

Indiana Daily Times

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NO ONE will find fault with Dr. McCulloch's assertion that he prefers to fight republicans.

IT LOOKS like Marion county would have a chance at those republicans who passed the tax law. Most of them want to be returned to the legislature.

Where Bryan Misfired

William Jennings Bryan stopped in Indiana en route to the June convention in San Francisco long enough to make his attitude apparent on several issues that are before the democratic party.

Nationally, he found fault with the members of his party who stood with President Wilson for the league of nations and he declared that they "committed a crime against my country and the world" when they refused to concur in reservations that were proposed by the republican leaders in the senate.

Locally, he found fault with those democratic candidates for governor who have not issued detailed statements of their positions on public questions such as was issued by James K. Risk. By inference, he declared that Mr. Risk was the only candidate to date who was entitled to the support of the democrats of Indiana.

Naturally, Mr. Bryan laid considerable stress on prohibition and declared that all candidates ought to speak out on this subject.

Unfortunately, he took occasion to refer to some things that happened in the old days in democratic ranks when the line of demarcation between wets and dries was very well defined and the nation had not agreed on the elimination of rum.

Mr. Bryan was preceded in his talk by Mr. Risk, who had and took the opportunity to give voice to his obsession about machine control of the democrats in Indiana.

Even the very best friends Mr. Bryan has in Indiana will find it difficult to subscribe to his denunciation of those senators who stood with President Wilson in the fight for the ratification of the treaty. Whether that struggle was advisable or not, it is hard to feel that men who went to an extreme in their efforts to preserve such a noble instrument as the covenant committed a crime against either the country or the world.

More sympathy will be expressed with Mr. Bryan's statements relative to candidates for office in Indiana. The public generally will agree that candidates should make their views clear before the voters and there never has been much doubt in this state that the democratic candidates for the governorship would make their positions clear before the primary. The manner of so doing, and the time therefore, it seems to us, could better be left to the candidates themselves than arbitrarily fixed by a man who will not cast a vote for either of them.

In this connection it might be well to say that when Mr. Risk set forth his platform he became entitled to the vote of every democrat who agreed with that platform. No one demanded that he make it public when he did. No one found fault with his action in offering the platform. His opponents are entitled to the same consideration in the management of their campaigns and it is wholly out of reason to assume that because they have chosen not to be guided by Mr. Risk's example they are endeavoring to make their primary races without disclosing to the voters their views on the state issues.

We say "naturally," Mr. Bryan talked of prohibition, because he has always done so and we honor him for it. The subject is one that can not be dissociated from Mr. Bryan any more than slavery can be dissociated from Abraham Lincoln. But, as we have said before, prohibition is just as much a part of our organic law as the prohibition against slavery and we do not see that either is an issue on which the candidate for governor in this state need be measured.

With Mr. Bryan's reference to the history of certain democrats in Indiana we have no patience. We are not concerned with what happened four years ago, or eight years ago. We are concerned with what is happening today and what will happen next November. The democratic party will never achieve success through the efforts of those who insist on measuring a man's present sincerity by the success or failure of those things for which he waged a sincere fight in the past. It is time the democrats forgot some of the unpleasant happenings of the years gone by and attempted to transform their enthusiasm for denunciation into a little enthusiasm for organization.

Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Risk has any license to condemn a machine in the democratic ranks today. There is no machine to condemn. Whatever machine there may have been has perished through malnutrition. The best evidence of this fact lies in the present candidacy of Mr. Risk and the lack of resentment that follows his charges concerning a "machine control" bugbear.

An Enlightened Policy

In these days of soft words and meaningless phrases, when politicians find it much more safe to talk of "Jeffersonian principles" and "getting back to democracy" than to express their views on the real problems which confront the nation, it is refreshing to hear a man of presidential caliber discuss, frankly and candidly, the issues of the moment.

William G. McAdoo, the outstanding possibility of all the suggested leaders of the democratic party, speaks from the shoulder on subjects that do not hark back to the days before electricity, when he talks of national affairs. For example, take this recent comment on industrial conditions which appears in a copyrighted story by Bruce Bliven in the New York Globe. Mr. McAdoo says some things there that will not be spread broadcast by the republican press together with comment on the author's "availability" for nomination by the opposite party. But they will be read and indorsed by the citizens of today who long ago realized that the solution of present-day problems does not lie in eliminating the problems, but in finding the answer. Mr. McAdoo says:

"When the founders of our government evolved political democracy they thought they had found the solution of most of our difficulties. They did not think of industrial democracy as the solvent of our economic problems because these questions were of minor importance at that time. Now our economic problems overshadow our political ones. By giving labor a real voice in determining wages and working conditions and assuring to it a just share of the profits arising from faithful and efficient service, industrial democracy can be realized—and with it will come that understanding and co-operation between labor and capital which is the best guarantee of industrial peace. Capital will find its greatest security and profit in such an enlightened policy."

"They Built Sunnyside"

In just as vigorous and as sincere a manner as we have heretofore condemned the members of the county council for their delay in starting the enlargement of the Sunnyside tubercular sanitarium, we wish to commend them for their assurances of immediate support of this project.

There never has been a time when it was not evident that deep in their hearts the councilmen were all sympathy for the unfortunate people of this county who were suffering from tuberculosis. There never was a time when their conscience would have permitted them to refuse assistance to this institution.

But there have been times when political expediency, or even more selfishly presented propaganda, has been allowed to influence the officials into procrastination.

Tuberculosis does not procrastinate. Only the most vigorous efforts, undertaken at the earliest possible minute will serve to check its ravages. Therefore, there should be no delay tolerated in preparation for the fight to eliminate the plague from Marion county.

In the years to come, when Marion county has a tubercular hospital adequate to its needs the men who had the courage to develop it may look upon the results of their efforts and see there a monument not only to their humanity but to their good judgment.

"They built Sunnyside and saved lives," will be a bit of praise they never will regret having earned.

RAILROADS ARE FAVORED AGAIN

It is said the railroad property in the United States is valued at two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000). Nobody believes that one-half that amount has been invested in them. They have received immense land grants, houses and subsidies. One county in Missouri voted a bond issue and gave a railroad company the bonds to build a road through the county. They never built the road, but the holders of the bonds sued the county and got judgment.

For years—ever since the United States government started to invoice, or value, the railroad property in the United States—the Blaine has been calling attention to one very big asset claimed by the roads that should be put in at first cost and not present value, that is, the rights of way, or land on which the rails are laid and on both sides of the track owned by the roads. In many cases the land was given to them, but in most cases it was condemned. It was taken away from the owners through the courts, an arbitrary price was fixed and the owners had to take it.

I have always claimed and believed that the railroads, steam or electric, that have the right to condemn—"for the public good," which really means for the good of the corporation—should not be permitted to profit through the legal right they had to make you part with your private property. It is mighty high-handed business when a transportation corporation, organized to make money for its stockholders, comes along and says: "We will give you so much for cutting your farm in two or destroying your lot and if you don't take it we will go into court and force you to take a price fixed by a law suit." Of course, you know that by the time you pay lawyers and drag all your neighbors into court and lose your own time, it will cost too much to go to law about it, as the railroads can make it anyway. So you accept their price. If a burglar came into your house and took your pocketbook and watch and jewelry and then, at the point of a gun, said: "Now, I buy them all from you for \$5. Give me a receipt for \$5 paid you for what I am taking," you would not feel very good about it if when you went to law the court held that you lost and you had been paid for your valuables just because the burglar showed the receipt he held for payment.

That is just what has happened in this great and glorious country where we spent billions of dollars for the liberty of the world. Our supreme court has decided that the increase in value of the rights of way of the railroads belong to the railroads and not the public. From which they were taken at the point of a gun, so to speak. That doubles the value of the railroad property and makes them worth the two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000) that is claimed for them. On top of this present of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) they want 30 per cent to 50 per cent increase in freight rates—and they will get it. The railroad corporations want to sell their roads to the government, but they were not ready to sell until they could sell the increase in value of their rights of way which either were given them or they took by condemnation from the people.

Again the "railroads are favored."—W. D. Boyce in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

Progressives Can Not Rally to General Wood

As the desperate fight to "put over" Gen. Leonard Wood in the Indiana republican primaries continues it becomes more and more apparent that the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention will go unrepresented.

Wood's boom in spite of the greatest publicity that has been given a candidate since Roosevelt was defeated in the state, has not reached a point where its managers can see victory, and there is a growing conviction among them that the cause is lost.

Wood's managers did not expect to go up against anywhere near the opposition they have encountered when they entered this state. They came in response to a call for a candidate who would force Gov. Goodrich to forget his presidential aspirations. They were invited by the action of a few members of the Senator Watson faction in Indiana who had to have a vehicle on which to load their opposition to Goodrich and who took up Wood without much consideration, believing him to be the best likely to tie up the delegates.

Anti-Watson leaders, who are not enamored of the old progressive doctrines any more than they are of the stand-pat teaching of the Watson crowd, saw an opportunity to belabor the Watson crowd with a soft club in the shape of a Wood boom, which would worry the standpat crowd, give some pretense of being progressive and at the same time not commit them to real progressivism. They went to it, captured control of Wood's Indiana campaign and have been managing it ever since, out of the office of the Indianapolis News.

The Wood campaign in Indiana has not, however, fooled the real progressives in the republican ranks. They realize that Senator Hiram Johnson is the real progressive candidate for the republican nomination and they see in the frantic activity of old line republicans for Wood a method of avoiding a leaning toward progressive possibilities and also a method of keeping clear of the stand-pat crowd.

They are not going to join in the Wood movement because they see that it is not a progressive movement. They are not happy about it because it interferes with the Johnson boom, which they naturally would like to see boosted.

And without this element of the republican party Wood hasn't a chance to win in the Indiana primaries.—Indiana publicity bureau.

Whither Goest Thou?

The Indiana democratic state committee has its work cut out for it when it meets here next Saturday to consider the senatorial situation and certain problems of organization that have sprung up in the last few weeks.

The selection of a candidate for senator by the committee is not only unusual, but it is full of difficulties, among which appears to have been some un-

The Young Lady Across the Way



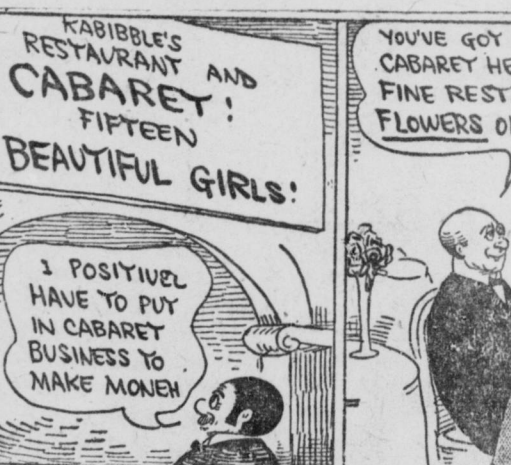
The young lady across the way says she does a great deal of serious reading but she does like to read a posthumous work occasionally.—(Copyright, 1920.)

BRINGING UP FATHER.

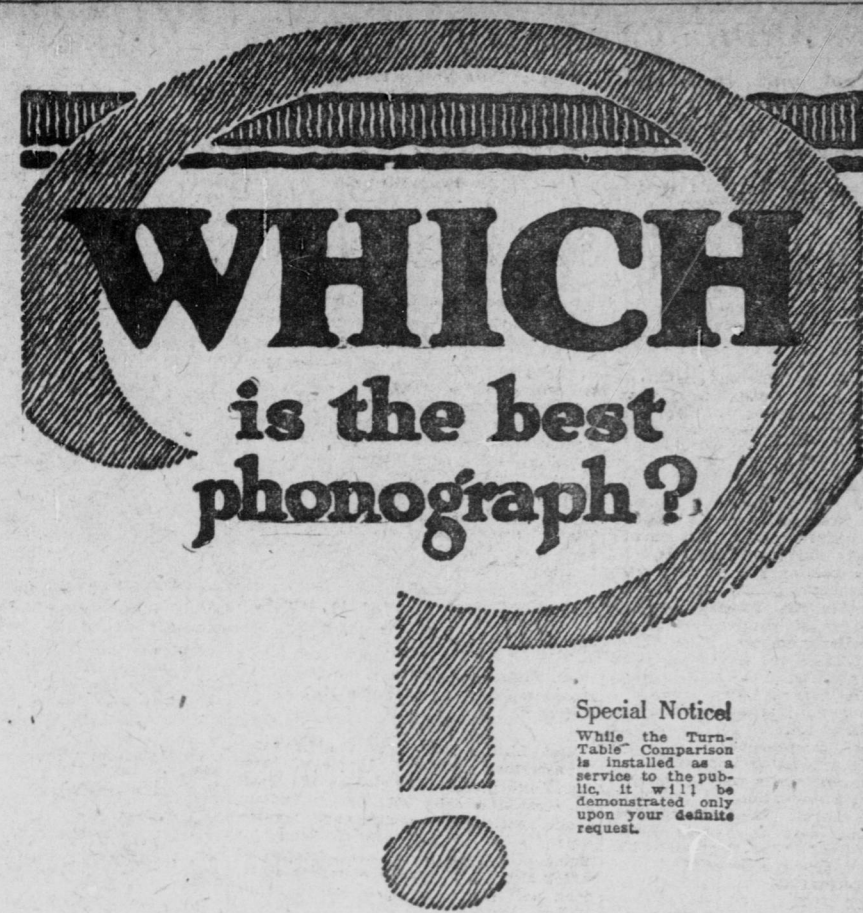
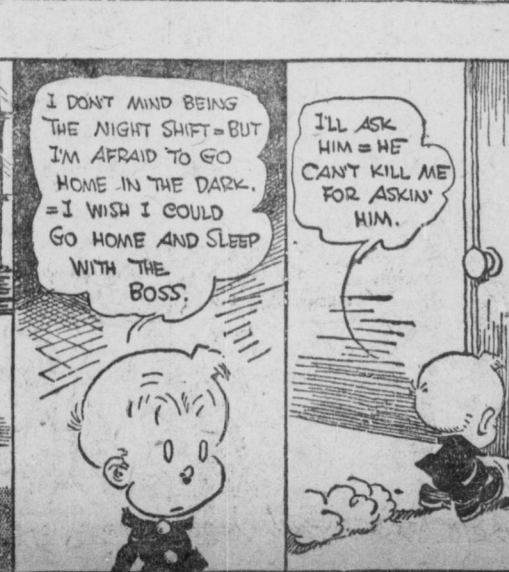


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ABIE THE AGENT.



JERRY ON THE JOB.



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