

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE: The E. KATZ SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENCY 15-19 East Twenty-sixth street, New York City.

Sunday, January 18, 1920.

A New Home for the Y. M. C. A. Deserved recognition of the value of the Y. M. C. A. is found in the decision of the business men who direct the "Y" policies to equip the Burroughs property as a Y. M. C. A. plant that in some respects will have no equal in the country.

The four-acre tract will give to the boys and men of the city a central location that combines outdoor facilities with the gymnasium and educational accommodations that are expected as a matter of course. Not in the heart of big cities is it possible to have tennis courts and volley ball outdoors because there are no grounds available, no matter how splendid are the buildings themselves.

That the present "Y" building is badly congested is not a matter of argument. Before the war plans were made to care properly for the steadily growing demand for the social, physical and religious training that the Young Men's Christian association affords.

The admission of Senator Lodge that "the first practical step" toward compromise has been taken in the informal conferences held by senators of opposing camps makes possible a compromise that will bring America into the league, but that compromise, as now projected, will rob the covenant of the authority which the world hoped for. It will, however, be a step toward the recognition that there are principles of international justice before which no nation can stand aloof.

The fact that men like former President Taft and President Lowell have wearied with the long conflict and now support compromise of the principle which they once agreed would give life and power to an international agreement to preserve peace only illustrates the ease with which materialism still triumphs over idealism. The danger of war brings nations together; but America so far has refused in peace to make any sacrifice for the sake of an association to preserve civilization.

Senator Lodge still stands firm against any recognition, moral or legal, that the United States should join in guarantees to prevent unjustifiable external aggression. Mr. Bryan seems to give him aid and comfort. But the people have often rejected Mr. Bryan's moral and economic principles, and if the college men of the larger institutions reflect any appreciable sentiment of the country, and they undoubtedly do, the country is opposed to any extreme position on ratification. The league was founded on faith in the willingness of nations to sacrifice for the common good. If the world is forced to wait much longer for America's answer to this proposition the league will face failure in the first days of its operation.

Handicapping to Teachers: Low wages and high prices have increased by 40 per cent. the number of school teachers who have left the profession in the last three years, according to a teachers' survey in Chicago. The report states as follows the difficulties under which the teachers are laboring:

School teachers work under a twenty-five year handicap, on the basis of a lifetime's earnings, the report says. The average teacher will have to live to be 70 before her total earnings amount to as much as a plumber can make by the time he is 49. She will have to teach until she is 58 to earn as much as the pattern maker, electrician or pressman has earned at 40. Blacksmiths, butchers, soda clerks, shoe clerks and chauffeurs would, under their present wages, have earned as much at 49 as the school teacher would have earned at 52. The teacher's salary is almost equal to that of janitors, teamsters and laundresses. Now of all times in the country's history the ablest and most experienced instructors are needed. And this class is the first to seek occupations where pay is more in keeping with service and with economic needs.

Denying Freedom of Opinion: Professor Sims, of the University of Florida, is convicted by his own words of being a man of intemperate speech, an upholder of ideas so radical that he is not a sane guide for youthful minds. Therefore the university officials properly demanded the resignation of a teacher who indulged in praise of the Russian soviet government as contrasted with what he called the "hellish American government."

But when federal officers raided the Sims home because of the preposterous utterances of the professor it becomes clear that the problem of marking the boundaries between crime and opinion is not yet worked out in this country. That is the question that is now agitating congress, administrative departments and citizens generally.

In the past year the people have heard abuses of the right of free speech that cannot be countenanced by law. Agitation that has as its avowed object destruction of life, property and government, and such agitation has resulted in injury to person and property, constitutes crime that government must deal with. But when a citizen's home is raided because of foolish utterances there is danger that democracy will become as dangerous to liberty as despotism.

Citizens and aliens must be protected in the advocacy of ideas fanatical and foolish if they propose only peaceable discussion. If the federal statutes are to be supplemented by greater power to deal with apostles of violence the right of opinion must be carefully safeguarded.

