Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.
Telephones—MA in 3500.

MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising offices { New York, Boston, Payne, Burns & Smith, Inc. Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis. G. Logan Payne Co.

EVERY DAY we learn more about how our best films are produced.

AGAIN is demonstrated the obvious danger of writing letters.

ANYHOW, that merger ruling promises to help the State understand the public utility law.

WE WOULD like to see any agreement effected on taxes, tentative or otherwise, among the persons who have to pay them.

APPARENTLY, the park board is going to buy a lot of land or none at all and which has not yet been determined.

THAT FEMALE purse snatcher is evidently one of the newly enfranchised who believes in equal rights and opportunities.

MR. LESH sees collusion in the cement producers' bids, but the question seems to be whether it is collusion that is in violation of the laws of Indiana.

IT IS DIFFICULT to understand why Commissioner Haynes' visit to Indianapolis should be followed by a determination to transfer prohibition enforcement agents from Indianapolis to northern cities.

Hon. W. G. McAdoo—Railroader

Six months after we entered the World War the railroad systems of the United States had collapsed and were unable to carry our troops or foodstuffs to the seaboard. It became absolutely necessary for the Government to take them over and operate them during the war. We could not get our soldiers, war material, or food to the waiting ships in our ports. This is not denied by any one, as the condition really existed. Congress, without a party vote, took over the rails and turned them over to the President, the commander of our Army and Navy. Although the railroads had been so poorly managed and robbed for years that many systems did not pay the stockholders, the Government paid interest on investment and where a road had paid a profit the Government paid the average earnings for the previous five years for the use of the roads and agreed to return in as good condition as they found them.

The President had only one man in his Cabinet who had built railroads and big tunnels and was familiar with operation of trains, and that was Secretary of Treasury William G. McAdoo. He was very busy selling bonds, and not only financing the war expenses of the United States, but helping the allies carry on their war finances. Mr. McAdoo had a man-sized job already, but like a good soldier, he took his orders from his commander in chief and stuck on the job until the war was over, when, worn out and in debt, he resigned and retired to private life. His millions of friends tried to force him to run for President, but he never consented.

Now he has been forced into the "spotlight" again by the railroad managers that he left in charge of the roads, while the Government footed the bills, claiming the Government returned the roads in bad condition, and claiming damages from Uncle Sam, equal to 25 per cent of all the properties ever cost. O fcourse, the railroad presidents, vice presidents, managers, superintendents, directors, their families and friends, are sore. Mr. McAdoo let over 1,000 private cars they used standing idle in the railroad yards while he moved soldiers and food. This is something they will never forgive him for. He cut their pay in two during the war, the $100,000 a year man only got $50,000. Their relatives, who sold railroad supplies, didn't do well enough to have a fat profit to divide with them.

The Government bought a lot of new engines. Thousands of new cars were bought and paid for. Tracks were improved and freight rates were held down to one-half of what they are today. The roads were turned back in such good condition that little or no new equipment or repairs were needed during the next two years, although the volume of business was the greatest ever handled in peace times.

Nevertheless the railroads are kicking for damages on account of the condition their properties were returned. It is absurd and untrue, and Mr. McAdoo proved it in the evidence (figures and facts) he presented to the congressional committee.

Think of Congress sseriously wasting any time on a proposition to pay the railroads $500,000,000 on a worthless claim, when our soldiers have billions coming to them in back pay.—W. D. Boyce, in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

All in a Name

Distinct differences exist between the plans which have been announced for the remodeling of the city hospital by the Shank administration and the plans that failed under the Jewett administration.

The present plans call for an expenditure of $500,000 as against $600,000 under the old regime.

But the greatest difference is that the present administration calls its plan an enlargement of the hospital and the Jewett administration designated its proposed additions as a "nurses' home."

There existed no reason for the generally accepted belief that the Jewett administration expected to expend $600,000 to provide a home for nurses. The plans were much more comprehensive than that, and had they been carried out would have resulted in a creditable addition to the city hospital.

