

Indiana Daily Times

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SURE, we're going to have a new courthouse some day. But when will we pay for the one we now have?

SHELBURNEVILLE also appears to have a stubborn council that just will not undertake to regulate the clock for anybody.

Two Political Markets?

Looking at the matter wholly from a political standpoint, it is not difficult to understand why the county of Marion is listening to a plea to turn the courthouse yard into a market house.

The politicians who control the county business have for many months looked with longing eyes on the political machine that the city has built up through control of the city market place. It is only natural that a certain amount of envy creeps into that gaze.

Therefore, when there is a misguided demand for the creation of a market place under the control of the county, it is not strange that the county officials should take the opportunity thus offered to create a market machine of their own.

There is no denying that the county market project is supported by some producers who honestly desire opportunity to market their wares, which opportunity is practically denied them by the city in its zeal to protect the peddlers and politicians who are waxing fat in the city market.

But the establishment of two politically controlled markets will not right the market evil. It will merely enhance the advantages of the politicians at the public expense and for that reason the project of establishing a county market should be abandoned.

What is needed is not another market place, but a cleaning of the old. Those who are advocating the establishment of a county market under conditions that would make it no better than the present city market, would accomplish much more if they would devote their energies to forcing the politicians in control of the city market to let go of their special privileges and transform the city market into the institution which it was first intended to be—a place where producers and consumers may meet each other face to face.

Zoercher Corrected

Phil Zoercher, appointed by Gov. Goodrich to fill the place on the state tax board which should be filled by a democrat according to law, has been repudiated by the other two members of the board, and just when he was going good as a "defender" of the law, too.

Mr. Zoercher was probably the only man in Indiana who was willing to pose as a democrat and at the same time defend the indefensible Goodrich tax law. He was willing, for the consideration that goes with the job, to travel over the state and expound the virtues of the law against which his party intends to make the 1920 campaign fight. He has been doing the same to the very best of his ability and by all the rights of common decency should have the support of the tax board members, if of no one else.

But in the course of his ridiculous defense of the indefensible, Mr. Zoercher ran across a great deal of opposition to the scheme of his fellow workers to make every householder list the number of pillowslips in the house and pay taxes on them while others with \$5,000 automobiles avoided taxes by keeping the title to the said automobiles in the name of the wife.

Mr. Zoercher realized that this scheme to make the poor man carry the burden of taxes was unpopular. He tried to dodge it by the assertion that the additional listing, requiring information as to pillowslips, etc., was only to be filled out in event of disputes between the assessor and the assessee. For a few days it looked like Phil had quashed a good argument against the tax law.

But the other members of the tax board, whose skins have become too tough to be punctured by the thrusts of the poor man, had other ideas on the subject.

So they gathered in the regal chambers of their autocratic power and framed a letter to all assessors telling them not to listen seriously to Phil, as Phil was only making a noise like a defense of the tax law anyhow, and was not speaking officially.

In short they allowed their colleague and doughty defender to stand before the public corrected, gently slapped on the wrist. In other words they completely repudiated his statement about the lack of necessity of listing the pillowslips.

Mr. Zoercher will probably continue to defend the tax law in the future as he has in the past. His salary seems to depend on it.

But the people who foregather for the purpose of listening to Mr. Zoercher stultify himself will remember that Phil was wrong in regard to the pillowslips. And knowing that he was wrong in this matter of minor importance they will be amply justified in doubting his ability to give them correct information in matters of graver import.

Same Old Germans Still

When the Germans violated their treaty with Belgium and overran that little country in their mad dream of world conquest, they snapped their fingers and said treaties were mere scraps of paper, anyhow. More than four years of war, during which the civilized nations joined hands to convert Germany to the belief that treaties between nations are not scraps of paper to be torn up at will, apparently did not succeed. Germany's professed repentance was all a sham. She is the same old Germany still. The treaty of peace which she signed is only a scrap of paper to her and she has not yet got rid of her dream of ruling the world. The men who have seized the government of Berlin belong to the same gang that broke their word in 1914 and are getting ready right now to break Germany's word with the allies as given when the peace treaty was signed. It is too early to tell whether this revolt is on the square or whether Ebert and his fellows are a party to it in an effort to get out of the terms of the peace treaty. When you deal with the Hun you are dealing with a treacherous customer who has no regard for his own laws or constitution or contracts with others.

