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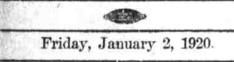
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The Law's Delays.

In a vague way most people feel that the difficulties encountered by the poor in obtaining justhat whatever the defects in the judicial system the number of working days. they are the fault of the system and are not due to corruption of the judiciary.

However, if there is any real denial of justice high prices is steady work and economy in spendits generally long-drawn out course, such condi- and demand. tions become sources of unrest and anarchy as surely as would justice that was bought and sold.

Reginald H. Smith, of the Boston bar, has recently published for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching "Justice and the has the indorsement of Elihu Root, whose ability conclusions reached which cannot be brushed aside. Here are two illustrations of the cases which show the obstacles confronting the poor litigant. A glazier had a claim of \$6.60 against the owner of a barn for placing 32 panes of glass. For lack of money his children went supperless to bed. The claimant applied to a lawyer who told

that the costs and the fee would amount to \$10. He applied to a municipal court, organized as a poor man's court, but the judge advised as did the lawyer. Another worker secured judgment for \$10 on January 19, 1911. By appeal and postponment he was deprived of his money until October 11, 1912.

Smith makes out a strong case. But his account of forces that are working to remedy these conditions give real ground for belief that a democratic people will eventually make the vital rights assured to all men in Magna Charta. Legal Aid societies in many states give relief including uting suits. Real reform has been undertaken by the establishment of courts to hear small claims. These courts are conducted without lawyers. In criminal procedure, public defenders are provided in several states to represent the imecunious and to prevent the depredations of "jail lawyers," who especially in the large citles prey upon those accused. In New York a "Voluntary Defenders' Committee" has been organized. The lawyers as a class are taking the lead in making justice easier to obtain; and while the anarchists advocate the abolition of all courts and government, other reform movements are slowly removing the causes of just resentment which too easily becomes revolutionary discontent.

can Federation of Labor. No, we're not worrying. 'The people will take care of themselves, at last. They will see to it

THE CITIZEN COMPANY, ASHEVILLE, N. C. that justice is done between worker, employer and public. They will not support nullification of the strike as long as capital has unchallenged right except through resort to strike. These are hard fortunes. He kept on playing poker in the base-ment. He would shed his clout at dinner. Ne did tasks and lately the people have wondered if Mr. not regard the toothpicks as an invisible servant. Gompers has not made some of these problems more difficult. They are wondering if he is either

half as big as they once thought him, or is hogtied by radicals like Foster.

Economic Law Inexorable.

Economic Law Inexorable. A review of business conditions for December and play five dollar limit in anybody's club or by the Federal Reserve board shows that the by the Federal Reserve board shows that the library. To say "loungs suit," "perfectly corking," and "old fellow;" to avoid saying "pants" and

not been removed. While manufacturers have more orders than they can fill, prices are still rising and the growth of business is accounted for 1.50 in terms of money and not by greater production. The retail trade also shows much activity. According to the United States Chamber of Commerce farmers have plenty of money and are

spending liberally. The reserve board predicts an early readjustment of prices, basing its belief on the fact that purchasing power for many commodities has become so exhausted that a reaction is inevitable. We are to understand from this prophesy that here are two ways in which prices may be lowered, but these methods are not equally desirable. As production gains on demand, purchasing power naturally revives its strength. This is normal and wholesome. But if underproduction continues and prices climb to a point where legitimate busiiess fears the future a break in the market may

intervene when buying slows down. This latter process is dangerous because of the loss thereby inflicted upon those who are unable to unload holdings in time to save themselves Discussing labor conditions, the board finds less difficulty lately with strikes than with what it thes through the courts constitute serious causes calls the indisposition of labor to increase producof discontent. But the majority do not take the tion and to remain steadily at work. High wages, matter very seriously because of the conviction says the board, tempt many workers to decrease

> This review of the industrial situation is another warning to the public that real relief from

to those who lack means to support litigation in ing. Statute law cannot nullify the laws of supply

Another Lodge Record.

