

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM  
AND SUN-TELEGRAM

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, by  
Palladium Printing Co.

Palladium Building, North Ninth and Sailor Streets,  
Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Indiana, as Sec-  
ond Class Mail Matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use  
of the republication of all news dispatches credited to it or  
not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local  
news published herein. All rights of republication of spe-  
cial dispatches herein are also reserved.

## Accuracy

The thirst for knowledge, absolute, accurate  
knowledge, of what is happening and what men  
are doing is as old as humanity. Means for satisfying  
that desire were inadequate for centuries  
and the often repeated cry, "I want to know",  
found no satisfactory response.

Today that condition has virtually disappeared  
and almost instant knowledge of great occurrences  
throughout the civilized world is at hand,  
daily, under the caption "By The Associated  
Press."

Readers of The Palladium perusing a three  
line bulletin or a column article with the words  
"By The Associated Press", above it have certain  
assurance that the statements there made are  
correct.

There are good reasons for this assurance.  
One of the foundation stones of The Associated  
Press is accuracy. Even in the keen competition  
to be the first to announce an important event  
this organization never hesitates to sacrifice  
speed to accuracy. Nothing is guessed at. No  
matter how probable a rumor may appear it is  
classed as a rumor until its accuracy is definitely  
established. When the fact is made certain it is  
"announced without hesitation no matter how  
probable it appears."

The case in point was the bombardment of Paris  
by German long distance guns. The Associated  
Press men in the French capital obtained definite  
knowledge that shells and not aerial bombs were  
doing the deadly work. Military authorities  
scolded at the idea of such tremendous range, but  
The Associated Press flashed across the sea the  
positive statement that long distance shelling of  
Paris had begun and the news was read by millions  
in America before more than a few hundred  
Parisians were aware of the nature of the new  
terror.

Rumors of approaching peace, so widely heralded  
that they threw the nation into a delirium of joyful celebration, which for a time disrupted  
business, were classed at their proper value by  
The Associated Press, which promptly and au-  
thoritatively notified the waiting world when the  
armistice was signed and the hour for the ces-  
sation of the world war was determined.

The peculiar formation of The Associated  
Press, a co-operative organization of newspapers  
allied for efficiency in news gathering and dis-  
tributing with no financial profit in view, itself  
makes for accuracy. Over eleven hundred pairs  
of editorial eyes each day inspect the items car-  
ried and do it before they are in type. A thousand  
different interests observe each statement  
ent forth. Each sentence, each word, is under a  
criticism all the more intense since it comes not  
from one point alone but from every angle.  
The critics are of different shades of political  
belief, of economic opinion and of religious  
thought, and no higher nor more convincing proof  
of the solid foundation of accuracy which the  
co-ords, "By The Associated Press," symbolize  
can be sought than the fact that even through  
the heated political campaign reported day by day,  
the statements of The Associated Press go un-  
challenged.

"I won't believe it until The Associated Press  
says so," has become more than a saying; it is  
a maxim among well informed readers.

## What the Flag Represents

Here is an exposition of what the American  
flag stands for that is worth while clipping and  
referring to whenever insidious doubts about  
the nobility of your country try to steal into  
your heart and political vagaries seek to seduce  
your mind from the principles of the fathers.  
It was written by Elbridge Colby and was printed  
in the Bellman.

## Holidays

From the Indianapolis News.

A N Englishman, writing in The Saturday Review,  
announces an important discovery that he has  
made during the war, which is that men can get  
along and thrive with fewer holidays than are generally  
supposed to be necessary. He says:

"I have enjoyed the experience of getting no holiday  
from August, 1917, down to the present day, with  
the exception of Sundays and bank holidays, when I have  
usually been occupied with work outside my profession.  
Owing to a reduced staff, I had to work harder than  
usual at my ordinary work, and in the evenings I have  
been occupied with work for the government. Accord-  
ing to all the rules laid down by physicians in general  
and by my own physician in particular, I ought by this  
to be a living wreck; instead of which I feel re-  
markably well."

That holidays have a beneficial effect is not denied,  
though it is insisted that it is "far more mental than  
physical." This is probably true in the majority of cases.  
For as a rule it is not work that wears—at least not  
beyond the power of one to recuperate in brief intermissions—but rather the routine. By breaking that  
occasionally—which by the way is not easy when the work  
routine work—it is possible to get much of the good  
that is supposed to come only from a holiday. One au-  
thority is quoted as saying that "surprise is the chief

Down the tall staff something comes slowly,  
slowly, almost reverently, something frayed by  
the wind, faded by the sun, stained by the rain,  
something that shows stripes and stars of scar-  
let and white and a field of blue. All the regi-  
ments stand so quiet one would almost believe  
them carved images hewn out of brown oak, set  
up there to do reverence to an unknown god.  
There is no movement, no sound save the solemn  
inspiring crash of the national hymn.

