

JASPER

By BEN ED DOANE

JASPER, DODGE COUNTY, INDIA.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1919



Red Cross Yarn.

The Lake division of the National Red Cross has sent a request that the public be assumed in order that the surplus yarn now in the hands of various chapters may be worked up.

The request calls for the yarn to be knitted into children's stockings size 8½, mittens 10 inches wide and 54 inches long and shawls 45 inches square. The knitting committee of the Jasper chapter of Red Cross ask the ladies of Jasper and vicinity to respond at once and help the Jasper Red Cross to do its part and dispose of its yarn.

The War Mothers will send their yarn and directions from Mrs. Albert Urich.

Living one Day At a Time.

The man took his Fountain Pen to the Jeweler to be fixed. When the "fixer" picked it up for repair it said: "Oh, master, I am afraid I can't fix me. I'm at a loss of writing. Leave me to it I am I never can write the hand of words each day the Master demands."

"But," said the Jeweler, "you only have to write one letter at a time, don't you?"

"Yes," said the Jeweler, "and the Pen weekly."

"Well, can't you do that, can't you?" said the Jeweler.

"Yes," again replied the Pen and submitted itself to adjustment.

The next day it went to work happy in the knowledge that it was compelled to write only one letter at a time.

Let's take a lesson from the pen. We are required to LIVE but one day at a time. Certainly we can do that. Let's forget about the future—not now about it—and live the days as they come.

What Will "Ex" President Wilson Do.

What will President Wilson do after 1920? Will he run for president of the United States and be elected? Or will he be made head of the League of Nations—President of the World. Or will he want to take a rest, accepting some such offer as that of presidency of the University of Carolina, with a salary of \$20,000 furnished from a bequest made to the University by the late Henry M. Flagler to indicate the sum of "professors" which is reported to have been made to him.

Speaking of a rest, is it doubtful if he needs it? Capt. Wm. R. Davidson, the Evanville physician, who saw him in Brest, France, speaks with more frankness than he was looking well. All signs indicate that President Wilson has not allowed himself to be hurt by a "strain" which would have killed a smaller man. The bitter hateful criticism he has been subjected to has not ruffled him, in the most critical situation he has simply done his part, and then went off to a vaudeville show or a musical comedy, leaving the rest to Providence in which he is said to have a profound faith. He has never remained awake, nervously awaiting election returns. Instead he has gone invariably to bed at 10 or 11 o'clock, and slept soundly from eight, ten or twelve hours which his constitution requires.

"There's a lot of me in the old boy yet," as he would probably say himself, if you would ask him.

County Agent Notes.

Meeting Picture in the Court House at Jasper, Indiana in the present day Summary and Statistics, most of us at all times when not busy in the hills. Costs of living to A. M. and to S. P. are 220.

Breeding Stock Needs Special Attention Now.

Now there should be given to the stock in the next few weeks of birth now until they have fattened, says County Agent H. C. Thompson. Proper feeding and a reduction of cost of feeding fattening time and assurance of healthiness and thus bringing greater profits when they are put on the market.

A ration of corn, ground oats and tankage with all the alfalfa or clover hay that can be had is a good one. Feeding grain to keep the animals in proper condition. The amount should be reduced a few days before last

Many farmers not only in this country but throughout the entire country make the mistake of heavily at fattening. This is a mistake as observations have proven.

It should not be fed at first time, because it increases the cost of the feed and raises the fever of the animal.

It is the right time to begin the rationing of the animal.

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H. C. THOMPSON, County Agricultur-



EMMY WEHLEN

Home & Her Amorous Adventures

On the 1st of January, 1919, she should begin a new series of adventures for home life pictures to be made in Canada in the new million dollar studio, and will star in a series of short, action pictures which will be distributed with the Ontario Age of Consent to the public. Dr.

Park University No. 65, "How to Breed Sow an Litt-

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WILHELM Mental Disease.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A bill has been introduced to sterilize mental defectives to prevent them from having children.

It is introduced in the preservative ministry, Sir George Brewster, responsible for the bill.

It is now possible to get the law passed at large and in a general way.

The bill will be introduced in the House of Commons, where it will be selected and chosen by her cast.

FOR OUR CHILDREN'S SAKE

Future Generations Will Judge Us by Our Performance Not by Possessions.

The United States Department of Labor, in a Bulletin to "Our Children" declares that "to win this war we all must do our best regardless of profit."

"Production is the big thing," the bulletin continues.

"This applies to wage earners as well as employers."

The advice has been accepted by labor generally, and there is a disposition to apply it in the purchase of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, the sale of which began last Saturday.

