

DANIELS SAYS T. R. AND TAFT LET NAVY SLIDE

'Stand Pat' Policy Cost U. S.
Second Place, Secretary
Tells Senators.

'WILSON RETRIEVED IT'

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Daniels today assailed the naval policies of former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, declaring that they permitted the navy to lose its place as second naval power of the world and allowed Germany to pass us.

The greatest strides in the history of the navy were made under President Wilson, he declared.

Continuing his defense before the senate naval investigation, Daniels asserted the Wilson administration relieved the navy from the position it drifted into under the "stand pat" policy of Roosevelt.

WILSON INHERITED
WHOLE SITUATION.

President Taft, he said, failed to recover the lost ground and as a result the Wilson administration inherited the whole situation.

Between March, 1913, and September, 1916, the navy increased in personnel, efficiency and material more than in any similar period in our history," Daniels asserted.

Measuring the navy's strength by ships built and building, Daniels said it "fell back" under Taft.

From 1904 to 1910 congress authorized only ten capital ships to Germany's twenty, he said.

"President Roosevelt, in his annual message in 1907, held that for the immediate future there need be no increase in the number of units.

"It was in keeping with these recommendations that the United States at the outset of a new era in battleship construction, adopted the standpoint policy by which we were foredoomed to lose our position as second naval power.

"No headway was made in the Taft administration toward retrieving the relative strength we had lost under Roosevelt.

"You have been told that the lack of large preparations before the war was a grievous fault in the present secretary of the navy.

"If that is true it is a fault that lies more at the door of preceding secretaries of the navy, presidents before the one of 1913.

"Under the Wilson administration we find that for the first time in years congress authorized a larger program than Germany."

"The Wilson administration took steps to secure for the United States that position this country had lost during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations by revision of the policy which prevailed in those years.

"In the first three years of the Wilson administration the navy became better organized, better officered, better equipped and better supplied with ammunition and more efficiently and more economically governed than before in its history."

BIG YIELD FROM CHINA TEA TRADE

Competition by Growers in
India Is Feared.

TATSIENLU, China, May 15.—The tea trade of Tientsin, in the Chinese province of Szechuan, near the Tibetan border, was first started in the reign of Yung Cheng, some 200 years ago.

At that time, it is said, Tientsin did not exist as a town, but tents were pitched in the valley, and the Tibetans gathered and bartered on the occasion of religious fairs.

The tea trade is now established under government control, yielding a handsome revenue.

Licenses are issued quarterly, and taken up by over 100 firms engaged in the trade. Each license costs one taol in Chinese money, equivalent to about 80 cents in American exchange.

The license allows the holder to import five baels of tea into Tientsin, more being permitted according to requirements.

Tea has become almost indispensable to the Tibetans, hence they are naturally drawn to the tea market, to which they bring their own products for sale or exchange.

One of the largest firms in Tientsin buys as many as 20,000 baels, others 10,000 baels. The total regular licenses issued annually is given as 108,000. The licenses were formerly issued at Cheung, but the authority was transferred to Tientsin in 1918.

Under the old arrangement the tax was paid when the tea actually passed the local customs at Tientsin. Now it is paid when the licenses are issued, or within three months of that time.

The annual turnover is fully 1,000,000 taels.

Since the trade has been established so long, it has probably reached its maximum, but with serious competition from India, which the Chinese have feared for many years, the trade in Tientsin would decline materially.

Valuable Glass Find Is Made by British

LONDON, May 15.—The American Chamber of Commerce in London announces discovery of a material called granulate, which is of the first importance in the manufacture of glass.

The material is a composite of silica, potash, soda and alumina, and is to be found in large quantities on the northern border of Dartmoor, near Okehampton.

It is declared that by using this new material it will be possible for British manufacturers to make glass bottles cheaper than they can be made anywhere else in the world.

The cost of the material is less than \$1 a ton, in comparison with the price of \$10 a ton for the cheapest material used at present.

A syndicate has been formed and two furnaces are being built.

The manufacture of glass on a commercial scale will be started at once, and as the supply of granulate is practically unlimited, the promoters have high hope of success.

