REMISSIONS.

The remissions herein presented were, in almost every case, recommended by those officers in the counties where the fines were imposed who are concerned directly or indirectly in the collection of the same, namely, the county attorney, county auditor, clerk of the district court, county treasurer and the members of the Board of Supervisors, or a majority of them, and were conditioned upon the payment of all costs when same had not been paid.

Name	County	Term Imposed	Amount	Date Remitted
O. A. Weaver	Polk	Sept. 1915	$500	Jan. 10, 1917
Edward K. Morris	Poweshiek	Sept. 1914	300	Feb. 15, 1917
F. C. Pohlman, Jr.	Hamilton	Vacation	450	Feb. 24, 1917
Oliver C. Cribb	Polk	Jan. 1917	400	May 8, 1917
P. E. True	Wapello	March 1915	400	June 2, 1917
C. B. Tregloan	Fayette	April 1917	300	June 2, 1917
J. F. Duffy	Webster	Nov. 1916	800	June 23, 1917
William Weese	Polk	Nov. 1914	500	Aug. 17, 1917
Margaret McGregor	Polk	Jan. 1916	500	Aug. 17, 1917
Phillip Tourtellot	Delaware	May 1916	77	Aug. 30, 1917
F. P. McKay	Polk	Mar. 1917 unpaid bal'nce	700	Nov. 1, 1917
P. T. Hahn	Mahaska	Oct. 1916	300	Nov. 15, 1917
Mary Durand	Polk	May 1915	300	Nov. 24, 1917
Joseph Krejci	Pocahontas	Nov. 1914 b'd for unpaid balance	700	Dec. 27, 1917
Alex Fontana	Polk	Nov. 1914	300	April 10, 1918
Irene Howe	Woodbury	May 1917	600	May 1, 1918
M. L. Brady	Palo Alto	Aug. 1914	300	Aug. 5, 1918
Tony Alcaro	Polk	March 1918	700	Aug. 7, 1918
Henry Parnell	Wapello	March 1917	300	Aug. 13, 1918
Ralph Raffael	Polk	Nov. 1917	500	Sept. 28, 1918
Pete Marshall and Mrs. Pete Marshall	Appanoose	Sept. 1914	300	Nov. 9, 1918

RECAPITULATION.

APPLICATIONS OF LIFE MEN FOR MURDER FIRST DEGREE:

Referred to Board of Parole 27

PARDONS:

Pardons granted 6

SUSPENSIONS:

Upon recommendation of Board of Parole 56

Upon recommendation of trial judge 3

From county jail 64

COMMUTATIONS:

Recommendation of Board of Parole 27

RESTORATIONS:

Restoration to citizenship from parole 35

Recommendation of Board of Parole 597

REVOCATIONS:

Suspensions from county jail 5

REMISSIONS:

Fines 22

State of Iowa

1919

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

WILLIAM L. HARDING

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

TO THE

Thirty-Eighth General Assembly

and the people of Iowa

Des Moines, January 16, 1919

PUBLISHED BY
THE STATE OF IOWA
DES MOINES

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

William L. Harding

Members of the Senate and House of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly:

In assuming the duties and obligations to this great people and state as their chief executive for a second time, I desire humbly to acknowledge my own limitations and seek aid and guidance from the Master Builder of the Universe.

My earnest prayer is that I may have ability to see and courage to do the right.

We are living in a new world and a new age. Old things have passed away. Our flag, but recently looked upon by some as a mere piece of bunting, is an inspired blending of colors sacred and worthy to die for. It has just been carried to victory by brave and noble sons. The common enemy of all the world has been prostrated on the field of bloody battle.

The manhood of our country is still virile. As a people, we yet can suffer, sacrifice, fight and die for a cause that is just. The heartbeat of our people is in unison with the ideals of the founders of the government.

Autocracy and greed in government must be banished from the face of the earth. Our brave soldiers and sailors have said in the language of courage, and backed it up by deeds, that the American flag shall and will be respected wherever it is carried. Home and fireside are cardinal principles dear to the American heart. Our men will defend them on field of battle against all comers.

We are assembled today as legislators, officers and people in the presence of Iowa's noble dead. They hover near, they are here. How brave, how courageous, how true, were our men who wore the uniform of brown and blue. Their spirits beckon us to follow. Can we in reality go with them in the trench, over the top, into the face of death, for a cause that is right?

