

Indiana Daily Times

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DOES ANY ONE remember a week end when the thermometer didn't take a tumble?

HAVING PREVIOUSLY determined to suspend sentence, Judge Pritchard "threw the keys away" when he sentenced those five boys to 100 days on the penal farm.

HAVING SET THE TIME LIMITS far enough ahead to avoid all inconvenience, the county commissioners are growing real severe about the completion of those road contracts.

NOW that the telephone companies have been "benevolently merged" we can expect improved service—like we received following the gas company and street car company mergers.

THE SUSPENSE in which Mark Storen is holding the public and the indicted coal men would not be so ridiculous if any of them expected to run away, even were their names made public.

TWO NEWSPAPERS at Winchester have supported the republican party since the early seventies have been consolidated. We knew something would happen to them if they kept it up.

DELAY in granting a bond issue for the improvement of the Manual Training school cost the school city of Indianapolis \$200,000 owing to the increases in the cost of building. That is as much as the state tax board ever will save the state.

OF ONE GANG of four auto thieves, only one got a suspended sentence from Judge Collins. The rest are no doubt looking forward to the return of Gov. Goodrich for the exercise of the pardon or parole the trial court will recommend on application.

Fooling Voters?

We sometimes wonder if the republican leaders in this county really believe that the average voter is of such low mentality that he can be fooled, repeatedly, and at random by the pretenses that are made almost daily for no other purpose than to deceive him. For example:

Judge Collins sentences men to prison for a period on one charge and a period on another, the combination of which would be a severe sentence. Having attracted attention to the severity of the sentences, he enters judgment so that the sentences run concurrently and the maximum is the maximum of only one.

Judge Pritchard fines five boys \$1 each and sentences them to the state farm for 100 days. Then he suspends the days on payment of the fine and the sum of the "severe judgment" is \$1 and costs.

Mayor Jewett writes a letter to Judge Pritchard telling how he will suspend the poolroom license of any one who is not worthy to hold it, goes out to his hog farm and overlooks the fact that the police found a lot of negroes in Rufe Page's poolroom at 3 a. m. when the law requires that it be closed at midnight.

The county commissioners meet with a lot of road contractors, set time limits to suit the contractors and then announce their intention of assessing penalties if such contracts are not completed within such limits.

The board of safety appoints a committee to inspect the city market and make recommendation as to how it can be improved. Then, because it can not carry out a recommendation that the market be rebuilt at a cost of \$300,000 it promptly forgets all the recommendations that could be completed with at no expense.

The state tax board announces that it has no desire to usurp the functions of the school board, but if the school board doesn't borrow from next year's tuition fund to pay the teachers more money this year it intends to make it plain to the teachers that it ought to do so.

Gen. Leonard Wood comes here as the head of the military department to inspect Ft. Benjamin Harrison and delivers a sixteen-page address to the civilian Columbia club in the afternoon and a thirty-two-page address to the nonpartisan Masonic meeting in the evening.

Gov. Goodrich pledges a second special session of the legislature in order to get the suffrage amendment ratified and run no risks of impeachment, then fails to call the session and scurries to Florida for the same reasons.

Verily, all is not what it appears to be in Marion county.

Movies and Life

Some day some wise old man, with chin whiskers and half the alphabet after his name, will write about ten volumes of psychological, philosophical stuff about the scientific and bachelor-degreed sharp to see that, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the movies have had and are having a beneficent influence upon American life.

That sounds perhaps somewhat like a broad statement, but it is the truth. The movies may give exaggerated ideas about some things—the wild, tempestuous life of the cowboy, for instance, or the wiles of the virulent vampire—but, all these things aside, the movies have done and are doing immensely more good than they are doing harm.

Let's look into the matter for just a moment or two. The movies, we find, do their most good among families. Husbands who never used to take their wives anywhere in the days before screen entertainment, now take Friend Wife regularly once a week or more to the neighborhood playhouse. Parents who formerly had very little in common with their children now enjoy the pictures as much as their youngsters and frequently take the children to the theater with them. Grandmothers, who used to think their days were past, vie with their grandchildren in their admiration for the leading stars.

