentiment. I enclose the open letter on lynching. R. F. CAMPBELL. Asheville, December 8.

This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more

than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and to simultaneously brutes law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings.

The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community, and to society at large.

Lynching is a contagious social disease, and as such is of deep concern to every American citizen and to every lover of civilization. It is especially of concern to you, and you can do much to abolish it. Vice and crime know that their best, though uncounted and unnumbered allies, are like warmers and timidly on the part of educated "good" citizens. Wrong is weaker than right, and must yield whenever right is persistent and determined.

It is, of course, no argument in favor of lynching, nor can we derive any legitimate satisfaction from the fact that it is not confined to any one section of our country and that the victims are not always black. One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and like all bad habits deepens and widens rapidly.

Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the records of the United States show that more serious crimes are committed for much less serious crimes. The records of lynching for 1914, compiled by three different agencies, give the total number for the year at 52, 54, and 74, the authority for these figures being Tuskegee Institute, the Chicago Tribune, and the Crisis, respectively.

The conflicting reports can not be harmonized, but, to avoid any possibility of exaggeration, we may employ the most conservative of these for analysis. It reveals these facts: Number lynched—colored, 48; female, 3; white, male, 3; female, 0. Total 52.

Crimes charged against victims: Murder, 18; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; hitting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing person in quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to barn, 2; assisting a man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house.

The three women were lynched for the following reasons: One, 17 years old, for killing a man who, it was reported, had raped her; the second was accused of beating a child to death; the third was accused of helping her husband set fire to a barn. In the last case, both husband and wife were lynched in the presence of their four-year-old child.

It should be especially noted that of the fifty-two persons lynched, only seven—two white and five colored—or 13 per cent, were charged with the crime against womanhood. This shows clearly how far and how quickly the habit has spread beyond the borders of those who first resorted to lynching as a remedy.

According to states, the lynchings were distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 6.

The same agency which reported fifty-two lynchings for 1914 makes the following report for 1915: Number lynched—colored, male, 51; female, 3; white, male, 14; female, 0. Total 68. This is an increase of 16, or 30 per cent, over the total number for 1914.

According to states, the lynchings for 1915 were distributed as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5.

It is worthy of note that in at least four cases it later was discovered that the victims of the mob were innocent of the crime of which they were accused. Have we not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed? Must we fall back on the methods of the jungle? Civilization rests on obedience to law, which means the substitution of reason and deliberation for impulse, instinct, and passion. It is easy with money to buy out boldness, but to be governed by the former requires self-control, which comes from the interposition of thought between impulse and action. Herein lies the college man's opportunity to serve his fellows; to interpose deliberation between their impulses and action, and in that way to control both.

Society has a right to expect college men to help in moulding opinion and shaping conduct in matters of this sort. It is their privilege and duty to cooperate with others in leading crusades against crime and mob rule and for law and civilization. The college man belongs in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress. For this reason the University Commission makes its first appeal to you and urges you strongly to cooperate with the press, the pulpit, the bar, officers of the law, and all other agencies striving to eliminate this "evil" from our midst. Hold your tongue, but be heard; and let your influence be felt against it in decided, unmistakable measure and manner.

Signed: F. J. Dozier, professor of education and dean of the School of Education, University of Alabama. D. Y. Thomas, professor of political science, University of Arkansas. James M. Farr, professor of English, University of Florida. R. J. H. DeLoach, professor of cotton industry, University of Georgia. William O. Scroggs, professor of sociology, Louisiana State University. W. L. Kennon, professor of physics, University of Mississippi. E. C. Branson, professor of rural economics, University of North Carolina. Josiah Morse, professor of philosophy, University of South Carolina. James D. Hoskins, dean of the University of Tennessee. W. S. Sutton, professor of education and dean of the School of Education, University of Texas. W. M. Hunley, professor of economics, Virginia Military Institute.

THE SCISSORS ROUTE

RECKLESS SPENDING.