From every section of the Eighth Federal Reserve District word comes that the workers are establishing themselves at the expense of the owners. This intense cooperation is necessary because of the shortening of the quota within the district.

Food for reflection is contained in the further advice that "after the war, only those who have helped win it will amount to anything. Our children then will judge us—not by what we've got, but by what we've done."

LABOR SHORTAGE THREATENS PRODUCTION

The Fertilizer Industry Hard Hit by the War.

The supply of fertilizer for 1919 spring sown crops is threatened by shortage of labor in the fertilizer factories. This fact is of particular serious import to the potato farmers of the country, for the great potato sections are coming more and more to depend on fertilizer for the economical production of this crop. Thus it happens that the very factor which prevents factories running to full capacity also has effect in preventing farmers from using their own depleted farm labor supply to best advantage. Labor cannot be used to advantage on those fields which can give but half a crop.

The fertilizer industry is normally a seasonal industry. About the first of February the factories are normally in full blast, producing fertilizer for use on spring crops. Then they "die down" again for a period of several months in late spring and early summer. This requires a large floating supply of labor, a supply which has largely been eaten up by demands of the shipyards and munition factories.

Transferring the industry from a seasonal basis to a full 12 months operating basis will certainly be economical of labor. The factories can then work at somewhat diminished daily capacity for more weeks in the year and in this way get out the necessary tonnage. It can't be done at once, however, because factories do not have enough space enough to allow of this fact that they must be shipped out almost as fast as they are made—so that the greatest possible effort by the restricted supply of labor may be made.

If fertilizer users in the country will order early, through accountants channels, and agree to take the goods on arrival, much may be done to help insure a sufficient supply for next spring's business. Early ordering, however, means now.

POTASH HUNGER OF POTATOES

Throughout all of the principal potato-growing sections of the East there is growing evidence of the effect of lack of potash on potatoes. First this hunger for potash was made apparent by decreased yields. Virginia, Maine, New Jersey and New York have found that they cannot grow potatoes as well as they could five or six years ago.

Potatoes don't set as well, tubers don't fill out, and disease is more common.

Potato specialists, who have been studying the matter, say that most of the trouble is due to the lack of potassium in the potato fertilizer. They also say that the new diseases of potatoes which have been so common for the past two years are nothing more than "Potash Hunger."

The potato crop in Michigan, which was so common in 1918 along the Eastern seaboard, has been definitely traced down to malnutrition due to lack of potash. The disease is made apparent by a bronzing of the foliage followed by a premature collapse of the entire plant.

Specialists in Washington say that using potash fertilizer will remove the cause of the trouble, and advise farmers to buy fertilizer containing 2 to 3 per cent of potash for use next year.

ECONOMIC EVILS MUST BE CURED

Catholic Council Points Out Defects in Present System and Advocates Co-operative Reforms.

Ending the evils of monopoly by a small minority of privileged capitalists and substituting co-operative stores, co-operatives and sufficient incomes for the great majority of wage-earners as remedies for post-war economic conditions in this country, the Administrative Committee of four bishops representing the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America in concluding the Second Catholic War Council, have issued the following as a part of its program of reconstruction on economic and social reconstruction:

Reduction in Cost of Living.

Reducing the cost of living 20% to 25% below the level of 1913. Some check has been placed upon the upward trend by government control of prices in the case of bread and coal and a few other commodities. Even if we believe it desirable we cannot say that the government contains this action after the articles of peace have been signed, for another public opinion in one Congress is ready for such a revolutionary policy. If the entrenched practices of monopoly were presented by adequate laws and adequate law enforcement prices could automatically be kept at as low a level as that to which they might be brought by direct government determination. Just what laws in addition to those already on the statute books are necessary to abolish monopolistic extortion is a question of detail that need not be considered here. In passing it may be noted that government competition with monopolies that cannot be effectively restrained by the ordinary anti-trust laws deserves more serious consideration than it has yet received.

Co-operation and Co-partnership.

Nevertheless the full possibilities of increased production will not be realized so long as the majority of the workers remain mere wage-earners. The majority must somehow become owners or at least in part of the instruments of production. They can be enabled to reach this stage gradually through co-operative productive societies and co-partnership arrangements. In the former the workers own and manage the industries themselves; in the latter they own a substantial part of the corporate stock and exercise a reasonable share in the management. However slow the attainment of these ends, they will have to be reached before we can have a thoroughly efficient system of production or an industrial and social order that will be secure from the danger of revolution. It is to be noted that this particular modification of the existing order, though reaching and involving to a great extent the abolition of the wage system, would not mean the abolition of private ownership. The instruments of production would still be owned by individuals, not by the State.

