

PUBLIC WISH IS LEADERSHIP BY PRESIDENT

Confidence in Administration Growing—Reins Will be Given to Harding Without Opposition by Congress.

SOLONS DILLY-DALLY

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Practically every well informed person in Washington now believes that President Harding will have to take toward congress the same attitude Roosevelt did. This will be repugnant both to his personal temperament and to his theory of government.

Harding, when he was a senator felt as strongly as any other Republican senator did that Wilson's regime was dictatorial and that the presence of congress in the machinery of government had been minimized to an unfortunate degree.

For Harding now to assume the same role of leadership that Wilson and Roosevelt did will be a wrench to all his past beliefs. But the thing is bound to happen. When it does come, Harding will find it much easier to take control and exercise it than either Roosevelt or Wilson did. Roosevelt and Wilson had to fight for their control and had to struggle constantly to keep it.

Harding's control will be given to him without opposition. If Harding had meant all along as he has not meant to seize the leadership of congress he could not have built up a better cabinet. The strength of the cabinet he chose, and the appointments he has made in other fields, have given the public confidence in his energy and in his wish to do things in a big way.

Confidence Grows.
If General Dawes follows out the plans he has announced of summoning to Washington 20 or 30 of the business leaders of the country to reorganize the government, that will be one more example of the kind of thing that gives the public confidence in the administration, as against congress.

If there is dramatized a fight for the reorganization of the government in the interest of economy and efficiency between 20 and 30 men who come from various parts of the country and have the confidence of their communities, and on the other hand, a congress resisting in order to hold to old privileges, the public will side with Harding and Dawes and his volunteer assistants.

Dawes is an energetic person, with an understanding of crowd psychology and a genius for publicity. He will be of great help to Harding. The Dawes appointment, coupled with a score of other things that Harding has done, put him in such a position that he will be the winner at the start in any effort that he makes for control of congress.

No Strong Solons.
Not only has Harding a good start toward prestige with the public. Further than that there are no strong characters either in the senate or in the lower house to resist Harding's taking command. If there were strong characters in the senate or in the lower house, the situation would not have arisen. Harding did not want and does not want to take the leadership of congress. Both by word and by action he has disavowed it again and again. It is just the lack of leadership in congress. The lack of ability on the part of congress to get things done of its own initiative, that is going to make Harding take hold against his inclination.

The record of congress is really pretty bad. It has been in session eleven weeks and the brevity of its accomplishments is deplorable. Nothing illustrates the situation better than the effort to achieve peace with Germany. The senate passed one resolution. They both aimed at the same object and the only clash was over phraseology. A legislative body which could not solve so simple a matter in 11 weeks ought not to be surprised if it falls low in public respect.

President Silent.
For 11 weeks, also the lower house and the senate pulled and hauled ineffectually as to whether we should spend \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 on the navy. During these two prolonged and futile contentions there is no doubt that at any moment President Harding could have brought solution by exerting the pressure of his office.

The one piece of legislation that Harding has directly asked this congress to pass was the bill giving Secretary of the Treasury Mellon power to reorganize our foreign loans. Aside from this specific request that Harding made to congress, he did as party leader announce in the beginning that this congress would pass a taxation measure and a tariff measure. It is the delay as to these two measures that has stirred up the country and has caused pressure on Harding to take command.

Nothing Done.
As to taxation it can almost be said that nothing has been done so far. The senate finance committee has held some hearings. Most of those who attended them were special classes of business men who wished minute changes in the schedules. The hearings were dreary and desultory and in the end they were closed with a sense of futility. On so important a subject as the revision of taxes, almost nothing substantial has been done.

There is a group of leaders who believe that in addition to most of our present taxes we shall have to have the sales tax. The bulk of the lower house of congress are opposed to the sales tax. The leaders who believe it must come because there is no other way of raising the money, are making time. The consequence is that

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De Valera, Griffith, Boland, "Big 3" of Sinn Fein



Above, Eamonn de Valera (left) and Harry Boland. Below, Arthur Griffith.