But through some strange chance the project became known as a project to build a "nurses' home." The sum of $600,000 was regarded by the general public as ridiculously large for that purpose and so great is the influence of misjudgment that opponents of the former mayor were able to defeat the project.

Under the designation of an addition to the city hospital the same project outlined by Mayor Jewett could be accomplished. The one now in the minds of the Shank administration will not suffer from misinterpretation and is reasonably certain of consummation.

No Cause for Alarm

There really is no reason for the nervous property owners of Indianapolis to take alarm at the numerous announcements which have been made by the Shank administration concerning intention of purchasing vast amounts of property located in this and the other parts of the city.

Outside of the rather limited amounts on hand the Shank administration has no other method of raising funds for these contemplated purchases than the issuance of bonds. Bond issues may be challenged by any ten taxpayers and the final decision as to issuance rests with the State tax board, whose members have become noted for their refusals to approve rather than their willingness to allow bonds to be issued.

No one will challenge a sane program of park and boulevard extension in Indianapolis and the great majority of the citizens are heartily in favor of playgrounds, but each and every deal of that kind with the city will be carefully inspected and it would not be surprising if organized opposition to the purchase of more land developed in event there is found to be some ill advised purchases contemplated.

At any rate, the taxpayers of the city are not without a check on an extravagant or improper program of purchase and there are those who stand ready to exercise their statutory rights of protest.

Text of President's Address

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Harding, in delivering the arms limitation conference treaties to the Senate yesterday afternoon, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate:

I have come to make report to you of the conclusions of what has been termed the Washington conference on the limitation of armament, and to lay before you the series of treaties which the United States and the other powers participating in the conference have negotiated and signed, and have announced to the world. Apart from the very great satisfaction in reporting to the Senate, it is a privilege as well as a duty to ask that advice and consent which the constitution requires to make these covenants effective.

Accompanying the treaties I bring to you the complete minutes of both plenary sessions and committee meetings, and a copy of the official report made to me by the American delegation to the conference. Both the comple minutes and the official report of the American delegation are new accompaniments to the executive report of a treaty or treaties, but they are fitting testimonials to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the conference so recently adjourned. I trust they will facilitate that ample and helpful understanding which is desirable in the Senate, and reflect that understanding which was the keynote of the conference itself."

EVERY AGREEMENT UNANIMOUS.

The whole transaction is quite out of the ordinary. I am not thinking of the achievement, which, I hope, the Senate will come to appraise as highly as I do, and as the world seems to do. I am not thinking of the commendable processes by which agreements were wrought, though this was a conference wholly of free enations, exercising every national right and authority, in which every agreement was stamped with unanimity. Indeed, it was a conference of friends, proceeding in deliberation and sympathy, appraising their friendly and peaceful relations and resolved to maintain them and give to the world new assurances of peace and actual relief from the burdens of excessive and competitive armament. But the out of the ordinary phases which I have in mind are that the Senate—indeed, Congress—has already advised in favor of one—and inferentially of two—of the treaties laid before you today, and the naval pact negotiated and signed is in accordance with your expressed wish. It calls a halt in the competitive construction of capital ships in the great navies of the world, and affords the first actual relief from naval burdens which peoples have been able to acclaim since steam and steel combined to add to naval strength in warfare.

TREATIES ACCORD WITH WORLD ASPIRATIONS.

But though the treaty recommended to Congress marks the beginning of a naval holiday and that limitation of naval armament which accords with a world aspiration, the particular justification of this progressive and highly gratifying step was the settlement of the international problems of the Pacific, attended by new understandings in place of menacing disagreements, and established surties instead of uncertainties which easily might lead to conflict. Much as it was desirable to lift the burdens of naval armament and strike at the menace of competitive construction and consequent expenditure, the executive branch of the Government, which must be watchful for the Nation's safety, was unwilling to covenant a reduction of armament until there could be plighted new guarantees of peace, until there could be removed the probable menaces of conflict. Therefore, all the treaties submitted for your approval have such important relationship, one to another, that, though not interdependent, they are the covenants of harmony, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience, and of unanimity. These we have believed to be essential to perfect that fulfillment which the Congress has in mind.

