

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Foreign Advertising Representative: THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

An Opportunity for Will Hays

Soon will come the "Peggy Hopkins Joyce" reaction. The motion picture star will reach our shores, and then will follow the new burst of press agent bunk doubtless to the effect that these stories of men committing suicide for love of the "bewitching" screen star are all nonsense and untrue. The public must be caught coming and going, and every twist and turn of opportunity capitalized by the publicity factories.

It is amazing, however, how soon these cheap seekers of publicity crawl into their shells when they find the public resentful of their advertised exploits. The Motion Picture Owners Association has barred Peggy Joyce pictures from the screen in the interest of the wholesome entertainment. Hence the panic. The free advertising worked, was a source of gratification undoubtedly up to the time this blow fell, but as soon as the financial bump became known—and the radio quickly spreads the word these days—indignant denials of suicide stories began to fly through the ether, and seeming dignity took the place of complacent satisfaction.

Thus there is presented to Will Hays a striking lesson which, if heeded, will lead to a complete reform in motion picture press agent work. The great industry has been strangled by its press agents almost to the point of death. They have run riot for years, and seemingly they are still at the same old tricks. Protest has been made time and again to the motion picture producers, but all suggestion has fallen on deaf ears. The exploiters of both press and public have been practically running the motion picture industry without interference, and they have run it pretty much into the ground. They have brought about censorship in many of the states, and if permitted to continue their blatant and sensuous appeals, they will bring about a censorious condition that will be still more harmful. It is time these conscienceless sensationalists were curbed and a great industry be permitted to work out its destined place in the scheme of public happiness and mental growth unhampered by such destructive influences. If a few more films that depend upon notoriety for success are barred from the screen, and the manufacturers face a few millions of dollars loss, perhaps they will then wake up to the fact that their spectacular press agents are an expensive luxury. Seemingly, nothing but an assault on the pocketbook will affect them.

ed. She sed she that it was Hereditery. And they even let Women vote now on it.

Thursday—Jane ast me wood I For give her writing a note to Jake, & I did. I dont no why I done it unless I suppose it is just sum Rare beauty in my nature or etc.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, the actual cost of running the government was \$5,538,040.689. During nine months of this period the administrative agencies of the government were wholly in the hands of the Democratic party.

During the current fiscal year, which began July 1, last, and ends June 30, next, it will cost \$3,922,372.030 to run the government. During this period all the executive agencies of the government have been under Republican control.

This is a saving of \$1,600,000,000 which this Republican administration has made in one year as compared with the last year of Democratic rule.

These figures are not guess work. They are taken from the books of the government. They are set down, item by item, even to the last penny in a report just made to Congress by the Director of the Budget. They answer conclusively and most emphatically the charges of the Democratic party that Republican claims to public economy are not based upon fact.

Going into details, the report shows that the ordinary expenditures for the operation of routine business conducted by the executive agencies of the government amounted to \$2,673,435,079 during the fiscal year July 1, 1920, to June 31, 1921, during nine months of which all the executive offices were filled with Democrats.

During the current fiscal year which ends June 30, next, the ordinary expenditures for the operation of the routine business conducted by the executive agencies will be \$1,765,875,672. During all this period these executive offices have been filled with Republicans.

This is a direct and very concrete saving of \$907,559,407, which must be credited to the policies of the Republican executives. All of these expenditures are wholly subject to the control of the executive officers in charge of the several departments, bureaus and commissions which made the expenditures.

This saving of over \$900,000,000 in the conduct of the executive agencies is not as the Democrats charge, a "bookkeeping saving." The saving is actual; it is concrete; it is expressible only in terms of dollars and cents; it is a saving which means \$907,000,000 less money to be taken in taxes from the pockets of the American people. It is a saving which is set forth in the report of the Director of the Budget to the last details in dollars and cents. It is not imaginary; it is not "estimated;" it is there; it has been made; it is as concrete as a grindstone.

The other \$700,000,000 saved by this administration as compared with the expenditures during the last year of the Wilson administration is accounted for largely by the abolition of the United States Railroad Administration, the United States Grain Corporation, the Sugar Equalization Board and other war activities which the Republican Congress elected in 1918 made an end of as rapidly as possible.

This is a 100 per cent. plus, fulfillment of the 1920 campaign pledges of the Republican party to put "more business in government." It is the first and most important step in the program of reconstruction. Getting expenses down and putting

into effect systems and methods that will permanently keep them down is the first and most important duty of every government today. Since March 4, 1921, the United States has made more drastic reductions in public expenditures and greater reductions in public taxes than any nation in the world. With the exception of possibly two others, it is the only nation which has made any reductions in public expenditures and taxes.

All this was done under a Republican administration.

The Republican Congress made it possible by the early enactment of the budget law.

The Republican executives, from President Harding down, made the possibility a glorious reality by taking every possible advantage of the budget act to install and compel economies.

Ordinance 181. Requiring public halls, hotels and lodging houses to be provided with fire escapes—Section 1. Every public hall, theater, or other assembly place, located on the second floor, shall have in addition to the regular stairway, an ample rear or side exit and an adequate and substantial fire escape or stairway leading from such exit to the ground. Section 2. Every hotel or public lodging house in the city, which has rooms for accommodations of public above the first floor, shall have in addition to the customary stairway, an ample rear or side exit with stairway or fire escape leading from same to the ground. Section 3. Every hotel, theater, hall, etc., must be made to comply with this ordinance within one month. The committee on fire and water shall inspect. Section 4. All public buildings or halls constructed in the future shall conform. Section 5. Penalty. Fine not more than \$100 or imprisonment not more than fifty days or both. Approved April 4, 1924.