Members of this general assembly, let us catch the spirit of this nobility in our work that was in the living personality of

the brave sons of Iowa on that great day at Chateau Thierry when the tide of battle was changed. That was a great day for Iowa and all the world. Pride and glory there is for all of us in the fact that our sons were there that fateful day and ready to meet the hordes of Huns, to fight, to win, to turn the tide for all the world and for all time. Autocracy, in that meeting with freemen of the west, was stopped and turned back. Representative government and civilization will go on in the world because the men from our own state and others were ready that day for the supreme test.

Those sons of Iowa on that and other days over there, in bloody battle and all the horrors of war, facing death, were living and exemplifying the very spirit of our people. It was home and school and church speaking in the language of reality. They joined ideal with action.

Who were the boys and men who fought and died, and prepared to fight and die? Were they strangers from a strange land or gathered from some far-off people? These young men came from the firesides of the homes scattered on the plains of this mighty prairie state. They were our neighbors and our friends, just the regular fellows.

They had ambition. They were filled with the pride and glory of young manhood. Youth was theirs, and in its fervid promise they had dreamed and planned for a climb to distinction among their fellows. Their bodies were strong, their minds pure, their vision clear, and in this strength they were summoned to war.

They were gathered from the plow and the counter, from every walk of life, the rich, the poor, every creed, and every faith—all willingly answering the summons to make the supreme sacrifice in the same noble spirit.

We put into their hands the care and keeping of that dear old flag and trusted them to cross the ocean with it. There was the temptation staring them in the face of conquest, of riches, of territory, of power. They could have gone for themselves, they could have conquered, they could have possessed. They are bringing the flag back and they hand it to us without a stain or tarnish. There is but one change in it. The luster is a little brighter, for the red has been augmented by the blood shed in the spirit of sacrifice by freemen of this day and this generation.

They sought no man's possessions, they fought and stand to fight again, being one in thought with that great American statesman who said, "God gave liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it."

The struggle for human liberty is a pathway running back through history, illumined by heroism, sacrifice and bloodshed. Our own boys responded to the trumpet which called freemen of every age.

America, our own fair country, presents the best of all national response to the heart-throb of all time. Somehow, we catch the echoes of the longing ages and transmit them as living voices applying to the work-day problems of humanity today. Ours is to fight 'til kings are gone, thrones destroyed, and the ideals of representative government firmly established everywhere.

This is not the hour to be discouraged or pessimistic. We ought here to catch the spirit of our soldiers, their sacrifice, their service. We should rather be encouraged and rejoice that we have a field of endeavor before us ripe for the harvest.

The light is breaking with a dawn of better things. It is for us to transmute this light into terms of applied social and economic betterment.

You are the eyes of the people, and by and through you whatever of vision is to be had of the future must be focused in appropriation and law.

Do not fix a false measuring stick for the amount of the people's money you provide to be spent. Too often we say, "The legislature appropriated more dollars in this session than in a former one, and therefore they raised the taxes." Or we say, "The legislature appropriated less dollars than a former one, and so the taxes are lower." Both may be a false standard of what the legislature actually did. At least, the amount appropriated measured by a former amount expended is a false measuring stick.

The real question is, "For what are the dollars that are appropriated to be used?" If they are to be used for better health, public welfare, education, social betterment, industrial betterment; while more of these dollars may be provided, the real taxes may be greatly lowered. Taxes come out of the bodies of men and women and children.

Real retrenchment comes when the public, through its various agencies, is able to take these dollars thus secured and make them yield in bettering the conditions under which all these people labor and live.

You are not here alone to check, account and appropriate for the biennial period. This is a part of your work, but only a part. If you do your work well, you will look into the tomorrow. You will see Iowa a quarter or a half century from now and make provision for that day. You should take into account the basic facts on which development rests and then build for the state and society that will be here in the days to come. Yours is to know conditions today and then to have a forward-looking into the future so that evils and handicaps of this time will be eliminated.

I can think of no greater honor or satisfaction that could come to an individual than to be placed in a position of responsibility where he can, in a definite way, be instrumental in making rules and laying plans that will tend to a better social, educational, moral and economic condition for a great and good people.

