

WILSON CALLED BRITAIN'S NAVY HELPLESS IN 1917

Daniels Reads Letter at Sims
Hearing Complaining of
Lacking Convoy.

By LEE ELLMAKER,
Staff Correspondent of the International
News Service.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—"Helpleness to the point of panic," was the characterization of the British navy made by President Wilson, July 4, 1917, three months after we entered the war, in a cable to Rear Admiral Sims, United States naval attaché in London, asking for reports as to the state of the British navy.

The president's cable, read today before the senate subcommittee investigating charges made by Sims against the navy department, by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, made the statement that the trouble with the British navy is "that their plans and methods do not seem to us efficacious."

From the beginning I have been really surprised at the failure of the British navy to protect our convoys in an effective way," the president declared.

"In the presence of the present submarine emergency they are helpless to the point of panic."

EVERY AMERICAN PLAN REJECTED.

"Every plan we suggest they reject for some reason of principle."

"In my view this is not a time for principle but for boldness even at the cost of great losses." Daniels continued to quote the president cable.

"The most of your cables you have quite properly advised us of the sort of aid and co-operation desired from us by the admiralty."

"The trouble is their plans and methods do not seem to us efficacious."

"I would be very much obliged to you if you would report to me, confidentially, of course, exactly what the admiralty has been doing and what they have accomplished, and add to the report your own comment and suggestion based upon the independent thought of the whole situation, without regard to the judgment of any one on that side of the water."

"The admiralty was very slow to adopt the plan of convoy and it is not, I judge, placing convoys on adequate scale within the danger zone, seeming to keep small craft with the great fleet."

SHIPPING DEMANDED ADEQUATE CONVOY.

"The absence of craft for convoy is even more apparent on the French coast than on the English coast, and in the channel."

"I do not see how the necessary military supplies and supplies of food and fuel oil can be delivered to British ports in any other way during the next few months than under adequate convoy."

"There presently will not be ships or tankers enough, and our shipbuilding plants may not begin to yield important results in less than eighteen months."

"We believe that you will keep these instructions absolutely and entirely to yourself, and that you will give me such advice as you would give if you were handling a ship if you were running a navy of your own."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

In reply to the letter Admiral Sims made a long cablegram of generalities," Daniels declared.

"He told of a combined sea and land attack to force back the German right flank and deny them the use of Zeppelins as a provisioning base."

This was the kind of bold and audacious thing the president and the department had been urging from our entrance into the war, but even then as Admiral Sims said, it had not been "definitely decided by the war council."

The attack on Zeppelins, which was made later, would have been more successful if it had been attempted at an earlier date, "when the navy department was urging such a bold plan, all of which Admiral Sims first thought was impracticable," Daniels declared.

Daniels charged that Sims, in his reply, referred to the plan of the United States for preventing the egress of the submarines "as impracticable."

Hoisting Engineers
Given Wage Raise

An agreement has been reached between the hoisting engineers and the Building Contractors' association of Indianapolis, according to Charles Kern, president of the Marion County Building Trades' association.

The engineers will receive from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, the scale being regulated by the kind of work demanded.

The old scale was 85 cents an hour.

WATSON FLAYS ADMINISTRATION

(Continued From Page One.)

lying cause of most of the troubles of the nation.

He demanded that as a measure of safety the party which believes in protection should be placed in power.

INIMATES THIRST FOR WAR WITH MEXICO.

In discussing Mexico he intimated that the republican party hopes immediately to enter upon a war with that country.

"President Wilson, in his first term, began and in his second term continued, the spineless, un-American policy of 'watchful waiting' in our relations with Mexico," he said.

He said the democratic platform declared that it would protect to the limit the lives of American people, and that the administration has failed to carry out that platform policy.

He criticized the writing of notes by President Wilson.

"Nor should we overlook the fact that this policy has been reflected in all the succeeding events that have transpired here and elsewhere around the world."

"Because of this course, Germany was naturally led to believe that what happened to us, no matter what happened to us."

GERMANS THOUGHT THEY COULD LIMIT.

