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WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1921

A TRUCE THAT SHOULD BE ENDED

A short time ago the king of England went to Ireland and made a speech that was more than a speech. It was a prayer for peace. A few days thereafter Lloyd George invited the representatives of the Irish people to a peace conference in London. The leaders of the people of Southern Ireland did not readily accept the invitation, and Gen. Smuts, the South African Premier, went to Dublin and he was not there but a short time until an acceptance was forthcoming. Last Monday noon a truce was agreed upon between England and Ireland. De Valera, the Irish leader, and a number of his assistants are now in London conferring with Lloyd George and endeavoring to settle the age long disputes between the two islands. The King is reported as taking a leading part in the negotiations and if he succeeds the people of Ireland, and all other peoples will take off their hats to him.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

Since the Fourth of July the weather has been very dry and exceedingly warm for Iowa summer weather. And similar conditions of much longer duration prevail at the present time in many parts of this country and Europe. In fact we have had six weeks of abnormally high temperatures, but as long as the rain fall was bountiful as it was during the month of June, all farm crops, and especially corn, made great progress.

The oldest inhabitant never saw corn as far advanced and looking as good as it did a week ago, and as good as most of it does today. It is fully three weeks ahead of an ordinary season. It has a rich dark green color, and stands up higher than a man's head in most of the fields. The poet who wrote about walls of corn whose banners toss on the breeze of morn had no need to draw upon his imagination, if he was where he could see corn fields like those we have in Delaware County at the present time.

Every day during the past six days the writer has ridden about 30 miles per day over different roads in the western half of Delaware County. As far as he could see the corn on all kinds of land did well all last week, but on some of the sandy land the crop has suffered during the past two days.

The intense heat matured the oat crop so rapidly that farmers had to stop haying and go to harvesting their small grain long before their hay was all made. It is safe to say that never before in this county will so much hay be cut after the grain is in the shock. It is quite probable that most all small grain has been damaged by the excessive heat. As a rule, weather that is ideal for corn is quite the reverse for small grain. The hay crop is good and in a few days the farmers will be haying again.

DID THE PRESS AGENT FAIL?

(From the Waterloo Times-Tribune) At last we are at peace with Germany. When the peace resolution was signed by the president the other day we were supposed to throw our hats in the air and shout with joy. The press agents tried to make of the signing of the peace resolution another Armistice Day. But no hats were thrown in the air and no shouts of joy were heard. The climax failed to appear—the whole celebration fell flat.

And why not? The American people are looking at the practical side of things these days. Nothing but results interest them. Great things were advertised to happen when the congress passed the peace resolution. But the public knew that great things would go on just the same as before. The public was well aware that congress declaring peace did not settle the whole thing. The public knew that to have peace, a treaty of peace with Germany would be necessary—a settlement of affairs growing out of the war.

Supporters of the peace resolution, somewhat nettled because the big celebration failed, declare now the peace resolution means a commercial understanding with Germany. But the public is well aware that trade has been going on with Germany all the time; that Germany has been buying goods here for herself and for her customers in Russia and that we have been buying from Germany. The peace resolution makes not a particle of difference, as far as trade is concerned.

Let us turn a moment to Germany and get her idea. Official Germany cannot make out what the peace resolution really means. A statement carried by a press association, says, "The German government is not quite clear what its next step ought to be when the official American notification is received. In this, as in all other moves toward realization of peace and normal relations, Germany will await Washington's initiative." But the Germans understand what the peace resolution means just about as well as we do. We declare peace by resolution. What now? Germany is waiting. She's at peace with us, so far as we are concerned—if the resolution amounts to anything. We cannot very well, being at peace with her,

force her to do anything. She says she awaits our further pleasure and we may conclude she smiles when she says it.

But Germany is smart enough to know that if we have any demands to make on her we will have to take them up with the allies because they have strings on Germany in that Versailles treaty which Germany signed and we did not. Germany cannot make a peace outside of the treaty if it affects, in any way, signers of that treaty adversely.