Eamonn de Valera, president; Arthur Griffith, vice president, and Harry Boland, "ambassador" to the United States, are the three outstanding officials of the so-called Irish republic. As such they will play a leading part in the pending peace negotiations between the Sinn Fein organization and the British government. Griffith is now in a British prison and Boland has been on the British "wanted" list for the past two years.

Organization of Township Units is Urged to Combat Chinch Bugs

Special Farm Meeting Called to Consider Methods of Fighting Pests, Recommends Drastic Action—Randolph Agent Discusses Methods—Damage Reported

By FREDERICK TILTON
Organization of each township as a unit to fight the chinch bug invasion was recommended by the assembled farmers and farm bureau directors at a meeting Friday evening in the county courthouse. The meeting was called by the farm bureau officials, and was open to all who were interested in eliminating the pest. Many who are not members of the farm bureau, nevertheless showed themselves grateful for its efforts and its support of the campaign.

Early meetings called by township farmer association presidents to discuss the situation and plan the campaign, were also recommended by the board of directors. The support of the county organization was promised but it was emphasized that, with the disaster so widespread, every one would have to co-operate in the fight, rather than depending upon outside help altogether. Farmers who have not suffered from the chinch bug were urged to help their neighbors.

Situation Explained.
The state situation was first explained to the assembly, and a map displayed showing the wide distribution of the pest. A map of the county was also shown, indicating the places

DOWN AND OUT PLEA FAILS TO SAVE NEGRO CONVICTED OF THEFT

Fred Christman, colored, was sentenced to the Indiana Reformatory, in Wayne circuit court, Saturday morning, to not less than 10 years nor more than 21, and disfranchisement for five years.

Christman pleaded guilty to highway robbery. He was arrested at 2:30 o'clock Friday night by Officer Rehder, following the taking of a purse carried by Miss Elizabeth Brown. Miss Brown was near her home at North Eleventh and D streets when the negro grabbed her and snatched her purse.

Miss Brown screamed. Her father and brother attracted to the scene gave pursuit to the robber and captured him at North Eleventh and E streets. The purse contained about \$5.

Christman told Judge William A. Bond Saturday morning, that he had lived in this city for about two years, and that until recently he had been employed by the American Seeding Machine company. He was later discharged, and according to his testimony he had worked about a day and one-half last week on the street between Main and South A streets on South Fourth, which is now being improved.

Testimony by the man revealed that he had served a term in Jeffersonville for stealing, and that he had been in jail lately for fighting. Christman claimed that circumstances led to his attempted theft Friday night. He said that he was down and out.

"There is no such thing as being down and out in this country," Judge Bond rebuked him. "You can always get along if you are honest and play square."

The sentence given by Judge Bond is under the new law which went into effect May 21, 1921. Sentence under the old law for highway robbery was from five to 14 years. The new law provides a sentence of not less than 10 years nor more than 21. The case was the first to come under the new provision.

NO ISSUE ON JULY 4

In conformity with its established custom of observing the Fourth of July, no issue of The Palladium will be printed next Monday.

STATE BOARD PROVES USEFUL IN HOLDING DOWN INDEBTEDNESS

(By Associated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—New debts by Indiana counties, townships and towns involving interest charges of almost \$1,000 a day have been approved by the state tax board since it assumed control over local bond issues three months ago. But without the state board's veto power, the debts, with interest charges, would have been twice as much.

Records of the board show the approval of bonds aggregating almost \$6,000,000 and the denial of proposals for more than half that amount, with others involving equally large expenditures pending for action before the board. Practically all of the new issues were to finance road and school house construction, with the road projects outnumbering the schools two to one. The bonds generally run for 20 years and bear six per cent interest.

Restrict Bond Issues.
All proposals for bond issues, representing new public debts, originate with local officials whose approval of the expenditure is necessary before the proposal comes to the state board. For a time the control was entirely local, but the last legislature abolished this sort of "home rule" restoring to the state board last March its veto power over security issues that had been lost by the board Jan. 1.

