

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.
Telephones—Main 3500, New 28-351

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising Offices—Chicago, New York, Boston, Detroit, G. Logan Payne Co.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates—By carrier, Indianapolis, 10c per week; elsewhere, 12c.

By mail, 50c a month, \$1.25 for three months, \$2.50 for six months, or \$5.00 a year.

CORONER ROBINSON appears either to have said too much or too little. Subsequent events will show which.

THE FAILURE of centralization to abolish the oil inspection graft is just one more page in the book of Goodrich's political biography.

WHY, OF COURSE, the grand jury could find no criminal intent in any blue-sky scheme. It gets its advice as to the law from Mr. Adams, who can not even see criminal intent in the stuffing of the jury box.

WHILE THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT never misses a chance to, advise the sick to "consult a reputable physician," said reputable physicians in Chicago take advantage of the advice to boost the costs to \$15 a "consult."

THE STATE TAX BOARD seems to think it knows more about the school board's business than the school board's legal adviser. But then, you know, it is the theory of the tax law that the state board knows everything.

For Financing Homes

Announcement of the organization of a stock company for the purpose of financing housing projects in Indiana recalls that so far all the philanthropic projects that have been suggested to accomplish this purpose have failed to materialize, and it is evident that only on sound business bases can such a benefit to a community be accomplished.

Indianapolis today needs such a service as is contemplated by this new company. The Chamber of Commerce, the building trades contractors, innumerable civic organizations, and in fact, every man who has had to hunt a house in this overcrowded city realizes that immediate development of the housing facilities of the city is essential to its continued prosperity.

Financial interests know that the handling of loans for building purposes has not been as easy as it should be to stimulate such purposes. With a view to providing better financial arrangements they have been discussing among themselves a semi-philanthropic organization to lend money to home builders. The discussion has not brought forth anything material and it appears to be the consensus of opinion of financiers in the country that no philanthropic institution will ever materialize that will satisfactorily supply this want.

Frank J. Parsons, vice president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, says "the so-called municipal or quasi-municipal efforts to meet the building shortages are apt to be largely political and theoretical in character. If anything has been done along this line of a tangible nature, we have failed to hear of it, and would be inclined to think that nothing but very temporary and emergency moves have been made."

There is reason for congratulation in the fact that Indianapolis business men have realized that the way to promote the building of much needed homes in Indiana is to organize private institutions for the purpose of financing such construction and place the financing on a sound and therefore successful basis.

Is It Necessary?

If "the democrats have no chance next fall"—
If "Marion county is overwhelmingly republican"—
If "complete harmony prevails in republican ranks"—
If "the republicans offer capable candidates"—
If "the republican party stands for principles that are endorsed by the voters of all parties"—

Why is it necessary for the republican administration to parole hundreds of convicts, release thousands of law violators, permit open gambling and liquor sales, spend thousands of dollars in providing jobs for incompetents and generally favor the lawless element to such an extent as to imperil the lives of policemen in order to enhance their chances of success at the polls?

It is the generally accepted and doubtless true belief that the four Indianapolis policemen who have recently been shot to death by lawless negroes have been sacrificed to the theories of letting negro politicians "get by" in order that their votes may be controlled.

One has only to look over the police court records to find that Gov. Goodrich has issued pardons and paroles innumerable to the representatives of this element in the city; to find that Judge Pritchard has repeatedly assessed nominal fines or suspended sentences on negro political workers; to find that republican ward bosses have always come to the relief of these men with ready bonds when they were convicted; that Judge Collins has repeatedly delayed hearing their appeals until after their offenses had been forgotten; that Mayor Jewett has not only refused to take steps toward punishing them by license revocations, but has in many instances provided them with jobs at the city's expense.

Is it necessary to sacrifice the lives of policemen in order that republicans may retain control of the negro vote?

Is the republican party able to offer nothing to the negro voters more valuable than protection in event they wish to violate the law?

Is a republican administration of Indianapolis so desirable that it must be obtained through bloodshed?

Reducing Taxes

Mr. Mondell, republican house leader, does not take kindly to the suggestion of William G. McAdoo that federal taxes ought to be reduced. He springs into the limelight with an interview in which he howls long and loud about the "menace of a panic" in event the floating indebtedness incurred during the war is spread over a long period of time.