They knew of all these wrongs being perpetrated on American citizens in Mexico; they knew that our soldiers on this side of the border had been shot down by Mexicans on the other side and that our troops were not permitted to fire a single shot to defend our fallen and dying comrades; they knew that our president had proclaimed to the world that we were too proud to fight, and so they felt perfectly free, so far as we were concerned, to mark out a space in the Atlantic ocean and serve notice to all nations that any vessel coming within that area would be ruthlessly destroyed."

Senator Watson declared that President Wilson should have sent an army into Mexico immediately after trouble started there.

Senator Watson then entered a discussion of war and other governmental expenses.

"The members of the investigating committee inform me that there have been expended by the war department alone approximately \$18,000,000,000, and they say there is ample proof to show that we have expended \$200,000,000,000 of our money, or most foolishly and extravagantly expended, and that in large part one-half of this vast sum was useless and ineffective in the prosecution of the war," he said.

USELESS PORTS BUILT, HE SAID.

"The war department expended approximately \$100,000,000 in the construction of port terminals in Norfolk, Charleston and Boston, not one dollar of which aided us in the prosecution of the war, because not one ship sailed from the terminals thus constructed."

"This department expended \$120,000,000 in the construction of powder plants, and yet not a pound manufactured at these plants was used in the war."

"We spent approximately \$100,000,000 in the manufacture of tanks, and yet the first American tank did not reach France until nine days after the armistice was signed."

"Thousands of tanks and automobiles have been permitted to go to wreck and ruin in all parts of the country because of disposal of them might disturb industrial conditions."

"We spent approximately \$117,000,000 in the manufacture of gas, and there was never a pound of that gas used in American shells."

RAISES RAILROAD ACTS OF CONGRESS.

"The greatest mistake of reconstruction passed by this or any other congress of recent years is that relating to the railroads of the country. This legislation affects the welfare of the entire population of the nation."

"Over 2,000,000 men are employed by the railroads of the country, with a total payroll of over \$2,500,000,000 per annum, and the aggregate value of all the lines is approximately eighteen billion dollars."

"Wage increases were inaugurated with the appointment of a railroad wage commission on April 18, 1918."

"These increases amounted to over \$1,100,000,000. In order to meet them freight rates were advanced 25 per cent and passenger rates to 3 cents a mile."

"The aggregate increase on all lines operated by the government amounted to \$1,100,000,000, an amount largely sufficient to meet the raise in wages alone."

"The financial results of twenty-six months of government operation was a deficit of \$700,000,000."

"To this must be added the expense of the railroad administration, interest on new investments, and the amount estimated as necessary to replace depreciated stocks of materials and supplies, for which the government is liable under contract with the railroads, so that the total calculable cost of twenty-six months of government operation amounts to the staggering sum of \$1,120,000,000, or more than the total appropriation for all expenses of the government for 1914. This great deficit must be paid from the treasury of the United States and the taxpayers of the country must furnish the money."

"I am opposed to government ownership of any enterprise that the private citizen can own and operate in this country. Such a system always means an increased expense and a decreased efficiency, a larger number of persons engaged and a smaller industrial output."

"The entire delegation of Indiana voted for the railroad and higher that was finally enacted and our conduct in that behalf is called in question because we aided in placing in the measure certain provisions for the arbitration of disputes arising between employers and employees on the transportation lines of the country."

"I have no apology to offer for that vote."

"This law does not deny the right of any man to quit work if he sees fit to do so, on the contrary it does provide that that right shall not be interfered with."

"But there is a clear line of distinction between a strike on a private railroad and a strike by an ordinary labor organization."

"If the carpenters' strike, comparatively few people are affected and, if order be maintained by the proper authorities, no life is thereby endangered."

"But if the railway employees of the country engage in universal strikes, whatever may be their impelling motive, millions of lives are thereby imperiled."

"I am in favor of a fair, impartial tribunal—the railroad labor board—for the settlement of all disputes between the wages of those who are engaged in railway employment."

"This is the first time in the history of the world that a code has been enacted for the protection of railroad wage workers."

"However, since we have created a tribunal which will render to the railroad wage workers a surer and higher justice than they can never hope to secure through a strike, the public can and ought to say to these workers, engaged as they are in public employment, that they must not resort to strikes to settle their disputes."