The state board's policy is to go slow in permitting communities to issue new bonds, according to members of the board, who assert that as a general proposition new debts should not be incurred at present unless a real emergency requires the new project. Board members say they are loathe to pile up six per cent interest charges against local municipalities despite favorable action by the local officials.

Insist on Local Hearing.
However, the board's policy is not to deny a bond issue without a hearing held in the interested community. This practice obtains even in the absence of a remonstrance to a proposed improvement, such a remonstrance being able to be brought by ten local taxpayers. Many of the denials have resulted from formal objections, others from the board's inquiry on its own motion, and likewise many bonds have been authorized in the face of objections.

Only six school bond issues have been rejected by the state board, the largest being for \$160,000 with the total amount of the six issues being \$440,063. Twenty-six road projects have been denied which would have involved expenditures of \$2,654,264. The largest of these expenditures was \$400,000, with the others ranging from \$13,200 to \$450,000.

Issues Total Over Million.
Thirty-five school bond issues approved by the board total \$1,644,000, while 84 road issues amount to \$3,963,300. Miscellaneous issues approved by the board include \$95,000 of hospital bonds, \$20,000 of water works securities, and \$10,000 of park bonds.

Bond proposals that have been rejected or approved are scattered over the state with practically every county or some of its political subdivisions represented in the application for bond approvals. St. Joseph county, with road issues for more than \$1,500,000, shows the largest amount of new bond issues.

IRISH PARLIAMENT MEMBER IS RELEASED; TO RETURN AT ONCE

DUBLIN, July 2.—R. C. Barton, member of parliament for East Wicklow, was liberated today from Portland prison and is expected to arrive in Ireland tomorrow, according to the Daily Eireann's publicity department, which announced that Mr. Barton's sister has had a telegram to this effect. Barton, a member of the Dail Eireann, made his escape from Mountjoy prison, Dublin, in March, 1919. He was rearrested in February, 1920, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude under the defense of the realm act.

DeValera Sees Griffith.
Shortly after the release from Mountjoy prison of Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, Thursday, Eamonn DeValera, Irish Republican leader, went to Mr. Griffith's home in Clontarf and conferred with him. Mr. DeValera also conferred with Prof. John MacNeill, president of the Gaelic League, who was released with Mr. Griffith. The Irish Republican leaders are in general accord and will state their common case at the conference in the Mansion house here on Monday.

PEACE RESOLUTION IS SENT TO HARDING

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The compromise ending the state of war with Germany and Austria was to be sent by messenger today to President Harding at Raritan, N. J., for signing after completion of its enactment by congress yesterday. A messenger was to take the measure to the president, who is the holiday guest of Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in time for him to affix his signature this afternoon.

The resolution was adopted by the senate late yesterday by a vote of 38 to 19 after the house had previously acted on it, 252 to 59. It was at once signed by Representative Towne, Republican, Iowa, as speaker pro tem of the house, and by Vice-President Coolidge, and sent to the White house.

The signing of the measure by the president will open the way for resumption of diplomatic relations with both Germany and Austria, but it has been indicated by administration officials that plans for this have not yet been worked out.

Weather Forecast

MOORE'S LOCAL FORECAST.
Unsettled, local thundershowers, but mostly fair.

Warm weather will continue for another 36 hours, with no relief in sight, outside of a possible local thundershowers.

For Indiana by the United States Weather Bureau.—Partly cloudy to night and Sunday unsettled; little change in temperature.

Temperatures for Yesterday.
Maximum 92
Minimum 63
Today.....

Weather Condition.—The hot wave continues excepting over the far north-west; 108 at Weston, N. D., a minimum temperature of 52 over Western Canada. Heavy rains along the Atlantic coast and Gulf. Local thundershowers and showers progressing over portions of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio.

TARIFF AIDS GOODS MADE IN RICHMOND

Adequate Protection Provided for More Important Products With Exception of Farm Implements.

MAY GET TAX OFFICES

PALLADIUM NEWS BUREAU
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The permanent tariff bill in the form it has been presented to the house of representatives provides adequate protection for the products of all the more important manufacturing industries of Richmond, Indiana, with the exception of the products of the city's implement factories. Farming machinery continues on the free list.

