

Indiana Daily Times
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MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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—THIS IS THE YEAR!

THOSE TELLERS who tried to count out Judge Bash were simply following precedent in their zeal for the Jewett machine.

WERE SOME of our streets plowed up to impress the republican convention delegates with the efficiency of the Charles W. Jewett street repair program?

HOW are the republicans going to reconcile the tax law plank of their platform with the state committee's declaration that the present tax law is "the best obtainable under the constitution"?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of Indiana is still the party of Goodrichism. Its candidate for senator, its state convention and its platform endorse the Goodrich administration from the convict mines in the south to the parole-emptied prison in the north.

"MANY of the state's most widely known republicans . . . including some apparently well pleased democrats, were among the guests on the stage," says the News in describing the republican state convention. Is there no longer any distinction between parties?

THE ESTIMATE of harmony in the republican ranks as made in the editorial columns of the News indicates that there is complete harmony between the various members of the organization, no harmony between the rank and file of the party and the organization and no prospects of harmony between the party and the voters of Indiana. Boy, page Mr. Will Hays and hurry up!

The Grand Jury and the Jail

A very little attention given to the finding of the Marion county grand jury relative to the suggestion that the old workhouse be transformed into the county's jail reveals that the report is much like some other communications that have been passed along to Judge Collins.

It appears more likely to meet the approval of the judge than to throw light on the benefits of a change to the county.

In the first place the grand jury rushed this report to the judge in advance of the recommendations of an expert employed by the county to report on just these things. This was probably made desirable by advance information to the effect that the expert would not make the recommendations that the judge wanted.

The report itself sets out three reasons why the workhouse would make a desirable jail. These reasons are:

1. It is in a good state of repair and with a small amount of work could be made sanitary and satisfactory.
2. It is large enough for the present and future.
3. It is surrounded by ground on which vegetables could be raised.

In opposition to these obvious advantages, the grand jury finds:

1. It will have to have certain equipment, remodeling and repairs.
2. It will have to be equipped with heat for colder weather.

3. The lower floor of cells are dark and poorly ventilated, but could be remodeled and remedied "with a certain amount of expense."

4. The transportation of prisoners to and from this site is "a problem to be considered" and the grand jury does not appear to have considered it, for it reports that "we are unable to give an opinion on the practicability of the transportation of prisoners or an estimate of the expense."

In other words the grand jury has found what every interested person knows—that there is a workhouse and it might be transformed into a jail that would be more satisfactory than the present jail.

But as to the desirability of so transforming the workhouse, either from a financial or practicable standpoint the grand jury finding gives no more light than a glow worm.

Wood and the News Defeated

The republican state convention swallowed Goodrichism in the interest of party harmony, but it balked at domination by the Indianapolis News and it repudiated Gen. Wood as the party choice for president.

Wood failed to obtain a majority of the votes in the preferential primary.

Wood failed to obtain a majority of the delegates in the convention.

Regardless of the desperate efforts of the News, ably seconded by the Star and a host of smaller republican papers, backed by the most tremendous expenditures of money the state has ever seen in a primary. Wood failed in Indiana.

The composition of the state delegation, ten for Wood, four for Johnson and sixteen without instructions, is conclusive evidence that the republicans of Indiana are not enamored of the general.

Everything that could be done to give him Indiana's delegation was done. Money was spent like water, publicity was printed and circulated like a flood, election returns were crooked, the party was threatened with disruption.

Yet, the best Gen. Wood could do was capture three of the fifteen districts and force the organization to give him the delegates at large as a consolation prize.

The result of this long drawn out struggle in the republican ranks is indicative of two things:

1. The republican party of Indiana has not yet made up its mind whom it wants for a presidential candidate.
2. The republican party of Indiana has at last made up its mind not to be bossed by the Indianapolis News.

The big victory in Indiana went to what the News calls the "senatorial cabal" of Washington, which for more than a year has been fighting in Indiana and elsewhere to send uninstructed delegates to the Chicago convention.

The advocates of an uninstructed delegation got sixteen uninstructed delegates. They got more delegates than any one else. They got them in the face of a ruthless effort to control or ruin the republican party in Indiana.

They won in Indiana against all odds.

Imposing on Tenants

It is time landlords in Indianapolis awakened to the fact that the goose that lays the golden egg is the tenant.

Without tenants rental properties are unprofitable burdens and just because there are today few landlords without tenants there should be no overlooking the fact that the tenant, as the source of the landlord's income, is a person in whom the landlord must take considerable interest.

Whatever affects the tenant adversely will eventually be reflected on the landlord and will affect his income adversely.

For this reason if for no other, the landlord should see that his rental agent is just as scrupulous in his dealings with the tenant as in his dealings with the landlord.

A certain rental agent of this city recently threatened tenants of property under his control with the imposition of a wholly illegal and morally wrong charge for collecting rentals. The notice was as follows:

"As we have no collector we request that you pay your rent at our office when due. If you can not come send your check or mail postoffice or express money order to us.

"If we have to send for your rent we will charge an extra fee of \$1."

It is the generally accepted theory that rental agents are agents of the landlords and are paid by the landlords for the collecting of rentals.

This particular agency is either attempting to shift the costs of collections from the landlords to the shoulders of the already overburdened tenants or it is attempting to collect fees from both.