You are representatives of the folks at home. You are here in the stead of the rich, the poor, the humble, the exalted. You are to conduct their state for them. You are to say what conditions their children are to live under. You are here to forge or break shackles. You are to say whether the people shall live in a hovel or a home, whether they be tenant or owner, whether they are educated or ignorant. It is for you to say whether this is to be a nation with one people, one language, and one flag.

You occupy a place of trust and responsibility. The task is not an easy one. It takes a brave, fearless, courageous, honest individual to be a good legislator.

Peculiarly to this assembly is set the task of leadership in solving the problems of tomorrow, not alone for the state but for the nation.

Our location, our people, our place among the states in leadership in furnishing men and money for the war; all combine to put us where we can and should march at the front of the column of progress.

In this connection, therefore, I desire to indicate some of the problems that appeal to me as calling for earnest attention and action.

This union of states called America is a nation, not an asylum. We are big enough, old enough, and good enough to have a language of our own, loved and used by all our citizens. If all loved the language, they would the more desire to use it, for it has a

beauty of expression and directness possessed by no other language.

Perhaps the best way to create this love for our language so desirable is to insist, under proper rules, that all learn it.

I know there are those who argue that it is narrow to insist that as a condition precedent to citizenship the official language of the country be mastered and used, or that the youth in his very beginning be required to gain his first impression of the country and society in the language of the country. The answer to all such contenders is, "Your first love is not America, it is some other country, or it may be greed for gold. It is one or both."

The strength of our nation lies in the understanding and love our people have of its ideals and traditions. Handicapped indeed, for citizenship and growth, is that individual who has not read the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in the language of their authorship. Sad indeed was the plight of the country when, engaged in a great world war, it found it necessary to stop in its preparation of men to fight, to teach them to speak and even to read and understand the language of the country well enough so that they could be drilled and take or give orders. It was not wholly the fault of the men. As a nation, we opened the door and left it. We should have stood by in those other days and said, "This is America. If you come to be one of us, learn and use our language, acquaint yourselves with our traditions and ideals, become a part of our life and thought, and then we will make you a citizen of our country. If you are not here to be one of us, you may tarry for a time, but not in a colony, and then you must go back."

The errors of the past should be our spur to achieve where we have lost. We should act now with intelligence and courage. This country has one flag and only one. There is not room here for two.

We can and should pass laws against the red flag. It should be a crime to hoist it or to follow it. We ought to have a people so thoroughly American, so enamored of liberty, so filled with the spirit of our institutions, that there would be no desire or affection for another flag.

Do not misunderstand what I am saying or misapply it, for in Iowa we are not yet troubled with divided affection. However, it is abroad in the land to an alarming extent.

Iowa should lead. Some state must blaze the trail. We have the people with the courage to pioneer, and if not, then I am mistaken in my understanding of them.

English is the official language of the United States and of the State of Iowa. Freedom of speech is guaranteed by both state and federal constitutions, but this is not a guaranty of the right to use a language other than the official language.

By proclamation, as the chief executive of the state and with authority vested in me as such, and as a war measure, last year I asked the people of the state to observe this principle of law during the period of the war. For all practical purposes, the war is at a close. I therefore leave the matter in your charge for further action.

I recommend that the least you do be to provide that each child be required to be taught in English and no other language in every school up to the grade of high school. After that, they may be permitted to study foreign languages as they choose, but that all schools use English as the medium of instruction in all branches.

If it should appeal to you and there is demand for it, provision can be made for the study of English by those who are past the school age.

Education is one of the foundation institutions on which representative government rests. It should not be left to choice or be simply free, it should be compulsory.

School houses and equipment are but conveniences toward the education of the people. The fundamental factor in all education is the teacher.

You can be very helpful in determining the quality and standard of the teaching force of the state by directing along certain lines. May I suggest that a fixed, definite standard be established, and once the individual attains that place that then he be made a member of the teaching profession and for life. This, I believe, will encourage more people to make this activity their life work.

The salaries of teachers are now largely inadequate both for the service rendered and the importance of the work performed. A partial if not a complete remedy for this situation lies in paying for a year's work, which the teacher already performs.

