

Indiana Daily Times

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IT HAS BEEN SEVERAL MONTHS since The News referred to any one as having been indicted by the federal court. Would such references recall unpleasant memories?

WABASH is a safe and sane place for Mr. Feeler to announce his platform. The people of that county are accustomed to listening to anything that pretends to be republican.

WHY SPECULATE on the impossible? Of course Wood will not remove Hays when nominated. The republican bosses will take good care to see that he is never nominated.

EXTRA! We forgot to remark that among the things Gov. Goodrich did not explain while on his speaking tour was the sale to Indianapolis of the \$10,000 garbage plant for \$175,000.

HEADLINES say Mayor Jewett is planning to finance the city hospital, but the subsequent stories show that what he really intends to do is to talk with Sam Ashby and Bob Bryson about it. 'Tis ever thus.

THE DEGREE OF LOVE for the former soldier that the republican bosses have is well demonstrated by the introduction of Frank Riley into the prosecutor's race for the purpose of injuring Capt. William E. Kelley.

The Court Makes Haste

The most remarkable thing about the supreme court's decision in the telephone merger case is that the same court which has taken several years to deliberate, and is still undecided, as to whether Denny Bush was properly tried for assault and battery is able to make up its mind about the legality of this merger in a very few months.

Only a matter of a \$500 fine and 180 days on the penal farm for a confessed payroll padder is involved in the Bush case, but years are taken by the court to decide it. A matter of several million dollars and the rights of a large community are involved in the telephone merger case and the decision comes almost before the public realized that an appeal had been taken.

This is, of course, very pleasing to the gentlemen who bought the securities of the independent telephone company and held them as a speculation while they worked to complete the merger. But even this unusual speed in disposing of the case does not appear to have been entirely satisfactory to all the interested parties.

The supreme court upholds the refusal of the city council to approve the merger. It rules, in effect, that the merger was none of the council's business, and was binding without its approval. This would seem to be sufficient answer to the disgruntled critics of the city council, who have labored in the day and the night to attempt to show that the council's refusal to approve this merger was depriving the city of some fanciful benefit.

But now the council's critics are undertaking to show that because the council refused to approve a merger, which the supreme court holds was none of its business, the city will lose a franchise tax of \$6,000 a year!

Perhaps it will. But whether it does or not, there is no denying that in holding up the elimination of the independent telephone system as long as it did the council saved to the patrons of the independent system more money than the city would have received in the form of franchise tax for many years.

The fact that this saving will eventually be deducted from the profits of the speculators in the telephone securities who appear to have gained most by the merger is probably responsible for the chagrin of the Indianapolis News and others over the council's refusal to act on the merger several months ago.

Householder the Goat

Assessment lists designed to increase the burden of taxation of householders and designed in no way to bring out more intangible property are being distributed by assessors in Marion county and are bringing about the complaint of overburdened taxpayers. The lists were designed by the state board of tax commissioners.

The new lists, unlike the old lists, require that an itemized list of household goods be given. One whole column of the list is devoted to items of household goods set out in the utmost detail. Nothing which any householder possesses is overlooked by the tax board.

On the other hand the section of the list which applies to intangible property is unchanged. The tax dodger who year after year has failed to list his intangible property may continue to do so insofar as any new provisions on the assessment list are concerned.

Gov. Goodrich, in defending the tax law, repeatedly stated that it was designed to bring out intangibles. Members of the tax board themselves have repeatedly made similar statements and promises regarding the bringing out of intangibles.

Despite all these statements the only apparent effort in the preparation of the new forms to bring about the increased listing of property is the requirement that householders make itemized lists of their furniture. Will this increase the amount of intangibles brought out of hiding?

On Laundry Prices

The United States government operated thirty laundries during the war, charged a great deal less for laundry work than the combination that controls Indianapolis laundries is charging, paid for the buildings in which the laundries were housed and made a net profit of \$2,356,259 in the business.

Of course, the operation of these laundries was under very favorable conditions. There was plenty of work and there was no particular need for competitive organizations and other overhead expenditures.

But no one who ever patronized these laundries will be heard to assert that the prices he is paying in this city for laundry work are not ample to take care of any overhead that the local laundries may have.

The stiff collar is rapidly disappearing from Indianapolis. The price list of the laundry combination is such as to make it unpopular. Housewives have found that they can launder soft collars themselves and save sufficient to buy a week's groceries in a short period of time.

