

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

VOL. XLV. NO. 85. Palladium, Est. 1881. Consolidated with Sun-Telegram 1907.

RICHMOND, IND., THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1920

SINGLE COPY 3 CENTS

FARMERS GIVE MANY REASONS FOR UNREST

Labor, Prices and Lack of Means to Fix Prices Given as Causes for Disturbances They Explain.

HOLD BOYS ON FARMS

Inability of farmers to fix prices for their products, shortage of labor and high prices for implements are some disturbing causes assigned by farmers in the letters published today.

One farmer believes capital and labor should settle their differences and another insists that farmers should take the co-operative method. One believes the farmers' boys should be kept on the farm by offering him working conditions comparable to those in the city.

Their letters follow:

FRANK JORDAN—It does not look very encouraging for farmers this year, for prices on grain and live stock are entirely too low for each, when the bulk are for sale. Farmers so far have had no voice in establishing prices. The remedy, in my opinion would be to have farmers, a portion at least, elected to congress. I contemplate selling off 40 acres and the boys and myself managing the rest of the work on the farm.

The restless condition in the country is due to the war and inflated prices. Capital and labor need to get together on wage problems. Every time labor strikes for shorter hours or more pay, capital must increase their prices to the consumers, and that takes in every one. "We are ultimately paying the bills which the strikers asked."

A. A. LINDEY—I am raising no colts this year. Have reduced my cows from ten to seven and have 10 fewer brood sows this spring than last fall. Will not have out quite so much corn but a little more wheat.

As to why present conditions exist, I think there is too wide a margin between the price of production and consumption and a disposition on the part to live high without work. I have occasion frequently to pass a certain section gang. Seldom have I seen more than one or two working at a time. Two good men would do more work than the ten. They just want shorter hours, more pay and lie awake of nights planning how little they can do.

The Farmer Boy's Chance.

Now I believe labor should be well paid, housed and fed, but he must also be willing to earn what he gets if business is to continue. Whenever the drawing of the pay check is the sum total of a day's work the end is in sight. Now it is six hours, day and a half a week is good for the city boy, it is good for mine. If they can live that way, I can. If we wish to hold our boys and help on the farm, we must give just as good hours and working conditions as our city brothers. We can get just as much money from a six hour day as a 16 if we all do it that way.

The sooner we farmers fall in line the better. Well, the high cost of living would go some. I am ready to go to work when the city folks do, work just as many hours and work just as hard. If we cut production as they do, our farm products will go up as everything else is doing.

Why Prices Drop.

The reason farm products are sagging is because we have kept on producing the goods. I have sold wheat for 37½ cents per bushel. If I can get \$2.25 for one bushel I have more money than six bushels brought me before. Five hours to rest and one hour to work and still a few cents ahead. Hogs at three cents per pound, instead of sixteen, gives almost the same ratio. To hold prices up cut production.

When I was a boy, I was in the field at 5 a. m., and stayed until sunset (7 or 8 p. m.). Would get up at 3:30 every morning and have gone all winter without missing a day on account of weather. Now my boys don't take their teams out until 7 or 8 and come in at 6 wattle time unless there is something extra on. Some farmers fight winter time because they lose the best hour of the day.

His Solution.

Anything which shortens the day an hour at either end looks good to me. We will have no solution to our present unrest until every employer is willing to do an honest day's work, and every middle man be satisfied with a reasonable profit. I am surprised that the labor leaders cannot see (when prices are soaring) that to shorten hours and cut production only aggravates the trouble, when they profess to want relief.

If labor is suffering from the high cost of living, the only relief is to go to work and increase the supply.

NO NAME—I am not able to tell really what the cause of the shortage of crops are unless it is the extreme cost of labor, and that the price of farm products are not in comparison with what the farmer has to buy. At the present price of labor, I don't intend to hire. By the time I would pay for labor, expense of the crops, such as fertilizers and all expenses, I would not have any profit left.