As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements, except those dealing with the limitations of armaments, take the place of various multi-power treaties, relating to matters in the Pacific Ocean, in which all the powers signatory were essentially, if not equally, concerned. The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities and establish clear understandings.

NEW WORLD SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY.

No matter what mental reservations may have existed or what doubts may have prevailed, because here was an experiment new in many phases, all of the powers came to the conference knowing it was to deal with very practical situations affecting their international relations. There was mutual interest, quite apart from the greater achievement for world peace, and a way to common understanding was found to be practical and speedily arranged. If it has developed a new world school of diplomacy, let it be so called. It revealed the ends aimed at in the very beginning and pointed the way to their attainment. The powers in conference took the world of the Pacific as they found it in fact. They dealt with actualities by voluntary and unanimous agreement, and have added to mankind's assurance and hopefully advanced international peace.

It is worth while saying that the powers in this conference sought no concert to dispossess any power of its rights of property. All the signatories have given up certain rights which they had as their contribution to concord and peace, but at no sacrifice of national pride, with no regret or resentment to flame later into conflict. Some relinquished certain rights or prerogatives, which they had asserted, notably in the settlement of the Shantung controversy, dealt with in a covenant quite apart from the group herewith submitted. But every concession was a willing one without pressure or constraint. The conference record is quite unparalleled, not alone because there was the maximum of good feeling and neighborliness throughout the sessions, but common rejoicing in the results, and the separations in departure were marked by genuine cordiality, good will and new hopes.

It is not necessary to remind you that the conference work was not directed against any power or group of powers. There were no punishments to inflict, no rewards to bestow. Mutual consideration and the common welfare, and the desire for world peace impelled. The conclusions reached and the covenants written neither require nor contemplate compulsory measures against and power in the world, signatory or nonsignatory. The offerings are free will; the conscience is that of world opinion; the observance is a matter of Nation honor.

GREAT NATIONS BECOME CLOSE FRIENDS.

These treaties leave no power despoiled. The delegates of every power participating adjourned with every right and every authority with which they came, except that which was willingly and gladly given up to further the common welfare. I can assure you the nine powers have been brought more closely together, they are stancher neighbors and friends, they have clearer and better estimates of one another, they have seen suspicion challenged and selfishness made to retreat, they have keener and more sympathetic understandings and they are more strongly willed for right and justice in international relations than ever before. I believe, with all my heart, the powers in conference have combined to make the world a safer and better and more hopeful place in which to live.

It was a helpful thing to have the conference reveal how common our human aspirations are and how easy it is, when the task is properly approached to reconcile our national aspirations. There are mutual and essential interests affecting the welfare and peace of all nations and they can not be promoted by force. They can be revealed and magnified in that understanding, which it is now proven, the conference of peace promotes, and the same understanding makes compulsion and despoilment hateful in the eyes of mankind.

SEVEN COVENANTS ARE SUBMITTED.

The treaties submitted, seven in number, are:

The covenant of limitation of naval armament between our republic, France, Italy, the British Empire and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

The treaty between the United States, British Empire, France and Japan, relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An agreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating the principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

In invite your prompt approval of all of them. It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urged its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence until the whole program has commended itself to your approval.

U. S. NOT COMMITTED TO ANY ALLIANCE.

I am not unmindful nor was the conference, of the sentiment in this chamber against old world entanglements. Those who made the treaties have left no doubt about their true import. Every expression in the conference has emphasized the purpose to be served and the obligations assumed. Therefore, I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement. It does not require or ask any power to surrender a worth-while tradition. It has been said, if this be true, these are mere meaningless treaties, and therefore valueless. Let us accept no such doctrine of despair as that. If nations may not establish by mutual understanding the rules and principles which are to govern their relationship; if a sovereign and solemn plight of faith by leading nations of the earth is valueless; if nations may not trust one another, then, indeed, there is little on which to hang our faith in advancing civilization or the furtherance of peace. Either we must live and aspire and achieve under a free and common understanding among peoples, with mutual trust, respect, and forbearance, and exercising full sovereignty, or else brutal armed force will dominate, and the sorrows and burdens of war in this decade will be turned to the chaos and hopelessness of the next. We can no more do without international negotiations and agreements in these modern days than we could maintain orderly neighborliness at home without the prescribed rules of conduct which are more the guaranties of freedom than the restraint thereof.