Armenian Archbishop Tells of Massacres

LONDON, May 15.—The Armenian archbishop of Erivan, who recently arrived in London, has been sent by the Armenian republican government to confer with the British foreign secretary and the Armenian delegation in London regarding what he described as a very serious situation.

The archbishop says the occurrence of so many massacres since the armistice was due largely to the fact that the frontiers between Armenia and Azerbaijan had not been clearly defined.

Armenia was asked by the British to occupy a certain district of this frontier, and had done so, although doubtful whether it was possible to do so effectively.

It was naturally expected that Azerbaijan also would assent to the arrangement.

At instigation of the Young Turks and the government of Azerbaijan, however, the native Tartar population rose, overpowered the small Armenian garrison and massacred the people, only 3,000 surviving out of a total of 20,000.

An aeroplane in this city recently kept up communication with the NC-4 on a trip from Philadelphia, Pa., to Pensacola, Fla., and with the aid of the radio compass effected a contact.

This instance is said to be the first of the kind on record.

Now in America



DR. SYNGMAN RHEE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the provisional government of the republic of Korea, is now in Washington with the Korean commission.

He is not only the leader of the revolutionary movement in Korea but a well known educator.

Dr. Rhee was a prisoner for seven years because of his advanced ideas, but in this period he espoused Christianity more strongly, conducted classes for his fellow prisoners and secretly wrote and sent editorials to sympathetic newspapers.

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FRANCE PLANS REDUCTION OF ARMY SERVICE

Duration of Enlistment, It Is
Understood, Will Be Re-
duced to 18 Months.

PAID LIKE CIVILIANS

PARIS, May 15.—There will be presented to the French parliament shortly a bill which will establish the bases of the French peace-time army.

The representative of the Christian Science Monitor in Paris has been able to obtain for unauthorized sources a forecast of the intentions of the government in this connection.

France has been greatly moved by the suggestion that she is a military nation and it is a fact that even the socialists do not propose to abolish compulsory service in the army.

At the most they propose to reduce the present period of three years' service to one year.

It is merely a question of a few months, more or less, for the government has arrived at the conclusion that the duration of military service for the young Frenchmen should be reduced to eighteen months.

WHOLE COUNTRY
LIKES DECISION.

This is an important decision which will be hailed with joy by the whole country, for certainly three years in the army at a moment when a young man should be preparing for his future career has been a serious burden both for the individual and for the nation.

The present proposal is bad enough, but it is contended that in view of the dangers which face France it is impossible to go further in the way of disarmament.

With the normal amount of leave, the young Frenchman will really serve under the colors for fifteen months.

There will thus be at any given moment one and a half classes in the army and this works out at 550,000 men.

The authorities, although they have taken this decision, rely in the negative, there must be supplementary measures. Big military commitments have been made, and it will be necessary to double this figure.

During the period of transition, France will be obliged to increase the number of troops in the army to 1,000,000 men, in Turkey, in Syria, perhaps even in Austria, certainly on the Rhine, while some sort of forces must be kept in readiness in case of trouble with Hungary and Bulgaria.

Europe is so unsettled that France, which confided in herself the advance guard of civilization, can not afford to run risks.

It is therefore proposed that the total number of troops in the French army until such day as Germany and her allies demonstrate that they have only pacific intentions, shall be kept at 700,000.

With a period of eighteen months' service how are the additional 350,000 men to be found?

The answer is by native troops, by voluntary engagements and by the re-engagement of men who have served in the army.

MORE SUBSTANTIAL
PAY ENOUGH.

It is then necessary, according to the number of engagements to encourage engagements and re-engagements by the offer of more substantial payment. From the point of view of the financial situation this is an unfortunate fact, but it is argued that there is no way out of it.

The people insist upon the reduction of obligatory military service and therefore, to find the necessary men, soldiers must be paid as much as ordinary workers in civil life.

Naturally the cost of their keep will be deducted.

The example of Germany, which pays the soldiers in the reichswehr the same wages as an apprentice would receive for one year and afterward the wages of a worker, will be followed by France.

There is no other method by which sufficient effectives can be procured to augment to reasonable proportions the payment of volunteers.

AUGMENT PAYMENT
SERIOUS QUESTION.