(Winston-Salem Journal.) War heritage and profiteering are not the only causes of the excessive cost of living. A third cause, reckless spending, is largely concerned. The reckless spenders egg the profiteers on. They encourage them to believe that they can get away with any amount that they may choose to demand. The humiliating story is told of a Boston hostess who, when the council of national defense issued its proclamation adopted the expedient of raising the price of silk and lowering the price of cotton hose. He thought this a patriotic thing to do and would help the people of moderate means. To his astonishment, during the succeeding three months he sold twenty-five per cent more of silk hose and about twenty per cent less of cotton.

It is not merely the wealthy who demand the best at any cost. The passion of extravagance seems to have seized large masses of the people. To many of these the war brought increased wages and they fell to realize that owing to the high prices they are no better off. Many others are mere victims of the mania for extravagance. Still others purchase in the panic fear that if they do not pay whatever is asked now they will have to pay more next week or next month. It must be admitted that they are right in the case of the existence of the class last named, but they are making a mistake. The widely noted "orgy of spending" merely adds fuel to the flames. Unquestionably the policy of minimum spending and economical waiting is best both for the individual and for the country. For this policy wisely followed can not fail to help bring down prices and restore normal conditions.

TOBACCO.

(Life.)

But tobacco has lots of friends. It may not be any too healthy and may not contribute to the highest development of the human organism, but millions and millions of people find their patience with life materially supported by it. It smells bad in some forms to some people, but it ruins no families. It costs money, but workingmen do not blow in their week's earnings on Saturday night in cigars and stores who, when the stores are destroyed, and is regarded by many as probably beneficial. The W. C. T. U. may be game to fight it and annihilate it if possible, but the W. C. T. U. is not really a very formidable concern. The Anti-Saloon league, which has a lot of punch, will think a long time before it starts to knock tobacco.

If the millennium comes, tobacco will probably go. But so will advertising, newspapers, doctors, ministers and lots of other aids and troubles to the existing phase of life. If tobacco goes then, it will go in a large company. But pending the millennium, we are likely to keep it.

SAVIORS' VIEWS

THE ACCUSED STATEMAN.

Truman H. Newberry appeared on the floor of the United States senate the first day of the session and his republican colleagues gave him an ovation. Mr. Newberry had just been indicted by a grand jury having jurisdiction of the matter on a charge of the dignity of felony, viz, the purchase for cash paid down of his seat in the senate from Michigan. His adversaries charge that he and his friends paid a million dollars for it, while they admit it cost them about \$176,000.00.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge was conspicuous among those who rapturously hailed Senator Newberry and hugged him in affectionate gratulation, and well he might, for it was Newberry, the plutocrat, no less than LaFollette, the pro-German, whose support enabled Mr. Lodge to "handpick" the foreign relations committee and elect himself chairman thereof, whereby he succeeded in dealing stiletto blows to the treaty concluding the world war. It is meet that Mr. Lodge get authority from such source as he did to play the fantastic tricks he has with the hopes and fears of good men everywhere.

Not only does the indictment charge senator Newberry with corruption of voters but it accuses him of fraud in the record and count of the votes. Newberry claimed last winter that he knew nothing of the transaction that his friends in his behalf, and that if money was illegally employed to secure his election he was utterly unaware of the fact. There are downright folk who believe that a man as guileless and as innocent as Mr. Newberry says he is, the facts and conditions being what they are, is better fitted for the patient ward in an institute for the feeble-minded than for a seat in the senate of the United States.

I do not know or charge Newberry with guilt, but I do say that a man who willingly holds a seat in the federal senate is a miscreant of all sorts of colors if that seat is bought and paid for with filthy lucre. The murderer deals himself a greater harm than he bestows on his victim of his dagger; the seducer of female innocence debauches himself to an infinitely greater extent than falls to the dupe of his lust. And the man who buys political honor is incalculably more depraved than the voter who sells that honor.