REFERENCE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The world has been hungering for a better relationship for centuries since it has attained its larger consciousness. The conception of the League of Nations was a response to a manifest world hunger. Whatever its fate, whether it achieves the great things hoped for, or comes to superseduse, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind, and the treaties submitted today have no semblance or relationship save as the wish to promote peace has been the common inspiration.

The four-power treaty contains no war commitment. It covenants the respect of each nation's rights in relation to its insular possessions. In case of controversy between the covenanting powers it is agreed to confer and seek adjustment and if said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any outside power, these friendly powers, respecting one another, are to communicate, perhaps confer, in order to understand what action may be taken, jointly or separately, to meet a menacing situation. There is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no written or moral obligation to join in defense, no expressed or implied commitment to arrive at any agreement except in accordance with our constitutional methods. It is easy to believe, however, that such a conference of the four powers is a moral warning that an aggressive nation, giving affront to the four great powers ready to focus world opinion on a given controversy, would be embarking on a hazardous enterprise.

Frankly, Senators, if nations may not safely agree to respect each other's rights, and may not agree to confer if one to the compact threatens trespass, or may not agree to advise if one party to the pact is threatened by an outside power, then all concerted efforts to tranquilize the world and stabilize peace must be flung to the winds. Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.

We have seen the eyes of the world turned to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent, none feared the likelihood of early conflict there. But the Pacific had its menaces, and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange seas to us, its farther shores not unknown to our citizens. Our earlier triumphs of commerce were there. We began treaty relationships with China full eighty years ago, in the youthful vigor of our republic, and the sailings of our clipper ships were the romance of our merchant marine, when it successfully challenged the competition of the world. Seventy years ago Commodore Perry revealed Japan to commerce, and there followed that surpassing development of the island empire, with whom our unbroken peace found a most gratifying reflex in the conference just closed.

A century ago we began planting the seeds of American friendship in Hawaii and seventy years ago Webster told the Senate that the United States could "never consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe."

Whether it was destiny, or the development of propinquity, or the influence of our colonists, or faith in our institutions, Hawaii came under the flag in 1898, and rejoices today as a part of our republic.

The lure of the waters, or the march of empire, or the call of commerce, or inscrutable destiny led us on, and we went to the South Seas and planted the flag in Samoa. Out of the war with Spain came our sponsorship in the Philippines, and the possession of Guam; and so we are deeply concerned in the mid-Pacific, the South Seas and the very center of the Far East. We crave peace there as we do on the continent, and we should be remiss in performing a national duty if we did not covenant the relations which tend to guarantee it. For more than a half century we have had a part in influencing the affairs of the Pacific, and our present proposed commitments are not materially different in character nor materially greater in extent, though fraught with vastly less danger, than our undertakings in the past.

OUR REAL CONCERN IN THE EAST.

We have convinced the onlooking and interested powers that we covet the possessions of no other power in the Far East, and we know for ourselves that we crave no further or greater governmental or territorial responsibilities there. Contemplating what is admittedly ours, and mindful of a long-time and reciprocal friendship with China, we do wish the opportunity to continue the development of our trade peacefully, and on equality with other nations, to strengthen our ties of friendship and to make sure the righteous and just relationships of peace.

Holding the possessions we do, entertaining these views and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and contract their respect of ours, and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion?

There has been concern. There has been apprehension of territorial greed, a most fruitful cause of war. The conference has dissipated both, and your ratification of the covenants made will stabilize a peace for the breaking of which there is not a shadow of reason or real excuse. We shall not have less than before. No one of us shall have less than behampered independence, no shattered sovereignty, no added obligation. We will have new assurances, new freedom from anxiety and new manifestations of the sincerity of our own intentions, a new demonstration of that honesty which proclaims a righteous and powerful republic.

