

Indiana Daily Times

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AMONG THE THINGS it is not now necessary to worry about are those alleged messages from Mars or Venus.

JUDGE EWBACK avoids the issue in the Sipe case with the same ability that the appellate court exercises in the tax case.

WAS WASMUTH appealing to the republican editors for help or merely giving them their orders for the coming campaign?

HAS DR. McCULLOCH discovered a new cure for cancer, or does he propose merely the political exercise of the well-known surgical treatment?

Tax Payers Betrayed

Centralization is established in Indiana.

The first necessity of government, the power to fix taxes, has been torn from the men who pay the taxes and established firmly in the hands of the governor.

The greatest essential to home rule, to government by the governed, has been ruthlessly cast aside in the mad scramble of the office-seekers for power—power to do as they pleased and in so doing to compel their neighbors to do as ordered.

The thirteen colonies, from which sprung this nation, fought a war on less provocation. They rose up in their independence and said to their mother country:

"You shall levy no taxes on us in the determination of which we have not had a voice."

And in support of that defiance of a monarchy red blooded men of Indiana waded in blood for seven long years that out of their sacrifice there might come to posterity the right to govern itself.

The people of Indiana have supinely surrendered this birthright of the nation. By legislative enactment they have taken from themselves the right to assess themselves for taxation and have placed it wholly in the hands of a board appointed by one man, a man who shirked from the political stumps of this state his one reason for seeking public office:

"I want the power, you hold me responsible."

Today this exponent of the theory that the people of Indiana are not worthy to govern themselves has the power.

There can be no mistake about that. Read what the appellate court, which copper riveted and iron bound that power, says of taxation:

"Everyone will admit that the life and existence of government depends on the collection of taxes. This is one of the inherent powers of government. * * * Governments can not exist without their revenues."

Today, in Indiana, this power, without which governments can not exist, on which the life and existence of government depends, is vested in the hands of one man, whose ability to exercise it in his own arbitrary way is as absolute as was the will of the slave drivers before Lincoln said that "no man is fit to govern another without that other's consent."

Have the people of Indiana consented to place this inherent right of government wholly in the hands of one man, to be exercised through a subservient triumvirate?

Look at the records of the courts. Count the cases in which the taxpayers of Indiana, awakening to the growing menace of a centralized taxing system, have sought to interpose the laws of Indiana between their rights and the grasp of the monarchy for absolute control. Listen, if you will, to the protestants who have visited the office of every tax assessor in this state to cry aloud their astonishment at the state of their own government, to raise their voices in vehement objection to the results of their own indifference, their own mistake in listening to the flowery promises of the man who "wanted the power." Can it be conceived that these taxpayers, clutching at the straws as they sink in the floods of state directed assessments, are content with this infamy?

Is there no appeal? Can nothing be done in Indiana to preserve to the humble home owner and the freedom loving taxpayer those constitutional privileges which he so long enjoyed and so completely lost?

What of the courts? Do they not stand between the greedy seekers of power and the people from whence all power must come? Are they not the bulwarks of our liberty and the guarantors of our rights to self-government?

The appellate court looks down upon the seizure of the taxpayers' right to govern his own taxes and, with the sophistry of King George's parliament, says:

"We do not deem it necessary to enter into any discussion of the power of the state tax board to make the order of which complaint is made, but we may say in this connection that we are not prepared to hold that it did not have such power. We prefer to place our decision on the broad ground of jurisdiction and public policy."

So much for the right of appeal.

Firm in the belief that no law could be enacted in Indiana which would take from them their voice in the exercise of the inherent power without which governments can not exist, the people of Indiana sought the courts to call to their attention the fact that a one-man board was usurping the authority vested in the people themselves by the first principles of a free government, and the appellate court answers:

"We are not prepared to hold that it did not have such power."

So it is.

If by any legislative enactment which they did not understand the people of this state have assigned to a governor and his tax board their right to participate in the inherent powers of government, then that assignment must be revoked.

If, through any show of force or use of deceit, or pretty promise of non-provocative use, the taxpayers of Indiana were shorn of their right to exercise control over the life and existence of their government, then such action was fraud and woe be unto the political party or the man or coterie of men who have practiced fraud on the people of this state.

For in the hearts of men whose forefathers fought and died for freedom there still smolders the honest love of freedom's institutions.

In the home of Abraham Lincoln there lingers the echoes of that memorable speech: "No man is fit to govern another man without the consent of that other."

And this year the people of Indiana will cast their ballots for self-government, for preservation of liberty, as men and women betrayed who rise in righteous wrath against their betrayers.

What Helps Farmers

Given soil, seed, machinery, rains, sunshine and agricultural experience, all farmers would progress at about the same pace, fields here and there would attain about the same yield. But this isn't the actual happening. Some farmers do better than others. Some farms are more productive.