Will Senator Lodge yield to the arguments of Knox, Borah and other friends of separate peace, or will he make some concession to the desire on Peor," a study of the administration of law as it both sides of the senate for compromise? Mr. effects those in humble circumstances. The work Lodge is bound by utterances not more than a year old to the principle that the United States cannot and conservatism as a lawyer give a weight to the make peace except in company with her allies. The following written by the senator in the Forum a year ago would make it embarrassing for him to go further in company with those who do not recognize any responsibility of America for the peace of the world:

> If we sent our armics and our young men abroad to be killed and wounded in Northern France and in Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify. The intent of Congress and the intent of the President was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace in the ordinary way. We cannot, in the first place, make peace except in company with our Allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor, and bring ruin to us also, if we undertook to make a separate

THE SCISSORS ROUTE

THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T. (New York Sun.) A new and astonishing reason for a divorce suit comes from California. A woman fell heir to an income of \$12,000 or more a year. Her husband, she complains, failed to expand socially to the ex[®] tent which are believed should accompany the new fortunes. He here on playing packed in the best

The late David Graham Phillips could have done justice to such a case and he would not have neglected the husband's side of the story.

Maybe the man persisted in the old ways to ag-gravate his wife into quiting him. It is so easy to live up to \$12,000 or \$12,000,000 a year! A good tutor or even a correspondence school could teach a fellow in ten days to be comfortable at dinner in

TRUTH TELLING AND THE UNIONS.

(New York Tribune.)

come is the real interest of human greatness.

ligently and sometimes not,

labor demands.

union headquarters?

proclaim it?

INCREASED \$111,408,443 Pardons 497 Prisoners In Three Years-Gen. Carr New Director.

BANK RESOURCES IN 1919

Asheville Citizen Bureau, 402 Merchants' Bank Bui'ding.

(By JULE B. WARREN) Kaleigh, January 1.-The unpre-cedented prosperity of the state during the past year is revealed in the fact that the total resources of the banks of the state have increased \$111,498,443, according to the bank statements filed with corporation statements filed with corporation commission as a result of the exam-inations made on November 17. (New York Tribune.) Members of labor organizations, even those of conservative temper, often complain of the ignorant stupidity of employers. They declare that they often find them narrowly selfish, pig-headed, ob-sessed with the ideas that they are not to be dic-tated to and that they can prevent masses of men-uniting to further legitimate self-interests. Men of the labor organizations have no monopoly of this criticism. When chambers of commerce

Men of the labor organizations have no monopoly of this criticism. When chambers of conmerce foregather it is common to hear some one speak harshly of industrial boncheadism. Those anable orease this year over the resources berated, amid hearty and wholesome applause. The charles of what he messes with the substitution in the normal sector of the banks ex-old-fashioned owner who holds that what is his he amined by the corporation commis-ean do what he negative sector is almost as much as ean do what he pleases with is emphatically in- sion several years ago. For instance formed that labor organizations are here to stay, just two years ago the banks of the and that it is unjust and impolitic to deny to an-state had total resources of approx-imately 117 millon dollars or just Is there similar frankness when members of labor union can do no wrong—that its policies and reported. The notion seems to be fostered that the resources of 1917 over 1916 amounted labor union can do no wrong-that its policies and acts are inherently wise and right. Individually the to but little over a million dollars, whereas this year there has been an labor unionist has too lively a sense of humor to entertain such a belief, but collectively the labor union avoids frank self-examination. increase of over a hundred million, or more than a hundred fold in-crease as compared with the years