I am ready to assume the sincerity and the dependability of the assurances of our neighbors of the old world that they will respect our rights, just as I know we mean to respect theirs. I believe there is an inviolable national honor and I bring to you this particular covenant in the confident belief that it is the outstanding compact of peace for the Pacific, which will justify the limitation of armament and prove a new guarantee to peace and liberty, and maintained sovereignty and free institutions.

No allusion has been made to the treaty restraining and limiting the use of the submarine, and the prohibition of noxious gases in warfare. Since we are asking the world's adherence, it is easily assumed that none in America will hold aloof.

PLEADS FOR EARLY RATIFICATION.

Nor need I dwell on the nine-power treaty relating to principles and policies to be followed in the relationship of the signatory powers to China. Our traditional friendship for the ancient empire, our continued friendship for the new republic, our commitment of more than twenty years to the open door, and our avowed concern for Chinese integrity and unimpaired sovereignty make it easy to assume that the Senate will promptly and unanimously assent. China's own satisfaction in the restoration covenanted here has been officially expressed, quite apart from the testifying signatures.

Perhaps I may fittingly add a word which is suggested by my relationship as a former member of the Senate. I had occasion to learn of your very proper jealousy of the Senate's part in contracting foreign relationships. Frankly, it was in my mind when I asked representatives of both the majority and minority to serve on the American delegation. It was designed to have you participate. And you were ably represented.

The Senate's concern for freedom from entanglements, for preserved traditions, for maintained independence, was never once forgotten by the American delegates. If I did not believe these treaties brought us not only new guarantees of peace, but greater assurances of freedom from conflict, I would not submit them to your consideration.

Much depends on your decision. We have joined in giving to the world the spectacle of nations gathering about the conference table, amid the convictions of peace, free from all passion, to face each other in the contracts of reason, to solve menacing problems, and end disputes and clear up misunderstandings. They have agreed to confer again when desirable, and turn the revealing light of world opinion on any menace to peace among them. Your government encouraged, and has signed the compacts which it had much to do in fashioning. If these understandings for peace, if to these advanced expressions of the conscience of leading powers, if to these concords to guard against conflict ad life the burdens of armament, if to all of these the Senate will not advise and consent, then it will be futile to try again. Here has been exercised every caution consistent with accomplishment. Here was a beginning on your advice, no matter when conceived and the program was enlarged only because assurances of tranquility were deemed the appropriate concomitants of the great experiment in arms limitation.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

I alluded a moment ago to my knowledge of the viewpoint of the Senate, from personal experience. Since that experience I have come to know the viewpoint and inescapable responsibility of the executive. To the executive comes the closer view of world relationship and a more impressive realization of the menaces, the anxieties and the apprehensions to be met.

We have no rivalries in our devotion to the things we call American, because that is a common consecration. None of us means to endanger, none of us would sacrifice a cherished national inheritance. In mindfulness of this mutuality of interest, common devotion and shared authority, I submit to the Senate that if we can not join in making effective these covenants for peace, and stamp this conference with America's approval, we shall discredit the influence of the republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely, and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaim new hope. Because of this feeling, because I believe in the merits of these engagements I submit them to the Senate with every confidence that you will approve.

BLINDNESS BETRAYS HIM.

BRIGHTON, England, Feb. 11.—When William Shakespeare was married in 1916 his bride thought he was a single man. While serving in the army during the war he was wounded and lost his sight. Then Mrs. Shakespeare had to read his correspondence, and learned he had committed bigamy. She has now had him arrested.

GOVERNMENT
'Of the People, by the People, for the People'

The Tyranny of the Majority.

Through misconception of government and its functions, many citizens confuse the idea that "the majority rules" with the theory that consequently the majority dominates; that majority, through its representatives, has power to coerce, regulate and control all citizens. This is a mistake and wholly contrary to the principles of American Government.

