

Fordson

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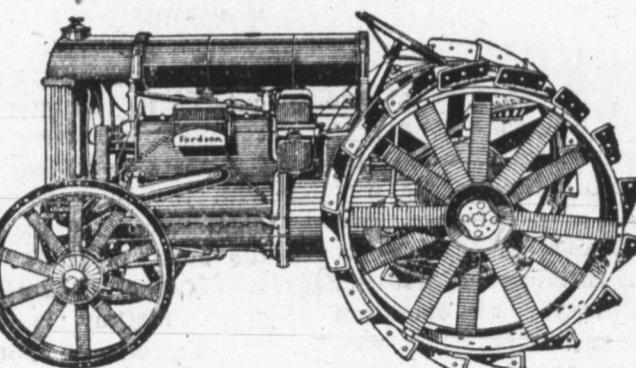
Farm Tractor

The Fordson cuts the cost of preparing land almost to half of what it cost with horses. But even more important is the fact that the Fordson saves from thirty to fifty per cent of the farmer's time. And time saved—getting fields in shape to plant in the proper season; getting things done when they should be done—means money to the farmer. Besides it helps greatly in solving the labor problem.

As ever, the machine way is proving more efficient, faster, easier than the old hand way. In the factory, the machine increases production, saves labor—produces more at less cost. And that is what the Fordson does on the farm. The Fordson way is the machine way of farming. Besides it helps the labor problem.

The Fordson's first cost is low; and the after or operating cost is low. It is a compact, easily handled tractor, backed by the greatest tractor service organization in the world.

We are Fordson dealers. Not only do we sell Fordson tractors, but we carry a stock of Fordson parts and employ Fordson mechanics to help the farmers get the best results from the Fordson. Let us demonstrate the Fordson on your own farm.



Central Sales Co.

Phone Three-One-Nine

THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

Long Distance Telephone Office 315 Residence 311

Entered as second class mail matter June 8, 1908, at the post office at Rensselaer, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published Wednesday and Saturday

The Only All-Home-Print Newspaper in Jasper County.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER ANNUM—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES—

Twenty cents per inch.

Special position, Twenty-five cents inch READERS

Per line, first insertion, ten cents.

Per line, additional insertions, five cents.

WANT ADS

One cent per word each insertion; minimum 25 cents. Special price if run one or more months. Cash must accompany order unless advertiser has an open account.

CARD OF THANKS

Not to exceed ten lines, fifty cents; cash with order.

ACCOUNTS

All due and payable first of month following publication, except want ads and cards of thanks, which are cash with order.

No advertisements accepted for the first page.

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1920.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President JAMES M. COX of Ohio

For Vice-President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, New York

State Ticket For U. S. Senator THOMAS TAGGART, Indianapolis

For Governor CARLETON B. MCCULLOCH, Indianapolis

For Lieut.-Governor SAMUEL M. FOSTER, Ft. Wayne

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For Judge Supreme Court, 5th Dist. F. E. BOWSER, Warsaw

For Judge Appellate Court, 1st Dist. ELBERT M. SWAN, Rockport

For Judge Appellate Court, 2d Dist. JOHN G. REIDELBACH, Winamac

MUSINGS OF VIERECK

The American Monthly is almost as interesting as was its predecessor, the Fatherland, which was

George Sylvester Viereck, its editor, is, of course, opposed to the Versailles treaty and the league covenant. But his program is, unlike that of another distinguished man, constructive and positive—and comprehensive. In an article in the October issue is this tribute to Mayor Thompson of Chicago:

He stood out as no other figure during the blackest period of the war. His refusal to proclaim a public holiday on the occasion of the visit of Marshal Joffre, Balfour and the allied grafters who came over to incite the American people to fanaticism over the war in order to get Uncle Sam's money, caused Lowden as governor to order troops to Chicago, and for a while it looked like civil war.

It was this same refusal to extend a welcome to Marshal Joffre that kept the American Legion from holding its convention in Chicago. But now we are informed that Mayor Thompson was right in his attitude, and that "he stood out as no other figure during the blackest period of the war"—which is true, though in another sense than that meant by Viereck.

