

Indiana Daily Times

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RISK will risk considerable in the primaries, but the man who captures the democratic nomination for governor will not risk defeat.

MR. SHANK, it appears, is anxious to rid Marion county of the Goodrich-Jewett influences and he doesn't care who helps do it.

THE FACT that the negroes are gambling quietly on the avenue is not being overlooked, even though the "good government" forces appear to be ignoring it.

CLASSIC IRVINGTON is going to awaken some day to find that it also has fallen into the clutches of the "sinister influences" that shuffle and cut 'em.

PECULIAR, isn't it, that whenever any one has a suggestion about the street car system in Indianapolis, the News manages to find some other city that affords a great "example" for us to follow.

NO CANDIDATE for chairman who numbers Ralph Lemcke among his counsellors can expect the support of the democrats of Marion county. The quicker the Republicans realize this the more trouble they will afford.

McAdoo's Friends' Move

Nothing could be more thoroughly above board than the action of the democratic supporters of William G. McAdoo in placing their petitions to place him on the primary ballot in the hands of Walter Myers. The McAdoo supporters intend that whatever they do relative to entering McAdoo's name in the primaries shall be done through Mr. Myers, and with due notice by him to the supporters of any other persons whom it may be desired to present to the voters at the primary.

Whether or not a contest for the purpose of instructing Indiana's delegation ensues, it can not be said that the McAdoo followers took an unfair advantage of the friends of others.

As the time for the filing of declarations for the primaries comes nearer it becomes more and more evident that there is a strong current of public opinion toward Mr. McAdoo. The "favorite son" plea, which was put forth by Mr. Marshall's friends, has failed to counteract that sentiment. The possibility that Mr. Marshall might become president and a candidate for nomination from the whitehouse has not served to deflect support from Mr. McAdoo. This is due to the deep-seated conviction that Mr. McAdoo is the most available democrat for election, and to the fact that the possibilities of the removal of President Wilson have been waning steadily and are not now worthy of serious consideration.

Friends of Mr. Marshall are now confronted with a situation in which the responsibility for a primary fight, if there is one, will rest on their shoulders. Mr. McAdoo has declared that he will not enter any primary. His friends say that they are willing to abide by his desires relative to uninstructed delegations. It seems to be certain that they will not insist on placing his name on the ballot, provided the pledging of Indiana's delegation to any one else can be prevented. But they are determined that the great sentiment in favor of McAdoo in Indiana shall not be ignored by the pledging of Indiana's delegation to any one else.

Mr. Marshall's friends say that he does not desire to enter the primary, and that their only purpose in preparing to place his name on the ballot is to prevent any one else from capturing the delegation.

The desire of both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Marshall for uninstructed delegates at San Francisco seems to depend, in a large measure, on the ability of their friends in Indiana to get together. The McAdoo supporters have made the first move.

Mr. Risk Gets Busy

The entrance of James K. Risk into the democratic race for the nomination for governor is an indication that things will be "stirring" in the democratic party before the primaries in May.

Mr. Risk starts his campaign on the theory that candidates who preceded him have not "put the punch" into their canvasses that he believes should be found there. He proposes to talk plainly, vigorously and at length, to discuss the issues, tell where he stands regarding them and leave the question of whether or not he is nominated to the decision of the democracy as to whether they want a fighter on the ticket.

It would be foolish to contend that Mr. Risk does not have some implacable foes in the democratic ranks. It would be equally foolish to assert that he does not have warm friends and admirers. His announcement is a call to his friends to support those things for which he stands and in a way, a defiance of his enemies.

Mr. Risk is entitled to a fair deal before the democrats of this state. His campaign manager, John R. Jones of Plymouth, knows when he gets a fair deal and when he does not. There is no reason why Risk should not determine now and for all time whether the things he advocates and the stand he takes are desired by democracy. No one need fear that he will be deceived as to the position of Mr. Risk on public questions. Knowing where he stands is one of the best things Risk does, and he has never been afflicted with the stage fright that appears to be keeping some of his opponents from making their views appear.

The Times hopes and believes that the candidacy of Mr. Risk will have the effect of arousing the enthusiasm of a part of the democratic party that has been staying at home too long. Convictions that are worth having are worth fighting for. The primary is the place to do the fighting, and it is a poor candidate for any office that deplores opposition.

Goodrich Still Bosses

The position of Gov. James P. Goodrich relative to the republican party is now clear. He is just as much the boss of it as when he went into the campaign for election as governor, as is demonstrated by his letter relative to the special session of the legislature.

In that letter Mr. Goodrich makes it plain that if the republican members of the legislature will continue to accept orders from him he will call them in special session to doctor up the laws they passed on his orders so that they will not be quite so obnoxious as election approaches. If they are not willing to take his orders he reserves the right to refuse to call the legislature.

There is in the sending out of this letter an admission that legislation is necessary to party success in November. Gov. Goodrich seizes upon the very evident panic of the republican candidates and leaders and offers to allay it if they will consent to limiting their efforts before the legislature to those measures which he thinks should be considered.

Indiana had one experience with a gagged legislative session, and as was said by Edgar Bush, had that session not been Goodrich gagged there would be no need of another special session now. The question is, when will the republican party learn its lesson?

Must the republican party always take its orders from James P. Goodrich?

From the democratic viewpoint it is to be hoped that the Goodrich control will continue. For either the republican party must shake off Goodrichism this campaign or there will be no republican party to carry on another.

Trade With Germany

The war isn't officially over, but trade with Germany is being resumed. Reports from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that the volume of trade between Germany and America went ahead during the last quarter of 1919.

