

MILLION IS USED BY LOBBY TO GET EMBARGO ON DYE

Senator King Charges Powerful Combine to Control Chemical Color Industry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Spurred by the efforts of a powerful lobby to place a dye embargo in the permanent tariff bill, Senator King, Utah, today announced he would demand that the Senate adopt his resolution calling for an investigation.

King was in a fighting mood. He showed letters and telegrams from business organizations in Utah urging a dye embargo. This, as declared, was a back fire of the dye lobby to whip him into line.

King declared:

1. That more than \$1,000,000 had been spent by dye interests in disseminating propaganda and paying lobbyists to maintain an embargo.

2. That the Post Chemical Company, owned by a man connected with a British concern to divide the world and monopolize the dye trade.

3. That millions of dollars worth of American dyes have been sold abroad in competition with German dyes and that an embargo is unnecessary.

4. That the average prices charged for American dyes are 80 per cent above pre-war levels.

5. That one chemical corporation has paid over \$20,000,000 in dividends in the last four years and paid for its plant.

DEMOCRATS TO BACK INCOME TAX PROPOSAL

(Continued From Page One.)

bring about a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, the evident intent if one follows the letter of the proposed amendment, is to have its adoption is to produce a greater volume of revenue. Feeling that this might be the tendency and everything seems to point in that way, the Senate will lay before you such data as is essential to emphasize, without prejudice, conditions as to the proposed present measure, its expenditure and the causes which lead thereto, which may to a greater or lesser extent have a bearing on the question of the proposed amendment. The proposed amendments and might possibly lead to stimulating the public pulse toward encouraging an effort looking to a reduction rather than an increase of revenue and public expenditures.

EXPENSES FILED UP.

Every Legislature, regardless of its political complexion, in the past two years has been increasing the burden of taxation by the creation of new commissions and boards until the last published year book shows a total of 66 State and local commissions and boards which was liberally added to by the last Legislature. As shown on page 7 of the 1918 Year Book, there were 54 State and local commissions and boards in the Legislature, speaking of one of the departments. The present system is admirably designed to provide many places for the party in power to have places to line up. Yet, all of these departments cost and become a burden on the public. To show how these burdens have increased, we have the 1920. With a population of 2,000,000, the State disbursements of all funds equalled \$2.35 per capita; in 1910 with a population of 1,600,000 and in 1911 with a population of 2,100,000 the per capita disbursements had increased to \$2.50 and in 1920 with a population of 2,000,000 the State expenditures by virtue of its many added commissions and boards had increased to \$2.75 per capita. In other words while the population had increased a scant 16 per cent the disbursements, the cost of upkeep, had increased 210 per cent.

For the sake of economy, allowance must be made for the decreased value of the dollar, the major portion of which is reflected in the maintenance of State institutions.

For the sake of comparison of the expenditures for salaries and expenses, either that the malfeasance of State institutions disclosed in the 1918 Year Book, with the totals being, 1911 \$1,842,581.00, while in 1920 the total was \$5,756,811.50.

NOT OPPOSED TO PROGRESS.

"Our committee in no way wishes to appear reactionary and opposed to all forms of progress, in fact we welcome conservative progress, but at the same time we insist that the public shall remain in a dollar's worth of service to the people. Total State disbursements grew from \$1,000,000 in 1909 to nearly \$22,000,000 in 1920. The public service commission, which in 1911 was the railroad commission, expended \$3,338,52 in 1920, the expenditures were \$100,140,000 salary and expenses, an increase of 100 per cent. In 1911, the State, whose expenditures were \$2,447,678.21—\$1,091,552.20 for salaries and expense while in 1920 the total was \$12,215. These agencies were later consolidated into the conservation commission for the all-around purpose of saving the State a great deal of expense, yet in 1920 that commission cost the State \$176,304, a saving on the wrong side of the balance sheet of \$64,150.

"What your committee has said concerning abnormally increased State government expenses applies with equal force to local governments. Everywhere like the State, the local governments have taken root so firmly, has permeated and homesteaded the body politic so thoroughly that the taxpayer is held in suspense, enters the domain of the tax collector, and is deprived of his share of confederate penalization, may justly cry out, 'All hope abandon ye who enter here.' President Harding, in a recent speech, Andrew Jackson's famous menace in the words today like the tendency of extravagant public expenditures."