"A widespread and insidious propaganda has been started by our political parties for the purpose of convincing the people of the country that this has been a do-nothing congress, and that state government will be constantly echoed throughout the country during the approaching campaign."

"I measure my words when I say that no congress in recent years, with a single exception, has accomplished as much in the same space of time as the one now in session in Washington."

ANARCHY SPREAD ALARMS NATION.

"Every true friend of order and liberty has been alarmed at the spread of anarchy throughout the land."

"The president himself is largely responsible for this condition."

"Being an internationalist he is in sympathy with many of these people (enemies of our government)."

"The time has come when we must meet with and overcome this deadly pest to our institutions."

"The republican party will do everything in its power to reduce the present cost of living, but it must be borne in mind that this situation can be but slightly affected by legislation."

"Work is the one remedy."

"The republican party stands committed to the policy of exhausting every governmental remedy to restore and maintain more friendly relations in the industrial enterprise of our land."

NEW PLEDGES JUST AND HONEST FUTURE.

In a vein of great optimism for the future, with warm apologies for the past, Senator Harry S. New made a pledge for the republican party.

He declared that in the future the republican party would adopt the suggestion of Washington and "stand and maintain a standard to which the honest and just can repair."

This peroration followed considerable argument in which Senator New sought to show that the democratic administration had been extravagant in conducting the greatest war in history because it spent so much more than was spent in the Civil war.

He compared the figures without any reference to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, and he charged that democrats had not stopped to measure the water with which the flames of the world were quenched.

Considerable of his speech was devoted to criticism of the administration for insisting on the completion of houses in crowded Washington after the armistice was signed.

Senator New said that about \$1,000,000 had been spent on these houses when the armistice was signed, and that in spite of his protest the administration insisted on completing the houses at a further cost of \$500,000, instead of leaving them incomplete and unserviceable.

CRITICISM FOR NOT ALLOWING THEATER.

He also complained because after the armistice was signed approval of \$78,000 expenditure for a theater at a southern camp, was asked.

The burden of Senator New's speech was against what he termed extravagance in the administration, but he said the main question to be decided is as to whether it were wise to leave the payment of this debt to the party that created it, or to trust the payment of the war debt to the party that some time in the future is going to "erect a standard to which the honest and the just can repair."

GOODRICH SEES TAX LESS THAN BEFORE WAR.

Despite the increased cost of living, doubling and tripling in a few months, the state tax rate, excepting the state highway levy, is today less than it was prior to the war, Gov. Goodrich declared.

Declaring that the present state administration "has no apologies to offer," Gov. Goodrich said that at the beginning of the fiscal year there was \$2,157,920 in the state treasury and at the beginning of the present year \$5,974,851.

The state farm did not cost the taxpayers of the state a single penny, but showed an actual profit of over \$11,000 for the first half of this year; the state prison will show a profit of \$100,000 this year and the reformatory "is now paying its cost of maintenance and before the close of the year will be showing an actual profit," the governor asserted.

Under the new state highway law, he said, Indiana in a few years "will have the best highway system in the country."

Under the new insurance law many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the insured, Gov. Goodrich stated.

SAYS TAX LAW BEST EVER PASSED BY STATE.

The governor pointed to "broken promises of tax reforms" made by the democrats who preceded him in office and said that while "it is not a perfect law it is the best tax law ever passed by this state."

Chief complaint against the law, he declared, comes from owners of large properties deprived of the "special privilege of paying less than their share" of the taxes, and that "by the time election day approaches the tax law, instead of being a burden, will be an asset to the republican party."

"I feel certain that Warren T. McCray and the entire republican state ticket will be elected," concluded the governor, "and under his leadership will be given to the people of Indiana the best business administration the state has ever had."

REAL FIREWORKS EXPECTED TOMORROW.

The real fireworks of the republican state convention are expected to take place tomorrow, when the selection of delegates to the national convention and the adoption of a platform will be undertaken.

The delegates who will represent each district in the national convention will be selected at meetings of delegates at the statehouse tonight.

At the same meeting members of the various committees will be named.

Immediately following the meetings the resolutions committee will go into session in the Hotel Severin, where it will take the platform, most of which already has been written by party leaders.

