

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday

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AUGUST 26, 1921

THE ROAD TO NORMALCY?

A strong array of facts must be presented before the telephone users of this city will consent to an increase of rates at this time.

The plea of the company for permission to raise rates by more than half the present charge is hardly in keeping with the slogan raised a year ago of "back to normalcy."

No one will deny that public utilities of all kinds were subjected to some extraordinary burdens during the war period. Extensions were impossible and the quality of service, because of lack of competent employees, brought upon them a storm of criticism and displeasure.

The people stood for higher prices when the prices of every commodity was soaring and labor was receiving higher wages.

Now has come the time for "deflation," with an effort on the part of all industry to get back to the conditions of 1913 as a fair basis of prosperity for all.

The telephone company is as a matter of law, a partner of the public with the state commission on guard to protect the rights of both.

The people are entitled to service, good service, at rates which will permit the company to obtain a fair rate of interest upon its investment—and no more.

Some great advances have been made in the devices of telephones by which mechanical inventions can replace labor to a large extent. It is now possible to send five long distance messages over a single set of wires at the same time. The automatic transmitter permits the calling of numbers without the necessity of girls at the central exchanges, where these machines are placed in use.

No other business, at this time, is seeking such advances in prices. The tendency is to go the other way.

Telephone service is a necessity to modern business and to modern living. It should be within the reach of every citizen and it can only be within his reach if the rates are reasonable.

The people have contributed their streets to the company and have their direct property interest in the enterprise. They are entitled to be protected against any unreasonable demand from those to whom they have entrusted the use of their streets.

The company's plea that its present income does not pay for operating costs must be followed by an examination of its methods of accounting, its outlay for labor, the demands for materials.

The most careful scrutiny of the reasons for its claimed poverty must be made.

The people have always shown a disposition to be fair. There are some demands which on their face are so great as to strain that public forbearance.

Until there is a strong showing that the telephone company is under much greater stress than private businesses, that its troubles are not of its own making and that the remedy does not lie within itself, there will be the strongest opposition to anything but real "normalcy" at this time. And normalcy, as we understand it, does not mean a rising cost of living.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The first proposed amendment to the state constitution, to be voted upon Sept. 6, should draw to the polls every person who has the welfare of the state at heart.

A "yes" vote on this amendment means that hereafter the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by American citizens.

Under the present laws, the man and woman from other lands votes on his "first papers" which are simply a declaration of intention to become at some time a citizen of the United States. It is placing no hardship upon those who seek the advantages and the protection of this country to demand that they become full citizens before taking part in elections.

It is quite conceivable, for instance, that conditions might arise by which the selection of even a president might depend upon the ballots of those, who, under the laws owe allegiance to some other government. For the oath of allegiance is given only on the issuance of the final papers.

Citizenship in America offers so much that it should be a prize worth working for. There should be every inducement to those who come here to live to become full citizens. The granting of a right to vote might have, reasonably, the effect of deterring those who declare their intention honestly from completing the requirements of citizenship.

There is a reason behind the federal demands upon prospective citizens. The delay is for the purpose of insuring a complete sympathy with American ideals and American customs. It is a safeguard for the government against admitting undesirable and for the person who may not find this country to his liking and wish to return.

The right to vote is the most sacred possession of every citizen. It should be limited to citizens.

THE RULE OF THE MOB.

Not a pleasant story for Americans and law abiding citizens to read, was the one that came over the wires yesterday of the treatment of a woman speaker in the town of Mason City, Iowa.

She was talking to a crowd of 2,000 when there sprang upon the platform a group of masked men who showed no gentleness in their handling as they dragged her from the platform and whisked her into a waiting automobile.

She was driven 10 miles into the country and on a lonely road thrown from the auto to find her way to some place of refuge as best she might.

The news dispatches are silent as to what the hundreds of men in that crowd were doing when the masked mobbers were abducting her.

That the woman was preaching socialism which might be, and probably was, opposed to the beliefs of the majority of her audience has nothing to do with the seriousness or criminality of the outrage.

There are plenty of laws to care for those who go beyond the limits in their exercise of the right of free speech. If she was violating any law, there are

plenty of officials, federal, state and city, to see that she was curbed.

The masked men declared that they were members of the Ku Klux Klan which makes the claim that it is organized to protect the weak and the constitution.

One of the most sacred rights under the constitution is the right of free speech.

One of the claims of civilization to superiority over the beast and the savage is that it has a sense of chivalry toward women.

Our boasted civilization is a confessed failure if it depends for protection upon men who hide their faces from the world as they embark upon their enterprises of unrestrained passion and force.

Government by mob is a serious matter. The recurrence of these outrages in widely scattered parts of the country indicate that the trouble, which this country must face sooner or later, is not spasmodic or sectional.

Iowa is known as a peaceful state. Its people are close to the soil. Presumably they are imbued with the American reverence for law.

