

# Fordson

TRADE MARK

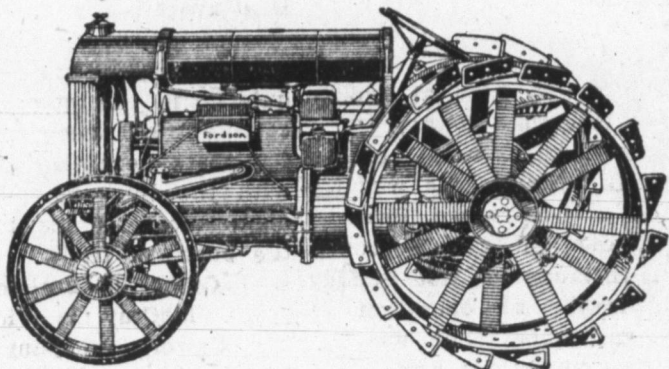
## Farm Tractor

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.

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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.



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### THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY

Long Distance Telephone Office 315 Residence 311

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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.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1920.

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For Vice-President  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, New York

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For Governor  
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#### MUSINGS OF VIERECK

The American Monthly is almost as interesting as was its predecessor, the Fatherland, which was forced to suspend during the war.

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 gaffers 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 right—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 Berger—and denounces those who favored it. It misrepresents the solid American citizenship of German ancestry. Yet it assumes to 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 that they are ashamed of their part in it, or that they are prepared to turn and rend Great Britain, France

and Italy, but for whose courage and steadfastness Germany would today indeed be "ueber alles."—Indianapolis News (Rep.).

#### WATSON AND LIQUOR

On Sept. 29, Elwood Haynes, a Kokomo manufacturer, with trumpet and flaring newspaper headlines, "Prohi Leader Favors G. O. P.," announced his intention of supporting the Republican ticket, and especially emphasized his support of James E. Watson for United States senator. Mr. Haynes was himself the nominee on the Prohibition ticket for United States senator at the last election against James E. Watson.

For the enlightenment of Mr. Haynes and other Prohibitionists who may be considering the advisability of following Mr. Haynes's footsteps it may be interesting, and is certainly appropriate, to have some additional sidelights thrown on the subject.

In justifying his change of heart, Mr. Haynes gave out a letter he received from Senator Watson, under date of Sept. 22 last, of which the following is an excerpt: "Responding to yours of the 11th inst., permit me to say that under most discouraging circumstances I made the fight as candidate for governor for county local option in 1908. It was beaten, but helped to sow the seeds of opposition in Indiana that have since that time been bearing fruit."

Yes, it will be recalled that James E. Watson was a candidate for governor of Indiana in 1908, and his defeat that year is probably due to the fact of his own inconsistencies during that campaign. The writer was present and stenographically reported his keynote speech at Lebanon, Ind., June 13, 1908, which also served as the opening of the Boone county campaign, the occasion being the nomination of a Republican county ticket for Boone county. At that time and place Mr. Watson, touching upon the topic referred to in the above excerpt from his letter, said: "The Hon. Thomas E. Marshall, my distinguished opponent, was here the other day. Mr. Marshall is a high-minded citizen, but he is treating the situation lightly when he said we do not mean it. Don't mean it! Of course we mean it!"

Boone county was as dry as a powder horn, as Mr. Watson well knew. In his elaboration upon the subject he made a suitable prohibition speech, and was loudly applauded.

Sixteen days later, at Gary, Lake county, Ind., June 29, 1908, I was again privileged to hear Mr. Watson at Bizenhof hall. It was quite a contrast to the dry atmosphere in and about Lebanon, for he was then in a territory almost as wet as Lake Michigan, and in touching upon the same subject he delivered himself thus: "What is this proposition? Some have said it is a prohibition proposition. My fellow-citizens, I want to be frank—I am not a pro-

hibitionist. The Republican party is not a prohibition party. It is not a prohibition measure."

