

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 cooperative 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 W. JORDAN—I do not look very encouraging for farmers this year, for prices on grains and livestock 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, elect representatives to a national selling of 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. If time labor strikes or 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. LINDLEY—I am raising no corn 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 the product 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 ten. They just want shorter hours, more pay and lie awake at night 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 if a six hour day and a five day week is good for the city boy, it is good for mine. If we 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 72½ cents per bushel. 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. However, if I am paid one 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 sundown (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 war time unless there is something extra on. Some farmers fight war time because they lose the best hour of the day.

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 seeds, fertilizers and all expenses, I would not have any profit left.

What We Want.
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 be 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 not doubt be better than mine. I have out my usual (Continued on page six)

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.

Justice 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 or in the shipping board the power to sell the ships.

An appeal 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.

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.

Chairman Payne, of the shipping board, announced that he would recommend to the department of justice that an appeal for the order be filed.

Meantime, he said, it was expected that Mr. Hearst would be required to furnish bond to protect the board against loss by reason of the ships lying idle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Differing opinions among members of the shipping board as to the advisability of selling 30 former German steamers will be weighed thoroughly by the senate commerce committee, which requested Vice-Chairman Stevens to continue his testimony today.

As the board has rejected all the recent bids for the ships, because they were too low, the committee has announced that it will hold hearings on the matter.

FORD GRAFTOR ON U. S. SAYS SHERMAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Henry Ford and all his works were attacked in the senate again today by Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois. Setting himself up as "one of those persons who knew everything, instantaneous from birth," Senator Sherman said Mr. Ford had reaped a financial Moloch, "had secured congressional aid in acquiring and improving land for private purposes and had enlisted the services of the federal government in promoting his political interests in Michigan, while his son Edsel was making good his escape from the military draft."

Auto Called Pest.
"And I may say," added the senator, "that I regard the Ford automobile as an international pest. It destroys more useful material than any other single thing in the world. It is a waste of time and substance."

Senator Sherman declared Ford had acquired 2,000 acres of land along the Rouge river in Michigan, in 1917 for a new plant, and then had induced congress to appropriate \$400,000 for the river's improvement in order to give right of eminent domain, by which adjoining lands might be condemned. He said the court had made "this great philanthropist" double the price he had proposed paying to the estate of a minor child for one tract of land.

"The government at best," he continued, "has become a philanthropic institution for the benefit of Mr. Ford. It continually is engaged in promoting his interests financially and politically."

Hayes, in Charge of Bringing Bodies, Sails
(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Ralph A. Hayes sailed from New York today to investigate conditions on the battlefields of Europe in connection with the work of bringing back the bodies of American soldiers.

Mr. Hayes was commissioned for the work by the war department, said that of the 77,000 American soldiers buried abroad, more than 25 percent would not be brought back, because relatives have expressed a desire that they be not disinterred.

Schools, Wayne County "Lifer" Finishes Sentence
(By Associated Press)

George Schools, 32 years old, who was sentenced to serve life imprisonment in the Indiana state prison, on Sept. 9, 1913, completed his sentence Wednesday, by death.

Schools, who was convicted of first degree murder for the killing of his wife, and was ill only a few days. He is survived by his parents, a brother and a sister, all living near Richmond. The body will be brought here for funeral services and burial.

CRAZY WITH FLU, JANITOR HOLDS OFF POLICE WITH GUN
(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Otto Denice, janitor of an apartment building today still was in possession of a base-sink in which he barricaded himself last night and with a shotgun, held off 20 policemen who attempted to arrest him. Tenants of the building complained yesterday that Denice had asserted he was owner of the apartment and had shut off the heat and menaced the tenants with a revolver.

Tenants told the police Denice has been under the delusion he owned the building since he suffered an attack of influenza in December.

\$1,750 IS PAID A FOOT FOR LOT IN NEW YORK
(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Recording of a 21 year lease on a six story building in Fifth avenue between 44th and 45th streets today revealed what real estate experts declared to be a record price for a lease in New York—\$1,750 a foot.

The building's frontage is 30 feet and the depth 100 feet. The gross aggregate rental of the building will be \$1,113,000, the lessees paying all taxes and charges against the property for the term.