What He Will Plant.

I intend putting out all the crop I can possibly put out myself which will include about 45 acres of corn and some oats. With my stock and chores to attend to, I feel that I will have my hands full. I think the only way to relieve the situation is that the farmers will have to co-operate more, and the middleman will have to cut out. He is the fellow that makes the profit.

This is my idea about the matter, but I don't feel that it would be necessary to use my name as there are others that are much better posted and their theory would no doubt be better than mine. I have out my usual

Government Can't Sell Ships, Court Decision; Injunction is Granted

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A temporary injunction to prevent the sale of the 30 former German passenger liners, recently offered by the board, was granted today by Associate Justice Bailey, of the district supreme court.

Judge Bailey said that after a careful examination of the statutes, he was of the opinion that they did not show an intention on the part of Congress, to place in the president the power in the shipping board the power to sell the ships.

Application for the injunction was made last Saturday by William Randolph Hearst, and hearings on it were held last Monday while the ships were being offered at public auction.

Board Rejects Bids.

The board announced yesterday that it had decided to reject all of the bids received. At the same time it asked congress for authority to offer the ships again at public auction.

One farmer believes capital and labor should settle their differences and another insists that farmers should take the co-operative method. One believes the farmers' boys should be kept on the farm by offering him working conditions comparable to those in the city.

Their letters follow:

FRANK JORDAN—It does not look very encouraging for farmers this year, for prices on grain and live stock are entirely too low for each, when the bulk are for sale. Farmers so far have had no voice in establishing prices. The remedy, in my opinion would be to have farmers, a portion at least, elected to congress. I contemplate selling off 40 acres and the boys and myself managing the rest of the work on the farm.

The restless condition in the country is due to the war and inflated prices. Capital and labor need to get together on wage problems. Every time labor strikes for shorter hours or more pay, capital must increase their prices to the consumers, and that takes in every one. "We are ultimately paying the bills which the strikers asked."

A. A. LINDEY—I am raising no colts this year. Have reduced my cows from ten to seven and have 10 fewer brood sows this spring than last fall. Will not have out quite so much corn but a little more wheat.

As to why present conditions exist, I think there is too wide a margin between the price of production and consumption and a disposition on the part to live high without work. I have occasion frequently to pass a certain section gang. Seldom have I seen more than one or two working at a time. Two good men would do more work than the ten. They just want shorter hours, more pay and lie awake of nights planning how little they can do.

The Farmer Boy's Chance.

Now I believe labor should be well paid, housed and fed, but he must also be willing to earn what he gets if business is to continue. Whenever the drawing of the pay check is the sum total of a day's work the end is in sight. Now it is six hours, day and a half a week is good for the city boy, it is good for mine. If they can live that way, I can. If we wish to hold our boys and help on the farm, we must give just as good hours and working conditions as our city brothers. We can get just as much money from a six hour day as a 16 if we all do it that way.

The sooner we farmers fall in line the better. Well, the high cost of living would go some. I am ready to go to work when the city folks do, work just as many hours and work just as hard. If we cut production as they do, our farm products will go up as everything else is doing.

Why Prices Drop.

The reason farm products are sagging is because we have kept on producing the goods. I have sold wheat for 37½ cents per bushel. If I can get \$2.25 for one bushel I have more money than six bushels brought me before. Five hours to rest and one hour to work and still a few cents ahead. Hogs at three cents per pound, instead of sixteen, gives almost the same ratio. To hold prices up cut production.

When I was a boy, I was in the field at 5 a. m., and stayed until sunset (7 or 8 p. m.). Would get up at 3:30 every morning and have gone all winter without missing a day on account of weather. Now my boys don't take their teams out until 7 or 8 and come in at 6 wattle time unless there is something extra on. Some farmers fight winter time because they lose the best hour of the day.

His Solution.