Another advantage that accrues from doing laundry work at home is that the wearer of clean linen is not compelled to own a double supply—one at the laundry and one at home. In the old days one could send his linen to the laundry and get it back in two days, whether he elected to send it on Monday or Friday. More recently, since there developed such close co-operation between the various Indianapolis laundries, one sends his linen to them when they elect to receive it, and he gets it back some time after he has mortgaged the old homestead to pay for it and the laundry has condescended to return it. The period is practically certain to extend over five days and it may be two weeks.

All of which comment is rather superfluous to the people of Indianapolis who have come in contact with enough actual demonstrations to be convinced.

But it is interesting to know that the government made a few millions by doing laundry work at considerable lower rates than the local laundries now do it. This information gives rise to hope which lives as long as life itself.

Some day, we do not know when, some laundryman who does not intend to retire on a fortune next year, may come into Indianapolis and undertake to do our washing at a reasonable price per wash, to do it when we want it done and deliver it when we need it.

He will probably not be a member of any association and in all probabilities he will be considerably annoyed by the usual tactics of a trust. But he will have as a compensation the support of a grateful community and the knowledge that he is not engaged in trying to put a premium on cleanliness among his fellow men.

GHOULS AT HOME AND ABROAD

It's so easy to forget, isn't it? Only a little more than a year ago we were so worked up that the mere sight of a uniformed man, common sight as uniformed men were in those days, was enough to set us off on a tirade of sentimentality. The soldiers were fighting for us then and nothing was too good for them or for the families they left behind. Today we are inclined to forget these things. And some, more forgetful than others, even stoop to prey upon those who have not forgotten and can never forget.

In Washington, D. C., a man who should have been in uniform himself not so long ago, has been held to the grand jury on a charge of defrauding relatives of hundreds of American soldiers reported dead or missing. His depravity knew no limits in extorting money from those who mourned the loss of some brave American soldier. A typical case was that of Mrs. John B. Bryan of Downers Grove, Ill., to whom this swindler wrote that her son needed transportation home. Mrs. Bryan's son had been reported missing in action by the war department and his bereaved mother had but one thing to bury her up—the belief that her boy had died fighting for his country. Think what must have been her feelings when she got that letter. How her heart must have ached to read the lying story to the effect that the boy had deserted under fire and was hiding. He feared to report to the war department lest he be court-martialed and shot. Would his

mother send him the money upon which to come home? Mrs. Bryan thought she knew her boy, however. He was not the kind to desert. She knew his family on both sides, she had brought him into the world and she had raised and trained him. No, he was not a coward. So she turned the letter over to the authorities instead of sending the money and the swindler was caught. He has confessed that he sent out hundreds of such letters. What would you do with a man like that?

France, too, has forgotten, it seems. Many thousands of our boys laid their lives down cheerfully to help save France. Now that their families want the bodies of these heroes returned, does France extend a cheerful, helping hand? Mrs. A. Devere of Chicago, who has just brought back the body of her son from France, says she had to tip man after man in French official bureaus before she could get the body out of France and aboard a steamer for the United States. "There is no way a parent can get a body out of France except by the tipping process," she says. "There are hundreds of relatives of dead American soldiers in France attempting to do what I have done. They have located scores of graves but are powerless to do anything except with the consent of the French authorities, and consent can be obtained only by the untold use of American dollars." Ghoulies at home. Ghoulies abroad. It's so easy to forget, isn't it?—W. D. Boyce, in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

the plant to protect the present consumers.

Last year the plant was reported to have made \$20,000, while in reality and based upon business methods of any private manufacturing plant there was an actual minimum loss of \$10,000; added to this amount are all the increased costs of 1920 over 1919, which must be taken into consideration in determining the loss for this year."

Delegates Uninstructed

"If we are to win in the next election, principles and service, not personalities or expedients, must control the action of the convention. I can not, therefore, enter any primary or seek to have any delegates or delegations instructed for me. I am not interested in the fortunes of any individual, but I am eager to join my party associates in every form of patriotic effort to serve the interests of our country, which in the hearts of every virtuous American must always transcend every other consideration. Please, therefore, keep me out of the California primary and convey to the members of the committee my best wishes and sincere appreciation. I do not doubt the triumph of democracy in the coming campaign if our constant guide and inspiration is: service to the country, everything; for service to selfish interest, corporate or individual, nothing."