Why is this so? The answer probably lies in the question recently asked 2,300 representative farmers by the department of agriculture: "What helps the farmer most?" The answer was "words." Mere words, words of advice, suggestion, experience, discovery, invention, spoken by the county agent and contained in the papers, monthlies, weeklies, dailies that come to the farmer's gate. Sixty-nine per cent gave these two sources of suggestion credit for helping the farmer most, 38 per cent said they received most help from the county agent and the farm bureau, 31 per cent placed the agricultural press first.

The agricultural extension work of the department of agriculture under the Smith-Lever act, which reaches the farmer through the county agent and farm bureau, has made good. And the county agent doesn't do much else than talk, a few words about what this man is doing for his cattle, what another does for his corn field, how another battles successfully against this insect or that plant disease.

Bearing all this in mind, it is not hard to see how and why it is that, taking both acreage and yield per acre into consideration, the average American farmer produces two and one-half times as much as the average Belgian farmer, two and three-tenths times as much as the English, three and two-tenths times as much as the German, and over six times as much as the Italian.

HARDWOOD MATERIAL FOR NEW INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Suggested by James K. Risk

Editor Indiana Daily Times—notes that there is some suggestions coming to The Indiana Daily Times as to what should go into the democratic platform. The suggestions are timely and the subjects discussed by O. S. Jones of Covington, Ind., are practical and sound.

I know that the great majority of voters comprising the democratic party in Indiana believe the party to have a moral conscience and I believe the party should give expression through its platform indicating its support of the progressive element of the democratic party, on which it can be waged in 1920, in the state of Indiana, should give whole-hearted endorsement to national prohibition and declare specifically that it will insist on no backward step on this subject, and that will stand for the most rigid law enforcement under the democratic platform.

The democratic party has been the real leader in the last seven years for moral reform. It has been well supported by the progressive element of the democratic party, on which it can be waged in 1920, in the state of Indiana, should give whole-hearted endorsement to national prohibition and declare specifically that it will insist on no backward step on this subject, and that will stand for the most rigid law enforcement under the democratic platform.

There are other needed reforms that can come only through constitutional revision and a constitutional convention is the only way in which all of these important subjects can be disposed of without unnecessary delay.

The democratic platform should declare for common honesty in every department of state government. It should pledge every candidate on its ticket to a faithful, honest and economical service. The democratic platform must invite confidence, and to do this it must not only give expression to both moral and progressive thought, and who will insist on writing a real democratic platform without interference by political bosses. There must be no room in future to landpick the members of the resolutions committee in the democratic state convention.

The women of Indiana and of the nation have battled long and consistently for the right as American citizens and within the next few days they will be done free voters. They will follow the dictates of their conscience and I am sure they will inquire of every woman who aspires to public office what his record has been, not only on the suffrage question, but on the temperance question, and he who can give a clean report that he has been on the right side of these great moral reforms will always block the enforcement of a just and equitable tax law.

The democratic party does not come clean on all of these great questions and demands the favor of them the democratic party will be able to secure its share of the women's votes.

The democratic voters of Indiana should demand from all candidates, who file petitions in the coming primary, where they stand on all the questions that the voters think should go into the democratic platform. The candidate who is not willing to do so, and the candidate who is not willing before the primary, to state clearly what his program is, is not entitled to any consideration by the democratic voters of the state.

The candidate who takes the position that he will not give expression on important subjects prior to the primary, says he will run on any platform that is made available to him, a coward and unworthy of consideration by the voters of any political party.

The department of emigration and immigration in Germany has been appointed to handle the ports of entry in the nation; the last state to accept this splendid reform was Ohio, Michigan and Massachusetts.

The democratic party gives the people the right to have the final say on legislation passed by the legislature, and the right to have the people's right to direct the legislature in framing laws suitable to the people. It sounds the death knell to the corrupt lobbyist and makes it possible for the legislature to transact the people's business without outside interference.

The Roosevelt when president of the United States sent his secretary west Mr. Taft, to Oklahoma to advise against the adoption of the initiative and the referendum in the new constitution that was before the voters of Oklahoma. The Oklahomans rejected Mr. Taft's advice, by more than 100,000 majority, and adopted the initiative and referendum as part of their constitution.

Not long after this, Mr. Roosevelt admitted that he was wrong in opposing the initiative and referendum, and, in addressing the constitutional convention

The total amount of dissolved salts in the ocean would, it is calculated, if extracted, form a pavement 170 feet thick on the entire seabed.

JAMES K. RISK.

