THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Forecast for North Carolina: Mostly cloudy and colder Saturday and Sunday, possible local rains Saturday.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

"DEDICATED TO THE UP-BUILDING OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA"

ESTABLISHED 1868. ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1922. * * * PRICE FIVE CENTS

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ED CROSS WORK RGANIZED TO AID EW BERN PEOPLE

Experienced People Are on the Ground to Take care of Sufferers.

COTT'S VIEW OF FIRE DISCOUNTED

hingle Roofed Houses Blamed for Calamity Involving Town.

(Special Correspondence The Asheville Citizen)

NEW BERN, Dec. 8.—The merican Red Cross, through its outhern division, is in entire harge of all relief work made ecessary by the fire a week ago, ith Carter Taylor, field director elief by Joseph C. Logan, manager of the division, in charge.

Three experienced disaster relief workers of the Red Cross ave been sent to New Bern by he Southern division to work under Mr. Taylor in carrying out the lans of relief and rehabilitation stricken families involved. New ern's volunteer workers, who so ly handled the situation during immediate emergency and who e continuing to give much time assisting in the work, will cooperate with the Red Cross workers, who will direct the various hases of the work, because of heir training and experience.

Miss Allie McNeill, field worker, f the Southern division, who had xtensive disaster relief work during the Florida floods, has been signed by Mr. Taylor to handle he clothing supply depot, situated in the Pugh Grocery building, djoining the Gaston Hotel.

Here all clothing contributed by ther communities and clothing urchased by the relief organization will be assembled and assorted. More than a score of volunteer women are aiding Miss McNeill.

Miss Minnie Harman, executive ecretary of the Durham County hapter of the Red Cross, loaned o New Bern for the emergency nd subsequent relief work, has aken charge of a Red Cross travelers' aid desk in the railroad station. She will interview all outgoing negro families to determine whether they will be self supporting in the communities to which hey plan to go. She had been sworn in as a special police officer and will have a guard assigned to her, who will maintain order at the station.

Miss Minnie Stockton, of Atlanta, who saw extensive service n Louisiana during the flood of last spring, has been placed in harge of a branch relief headquarters by Mr. Taylor. Miss tockton had supervision of a camp of nearly 5,000 flood refugees, mostly negroes, near Harrisonburg, La. For more than two months of this year, she was the first Red Cross worker to go into the flooded area, following the major crevasse near Ferriday, La., which rendered thousands homeless and caused huge property losses.

SCOTT'S CO-WORKERS FAIL TO JOIN IN CRITICISM

CITIZEN NEWS BUREAU
TARBOROUGH HOTEL
(By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, Dec. 8.—Colleagues of Deputy Commissioner W. A. Scott in the State Department of Insurance today discounted his report on the New Bern fire and joined in the defense of the fire department of that city against Scott's criticism. Commissioner Stacey W. Wade has been out of the city for the week so that no official action on the Scott charges has been taken, but other fire inspectors who also investigated the causes of the New Bern conflagration, deny most of his charges.

Deputy Commissioner N. E. Canady made a statement in New Bern yesterday and today. Deputy Commissioner Sherwood Brockwell, who was one of the investigators, attributed the cause of the conflagration to conditions over which the fire department had no control.

The shingled roof was chiefly responsible for the spread of the

—[Continued on Page Two]

STAR WITNESS IN ALLAS MURDER ASE IS FOUND

Arrested on Contempt Charge—Probe of Source of Funds Began.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—After being trailed more than 5,000 miles by a woman detective and arrested at the home of his mother-in-law at Charlotte early today, Chauncey B. Holleman, missing witness in the Dallas murder case, tonight is in jail here charged with contempt of court, while county officials are starting a sweeping investigation to ascertain the source of Holleman's funds.

The arrest of Holleman was actually effected by Sheriff George H. Jackson, of Wilmington, in Charlotte early today, but the sheriff was acting on information supplied by a woman detective who had chased Holleman from Wilmington via Greensboro, Durham and Raleigh to Charlotte, thence to Atlanta, through Mississippi to Laredo and El Paso and back to Charlotte.

Holleman is the main State witness in the case against Herbert Dallas, charged with killing Joe Southwell, Atlantic Coast Line engineer, during the rail strike here last July.