As the last note peals through the air the  
flag falls into the waiting arms of two soldiers,  
who are careful not to let it touch the ground.  
The echo of the music strays back hesitatingly  
from the cliffs across the river. The magic of  
the sunset scene is gone. The lines of brown are  
broken. The bugler is even now preparing to  
sound the mess call. But the men sift back into  
their barracks after this ceremony with the full  
consciousness that, in a peculiar way, they have  
touched reality for one short, splendid instant.

The companies had been formed, the bat-  
talions got together, the long line of the regi-  
ments stretched down the street—all to do hom-  
age in a daily ceremony to the flag which sym-  
bolizes the country. And these men who came  
from other lands, so many of them, felt that the  
flag stands for much more than that. It repre-  
sents certain principles of political liberty con-  
ceived by a few daring minds a century and a half  
ago, tried and found valuable by emigrating  
peoples from all the countries of Europe, pro-  
claimed now as the hope of the world—principles  
they came to this country to support, principles  
for which they were willing to fight in this last  
of wars. Every day, at sunset, each one in his  
heart has renewed his devotion and his sacrifice;  
the many in the common cause were united with  
a single idea and a single mission. That mission  
was the mission of the cosmopolitan American  
people mirrored in the cosmopolitan American  
army.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

## KNEW WHAT HE WAS ABOUT

Ohio State Journal.

The vital importance of concluding the peace treaty  
at once and without any more speeches than necessary  
is becoming so evident that we are very glad after all  
that President Wilson concluded not to put any senators  
on our commission.

## HE'S NOT BOY TO STOP 'EM

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Prince of Monaco also probably believes in the self-  
determination of people. If they want to bust themselves  
staking all on the red that's their business.

## JES WHAT WE WANTA KNOW

Brooklyn Eagle.

But how can the peace conference be expected to  
make peace until it has settled such burning questions as  
prohibition, smoking and gambling.

## 'NOTHER UNESSENTIAL OCCUPATION

Charleston News and Courier.

We don't believe a contemporary's statement that  
Larry Sherman is fighting to save his face. Did you ever  
see his photo?

## WOULD PUT 'EM TO SLEEP FOR GOOD

Macon Telegraph.

Have the Eastern doctors investigated the cause of  
the new "sleeping sickness" thought to inquire whether  
or not the victims have been reading Senator Reed's dis-  
sertations on the League of Nations?

## ABOUT AS LOW AS THEY CAN GO

Indianapolis Star.

The announcement that Carranza has taken steps  
to curb the Bolsheviks is interesting as indicating that  
a Bolshevik will even associate with a Mexican trouble-  
maker.

## ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR SCIENCE

Indianapolis News.

If men who keep liquor at home could just leave  
their breath there, too, the police would have little on  
which to base their search warrants.

## IS "UNCLE JOE" SAYING ANYTHING?

Los Angeles Times.

They do say that Speaker-elect Gillett is the most  
ladylike occupant of that distinguished place in the his-  
tory of the republic.

## ISN'T IT A LOVELY DREAM!

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

When all of labor's uplift dreams come true nobody  
but the boss will work and he will get nothing out of it.

Legal Revolution Has Transformed  
North Dakota Into Socialist State

BISMARCK, N. D., March 31.—The

sixteenth general assembly, after having  
turned the constitution of North Dakota inside out in order to lay a  
foundation for the most radical experiment in state socialism yet undertaken in America, has adjourned. The  
sixteenth assembly was largely composed of farmers, elected by members of the Non-Partisan League, a farmers' political organization, to carry out the  
program of that organization. They did as they were bidden. Opponents have claimed that the league majority went further than it was asked to. There may be some minor dissatisfaction with measures not considered a part of the league program, but the rank and file of the farmers seem well satisfied with the major bills.

These measures provide, first, for a state industrial commission to be composed of the governor, the attorney general and the commissioner of agriculture and labor, all leaders, as is every other state officer except one. This is the parent of the league's entire economic plan. The industrial commission selects locations and appoints heads for all of the other league enterprises, utilities and industries. The commission is responsible to no authority save the people, and its own powers are unlimited. It may appoint a president for the \$150,000,000 Bank of North Dakota one day and remove him the next, with or without cause. The governor and any one other member form a quorum for the transaction of business. The governor may veto any act of the other two members.

## Financial Center Created.

Then there is the Bank of North Dakota bill, creating a financial center, which is to be repository for all public funds of the state and its minor civil divisions, including the municipalities' repository and fiscal agent for all state enterprises and reserve agent for North Dakota's 700 state banks. The industrial board selects a president for this bank and directs how it shall be conducted.