ADRIATIC NOTE IS COMPLETED BY PRESIDENT

(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 the end of the day.

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

SITUATION IS DELICATE

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 the end of the day.

There was no indication as to the note's 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 summoning his stenographer, immediately began dictating his reply. He was understood to have answered the council's contention, 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 could become a party to the Treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-American pact.

The note received from the council yesterday, and sent to the White House immediately after it was decoded, was 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 premier's reply to the president's first note was conciliatory and that the whole question of Fiume 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 Fiume 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 coast.

U. S. Called Co-Belligerent.
President Wilson, it was learned, has taken the position that this country is interested in the Adriatic settlement 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 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 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 woman suffrage association convention in Chicago last week, are attending the school, which is being conducted 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.

Weather Forecast
For Indiana, by the United States Weather Bureau—Continued colder tonight; probably snow with rising temperature.

Today's Temperature.
Noon 28
Yesterday 25
Minimum 35
Maximum 24

For Wayne County, Ind.—More—Partly cloudy tonight; below freezing. Friday, snow, sleet or rain and rising temperature.

General Conditions—The cold wave still prevails over the lake region, 10 and 15 below over upper Michigan, Superior and Lake Huron. A storm of marked intensity has moved southward from British Columbia and will cause the wind to shift to the east and south. Rising temperature Friday. Snow and rain has been quite general from the lakes southward to the Gulf, rain being south of the Ohio river.

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.

The committee of railroad officials appointed by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives at the request of Director General Hines, is composed of the following: Harry Bronner, E. N. Brown, S. E. Elshoff, H. E. Byram, W. R. Cole, Howard Elliott, S. M. Fulton, W. H. Finley, Carl R. Gray, Charles Hayden, L. E. Johnson, Howard G. Kelley, Julius Kruttschnitt, E. E. Loomis, L. F. Loree, Robert S. Lovett, C. H. Markham, William Church Osborne, Samuel Rea, Birm. R. Robinson, W. R. Rosi, A. H. Smith, F. D. Underwood, H. Walters and Daniel Willard.

NEW WAR STARTED ON SLACKERS; 51 IN LOCAL DISTRICT NO. 1
(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A round up of willful draft deserters is to be started at once, a war department official announced Wednesday. There are 173,911 listed as draft deserters. They will be prosecuted vigorously, it was stated.

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 enter 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 district controlled by local board No. 1, during the war," said Sheriff Carr Wednesday.

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 willful 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 the Freytag case, published here on Tuesday afternoon, shows that a significant passage was omitted from the Paris version, published here on Tuesday afternoon.

This passage refers to a stipulation by the allied powers that previous to the trial 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 Freytag case, in which a German commission decided the execution of Freytag, captain of a British merchantman, was not a violation of international law.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 18.—Gratification that the Entente powers had recognized Germany's contention relative to the physical impossibility of surrendering men accused of violation of the laws of war was expressed today by a foreign office official. He said that it was inevitable that internal chaos would result from such a step and declared the German cabinet's position was materially strengthened as the result of the decision reached by the supreme council.

Losers Fingers of Left Hand; Right Hand Crippled
(By Associated Press)

JAMES VANZANT, an employee of the Starr Piano company, was painfully injured at the piano factory Wednesday when his hand became caught in one of the woodworking machines.

All of the fingers of his left hand were torn and badly injured. He was taken to Reid Memorial hospital. This was the third injury of his kind received by Vanzant, who in other accidents lost three fingers of his right hand.

Harborsk is Captured by Revolutionary Forces
(By Associated Press)

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 19.—A revolutionary expedition from Vladivostok and Nikolai occupied Harborsk an important city in the Amur district of the Russian Far East, today.

Tuesday afternoon, according to announcement by the revolutionary staff here today. The troops occupied the city without fighting, the announcement said.

Japanese are the only foreign troops in the Harborsk district. Vladivostok remains quiet.