Dallas' trial has twice been postponed by reason of Holleman's absence from the city. Holleman has made no request for bail. Solicitor Woodus Kellum announced tonight, adding that should he do so he would make the amount as large as consistent in view of the witness' repeated absences from court when the case has been called.

Tchitcherin Abandons His Hostile Attitude Toward The Dardanelles Question

Bolshevik Delegation Again Informed They Will Not Be Admitted to the Informal Discussions of Naval and Military Experts.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Georges Tchitcherin, the bolshevik foreign minister, abandoned his previously extremely hostile attitude regarding the Dardanelles question at this afternoon's peaceful session of the Near Eastern conference and expressed approval of the Turkish proposals for regulation of the Straits, with the reservation that he must see the actual words of the sections covering the various points at issue before he could give full approval to them.

Japan today spoke for the first time on the Straits problem. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese representative, said that Japan, as a power having great shipping interests in the Mediterranean hoped for trade in the Black Sea and was vitally interested in the regulation of Near Eastern waters. He was entirely in accord with the words of Richard Washburn Child, the American ambassador, concerning the Straits and liberty of commerce in the Black Sea and said he had listened with great delight to the statements of Ismet Pasha on behalf of Turkey, who had approached the difficult problems in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner. Baron Hayashi added that the address of Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister, had assured him that a solution of the Straits question was nearing.

Lord Curzon opened the session with a long detail of points on which the Turks differed from the Ententes' plan and replied to questions on which Ismet Pasha had asked further information at the morning session.

The only harsh note in the session came when M. Tchitcherin and M. Rakovsky, also of the Russian delegation demanded that Russia be admitted to all informal discussions which may take place between the military and naval experts of the Turks and the Entente on the Straits question. Lord Curzon held this would be impossible, as these discussions would be informal and wholly unofficial.

In opening the session Lord Curzon said he was glad the Turks had accepted the principle of demilitarized zones on the Straits, provided they were assured adequate protection; that the Turks had accepted the principle of free passage of warships and merchantmen in time of peace or war, and also in principle an international commission to regulate commercial navigation.

The Turks withdrew their suggestion that the powers should not be allowed to maintain warships in the Black Sea, so that this question was not discussed at the afternoon meeting.

ONLY EMERGENCY CAN CREATE THIRD PARTY SAYS BRYAN

Forecasts Democratic Domination in Senate by Next Election.

(Special Correspondence The Asheville Citizen)

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 8.—William Jennings Bryan stated unequivocally in an exclusive interview for your paper today that he would not aid in the formation of a third party and that he would not, therefore, bolt the party should such an event take place.

"I have been answering the question of a formation of a third party for about thirty years, whenever there is a pronounced division in the old parties there is always talk of a new party but it takes some great emergency like the Civil War to form a new party. It is much easier to secure remedies through existing parties than to organize a party large enough to become a dominating influence. The split in 1912 in the Republican party did not result in the organization of a separate party. It was simply a bolt by an individual. The party died four years later when Mr. Roosevelt went back to the Republican party.

"The Progressives can exert a much larger influence when they substitute a balance of power than they can as a regular party. Take for instance the present Progressive Bloc. It is estimated that 40 Republicans and Democrats will identify themselves with this bloc. If 15 are in the Senate and 25 in the House, they may be able to dictate to both parties in both houses, whereas 15 Senators and 25 Representatives as a separate party could do little.

"I see no prospect of a third party but the longer one is connected with politics the less able he is to prophesy. You can never tell what a day may bring forth in politics.

"The question as to whether I would bolt the party should a third party be formed is purely a hypothetical question. I do not believe I should answer such a question when I do not believe that any such contingency will arise.

"The election returns cannot be construed other than as an expression of dissatisfaction with the Republican administration. They have had the White House unanimously, the Senate by nearly two-thirds, and the House by more than two-thirds. They have been able to pass or repeal any law that they wanted passed or repealed.

"There is no escape from responsibility. Some reaction might be expected but we have seldom had a reaction so widespread or so uniformed. For instance, the press dispatches stated that the Republicans lost 76 seats in the House that they now hold, and did not gain a single seat now held by the Democrats.