In the above language William G. McAdoo again insists that his name be not presented in the presidential primaries because of his conviction that the national convention should be a deliberative assembly interested primarily in the formulation of principles and secondarily in men. He takes the high position that there must necessarily be a harmonious relation between the platform and the candidates; that the nature of the platform will tend to point to the man best fitted to represent it before the people—and he is right. Such being also the view of Mr. Marshall it is deeply to be regretted that parties unknown to party councils should have forced a fight by the injection of the name of Gov. Edwards into the contest, thus forcing the entry of Mr. Marshall. The fact that the vice president, who would overwhelmingly win in such a contest, has expressed a willingness to withdraw his name if Edwards' name is withdrawn, places something of a responsibility upon the shoulders of the New Jersey governor and he will make friends by ordering his name withdrawn.—Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.

Sensitive Noses

An underpaid school teacher began raising porkers in her spare time. She kept the pen next to a school. But a neighbor remembered that a village ordinance prohibited the keeping of pigs within the corporation limits. So she had to quit.

Europe? That's different. Noses there may be less sensitive. At any rate, few villages have a ban on pigs or chickens and a steaming compost heap is a fixture in many villages and towns in Europe. But not in the United States.

Critics of this republic frequently assert that its citizens care only for material prosperity. They must be mistaken. For this is one of the few nations where the material village pig is sacrificed to an esthetic village bouquet. Benefits of a sweet atmosphere should not be forgotten when one complains of market bills. The price paid for keeping residence districts innocent of pigs is high.

Is it too high? Persons with plenty of money and sensitive noses are sure it isn't. But that school teacher has a thin pen and a good appetite. She is not so certain about it. She thinks that the cost of keeping a community pigless may be too great.

Municipal Utilities

Municipal plants as well as privately owned public utilities companies have their troubles. In Richmond, Ind., for example, the municipally owned lighting plant is operating at a loss. The situation there is described by the Richmond Palladium. It says:

"The application of the Wayne Light and Power Company's electric current to supply the territory outside of Richmond has brought to light a serious situation in regard to the future of the municipally owned plant; namely, that unless the city materially increases both the power and light rates for current immediately, the municipally owned plant will operate this year at an actual loss of from \$25,000 to \$30,000."

"The rates now charged for both light and power are less than it costs to produce the current. With the increased cost of coal and labor in connection with the municipal plant some action must be taken immediately by the city officials."

deals to prevent a substantial deficit for this year.

The reason for the request of the Wayne Light and Power Company to buy current from the municipal light plant is now apparent, because what they would pay is much less than it would cost them to produce it, and it is less than it costs the city to produce it. The taxpayers standing ready to make the deficit for 1920.

"Another serious situation and one which will vitally affect the development of the city is the fact that there is not now a sufficient surplus of machinery at

H. C. L.

Open Until 9:30 Saturday Night.
Reducers!

Bat Bow Ties, 50c

65c and 75c Values.

Knit Ties, \$1.65

Values Up to \$3.00.

Cheney Silk Ties, \$1.25

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Values.

Silk Stripe Shirts, \$3.95

\$4.50 and \$5.00 Values.

"THE STORE FOR VALUES."

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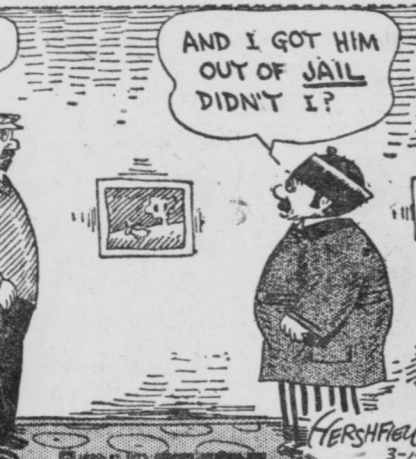
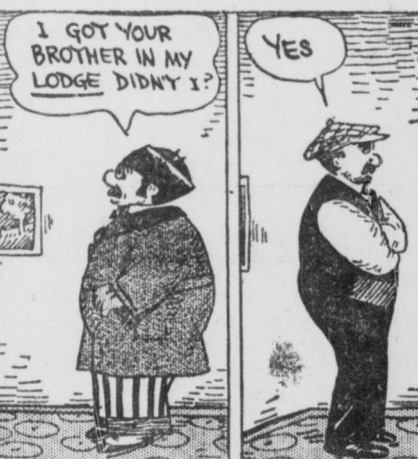
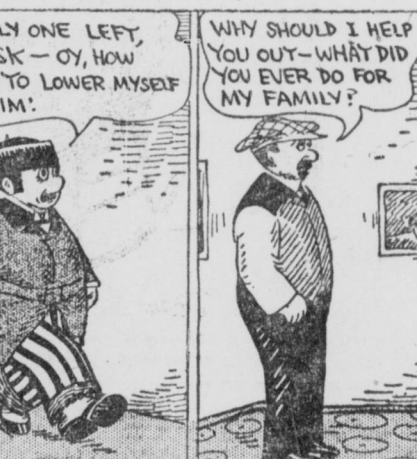
Opposite Court House.

