

THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

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CUT OUT THE BANK TAX

The administration revenue raising measure, which will add about \$200,000 to the revenue of the United States government, carried when first introduced, a tax of a dollar per thousand on the capital stock and undivided profits of banks. This was stricken out, however, by a vote of 202 to 167, with 65 not voting. The record of the Missouri congressmen on this amendment is interesting.

Missouri voted: Yea, none; nay, Alexander, Booher, Borland, Decker, Dickinson, Hamlin, Hensley, Igou, Lloyd, Rubey, Rucker, Russell; not voting, Shackelford.

The final passage of the revenue bill was by a vote of 239 to 139, 56 not voting, all the Missouri congressmen present voting in the affirmative.

ALUMNI

"Every institution of learning is measured by its graduates. If they succeed in their vocations the community sees behind them the efficiency of the institution in intellectual training. If they are advocates of the best and most progressive in civic life the community sees behind them the ideals of justice and righteousness taught by the institution. If in these or any other matters the alumni of an institution fail, it is marked down as a failure of the institution."

This statement of Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agriculture College, expresses concisely the attitude of the public toward the graduates of an institution of learning and shows forcefully the responsibility that rests on the graduate.

There are, undoubtedly, cases where the failure of an alumni is not at all due to the institution. In fact most failures of college graduates are of that kind. There are also many cases of success for which the institution is not in any great degree responsible. The people, however, judge the school by its graduates just as they judge the home by its children.

Getting the framework of an education is so easy that young people forget they owe a great deal to the school that has helped them. Not only that, but they seem to think that the school owes them something. A hearty co-operation between the school and her graduates makes the best results.

As long as their are fools in the world the schools will get some and graduate some. The public will continue to blame the school for these fools. The honest industry of the majority of the graduates however, will keep intact the reputation of any institution of learning.

The Open Column

Editor the Missouriian: We herewith reply to the remarks of the Mayor, City Attorney and Fire Chief as printed in the Missouriian of Thursday, August 24. Rather, today we reply to the view of the Mayor and the City attorney as to the council increasing the salaries of the police in office; and in the next day or two will reply to the Fire-chief on another automobile for the department.

The city council meetings of July 6, 1915 and that of May 2, 1916 will live in the memory of the taxpayers of Columbia. At the first, the council increased the salaries of the three police in office, at the second the salary of the fire chief in office.

If public officers were permitted while in office to increase their own salaries, and the salaries of these officers serving under them, the position of the taxpayer would be more dangerous than even what it is. To avoid the evils of such a condition, the State of Missouri has entered a double-barreled provision of law, as follows: (1st. Contention of Missouri, Art XIV, Sec. 8: "Officers fees, etc. NOT TO BE INCREASED... The compensation or fees of no State, county or municipal officer shall be increased during his term of office..."

and (2nd.) Missouri Statutes as to cities of the third class at: "Section 9171. Compensation of officers.—The council shall have power to fix the compensation of all officers and employees of the city; but the salary of an officer SHALL NOT BE CHANGED during the time for which he was elected or appointed."

He who can read the English language can understand these two provisions of law and their application to the Columbia city council increase. And although these three police are appointed regularly for a definite term of one year and the fire chief for a definite term of one year, yet the City Attorney will contend the law does not apply in this case because of the view that these city officers do not serve for a fixed term at a salary which is fixed by (the city) law.

And we do not know whether it takes the law to keep the city council from doing that which we think it ought not to do, but everyone can clearly see that the law was a rock in the middle of the road to get around which the city council traveled in a circle in these two meetings. For these officers desired this increase, which the council understood. Therefore, the following procedure takes place to get around the rock at both meetings, each meeting being step by step as follows:

1st. Both city council and officer understand that such officer desires an increase. (The whole matter and law being discussed in open council.) 2nd. Mr. officer resigns and is no longer an official of the city of Columbia. 3rd. The city council suddenly discovers that the city of Columbia is without any police, the three able police having just handed in their resignation. 4th. The city council is puzzled. It does not understand. Why did our efficient three police resign? Possibly we did not pay them large enough salary for the strenuous labor they performed. 5th. The city council votes to increase from \$70 to \$80 per month the salaries of whoever shall be our three NEXT policemen to fill the vacancy that NOW exists. 6th. The council suddenly discovers that we once did have three very able policemen. 7th. In conclusion, the Mayor and city council re-instate these three hard-working policemen—and all is well that ends well.