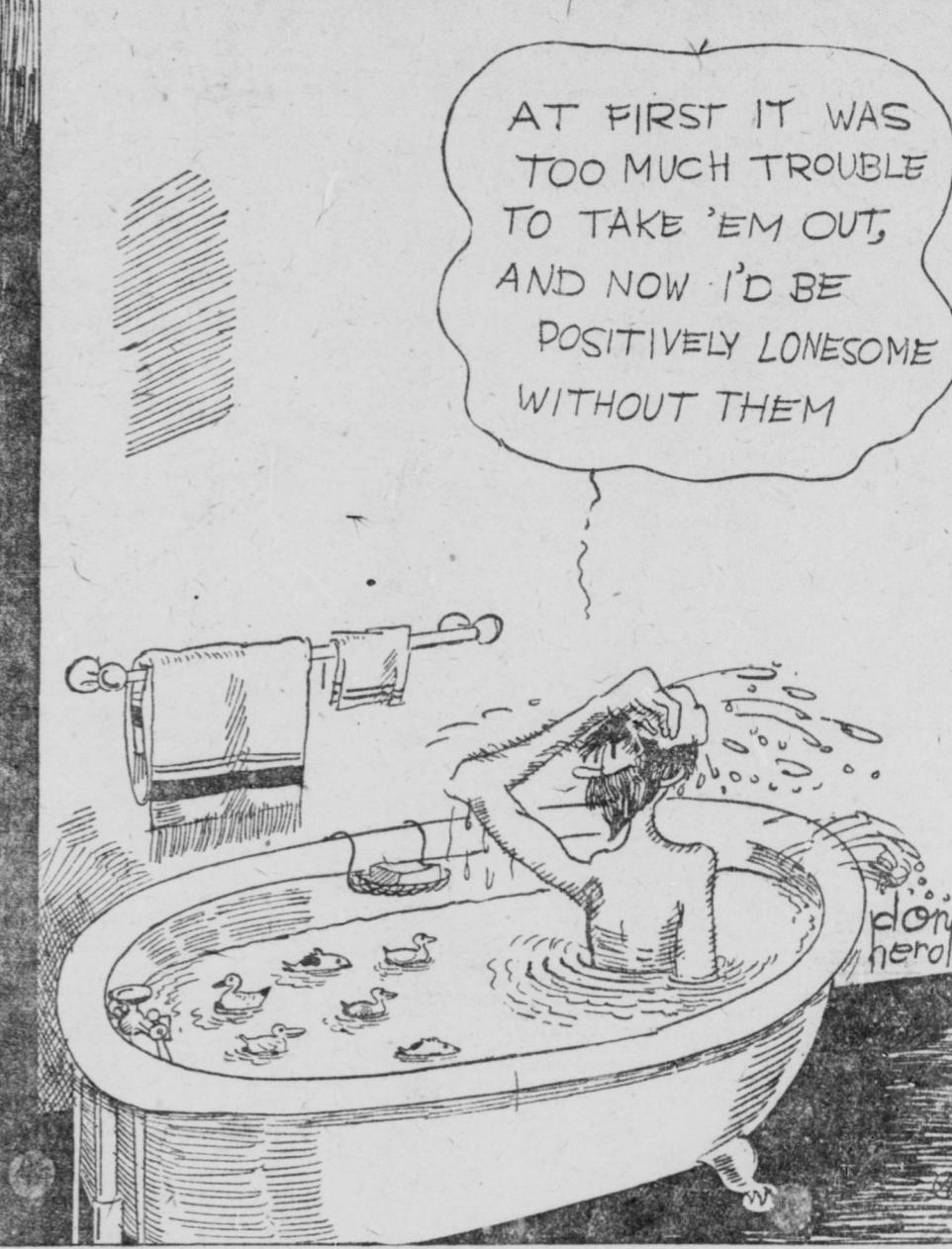
TAXES INCREASED 100%.

"Marietta County, while perhaps no different from any other, gives us a glaring example. Tax collections in Marion County were in 1910 \$3,588,160.00—\$32,907,102.00 (one-half collected), \$16,778,267, an increase of 100 per cent in direct taxation in two years, but that inconceivably great amount was not enough by any means, so the county and school debt of the county, city and school city kept pace and is rapidly soaring toward the \$25,000,000 mark. The early proposed tax of \$4,000 interest charge is no longer a dream. Marietta, with a population almost ten times as great, is said to have an annual interest account of \$900,000, and the rate \$1.35. Marion County collected for State, civil and school city, county and townships \$1,450,000, or \$2.87 for her then per capita. While the rate per capita population has slightly doubled the total comes to \$1,678,307, and \$1,018 per capita. It is both interesting and alarming to note that while the population has grown in that time, the interest charge has increased eight times and the public debt increased ten times the tax collections had increased thirteen times. Marion County taxpayers are paying interest between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per day for every business day of the year, and on top of it the debt increase goes merrily on."