Develop All Resources: The Jackson County Journal, while conceding that a motor highway to Mount Mitchell "would be a considerable asset to the state," believes it much more important for Western North Carolina to get together for an "inter-mountain system of roads." The Journal says that it is more necessary "to construct highways that will bring all the people of our country into touch with the markets and with each other than it is to build roads at the public expense to the top of some mountain in order that the lowlanders may have an opportunity to feast upon the glories of the sunrise without the trouble of climbing the mountain."

But we can do both. Asheville has given more publicity to the Asheville-Murphy-Atlanta highway than to the suggestion that, with the Forest service leading the way, the state and Buncombe county should build a road to Mitchell which will be another attraction for this region. Whatever builds up any county or community will benefit the entire section. Great markets will not be developed in Western Carolina unless all the possibilities of the section are utilized. If Asheville is of any advantage to the region it is largely due to the fact that this city has catered to visitors, seekers of health, recreation and business investments.

General Carr's Public Spirit: Gen. Julian S. Carr has placed the whole state under obligation by his guarantee of funds to provide a warden to protect Mount Mitchell park against fire. The park commission at its Greensboro meeting found itself authorized by the legislature to preserve the timber near the summit of the peak, but with the original appropriation for the park exhausted.

General Carr, who is chairman of the commission, with his usual public spirit, advanced a sum sufficient to carry on the commission's work, and it is expected that the next session of the assembly will reimburse General Carr. The commission announced that a campaign will be started at once to raise \$2,500 to place a tablet on the high peak in memory of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, who lost his life in verifying his measurements which established the primacy of the mountain as the monarch of the east. The school children of the state will be given first opportunity to contribute to this cause.

VOICE OF PEOPLE.

SULPHUR SPRINGS AS A PARK. Editor of The Citizen: We favor it. Not too far out! No! It's like fishing. If the brook was filled with fish and at your back door, you'd say to with the fishing. The fun of fishing is getting your rod fixed at the grocery store, preparing to get the corn fishing, greasing up your John Henry Ford, spitting on the bait and the fun of the trip and anticipation of getting wet and other things. Sulphur Springs is a wonderful spot for a park, easy to get to, fine lake site, best water in the world, direct and glorious views and the swimming possibilities are quite in keeping. Let's have this park and all the others that show up. No city ever had too many. In five years time it will be so much closer to it. It's dirt cheap now.

W. T. ROWLAND Asheville, January 17.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Editor of The Citizen: Being a stranger in your beautiful city, I have been much interested in what has been done and said about the proposed Sulphur Springs park and to satisfy my own curiosity, I went out and carefully looked the place over, and to my great surprise and pleasure, I found one of the most charming and beautiful spots I have ever seen in all my life. The grand and beautiful old state park, standing on the upland and the wonderful springs in the beautiful valley below. Such a beautiful location near any northern city would have been purchased years ago for a public park. The view from the old hotel site near these springs is the most wonderful I have ever seen. You can see the blue mountains in a continuous circle from this wonderful location. If I were called upon to locate a city park or parks for your city I would without any hesitation select Sulphur Springs for one of them. The street leading to this beautiful spot is one of the finest in the country, and I venture the opinion now that in ten years from this time the property could not be purchased for a hundred thousand dollars. The people of your city surely are not acquainted with this beautiful place. When I return to your beautiful city next week I hope to hear your progress in this matter and city commissioners have purchased this beautiful and really wonderful piece of property for a city park. It is a financially sound proposition. Forward, beautiful Asheville.

Respectfully yours, A. J. GILMORE. (New York City) January 17.

COSTLY TRAFFIC RULES.

Editor of The Citizen: Kindly allow me the space to express the opinion of an Asheville business man of the handicaps placed around the activities of the Asheville fire department, by the commissioner of public safety and the chief of police acting under Mr. Fitzpatrick's instructions. Statistics show that a fire does damage to the extent of seven hundred dollars per minute for the first three minutes of a fire, this estimate being small in some cases, an estimate which we have had in this city only a short while ago when the Asheville Grocery company's place burned. Our department is restricted to 20 miles per hour in the congested district, this limit being all right, but the handicap which hampers the work of the fire department, is the detour we have to make in order to answer alarms of fire. We have to go by way of College street answering

all alarms in the western section of the city, also the Depot and Montford sections, and this detour wastes at least two or three minutes on every call answered by the department, thus handicapping us to such an extent that our services are worth practically nothing upon our arrival at the fire.