One of the most sacred duties and obligation of government and of the so-called "majority" under the government, is the protection of the rights of the minority, even to a single citizen, and to protect that citizen's rights against invasion, restriction or violation by any other citizen, group of citizens or the government itself. The founders of the Government of the United States specifically provided for this in the Constitution. After setting forth that the government itself was nothing more or less than a grant of limited powers of the people by themselves, the first of ten amendments (sometimes called "The Bill of Rights") were immediately adopted. Among other specific provisions therein, are such as religious freedom; freedom of speech and of the press; the right "to peacefully assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances"; " the right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures"; and, to quote Article IX. "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Thus the individual citizen is secure in his individual and personal rights against invasion by either the Government or the majority of citizens. However, what is called "modern" government shows a marked departure from this ideal and the individual must necessarily be ceaselessly alert to defend and protect his rights.

The tyranny of the majority is a condition not generally recognized. It is one that should be included in the encroachments against which society needs ever to be on guard. There is nothing new about this phase of human nature; it is as old as history, but it is a situation that fastens itself upon a people by insiduous and imperceptible processes. Such tyranny never operates openly. It always works under the guise and the name of "public good," "efficiency in government" or similar methods. It adds a slight restriction in one place, regulates in another, redelegates legislative powers in another until finally all of these little inroads are coordinated and overlapped and the minority or the individual is deprived of many of the rights accorded under the Constitution, with no definite place of attack visible where legal defense may be made by those rightfully resisting the encroachment.

This evil, strange as it may seem, flourishes best under a democratic form of government where delegated authority is either abused, perverted or redelegated to bureaus, boards and commissions. The tyranny of the majority was much in evidence in the early colonial days. The majority of the Colonists were engaged in agriculture; the minority were the tradesmen. As a result, the minority were soon groaning under the burdens of laws giving relief favoring agriculturists and placing hardships on the minority. This practice has continued in varying degrees since then but more especially in the last twenty years. These inroads work both through legislative enactment and through social, educational, financial and industrial life. In them those who, being temporarily endowed with what some are pleased to call "power," proceed to dominate and "drive" their fellow-citizens.

During the World War there were many instances in this country where the tyranny of the majority was noticeable. This may have been inspired as war measures, through a sense of necessity, or an incorrect idea of patriotism. Orders of councils, unconstitutional legal enactments, patriotic movements and even social life imposed undue pressure upon the rights and liberties of the minorities in matters strictly personal and against citizens whose loyalty and patriotism were beyond question. This situation was growing in strength but the war accentuated it. It was present before the war and exists to our peril now.

Today we are confronted with various forms of tyranny that an unrestrained majority increases rather than removes. Sometimes it has acted in the open, as during the war, under the guise of necessity; other times it operates insidiously and under cover. Unless steps are taken to return to the Constitution and to adhere to the spirit of government given by our forefathers, citizens will find themselves under a reign of tyranny operating through a temporary majority, controlled by bureaucracy and paternalism, and the Nation's birthright of constitutional government for which it bled in the past and for which so great a price has been paid, will vanish.

Under such a regime, when society is itself the tyrant, the means of tyrannizing is not limited to acts or laws which the majority may strive to enforce through its political officers, but goes beyond these in degrees varying with the whims and fads of its followers.

W. H. Taft, when President of the United States, declared: "No honest, clear headed man, however great a lover of popular government, can deny that the unlimited expression of the majority of a community converted hastily into law or action would sometimes make a government cruel and tyrannical."

The tyranny of the majority was at first and is still, generally considered as operating chiefly through the acts of public authority. Protection against the tyranny of the magistrate is not enough. That is the lesser of two evils and follows rather as a result than as the cause of the minority's oppression. The need of protection against the tyranny of popular and hasty opinion is most essential. The falsely inspired enthusiasm, egotism and bigotry strive to impose their own ideas and practices upon those who fail to agree with them. Each make illegal efforts to hinder the free expressions of individuality which are not in harmony with this wrong conception. Lord Bryce says, "A majority is tyrannical when it decides without hearing the minority, when it suppresses fair and temperate criticism of its own acts, when it persists in retraining men in matters where restraint is not required by common interest, when it forces men to contribute money to objects which they disapprove and which the common interest does not demand."