"The Democratic gains were made in both the city and the country, the revolt among farmers and laborers being equal and noticeable. We not only came near to carrying the House, but our gains in the Senate were proportionately great. Only one-third of the Senators, 32, were elected this year. We made a net gain of eight. At that rate, if it continues, we will secure a majority in the Senate by the next election.

"The most significant fact brought out by the election is the growth of the progressive sentiment in both Republican and Democratic parties. It is not a question of personalities but of principle."

SAY NEGRO HELD IS ESCAPED PRISONER

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 8.—A negro, whom the police say, is Robert King, who escaped four years ago from the State penitentiary at Raleigh, where he was serving a 30 year sentence on conviction of manslaughter, is in jail here, having been arrested a short distance south of the city. The man denies he is King. A guard from the State penitentiary called here by wire identified him as King. The prisoner will be removed to Raleigh at once

AMORTIZATION TO BE PROPOSED FOR THE BOND DEBTS

Will Be Coincident to Proposal to Limit State Indebtedness.

CITIZEN NEWS BUREAU
TARBOROUGH HOTEL
(By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, Dec. 8.—A proposition for a redemption or amortization fund to care for the State's bonded indebtedness with constitutional amendment guaranteeing the use of the funds only for this purpose, will be presented to the General Assembly by Governor Morrison in conjunction with his constitutional amendment proposal to limit the amount of indebtedness the State may contract, it was announced today.

Governor Morrison's opinion comes out strongly in favor of a sinking fund to meet the bonded indebtedness as the bonds mature with the provision for an absolute safeguard for the fund. He already has begun the preparation of the plan he will submit to the Legislature. Assistant Attorney-General Nash has been asked to prepare an act, in connection with the constitutional amendment proposal limiting the State's indebtedness, that will contain another constitutional amendment carefully guarding the refunding measure after adoption by the Legislature.

The Governor thinks the yield from the present revenue bill and from the automobile and gasoline taxes will easily justify the extraction of say $250,000 from the general revenue of the State and $250,000 from the automobile and license taxes, to be placed in the sinking fund. He has become convinced that this would not in the slightest embarrass the revenues of the State. In fact, he has decided to advocate the fund only after an investigation that showed the State's revenue would be ample without the necessity for a tax levy of any sort. The desire not to leave to another administration the burden of determining ways and means of meeting indebtedness incurred for State development during this administration has also prompted the executive decision.

The suggested half million dollar fund is used merely to illus-

—[Continued on Page Two]

DANIELS WINNER OF PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP

Miss Fries, Winston, President State Literary Historical Body.

WALTER LIPPMANN ON THE PROGRAM

"Publish Only Your Best Personal Opinion" Is His Admonition.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 8.—With the election of officers and the announcement that the Patterson memorial cup for the best book published by a North Carolinian during the year has been awarded to Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the Navy, for his book, "Our Navy at War," the State Literary and Historical Association adjourned its annual session here tonight.

Walter Lippman of the New York World, delivered the principal address at the closing session of the association.

Miss Adelaide Fries, of Winston-Salem, was elected president. Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, first vice-president; Dr. Benjamin Sledd, second vice-president; Mrs. Joseph E. Pogue, of Raleigh, third vice-president; and R. B. House, of Raleigh, secretary.

The North Carolina Folk Lore Society, which held its annual meeting today, re-elected its officers. They are: W. J. Andrews, Raleigh, president; Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, first vice-president; Mrs. S. Westray Battle, Asheville, second vice-president; Miss Maude P. Minnish, of Lenoir, third vice-president; and Frank C. Brown, Durham, secretary-treasurer.

The lone resolution passed by the Historical Society was one advocating country free libraries supported by the county authorities.

RALEIGH, Dec. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—When the peace conference at Versailles was deadlocked on the question of reparations; political pressure in Great Britain, lead by the Northcliffe press, caused Lloyd George to switch from the "Heavenly Peace" to the "Hellish Peace" after he had decided in favor of the former, Walter Lippmann, a former secretary under Colonel House and at present an associate editor of The New York World, declared here tonight.

Mr. Lippman's address, "The Cult of the Second Best," was delivered before the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. He related how a "very prominent member of the present administration" told him and a few friends, "that of course a large part" of European debts to this country are uncollectible, but when asked "whether it was not important that this should be explained to the American people," had replied "Congress would probably eat him alive if he blurted out such an unpleasant fact."