On Sept. 5, following, after Governor Hanly had called the famous special session of the legislature and taken action on the temperance question, which, no doubt, is still fresh in Mr. Watson's memory, Mr. Watson spoke at Bloomington, Ind. During the noon hour, on a street corner, surrounded by a number of his confidential friends, Mr. Watson denounced Governor Hanly to everything he could think of for calling the special session of the legislature and 30 minutes later Mr. Watson, in his public address, in the Harris opera house, a distance of 50 yards from the scene of his street corner confidential chat, praised and lauded Governor Hanly in the highest terms for calling the special session of the legislature.—Walter C. Galbraith, in Indianapolis News.

#### NAILS REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PROPAGANDA

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—In a letter to the public given out here today Henry N. Spaan nailed to the wall Republican propaganda to the effect that President Wilson has insisted on the ratification of the league of nations without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing to a "t". Mr. Spaan, who is a recognized authority on the covenant, explained the Hitchcock reservations that were rejected by the Republican senators.

He said: "One of the favorite propaganda of the Republican leaders is that President Wilson is for the league of nations' covenant just as he brought it home from Paris, and that he will not consent to any change, not even in the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't'. Of course this is as ridiculous as it is untrue. Mr. Wilson has stated over and over again that he is in favor of any reservations that are interpretive in character and do not tend to weaken or destroy the effect of the great document. Governor Cox has announced in his letter of acceptance and in his public addresses the same policy.

"It is well known that Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska was the Democratic leader in the senate to whom Mr. Wilson entrusted the direction of the administration fight for the league of nations' covenant. On Nov. 15, 1919, Senator Hitchcock introduced before the senate a set of well considered reservations and they appear in the congressional record of that date on page 9035.

"These reservations were before their introduction submitted to President Wilson for approval and he heartily endorsed them. Governor Cox in his public speeches has referred to them often and declared that he favored them. So it may be assumed that the policy of the Democratic administration, when Governor Cox becomes president, will be to make these reservations a part of the great covenant of peace.

"I desire now to call your attention to these reservations and in what manner they affect the league of nations. When Mr. Wilson brought back his first copy of the covenant there was in it no provision for withdrawing from the league. An amendment was suggested providing for this contingency and Mr. Wilson procured the insertion of this amendment, and it appears in article 1 of the covenant; it reads as follows: 'Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.'

"Immediately the enemies of the league set up the cry that it would be for the council or the assembly of the league to say, in case of our withdrawal, whether we had fulfilled our obligations under the covenant, and dire prophecies were indulged in about the compromise of our national honor, and the vast shock to our sovereignty that we should suffer if we allowed any other nation or group of nations to determine whether we had fulfilled our obligations under the covenant.

"To meet this objection the first Hitchcock reservation reads as follows: 'That any member nation proposing to withdraw from the league on two years' notice is the sole judge as to whether its obligations referred to in article 1 of the league of nations have been performed as required in said article.'

"Rest assured that America's honor will always be safe in the hands of a party that has raised that honor to the highest pitch it has hitherto known and intends to keep it there. "It is insisted by the opponents of the covenant that Japan can bring the immigration question before the assembly or the council of the league and that these league bodies will have a right to pass upon it. It is also said that our traffic laws can be interfered with in the same manner. All of this is not true because article 15 provides that all mere domestic questions shall be excluded from the consideration of the council and the assembly.

"To place this matter entirely beyond doubt one of the Hitchcock reservations reads as follows: 'That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council or its assembly, for decision, report or recommendation, any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question; such as immigration, labor, tariff or other matters relating to its internal or coastwise affairs.' With this reservation as a part of the covenant we need not fear Japan or any other country on purely domestic questions.

"Many fearful souls still honestly believe that our Monroe doctrine is endangered by this covenant and many designing politicians still mis-

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 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 RENNELAER

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. DUVALL, phone 147. d15

## 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 relative 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.