Those who declare that the allies stopped too soon when they agreed to the armistice are not so far off. Having failed to keep the war going until Germany was so soundly beaten she couldn't play false again, the next best thing was a league of nations in which the whole world served notice on Germany and others like her that all the cards must be laid upon the table in future dealings between nations. Such a league was formed, but the United States senate so far has kept the United States out of it. Without the moral support of the United States and her representatives in the league it is not powerful enough to be effective. As long as the United States has held aloof the German has not been afraid of the league of nations. With the United States in and ready to back it up with all her power, Germany long ago would have settled down into an honest effort to get on her feet, go to work and pay her debts. It isn't at all certain now that while the senate fiddled with the peace treaty and the league of nations Germany hasn't been quietly fomenting trouble for the allies in Asia Minor and everywhere else she could, hoping that if a new conflict were started she would find her chance to tear up the peace treaty. Germany never has intended to abide by the treaty if she could squirm out of it. The new revolt may be a typical German step in a plan to do this.—W. D. Boyce in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

What, Indeed!

Chairman Will Hays of the republican party on April 9, 1919, said: "There is one thing that I can not help feeling strongly about and that is that it is the business of the congress elected last fall to be at work on important matters of legislation. The senators and congressmen elected last fall received a mandate from the people. They are morally charged with the task of reconstruction, so far as legislation affects reconstruction."

It has been nearly a year since Mr. Hays prated of the "mandate of the people."

The congress has been in session the greater part of that time.

What legislation has it enacted that affected the "reconstruction," with which the senators and representatives were "morally charged?"

RISK'S PLATFORM AND SOME BULLSEYES HIT AND MISSED

—An Editorial in The South Bend News-Times—

While we are holding no brief for any democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Indiana—McCulloch, Eisenbarger, Niblock or Risk— we are frankly impressed by a letter by the late James K. Risk, former State Chairman Salter, some parts of which we incline to give our endorsement even though we may not be disposed to endorse the candidacy of the author. Mr. Risk is very naturally in bad with a lot of democrats in Indiana. In the fact of his record wrought with long years of effort to reform the democratic organization, upon the coat-tail of which the bulk of the party appears to hang, he evidences a great deal of nerve in entering the race for governor at all. Even though with the passing of time much for which he has stood has come to pass, proving that he was in most respects right, it is hardly expected so much of poor, weak human nature to anticipate surrender of those whom he has fought, and is fighting still, or that they will do anything to elevate him to the highest office in the state's gift.

Rugged is the road of the pioneer of new ways. Even the forests have seen fit to despoil the first settlers. The trodden courses must, as a rule, be content for his reward with the consciousness of having done a good work—this, and whatsoever may be overshadowed by him when he gets beyond this vale of tears. Still Mr. Risk is suggesting, at least, as we see it, exactly the course the democratic party should take to adopt if it ever hopes to become a vital force in Indiana again—regardless of whether its leader is Risk, Niblock, Eisenbarger, McCulloch or any one else.

Mr. Risk has advanced about the first platform with an appeal to it that we have seen. He is not content with the line of policies called for against the Indiana tax law just because it was passed by a republican legislature, perhaps, with a few amendments, throttling the iniquitous tax commission, and smoothing out some other kinks, the best tax legislation that has ever had. We have more use for the democratic denunciation of the new tax law, for the main reason of such denunciation, than we have for the majority in the United States senate and its opposition to the league of nations; its opposition merely because the law will bring in more revenue, and democratic administration, and Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Risk has at least suggested to State Chairman Salter, some other things for the democratic party to think about besides taxes.