It is time to disregard this taboo and to judge the labor union as a mixture, as all other known institutions are mixtures-sometimes acting intelof 1916 and 1917. North Carolina is more properous today than any other state in the union, Commissioner A. J. Maxwell It is particularly needed that this examination proportions The state belleves, when the shall be self-examination. Criticisms from the out-side are likely to be discounted, as born of a hostile wealth are compared. The state has a large variety of industries and a large variety of industries and farming interests and every single one spirit. What labor organizations greatly need, both in leadership and in rank and file, are men who don't believe in cajoling and flattering and who of these interests have been unusually prosperous during the past year. The tobacco farmers have sold their speak openly their sincere convictions. What, for example, excites the most opposition crops for larger money than they dreamed of several years ago. The to labor unlons? It is not the mere fact of organ-ization. Nor aversion to collective bargaining. Nor even dislike of higher wages or shorter hours. Most cotton farmer has sold cotton for \$5 to 38 cents which he has been employers are willing to concede those things, even setting much less than this amount though they do not always enjoy them. The prin- for. The farmers who have grown cipal bases for hstility are then rules that restrict, food and feed crops have found a big though they do not always enjoy them. The prin-cipal bases for hstillty are then rules that restrict demand for all of their products and have made the sales at good prices. production, and thus make difficult a meeting of

If the labor unions did not invade the field of management and champion inefficiency, resistance to them would largely disappear. "Turn me loose and give me a chance to work for you while I work for myself," says the harassed manager, as he sees deliberate slacking on the job in order to multiply the number of jobs.

the number of jobs. It is obviously impossible to add much to real wages except by increasing production. The ab-sorption of all the profits and interest of capital would not put much in the average pay envelope. Of all populations the men with labor to sell are most interested in adding to the supply of goods. In the state is being held on Thurs-The work slacker, the increasing of the supple of the state is being held on Thurs-the supple of the state is being held on Thurs-the supple of the state is being held on Thurs-the supple of the state is being held on the state is below held be the state is being held on the state is bel The work slacker, the jracticer of sabolage, the day and Friday at a local hotel, dur-multiplier of jobs and promoter of other industrial wastes is the greatest enemy of the worker. Use the physical education for the But how often is this doctrine preached in the rural communities will be outlined. mion headquarters? How many labor speakers This will be the really big work of roclaim it? Do they not whisper that, although the coming year for the community by personally know artificial job-making means lower wages, the men will not endure having the lower wages, the men will not endure having the trath told out foud to them—that a leader would opment of play grounds and well "lowe his influence" if he dared utter his corric-tions?

Every machine needs to be kept running, every in these counties which now have or will install the community ser-

Every machine needs to be kept running, every ship and every car kept moving, and with the smallest possible expenditure of precious human labor as measured in time. It is the only way to restore normal conditions. No one ascribes malevolence or depravity to wage earners. They at the governor's mansion on Fri-have no desire to commit suicide, but if they did day night. This will be in charge they would prefer a process quicker than starva- of Mrs. Thomas, secretary of the tion. Yet credence is given to fake leaders and work in Bobeson county. The pronalevolence or depravity to wage carned, have no desire to commit suicide, but if they did, day night. they would prefer a process quicker than starva-tion. Yet credence is given to false leaders, and, work in Robeson county. The pro-leaders of a better sort become overawed and tongue-tied when they should be bold and court-recous and truth speaking. The pro-group of the kind of work being done.



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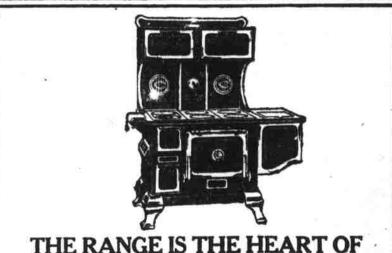


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Are They Above Criticism?

The Asheville Advocate is convinced that the Citizen and some other newspapers would serve the country better if "they didn't worry so much about real blg men like Gompers."