The American people didn't celebrate the peace resolution signing because they studied the situation, found the resolution amounted to nothing, so far as any good was concerned and because they found that the resolution might bring a lot of harm. The American people fear that the world may die of complications, while we, capable of submitting a remedy, look on from a distance.

MORE TAXES UPON THE MASSES

The interests that furnished the millions for the Republican campaign committees last fall have commenced to make their demands. And the Shylock that Shakespeare immortalized never had more heartless desires than these modern Shylocks.

They insist upon at least a partial return to the good old days when the consuming masses paid practically all of the expenses of the Federal government. Of course they will not permit the tax on amusements, or soft drinks, or ice cream or things like those to be removed. On the contrary they are demanding a tax on everything consumed by the American people, and still more. They are demanding an increase in letter postage from two to three cents. And there can be no such thing as a soldier bonus law, if these fellows are worthy of belief.

They say that such a law would imperil the nation. Of course, the soldiers can have no bonus money, and all of these burdensome taxes on the masses of the people will be needed if the incomes and excess profits of these plutocrats are to go tax free.

JAPAN—AN EMPIRE BUILT FOR WAR

(From The Chicago Tribune)

Americans who scorn talk of any possible trouble between this country and Japan, who jeer at the necessity of a united fleet, of adequate naval bases on this Pacific, and of a firm policy, and practical plan for the prevention of such trouble, are fond of bolstering their position with the assertion that the Japanese are an industrious, peace-loving people, moved by a world reaction against war and actively opposed to a militaristic policy in their own country which would precipitate trouble with the United States.

For the benefit of such opponents of American preparedness and for all Americans who have given the question neither study nor thought, it is well to explain that even if they are right they are wrong. That is, even if the rank and file of Japan are opposed to militarism and national aggrandizement, they are helpless to prevent the development and execution of such a policy by the Japanese government as now constituted.

The leaders of Japanese thought and action are monarchists and militarists of the purest ray. What the mass of the people may want need have no practical influence on what they will get. The Japanese constitution, formulated by Prince Ito in the '30s after careful study under Bismarck, carefully provides that the heaven-sent power of the emperor shall not be disturbed by any modern peaceful ideas of the coolies, and that this son of heaven shall continue to exercise unlimited control over the army and navy which keep his policies, his powers, and his retainers safe from either the bourgeoisie or the proletariat.

For example, the first section of the constitution gives the emperor sole and absolute right to determine the weighty matters of making war or peace and of concluding all kinds of treaties. He may even place the whole empire under martial law, and thus suspend the constitution. In an accidental state this power would be limited by placing the matter of raising funds for payment of army and navy in the hands of congress, parliament, or diet, representing the people. Not so in Japan. There the emperor not only fixes the salary of every officer or official but the money for their support is authorized by himself without reference to the diet. And if any subject objects he may be referred to the bill of rights in the constitution, which provides that "Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of the law, enjoy liberty of speech, writing, publication, etc." Note the phrase "limits of the law." That means that Japanese subjects may enjoy exactly such liberty as the emperor sees fit to have granted to them.

The diet not only has no voice in the regulations concerning the manning, equipment, and size of army and naval forces, but it may not even reject estimates as to the necessary expense entailed for their upkeep. Neither can it rebuke nor hamper the emperor greatly by refusing to pass a budget for other purposes. The civil service is under control of the emperor in the same way the army and navy, so that all normal functions of government can proceed in an orderly manner with support or appropriation by the diet. More, the constitution provides that in the event a new budget is not passed the old budget continues in force year after year. The army and navy can be quadrupled and the diet have no means of redress even if it thinks that such measures are unjust to the resources of the country and its tax paying population.

Prince Ito's "Commentary on the Constitution" specifies that the cabinet is not to be responsible to any branch of the legislative body, but solely to the source of their power, the emperor. Thus, while personal dislike

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DE VALERA OFF TO LONDON MEET

President of "Irish Republic" Leaves Erin for Lloyd George Parley.