The most evil element of tyranny does not consist in the form of the act which may be outwardly legal. The deadening and vicious element is in the spirit which is revealed in the enforcement, in the injustice and oppressions upon the community. This tyrannical attitude is the greatest foe of individual liberty, initiative and development, and is one which America must courageously meet and master.

The Constitution has provided protection and the only way the American citizen can come into his full heritage of individual liberty and freedom is to go back to the Constitution, tear down every vestige of bureaucracy and paternalism and re-establish the dearly bought birthrights of free citizenship and the sacred rights of the minority.

As long as the Constitution of the United States remains the corner stone of our Government, it will be possible for the minority to find relief from the tyranny of the majority.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Copyright, 1922, by Star Company.

By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—If you were a country storekeeper and sold skates and you had a lot on hand that you had been trying to sell for several years and then a good year like this one came along and there was plenty of skating and you took the whole bunch of skates and put them in a box and stood them near the front door of the store and marked them 75 cents, although they had all cost you more than that and when school was out all the boys and girls came along and examined the skates and hurried home and came back and bought them and seemed overjoyed and you were happy because the money kept coming in and because the children were happy, and then along came a little fellow and stood and looked at the skates, but didn't say anything and you noticed that a pants leg was empty and he walked with a crutch, wouldn't that be a cloud in your sunshine? C. H. H.

DEAR C. H. H.

* * *

IF YOU were a little fellow.

* * *

AND SOME time.

* * *

YOU LOST a leg.

* * *

AND YOU used a crutch.

* * *

AND YOU couldn't play.

* * *

ALL OF the games.

* * *

THAT OTHER boys played.

* * *

AND WINTER came.

* * *

AND THE ponds froze.

* * *

AND THE rivers froze.

* * *

AND THERE was skating.

* * *

AND IN your town.

* * *

THERE WAS a storekeeper.

* * *

WHO HAD a heart.

* * *

AS WELL as a purse.

* * *

AND HE took all his skates.

* * *

AND MARKED them down.

* * *

SO MOST every kid.

* * *

COULD BUY a pair.

* * *

AND YOU happened along.

* * *

ON YOUR one good leg.

* * *

AND ON your crutch.

* * *

AND YOU saw the kids.

* * *

SELECTING THEIR skates.

* * *

AND THEY were happy.

* * *

AND MUCH excited.

* * *

AND THE village storekeeper.

* * *

WAS JUST as happy.

* * *

WOULDN'T YOU feel.

* * *

THAT AFTER all.

* * *

AND EVEN though.

* * *

YOU HAD lost a leg.

* * *

IT WAS mighty good.

* * *

TO HAVE a storekeeper.

* * *

WHO SEEMED to be glad.

* * *

HE HAD a chance.

* * *

TO DO a good turn.

* * *

FOR A lot of kids.

* * *

I THANK you.

Women Launch Big Membership Drive

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The International Federation of Working Women, following its recent Congress at Geneva, has located its secretariat here and launched an intensive membership campaign. At the next congress, in 1923, the leaders hope to report an advance in organization work in practically every country of the world. Mrs. Raymond Robins of the United States is president.

Tethered By Tongue

EDINBURGH, Feb. 11.—William West was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment here because he tied a strap to his horse's tongue and then fastened it to a post. When the horse jerked his head back part of its tongue was torn away.

SLAYS PRAYING CHILD.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 11—Count Boris Morescu killed his wife in despair over the loss of his fortune. As his ten-year-old daughter, who had witnessed the murder, was on her knees praying for deliverance the father also shot her to death. Then he gave himself up.

COUNTY ROADS WILL BE UNDER PATROL SYSTEM

Highway Superintendent to Make Test of New Law.