Only today we answered a call to No. 1 Aston place and in order to get to this place we had to observe the one-way rules on Pack square, go down Billmore avenue to Aston street and then up to Church street, this detour at the least estimate taking from three to four minutes longer than we could have made the run down Patton avenue.

Should we have been allowed to go as we once did down Patton avenue and into Church street we could have saved at least three to four minutes and not telling how many hundreds of dollars to the property owners of this house, which was damaged several thousand dollars.

Mr. Fitzpatrick seems to have made up his mind to make the fire department in answering calls of fire to make these unnecessary detours, but we think he ought to change his mind or somebody will suffer serious property loss.

A paid department as advocated by Mr. N. Buckner will save a few dollars by lowering the insurance rate, it will cost the taxpayers several times the money now paid for this protection by volunteer firemen, and may do several other things, but a paid department nor any other department can put out a fire after it has gained headway to a great extent, and unless Mr. Fitzpatrick changes his mind about these few items, there will be a great waste of money in keeping even a volunteer department such as we have, handicapped as we now are, by the one-way street and detours.

If Mr. Buckner, instead of always advocating a paid fire department would use a little of his energy in trying to help the department we now have, I believe he would be earning the salary paid him by the members of the Board of Trade.

Since Mr. Fitzpatrick has taken office he has increased the efficiency of the department by buying another truck, and has also installed several fire alarm boxes, but of what use are these additions with the present handicaps which we firemen have to contend with?

Very truly yours, ERNEST W. DAVIS. Asheville, January 17.

THE SCISSORS ROUTE.

TAR HEEL WEALTH.

(Greensboro News.) Some more chapters of the year's summary yesterday morning handled awe-inspiring, incomprehensible figures. There is our neighbor, Winston-Salem, with 64 million dollars factory capitalization, doubled last year's payroll averaging \$75,000 daily, or more than 22 millions for the year, bank deposits advancing from week to week until the final record is 31 million dollars as compared with the 19 millions with which the previous year closed. Among others in the long list of astounding figures, in these days of record-making, we are accustomed to think in terms of millions, is that Winston-Salem marketed a tobacco crop which paid the farmers of the Piedmont about \$16,000,000.

Then there is Durham, turning out about a hundred million dollars worth of goods. In conformity with this vast volume of enterprise banks and factories have expanded their scope and plans for further expansion are in progress. Prosperity of city and county is reflected in a great program of public improvements. Durham will put \$2,500,000 into streets as rapidly as physical conditions will permit. With a county road program of some 29 miles, but with a surplus of about 40 miles of bituminous binder, Durham is just about in the lead in highway progress.

Mr. Best reports tax experts' estimate of the wealth of the state, in taxable property, at five billion dollars. That is another way of saying five thousand million. The fields have yielded 800 million dollars in cash, and the state banks are reported to have 200 million in government securities stowed away in its composite vaults.

The state banks have gained 65 million in resources in a year. The gain of the national banks, it is felt certain, has been commensurate, or about three-fifths as much. Actual checking accounts in the state banks are 28 million represent a year's gain of 39 million dollars.

The old state has money to lend to every Money Devil of Wall street. That banks of the Carolinas have more money than they can lend. Savings bank accounts have increased \$20,000,000. It is a diffuse prosperity. Its basis is agricultural; and if the horny handed son of toil has not got his, he has got more of it than he ever expected to get, and not infrequently more than he knows what to do with.

The year's story is the story of a state, recently grown from poverty to wealth, suddenly grown to great wealth, relatively and actually. There are innumerable symptoms, moral and economic, to be drawn from it, but such are the outstanding facts.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SECTION SIX.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch.) It is apparent from the vote cast by southern senators that the south is acquainted with the benefits which it must necessarily reap if Section six of the Cummins railroad bill, now in conference becomes a law. This section was written by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, with a full realization of its value to the railroad properties which serve the south, and it was accepted by Senator Cummins, as drafted, although it has been opposed with vigor by the powerful railroad interests, which rely upon the north and the west for their earnings.