This was given as one instance, he said, of where "a man of great ability in high place was thinking one thing privately and saying another thing publicly."

"I was at Paris through some part of the peace conference, and nothing seemed to me so utterly depressing as the contrast between what the men on the inside said in private and what they felt compelled to do and say in public.

"The Treaty of Versailles has been much criticised throughout the world since it was published, but it was not as severely criticised by the insiders at Paris before it was published. Nevertheless, there were things put into that treaty which every expert knew were unworkable and dangerous to the peace of Europe, because outside the conference people were howling for those things.

"Our own delegates at Paris were forced to accept provisions in that treaty which they knew to be bad, because every jingo in the Paris press, every jingo in Senator Lodge's party, every tory in England was demanding them. The story is now public property. You have only to read Ray Stannard Baker's story based on President Wilson's documents to see

—[Continued on Page Two]

'TIGER' HOPEFUL AFTER HARDING READS MESSAGE

Sees Possibility That America Will Have Contact With Europe Again.

ADMINISTRATION'S LEADERS HEAR HIM.

Tells Givernmental and Diplomatic Gathering Message One of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Georges Clemenceau, closing his visit to Washington this afternoon with a "formal" address, expressed the hope that diplomacy would find the way to bring America back into European affairs through what he interpreted as an "overture" by President Harding in his annual message the Executive had read to Congress a few hours earlier.

"I was greatly comforted," said the war-time Premier of France, "when I read in the message of your President the following lines. They are not very long, but they are very suggestive:

"'The four power pact, which abolishes every probability of war on the Pacific, has brought a new confidence in maintained peace, and I can well believe it might be made a model for like assurance wherever in the world any common interests are concerned.'

"So you see," continued the Tiger, "that even those who are supposed to disagree really agree at the very bottom of their feelings and reasoning power. That is what I ask and I hope this is something like an overture, that some light will be coming, and I will be very glad if it comes from acy will have something to say America and I hope that diplomacy about it, and talks may be engaged in which I am sure can bring nothing but good for us all."

No Comment at White House On Tiger's Reference.

When Clemenceau's reference to the President's message was called to the attention of the White House, it was said that there was no comment to be made and that there was no intention of elaborating on the President's statement to Congress.

Clemenceau's address, delivered before an audience which included many diplomats, government officials and members of both Houses of Congress, was in its essence, the "peace message" he first delivered in Chicago. But, apparently sensing that official Washington would judge of him and his mission by this speech, he spoke deliberately, and chose his words with great precision.

He recited the history of the war, paying tribute to the part America played in it, but declared that the United States had quit too soon, leaving upon Europe the responsibility for enforcing the Treaty of Versailles, which he said was largely the work of American minds at the peace conference.

"My message is peace," he exclaimed. "Peace by any means. You have got the League of Nations, you have got your three power arrangement, you may do something if you like.

"Of course the League has the advantage that you can go there, maybe with some reservations to keep yourself free of its dangers. I do not know, but I suggest now that the League has done much for Austria and Siberia, and it has done it in a rather good way. I do not know if you have any American observer at the League of Nations. There must be somewhere a man who is watching for you. * * *

"I do not ask for money. I ask you after I have gone to think over the matter, to examine as nearly as you can if you have any duty; if, having fought for a certain treaty that was brought to you by President Wilson, your chief, you think your responsibility is engaged.

"And my dear friends, I know if you have thought of it, you will have a feeling that your responsibility is engaged.

"No people can live in a state of isolation. You have got the best frontiers in the world. * * * But you have your guarantees as your President said today, and I