In August, 1919, exports from the United States to Germany were valued at \$1,009,820 and imports at \$8,693, but in September exports jumped to \$8,836,693 and imports to \$1,556,963. October doubled the September trade volume, and November was the high month of the year, exports running over \$23,000,000, and imports totaling over \$2,000,000. There was a slight falling off from this in December. For the year 1919 exports totaled \$92,761,314 and imports \$10,624,229.

Here the Reader Says His Say

MORE WIDOWS.

Editor The Times—I was reading in a Sunday morning paper a widow's opinion on a railroad man and the wage increase. I am a yard brakeman and think that I have about the most dangerous work around the railroad and have been railroading for the last twenty-five years and will say that about twenty years ago railway men were classed as high salaried men, but have put in ability to show hours without sleeping. But today it is different, as I make \$5 for eight hours' dangerous work and if this widow had to be out in the rain and snow and wade around like it was Friday night she would not think we were being overpaid. It is a natural tendency for a widow to want more than she deserves or to prescribe for individual diseases. Address: INFORMATION EDITOR, U. S. Public Health Service, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHERE, INDEED?

Editor The Times—I read your "Wolves of Washington" with great satisfaction and am glad that we have some one that will expose the hyaenae and muckrakers whose sole purpose in playing such cheap politics is an attempt to discredit the administration and gain some small advantage in power.

I am led to believe that the chief and paramount issue of the republicans is principally noise. As far as they have failed to show by their record in congress or the state of Indiana why they should be retained in power. I will admit that since their advent to power they have effectively advanced the hand of Mr. Wilson. The chief cause of the most unpopular tax laws ever foisted on a people. In conclusion I want to ask if this is the reconstruction the republican party so boldly and boastingly asserted they do, if elected in the campaign of 1918, to the people?

I want to commend your paper in the valiant fight for principles. Hillsboro, Ind. FRANK RUSK.

Compliments Mr. Taggart

In a discussion of the senatorial situation in Indiana, Robert St. Clair, a Washington correspondent for a number of western newspapers, pays a neat compliment to Thomas Taggart, when he says:

"As for Mr. Taggart, he already has served one short term as a senator, hence the experience of his being here and of seeing him on the floor would not be new. But it would be welcome to Taggart's friends here in Washington. 'The truth is that Taggart made a remarkable good senator and he outdistanced the other members of his friends, appointed to the senate by Gov. Ralston, he was looked upon by many as a man who probably would serve his short term quietly, and then go back home and bask in the sunshine of the title 'Senator,' the rest of his days. But he did not do that. He jumped into the game down here with a vengeance, studied situations and faces and handled his job with a remarkable adroitness."

It is known that some of the leaders of the party followed his career here with the greatest interest and when he finally was ready to make a campaign for re-election they gladly put their "O. K." on him. Personally, Taggart is a delightful man to meet. He is quiet and dignified and he certainly belies the picture of the adroitness and adroitness he is pictured. He started in business here as a pie counter wailer in Indianapolis, made sales by being polite and taking an interest in affairs of folks where he found that he could help them and he has stuck to those two things through thick and thin. Today he would give you the coat off his back if he thought you needed it. And these facts, coupled with the fact that he made real senator make him popular back home."

BRINGING UP FATHER.



ABIE THE AGENT.



HOW DO THEY DO IT?



Uncle Sam MD.

A Column Conducted Under Direction of Dr. Rupert Blue of U. S. Public Health Service.

In this column of my monthly meetings of general interest relating only to hygiene, sanitation and the prevention of disease, I will be impossible for him to answer questions on personal hygiene, or to prescribe for individual diseases. Address:

INFORMATION EDITOR, U. S. Public Health Service, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUST JOKING

TO AVOID THE RUSH. "Good evening, sir. I distinctly saw my daughter sitting on your lap. What explanation have you to make?" "I got here early, sir—before the others."—Judge.

JUST AS WELL. "Man—What are you fishing for, little boy?"—Sharks! "Man—But there are no sharks in that little pond." "Boy—No, nor nothing else, so I might just as well fish for sharks."—Houston Post.

EASY. Teacher—Can you tell me how many commandments there are? Pupil—"Ten." "And what happens when you break one?" "There are nine left."—Karp (Stockholm).

A HOME SERVICE. While making a thorough study of the human machine in its industrial surroundings, the "human engineer" will seek further light regarding the worker's home and community environment.

Here his contract with the welfare department begins, but it should not be assumed that his investigations have been investigated and the fact determined whether or not they constitute a causal factor in industrial accidents.

A sick member of the family may cause such uneasiness in the mind of the worker that he will be careless and much below par in his work. It may also be determined if there is unsympathetic supervision over this man's work by the foreman.

A domineering and overbearing foreman can do more to reduce output and breed discontent than almost any other factor.

The "human engineer" will not stop at treating the patient and removing the disabling cause, whether it be due to environment within or without the plant.

There exists the opportunity of investigating ideas of preventive medicine in the broad sense, in the minds of the workers, and the hearts of those with whom he comes in daily contact. Here the great field of preventive medicine opens before him and he has unlimited opportunities of sowing the seeds of right living in this field.

THE JAMAICANS SPEAK ENGLISH. English, not Spanish, is the common language of Jamaica.

ANSWER. Q.—A young lady who has never been sick is troubled with what I believe is called "hysteria." Is this due to weakness? What can she do? She is so timid that she will not consult a physician.

A.—Perhaps you refer to hystericism which is an inflammation of the sensitive nerve, or to hysteria, a term sometimes used in connection with suppression of the menses. Whatever the condition, be sure to have the patient consult a physician. If she is timid, perhaps she will be willing to consult a woman physician.

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