LAST "REBEL" SHOT FIRED

British Fail to Reply to Attack on Police Patrol—Incendiarism Continues in Belfast—Trouble Feared on "Orangemen's Day."

Dublin, Ireland, July 13.—Leaders of the "Irish Republic," chosen to participate in the conference to be held with British governmental authorities in London for the purpose of reaching a basis for settlement of the Irish question Thursday, left Dublin this morning for London. They were Eamonn de Valera, president of the "Irish republic," Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein, and Austin Stack and Robert C. Barton, Sinn Fein members of the British parliament.

SIGHTS MYSTERY SHIP

Captain of British Steamer Reports Encounter.

Small Freighter Without Lights Refuses to Answer Signals—May Have Been Pirate Craft.

New York, July 13.—An unknown ship, which was violating international maritime regulations by running without proper lights and which refused to respond to signals asking its name, was sighted last week 750 miles south-easterly from Halifax by the British steamship Croxtheth Hall, which has arrived from Hull and Antwerp.

According to a report made by Captain Spence of the Croxtheth Hall to Sanderson & Sons, agents, the ship, apparently a small freighter, was first observed ahead of him, showing a steam light. The Croxtheth Hall caught up with the vessel, which suddenly served in its course and then came right at the British vessel. The stranger passed astern, went around and came up again on the opposite side.

The red and green running lights indicating the port and starboard sides of the ship were not lighted, Captain Spence reported, and as soon as the Croxtheth Hall came up the single steam light disappeared. Repeated efforts to signal the stranger by flashlight code and by wireless brought no answer. The vessel, after running with the Croxtheth Hall a short time, turned away and disappeared.

When the stranger was sighted the weather was rough, but not so thick that the vessel could not be seen clearly by the British captain. His first thought was it might be one of the ice patrol ships, but failure to answer signals and absence of regulation lights disproved this theory. Agents of the line, while admitting they were puzzled at the unusual occurrence, said they did not connect it with recent unverified reports that a mystery ship with piratical intent was operating off the Atlantic coast.

Only Safe Road.

Accident does very little toward the production of any great result in life, though sometimes what is called "a happy hit" may be made by a bold venture. The common highway of steady industry and application is the only safe road to travel.

Kongo Diamonds.

There are diamond fields in the Belgian Kongo which in 1910 produced 200,000 carats, and it is estimated that the field will yield about this quantity annually in the future.

Mahua Tree Produces Alcohol.

A new source of alcohol for commercial purposes has been found in the mahua tree, which flourishes in India.

HARDING WANTS BONUS DELAYED

Asks Congress Not to Grant Compensation to Soldiers at This Time.

NATION CAN'T BEAR BURDEN

Executive in Address to Senate Declares if Congress Passes Contemplated Legislation It Would Hinder Every Effort of Restoration and Imperil the Financial Stability of the Country.

Washington, July 13.—President Harding conveyed a solemn warning to congress that the condition of the nation will not permit the passage at this time, legislation granting the adjustment of compensation to soldiers who served in the World war.

Would Imperil Nation's Finances. For congress to pass contemplated legislation now, the President warned, "would hinder every effort of restoration and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country."

The President took his appeal personally to the senate and delivered a brief message in which he painted in anything but glowing colors the economic and financial condition of the country today. He pointed out that the nation now is engaged in a mighty struggle toward restoration, and he emphasized that this restoration can only be brought about by careful financing and reduced expenditures.

Urges Action on War Taxes.

The President's message deals chiefly with the bonus question and the nation's finances, but the President took occasion to warn congress that there "is much confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of war time taxes," and urged early accomplishment of this. The President also urged quick action on legislation for reorganization of the war risk and vocational training. "I want to emphasize the suggestion that the accomplishment of the major tasks for which you were asked to sit in extraordinary session will have a reassuring effect on the entire country," the President said.