And among those suggestions, the main one that appeals to us, and which we believe would make something of an appeal to the masses of people, is the one that would have the bourgeoisie of progressive states reelect the democratic party in Indiana as the progressive movement that Woodrow Wilson, in spite of the party, made of it in the nation. Mr. Risk puts it pretty well when he says that the main reasons for the lack of democratic spirit in Indiana is the lack of alcoholic spirit. We have too many democrats and too many demagogues in Indiana, who have been trained, and have learned to think, only in channels that run amber with beer and bronze with booze.

Naturally the president who signed the District of Columbia dry bill, approved the federal prohibition amendment and passed it on to the states, attached his signature to the prohibition through the voice of the Volstead enforcement act—is as bad with democrats of such caliber; likewise Bryan with his grape-juice, Daniels with his dry navy, and Baker with his "five mile limit"; but, just as Mr. Risk asserts, there are other issues good for an intelligent democracy, besides championing the peevish of the sots. He wants a progressive, constructive program for the democratic party, rather than a reactionary, destructive program. He is not charging this latter against his opponents, but he

Ellick Helwanger, who used to could walk the foot-log across Gander creek with a jug of beer in each hand, was almost pulled off into the creek yesterday by a bucket of water-milk. Slim Pickens has bought himself a new cap and he is now the same size from head to foot. The Excelsior Fiddling Band is making extensive preparation to furnish music for the ice cream suppers during the coming summer, but they will not be allowed the free rein they were last season, when they kept passing their saucers until there was not any ice cream left for any of the guests.

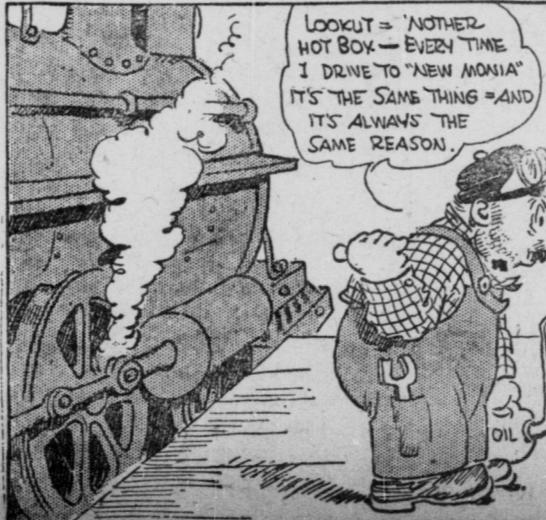
BRINGING UP FATHER.



ABIE THE AGENT.



JERRY ON THE JOB.



sailed in deserved convictions. Gov. Ralston was to Indiana what Woodrow Wilson has been to the nation, a new, progressive, constructive force, leading his party right by serving the public first, for which he is naturally being somewhat damned—by those who regard public office as a private snap.

Mr. Risk, however, seems to run for governor, might do worse than to take up the Ralston administration right where Mr. Ralston left it, and promise a resumption with improvements perhaps, due to changed conditions, and having a regard for new issues that have arisen—such as the prohibition, which he admits he can hardly expect the democratic party to step in solidly behind him on the strength of his record. He has not got it, nor ever can, except with him at the helm. Democracy with all its faults, and its limited years of active service, still has more to its credit in the way of constructive legislation and administration, than all its boasted superiority of years in the active service.

Indiana does not have the kind of administration that it has had. We deny that it was the failure of the Ralston administration that turned the state administration to the republicans in 1916, after Gov. Marshall had snatched it from them in 1908. The republican victory in Indiana in 1916 was due to the pro-German, pro-liquor, pro-vice, and the money-coddling of them by the republicans; this and the liquor vote turned over to them by Albert Lieber of Indianapolis, wholesale liquor dealer. More constructive legislation was placed on the statute books by the state assemblies of 1913 and 1915, under Gov. Ralston and the finances of the state were better managed than ever before.