CANADIAN RAILROADS TO ASK HIGHER FREIGHT RATES
(By Associated Press)

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Canadian railways intend to petition the railway commission for further increases in freight rates, it was learned here today. High costs of operation as well as of rolling stock and other materials will be advanced as reasons for the increase. The government owned lines of the Canadian national system are said to be particularly in need of more revenue. It has not yet been announced whether the increase sought will be a general one, or confined to specific commodities.

ASKS 1,000,000 INSURANCE.
CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Cantain Marshall Field, II, heir to the \$120,000,000 Field estate, applied for a million dollar life insurance policy today. He made the application through two former "buddies" with whom he served in France, and who are now insurance agents.

DUE CREDIT NEVER GIVEN TO LANSING

(Copyright 1920 by Palladium.)

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

(This is the third of a series of three articles on the Wilson-Lansing break, showing the significance nationally and internationally of the episode and effect upon our foreign policy.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Robert Lansing was popular as secretary of state. Diplomats recognized the awkwardness of his position, particularly his inability often to speak for the president because the latter individual would not take him into his confidence, but they made allowances for this and liked Mr. Lansing for such frankness as he was able to display.

He was courteous with foreign governments and although he differed again and again with the president as to the wisest policy to pursue, he never showed it to a foreign government. Whenever the president decided a question, that was enough for Robert Lansing. Like an ambassador in a foreign country, he followed instructions faithfully.

Has Played Big Part.
Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that Robert Lansing has not exerted a very great influence on our foreign policy in the last four years. Even before he took office, he framed the neutrality policy of the government and secured for his department of state, and is generally credited with having been the author of the phrase "a strict accountability" which was used in one of the first Lusitania notes. He wrote many drafts of notes that never saw the president's eye, and many that were pigeonholed by the president.

But like a true counselor, he was always ready with a comprehensive statement of the alternatives involved. Usually he gave the president the various courses of action which could be followed, and, while politely suggesting which he himself thought best, invariably left it to the president to choose. But Robert Lansing knew traditional American doctrine and he also put into every note he wrote a certain liberalism and altruism, that so many people would promptly say was Wilsonian.

President Got Praise.
Even on the notes for which the president received the highest praise, you couldn't get a word out of Robert Lansing as to the part he played. I remember particularly one of the best notes ever sent out by the United States government, a communication to the Austro-Hungarian government about the requested embargo on arms. Solicitors Woolsey and Secretary Lansing framed that note and the editorial praise which the president received for doing so, and he had no effect on the feelings of the men in the department of state, who took it as a matter of course.

Mr. Lansing will always be remembered for his clear definition of Pan-Americanism and for his splendid conception of what our relationships should be with the nations south of us. It is true that he didn't favor the coupling of the league of nations with the peace treaty, simply because he thought better consideration could be given to each separately.

But he didn't press his views and when the American mission got to Paris, he worked as hard to help realize the ideal which the president had set before the peace conference. He wrote a plan for a league of nations and submitted it along with the rest, but showed no signs of displeasure when it was not approved, nor was he puffed at the frequent prominence bestowed upon Colonel House. He took the president's idiosyncrasies for what they were worth, and like a faithful servant, did all he could to keep relations harmonious.

Ignored by President.
But the president, instead of appreciating the self-sacrifice of his secretary of state, often times forgot he had one. He gave so much time to Colonel House, placed so much confidence in the man from Texas that it was a subject of public comment on every side. Yet Mr. Lansing hid his pride and did his job.

It was when the Shantung settlement came up and when the president became involved in the meshes of European diplomacy that Mr. Lansing expressed dissenting views on a number of questions, all of which served to irritate Mr. Wilson, who couldn't brook disagreement. Presently, Mr. Wilson began to lose confidence in the judgment of Colonel House, and when he failed to consult him, he relied more on Mr. Lansing's advice. It began to look as if the two men would get close together after all. Mr. Lansing continued to work hopefully. He didn't want the president to go on that western trip. He thought Mr. Wilson could do much more effective work in Washington and he felt, too, that the physical strain might break him down.

Ready to Compromise—Crime!
But the real crisis of the situation came when Mr. Lansing showed up in a communication that would not bring forth his displeasure was the employment of the word "interpretations" (Continued on page six)