

Indiana Daily Times

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A PETITION to enter the presidential primary in Indiana requires 500 names. Jim Goodrich paroled 509 convicts in 1919.

WHEN THE FUTURE presidents summon the nation by wireless telephony to listen to their messages may we not be excused if busy?

WHOEVER IS shaping the political destinies of James Ell Watson is throwing a tremendous burden on his friends and depending on a for-bearance that is terribly strained.

THERE WAS in reality no need of Will Adams informing the public that he is a candidate to succeed himself. His presence everywhere but in the statehouse caused people to suspect long ago that he wanted something.

Eliminating Watson

Coincident with the announcement that a petition is being prepared for the purpose of submitting the name of Gov. Goodrich to the people of Indiana as a republican candidate for president, there appears in the Indianapolis News an editorial entitled "The Favorite Son Game." The News does not say that the editorial was prompted by the effort in behalf of Goodrich's boom, but there can be little doubt of that fact, and the manner in which it treats the subject is indicative of the real sentiment of even the most hide-bound republicans relative to Goodrich's ambitions.

The editorial defines a difference between a candidate for the presidential nomination and a "favorite son." It says that there are some "favorite sons" who are innocent enough to believe they are candidates. It declares that the party managers are not so innocent.

Then, with unusual candor for its source, the editorial admits the manipulation of presidential nominations by party managers, and declares that "if the people have made up their minds to manage, rather than be managed, they nominate the candidate that they really want" and the party managers smile and make the best of it.

"With the wisdom gained by experience there seems to be no reason why the people should not do their own nominating this year instead of letting it out to the usual political contractors on the cost-plus basis," concludes the News.

The conclusion which this editorial painfully reaches is not without its error. There is one big reason why the people of Indiana may not "do their own nominating this year."

That one reason is the power of Jim Goodrich, through his strange hold on the republican organization, to foist his own name on the preferential ballot to the exclusion, not only of any other Indiana man, but in an attempted exclusion of any other man in the United States.

And in the furtherance of this scheme to preclude the republicans of Indiana from expressing their sentiments relative to the presidential nomination, Jim Goodrich has had no more able or energetic ally in the whole state than the Indianapolis News, which now pretends to bewail such a proceeding!

The republicans of Indiana doubtless will, through the manipulation by Jim Goodrich of their organization, its chairman and its secretary, be deprived of any opportunity to express their choice for the presidential nomination.

But that unfortunate circumstance will not, in any way, alter the fact that at least 75 per cent of the republicans of Indiana would wade through gore for a chance to nominate James Ell Watson for president.

Goodrichism the Issue

The republican party in Indiana must stand or fall before the people of Indiana next November on the principles expounded by James P. Goodrich and the record of Gov. Goodrich.

All efforts and there have been many, to shift the burden of a defense of the Goodrich administration have failed. All efforts to deviate from or minimize the importance of what has become known as "Goodrichism" have failed. The republican party in Indiana must bear the burden of justifying not only the "centralized" plan of government, but it must make the defense of the Goodrich manner of administering the government under the "centralized plan."

James P. Goodrich, as governor and dominating figure in the state organization, has been powerful enough to commit his party to his own program. He has been shrewd enough to make his own plans of government the plans of his party and he will be in a position before the end of this campaign not only to write the republican platform, but to demand that the campaign be conducted with a view to vindicating his mistakes and perpetuating his control of republican state policies.

Goodrich is now preparing to head his party's primary ticket as its sole Indiana candidate for the presidential nomination. He is preparing to flank Senator Watson with his own candidate for governor in the person of J. W. Fesler. He is prepared to dominate the whole republican ticket, even to the extent of nominating Will Adams as reporter of the courts for a second term, regardless of Adams' escapade in Chicago.

With his own name heading the ticket, with the names of his choices for public office flanking Senator Watson, he will be in a position not only to continue control of the state committee which he now dominates, but to demand that the national committee lend to him and to Goodrichism all the support that he desires.