The yelp from Mr. Mondell was certainly to be expected. It must have fallen with a familiar sound on Mr. McAdoo's ears, for it is the same yelp, from the same sources, that he heard when he told the New York bankers that he intended to float the first liberty loan in the sum of two billion dollars at three and a quarter per cent, after they had assured him all they could do was take a half billion bonds at four and one-half per cent.

We have some recollection that Mr. McAdoo's plan in regard to the liberty loan was successful. In fact, we believe it is true that the loan was oversubscribed and that it was the people of the United States and not the bankers of New York who oversubscribed it. Anyhow, McAdoo made a success of it, and that is considerable more than we have any knowledge of Mondell having done with anything.

There isn't going to be any panic in the United States.—Mr. McAdoo ended that worn old specter when he evolved the federal reserve act, and in the course of human events even the Mondells may learn that the public can no longer be worried by such prophecies.

There may be some valid objections to the McAdoo plan to reduce taxes, but Mr. Mondell has not set them forth, and the presentation of the old panic bogey only tends to prove that the McAdoo proposal is not only alarming to the republicans, but is such that they can not squarely oppose.

Useless Effort

For the benefit of those republican politicians who are now industriously trying to have a certain Chicago police court record altered so as to free a certain state candidate from the necessity of explaining how he was arrested in a Chicago barroom for cursing President Wilson while under the influence of liquor, it might as well be said that the effort is useless.

The original record, together with the sworn statements of witnesses who tell of an attempt on the part of an attaché of the republican state committee to obtain this candidate's release, are in a perfectly safe place. They may be brought to the attention of the voters of the state whenever it is deemed desirable, and their authenticity will not be in the least damaged by the rather dangerous changing of police court records.

The people of Indiana have the right to know just how low this candidate can sink when he thinks he is out of the ken of the people of his home state. They will have that knowledge in plenty of time to avoid returning him to office.

REBELS AGAINST ATTEMPT OF WETS TO BOSS DEMOCRATS

Editor The Times—Every genuine American recognizes the right of every citizen to be "wet" or "dry" as he pleases, but I object to the attitude of Ina Sawin, wet nurse of the Edwards' boom, as shown in his interview in last Sunday's Star. He evidently understands the weakness of his position in assuming to act as the "representative" of Gov. Edwards, for he tries to justify himself as follows:

"Before any petitions were put out a telegram was sent Gov. Edwards informing him that such petitions would be circulated and that if he had any objections or protests of any kind to make to reply by telegram and such petitions would not be presented, but that if he was not heard from his silence would be taken as consent."

"The governor had three days to think the matter over, and since he made no protest his consent was considered as granted. He has been kept carefully informed by telegram of every step taken. Moreover, the Indiana primary law does not require the consent of a candidate. The law (Sec. 34) simply says that a candidate may file 'personally' or by 'representative.' Nothing is said about 'authorized' representative. I consider myself Gov. Edwards' representative here and filed as his representative."

This is absurd. The law does not recognize any representative except an "authorized representative" in any legal capacity. In matters involving no legal responsibility such assumptions of authority are not material, as for example when the three fallows of Tooley street signed, "We, the people of Indiana," and supposed Mr. Sawin had telegraphed Gov. Edwards: "I am about to sign your name to a note for \$1,000. If you have any objections, wire them." If he received no answer, and signed Edwards' name, how close would he be to the penitentiary?

The Indiana primary law provides for printing on the ballots as candidates for

president only "the names of such candidates as personally or through their representative, at least sixty days before the primary, file a written request with the secretary of state that their names be printed on the ballot." It requires this personal application because the election law, and particularly the corrupt practices law, imposes important obligations and liabilities on candidates.

If, under existing conditions, Gov. Edwards' name should be placed on the ballots, and he should violate the provisions of the corrupt practices law—if he should flood the state with more money than was used in the Newberry campaign, and his followers should buy votes in blocks of fifty, he could defend on the ground that he was not legally a candidate; and his defense would be as good in law as Delavan Smith's defense for his ownership affidavit.