Never has there been anything which gave families such wholesome, pleasant entertainment and which has brought families such a delightful common interest. And if that isn't having a mighty beneficent influence upon American life, what is?

A Value of Virtue

An English judge has placed a value on virtue. A husband, he decided, has a right to compensatory damages in money against a man who is responsible for wrecking his home. But, in order to claim such damages, the husband himself must be blameless.

It is a good doctrine. It establishes a single code of morals in divorce actions. It says that men must be held to the same strict definition of decency to which they hold women, and requires them to enter court with "clean hands."

But, curiously enough, this English judge—Justice McCardie—has gone a long way to place women on an equality with men in the basic law on divorce. And the English law says that a wife cannot bring a similar action against a woman who has lured her husband to misconduct or has submitted to his advances. The wife, it seems, has no such right of control or claim to a husband's services as is possessed by a husband with regard to the wife. Nor in the law, supposed to have the power of consent; husband's damages are based on "trespass."

It takes a long time to break down the barriers which man has erected for his own indulgence. The law yields slowly to the theory that a husband owes as much fidelity to a wife as a wife to her husband. But it will finally yield.

More Centralization

Henry Roberts, who formerly had charge of the state's free employment bureaus, used to operate them on an appropriation of \$9,000 a year, and he says the records will show more work done then than now when Gov. Goodrich is threatening to abolish the service unless the city of Indianapolis contributes something to the \$38,000 appropriation which appears to have been exhausted in the first six months of the fiscal year.

Thus do the people of Indiana have another illustration of the benefits of "centralization" as it is practiced by the Goodrich gang.

WOOD MUST WIN IN PRIMARY OR LOSE IN INDIANA

Watson Crowd Expects to Control State Convention and Get Delegates.

MCRAY OUTRUNS RIVALS

The struggle between the two well-organized machines in the republican party for the national delegates to the Chicago convention has reached proportions that make it necessary for the political bosses to strain their lungs by shouting for their candidates and leave very little to be done by the rank and file of the voters.

Either the crowd that is supporting Leonard Wood for the presidency will win in Indiana at the primaries or the Indiana delegation will be controlled by the supporters of James E. Watson and will be carried to the convention in the vest pocket of the old "standpat" bosses in the republican ranks.

Wood's candidacy represents the desires of that part of the Indiana bosses who are unwilling to allow the Watson crowd of bosses to control the state delegation. It has never been a person of boom for Leonard Wood. It has been, and now is, the vehicle on which the bosses who were left out in the wet when the campaign plans were made last spring hope to assert themselves. It now has the whole-souled support and is managed by the political opponents of Senator Watson, including the Indianapolis News.

The one hope of the anti-Watson crowd in the state is that Wood will receive a majority of the votes cast at the May primary. The hope is almost impossible, but it is being led with all the vigor that can be injected in it, and it is being accelerated by a tremendous amount of money, expended in the way of organization and advertising.

Watson's supporters expect to defeat Wood through the influence of the primary of enough candidates to make it impossible for Wood to obtain a majority vote. Gov. Lowden of Illinois, Senator Harding of Ohio and William Johnson of California are the tools by which Wood is expected to be defeated. These three men will receive the support of the Watson crowd and as many votes as they will naturally attract to themselves in the state. The total of the three will be sufficient to prevent Wood from obtaining a majority of the votes cast in the primary. As a result, the Indiana delegation will not be pledged to anyone when it goes to Chicago.

CONVENTION TO SETTLE INDIANA PREFERENCE

The selection of the Chicago delegation will be left to the republican state convention and the position of the delegation in the national convention will be the reflection of the political allegiance of the delegates themselves.

Watson's supporters will control the state convention and consequently the state delegation to the Chicago convention. It will be composed of men who will take the orders of the Watson bosses. They may stand first for Senator Harding and Gov. Lowden, but when the time comes to nominate they can be depended on to vote for the man whom the Watson supporters wish to be nominated.