In a questionnaire authorized by the National German-American conference, which ought to be widely read by loyal Americans, is this: "Do you favor an immediate equitable peace with Germany and the other powers of central Europe?" It is proposed to elect only congressmen who will vote to make peace apart from our associates in the war, and to reject the Versailles treaty, or else insist on its revision in the interest of Germany. There is an article attacking Poland and the Poles. A cartoon lampooning Marshal Foch is reprinted from a Berlin paper. French securities are, it seems, unsafe, and the American people are cautioned against investing in them. "Is it not," the American Monthly asks, "wiser for the shrewd investor to purchase German securities instead of French?" None, according to this authority, is righteous save Germany. On the other hand, those peoples who fought the war with us, and into whose sacrifices we entered and whose sorrows we shared, are really our enemies, and most dangerous ones.

The American Monthly is simply the old Fatherland under another name. Its policy is the same. Now as in the war days, it praises those who opposed the American government—such men as Thompson and powder horn, as Mr. Watson well Berger—and denounces those who knew. In his elaboration upon the favored it. It misrepresents the subject he made a suitable prohibition ancestry. Yet it assumes to plauid.

instruct the American people in their political duties and to tell them what Americanism means. As Viereck was against our associating with Great Britain and France during the war, so he is opposed to a league of nations now, and in favor of a separate peace with Germany. We do not believe that the American people have forgotten the war, or thus: "What is this proposition?

that they are ashamed of their part in it, or that they are prepared to proposition. My fellow-citizens, I

represent the covenant on this matter. Article 21 of the covenant distinctly provides for the retention of the Monroe doctrine and one of the Hitchcock reservations clearly makes a declaration to that effect; the reservation reads as follows: "That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report or inquiry by the council or assembly."

"This sets forever and completely at rest all doubts about the stability and continuance of the Monroe doctrine if we enter the league.

"Another one of the Hitchcock reservations places beyond cavil the meaning of article 10 of the covenant. It settles the matter beyond dispute that neither the council nor the general assembly of the league can declare war, but that only advice may be given in the matter by the bodies of the league and that this advice can be acted on only by congress. The reservation speaks for itself and reads as follows: "That the advice mentioned in article 10 of the covenant of the league which the council may give to the member nations as to the employment of their naval and military forces is merely advice which each member nation is free to accept or reject according to the conscience and judgment of its then existing government, and in the United States this advice can only be accepted by action of the congress at the time in being, congress alone under the constitution of the United States having the power to declare war."

"Much misrepresentation has been spread abroad by the enemies of the covenant about England's power in the assembly and in the council. It is claimed that England has six votes to our one in both of these bodies. This is not true, except in the assembly and in that body we will be able to influence many more votes than England.

"But to put the whole matter at rest the last one of the Hitchcock reservations provides in effect that in a dispute before the council or the assembly of the league between England or any one of her colonies on the one side and the United States on the other, that neither the United States nor England nor any of her colonies shall have the right to vote on the matter in dispute; in other words, England and her colonies, such as Canada, South

Africa, India, New Zealand and Australia, shall have combined no more power in the league council or assembly than we have. The reservation reads as follows: "That in case of a dispute between members of the league, if one of them have self-governing colonies, dominions or parts which have representation in the assembly, each and all are to be considered parties to the dispute, and the same shall be the rule if one of the parties to the dispute is a self-governing colony or part, in which case all other self-governing colonies, dominions or parts, as well as the nation as a whole, shall be considered parties to the dispute and each and all shall be disqualified from having their votes counted in case of any inquiry on said dispute made by the assembly."

"Let us discuss the peace treaty and the league of nations. I am going to discuss it in a primer fashion. A technical discussion was originated about a year ago in order to confuse the public mind. That covenant is simple, and plain and clear, and the men who contend that it infringes upon the sovereign rights of America, or the men who contend that it increases the probability of American boys going to war, know better. They know their statements are false. What assurances did you give the mother heart of America when their boys sailed for the bloody battlefields of Europe? Did you tell them that we were going over to conquer domain that we did not possess; that our boys were to fight in order to gain a rich cash autocracy, a war machine, and that we were going to end this war in order to make wars in the future impossible. Isn't that right? The boys completed their work. While they stood watch on the Rhine, Germany signed the treaty with the allies. America alone has failed to ratify the treaty."—Governor Cox.