Recognizing that he is on thin ice, Mr. Sawin appeals to "liberal voters" to "write at once to Gov. Edwards at Trenton, N. J., asking him to stick." But he also says:

"I have much fear that Indiana democrats will make a great mistake if any attempt is made to attack the Edwards petition on the ground of some technicality which has been pointed out by the party of the state wide open, which, of course, will find reflection in the November election."

How familiar that sounds! It is the same old anarchistic political argument that we all learned under saloon domination. "If you try to make me obey the law, look out for political dynamite." I think every red-blooded American in Indiana will want to see his bluff called. If any such performance as this is authorized by our election law, the sooner we know it and change the law the better.

UNINTIMIDATED DEMOCRAT.

EDWARDS CANDIDACY TRICK OF REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION

Democrats generally are awakening to the fact that injection of the candidacy of Gov. Edwards into the Indiana presidential primary was a political trick engineered by republicans and blocked for all practical purposes by the united action of the supporters of both Mr. Marshall and Mr. McAdoo.

The evidence that the petition for Mr. Edwards was conceived and partly executed by republicans is overwhelming. Inspection of the petition form used reveals that it is an exact duplicate of the form used by the Hiram Johnson supporters in filing the Johnson petition in Indiana. Investigation discloses that a conference was held at the Grand hotel between two men on the payroll of the republican organization and several others who immediately became interested in circulating the Edwards petition. Inspection of the petition discloses among those who signed it first the name of a newspaper editor who has always been regarded as a republican and who has heretofore been employed by the republican state organization to take part in ultra-party plots such as this.

The large amount of publicity that has since been given the Edwards petition by the republican controlled press of Indiana is also indicative of the source

of the movement, and the covert threat of a "split" in event its legality is attacked has aroused considerable antagonism to it among democrats.

The republicans who engineered the Edwards petition knew that an agreement had been made between the McAdoo and Marshall supporters in the state not to enter either candidate in the primary except when it became necessary to do so to prevent the piling of the Indiana delegation to any other candidate.

They doubtless believed that with the entrance of Edwards they could force both Marshall and McAdoo to get into the primary and cause a three-way fight that would embitter a large number of the friends of both Marshall and McAdoo. Hence their eleventh hour effort to inject Edwards' name.

Their pitiful efforts to make it appear that the supporters of Mr. McAdoo were "alone" and allowed Edwards and Marshall to "put it over them" are only an attempt to explain their failure to create a primary fight among democrats.

As a matter of fact, it was the McAdoo supporters who first discovered the Edwards petition on file. They notified the Marshall supporters and released them from their agreement not to file the name of Mr. Marshall. Then they announced that the McAdoo petition would not be filed and they agreed that the filing of the Marshall petition was necessary to safeguard the Indiana delegation against a plea for Edwards by default.

The failure to file the McAdoo petition avoided a primary fight between the only two men who could possibly obtain the support of Indiana voters. It left Mr. Marshall free to carry out his pledge of an unopposed delegation from Indiana and placed him in the position of an interested party with the legal ability to contest the republican petition for Edwards.

The republican press is now declaring that the filing of Edwards' name means a "wet and dry" fight in Indiana, thereby disclosing the purpose of selecting

Edwards as the candidate whom they wished injected into the state.

Mr. Marshall will obtain the support of the democratic party in Indiana at the primary, for the reason that the party is absolutely against the return of the saloons if for no other reason. Edwards will not enhance his political chances a little bit by permitting his name to stand in the Indiana primaries, and it is not expected that he will long permit its use in the interest of Indiana republicans.—Indiana Publicity Bureau.

American Citizenship

Editor The Times—American citizenship should occupy more attention from the average man and woman than it has in the past. Our relationship to the community is an important condition of our life. Nor is this relationship confined to the small circle of the family and neighborhood in which we live. The effect of our effort as a citizen reaches the remotest bounds of the nations of which we are a part. Nor does it cease until every known sphere of this world is more or less affected.

Our national policies should be among the most important of our considerations. Since our individual success in living in perfect harmony with all mankind depends largely upon the wisdom and perfection of our national jurisprudence. To enjoy the distinction of being the parent of a family of children, as well as to become financially able to feed, clothe, shelter and educate them, is a condition all mankind should be able to enjoy.