In all probabilities that man will be Senator James E. Watson. This plan to support Indiana's senator for the nomination for president was conceived early last spring and has been carried out since. There has been only one hitch in it. That hitch was the fear that Will Hays, national chairman, would take advantage of the juggling to line up a considerable number of the delegates for himself. As evidence accumulated that Hays was doing just that, the chairman's popularity began to wane. Eventually there were open attacks on him. When these attacks were resented it was made to appear that they were originated by the Wood supporters. Then Wood managers expressed their satisfaction with Hays, stating that he was in a position where they can not be heard to object if it finally develops that the convention, originally

framed to stampede for Watson, should suddenly stampede to Hays. And if the Watson crowd can not put Watson over there, then to have Hays nominated. The result of all this manipulation is that the republican voters of Indiana are going to have mighty little luck in attempting to name their choice for the nomination for president. They can vote for Wood with the full knowledge that Wood will not capture the delegation in the primary. They can vote for Lowden, Harding or Johnson with the knowledge that none of the three will be presented to the convention as the state's choice. No matter how they cast their ballots they must realize that the Indiana delegation to Chicago will never represent the sentiment of Indiana voters.

The two groups of bosses in the state have taken care that the control of the delegation shall not fade from their hands, as usual.

MCRAY FAR AHEAD OF OTHER CONTENDERS. Until all politician dips is upset in Indiana between now and the primaries, Warren T. McRay will be the republican nominee for governor. There are no political leaders of any consequence in the republican ranks willing to concede that the lead which McRay now has over his contenders can be overcome. Consequently, the McRay campaign has become simply a matter of keeping the candidate before the public and perfecting what is conceded to be the best political organization that has been formed for any candidate this year.

McRay has made no errors in strategy so far in his campaign. He has kept a course that has prevented him from being known as the candidate of either the Watson or the Goodrich factions of the party and his managers have gathered support from both camps.

When the fight against the domination of James E. Goodrich was at its height McRay gave out a statement in which he gently eased himself over the fence that marked the division between Goodrich and anti-Goodrich forces and attempted to create the impression that he was unfavorable to the present tax law. McRay, however, did not denounce the tax law. He merely expressed in polite words his disapproval of the present law was not all that it should be.

The position assumed by McRay was not obnoxious to the Goodrich element which has begun to doubt its own faith in the tax law. It was not entirely pleasing to the anti-Goodrich element which expected McRay to speak loudly and it was better than nothing and it gave the anti-Goodrich people hope that perhaps later McRay would be more emphatic.

At any rate, both the Goodrich and the anti-Goodrich factions looked upon McRay as the best they could get, and over since that time there has been a steady stream toward McRay, even in spite of the threats made by agents of the Indianapolis News that the paper would not support him in event of his nomination.

There is a growing sentiment among the politicians in the republican party that they must take McRay, not particularly because they want him, but because he is the only candidate to whom they can all turn. They realize that J. W. Fisher will not do for two reasons. In the first place, he is not making any headway with the voters, and in the second place he is too thoroughly under the domination of the News and the crowd that docks with it.

Edward Toner is still regarded as the impossible. His endorsement of Goodrich as the "greatest war governor" has been the great stumbling block over which his candidacy can not be cleared. He probably will run a poor third in the race, even with the assistance of the versatile Capt. Mote, who has given up his announced plans of moving to Washington with Gov. Goodrich and is now wondering whether he can retain his meat ticket in connection with the public service commission.

Marshal Foch Denies He's Enemy of League

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Marshal Foch in a statement made public today through the French embassy denied reports in special dispatches from Paris published in this country, regarding his attitude toward the league of nations. The dispatches said the marshal was opposed to the league.

GENERAL WOOD DEFENDS TENETS OF THE PARTY HE OPPOSES

Gen. Wood's Indianapolis speech is remarkable for the candor with which it subscribes to the democratic doctrines of today, and in a measure helps to explain the remarkable sympathy of the republican press with all public utterance that advocates a "return to the democracy of years gone by."