If labor had not grown intolerant, the said papers, which have used some pounds of news print espousing the fundamental rights of labor. would meet with more cordial treatment when they venture honest criticism of some labor policies. But it is inaccurate to say that we're worrying about Mr. Gompers. We feel a lot better since representative communities like Massachusetts have delivered a knock-out blow to some of the Gempers ideas of liberty and the reign . . trade unionism. In the past Samuel Gompers has performed notable service to his country and to labor. Even now when he calls the newspaper men around him and discourses about "how perfectly male freedom is" we are tempted, as of yore, to labor paper. But when the venerable leader interprets freedom as the right of union policemen to lay down their sticks and leave men, women and children at the mercy of thugs we sufess that a joit has been delivered to our payenologic inwards. Public servants are not free to strike and to talk of the right of revolution will ever bang such a doctrine into the heads of the American people

Massachusetts voters have sustained one limitation of the right to strike. Whether semi-public dervants on the railways are to be similarly restricted by statute or by injunction depends on how far labor is willing to go in compromise of industrial disputes, or in the fixing of railway wages by some commission like the interstate commerce commission,

The Advocate's comparison of labor's threat of a general strike against the Cummins bill, if en-acted, to the Boston Tes Party, is not convincing. because the mule kicked me on purpose."-Cincin-The Tea Party was a protest against taxes laid thout representation, and other disregard of fundamental political rights. Logically, labor uld also compare the police party in Boston to

R

peace Excess of Democracy. Marchers in New York, mostly women, asking amnesty for political prisoners should have been arrested or left alone. The police, joined by civillans and soldlers, rushed and hurried the paraders until many of them were on the verge of

exhaustion. The whole affair was marked by the unusual on the part of the officers as well as of those supposed to be violators of law. The enthusiasts walked six feet apart in single colum in effort to avoid the appearance of a parade as defined in law. The police hesitated to take them into custoday.

The parade has brought up again the question of the right of citizens to peaceable assembly guaranteed by the constitution. The same issue was involved in St. Louis where promoters of a new political party met opposition when they sought to hold an organization meeting. Steel strikers in Ponnsylvania bitterly complain that their peaceful assemblages are broken up by state constabulary. Citizens have on several occasions stormed theatres where plays were given in the German language.

This is not Germany or Russia. Free speech and free assembly, without violence or incitement to violence, cannot be suppressed except by the tyranny which democracy claims as its prestent enemy.

Senator Borah, failing to mobilize more than fifteen republican senators who will sustain the old American policy of every nation for itself and throw our hat higher than that of the editor of a devil take the hindmost, is now preparing a questionnaire for republican presidential aspirants. Borah says frankly that whether America joins the league or not the question of American attitude to world problems will be an issue in the coming election. He is an outspoken advocate of what will be known as "little Americanism" if for knowledge. Men who do not know the causes

"Could I interest you in accident insurance day?" asked the agent, as he approached the

"I should say not," replied the farmer.

"But I can show you the best accident policy ever written," insisted the agent. "I don't care what you kin show me," replied the farmer. "I want nothin' more to do with acthe farmer. cident insurance. I had an accident insurance policy last year and a mule kicked me and broke nati Enquirer.

HUMAN WAYS.

would also compare the police party in Boston to a revolution to secure human rights denied, namely No one considers the high cost of picasure, but after the dancing they growl when the fiddler asks for his pay.—Atlanta Constitution.

(New York Times) One of the most interesting disclosures regard-ing the largest benefaction ever made by one man at one time is its close connection with the same man's gifts made in his youth in the smallest American coin. When Mr. Rockefeller's wages were at the rate of \$50 for three months he kept a ledger, and entered his expenses and chartlies that the way the tree is bent the twig was inclined, and the gift of one hundred millions last week is no more characteristic than the gift of single cents when they were harder to spare than the millions from the billion accredited to him in common report. In his own words, his obligations have grown with his riches until he now feels have grown with his riches until he now feels iless independent than when his wages were raised less independent than when his wages were raised parole has also increased the num-to \$25 a month, but he never was so independent ber of pardons granted by Governor that he failed to save something, or felt free from Bickett.