The taxpayers of Columbia are entitled to read the official record of the proceedings of these two memorable council meetings, which official record of the City Clerk of these two council meetings is, as follows: words in parenthesis being our own:

REGULAR MEETING JULY 6, 1915 Salaries of Police, Resignations.

The matter of increasing the salaries of the two night police and deputy marshal was brought up and discussed. The attorney states that the officers' salary could not be LEGALLY increased while in office.

The officers were given an opportunity to resign.

Chas. Mitchell and D. H. Rowland tender their resignations as night policemen, and W. R. Miller tenders his resignation as Deputy Marshal to take effect immediately, which were accepted.

The Police Committee (Davis, Hawkins, McDonnell) recommend that the salaries OF THE OFFICERS be increased from Seventy Dollars to Eighty Dollars per month. Seconded and Carried. Voting for, Davis, Hawkins, Kellogg, Klass, McDonnell, and Shaw. Absent: Allton and Lipscomb. The ordinance was then approved by the mayor in open council.

Appointment of Police, Deputy Marshall.

The Mayor appoints Chas. Mitchell, Policeman, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the council.

The Mayor appoints D. H. Rowland, Policeman, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the council.

The Mayor names W. R. Miller, deputy marshall, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the council.

On motion the council adjourned.

REGULAR MEETING, MAY, 2, 1916 Resignation of Fire Chief Kurtz

E. N. Kurtz, (receiving a salary of \$85 per month, tenders his resignation as fire chief to take effect at once, which is accepted.

THE MAYOR STATES THAT THE FORMER CHIEF WANTS \$100.00 PER MONTH.

Mr. Shaw moves that an ordinance be drawn fixing the salary of the Fire chief at \$100.00 per month. Seconded and carried. For: Allton, Kellogg, McDonnell, Reid, Shaw and Walker. Absent: Hawkins and Klass.

The ordinance was then approved by the Mayor in open council.

Appointment of Fire Chief.

Mayor Batterton re-appoints E. N. Kurtz, Chief of the Fire Department, who received six ballots and was thereby confirmed. etc."

Although two of these police had for years formerly been glad to get \$50 per month each, and they originally accepted the office with the salary

GERMANS CONVINCED THEY HAVE WON WAR

For This Reason Peace Is Wanted By Teutons, Says War Correspondent.

WANTS TO MEDIATE

Carl W. Ackerman Says Neither Kaiser nor Chancellor Wanted War.

This is the first story of a series telling under what conditions each of the warring nations would accept peace. Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent at London, will tell what England demands before peace be made.

GERMAN PEACE

By CARL W. ACKERMAN (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Germany wants peace because she believes she has won the war. The Allies don't want peace because they believe they will win.

The difference is between the "has won" and "will win" and so long as there is this division the neutral diplomats in Berlin, the best informed neutral observers, declare there is no possibility of peace.

The people the world over are encouraged by peace talk and at the end of 2 years of war they are ready to make peace, each on its own terms. So are the German officials, also the British cabinet and the government of France, but the public terms are such that an agreement could not now be easily made.

No Mediation for Allies.

The great difference between the Allies and the Central powers is that the Central powers are open to impartial mediation while the Allies discourage the idea.

The Allies, when their armies were being beaten back in France, and in Russia and when Serbia was invaded, said to the public: "Don't mind these things; we will win ultimately. The Central powers have convinced the German people that every great military advance was a step toward victory and that because there have been

that went with it, Mitchell serving for something like 16 years, and Rowland for something like 8 years, yet in the march of progress of our growing city of Columbia they finally came to see the light of a brighter day. They laid their demands before the council for an increase from \$70 a month each to \$80 a month each. The council made the increase for each. Possibly the council thought not to make the increase they would lose these two able officers. Yet on April 18, 1916 the mayor appointed and the council unanimously confirmed the selection of two new policemen, Tom Fieklind and James Fenton, and Rowland and Mitchell were only a memory that served no usefulness.