For ten years North Dakota farmers had fought for terminal elevators and state-owned flour mills. They have them with a vengeance in the State Mill and Elevator association bill of the sixteenth assembly.

Where the farmer ten years ago was afraid to think of asking for \$500,000 to finance his elevators, today he calmly proposes to bond the state for \$5,000,000 and not only to build elevators, but distributing agencies on the producer-to-consumer basis in any of the large American centers or in foreign countries.

## State Will Build Homes.

.. There is also a State Home Building association bill under which the state undertakes to build a home to cost not more than \$5,000 or to buy a farm for not to exceed \$10,000 for any citizen who has 20 per cent. of the purchase price to pay down.

Back of these institutions is a \$2,000,000 bond issue for the Bank of North Dakota. The bank may buy its own bonds, and as soon as they are bought, or sold, furnishing the \$2,000,000 capital required by law, the bank may begin business.

Until January 1, 1919, \$200,000 formed the constitutional bonded debt limit of North Dakota. Today, due to a constitutional amendment initiated by the league at the last general election, "the sky's the limit," as one of the league's own legislators has put it.

## Assessments on New Basis.

The sixteenth assembly produced much other legislation which would attract attention in ordinary times. There is a reclassification of property which assesses farm lands, railways and other utilities and bank stocks

100 per cent. of their true value, instead of 30, as heretofore; meaning that if the assessments are honestly made, the farmer who paid \$40 last year will pay almost \$150 this year. There is an income tax law, specifically exempting revenue from farm

How Assembly in North  
Dakota Has Socialized State.

Creates state bank with re-  
sources of \$150,000,000 to finance  
state-controlled enterprises.

Bonds state for \$5,000,000 to  
build flour mills and grain elevators.

Adopts state income tax run-  
ning up to 10 per cent.

Undertakes to build homes or  
buy farms for every citizen.

Removes constitutional provi-  
sion establishing a state debt limit.  
Today "the sky's the limit."

Prohibits any woman or minor  
from working for less than \$1.50  
per day or more than eight hours  
per day.

mortgages, which in this state ag-  
gregates around \$370,000,000, and the  
policy revenues of insurance com-  
panies, but assessing all other in-  
come over \$1,000 for single and \$2,000  
for married folk all the way from 1/4  
of 1 per cent. to 10 per cent.

The assembly enacted a workmen's  
compensation law which seems to  
embody most of the tried features of  
older acts with some new ideas in-  
cluded. It prohibited any woman or  
minor from working for less than \$1.50  
per day or more than eight hours  
a day.

It revolutionized the educational  
system of the state by abolishing the  
state board of regents, the board of  
education and the board of control  
and concentrating the duties of all  
of these commissions in a board of  
superintendent of public instruction,  
an elective official, is made subordinate.

The assembly appropriated and  
levied for the ensuing biennium about  
\$8,000,000, as compared with slightly  
more than \$4,000,000, which covered  
expenses for the last two years. It  
made possible an increase in taxes  
levied for all purposes, state and local,  
from \$19,000,000 to \$29,000,000.

One of the oldest business stands in  
Richmond, Paxton's meat shop, was  
announced for sale.

Prof. Elbert Russell of Earlham col-  
lege, it was announced, would go to  
England and Ireland to lecture before  
important conferences of Friends.

The total cost of property erected  
in the city during the month of March,  
was \$34,790.

The Richmond polo team was de-  
feated by New Castle.

Mrs. Mary E. Tiftsworth, daughter of  
Mrs. Allen Jay, died.

They may be a lot of things to the  
dear old Monroe Doctrine, but as yet  
no one has thought up a way of putting  
it into motion pictures.

A beauty doctor says keeping the  
fists clenched will drive away wrinkles  
around the knuckles. Gosh, the  
wrinkles Jess Willard must have

around his knuckles by now!

And this is the way:

It seems to me it isn't right

To jug a first-class chauffeur

For running down upon the street

A thirty-third rate loafer.

When any long-tongued gossip

Can run good people down

And still retain the freedom of

The town.

Albert Francis Green.

St. Louis paper says whiskey is now  
50 cents a drink in that city. The  
excursion business to St. Louis should  
increase from now on. That's cheaper

than it is anywhere else.

Chicago city directory estimates

Chicago to claim that she will

outstrip Paris in population next year

and it is an interesting question as to

how Paris will look when she is out-

stripped.

"Out this way," says a western pa-  
per, "we have a way of our own in  
deporting the Bolshevik. We deport him

by putting a rope around his neck,

throwing the rope over a lamb and

pulling."

They call the Sixty-fifth the "war-

congress." And the *Salina Journal*

says it was that, without counting the

war over