On the convention floor tomorrow the

Ration Gasoline to Beat Famine

AKRON, O., May 12.—A gasoline famine was in prospect here today.

Gasoline was rationed in two-gallon lots to pleasure cars and motor trucks alike.

An effort was made to conserve the rapidly dwindling supply in order to keep the inter-city motor truck service from suspending.

parties must be, which best can serve, which most can give.

"The opposition is absolutely unable to handle the situation, and with justice to the public, the republican party has the task to perform."

"It is worthy of our party strength, worthy of our party history, a patriotic work that is epoch-making. Upon our performance will depend the future of the country."

TREMELOUS IMPORT IN DEEDS OF PRESENT.

"The chronicler of centuries to come, the generations of Americans to be, will look backward at these now approaching years as of the most tremendous import in the development of American policy—and it is the republican party that is to direct that development."

"Regardless of past party affiliations, everywhere the people are seeking republican success, moved with the conviction that with such success we will make certain."

"1. An honest, efficient, economical business administration of the country's affairs."

"2. That there will be developed and executed a plan for the reduction of the cost of living, and that the people are killing initiative and the spreading of the war debt over a large number of years."

"3. That the note of the United States government shall be made worth, and that there shall be a real effort to develop conditions which will bring a reduction of the high cost of living."

BETTER RELATION BETWEEN CLASSES.

"4. That there will be developed a better relation between labor and capital, with justice to both, and with justice to the public, the third side of the triangle, which must not be forgotten."

"5. That there shall be an administration of law and order everywhere in the nation, and that in our relation with other nations we shall move, as we always have, with an appreciation of our duty as a responsible factor in the world of today and tomorrow, but never for a moment sacrificing our own supreme nationalism."

"6. That the party, guaranteed by its past performance and underwritten by its present purpose and aspiration, will measure its steps forward by the new needs of the nation, with its eyes always ahead and with its feet always on solid ground."

"What a work, what a mission for the manhood of this great organization! God helping, it shall be accomplished."

THE GNAW OF DYSPEPSIA

so common after eating is best relieved by the alkaline effect from

Stuart's
Dyspepsia
Tablets

They help the stomach, sweeten it, prevent gas and sour risings and help to overcome intestinal indigestion in starchy diet.

A host of people rely upon these tablets for relief in dyspepsia. They are sold by all druggists at 50c a box.

Offering the Best Hosiery Values in the City

(Every Pair Perfect)

Women's lace striped hose of pure silk and fiber mixed, in two-color combinations of black with white, black with purple, brown with green and black with blue, \$1.49 a pair.

Women's "Notaseam" pure silk hose, in black, white, gray and brown; our price is less than today's wholesale cost, \$1.49 a pair.

Children's fine ribbed cotton hose, in black, white and dark brown; wear guaranteed; priced according to size, 35c, 40c and 45c a pair.

—Goldstein's, Main Floor.

Millinery Special for Thursday

Children's Hats

Summer Hats for Summer Wear

\$1.25

Hats Entirely New at a Very Attractive Price!

Modes of the Moment, Too!

Hats with youthfulness—an airy, cooling atmosphere—for the season that will soon be with us. Hats refreshing in their newness of line, alluring in their loveliness of color blending; fashioned of straws of every nature, in styles for children 2 to 12 years old.

—Goldstein's, Third Floor.

Backed By The Cow

Squarely behind every pound of Oak Grove Butter STANDS THE COW.

That every ounce of Oak Grove is good butter is due to carefully selected cream from the best grade cows.

Thirty-six years of effort to improve the breed of cows, with a consequent improvement in the yield of cream; 36 years of experience in butter making; produce today that best of all butters—Oak Grove. Your grocer has it.

INSIST UPON OAK GROVE

Schlosser Brothers

Makers of Good Butter Since 1884

Bremen 1884 Plymouth 1901 Indianapolis 1905 Frankfort 1912 Ft. Wayne 1917

OAK GROVE

ENTRANCE THROUGH RITE'S JEWELRY SHOP

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ENTRANCE THROUGH RITE'S JEWELRY SHOP

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3RD FLOOR

WOMEN'S UPSTAIRS APPAREL SHOP

43 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Open Saturdays Till 9:30