Unless the people of this country expect to read in increasing numbers of such occurrences, strong measures must be taken at once to furnish to others an example of punishment of those who take the law into their own hands. Mob never righted any wrongs. The cure lies in more law, strictly enforced. There is no place in this country for guardians who wear masks.

MARTYRS TO PROGRESS.

Most deplorable was the accident in which the brave knights of the air lost their lives in the explosion of the great airship, being tested in England before being brought to this country.

Among those who went to their death were 18 courageous and brave American men who were chosen from hundreds of volunteers for the great adventure of flying across the Atlantic.

The airship had been pronounced safe. The tests made by scientists had indicated that the risk of life and safety was comparatively small.

The buoyant gas, the result of long and tedious hours in laboratory, was pronounced by chemists to be non-explosive and not inflammable.

The accident has demonstrated that the lighter than air ship is not yet perfectly safe. The same might be said of any means of transportation but in aerial navigation the factors of safety required are greater and more numerous than those upon sea and land. A crashing airship endangers not only its own cargo but those upon the earth.

Now will come investigation. Perhaps the one missing element will be discovered and remedied.

Science and progress have ever demanded heavy toll in human life. Every new means of transportation has had its martyrs among the daring. It seems to be an inevitable payment demanded from humanity when some new era is reached.

Twenty, perhaps, ten, years from now historians will look back upon this calamity as one of the turning points in the development of a new science.

Until then a nation will pay its tribute to the daring of those who tried to serve and who gave their lives in the futile effort to bring an enlarged life to all.

Let their names be listed among the other martyrs to science and give to them the honor due brave men.

Many a man is driven to despair in his own car.

Judging from the way some people save for a rainy day, they expect a 40-day flood.

Those against the maternity bill evidently don't believe the little things in life count.

The mother of 12 boys has been struck by lightning. Needless to say, she will recover.

Our idea of luck is to have congress unable to return from its vacation because of railroad rates.

Other Editors Than Ours

LEARNING AND THE KU-KLUX. (Washington Star.)

Late developments justify a repetition of the question the Star propounded quite recently: Why is the Ku-Klux Klan at this time of day?

The organization has acquired the Lanier university, situated in Atlanta, and elected to the presidency Col. William J. Simmons, who is the imperial wizard of the knights of the Klan. What will be the curriculum under the new control? The object of the order, we are told, is to protect the weak and the constitution of the United States. What studies are supposed to bear particularly on that subject?

The Klan is spreading. It is not confined to the south, as was the Klan of reconstruction times. The dispatches the other day contained an account of the meeting of a "lodge" of the order in Chicago, when a large number of members paraded in their ghostly regalia in a rainstorm.

Application has been made for establishing a "lodge" at Indianapolis, the applicant's name given. In New Jersey, according to a story from Trenton, "letters setting forth the purpose of the Klan and the qualifications for membership and urging enlistments has caused such an intense feeling of anxiety among colored residents that many are known to have armed themselves." The authorities are discouraging the arming, and promising protection to all citizens, white and colored.

As the protection of the weak and the constitution is intrusted to officials elected by the people it is not easy to see the necessity for this volunteer force under the direction, not of officers of the law, but of an imperial wizard, answerable to nobody.

RETURN OF THE BEAVER. (Portland Oregonian.)

Reminiscences of the west are revived by the announcement by the United States department of agriculture that beaver in the national forests have increased with amazing rapidity within the past few years.

In a certain area in southwestern Colorado in which it is estimated there were 200 of the little animals two years ago, the number is now believed to exceed 12,000. In some states, notably Wisconsin, they have become a menace to artificial reservoirs. When the Oregon country was in its infancy they were found everywhere, but by 1840 they were regarded as so nearly extinct that the Hudson's Bay Co. seriously laid plans to abandon the fur trade for manufacturing and agriculture.

The recent reappearance of the beaver is due to game laws which protect it in no fewer than 24 states, and to its natural ability to adapt itself to varying conditions, so long as it is protected in its isolation.

It will interest the wearers of fur garments to be told that some authorities believe that there are now more beavers in the country than in the palm-leaf pre-pioneer times.

A BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL. (London Morning Post.)

In the little village of Leavenston some of those who have lost their sons in the war have adopted a very striking way of keeping their memory green. Let into the walls of several little cottages are small white stone tablets bearing the name of the lost one, the following arresting words: "Left this house to fight for king and country, Aug. 29, 1914. Killed in France, Oct. 14, 1914. In everlasting pride and remembrance." Few memorials speak more eloquently than these tablets on the walls of cottages homes.

The Tower of Babel Bill Armstrong

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Charles B. Sax has manifested so much interest in the coming engagement of the picture, "The Four Horsemen" at the Oliver theater, that he has tentatively agreed to keep one of the horses in the front window of his store during the engagement. The announcement comes from the publicity bureau of the Oliver Hotel, I. W. W. association, but is no doubt an entirely authentic one.