Anything which shortens the day an hour at either end looks good to me. We will have no solution to our present unrest until every employer is willing to do an honest day's work, and every middle man be satisfied with a reasonable profit. I am surprised that the labor leaders cannot see (when prices are soaring) that to shorten hours and cut production only aggravates the trouble, when they profess to want relief.

If labor is suffering from the high cost of living, the only relief is to go to work and increase the supply.

NO NAME—I am not able to tell really what the cause of the shortage of crops are unless it is the extreme cost of labor, and that the price of farm products are not in comparison with what the farmer has to buy. At the present price of labor, I don't intend to hire. By the time I would pay for labor, expense of the crops, such as fertilizers and all expenses, I would not have any profit left.

What He Will Plant.

I intend putting out all the crop I can possibly put out myself which will include about 45 acres of corn and some oats. With my stock and chores to attend to, I feel that I will have my hands full. I think the only way to relieve the situation is that the farmers will have to co-operate more, and the middleman will have to cut out. He is the fellow that makes the profit.

This is my idea about the matter, but I don't feel that it would be necessary to use my name as there are others that are much better posted and their theory would no doubt be better than mine. I have out my usual

(Continued on page six)

ADRIATIC NOTE IS COMPLETED BY PRESIDENT

Executive's Reply to Premiers Understood to Be Reiteration of Former Position—Not Public Yet.

SITUATION IS DELICATE

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Wilson today wrote his reply to the allied supreme council note on the Adriatic question, and sent it to Acting Secretary Polk, who is putting it in form for transmittal to the council. It is expected to be on the cables before night.

There was no indication as to the content, or its length. The president began drafting it early this morning, and completed it in two hours. The council's communication was received only yesterday, and the speed with which the reply was prepared here was said to constitute something of a record.

The president went to his study at 9:30 a. m., and summing up his stenographer, immediately began dictating his reply. He was understood to have answered the council's contention, point for point, and to have adhered to his position taken in the note of Feb. 10.

Might Involve Treaty.

It is now pretty well established that in that communication the president informed the allied countries that if they proceeded to a settlement of the Adriatic question without the consent and participation of the American government, the United States might have to decide whether it should become a party to the Treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-American pact.

The note received from the council yesterday was sent to the white house immediately after it was decoded, and the president studied it very carefully during the afternoon and the evening.

Had Reply in Mind.

When he was ready to begin work today, he was understood to have his reply well outlined in his mind, and consequently was able to dictate it in a short time.

The president was represented as perfectly willing for the exchanges to be given to the public, after he had "completed his case" which was done with the drafting of the note today.

However, no decision as to making the communications public, will be reached until the allied premiers have been heard from. They have been approached as to their wishes.

Cable dispatches indicated that the president's reply to the president's first note was conciliatory and that the whole question of Flume and the Dalmatian littoral was at least reopened to negotiation. There was a suggestion also that the allied premiers had asked the United States to indicate the practical steps that could be taken to carry out the original agreement as to the Adriatic, under which Flume was to be erected into a free state under the League of Nations and the principle of self-determination followed in disposing of the Dalmatian littoral.

It was said to be the European view that the seizure of Flume by D'Annunzio and his Italian troops had brought about such a delicate situation that any attempt to restore the status quo might bring about more war.

U. S. Called Co-Belligerent.

President Wilson, it was learned, has taken the position that this country is interested in the Adriatic situation as a co-belligerent in the war, despite the fact that the treaty of Versailles has not been ratified here.

On similar questions, such as those affecting Armenia and Turkey, this country likewise is prepared to keep in close touch with decisions reached by the premiers at their London conferences, at which the United States is not represented.

All such decisions have to be approved by the supreme council in Paris, meetings of which probably will be attended in future by an American representative to keep this government in quick touch with what is going on.

Careful consideration is being given to the allied reply, according to officials indicating that a rejoinder may not be forthcoming for some time.