Announcing that the road patrol maintenance system as provided for in the laws enacted by the 1921 General Assembly would be adopted for a number of highways in Marion County, Warren Rumford, county highway superintendent, today stated that he expects to begin the patrol system within a very short time. "I have little doubt that maintenance work as provided for under this act will be found a valuable adjunct to our county road system, just as it has been proven a valuable aid to the State roads. We are planning to give the maintenance system a thorough trial in Marion County on some of the main highways, and if it proves itself as we expect, we plan gradually to extend the patrol on all county roads."

MOTOR CLUB AVTIVITIES.

Mr. Rumford points out that the patrol maintenance act was passed through the activities of the Hoosier Motor Club, representing the organized motorists of Marion County, and the Hoosier State Automobile Association, representing the motorists of the State at large. These organizations, he stated, have since been actively engaged in inducing the various boards of county commissioners to adopt the plan and he states quite a number of counties are already working under this system.

"The law gives the country road authorities ample facilities under which to provide road repair materials at frequent intervals along a highway," said Mr. Rumford, "and provides for a regular patrol of that highway so that when holes begin to form they can quickly be repaired. A system of grading and dragging is also provided for, so that when once properly prepared, a county highway may be kept in good condition and thus, it is argued, save many thousands of dollars in replacement costs every few years. In addition to this it is shown that the saving to automobile owners in lessened wear and tear on their vehicles will be an important result from the functions of this law."

STATE ROADS NOT INCLUDED.

The highways of Marion County under control of the highway superintendent now include the so-called township roads, but do not include State-maintained roads. The total mileage now under Mr. Rumford's supervision in this county is approximately 1,200 miles, he stated. "We are quite handicapped for funds and for proper machinery," he added. "In 1920 the total funds amounted to only $150,000 and many smaller counties of Indiana, with half or a third of our mileage, had as high as twice that sum. Coming into 1921 we had between $50,000 and $60,000 in unpaid claims hanging over from the previous year, which reduced the amount available for road work last year. Trucks were in bad condition and two new ones were purchased, and in addition we purchased two large tractors and graders. We need much more equipment if we are properly to care for our highways and I am hopeful of obtaining quite a bit of new machinery this year."

Mr. Rumford declared that in the most part the principal roadways of Marion County are in good traveling condition and have been all winter, barring some ruts caused by partial thawing and freezing, and in this he is substantiated by reports from the Hoosier Motor Club scout department as well as frequent reports from the rural route division of the Indianapolis postoffice. "We feel under obligations to the Hoosier Motor Club for its constant assistance in reporting bad road conditions," he said. "It has also been of great help to us in keeping detours properly marked."

WORK UNDER CONTEMPLATION.

The principal work contemplated by Mr. Rumford is widening the roadways wherever possible and providing ditches which will supply proper drainage, he states. He points out that the "no man's land" gaps between county or State roads and city streets are now all either paved, under process of being paved or under contract under the connecting link law.

"The best part of it, so far as motorists are concerned," he said, "is that we no longer will dump wagon loads of gravel on the roadways and allow the front axles of automobiles, or the engine bases, to do the spreading. We believe any automobile driver who has run into loose gravel two feet deep will appreciate this. Mr. Rumford also stated that he has promised the motor club to watch all bridge approaches more closely, erect more guard railing and paint them white, and to safeguard travel from bad ditches and other hazards that motorists are apt to encounter.

SAYS TRAPPING SEASON CLOSED

Mannfeld Reports Time for Taking Mink, Muskrat at End.

Digest booklets, issued by the fish and game division of the State conservation department giving comprehensive information on Indiana laws protecting fish, game, birds and fur-bearing animals, contain a section printed regarding the open and closed season on mink and muskrat which apparently confuses some trappers. The booklets set forth in one section that the closed season on mink and muskrat extends to March 31, whereas the closing date is Feb. 10, along with that of all other fur-bearing animals in this State. This section of law was included in the pamphlets because the former law related to the detruction of muskrat houses and other matters not taken care of in the new act passed by the 1921 legislature.

According to George N. Mannfeld, chief of the division, mink and muskrat may be trapped, killed and possessed only from and including Nov. 10 to and including Feb. 10.

BRINGING UP FATHER. By GEORGE McMANUS. REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE