

# Indiana Daily Times

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WHAT DIFFERENCE does it make whether Hoover is a candidate for president or not?

PAID YOUR TAXES, YET? Just take a sum equivalent to all you paid last year and if you are lucky it will be enough to meet the first installment.

IT APPEARS now that the captain of the German submarine did not sink the Lusitania because it was the Lusitania, but merely because it appeared in the regular order of business.

THE MYSTERY has been solved. Admiral Sims was advised, informally, by Admiral Benson, "not to let the British pull the wool over his eyes." And it took a congressional inquiry months to uncover that.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the penal farm says there are not enough prisoners there to maintain the place. We know a lot of fellows who would be helping if Jim Goodrich had not paroled them.

THE NEGRO GAMBLERS continue to gamble in the poolrooms just as they did before Mayor Jewett talked about revoking licenses and refused to permit Chief Kinney to station a policeman in Rufe Page's place.

MARION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS say the deplorable conditions of our roads are due to the inactivity of the road superintendents. Thus is the buck passed to Dame Nature, who eventually will dry out the mudholes.

## The League Issue

The condition in which the republican congress left the league of nations covenant may be somewhat embarrassing to the democratic party in the coming campaign, but it bids fair to be a sunken reef in the channel of republican affairs.

Senator Johnson, candidate for the republican nomination for president, takes credit to himself for the final defeat of the league covenant. He is proud of the job and he announces that he proposes to ask the republican convention at Chicago to endorse his attitude on it. Senator Polk is just as badly puffed up over the defeat of the Wilson offering and he, too, is going to insist that the republican party endorse the position of the irreconcilables.

Thus is the line of cleavage well defined. The progressive element of the republican party will insist on making the treaty issue for the campaign a stand by the republicans against any sort of a league of nations. Will Hays' national committee is in favor of the league "with reservations." The Hays committee reflects the views of the old reactionary crowd in the republican party.

Consequently, when the league of nations is the subject of discussion in the Chicago convention, there is going to be a real fight.

As the Evansville Courier remarks, there is just as much prospect of a split in the republican ranks in 1920 as there was in 1914.

The issues of the next campaign have yet to be closed, but it appears most likely that the position of the democratic party will be one of active approval of the league of nations and the position of the republican party will be one of opposition to it without straining reservations or opposition to it in any form.

If Johnson wins out the republicans will be recorded as opposing the modern idea of peace among nations. If Johnson loses, the party will be in the position of giving partial approval to the league covenant and being divided itself as to how far that approval should be extended.

The democrats have only to submit the question of the league of nations or no league of nations to the voters to have an issue on which the whole country can be swept by a fighting candidate.

## Old Ways or Modern?

Several months ago, before it was definitely determined that the irreconcilables in the republican senate would block the peace treaty, William G. McAdoo, in discussing the carrying of the treaty to the people at the next election said:

"It would be a shame to delay action on the treaty for all these months."

In the New York Globe, in an article copyrighted by Bruce Hilven, Mr. McAdoo tells what prompted this remark. He says:

"The world must get back on a basis of peace and security before we can hope to have production balance consumption again and thereby restore normal conditions and prices. We must practice economy, also, in our private and business affairs, thereby relieving the pressure on supply. This will help the situation immeasurably—but it is difficult to get people to do it now that the war stimulus is gone."

"I believe that the delay in signing the peace treaty and bringing the league of nations into active operation is one of the chief contributing causes to world chaos. The people will not—and, indeed, can not—go to work until they are guaranteed not only peace but security. In Europe today these conditions are only possible if the league of nations can exercise not merely a strong material power but a great spiritual influence."

"There are those who say that the treaty is too harsh in its terms; that it prevents the restoration of normal industrial activity in the central empires. This may be true; if it is, the league of nations can and ought to modify the treaty terms to whatever extent is necessary. This is the first time in the history of the world that a great war has been followed by a treaty which is flexible in its terms, and provides the means for modification at any future time if that modification seems just. I regard this flexibility as a great step forward from the barbarisms of the past."

Now that it has been demonstrated that the republican senate prefers the "barbarisms of the past" to a treaty that is flexible in its operation, what is to be done about it?

Are we to abandon the effort to bring to the world a more enlightened policy of government than prevailed when other wars ended, and turn back to the democracy that never faced such issues for guidance, or are we to carry on the fight, believing now, as we did when Wilson returned from Paris, that a modern world can only be governed by modern methods?

## Only a Soldier!

Republicans generally are displaying their utter lack of sympathy with the desire of veterans of the world's war to participate in the affairs of the government they served so well in France.

Plans to provide a permanent home for the American legion in Indiana are halted by the repudiation of a promise to call the legislature, made by a republican governor.

No veteran of the world's war has been supported as a candidate for state office on the republican ticket.

In Marion county, two captains in the world's war are candidates for the republican nomination for prosecutor and the republican machine has brought out another man, who was once barred from practice in the police court, to oppose them.

Republican papers are showing their resentment at every effort of ex-soldiers to take a part in the primaries. This is well illustrated in the manner in which they have handled the candidacy of W. S. Wakefield of Bloomfield, who wishes the democratic nomination for congress in his district. The republican press asks "who is this man Wakefield who has offered himself for the sacrifice?" The Bloomington Star answers:

"Walter J. Wakefield was with the American expeditionary forces in France, and was on the firing line for several months. A bullet passed through his body, and he was left for dead. He was captured by the enemy, and was in a German prison camp for months, hovering between life and death. After the armistice was signed he was released and returned to his Indiana home, physically weak, but strong in 100 per cent Americanism. This is the kind of a man who is offering himself as a candidate for congress. But probably he is unworthy because he votes the democratic ticket."

## Newberry's Conviction

None will rejoice that Senator Newberry, the republican senator from Michigan, and sixteen other human beings have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment, but there will be general satisfaction over the verdict because it will at least for the time being deal a death blow at a custom of buying seats in the senate of the United States. There will be general sympathy for the men and their families because they stand in the eyes of the world violators of the law, for no matter what the final outcome their reputations have been blasted by their conviction on a charge of felony by a jury of their peers.

In the scheme of life individuals amount to very little after all. It just happens that Senator Newberry and his associates were caught in a net through which violators in the past have escaped because of the indifferent attitude of citizens or the potent influence of money. In Michigan, a corrupted and contented commonwealth has started to clean house.

There was never any doubt in the minds of the public that Senator Newberry had purchased his seat in the senate. In common with others who refrained from expressing an opinion on his innocence or guilt, for that was matter for the jury to decide. He actually violated the law, but whether technically it could be so construed was a question to be decided by the courts. The defense admitted the expenditure of more money than the law permitted, but denied that Senator Newberry had knowledge of the fact. A sensible Michigan jury believes he did have knowledge of the details of his campaign, and his conviction followed.

Fresh in our minds is a verdict of another jury—the one which sat in the Henry Ford-Chicago Tribune case. The Chicago newspaper editorially said that Ford was an anarchist. He sued for libel, asking for damages in a large sum. The proceedings in the case are still fresh in the minds of the public. The judge sitting at Mt. Clemens was not the kind of a jurist that Judge Roosevelt, who presided at the Newberry trial, proved to be, for there was more irrelevant testimony admitted at the Ford trial than during any trial in the history of the country.

Judge Sciascia made it very plain that Henry Ford was not on trial at Grand Rapids, but that Senator Newberry and his co-defendants were. But we doubt whether any testimony that might have been adduced, no matter how irrelevant, could have changed the minds of the second Michigan jury which showed a marked intelligence in separating the wheat of facts from the chaff of irrelevancy.

None but a fool could contend that Newberry's case was an exceptional one. His seat in the senate is but one that was bought in the same way, and the dollar mark would not have been pasted all over it legally and in the eyes of all the world—if there was in power a department of justice in sympathy with such methods or a political party in power that condones such acts as best exemplified by the cheers which recently came from the republican side in the senate when the Michigan senator took his seat for the first time after his indictment. The action of the senate on his seat appearance—for he still is a member of the senate until that body acts—of the senate until that body acts, is the attitude of that great legislative body on the custom of corrupting electorates by the use of money.

Newberry for years has been an active republican leader in Michigan. An aristocrat, a man of great wealth, he has been an angel of the party workers. His own and his family's money have pumped oxygen into the republican party in Michigan and kept it alive. It was the Newberry idea of government, the delegation of old families to seats of power and the perpetuation of special privilege through delegated government. Such a thing as a corrupt practices act to a man of Newberry's training and trend of thought was simply a moral sop to appease the demands of idealists. He could not see the practicality of it; his vision fell far short of the time when he might be a victim of such a thing. He never dreamed that laws were made to be obeyed or that courts were incorruptible.

## The Young Lady Across the Way



The young lady across the way says some people never seem to realize the danger of writing letters and she notices that in almost every divorce suit a correspondent is mentioned. (Copyright, 1920.)

because in the past money had bought for him everything. The gods had smiled on him through the accident of birth, Theodore Roosevelt honored him by an appointment as secretary of the navy in his cabinet. Wealth and position was his portion in life and his perspective was warped.

But Senator Newberry is not a rare bird. He is but one of a number of his kind and they are today in the van of the republicans fighting for control of the governmental machinery through a return to power of the party which Newberry helped to grease for years. Newberry was a major general in the party of special privileges, a party which formerly operated from Wall street and which is moving back again to its old quarters.—Charleston Gazette.

## The Indicted Tobin

The arrest of W. H. Tobin, a coal operator, for the charge of conspiracy against the national government takes on an added interest because of the intimacy of his business relations with Gov. Goodrich, the "business governor" of Indiana. The Indianapolis Times has traced out a very striking relationship between the indicted operator and the chief executive of the state. One of the organizers of the Globe Mining Company, in which Gov. Goodrich was given some stock "for service" secretary and treasurer of the Consumers Coal Company, which had a juicy contract to furnish the state with coal until the discovery was made that the brother of the governor was a director of the company; connected with the company to which the governor assigned state convicts for labor, Mr. Tobin comes very close to the governor in many ways. There may be merely a succession of coincidences, but they are so striking that when the extra session of the legislature is called it seems due the governor as well as the state and the Globe Mining Company that there should be a thorough investigation of the facts. It is something new in Indiana history for the governor of the state to be placed in such a peculiar position and most unfortunate to put it mildly.—Pitt Wayne Journal-Gazette.

## 'GOING BACK'

The Rockville Tribune reproduces in full the editorial from The Times, entitled "Democracy Is Always Ahead," with the following comment:

"At a time when most metropolitan papers are disseminating a propaganda, the purpose of which is to poison the people against the so-called 'socialism' of the Wilson administration; when democrats themselves are talking about a 'return to old-fashioned democracy' in a manner that indicates a reactionary instead of a progressive spirit; at a time when it would be impossible to 'go back' even if so inclined, we welcome in Indiana such sentiments."

"What do these democrats who are prating about a 'return to Jeffersonian principles and policies' mean? They surely have a very inadequate idea of the way Jefferson himself met the duties and responsibilities devolving on him when he was called to the high station of chief executive. Instead of the destructive policy which was expected of him by his enemies he put in practice constructive measures that were comparatively as great as those of the Wilson administration. From the very beginning of the federal government the United States faced so serious a problem in the control of the navigation of the Mississippi that it threatened the existence of this country. For twelve years Spain controlled the mouth of the river, and during the three administrations preceding that of Jefferson nothing was done to mitigate the constant trouble arising from a situation so serious. Jefferson solved the problem by purchasing not only the Mississippi and its mouth, including the important port of New Orleans, but a territory equal to that of the whole United States east of the great river, which had been our western boundary. The reactionary howlings of today against Wilson are but a feeble echo of the loud and long denunciation of Jefferson, New England, then the stronghold of opposition to Jeffersonian democracy, threatened to secede from the union."

"In Albert Gallatin, Jefferson's secretary of the treasury, we have a prototype of William G. McAdoo. He not only met the pledge of his party to reduce taxation but at the same time he provided the funds for the purchase of Louisiana, paying the public debt, inaugurating a system of internal improvements, including the construction of canals and highways, appropriating money for the purchase of Florida, and did many things that very much resembled the latter day 'socialism' of Wilson. Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to the Pacific, and Zebulon M. Pike to the source of the Mississippi and to the southwestern Rockies. If ever a man demonstrated the application of his political philosophy to government meant progress and not retrogression it was Thomas Jefferson."

"Nor was the charge that the president controlled congress and made his colleagues mere rubber stamps, lacking in initiative. Jefferson himself heard pretty much the same things that have been said of Wilson is indicated by the following extract from a letter to Duane: 'If we recommend measures in a public message, it may be said that members are not sent here to register the edicts of a sovereign. If we express opinions in conversation, we have our Charles Jennings and back-door councilors. If we say nothing we have no opinions and no cabinet.' In truth, it is the fable of the man, Lewis and Clark to the contrary again."

"Democracy went forward, not backward, in Jefferson's day. It must always go forward, can anybody imagine that the man who purchased Louisiana in spite of his belief that the act was unconstitutional, and who did not hesitate to do new and untried things when the public welfare demanded it, would, if he were alive today, fall to turn aside all old and sinister forms under which evils have grown up in government, and adopt new guards for our future security?"

"We are tired of hearing reactionaries rant about a 'return to Jeffersonian principles.' What have we had under the Wilson administration? The man who purchased Louisiana in spite of his belief that the act was unconstitutional, and who did not hesitate to do new and untried things when the public welfare demanded it, would, if he were alive today, fall to turn aside all old and sinister forms under which evils have grown up in government, and adopt new guards for our future security?"

## DOMESTICS

BLEACHED MUSLIN, yard wide, soft finish, for general use; regular 85c grade at... 28c  
AMERICAN PRINTS, neat figures and stripes, on light ground; special... 17c  
HUCK TOWELS, large size, plain white; regular... 19c

## INDIANA DRY GOODS Co.

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

## BARGAIN TABLE

\$1.25 SILK CORSET COVERS AND CAMISOLES, lace trimmed, in flesh or white. Special... 95c  
\$1.25 ENVELOPE CHEMISE, lace trimmed; special... 95c

## New Suits, Frocks and Coats

Reflecting the Varied Attractions of the Vogue of the Hour.