"We might go on ad libitum ad infinitum detailing increases caused by the same causes as in the case of the body politic, but time forbids. We will, however, suggest for your worthy consideration that the tax collector is a well-organized and powerful lobby that has presented to the public for the consideration for the question of taxation is today of such magnitude that it threatens to dash the public into the abyss of a foundation. For the past few years the body politic has been so anesthetized by the poopy, the bull-headed, and contentious and the boards and commissions are polluted with politics that their usefulness either than as political machines and tools of the public employment of the public, has become nil, yet it is maintaining even a constant drain on the public revenue. Your committee believe

A Father Just Gets Used to Bathing With Fish, Ducks and Swans

By DON HEROLD



'HANDS OFF' GREEKS-TURKS, ALLIES' VIEW

Supreme Council Decides to Preserve Strict Neutrality in Trouble.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—America's attitude toward commerce at the beginning of the World War was used by the Allies Supreme Council today to decide its course in the Greek-Turkish war.

The Allies decided to preserve strict neutrality with no intervention in the shape of military or credits assistance.

There will be no interference with private commerce.

The decision was reached on the advice of Lord George. He pointed out that America in 1914 adopted the same course, taking no part in the conflict on either side, but permitting private commerce to handle its own affairs.

Col. George Harvey, American observer at the conference, broke his silence, during the discussion, to say that such a course was the best.

Premier Lloyd George was charged with using "strong arm" tactics in forcing an allied agreement on the partition of Upper Silesia.

Typical of comment on the supreme council session yesterday in which the premier swung the gathering to the British view of the situation was the complaint of "Pettini" in the *Evening Standard*.

"He was forced to accept a Downing street settlement on the penalty of being abandoned by the entente. That is going rather far."

The allied experts who have been working out the Upper Silesian frontier will report late tonight.

Marquis Curzon, upon leaving the supreme council meeting at 1:30 o'clock, said: "Everything is going fine today. The imperial council will not resume its discussion of Upper Silesia until Thursday morning."

Two sessions were held today. At the afternoon meeting the councillors discussed German aviation, the French complaints that Germany has not yet fulfilled the aeronautical clauses of the treaty of Versailles, and has not met in full her disarmament obligations.

FRENCH BEGIN TO MOVE TROOPS

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The French have begun to move their reinforcements in the Rhine land with the evident intention of enforcing the Upper Silesian decision upon Germany by pressure against the Ruhr, said a dispatch from Frankfurt today.

Two new regiments of negro troops have arrived at Mainz, headquarters of the French army of occupation on the Rhine and other troops are arriving in the regions of Saar and Trier.

The French have already threatened to occupy the Ruhr if Germany balks at accepting the Silesian decision.

MORE FIGHTING IN SILESIA

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Fresh fighting has broken out in Upper Silesia, and this time Polish insurgents have clashed with British troops, said a dispatch received here today. Polish insurgents raiders attacked British forces and German police at Rosenau, the dispatch said. The British suffered some losses.

BURCH GETS PROTECTION

Carefully prearranged protection given Arthur C. Burch, held as the suspected slayer of J. Belton Kennedy, by Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain, Kennedy's beautiful sweetheart and Burch's "platonic friend," is blocking the investigation of the case, it was charged at the district attorney's office today.

Expressing direct doubt of importance of the protection, Arthur C. Burch, son of Kennedy's stepson, said he had been under suspicion by the police since he was accused of killing Kennedy.

Keyes stated to an International News service representative that when Mrs. Obenchain made her statement immediately after the murder she failed to mention Burch's name at all, despite the fact that she was asked to give every possible piece of information which might aid the authorities in solving the crime.

"Had it not been that we received the information concerning Burch from Kennedy's mother, Deputy District Attorney Asa Keyes revealed for the first time that the woman became greatly agitated when she learned Burch was under suspicion and followed her outburst by refusing to answer any questions which might involve him in the case."

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