If it represents the sentiments of the next candidate of the republican party for president it may be taken as excellent evidence of the hope of republicans that the democratic may be induced to nominate a reactionary. For Wood apparently evades the position of the democratic party as attained under President Wilson and would run for office on the democratic platform, disguised under the name of progressive republicanism.

Under a democratic administration, referring to the part of our soldiers under a democratic administration in the world's war, Mr. Wood says: "They made up in initiative for lack of training, they went over the top again and again with a purpose single to victory, and they gained their objective. They did a fine and splendid piece of work and we are all very grateful to them."

So much for the war. Gen. Wood admits that a democratic administration enabled the army to accomplish "its objective."

"We are, I think, all anxious to have the nation return to a peace basis, and to have our affairs swing back to normal channels. There is considerable to be done and we can do it very easily if we only devote ourselves to the work immediately at hand," says Gen. Wood.

Is this any different doctrine from that which President Wilson and the democratic party has been preaching ever since the peace treaty was presented to congress?

Is there any one other than the republicans in congress preventing this nation from swinging "back to normal channels?"

If we can do this "very easily" if we only devote ourselves to the work immediately at hand, why doesn't the republican congress devote itself to this work and accomplish it?

"We want to build up a good merchant marine as one of the means of distributing our commerce and building up our trade. You also need it behind your navy for the purpose of training seamen in times of peace to be prepared for war," says the general.

Can any one tell how this sentiment is to be reconciled with the republican-led fight against the development of a merchant marine by the aid of shipping board tonnage to private corporations?

"I think we must not be afraid of encouraging good business; never mind how big it is. There is a curious old doctrine drifting about that all big business is bad business. The world is going to organize both in capital and labor, and in business, and no business is too big to merit encouragement if it is a business which is helpful to the people, and no business is too small to merit condemnation and control if it is a bad business. It is not the size of the business that counts, it is the character of it."

How, general are you going to reconcile this statement with the criticisms that your fellow republicans are heaping on the Wilson administration for its refusal to prosecute big business concerns merely because they are big?

"We want to extend our good business and is in order to do that one of the most powerful influences will be to spread the war debt over a much larger period of years. The excess profit tax and the other war taxes have rather a stranglehold on the threat of business and too many big estates are becoming slack-er estates."

Are we to understand then, general, that you approve of the proposal of William Gibbs McAdoo, a democrat, that the war debt be spread over a period of years, and are not in accord with representative Mendenhall, republican floor leader, in his assertion that such a course means a panic?

"I do hope we shall approve the league of nations, with reservations which will Americanize it, and that we shall be able to have the machinery which will enable the people to get around a table and talk things over before we begin to fight."

Wherein does this position differ with that of President Wilson, who has expressed his willingness to accept treaty reservations that do not nullify the league of nations covenant that provides the "machinery" which will enable the people to get around a table and talk things over?

"We have got to have a bigger navy, just as England has, to keep our sea routes open for food. The moment we change our policies in that way we lose the great civilizing influence of America."

Has not Secretary Daniels, a democratic cabinet officer, said the same thing, and is not his policy opposed with might and main by the republican leaders of the house and senate?

"We can have a sound national department of public health, and I hope eventually with a medical man at the head of it as a member of the cabinet. It does not make any difference who does that, it is a thing that is bound to be done."

Did not President Wilson openly advocate just such a department? Does not the creation of it depend upon a republican congress which has opposed it wholly because it was first suggested by Wilson?

"We have got to stand for the rights of property, the rights of the individual, and we have got to impress upon all people that the only way to succeed is to work, and in order for labor to work contentedly you have to give a reasonable and decent wage, so that labor can save something for a stormy day, can marry, raise a family, and give their children a reasonable opportunity in life."

Are we then, general, to understand that you have no sympathy with the propaganda that your republican friends are circulating among capitalists to the effect that the democrats are responsible for the higher wages that are paid labor all over the United States?