Let us say this notwithstanding that his immediate predecessor, Gov. Marshall, now vice president and aspiring to the presidency, seems to set so much better on Mr. Risk's stomach.

If we may be permitted to say it, "we point with pride" to the administration of Gov. Ralston. He made enemies of some attorneys, which they then brought before Gov. Marshall, when it came to the pardon or parole of convicts. He also offended a lot of political corruptionists in his party, by countenancing investigation of certain alleged election and legislative frauds, the latter of which never materialized, while the former re-

SPARE THE BIRD!

Birds are the greatest little food-savers in the world. They save billions of pounds of food for humans to eat. They do this by preying upon food-destroying insects, in fields and gardens.

The Kansas State Horticultural society has just published some interesting bird facts. In that one state alone 250,000 birds every year eat enough insects to fill 450 trains of fifty box cars each—each a car with a minimum weight of 24,000 pounds to the car.

Kansas birds each year eat 576,000,000 pounds of insects.

Each bird will average 100 insects a day.

A flock of birds in your garden will eat a plenty of insects.

Cats and dogs, and little boys, sometimes, shoo birds away. They shouldn't!

And big men kill such insect-destroyers as quail. Killing off the quail is costing the wheat growers of the United States \$100,000,000 a year. Quails are food for the chinch bug. Quails are foes to potato blight.

Don't kill a bird, advise the Kansas society. "If the destruction of birds goes on, in a comparatively few years insect life will have multiplied to such an extent that trees will be deprived of their foliage, plants will cease to thrive, and agricultural crops can not be raised.

Bargain Table

5c WAX LUNCH PAPER, 3 rolls for. 10c
5c INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL PAPER, 5 for. 15c
12½c RE-NU-WALL PA. PER CLEANER, 9c. 25c
306-312 E. Washington St., Just East of Courthouse. Store Closes Saturdays at 6 p.m.

INDIANA DRY GOODS CO.

Toilet Specials
5c SWEETHEART SOAP. 6c
5c F. E. I. TOOTH PASTE. 37c
50c CHLOROX TOOTH CREAM. 10c
25c JAP. ROSE TALCUM. 39c
25c MAVIS GOLD CREAM. 39c

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The styles for Easter and spring are beautiful as well as practical and emphasize the supremacy of American fashion authorities.

This display includes all the charms of the new season fabrics expressed in original creations from the looms of the world famous style creators.

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Dresses \$19.50 to \$69.00
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ALL ALTERATIONS FREE—This Means Another Saving of \$2 to \$5.

Petticoats in Colors That Harmonize Contrastingly With Easter Costumes



Here Are DRESSES for Confirmation and Easter

Here are dresses for confirmation as pretty as we can find, fashioned of beautiful organdy and trimmed with rows of the daintiest lace. These are fine examples of our standards of quality in that they will serve as festive frocks for a long time after the great day it is.

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We carry the following famous brands—Warner's, Royal Worcester, R. & G. Thomson's and P. N. Prices—

\$2 to \$6
Nemo Corsets
\$5.50 to \$9

The New Hats

One after another they spell novelty and the element of the unexpected. And each and every one of them is different—as to crown, or brim, as to trimming, tilt or shape.

Each of these hats is priced attractively when one considers the amount of patient handwork they have required and the fine fabrics which have been put into them.

BROADCLOTH, 54 inches wide, in navy and black, for women's and children's wear; a yard \$1.48

54-INCH NOVELTY PLAIDS, new spring patterns, for women's skirts and dresses; a yard \$2.98

COTTON POPLIN, 27 inches wide, mercerized, heavy quality, in all wanted plain colors for women's and children's wear; special, a yard 49c

PIANO TUNER GETS JIGGS IN BAD.



THERE'S NO OBJECT IN TEMPORARY SAVING.