It was Michigan that set the fashion of sending richmen to the senate. There were rich men in the senate before Zach Chandler got there, but Zach Chandler was the first man to get to the senate because he was a rich man. Other senators from Michigan owed their seats to their money. Omar D. Conger, a poor man, got to be senator from Michigan because two or three multi-millionaires bid for the seat to a deadlock that amounted to exhaustion. Old Conger vegetated in the senate, though as a representative at the other end of the capitol edifice he was conspicuous and picturesque.

Public opinion in our country has dealt all too leniently with miscreants in both political parties, but most of them in the "Party of Great Moral Ideals," who corrupted the electorate with money and bribed voters. The damning heresy that the end justifies the means has been accepted by vast numbers of our citizens, elders in the land and conspicuous for many virtues otherwise.

I'll try to illustrate by a citation from French history. In his old age Louis XIV, "the Grande Monarque," resolved to cheat the devil of his own by a pious life. Under the tutelage of "Scarran's Widow," to whom he was monogamically married, the old miscreant became enormously religious. She it was who persuaded him to the iniquity of revoking the Edict of Nantes, an act as ruinous as it was horrible and stupid. The king spent the last hours of his life in prayer, and the French court, lately the most brilliant and dazzling the world ever saw, became gloomy and forbidding. Piety was the only wear. Some noble whose name I do not recall was suggested to the king for ambassador to Spain. The old despot shook his head, with the objection that the candidate was a "vile Jansenist," a non-conformist sect, and Louis was extremely offended.

The candidate's friends rallied around and represented to his majesty that so far from being a Jansenist, the candidate utterly repudiated the Christian religion. Then a complacent smile came over the aged countenance of the king, and he relented with this: "I am glad to know it. He is one of my favorites. Let him be appointed." And so he was.

As in our country, good men of both parties view the party opposed to them just as the old king viewed the Jansenists, and they condone even bribery of the electorate if it is a means of success at the polls.

In Newberry's case it is admitted that \$176,000.00 was expended on his candidacy. That is positively contrary to both the state and the federal laws, and that of itself would expel him from his seat if there were no politics in the equation. The federal law allows an expenditure of \$7,500.00, and the law of Michigan half as much.

The democrats put Newberry's boodle fund at \$1,000,000.00. Newberry will be tried, all right, but as the thing is in politics up to the hub of course there will be no conviction by a jury; but public opinion will pass on the case, and you can depend on it Newberry's punishment, if guilty, will be condign. Not only is his seat the costliest in money the senate ever knew, but it will be even more costly in infame.

Washington, December 6.

Daily Reminder

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS."

Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, who today enters upon his 50 year, has the distinction of being the first blind man to sit in the United States senate. Senator Gore is a native of Mississippi without collegiate education, found his way into the profession of law. Resident for awhile in Texas, he arrived in Oklahoma in 1901, when it was first coming into possession of the whites, and prior to its formation as a state. He once entered into politics, attained recognition as a democratic leader, and in due course was elected to the territorial legislature. When Oklahoma was admitted to statehood, and had to decide upon a representative in the upper house of congress, Mr. Gore won in the state primary, took his seat in December, 1907, and has been one of the state's senators ever since. He now has a tenure until 1931.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

1894—Eugene Sue, the French novelist, who made \$15,000 a year from his books, born in Paris.

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WHITE IS CHARGED WITH KILLING 'BILLY' DANSEY. HAMMONTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Charles S. White, next door neighbor of the Dansey family, was arrested late today charged with the murder of "Billy" Dansey. Edith Jones, housekeeper for Councilman Edward H. White, also was arrested charged with being an accessory after the fact. The body of three year old "Billy" Dansey was found by a hunter in a swamp near here on November 21. The boy had disappeared from his home several weeks previously and a nation-wide search had been conducted for him on theory he had been kidnapped. White is the owner of the "Dahlia farm" adjoining the Dansey farm. He is 29 years old and father of "Charles" White, the child playmate of Billy Dansey.