When Mitchell, Miller and Rowland resigned for a higher salary, were there no other capable men in Columbia available as Policemen at the then existing salary of \$70 a month each? There has always been a large waiting list of good men willing to serve as policemen of Columbia, who would serve at even \$60 per month as well as \$80.

The Fire Chief may have been entitled to an increase for the able efficient services he has rendered the city of Columbia; but that increase, if necessary, should be made only as the law and common-sense public policy directs.

Of the many good men in Columbia who are qualified to fill these places and who would have been glad to have accepted them at the salary before increased, not one was given an opportunity to apply. If the Mayor and City Council had put a notice in any newspaper that the taxpayers of Columbia had suffered the misfortune to have its police and fire-chief resign and desired to know if there were any men in the city who would accept them at the salaries then fixed, we dare say there would have been 100 applicants the next day of men who are capable, qualified, and anxious during these hard times to serve at the former salaries.

Cleveland said: "That a public office is a public trust; and officers are the servants, not the masters of the taxpayers and people. It is a Democratic principle that the taxpayers are entitled to have the public service rendered at the least possible cost to them; and, unless there were no men in the city of Columbia qualified and anxious to serve as Policemen before the increase was made, we say the increase was unauthorized, unwarranted under the law, and an additional burden imposed on the taxpayers of Columbia which they should not indifferently bear."

TAXPAYER

H. A. Hays.

so many of them the Central powers have been victorious.

That is the peace situation at the close of the second year of the war, according to the view in Berlin. It raises many questions. Would Wilson be acceptable as a mediator or, if not Wilson, then the next President? Would Germany insist on the peace terms she has outlined?

Coming Events Have Influence.

The answers depend on coming events. They will be influenced by military developments. The election in the United States will have its effect. Internal affairs in the various countries will increase or modify the respective peace views.

There is a peace party in Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg leads it. Some of the Conservative members of the Reichstag are its opponents. They know that if the Chancellor makes peace now he will not insist on the annexation of Belgium and Poland and that his terms will be "moderate." The Conservatives lead the party which believes Germany has been decisively successful in this war and they think Germany should dictate iron clad terms. They know the Chancellor will never support their terms so they are out to oust him.

Chancellor Becomes Stronger.

The harder they fight the stronger the Chancellor becomes. Bismarck had a snap compared to the Chancellor's position today. Bismarck had everything his own way, but his view of the world did not extend beyond the boundaries of the United German Empire which he founded.

Today things are different. Germany needs a Chancellor who can see Germany in her relation to the rest of the world. Such is the view point of von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The Conservatives have the standpoint viewpoint of Bismarck. The Chancellor is a Progressive. So is the Kaiser. History will show that neither the Kaiser nor Hollweg wanted war, but that stronger forces did want it and got it.

The Chancellor was severely crit-

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S. P. C. Care of THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

cized in the Reichstag a few days ago because he "postponed mobilization of the German army three days at the beginning of the war."

The Chancellor replied that he regretted that he could not have postponed it longer.

Even the Socialists know that the Chancellor will make peace whenever it is honorably possible. The people know it too and they are ready to help.

The people talk about peace. There are rumors of peace constantly. It is impossible to discuss peace terms in the papers, but privately the people are preparing themselves for any peace conferences that may develop. They will be prepared for peace as they were for war.

So far as Germany is concerned, the President of the United States, whether he is Wilson or the Republican nominee, he will be welcome as a peace mediator, provided he does not come forth with a definite program and demand peace along the lines desired by the people in America.

The only requirements of the Ger-

man people regarding a peace maker is that he be "FAIR."

War Can End by Fall.

The war can end by fall or before there is another winter campaign if, as the Chancellor and Count Tisa said, the interests of the Central powers as European nations are respected. The German people believe they are fighting a defensive war and they are fighting a defensive war and they their future existence as a nation can be secured. Germany, like England, must insist publicly upon broad terms, because publicly the national leaders cannot change their positions too much or they will lose the confidence of the public and inspire too much hope in the hearts of the opponents.

While in Vienna recently, Ambassador Penfield said: "It is all right to talk about these foreign countries being ruled by Emperors, Czars, Kings and Presidents, but when the people throughout the world begin to talk peace as they have this summer, peace is coming."

"Public opinion rules the world and public opinion will bring peace."

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