If we are to take you at your word, Gen. Wood, you agree with the democratic party:

1. That the peace treaty should be ratified at once.
2. That a merchant marine should be encouraged in every possible way.
3. That business should not be ascribed responsibility for the war, but should be regulated in such a way as to differentiate between big business and bad business.
4. That the war debt should be spread over a period of years rather than met by immediate overtaxation.
5. That the league of nations covenant must be preserved in order to provide the machinery for compelling a world's peace.
6. That we must maintain a navy sufficient to keep the sea routes open for food.
7. That we should have a department of public health with a cabinet representative.
8. That industrial content can only be obtained by the maintenance of wages at a "decent and reasonable" level.
9. Why, then, Gen. Wood, are you posing as a republican, seeking support as a candidate for the presidency of a party that is opposed to all these things which you deem right and proper?

Says Women Do Not Want Army President

DETROIT, March 13.—Nomination of Gen. Wood or any other military man will spell defeat for the republicans provided the democrats nominate a non-military candidate, said Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, prominent Illinois political figure, who is here. "No military man will receive the support of women for the presidency," she said.

RISK PRESENTS NOVEL PLAN FOR PRIMARY FIGHT

Wants Committee to Present Records and Platforms of Candidates.

COMPLIMENTS SALLIE

A novel proposal to the effect that candidates for office should be required by their party committee to submit their party and official records, together with a statement of their platforms, to the voters prior to the primaries, has been made to A. C. Sallee, chairman of the democratic committee, by James K. Risk, democratic candidate for the nomination for governor.

Mr. Risk proposes that the state committee "frankly state to the voters the political experiences and the general acquaintance through the state of the candidates and should have each member of the democratic state committee inform the county chairman in his district of the attitude of the candidates on all questions and to ask that every democratic paper in the district give to the people the information the state committee has been able to obtain."

Mr. Sallee has referred the proposition, which was embodied in a letter to him from Mr. Risk to the state committee, and has sent Mr. Risk a reply, reading as follows:

"I have carefully read your very interesting letter of the 8th inst., setting forth your views as to the duties of the democratic state central committee in the primary, and you may rest assured that I shall take pleasure in presenting the same for attention at the next meeting of the committee."

"The state central committee has already taken a determined stand for fair play and a square deal for every aspirant who enters the primary, and in considering the duty of the state committee to elect, and not select, the candidates, and we have religiously refrained from taking any active part other than to urge upon and insist that the county organizations bring out the very cleanest and strongest men possible for precinct committeemen, delegates to the state convention, congressional and county candidates, etc."

"I sincerely hope that you may find it convenient to visit state headquarters occasionally. All the democratic aspirants for state office have been in, and I am sure you will find a most hearty welcome awaiting you. We need the advice and counsel of men of experience in directing the affairs of our party and of course am going to feel free to call upon you at all times."

In presenting his proposal to Mr. Sallee, Mr. Risk says:

"I think the committee, through its chairman, should request every candidate filling petitions to state clearly his opinions on questions affecting state government, and what he expects to do in case he is nominated and elected. SAYS CANDIDATES SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR RECORDS."

"I think a candidate, if he has served the state in any capacity as an official should produce his record. If he has served as a member of the legislature or the state senate he should be able to point to the legislation that he has assisted in placing on the statute books or attempted to have placed on the statute books and, also, to furnish information as to the legislation that he has opposed."

"If the candidate has served in any other official capacity in the state he should call attention to his position in the management of state affairs. If the candidate has never held public office he should state, at least, what his attitude has been on the important questions that have been under consideration in order that the people may know exactly what his attitude is on all questions."

The democratic state committee should insist that every candidate should have, so far as the democratic state committee and the county organizations are concerned, a square deal; that neither the state chairman, district chairman, county chairman, or the precinct committee take sides in the nomination, except when determined by the state committee, that the official record, of a can-

didate would not warrant the candidate's endorsement.