Facts

FREE PRESS

The proportion which I mean to maintain in the interest of the property of the press, and without which it is an empty sound, is this: That every man, not intending to mislead, but seeking to enlighten others with what his own reason and conscience, however erroneously, have dictated to him as truth, may address himself to the universal reason of a whole nation, either upon the subject of government in general or upon that of our own particular country. It may be necessary to point out the most advantageous changes in establishments which he considers to be radically defective or failing from their object by abuse.

By Thomas Erskine.

COMPETING FOR MEN

With the United States, Europe, Canada and some of the South American countries clamoring for new man-power, competition for immigration is today practically on the same footing as the world struggle for commercial supremacy.

This is revealed as a result of a study made by the Inter-Bacial Council of New York and described in a statement soon to be issued in the form of a bulletin to the leading industries of the country. The statement says:

The present shortage of foreign-born unskilled workers, due to the lack of immigration during the war and the immigration to home countries proposed anti-alien legislation and other causes, calls attention to the fact that the United States is not the only country offering economic opportunities to the immigrant labor of the world.

The Canadian government appropriates several hundred thousand dollars annually to care for and encourage immigration to Canada. Agents are stationed in the principal European cities. They have with them traveling exhibits of Canada's opportunities. The government gives bonuses to steamship offices for issuing passage tickets to Canada. Australian authorities are assisting immigration. New Zealand arranges with the shipping companies for reduced fares for desirable immigrants.

Argentina is receiving large numbers of Italians, Spaniards and French. France is given to the newcomers.

Naturalized citizens are exempted from military service—a concession which means much to some of the race.

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Peru exported 434,485,790 pounds of sugar, worth \$20,627,774 in 1918.

The American Red Cross spent \$38,750,000 in relief work in Belgium and France in 1919.

Coal production in the United States for 1919 was 544,622,000 tons compared with 678,212,000 in 1918.

The naval shipyard at Portsmouth, N. H., is the oldest in the United States.

U. S. Steel produced 255,345,440 tons of steel in 1918, only 73.3 per cent of 1913 production.

Jacob Margolis, Pittsburgh anarchist, told the senate committee that he owned stock in a bank.

—W. D. Boyce in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

EX-U. S. SUPREME JUDGE HUGHES

Uncle Sam MD.

A Column Conducted Under Direction of Dr. Rupert Blue of U. S. Public Health Service.

Uncle Sam, M. D. will answer, either in this column or by mail, questions of general interest relating only to hygiene, sanitation and the prevention of disease.

It will be limited to plain, direct questions of a purely personal nature, or to prescribe for individual diseases. Address:

INFORMATION EDITOR,
U. S. Public Health Service,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IF THE FLU ATTACKS YOU.
In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. Perhaps the best way this can be done is by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food.

In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-round foods obtainable for adults as well as children. In a disease like influenza health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowding.

While it is not always possible, especially during like the present, to avoid overcrowding, people should consider the danger to health and make every effort to reduce home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows can not be overemphasized.

So far as avoidance of direct infection through inhalation is concerned, it is advisable to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes, and to keep his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible; keep homes, offices and workshops well aired; spend some time out of doors each day; walk to work if at all practicable; in short, make every effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

The direct transmission of influenza while more difficult than it may perhaps be guarded against to a certain extent. Less shaking of hands, shunning unclean soda fountains and restaurants, avoiding the use of common drinking cups and common towels, insistence on the observance of sanitary practices in food handling establishments, and on the enforcement by the authorities of the sanitary regulations governing such places as these are all measures that will help guard against infection. These are general practice would do much to prevent the spread of disease generally. So far as our present knowledge goes, to a large extent the prevention of influenza is summed up in the single word "cleanliness."

WE ARRIVE AT MANY OF OUR CONCLUSIONS about countries and people—from what is said and written about them. A biased report, written by some ignoramus or ignoramus, may serve to give us a very distorted view. As loyal Americans, we should dislike to have American conditions and home life pictured falsely to the world abroad. Rupert Blue felt reasonably well about this, and he was elected to the state of New York alongside of men who had perjured themselves for him in five German socialist counties in the state of Wisconsin, these being the only counties in which he spoke in that state.

This said Hughes, years ago, when a young man, saw an opportunity to become popular with the people by attacking the insurance trusts. He had a just cause and went at it fearlessly. The result was, he became so popular that he was elected governor of the state of New York. Later he was appointed to the supreme court bench, and then he began to show his weakness when he resigned the highest position that an attorney can legally attain in the United States to run for president. Now he has shown up as a self-appointed defendant of people who have perjured themselves to ruin the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state in which they live and overthrow our republican form of government.

—W. D. Boyce in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

FATHER BELIEVES IN HOME PROTECTION.



ABIE THE AGENT.