Some advocate a pension or annuity to make up for the shortage in salary and the inadequacy of it in the past. To my mind, here lies a grave danger to individual initiative and our representative form of government. A pension as part pay for services rendered in ordinary vocations is, to say the least, a mild form of slavery. It hampers the freedom of the individual and of contract.

I bespeak, therefore, from you, for the teachers, freedom from the bondage of poverty under which they now labor.

Let Iowa be pioneer in unshackling the youth of the state to mine the riches of education under the guidance of an adequately paid, helpful, forward-looking teacher, with the right to contract for a period of time long enough so that he may become an actual resident of the place and have part in the activities of the community.

The greatness and perpetuity of a people and a nation depend very largely upon the opportunity for individual initiative and leadership. That nation which ties down the individual will sooner or later lose in the race for supremacy and have a servile people.

It is the business of government to enlarge the scope and the opportunity of the individual; it can guide, help and control, but should not go to the extent that it owns and manages.

Individuality and private ownership are primary and fundamental principles in the development of a lasting civilization.

It is my firm conviction that the time is now here when, as a state, we should interest ourselves in seeing to it that plans are laid and opportunity offered to those who desire to own their own homes.

A home owned by the family is an anchor against an evil day. It builds for permanency. It creates citizenship interest and is in harmony with nature's fundamental law. A man will take a shotgun to defend a home, but seldom a boarding house.

The Secretary of the Interior proposes that the federal government, in conjunction with the state, purchase cut-over, swampy and arid lands for the use and benefit of the returned soldier who may desire to farm, provision to be made by the two governmental activities in the plan for financing over a long period of years, with easy money, allowing the soldier to pay back and thus become owner.

Iowa has no waste land to be reclaimed for farming purposes.

If this plan is feasible as applied to farm lands, why cannot the same principle be applied to smaller divisions, even as small as a

town lot, and thus accommodate the returned soldier whose training in life calls him to an occupation in the city?

And if it is feasible for the purpose of rendering aid to returned soldiers, why is it not equal of application to every citizen who may desire to avail himself of the opportunity and thus become a property owner?

This is submitted for your consideration with the hope that it will at least result in investigation.

The legislature two years ago took one step in an effort to prevent bad housing conditions in the state. In my opinion, you should, before you adjourn, complete the task, so far as it can be done by remedial laws.

In this state we have said by statute that a dollar can never be loaned legally for more than 8 per cent.

We have also said by statute that a man is entitled to a safe place in which to work. By a safe place in which to work we mean plenty of light, fresh air, and guarded machinery. Both statutes have been declared constitutional, not only in Iowa, but generally, and are upheld by public opinion.

The family is more sacred than the dollar. The health and comfort of the family are as vital to the welfare of the state as that of the dollar, or of the man or woman who toils in a factory. A safe place in which to work is vital, from the standpoint of the laborer, and a safe place in which the family is to live is vital to the state.

For the protection of society, we have announced two great fundamental principles: first, the dollar cannot be legally loaned for more than a given amount; second, the laborer is entitled to a safe place in which to work.

The third great principle that ought to be announced is that the family should have the right to live in a house, the rent of which shall not net the dollars of the owner more than a fixed amount, and that it be a safe place in which the family shall live —that is, that there be plenty of light, air, and a plot of ground. If the first two propositions are sound, and they are, then the third is sound.

The home is the foundation of all social improvement and betterment. The state is vitally interested in the generation of tomorrow. It can largely shape the moral and intellectual fiber of the next generation and generations by proper and right legislation for home surroundings. This means, first, regulation of

the tenement house, both as to conditions surrounding same and rent.

Now is the time to act in Iowa on this great question. Delay is expensive in dollars, man power, and motherhood efficiency. The man of the palace is as vitally interested in this problem as the man of the hovel. As the solution of this problem is delayed, society and the state pay the bill in broken manhood and womanhood. The legal questions involved and the right of the state to act are both well settled. Courage to face the issue and efficient leadership are the call of the hour.

I believe in the widest possible distribution of knowledge, for knowledge is preparedness.

Our competition, in the future, for world trade will be more keen than in the past. Yesterday, it was easy for us to contend with the old world in production, for they were shackled with autocracy and militarism. With victory coming to the allied cause, we will now compete with freemen.

There should be in this country some system of universal service, not so much for the purpose of making soldiers with which to contend on field of battle, as to create a universal man power to work together in harmony and equality in the battles of peace.