Control of Monopolies.

"For the third evil mentioned above, excessive gains by a small minority of privileged capitalists, the main remedies are prevention of monopolistic control of commodities, adequate government regulation of such public service monopolies as will remain under private operation and heavy taxation of incomes, excess profits and inheritances. The precise methods by which genuine competition may be restored and maintained among businesses that are naturally competitive cannot be discussed here, but the principle is clear that human beings cannot be trusted with the immense opportunities for oppression and extortion that go with the possession of monopoly power. That the owners of public service monopolies should be restricted by law to a fair or average return on their actual investment has long been a recognized principle of the courts, the legislature and public opinion. It is a principle which should be applied to competitive enterprises likewise, with the qualification that something more than the average rate of return should be allowed to men who exhibit exceptional efficiency. However, good public policy as well as equity demands that these exceptional business men share the fruits of their efficiency with the consumer in the form of lower prices. The man who utilizes his ability to produce cheaper than his competitor for the purpose of exacting from the public as high a price for his product as is necessary for the best efficient business man is a menace rather than a benefit to industry and society.

Train to Habits of Saving.

In addition to reducing the cost of living, the co-operative stores should train our working people and consumers generally in habits of saving, frugal expenditure, in business methods and in the capacity for co-operation.

When the working classes have learned to make the sacrifices and observe the patriotic requirements of co-operative stores they will be equipped to undertake a great variety of tasks and projects which benefit the community immediately and all its constituents indirectly. They will then realize the folly of excessive self-indulgence and senseless individualism. Until they have acquired this knowledge, they will be content with moderate benefits and gradual progress.

Nevertheless any superior energy, initiative and commercial capacity will enable us once we set about the task correctly even to surpass what has been done in England and Scotland through the Exchange system.

WHAT THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL IS DOING

Sending thousands of agents throughout the country—

1—To help get jobs for returned fighters.

2—To give after-care to wounded fighters.

3—To train for fit work disabled fighters.

Establishing social stations throughout every city—

1—To help the families of fighters and war workers.

2—To tide over the sufferers from industrial shifts.

3—To reinstate in jobs and homes every man in uniform.

4—To build up the best community life.

Welcoming every man from France at scores of service clubs and visitors' houses.

Guiding home folks to their returning men.

Keeping the records of every one of their boys in service.

announcements, and we all need something of this kind as a philosophical foundation and a satisfaction to our natural desire for comprehensive statements.

It seems clear that the present industrial system is destined to last for a long time in its main outlines—that is to say, private ownership of capital is not likely to be supplanted by a collective organization of industry at a date sufficiently near to justify any present action based on the hypothesis of its arrival. This forecast we recognize as not only extremely probable, but as highly desirable, for, other objections apart, Socialism would mean bureaucracy, political tyranny, the helplessness of the individual as a factor in the ordering of his own life and in general social inefficiency and decadence.

Defects of Present System.

Nevertheless the present system stands in grievous need of considerable modifications and improvement. Its main defects are three—enormous inefficiency and waste in the production and distribution of commodities, insufficient incomes for the great majority of wage-earners and unnecessary large incomes for a small minority of privileged capitalists.

Reducing the cost of living, "Taking the war out of living" 20% to 25% below the level of 1913. Some check has been placed upon the upward trend by government control of prices in the case of bread and coal and a few other commodities. Even if we believe it desirable we cannot say that the government contains this action after the articles of peace have been signed, for another public opinion in one Congress is ready for such a revolutionary policy. If the entrenched practices of monopoly were presented by adequate laws and adequate law enforcement prices could automatically be kept at as low a level as that to which they might be brought by direct government determination. Just what laws in addition to those already on the statute books are necessary to abolish monopolistic extortion is a question of detail that need not be considered here. In passing it may be noted that government competition with monopolies that cannot be effectively restrained by the ordinary anti-trust laws deserves more serious consideration than it has yet received.

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"Our immense war debt constitutes a particular reason why incomes and excess profits should continue to be heavily taxed. In this way two important ends will be obtained, the poor will be relieved of injurious tax burdens and the small class of specially privileged capitalists will be compelled to return a part of their unearned gains to society."

Ultimate Reforms.

"Despite the practical and immediate character of the present statement, we cannot entirely neglect the question of ultimate aims and a systematic program, for other groups are busily issuing such systematic pro-

grams as the Cannetton (Ind.) Enquirer!

10 mills make 1 cent