Under Section six the interstate commerce commission is directed to readjust freight rates so as to provide that all rail lines may earn at least 5 1/2 per cent on the money actually invested and when the physical valuation of the road is finally determined 3 1/2 per cent upon a fair valuation of these properties.

The group of railroads which will profit most decisively by such a program of rate-making will be the southern roads which for the most part, have barely remained solvent or have actually gone into the hands of receivers. The financially strong roads like the Rock Island, the Erie, the Milwaukee, and the Pennsylvania, it is pointed out, will not need protection at the hands of the government and they seem to be hostile to any measure which would allow the poorer roads the same degree of prosperity which they have enjoyed in times gone by.

The south has a very direct and a very important interest in legislation which will guarantee its lines of transportation sufficient revenue not only to insure good service, but to make possible extensions, upon which the development of southern territory must depend. It seems to the casual observer that Senator Underwood has initiated a very vital piece of legislation from a southern support in his effort to keep Section six in the railroad bill. He has this support from certain northern sections, but has not been able to count upon it from that part of the country from which he has a right to expect it.

SANDYARD'S VIEWS

ABOUT CONSISTENCY.

Abraham Lincoln had been dead more than a double decade when America first awakened to the fact that he was a colonel figure in the affairs of mankind wherein he was an actor. Of his cabinet Seward and Stanton held him in contempt. Chase held him in aversion, and Welles and Blair were the only ones who suspected that he was the tremendous personality he actually was. Napoleon the Great had very small sense of humor; but he said a good thing when he remarked that Joseph Bonaparte looked upon him as an usurper of the purple which of right belonged to the side brother. That is how Seward viewed Lincoln, for Seward never recovered from the amazement that overwhelmed him when Lincoln beat him for the republican nomination for President in 1860. Seward felt that Lincoln had usurped a place that was his.

The generation of which Lincoln was a member was too close to the man to discover what a towering figure he was, and the same is true in some degree of Woodrow Wilson. Little men are fond of accusing great men of the atrocious crime of inconsistency, and lately senatorial eloquence has been exhausted in citation and quotation to show that President Wilson has been inconsistent. There is a reason for this. A man like Wilson sees a thing from many angles, on the other hand, a man like Reed, of Missouri, or McCormick, of Illinois or Poindexter of Washington, hopeless prisoners of limitation, can see a thing from but a single viewpoint. It is a long and doleful road from stupidity to genius.

The Apostle Paul is a conspicuous example. Every Christian sect can get text from preachments of the inspired Apostle (to establish and buttress its articles of faith). Then there was Edmund Burke, the greatest political philosopher since the matchless statesman, Moses. Some fellow with a little mind wrote a book entitled "Burke vs. Burke" which the author designed to confound the admirers of Burke, though in fact he only established the universality of Burke's genius.

In our own country was Thomas Jefferson. He was the father of that democratic political life which every state in 1820, and the present democratic party claims to be the direct lineal descendant and heir-at-law of Thomas Jefferson. But in 1854 the republican party, that year born, claimed Thomas Jefferson for daddy, and held the declaration of independence to be a document much more sacred than the constitution of the United States, which latter some eminent republicans of that day demanded as a "covenant with death and a league with hell." Mr. Lincoln himself was fond of appealing to Thomas Jefferson as the soundest of American political philosophers.

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century four colossal figures of American political life were Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster. Due in great measure to the fact that his press agents—Henry Cabot Lodge is one of them—were numerous and indefatigable, Webster is held to be the greatest intellect that ever figured in American politics. During the war of 1812 Daniel Webster preached and advocated nullification; but when Calhoun preached and advocated nullification in 1820, Webster was horrified and supported Jackson in his proclamation against it. In 1824 that same Daniel Webster made the most powerful and convincing speech in favor of free trade that the American Congress ever heard. In it he idealized the farm life as all that is lovely, and depreciated the factory life as much that is undesirable; yet this same Webster later turned protectionist and supported the policy of privilege.