Thus the campaign for Indiana is a clean-cut issue. It is wholly a question of whether or not the voters of Indiana in the last three years have been pleased or displeased by the domination of their affairs by Jim Goodrich of Winchester. For there has been no part of Indiana's government that Goodrich has not directed, no part that he has not controlled, and no part wherein the administration has not reflected his own personal desires and influence.

In 1916, when he was a candidate for governor, James P. Goodrich said:

"I want the power. You hold me responsible for the results."

In 1920, when he was a candidate for further political preferment, Goodrich is, in effect, saying to those who hesitate to risk party success on approval of his record and his teachings:

"The republican party of Indiana must approve of me and my administration."

So be it. Goodrich has called for a referendum on Goodrichism. A republican vote must be a vote in support of Goodrichism.

Only through the support of the democratic ticket in Indiana can the voters of this state recover their right to participation in their government.

World's Wisdom Increases

Sir Isaac Newton saw an apple fall and pondered the fact that it went down instead of up or sideways. His "law of gravity" became a fundamental of science.

Dr. Albert Einstein of Berlin saw a workman fall from a roof and, unhurt, in a pile of soft rubbish. He talked with the man, who really had a remarkable mind, for he observed that in falling he did not feel the pull of gravity as it is commonly supposed to operate.

Now Dr. Einstein's new "theory of relativity" has been accepted by the Royal society of London as a demonstrated truth.

What is the theory?

It is said that there are not more than twelve men in the world capable of comprehending all of its phases. It is really a modification of the rules worked out by Newton. One of its concepts is the rejection of the ideas of absolute time and space. Beyond the furthest star is—nothingness!

Dr. Einstein and his fellow scientists do not suggest that the new hypothesis will affect human life in the slightest particular. The hungry mind of man has simply reached out a little into the dense vast of the unknowable. Again, the finite and fallible intellect of earth's wisest animal has added a bit to its meager stock of lore.

A million years hence that stock will be somewhat increased, but in relation to what will remain unknown the total of all wisdom finally will remain as a tiny flicker in a universe of dark.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD

How to Land a Position
TOLD BY HENRY P. DAVISON

As Reported by B. C. FORBES, Editor of Forbes' Magazine.

The story of how Henry P. Davison won his first foothold on the New York banking ladder reveals the stuff he is made of. He had quickly risen from a fence boy to receiving teller in a modest bank at Bridgeport, Conn., when he read in the newspapers that a new bank was being formed in New York. Young Davison wanted to go to New York. In fact, he made up his mind that he must get a position in this new bank.

Armed with a letter from one of his directors, who knew the cashier, he took

have a man with New York experience and of wide acquaintance. The cashier was frank and sympathetic, however, that for the second time it was a smiling youth who left his presence.

The homeward journey, however, dissipated the cash.

Next afternoon, for the third time, he started out to get the place he wanted.

"The cashier has gone for the day," was the chilling message he received.

"Where does he live?" asked young Davison, undaunted.

In half an hour he was inside the cashier's house. A servant explained that his master was too busy to go out to dinner. All right, the visitor would wait.

On entering the room the cashier burst out laughing. So did Davison, but only for a moment. He at once got down to brass tacks.

He spoke with all the intense earnestness he felt: "I know I am the man you want for paying teller. I can help you I feel embarrassed at having to say this myself, but there is no one to say it for me. Give me the position and I will try to see that you will never regret it."

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For my part, I am convinced that under present conditions, English would be the most suitable and the greatest prospects of being accepted as an international world-language. It is spoken by these two nations, the English and the American, which, after the victory of the allies, will play a leading political part to a still greater extent than heretofore. It is also the trade and business language mostly used, and besides it is the easiest to learn over all the continents. The study of this language would not only serve a general practical purpose, but also become a medium through which a more intimate knowledge of a literature which perhaps is one of the most important educational values can be obtained."

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