None can question the fact that the wisdom of government has much if not all the responsibility of shaping man's condition in enjoying these blessings. Hence, those who are placed in a position of shaping the policies of government should by education be enabled to understand in every instance government's true duty to individual man. Nor should this duty be restricted to the policies of governments in past ages. New avenues of life are continually opening for man to enter. Avenues which offer opportunities which enable individual man to improve his condition as a civilized being; where his field for mental and spiritual growth is broadened and the horizon of his vision extended.

These conditions, without doubt, will continue to open to the inquisitive mind of the future, until the boundless realms of space are unfolded to his understanding, hence, if government's duty, they must be so molded that the genius of mind will not be deprived of exercising every power essential to its success.

FRENCH HOLLINSHEAD.

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Egypt Independent; Wants British Out

LONDON, March 11.—Fifty-two members of the Egyptian legislative assembly met recently at the house of Said Zagloul Pasha, who headed the Egyptian mission to the peace conference, and adopted a resolution proclaiming the independence of Egypt and the Sudan, according to a dispatch from Cairo. The resolution also denounced the British protectorate.

Plan Portable Houses for Chicago Tenants

CHICAGO, March 11.—A plan to house long-suffering apartment tenants in portable houses, to be abandoned after a sufficient number of buildings are erected to meet the demand and after the rents go back to normal figures, was launched today by the Chicago Real Estate Board. It is believed thousands of families can be housed in this way.

Freezing Weather Hits French Crops

PARIS, March 11.—Much damage has been caused in the agricultural areas by the last three nights of freezing weather.

WHEN STORE

Good Clothes; Nothing Else

Your Romping, Rollicking Boy Needs

STURDY CLOTHES

—It's certain that the confident philosopher who bravely claims that "all things are possible," never tried to keep a healthy, active boy from climbing trees or investigating everything he should not.

—It can not be done! The only practical alternative is to get as substantial, sturdy clothes for him as possible. Those with two pairs of knickerbockers preferred.

—We make every effort possible to procure the most durable, yet attractive suits possible for the prices. Before you purchase son's spring suit come in and look over the models which we have just received. Suits priced from

\$10 to \$22.50

Boys' Knitted OVERCOATS

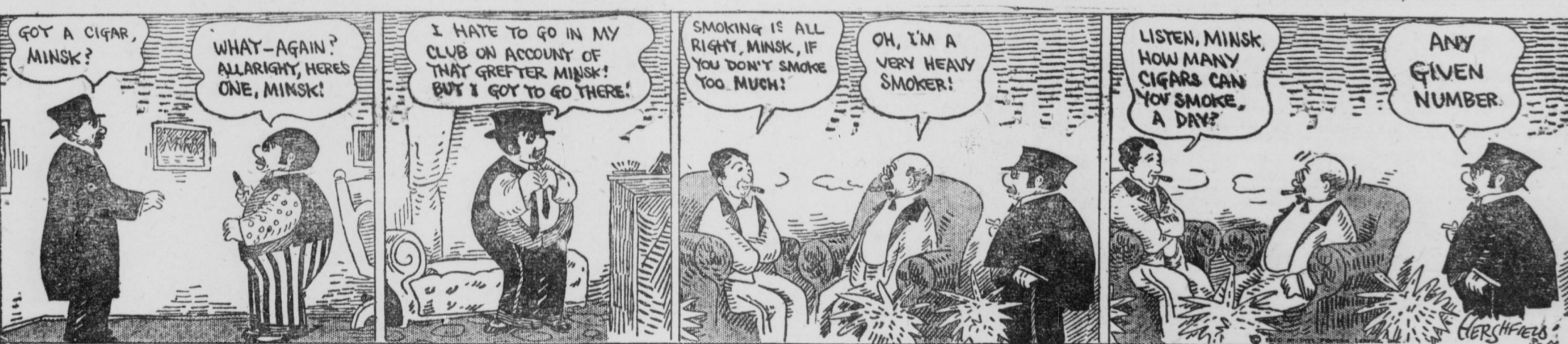
—Very smart are these new belted models in boys' spring overcoats. Light weight, but very warm. Priced each—

\$30.00

BRINGING UP FATHER.



ABIE THE AGENT.



HOW DO THEY DO IT?



BILL IS TREATED LIKE A DOG—OR IS HE?