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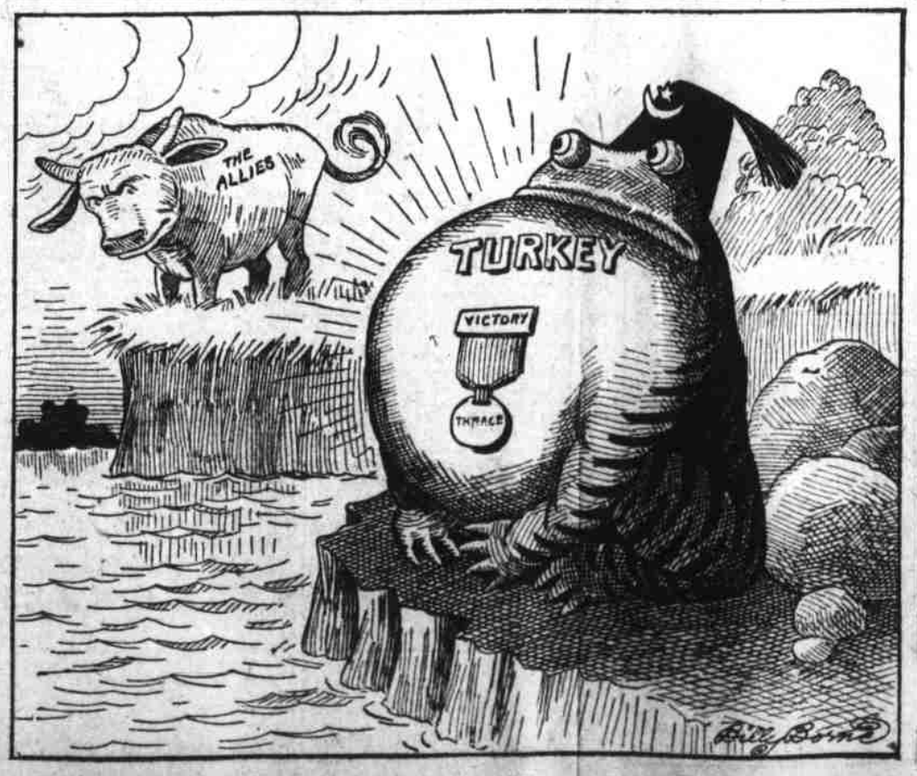
THE FROG.

BY BILLY BORNE



Harding Would Scrap Rail Board; Would Restrict Tax Exemptions; Registration Of Aliens Proposed

Text Of Harding's Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President began his address by calling the attention of Congress to general world conditions, which, he said, still are seriously disturbed as the result of the war. He asserted "the inevitable readjustment of the social and economic order is not more than barely begun" and continued:

"There never again will be precisely the old order; indeed, I know of no one who thinks it to be desirable. For out of the old order came the war itself and the new order established and made secure, never will permit its recurrence.

"It is no figure of speech to say we have come to the test of our civilization. The world has been passing—is today passing—through a great crisis. The conduct of war itself is no more difficult than the solution of the problems which necessarily follow. I am not speaking at this moment of the problem in its wider aspect of world rehabilitation or of international relationships. The reference is to our own social, financial and economic problems at home. These things are not to be considered solely of problems apart from international relationship, but every nation must be able to carry on for itself, else its international relationship will have scant importance.

"Doubtless our own people have emerged from the world war tumult less impaired than most belligerent powers; possibly we have made larger progress toward reconstruction. * * * Had we escaped the coal and railway strikes, which had no excuse for their beginning and less justification for their delayed settlement, we should have done indefinitely better. But labor was insistent on holding to the war heights and heedless forces of reaction sought the pre-war levels, and both were wrong. * *

Discusses Economic Situation Of the Farmer.

"The railway strike accentuated the difficulty of the American farmer. The first distress of readjustment came to the farmer, and it will not be a readjustment fit to abide until he is relieved. The distress brought to the farmer does not affect him alone. Agricultural ill fortune is a national ill fortune. * * *

"This Congress already has taken cognizance of the misfortunate which precipitate deflation brought to American agriculture. Your measures of relief and reduction of the Federal Reserve discount rate undoubtedly saved the country from widespread disaster. The very proof of helpfulness already given is the strongest argument for the permanent establishment of widened credits, heretofore temporarily extended through the war finance corporation.

"The farm loan bureau, which already has proved its usefulness through the Federal Reserve, through the Federal land banks, may well have its powers enlarged to provide ample farm production

—[Continued on Page Seven]

PLAN MEMORIAL FOR ANARCHIST; STIRS UP STORM

Ward Declared Among Those Favoring Services for War Law Violator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative H. S. Ward, North Carolina's Progressive, has taken another step forward, according to Mrs. [illegible] Baker, member of the National Woman's Party, and now active in the joint amnesty committee to get the President to free prisoners who interfered with the war in various ways. In a letter sent around to members of Congress today, Mrs. Baker said Mr. Ward was one of those who "endorsed" a memorial service to be held here at the theatre Sunday to Ricardo Flores Magon, a war time prisoner who died there two weeks ago.