Bela Kun Removed to Hospital Near Vienna

(By Associated Press)

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Bela Kun, dictator under the communist regime in Hungary, was recently brought to a hospital near this city, from Stockerau, where he has been staying since his flight from Hungary. His removal from Stockerau was due to the fact that his presence there was objectionable to the inhabitants of the village.

Persons wishing to talk with the former dictator must receive a special permit from the police showing a personal description and a photograph of the bearer. It is reported Hungarian spies have discovered the new refuge of Bela Kun, and have been seen taking photographs of the hospital building.

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS IS OPENED

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A school for women voters was opened here today under direction of the League of Women voters, which closed its first annual convention yesterday.

A large number of women who were delegates to the national American women suffrage association convention and became members of the league of women voters, which succeeded in matriculating in the new school. Arrangements were made for lectures on "Citizenship," with attention directed particularly to the duties of voters.

The school will continue a week.

Labor Protests Wages Provided in R. R. Bill; Executives Consider Them

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Protest against the wage provision of the completed railroad bill will be made in letters to President Wilson and Director General Hines, which representatives of the railroad union organizations and officials of the American Federation of Labor, were framing today at conferences at the federation headquarters.

Wage provisions, also, were counted on to enter largely into the deliberations, beginning today, of the conference between Director General Hines and 25 leading railroad executives.

Sections of the revised measure which it was considered would attract most attention from the railroad executives were those prohibiting any reduction in the wages of railroad workers prior to Sept. 1, and creating a permanent arbitration board of nine members, representing the public, the workers and the corporations.

The conference with the railroad executives was called by Mr. Hines to ascertain the attitude railroad corporations would assume toward the proposal advanced by President Wilson in his reply to the demands of railroad employees, that a federal commission be appointed to consider the wage problem.

Lists of the draft deserters will be published, either in whole or locally in sections for the information of the department of justice and local police, it was announced.

Those registrants who failed to obey the induction orders or to entrain for mobilization camps, but subsequently served honorably in the army, navy or marine corps before the armistice, will be relieved of the charge of draft desertion.

There were 51 slackers in Boston, Franklin and Wayne townships, the districts controlled by local board No. 1 during the war," said Sheriff Carr Wednesday. "Of this number the greater percentage were foreigners working in local construction camps."

"These men, as a rule," he continued, "did not understand the federal draft orders and became slackers and deserters through ignorance. However we had a few men in the district, I am sorry to say, that fully understood the orders, and were wilful slackers."

Fryatt Case May Be Re-Opened, Berlin Paper Thinks; Note Pleasing

(By Associated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Examination of the official text of the last allied note sent to the German government relative to the trial of men accused of war crimes shows that a significant passage was omitted from the Paris version, published here on Tuesday afternoon.

This passage refers to a stipulation by the entente that previous verdicts at trials of German war offenders must be annulled, and that they be remanded for new trial.

This provision the Freiheit says, means the reopening of the Fryatt case, in which a German commission decided the execution of Fryatt, captain of a British merchantman, was a violation of international law.

Slick Given New Chance by Board; Promises to Have City Clean in Week

(By Associated Press)

F. E. Sick, trash and garbage contractor, will be given until Monday to relieve the city of ashes, members of the board of works said Thursday. Harry Gilbert, president; Byram Robins, city attorney; Denver Harlan, attorney for Slick and Slick himself, reached this decision after several secret consultations.

Slick said at a conference Wednesday that he would have practically the whole city cleared of ashes by the latter part of next week.

A copy of the petition filed by the H. I. & E. Traction company, with the public service commission, was received by the board and referred to the city attorney. The traction company does not seek to increase rates, but requests that the minimum of 25 cents on express freight shipments be increased to 40 cents.

The street commissioner was instructed to haul cinders to the crossing at North D. street and the C. & O. railroad to fill up the holes there. Numerous complaints have been received by the board on the crossing.

Martial Law Proclaimed In Saar by French

(By Associated Press)