Under the provisions of the new tariff measure a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem is established for lawnmowers. Under previous tariff laws, including the present Underwood law lawnmowers have been included on the free list, but in recent months a federal court has handed down a ruling that lawnmowers are not farming implements. In consequence these products, not being specifically mentioned in the new bill, are included in the so-called "basket" paragraph which provides a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem for such articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper and other common metals, whether partly or wholly manufactured, and not definitely referred to in the measure.

Gloves Protected.
Richmond's glove making industry is provided for in schedule 9 of the new bill. Gloves composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre, made of fabric knit on warp knitting machines, have a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem; gloves made of fabric knit on other than warp knitting machines, 23 1/3 per cent ad valorem; made of woven fabrics, 23 per cent ad valorem.

Under the same schedule duties ranging from 12 1/2 to 40 per cent ad valorem are provided for cotton underwear. Schedule 11 establishes a sliding scale of duties for woolen knit underwear, finished or unfinished. Knit garments made of wool or of which wool is a component part, whether or not constituting chief value, and valued at not more than \$2.50 per pound, a duty of 30 cents per pound and in addition thereto, 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$2.50 per pound, a duty of 36 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Duty on Autos.
Richmond's automobile and automobile parts manufacturing concerns find protection under schedule 3. A duty of 25 per cent ad valorem is established for automobiles, automobile bodies, chassis and automobile parts, not including tires. It is further provided that if any other country imposes a greater duty for such products than the United States government shall levy an equal duty not to exceed 50 per cent ad valorem.

Manufacturers of machine tools and parts of machine tools in Richmond, and their employees, will also be interested in schedule 3, paragraph 372, which provides a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem for such products.

Schedule 4 provides a 25 per cent ad valorem duty for house and cabinet furniture. Phonographs, which are a product of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Richmond, are provided with a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem under one paragraph of schedule 14. Another paragraph of the same schedule provides a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem for another product of the same concern—pianos.

If congress takes favorable action upon the recommendation of Secretary of Treasury Mellon that the number of internal revenue collecting districts in the United States be increased, it is quite probable that Indiana will be given an additional district. It now has only one, with offices at Indianapolis. It has been suggested that in the event of the creation of a second district in Indiana its office would be located either in Richmond, Evansville, Terre Haute, South Bend or Ft. Wayne.

Mr. Mellon has represented to congress that there is a great need for the creation of a number of additional internal revenue districts throughout the country. He points to the fact that only a few years ago there were approximately 600,000 federal taxpayers, but at the present time over 9,000,000 people pay federal taxes and that the machinery for the collection of this greatly increased taxation is inadequate.

Representative Hickey, of Indiana, expects to introduce within a short time a bill to provide an additional federal judge for the district of Indiana. His measure will not authorize the creation of two federal courts in the state. It would merely provide an assistant to Judge Anderson, and the junior federal judge would hold federal court in five sub-districts, located throughout the state, throughout the year.

It is quite probable that the court of one of the proposed sub-districts would be located in Richmond, in the event of the enactment of Mr. Hickey's bill. It is understood that it is a common complaint of Indiana attorneys that they are required to go to Indianapolis to conduct all federal court business. This would be obviated under the Hickey measure.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE.
(By Associated Press)
ALLIANCE, O., July 2.—A drive for \$40,000 to meet the coming year's budget has been started by the Salvation Army.

OLD FASHIONED 4TH WITH TALKS, PICNICS PLANNED IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—Hoosier cities will celebrate the Fourth of July in the old, old fashioned way with outdoor picnics and parades, but no ear-splitting, house-burning fireworks. In practically all cities there are ordinances which forbid the sale of explosive fireworks.

The capital city has taken the lead in arranging for a safe and sane celebration. The Marion county council of The American Legion has completed preparations for the day. The plans include a picnic, a parade, an Americanism pageant, some oratory and a dance. The former service men are planning, they say, to make the day's program emblematic of the ideals of their organization.

Elaborate plans are being made at Columbus for the celebration there. Sixty Sunday schools of the city and county are to unite in a pageant at the city park.