BUY A HOME IN RENNSLAER
The best county seat town in northwestern Indiana. I have properties for sale to suit any size purse. Call and let me show them to you.—C. W. DUVAL, phone 147.

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Facts Concerning the Proposed Hospital for Newton County

Voters of Newton county should bear in mind that on Nov. 2, at the regular election, they will be called upon to vote for the erection and maintenance of a hospital in Goodland, the same to be a county institution, and for which our townsman, Henry T. Griggs, proposes to donate the sum of \$40,000. It is not to be presumed, in fact hardly conceivable, that anyone in Goodland or Grant township is opposed to this proposed enterprise, the value of which to the whole county can hardly be estimated, but as there has been some misunderstanding relatives to the individual cost to taxpayers, and as to some details and plans and purposes, we give herewith a statement that we believe to be absolutely correct so far as details are and can be known at this time.

The proposition is to erect a hospital building, to cost the sum of \$100,000. The site will be donated by Mr. Griggs and his whole contribution will reach the sum of \$40,000 at least. It is proposed that the county shall vote a tax to meet the remaining \$60,000, this amount to be secured according to the law controlling such matters and, providing for a bond issue covering a period of 20 years. This would of course necessitate a small interest fund, but that would call for only a mere fraction of a mill on the dollar as additional assessment. The hospital as projected is to have 30 beds; this, under our state law, will entitle us to the benefit of a nurses' training school and reduce to a minimum the greatest expense associated with the maintenance of all hospitals—nurse hire. Under these conditions there is every reason to assert, after investigation of other local institutions of same kind, that the Newton County Hospital can soon be made a self-sustaining proposition.

But you want to know, and are entitled to know, what the individual cost of the enterprise will be to you, and we propose to enlighten you with figures that are easily susceptible of proof. The assessable valuation in Newton county is \$30,000,000. To establish a fund of \$60,000 will require the levying of a tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar per year for 20 years; this means one cent on the \$100 and 10 cents on \$1,000. Thus a man paying taxes on \$1,000 worth of property would pay 10 cents a year; on \$5,000, 50 cents a year; on \$10,000, \$1 a year for 20 years, making the aggregate cost to the first, \$2; to the second, \$10; to the third, \$20. We take these sums as an illustration, but of course the amount you would pay would be proportioned to your taxable wealth exactly on that basis. To further illustrate: Suppose the interest and maintenance should require the establishment of a fund of \$6,000 a year (which will hardly be necessary, the figures being taken to convey the idea) for 20 years it would exact a levy of only 20 cents on the \$1,000 to provide it. Therefore, a man paying taxes on \$1,000 would pay 20 cents a year for 20 years, making \$4 all told. Certainly, from start to finish, there is nothing burdensome about this hospital proposition, and no person with sufficient intelligence to handle the multiplication table need be in ignorance of the facts.

Of course there would have to be a small fractional levy for the payment of interest, which would amount to \$3,600 at 6 per cent the first year, but lessening each year as the bonds were taken up. The maintenance expense cannot at this time be given accurately. The heaviest shortage in the Jasper county hospital was at the end of the first year when it was struggling against many unfavorable conditions, and reached the sum of \$3,000, but that figure has never since been nearly approached. It should here be borne in mind that the Jasper county institution has but 16 beds and does not therefore enjoy the privilege of a nurses' school, and much of the deficit can be charged to the large expense for nurses.

In studying this taxable expense to you it will be seen that the cost individually is infinitesimally small compared to the great benefits in the cost of treatment, care, comforts and convenience that will accrue to hundreds of people annually who live within our own borders. The hundreds who have and will continue to pour thousands of dollars every year into hospitals in neighboring cities will enjoy the benefits at home at a much less cost.

A number of persons have expressed a desire to furnish rooms in the hospital as memorials to departed friends, and it is probable that a majority, if not all the rooms, will be furnished without expense to the county. Certainly there could be no more appropriate or gratifying tribute to the memory of a dead friend than the placing of a memento where it would be of constant benefit and comfort to suffering humanity.

In working up this enterprise our committeemen were strongly impressed with the splendid spirit of good-will exhibited among all classes throughout the county. Only the kindest sentiment was expressed for the success of the enterprise and hearty appreciation of the generous and unselfish action of Mr. Griggs. This insures success provided the active friends of the work continue their activity until the polls close on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1920.

—Advertisement.