"I think the duty of the democratic state committee is to call the people's attention to the candidacy of any man, if the candidate and the highest ideals of honest, square dealing, but if the candidate stands for honesty, integrity and efficiency, and his record proves it, the voters should have the information and it should be the duty of every democratic editor to say to his patrons, through his editorial columns, here are the candidates for the office of governor, for any other office in the coming primary. Here are their records. It is up to the voter to decide which one of these men should be nominated."

"Neither the democratic state committee or any of its members should recommend men for political preferment who do not stand for the highest integrity."

"The man who is willing to recommend a man for political preferment that does not stand for the highest ideals in government, is doing his government and his party a great injustice, and I believe when the democratic state committee and those who occupy high positions in the councils of the party make a determined stand for fair play and a square deal for every aspirant who enters a primary, and insists that the state committee meet through its local county organizations, pledge to every candidate not only fair treatment in the campaign, but an honest count of every vote voted, the largest and most efficient of the democratic party in Indiana can not boast of its achievements, in the state of Indiana, since 1902."

QUOTES SOME HISTORY OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"The only victory won by the party was a partial victory in 1908, and I think that victory was largely due to the people being aroused as to the policy of the machine. The fact that the candidate was nominated for governor in 1908, was not a part of the machine, and the awakened political indifference in the state, and the largest of the democratic vote polled for governor in Indiana, was polled in 1908, is proof sufficient. The 1910 and 1912 elections were democratic, because of the progressive movement in the republican party."

"In 1910 Senator Beveridge, in the republican state convention, told the leaders of the party that the convention where the republican party was wrong and the democratic party had the advantage of the early split in the republican party in 1908."

"In 1912 the democratic party came into full power in the state of Indiana on account of the real division in the republican party. While our party had all of the offices in the state in the congress and in the senate, and yet our candidate for governor received 78,000 votes less than Mr. Marshall had received in 1908. Mr. Wilson received 58,000 less votes for president than Mr. Bryan had received in 1908."

"In 1915 President Wilson addressed a large group of democrats in Indianapolis, including the members of the Indiana legislature. He pointed out to the democrats in Indiana the great independent group of voters outside of both political parties who hold the balance of power, and pleaded with the democrats of Indiana, and those in charge of the administration of government, to perform their duty to the interest of all the people, to the end that this independent and progressive vote would be attached to the democratic party."

"Our leaders were crying out against crime and debauchery in our municipalities, but in many instances the public had reason to believe they were giving aid and comfort to the law violators, and, in the election of 1916, our party, in the state of Indiana, was driven from power."

SEEKS OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMITTEE

"The democratic state committee has within its power the opportunity of establishing itself into the confidence of the voters by acting in a fair and pre-election pledges that it will stand for a square deal; that it invites the progressive voter to enter the democratic party, and it can go along with pride to the record of Woodrow Wilson's administration, in the enactment of more remedial legislation in the first three years of its administration than was written into law in fifty years by the republican party."

"I say remedial legislation. Woodrow Wilson has signed more temperance bills than any other president who has occurred."

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

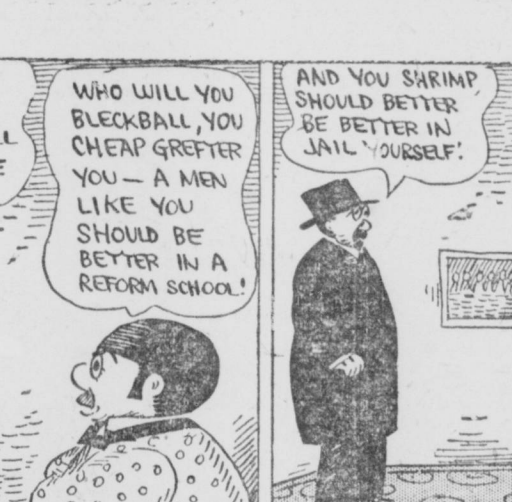
BRINGING UP FATHER.



ABIE THE AGENT.



HOW DO THEY DO IT?



DO YOU THINK THE DOC EXPECTED THIS?