Old Time Games.
Old time games and contests, patriotic speeches and a flag ceremony are planned for the day at Elwood. A band concert and a display of fireworks in the evening will conclude the program.

A community picnic will mark the celebration of the Fourth at Connersville. Each family will bring a basket and automobile transportation will be provided for all to the picnic grounds. "Fireworks were discouraged in all cities. In Indianapolis all aerial fireworks have been forbidden. The board of safety decided that skyrockets, paper balloons and Roman candles are too dangerous to roofs. The board has also decided to restrict fireworks displays to persons who have obtained permits."

The board's ruling will not interfere with the display of fireworks which The American Legion has planned as a part of the night program at the Fair Grounds. Numerous other cities in the state have arranged programs similar to the one arranged by the Legion in Indianapolis.

WOMAN SOCIALIST LEADER, KIDNAPPED LAST NIGHT, IS SAFE

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, July 2.—Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare, socialist lecturer, is at Montello, Nev., where she was yesterday kidnapped and held for ransom. Mrs. O'Hare's appearance here, said she received here from Mrs. O'Hare. Mrs. O'Hare applied to the governor for protection according to the message.

Mrs. O'Hare was taken from the home of H. H. Friedheim, who had arranged for her to deliver a lecture at Twin Falls Friday night. Before time for the lecture a score of men appeared at the Friedheim home and quietly removed Mrs. O'Hare to an automobile. Latest reports from Hollister, Idaho, about 20 miles south of Twin Falls, said that several automobiles passed through Hollister rapidly headed south, presumably toward Wells, Nev. Mrs. O'Hare was believed to be in one of the machines.

Mrs. O'Hare was pardoned by President Wilson after she had served 14 months of a sentence for delivering a speech which was held a violation of the espionage law. None of the members of the party who escorted the woman out of Twin Falls were identified, and county officials professed ignorance of her destination.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—Kate Richards O'Hare formerly lived in Kansas City, Kas. In 1910 she ran for congress from the second Kansas congressional district. She was a socialist ticket. Later she went to St. Louis and edited a socialist publication, the Buzz Saw.

In the period of the United States participation in the war, she was active as an anti-war street corner orator, and was arrested in South Dakota on a charge of making seditious utterances, was convicted of sedition in Bismarck and sentenced to serve five years in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Soldiers and Civilians Are Killed in Explosions

SMYRNA, July 2.—Several soldiers and civilians were killed and a large number were wounded when a Greek benzine supply depot and a large amount of ammunition blew up and burned here yesterday. Several houses were destroyed by the fire which followed the explosion.

HOT WEATHER THOUGHTS.

"Hot weather may be all right in its way, but there can be too much of a good thing," commented a gentleman of pronounced avoirdupois, wearing a "mean" handkerchief on a perspiring brow.

"Just thing it over, my friend," and you'll be able to study out some advantages to this hot weather," replied the Chronie Optimist, trying to keep cool.

"Just what advantage can you derive from a temperature that makes you feel like a glowing coal?" growled the obese gentleman.

"Well, for one thing, it has caused a change in the restaurants' bill of fare," answered the Optimist. "It used to be that canned stuff and ready made eatables were all that you could order, short of entering into a special conference. But now you can actually get tomatoes, onions, radishes, and the like, without conducting special negotiations."

"Sounds pretty far fetched to me," said the gentleman with the rapidly wilting collar. "That may be," answered the Chronie Optimist. "I don't mind the hot weather much anyway." And he ducked hurriedly into a restaurant to order a dish of Chile con carne.

JACK KNOCKS GEORGES OUT IN 4TH ROUND

Champion Puts Over Winning Blow Few Seconds After Opening of Fourth Round for Victory.

CHALLENGER LEFT FLAT

RINGSIDE, Jersey City, N. J., July 2.—Georges Carpentier finished flat on his face, his legs and arms outstretched, in the fourth round. Jack Dempsey, the world's heavyweight champion, knocked him out a few seconds after the round opened, sending him heavily to the canvas with a short right hook to the chin.