It is good for both the rich and the poor to have them touch elbows in common place. Better understanding on the part of each of the problems of the other will make easy the settlement of many vexing controversies of this time.

Experience growing out of the recent war in examining men for the service has brought to our attention the fact that there is an appalling number who are physically defective so that they are constantly working under handicap.

Four years ago, the state was a pioneer in establishing a hospital at the university to care for diseased and crippled children. I commend to your attention the opportunity now presented to extend and broaden this service. I am sure you will agree that here is a field for the state to invest money that will not only pay dividends in dollars, but in the larger way, in health, happiness and efficiency.

What can be said in the interest of the physical defective can also be said, and perhaps with greater force, in the interests of those who are mentally defective. Provision should be made for these, and in doing this the state is approaching the ideal of perfection.

The prosperity of any country is largely gauged by the prosperity of the farmer. The farm being one of the sources of original production, questions concerning it are therefore of vital interest to every citizen, no matter what his occupation or location may be.

In the past, agricultural policies have largely dealt with the subject of increased production. In the future, the agricultural policy of the state should deal not only with production, but should include the larger field of marketing.

I hold that the farmer is entitled to sell what he produces on an honest market, and the consumer is equally entitled to buy in an honest market. At the present time, this privilege is not granted to either class.

There are two, general, nation-wide obstacles in the way of an honest market to which your attention is directed at this time:

First, and most baneful, is the food produce gambler, the man who buys and sells that which does not exist. I know when I mention this subject I tread on dangerous ground. However, I want it distinctly understood that in my judgment there can never be an honest market for the produce of the farm so long as the gambler is permitted to create false markets and false impressions about supply and demand.

Second, we owe it to the producer as well as the consumer to gather definite, detailed information as to the amount of the various kinds of foodstuffs produced each year, not by estimate but by actual figures.

If a state representative for each four sections was to report, say in June, the actual number of acres of grain of various kinds and the actual number of head of live stock in his section, and again, say about the first of the year, report on the actual production, in the course of a very few years we would have definite statistical information upon which intelligent opinion could be formed by the farmer in deciding what to plant and when to sell.

By doing away with the man who gambles in foodstuffs and by creating definite information as to supply, we could reestablish the law of supply and demand.

I commend the subject of marketing in all its ramifications to you for consideration and action.

A marketing department, in my judgment, should be established, co-ordinated with the farm bureau and the county agent, both of which should be strengthened. Added authority should be given for community endeavor in solving the problems too large for the individual.

No body of men were ever convened with power to carry into effect the ideals of a people under brighter prospects than confront this legislature. The golden age for Iowa is just breaking.

Nature was in a most pleasant mood when our land was fashioned. She bounded us by two mighty rivers, here ever to be harnessed for power unlimited. She pencilled the landscape for beauty and utility. She left lake, and stream, and wooded hill, she gave forest and prairie for the pioneer, and coal to turn the wheels of industry.

Life in abundance was hid in the soil, waiting only the hand of the plowman and springtime's gentle kiss to blossom into a harvest abundant to feed a hungry world.

Here can be builded a civilization fashioned in the image of the Maker and translated into reality by the genius of man that shall be peer and leader of all the world.

Play spots are necessary in building a permanent state. Men and women are but children grown up. Heart joys and heart aches are common to us all. Sentiment and tradition are threads that hold us steady and bring us back to the old homestead or the place of our birth.

Scattered all over the state here and there are gems of beauty in lake or wood or dell or river bank, not grand in their massiveness but pure in their simple beauty.

Let us make provision to save these for the children of the future. What the pioneer beheld in his first coming should be planted into the life of tomorrow, and out of this will grow tradition that will persuade many to stay and bid the wanderer to return to worship at their shrine.

The future Iowa is committed to you. It must be more than a bit of territory lying between two rivers. It must be more than tradition, more than what the soil can produce, more than live stock and golden waving grain, more than factories and coal mines, more than roads and transportation.

The Iowa that you vision and build should be homes and schools and churches; strong, noble men; pure women; happy,

healthy boys and girls; a social system bottomed on equality, individuality, and the right to possess; a community life co-ordinated; a flow of plenty to all who work; a state loyal to the Union, with one flag and one language.

Des Moines, January 16, 1919.