President's Address.

The text of President Harding's message to the senate in part was as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate: "There has come to my attention the pending unfinished business before the senate and it is an imperative duty to convey to you the probable effect of the passage at this time of the proposed act, providing for adjustment of compensation to our service men in the World war. If this measure could be made effective at the present time without disaster to the nation's finances and without hindrance to imperative readjustments of our taxes, it would present an entirely different question than that which is before you. In a personal, as well as a public manner, which ought to be a pledge of good faith, I have commended the policy of generous treatment of the nation's defenders, not as a part of any contract, nor as the payment of a debt which is owing, but as a mark of the nation's gratitude. Every obligation is to the disabled and dependent. In such reference as has been made to general compensation there has been a reservation as to the earliest consistent time for such action if it is taken. Even without such reservation, however, a modified view would be wholly justifiable at the present moment because the enactment of the compensation bill in the midst of the struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country.

"More, this menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities will imperil our capacity to discharge our obligations to those we must not fail to aid. "I am addressing the senate directly, because the problem is immediately yours, as your unfinished business, but the executive branch of the government owes it to both houses of congress and to the country frankly to state the difficulties we daily are called upon to meet and the added peril this measure would bring."

C. E. BACKS WORLD LEAGUE

Delegates to Christian Endeavor Meet, Call on Congress for Disarmament.

New York, July 13.—Following up the suggestion of the Rev. Francis Clarke, president and founder of the organization, the sixth world's Christian Endeavor convention at its closing session adopted as its new slogan "A Warless World by 1923!" and called up President Harding and congress to "give us disarmament, by agreement if possible, by example if necessary, and give us no narrow partisanship at all in this black hour."

FRANCE IN NEED OF RAIN

Heat Wave Threatens Crops—Torrpid Weather in Vienna—Many Children Dying.

Paris, July 13.—Unless rain falls this week the entire crops of France are likely to be destroyed. This announcement is made by the ministry of agriculture. All society is fleeing Paris as the thermometer climbs to unknown heights, having reached 95 in the shade, the highest point recorded since 1911. Dispatches from Vienna report 101 in the shade and hundreds of children are reported to be dying from the effects of the terrific heat.

Cloth Upholstery.

Cloth upholstery may be best cleaned by beating curtains and backs lightly with a stick or carpet beater, after which the accumulated dust is whisked off with a brush. Grease or oil may be removed by an application of lukewarm water and mild soap, applied with a woolen cloth. There are a number of wooden cleaners which will work very well on cloth upholstery, but gasoline and benzene have a tendency to spread instead of to remove dirt.

SAFETY + SERVICE CAN YOU SPARE A FIVE? There are approximately twenty million homes in the United States. If every home released five dollars from the amount kept out of banks in "cash on hand," bank deposits would be increased by ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS and business benefited to the same extent. Keep your money working ALL THE TIME—in a Checking Account at the First National Bank, where it will play its part in speeding up local prosperity yet be always at your command. Member of Federal Reserve System First National Bank

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF FARMERS SAVINGS BANK organized under the laws of Iowa, located at Coleburg, in the County of Delaware, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1921. RESOURCES: 1. Loans and Discounts, Bonds and Securities... 337583 45; 2. Overdrafts... 841 87; 3. Bank of Iowa... 4788 00; 4. Furniture and Fixtures... 1350 00; 5. Other real estate owned... 3200 00; 6. Due from banks and bankers, cash and cash items... 29859 59; Total Resources... 378001 91. LIABILITIES: 7. Capital stock... 18000 00; 8. Surplus fund... 7999 00; 9. Undivided profits (after deducting expenses)... 25000 00; 10. Individual deposits subject to check... 74280 00; 11. Demand deposits, certificates, certified checks and unpaid dividends... 6990 92; 12. Time certificates of deposit... 255311 01; 13. Bills Payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank... 12000 00; Total Liabilities... 378001 91.