Here's Quality That Speaks Equally Well in Both Making and Material.

These are the garments that will appeal to the woman who seeks for that "something more" in good wear that tells of the good taste and discernment of the wearer, through the extra perfection in the details of careful making, unusually rich materials and styles which combine the truest refinement with the most correct in style.

And They Cost No More Because They Are Better Made.

**Suits—Dresses—Coats**  
\$28.50 to \$19.50 to \$17.50 to \$89.00 \$65.00 \$52.50  
All Alterations Free. This Means Another Saving of \$2 to \$5.

## Stylish Gloves for Well-Dressed Hands

All our gloves exemplify the time-worn truth, "fit like a glove." Complete assortments, combined with assistance of our expert glove fitters, makes this section a favorite among women who desire to be well "gloved."

KAYSER'S SILK GLOVES, 2-clasp, double finger tips; also other makes in white, black or colors, with three rows of self or contrasting stitching. A pair—

**\$1.00 to \$2.00**

LONG SILK GLOVES, double finger tips, 16-button length, in white or black. A pair—

**\$1.25 and \$2.50**

It displaces the same kind of people who in his day reviled the father of democracy, the most prominent of whom were the blue light predecessors of Henry Cabot Lodge.

## PRICE REGULATION

John F. White, a member of the committee appointed by Mayor Jewett to investigate the local market, expressed the view that the city could establish a "testing market" in which, by regular purchases it could "test" the market prices and uncover such profiteering as might be otherwise undetected. The plan has been undertaken and operated with success in Houston, Tex., where the project took on the form of a municipal store.

Its object is not to absorb any large amount of the business of food dealers, but simply to set the pace in prices for the commodities it handles.

The municipal store pays the same rent as other stores of like size. It pays good salaries to clerks, charges to itself taxes and other overhead expenses the average store would have. Then it buys its merchandise in the same market other stores buy theirs and adds on

## The Lingerie Section

Discloses Its Treasures for Easter

—For never fear but that the exquisite under-luxuries that go beneath the Easter costume are as important as they are frivolous! For they will peep forth beneath the sheerest of blouses or a vestee of airy net, that's a vestee in name only!

SILK CORSET COVERS OR CAMISOLES, lace trimmed, some with touches of hand embroidery, 98c to... **\$3.48**

SILK ENVELOPE CHEMISE OR TEDDIES, in flesh or white, also lavender, light blue, maize; lace trimmed or touches of hand embroidery; \$2.98 to... **\$7.50**

SILK BLOOMERS, wash silk or satin, plain or ribbon trimmed, home with plaided ruffle or hemstitched; \$2.48 to... **\$5.98**

SILK SLEEPER GOWNS OR PAJAMAS, in flesh, with touches of hand embroidery and ribbon trimmed; \$9.98 to... **\$10.95**

BLUEBIRD CREPE GOWNS, the new price is \$2.98; we have a limited quantity that will be on sale this week at... **\$2.48**

Extra sizes, muslin and silk underwear at popular prices.

enough to make a liberal return on the investment. Result: It soon uncovered the fact a lot of profiteering was going on. It cut prices of vegetables and all farm produce 25 per cent and was then making too much profit. Other stores handling vegetables and farm produce cut prices, but not a single one has gone out of business.

A municipal meat market, as a price regulator, will be started shortly as a result of the success of this first store. "You can't regulate prices successfully without getting into the business yourself and learning its ins and outs and its 'tricks,'" says Mayor A. E. Amerman. "We don't want any merchant's business. Day by day we notify them what fair prices are and, if they won't meet them, we will do the selling. We haven't had to do any great amount of it."

Imports show the same. The total value of imports in 1919 was almost four billion, and the total tonnage was forty-six millions; whereas in 1916, although the total value of imports was only two billion, the total tonnage was fifty-one million tons.

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This results from counting in 50-cent dollars. It takes twice as many dollars to move the same amount of tonnage. Our exports and imports have actually fallen off in volume as compared with 1916. America is rich in money, but not so rich in commodities. That's one reason why prices are so high.

## A DELUSION

The tremendous values of exports and imports reported by the department of commerce for the year 1919 have led to the assumption that America was exporting and importing more commodities than ever before. The fact is, however,

## Inside Information

NEW YORK, March 21.—A camera small enough to be swallowed and photograph the interior of a stomach is the invention of a Danish surgeon.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.



## ABIE THE AGENT.



## JERRY ON THE JOB.



## \$2 A DAY WOULD BREAK HIM.



## WHAT COULD BE SIMPLER?