205-207 East Wash. St.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



ABIE THE AGENT.



HOW DO THEY DO IT?



BILL HAS TO DISCUSS AFFAIRS OF MOMENT.

PRETTY SOFT FOR JIGGS—NOT!

EVENTS HAPPEN IN THREEES.

Saturday Special
OLD CROP SANTOS COFFEE, a pound..... **40c**
MRS. RORER'S OWN BLEND COFFEE a pound..... **45c**

INDIANA DRY GOODS Co.
306-312 E. Washington St., Just East of Courthouse.
Store Closes Saturdays at 6 p. m.

Bargain Table
25c MAVIS TALCUM POWDER (limit 2), each..... **19c**
25c WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP (limit 6), each..... **16c**
12 1/2c JAP. ROSE TOILET SOAP, special, 9c, 3 for..... **25c**

Wonderful New Spring Suits

No Better Time Than Now for Buying Spring Suits

This opportunity to share in savings when spring suits are needed most will be welcomed by the women who know the quality in our garments.

The lines are slender, the skirts are shorter—aside from these distinguishing features, one finds a big variety of styles. Box jackets, Russian blouse effects, belted and semi-belted styles as well as the more conservative tailored models for those who prefer them.

MATERIALS

Poired twill, serges, tricotines and silvertones.

Narrow belts of self material are used on all suits, except the tailored styles.

The belts fasten at the sides, but in the fancier suits they sometimes fasten in the back, or are more of a tie effect and are finished with silk tabs.

COLORS

Navy, which predominates; also black, Pekin, rookie.

We Feature an Excellent Range at

\$28.50, \$34.50, \$39.50, \$49.00 up to \$85.00

All Alterations Free. This Means Another Saving of \$2.00 to \$5.00.

The New Blouses

Designed to conform in line and color with the new spring suit for separate skirt—or sweater—Costume Blouses—Overblouses—Dainty Lingerie Blouses and Smart Tailored Blouses—all of the newer fabrics.

REASONABLY PRICED.

\$4.95 up to \$19.95

Easter Millinery

Our advance showing of spring's newest millinery includes the wealth of flower trimmed effects, as well as the fabric hats and combinations of fabrics and straw. Some are trimmed in fruits, others with ostrich and dyed grasses.

\$4.98 \$7.98 \$10

Easter Gloves of Silk

Kayser silk gloves, also other popular makes, in white, black, gray champagne, tan and brown, in self or contrasting stitched backs.

From \$1.00 to \$2 Pair

Easter Hosiery of Silk

The very colors that will be worn with spring's most fashionable shoes—the very stockings that you'll want for all-summer wear.

From 98c to \$4.98 Pair

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Men's Easter Ties, 79c to \$2.00

Four-in-hands in full English square or the new narrow bias shape, all bar tacked and made with slip bands. Rich, lustrous silks in patterns of exceptional beauty.

Men's Easter Shirts, \$1.50 to \$12.95

Shirts of percale, madras, fiber or silk; made with soft cuffs and laundered neckband. Every shirt will be found perfect fitting and perfect as to make-up.

Men's Easter Hosiery, 19c to \$1.25

Men's hose in black or colors, reinforced at points of wear; made in cotton, lisle, fiber or silk; all regular sizes. The quality will surprise you.

Men's Spring Union Suits, \$1.00 to \$2.95

Men's union suits in staple ribbed, long or short sleeves, or the ever popular athletic suits, in a large variety of materials. A most complete line for your selection.

Men's Spring Underwear, 50c to \$1.00

Shirts and drawers in plain balbriggan—the most satisfactory material for separate garments. All regular sizes and made to standard measurements.

Son's Easter Suit is Here

Here is the kind of a suit the real boy will want. A suit that will wear well and look well—the kind that will stand all kinds of wear. The materials are splendid and the styles right. A real suit for a real boy; ages 6 to 17 years; trousers lined.

at **\$9.75 up to \$19.75**

Many of these suits have an extra pair of trousers.

Our Clothes Are Built for the Hard Usage Given by Healthy Boys

Boys' knickerbocker trousers, well made, of excellent materials, taped seams, full sizes, the kind that will give good service.

\$1.95 up to \$2.95 Pair