Mrs. Baker, working for the Joint Amnesty Committee, has stirred up a good sized storm in Congress by getting a number of so-called insurgent Congressmen to join a movement to hold memorial services in honor of Magon, who was sentenced to 21 years for publishing an article in a paper of which he was editor in 1918.

Among those listed by Mrs. Baker as "endorsing" the meeting in memory of Magon, are: Representative Keller, (Republican, Minnesota); Representative Huddleston, (Democrat, Alabama); Representative Collins, (Democrat, Mississippi); Representative Logan, (Democrat, South Carolina), and Representatve Ward.

The speakers for the occason are: Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, Congresswoman from Illinois; Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University here; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mr. Robert Morse Lovett, editor of The New Republic.

Some of the House members named on the card sent out by Mrs. Baker denied that they authorized the use of their names. They realize that the people back home may protest against such action on their part.

The files at the Department of Justice show that Ricardo Flores Magon was a Mexican anarchist, who was forced to leave Mexico in 1919 because of anarchistic teachings as editor of "Carranza de Espoja De La Piel De Oveja," a rabid publication, in which he advocated the overthrow of the established government and the substitution of anarchy. He came to the United States in exile with his brother, Enrique, and was connected with a radical publication "Regan Racion" at Los Angeles. In 1920, under section 211 of the criminal code, for printing articles that tended to incite murder and assassination, he was given 21 years, the severe penalty being because of previous convictions. He had been convicted before under the espionage act and twice for his anarchistic attitude. He, with two other members, were sentenced to one year and 11 months at McNeil Island for violation of the neutrality act.

WINSTON-SALEM CHILD IS KILLED BY TRUCK

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 8.—Jeanette Haris, four year old daughter, of Henry Harris, merchant of this city, was run over and fatally injured this morning by a truck driven by a nergo, Fred Douglas. The accident occurred while the child was crossing the street with her nurse. Douglas was arrested and is being held pending inquiry.

COAST LINE SUED ON BAD ORDER AS CHARGE

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—Attorney-General Daughter today entered suit in the Federal Court here against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for $1,100 for hauling 11 bad order cars over an Interstate Commerce Commission highway.

VICTORY IN '24 MORE IMPORTANT THAN LEADERSHIP

Simmons Will Not Scramble for Honor—How the Booze Situation Stands.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN
(BY H. E. C. BRYANT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Simmons returned today from New Bern where he went last week on business affairs. He said he found the situation there is gradually clearing up so far as the white people are concerned. But the 900 negro homes burned have left a lot of colored people in a bad plight. The lumber mill, he declared, would be rebuilt, and the homes of the white people, but the negroes are hard up, and may not be able to get through the Winter without outside help.

Mr. Simmons would not discuss the contest for democratic leader of the Senate. That matter is in the hands of his friends. But this much he said:

If Senator Simmons realizes that the Democrats of the Senate are going to keep up a continuous controversy over the leadership, he will have his name withdrawn. At present he will stand pat and let those behind the movement to elect him proceed with their program. He does not doubt that he can win if he will consent to enter a scramble with Senator Underwood and others of his coteries, but the one consideration with him is as to the effect on the party He thinks that the Democrats should line up for a united front against the common foe, the Republican party. That is what he wants. Laying a foundation for victory in the next Presidential campaign is more important than the honor of leading the minority.

Senators Simmons and Overman manifested keen interest in the message of President Harding today. They agree that it was well-written and well-delivered but it was more of a news report than a Presidential address to Congress. It made no definite remedies and none of the suggestion made can be put into legislative acts this session.

Everybody gave strict attention to what the President had to say about enforcing the prohibition act. His first step will be a nation-wide campaign for better enforcement of the prohibition act. His first step will be a conference with the Governors of the States. At that conference he will produce facts collected by the Treasury Department to show that if the States do not co-operate in this work an almost impossible task, the dry laws will die upon the statute books. After informing the State executives as to the exact situation, Mr. Harding will make an appeal for a united front to combat the moonshiner, the smuggler, and the bootlegger.