the duty of having something to give. In his belief the poorest man in the world is he who has nothing but money, and that the only way to get or use money wisely is to keep accounts. The same maxim out of a copy book is less con-vincing than this ledger of a boy who now has his books kept by a corps of lawyers and account-ants. It is safe to say that he survived when others succumbed in one of the most adventurous of businesses because he kept better accounts than

they. Mr. Rockefeller's boyhood ledger testifies to his boundary and spendphilosophy of money getting, keeping, and spend-ing. "I believe "it is a religious duty to get all the "money you can, fairly and honestly; to "keep all you can, and to give away all "you can." The you can. and to give away all "you can." The keeping and giving necessarily are conditioned up-on the getting, and the getting depends much upon the account keeping. The proof is not the indivi-dual ledger, let the testimony of the insolvency courts and the efficiency teachers. The professor of business research at Harvard bears witness that merchants often tell him that they do not know

of business research at Harvard bears whices that the advisory board for a number of merchants often tell him that they do not know years, what their expenses are, nor their operating costs. The resignation of Col. Dave Mil-Retailers and wholesalers alike do not know how often consuperintendent of the home for often they turn their stocks over, nor how often sometime, which was also given at they should do so, nor what rate of profit they the time Col. Boyden quit, was not they

make or ought to make. These merchants are a accepted, danger to others as well as to themselves. They often sell at a loss when they think they are CONS making money, and are surprised when they find themselves insolvent. They have sold too cheaply below cost.

Mr. Rockefeller's career is but an incident of our dimes in which it has been thought that the remedy for poverty is the punishment of wealth

Ingenuity has been exhausted in providing laws as the remedy for a trouble which calls rather WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .-- Consump

Borah is allowed to make his foreign policy an issue in the republican convention. BEING KICKED BY A MULE IS DESIGN. NOT ACCIDENT.

fact, the earliest cases brought to the federal trade commission were rejected as unworthy of punish-ment, whereas in later years the commission has exhausted ingenuity in finding cases to prosecute on facts not submitted to either judge or jury. The commission in its earlier years found that 30 per cent. of the concerns reporting do not keep adequate cost accounts. Out of 60,000 corporations reporting income of \$5,000 or over, half do not charge demreciation. Such concerns would not charge demreciation. Such concerns would not charge demreciation. Such concerns would not charge demreciation. reporting income of \$5,000 or over, half do not sion estimated that in 1912, 14 per charge depreciation. Such concerns would now pay taxes on inflated valuations, but if the income in 1918. During the fourth quarter of lax does nothing else it compels better accounting. Bradstreet's has reported that three-quarters of insolvencies are due to faults of the insolvents, and not to causes beyond their control. Under-then over the similar period in 1918, such conditions it is not surprising that of 250,000 corporations 100,000 had no net income, and that only a quarter in that year exceeded such a modest profit as \$5,000. Naturally those conditions were tabulated. In November, 1913, the 727

profit as \$5,000. Naturally those conditions were tabulated. In November, 1815, the 727 those of times more nearly normal. But conditions publishers reporting to the commis-will return when business must be done on narrowwill return when business must be done on narrowcompared with 123,874 tons in Nov marging and the essentials of solvency will be ember, 1818.

General Julian S. Carr of Durham diers home, taking the place vacated by the resignation of Col. A. H. Boyden of Salisbury. The resigna-tion was turned over to the scoretary of the board some time ago, but fail-ure to get a meeting to accept caused many to hope that Col. Boyden would change his mind about getting out of the chairmanship of the old soldlers

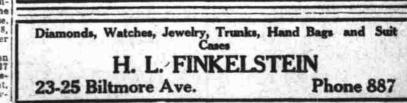
home. Miss Martha Haywood, of Raleigh, who had been named by the governor to succeed Col. Boyden as a member of the board, this week took her

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