O. E. Ludwig, the man who just shoves things away auto accessories to sell them at such bargains, is planning a house warming at his country home north of the city in two weeks. Mr. Ludwig is endeavoring to sign up the Colfax Avenue Glee club to furnish the music for this occasion.

NOTES OF THE GOLFER'S. Mike Calton has started to play golf. Wednesday he played for the first time. There has been no announcement as yet who Mr. Calton will sell his interest to, in the Hullie & Mike cigar store.

A FOURTH BOTTLE WOULD HAVE BEEN POSITIVELY DANGEROUS. (From The News-Times)

"I have a customer here who was in bed for three years and did not go to a meal at any time. She had five physicians and they gave her out. One bottle of Tanlac got her up, on the second bottle she commenced keeping house and on the third she did all the cooking and housework for a family of eight."

WHAT THE POSTAL CARD WRITERS HAVE TO SAY.

Ivar Hennings and Abe Berman wrote in from Sunset Lake, Minnesota that the fish up there are falling for South Bend bait like everybody did for Harding.

Just Folks By Edgar A Guest

PURPOSE. Used to think I had to be Building up a name for me, Used to think that I must show This old world how much I know, And must spend my days and years Working for the public's cheers— Then your mother came along And I found that I was wrong.

Found my job was not to make Money for my selfish sake, But it was to keep her glad With the very best I had. Little fame and money meant If her heart was not content— If I lived for her until You arrived with wants to fill.

The Public Pulse

ETHICS OF TAXATION. Editor News-Times.

Sir:—The appeal of the Philadelphia Textile association to Mr. Harding to have revision of income and excess tax returns suspended brings out a very pretty reductio ad absurdum. This is the question why, since these taxes make the government a partner in profits and incomes, it should not share losses as well as profits and refund in bad years the same percentage that it collects in good years. Of course, if our taxes were laid in proportion to the benefits received from government this would not follow; but on the line we follow now they are laid only according to the ability to pay, regardless of where the income comes from, and if there is more than inability to pay it really seems as if the government ought to make it good. E. J. S.

IMMODESTY IN DRESS. Editor News-Times:—The immodesty in every good and perfect tendency of present day styles of dress is very evident to the impartial observer and with the use of cosmetics is not without much disapproval.

My point of view is that personal beauty in every good and perfect gift, comes from God, and all forms of artificiality and immodesty are very much out of harmony with the principles given us for our guidance in the Bible. It is a bad example and very detrimental in its effect. T. B. C.

PERIL OF INFLATION. Editor News-Times:

Three years before the capture of the Democratic party by W. J. Bryan and the advocates of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, I earned my money in gold and money that the next national campaign would be fought over some phase of the cheap money delusion, and urged an educational movement to counteract the free coinage propaganda. With the return of a period of industrial and commercial depression, we have with us again the advocates of various schemes of tinkering with our standard of value and currency system, and it will not be surprising if some of them secure a following that will lead to unwise action by Congress.

Chief among the notions that are being widely advocated is the fantastic project of Prof. Irving Fisher, who teaches what he calls political economy at Yale. His scheme for an elastic expanding-contracting measure of value is further moved from scientific economics and would do far more harm to trade and industry than Bryan's 16 to 1 panacea. Yet it has received the endorsement of various estimable gentlemen calling themselves economists, and even of some bankers.

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Joe Grand Leader post cards us from St. Joe that he's feeling better every day and hasn't fall in the lake as previously reported.

Quite a few of the local boys enjoyed a postal card shower by Tom Brandon yesterday.

THEY'D ACT LIKE BILLY WEAVER WHEN HE SAT DOWN ON A HORNET. Dear Tower:—If those senators who are receiving good salaries from the government in these days when it is so short of dough would do a dollar a day like we did they would be doing something. Why doesn't Top Kick Harding draw up his army of economic preachers for the battle line at one dollar a day until the U. S. gets on her feet?

Yours sincerely, —VET.

Dave Boswell is chairman of the automobile party of the Kiwanis club which will go to Nappanee Tuesday night to charter a club there. The choir will now sing two verses of the well known song, "The Night We Were Jerked to Nappanee."

If the telephone company doesn't get its raise in rates, central may never answer us again. Gee, central makes us lonesome nough now!

We wish to notify Bill Reed, of Barron Lake, that we're going to spend next week with him. If you please, Bill, get some of your choicest and largest fish ready and park them all on your side of the lake.

We would also appreciate it greatly if the fish would be put through some sort of process of instruction whereby they would become accustomed to be caught at any hour of the day or night.

When you came your mother smiled, "Now we have a little child." Tenderly she said to me: "We have reason now to be Brave and strong and kind and true, And he really looks like you. So that he shall come to joy We must struggle for our boy."

From your mother and from you I have caught the broader view, I have learned the joys of life Are not born of selfish strife; More than money or my fame Are the honors you may claim, Now the sweetest goal for me Is the man that you may be. (Copyright, 1921.)

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