Thereby hangs a tale. Webster went to Philadelphia in 1844 to open the whig campaign and made a speech laudatory of the tariff of 1842. John W. Forney, then a democrat, gave much space to the meeting in his paper. The Philadelphia Press, and printed Webster's free trade speech of 1824 as voicing Webster's views of the tariff. Webster laughed very heartily over the trick and admitted that Forney printed a better speech on the subject than he had ever delivered since. On the other hand, John C. Calhoun was a protectionist in 1816; but a dozen years later he proposed to nullify the "tariff of abominations" for its gross protective features.

As for Clay, he began his political career as an enemy of the United States bank, but when that bank became the paramount in politics 20 odd years later, Clay was its most conspicuous defender. Jackson smote the bank and the American Congress, yet that same Jackson began his political life as an advocate of the bank.

History will fix Woodrow Wilson's place as it has Burke's and Jefferson's and Lincoln's, and just as the English squire, adherent of the Stuart dynasty, had nothing but contempt and hatred for Oliver Cromwell, so history will record the envy and jealousy; hopeless Bourbons like Lodge and Knox and helpless Bourbons like Woodrow Wilson. History, with an unclouded vision, views the temple from afar, without prejudice, without envy, and without malice.

Just now Leonard Wood is the favorite in the race for the republican nomination for President. Why? Soberly because he cannot make a speech without dropping into politics, and he cannot drop into politics without disgracing the cloth he wears with a sneer, and an insult directed against the commander-in-chief of the American army. Such a man is utterly unfit for the Presidency; but maybe fate has decreed that he shall go in the white house in 1921 in order that this generation in comparison can see what a giant Woodrow Wilson is. There is absolutely no other possible beneficent use Leonard Wood can serve as President of the United States.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

Today is the first anniversary of the opening of the peace conference at Paris. The Zionist organization of America today will inaugurate a campaign for a \$10,000,000 fund for the development of Palestine as a national home for the Jews of all lands. The world conference of Zionists, which was to have opened today at Basel, Switzerland, has been postponed in view of the "assured possibility of immediate negotiation for the mandate over Palestine."

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR.

With President Wilson, David Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau as the central figures, the first session of the peace conference at Paris was opened with much pomp and ceremony.

OUR POLICY: It is the policy of this institution to: Do nothing to foster and encourage speculation. Give facilities only to legitimate and prudent transactions. Distribute our loans rather than concentrate them in a few hands. Pursue a straightforward, upright, legitimate Banking and Trust Business. Treat our customers liberally, bearing in mind that the institution prospers as its customers prosper. We are seeking new business on our record. Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000 Member Federal Reserve System

THRIFT MESSAGES From Prominent Americans WOODROW WILSON: "Economy and everything which ministers to economy supplies the foundation of national life." W. G. McADOO: "Your first duty in this critical time is to economize; to avoid waste; to save money." THEODORE ROOSEVELT: "If you would be sure you are beginning right, begin to save." AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK: THE ONLY NATIONAL BANK IN ASHEVILLE 4% on Savings and Certificates of Deposit Travelers' Cheques and Foreign Exchange Issued

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THE CONQUERING HERO COMES HOME HELLO. "Well, I'll be darned! And ye never wrote us a word about it!" "All right, son. I'll borrow Squire Crawford's car and come down to the station for ye in that... I say, wait a minute. Does she speak English?" "No, but French?... Well, did ye ever?" The American Legion Weekly.

Daily Reminder TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES. 1797—Weekly mail service was established between the United States and Canada. 1820—Commodore George M. Boscawen, who commanded a ship of Farragut's fleet in the civil war born at Springfield, N. Y. Died in 1859. 1850—British fleet blockaded Piræus to enforce satisfaction from Greek government for certain British subjects. 1871—William I, of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor at Versailles. 1893—A bread riot was forcibly suppressed by the police in Montreal. 1901—The German emperor and other relatives of the British royal family were summoned to England because of the critical illness of Queen Victoria. 1916—Germany denied that her submarines were responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania. 1918—President Wilson issued a statement upholding the fuel administration's closing order. TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS. Henry Percival Dodge, first United States minister to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, born in Boston, 55 years ago today. Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins university, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 61 years ago today. Dr. William T. Foster, who recently resigned the presidency of Reed College, born in Boston, 51 years ago today.