Ordinance 182. To regulate the keeping and storage of gasoline, benzine or distillate—Section 1. No person shall keep or store in any building in the corporate limits any gasoline, benzine or distillate in quantities of over five gallons or within one hundred feet of any building or structure, except in the tank of an automobile or unless buried in a metal tank with top at least eight inches from surface to ground. Section 2. That quantities of over one quart and less than five gallons must be kept in a metal can. Section 3. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Passed August 5, 1918.

Ordinance 183. Prohibits parking of vehicles of any kind within twenty-five feet of any fire hydrant and imposes penalty. Section 1. No person shall park or store any vehicle of any kind within twenty-five feet of any fire hydrant and impose penalty. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Passed August 5, 1918.

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Ordinance 185. Defines present boundary of fire limits. Ordinance 187. Amends Section 2 of Ordinance 180.—Section 1. That Section 2 of Ordinance 180, is amended as follows: Section 2. All buildings hereafter constructed must have their outer walls constructed of brick and mortar, stone and mortar, concrete or steel. Outer walls shall extend from foundation to and through roof and two feet above and must separate all wood of buildings. Outer walls must be not less than eight inches in thickness. For two story buildings they must be not less than twelve inches for first and eight for second stories. For buildings more than two stories the walls of each story except the top story must be not less than sixteen inches thick and the top story not less than eight inches. The roofs of all such buildings shall be constructed of steel, iron, tin or other non-combustible material. Passed September 5, 1919.

State Fire Marshal's Report.

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Section 2. All repairs made to brick or stone or concrete buildings now standing, must be made to conform to this ordinance. Section 3. No wood on building within the fire limits shall be repaired except by permit from the fire marshal and then not to exceed twenty-five per cent of its value and not more than one permit a year will be issued. Section 4. No building within the fire limits shall be moved except to a point on the same lot or to a point outside the fire limits. Section 5. Whenever any of the kind of buildings not permitted to be built, shall be damaged to the extent of one-half of its value by any cause, the fire and water committee shall cause the town marshal to serve a notice for the removal of said building forthwith. Section 7. All buildings over two stories high shall have a scuttle hole at least two or three feet and a substantial ladder or stairway leading to same and a bulk head to roof. Section 8. Penalty. Fine of not over \$100 or imprisonment not more than sixty days or both. Approved July 6, 1924.

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Ordinance 193. Amends Section 2 of Ordinance 180.—Section 1. That Section 2 of Ordinance 180, is amended as follows: Section 2. All buildings hereafter constructed must have their outer walls constructed of brick and mortar, stone and mortar, concrete or steel. Outer walls shall extend from foundation to and through roof and two feet above and must separate all wood of buildings. Outer walls must be not less than eight inches in thickness. For two story buildings they must be not less than twelve inches for first and eight for second stories. For buildings more than two stories the walls of each story except the top story must be not less than sixteen inches thick and the top story not less than eight inches. The roofs of all such buildings shall be constructed of steel, iron, tin or other non-combustible material. Passed September 5, 1919.

Ordinance 194. To regulate the burning of paper, refuse, rubbish, etc.—Section 1. No person shall burn such inflammable material on any lot or street within the city, within one hundred feet of any building except by written permission of the city marshal, except in a structure securely walled and roofed with brick, stone or non-inflammable material. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Approved July 6, 1924.

Ordinance 195. Prohibits parking of vehicles of any kind within twenty-five feet of any fire hydrant and imposes penalty. Section 1. No person shall park or store any vehicle of any kind within twenty-five feet of any fire hydrant and impose penalty. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Passed August 5, 1918.

Ordinance 196. To regulate the burning of paper, refuse, rubbish, etc.—Section 1. No person shall burn such inflammable material on any lot or street within the city, within one hundred feet of any building except by written permission of the city marshal, except in a structure securely walled and roofed with brick, stone or non-inflammable material. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Approved July 6, 1924.

Ordinance 197. Amends Section 2 of Ordinance 180.—Section 1. That Section 2 of Ordinance 180, is amended as follows: Section 2. All buildings hereafter constructed must have their outer walls constructed of brick and mortar, stone and mortar, concrete or steel. Outer walls shall extend from foundation to and through roof and two feet above and must separate all wood of buildings. Outer walls must be not less than eight inches in thickness. For two story buildings they must be not less than twelve inches for first and eight for second stories. For buildings more than two stories the walls of each story except the top story must be not less than sixteen inches thick and the top story not less than eight inches. The roofs of all such buildings shall be constructed of steel, iron, tin or other non-combustible material. Passed September 5, 1919.

Ordinance 198. To regulate the burning of paper, refuse, rubbish, etc.—Section 1. No person shall burn such inflammable material on any lot or street within the city, within one hundred feet of any building except by written permission of the city marshal, except in a structure securely walled and roofed with brick, stone or non-inflammable material. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Approved July 6, 1924.

Ordinance 199. Prohibits parking of vehicles of any kind within twenty-five feet of any fire hydrant and imposes penalty. Section 1. No person shall park or store any vehicle of any kind within twenty-five feet of any fire hydrant and impose penalty. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$50 or by imprisonment in city jail not more than twenty-five days or by both. Passed August 5, 1918.

Ordinance 200. To regulate the burning of paper, refuse, rubbish, etc.—Section 1. No person shall burn such inflammable material on any lot or street within the city, within one hundred feet of any building except by written permission of the city marshal, except in a structure securely walled and roofed with brick, stone or non-inflammable material. Section 2. Penalty. Fine not more than \$