The actual time of fighting in the fourth round was one minute and 16 seconds. Previous to the knockout Carpentier was floored with a left to the body and a right to the chin. Carpentier took a count of nine before springing to his feet, where the grim, determined Dempsey measured him with a punch to the chin, which ended the battle.

Round One.
They were sent away at 3:18. Carpentier landed a light left, and clinched. Carpentier landed the right. They fought at close range. Dempsey was short with a left to the head. Carpentier missed a right, but connected with a left hook. Dempsey pushed him, beating him unmercifully. Carpentier was groggy and bleeding at the nose. Dempsey missed a right swing, but beat Carpentier as they clinched. Carpentier fell though the ropes trying to avoid a punch. He flew into Dempsey when he crawled back. Carpentier landed several blows on the champion's body at the bell. Dempsey had the better of the round.

Round Two.
Carpentier missed with a left and clinched. Carpentier backed away and Dempsey hooked him with a right in the jaw. Dempsey followed after him, beating him around the head with rights. Carpentier was short with the left hook, but he staggered the champion with six rights and lefts to the jaw. Dempsey staggered back a bit and split the Frenchman's left eye with a hook. The cut was under the eye. Carpentier missed a right swing. Dempsey missed a right swing. They exchanged body punches in the clinch as the bell rang.

Round Three.
Carpentier ducked a left hook. Dempsey backed into the ropes and hit him with a short right. Carpentier landed two uppercuts to the body. As they clinched, Dempsey punished the invader in the body. Carpentier nearly fell when Dempsey passed a right swing. They missed lefts to the head and Dempsey punished Carpentier viciously in the infighting. Dempsey landed a left and right to the head without a return. They exchanged left hooks to the chin. Carpentier's right swing was short and Dempsey clubbed him on the jaw with left hooks. In the clinch Dempsey battered Carpentier into a corner with right and left at the bell. The bell saved Carpentier.

Round Four.
Dempsey rushed Carpentier to the ropes and put a left to the body. Carpentier landed a right hook and tried to hang on. Carpentier floored. Dempsey stood over the fallen Frenchman until the count was finished, and then tenderly picked up the bleeding and dazed Frenchman and took him to his corner.

Dempsey gave Carpentier an unmerciful beating. He opened up a cut under the Frenchman's eye and battered him so viciously around the head with vicious rights and lefts until Carpentier's face was swollen and bleeding.

Carpentier fought gamely back at the champion, but he was outclassed. Once he was half knocked and half pushed through the ropes, and most of the time was going away from the champion. Dempsey kept after him driving him to the corner whenever he had an opportunity. Carpentier was out only a few seconds.

Police Clear Way.
Manager Descamps applied first aid as quickly as the dazed Frenchman dropped into his chair. Police immediately climbed into the ring and made a path for the champion and Carpentier to go to their dressing rooms. When Dempsey fetched home the winning punch the swelling crowd that packed the arena was on its feet.

The crowd so quiet during the preliminaries, went wild when the fighters entered the ring.

During the four rounds and at the knockout above all, sounded the shrieks of the women as blow followed blow and blood was drawn. The sudden manner in which the main bout was staged with postponement of the last preliminary, caught the spectators by surprise.

Cheer Frenchman.
There were cheers when the American champion was introduced, but the crowd the arena around, cheered itself hoarse as Carpentier was hailed as champion of the old world. As calm and unperurbed a fighter as ever entered the ring, the Frenchman kept his eyes turned up, watching planes climbing overhead with a noisy staccato at the very moment the boxers appeared. There was not the usual rush to the ring after the knockout. What rush did start soon was checked by a heavy detail of police around the ring.

Applaud Both Fighters.
The throng which during the bout rose and sank in their seats in a wave which rippled from ringside to rim, stood in their places, after the knockout came. The crowd cheered the conqueror, but it also cheered the vanquished. The Frenchman's supporters clung around his corner until he was revived and staggered from the ring—the battle of the century over. At 2:57 o'clock Carpentier came in to ring and two minutes later Dempsey came out.

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