Today, after the President had addressed Congress, there was much speculation as to just what the administration would do to bolster up enforcement. Members were disposed to point out discrepancies in the statements of the President and those of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. While the President addressed the House and Senate, Mr. Haynes was in the South telling how successful his battle against the illicit liquor makers and sellers had been.

There is a suspicion among the Democrats that the President, and his party associates in Washington, will make prohibition enforcement an issue in 1924. Representative Stevenson, Democrat, said today it was plain the President was going to arouse the whole country on the prohibition question and "ask for another Republican administration" to make the law enforced. The call of the Governors would result in a political rally.

The President has plainly stated on several recent occasions that there is no use to talk about repealing the prohibition laws or the recalling of the constitutional amendments.

PRESIDENT SAYS I. C. C. COULD DO WORK OF BOARD

Sole Specific Recommendation Is for Broader Farm Credits.

ENLARGED LAND CREDITS SOUGHT

His Plea for the Enforcement of Dry Law Meets With Applause.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Harding, addressing Congress today on the state of the Union, placed the transportation situation, prohibition enforcement and farm credits in the forefront of the national problems pressing for solution.

Also he took occasion to reply direcly to those whom he said had assumed that the United States had taken itself "aloof and apart, unmindful of world obligations." He declared these gave "scant credit" for the "helpful part" America had assumed in international relations, referring, particularly to the arms conference.

Of the prohibition situation, the Executive asserted there were conditions of enforcement "which savors of nation-wide scandal. He made no recommendations on this score, but announced his purpose to call an early conference of the Governors of the States and territories with the Federal authorities to formulate definite policies of national and State co-operation in the administering of the laws.

Declaring there was no problem exceeding in importance the one of transportation Mr. Harding told Congress there was need to begin on plans to co-ordinate all the transportation facilities—rail, water and motor. As to the relief of the railroad problem he suggested merger of lines into systems, a facilitated interchange of freight cars and a consolidation of facilities generally.

Wants Federal Tribunal to Have Authority.

"Owing to the recent railroad strike, the President proposed that the Federal tribunal dealing with disputes between the carriers and their workers be given ample authority to enforce its decisions. He voiced a preference for abolition of the railroad labor board and the placing of its functions under an enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission.

Should the decision be to continue this board in existence, however, he suggested that the partisan membership be abolished to the end that the tribunal be impartial and the headquarters moved from Chicago to Washington so there might be direct contact with the commission.

The only specific recommendation of the Executive for enforcement of legislation at this, the short session of Congress, related to the permanent establishment of widened farm credits. He urged both ample farm production, credits and enlarged land credits through enlargement of the powers of the farm loan board and

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BRICK BUILDING OF THREE STORIES FOR FORD AGENCY

Will Be on Corner of Patton and Coxe, to Cost $100,000.

The Brant Motor Sales, operated by G. W. Bryant, nephew of Henry Ford, who has studied the manufacture of automobiles in the Ford Factory, has made arrangements with the T. C. Smith Company for the erection of a three-story brick building at the corner of Patton Avenue and Coxe Street, to represent an investment of approximately $100,000 and will lease the property.

Mr. Bryant announces that the building will be started at once and will be ready around April 1 and will be a strictly modern home for the handling of automobiles and tractors.

The structure will have a frontage of 80 feet on Patton Avenue and a depth of 110 feet on Coxe Street, with plate glass fronts, concrete floors and all conveniences of the modern automobile show rooms, repair and service departments.

The deal was completed by G. K. Leeman, of the Southern States Realty Company.

Mr. Bryant is now making arrangements for a temporary location and will probably start business operations early during the coming week.

"Dependable service" will be the motto of the new Ford agency and a competent staff of employes and salesmen will be engaged to handle the automobiles and tractors in this territory.

Mr. Bryant, who is erecting a home in the city with the idea of making Asheville his permanent residence, is confident that the business growth and development of this city is the kind that will continue and is on a sound basis.

It is the policy of the Ford Company to create new agencies as it is found they stimulate business and in no manner interfere with the operation of agents already located in the various cities. It is stated that 23 Ford agencies are located in Los Angeles, Calif.