If the latter explanation is correct, it behoves the landlords to investigate the conduct of their agents. If the tenant is to pay the agent the landlord should not.

In either event, both agents and landlords should hesitate long enough to consider the fact that it is such improper conditions as these that are making radicals of good citizens.

The Right Thing
at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL S. DUFFEE.

Company Manners

Some women are desperately afraid they will be suspected of having "company manners."

Such a woman, when she invited you to dinner or to lunch with her, assures you she will make no special preparation in your honor.

She seems fearful lest you think she has dressed especially for the occasion—that she has a dress for "every day" and one for special occasions—she would prefer to let you know she is "one of her children" let her eat out of the bag that she were "using the best dishes."

These women are, in part, right in objecting to showing their "company manners," as they are called, for company manners can be very offensive and disgusting.

No one can possibly acquire good table etiquette as part of his "company manners."

The guest with half an eye can tell when an effort at such an accomplishment is habitual and when it is affected merely for show, because for that sort of company manners we have as little use as we have for ostentation.

But company manners are, with all frankness and sincerity, assumed for the guest's honor come from the heart and are not to be scorned.

The father of the prodigal son didn't try to impress his guests with the fact upon fatted calf every day of the year.

So, although we would hardly tell our friends we have ordered special delicacies and got out the choice damask and thin chin for their honor when they dine with us, we would show ourselves very well if we could make a family secret of these little acts of consideration.

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LAST NIGHT'S DREAMS
—WHAT THEY MEAN—

Did you dream of floods? . . . Dream of a flood or inundation is an omen of misfortune and trouble, but those who treat of the mystic meaning of such a dream more at length declare it is only when the water of the flood is muddy and

THE
WHEN
STORE

Good Clothes; Nothing Else

sweeps away houses and other buildings that the omen is at all unfavorable.

In such cases, they say, it is indeed a warning of direful calamity, but if you and of mind to be satisfied, better you can achieve your goal, but you may achieve it by fortitude and exertion.

If the waters of the flood are clear, or if the inundation rises and falls gently, foretells peace and plenty.

In any case, be the waters ever so muddy and the torrent ever so raging, if you dream you are only looking at the flood and are not caught in it, your trials and sorrows will not be heavy or permanent.

One significance of a dream of a flood is asserted to be an admonition to you to be kindly and forbearing in your domestic relations. Copyright, 1920.

I have always favored and worked for improved personal and commodity credit facilities, on reasonable terms, for farmers. The federal reserve act has provided credit facilities for farmers to a degree never before available in this country. In doubt if the farmers are entirely familiar with the provisions of the federal reserve act for short time agricultural credits, I think that farm organizations and farm journals could help the farmers greatly by acquainting them more fully with the opportunities and advantages offered by this great law and showing them how

to get the benefits of the federal reserve system. Agricultural credit, given to farmers for growing their crops, as well as for carrying small agricultural commodities, is made eligible for re-discount in federal reserve banks. This makes short time farm paper just as desirable in national banks and federal reserve banks as the commercial paper given by the nation's great manufacturing and financial corporations. Adequate credit facilities should be provided for every other class of our people because credit is absolutely basic to the general welfare and prosperity under conditions of modern society. The federal farm loan act provides for long time amortization farm mortgages, loans on real estate terms, thus giving to farmers a long time credit system of inestimable value.

I am strongly opposed to the subsidies, moratoriums and loans made by selfish interests in and outside of congress to weaken or destroy this great farm mortgage system which has emancipated the farmers of America from usurers and profiteers upon the farmers' credit necessities.—W. G. McAdoo.

because those who have rooms and apartments to rent prefer to rent to men or children or married couples? Do those who have spare rooms and apartments know what a hardship these are imposing on us? I am sure they would do with others as they would wish to be done by. We plead your assistance.

A HOMELESS WORKING GIRL.

City.

WOULD BAR CANADIAN COAL.

SHARON, Pa., May 14.—As a retaliatory measure for the Canadian embargo upon pulp wood and pulp wood paper, State Representative Willis J. Hollings will introduce a bill in congress for placing an embargo upon coal to Canada.

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in the city. Perfect work-
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Men's and Young Men's
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20%

Reduction

—This means that you can purchase any overcoat in our house, with the exception of a few gabardines, at 20% less than the regular selling price.

—This means we've named farewell prices on scores and scores of the season's finest overcoats—coats of exceptionally fine fabrics, perfect fit and superior tailoring—coats of such well-known makes as Roger Peet and others.

—This means you have the opportunity of picking a high-grade coat at practically your own price. The opportunity is yours just now—don't pass it up.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



Bargain Table

85¢ SILK GLOVES, in white, pink and navy, sizes 6 to 7½, special.....	49¢
85¢ SILK GLOVES, in tan, sizes 6 to 8, or black and white with contrasting stitching, in various sizes; special.....	69¢

Wash. and Alabama Sta., Just East of Courthouse.

Store Closes Saturdays, 6 p. m.

Up to \$65.00 Values \$41.00

The Suits

Up to \$65.00 Values \$41.00

Sport Coats

Up to \$26.50 Values \$18.50

New Spring Dresses

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All Alterations Free. This Means Another Saving of \$2.00 to \$5.00.

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Up to \$5.00 Kinds \$2.98

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