This question is being seriously discussed by the war minister and by the finance minister.

It is unnecessary to insist upon the immense difficulties that present themselves from the military and financial viewpoint, but the general idea has been determined and the detailed solution will follow.

As a fact, there will be five bills presented.

One will deal with the organization of the army, the second will deal with the method of recruiting, the third will fix the number of cadres, the fourth will apply to volunteers and the fifth will have to do with the raising of native troops.

Death Reveals Huge
Fortunes of Paupers

NEW YORK, May 15.—Many paupers who begged for a livelihood were found after their death to have possessed enormous wealth.

Samuel Rogers lived the life of a tramp at Long Branch, N. J., and used to walk from that city to New York to bank his money.

He left \$40,000, although he always considered himself too poor to buy food or clothing. He encased his feet in old pieces of burley and he whittled the cane find, even to apple cores and crusts from the street.

A notorious case is that of Jean Baptiste Rosteu, who died in a garret, in camp outside Paris, after begging for twenty years. Grippled tightly in his hand was found the key to a strong box in a Paris bank containing \$100,000 in gold, notes and securities—all the property of this beggar.

Before the recent world war Herr Schwarz died in a Berlin garret, known to his neighbors as one of the poorest of the poor. He sallied out daily into the fashionable quarters of the city, garbed in silken robes and carrying a sack in which he collected crusts and other scraps of food.

When he died there was found in his garreted quarters \$400,000, mostly in gold, concealed in jars and bottles, and in bank notes, which served as stuffing for his bed.

why?

A man at sixty years of age is either a failure or a success. BEECHAM'S PILLS have been made for sixty years and have the largest sale of any medicine in the world! Millions use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Home State Regiments
Regular Army

4th Cavalry
8th Field Artillery
20th Infantry
49th Infantry
59th Coast Artillery
318th Engineers

THOUSANDS VISIT COLOSIMO'S BIER

Chicago Underworld Czar's
Funeral Odd Demonstration.

CHICAGO, May 15.—"Big Jim" Colosimo, Chicago's underworld czar, murdered in his cabaret resort in the old levee district last Tuesday, was buried today with all the pomp and ceremony attending the obsequies of an oriental potentate.

Thousands of persons filed by the \$2,500 bronze casket in which the body reposed, disgraced judges mingling with bearded women, and city aldermen rubbing shoulders with pickpockets and second-story workers to pay a final tribute to the slain chieftain of the city's "shadow interests."

It was probably the greatest demonstration of the power of the underworld in Chicago politics that the city has ever witnessed.

In the meantime the police continued their search for Colosimo's slayer.

NEW ALBANY MAN
HEADS TRAVELERS

1921 Meeting Place Left to
Board of Directors.

Alex Hartman of Post O, New Albany, today was elected president of the Travelers' Protective association at the closing session of the thirtieth annual convention at the Claypool hotel.

Other officers named at the meeting were: Orice White, Post W, Elkhart, first vice president; A. J. Miller, Post V, Laporte, second vice president; Fred D. Fisher, Post EE, Indianapolis, third vice president.

Three new members of the board of directors were also elected—Charles Ferrell, Post J, Evansville; J. H. Reimeler, Post F, Logansport, and James A. Henry, Post G, Terre Haute.

The holder members of the board are M. W. Wisheart, Anderson; W. G. Overstreet, Indianapolis, and W. D. Middle, Marion.

Charles M. Zink, Indianapolis, was continued as secretary-treasurer, his term of office not being completed.

1921 MEETING
PLACE UNDECIDED.

The 1921 meeting place was left to the discretion of the board of directors. Connersville putting forth a strong bid for the meeting next year.

Installation of officers was held at noon.

The following chairmen were named for the new year's program activities: O. F. Stevens, South Bend, railroads; W. H. Arnett, Kokomo, legislation; W. A. Ryan, Indianapolis, press; Sam Satter, Indianapolis, hotels; H. P. Sallors, Kokomo, employment; O. C. Smith, good roads and public utilities; D. B. Grubb, Lafayette, commerce, and Dan Dunn, Anderson, membership.

URGENT HIGHWAY
COMMISSION.

The good roads committee, in a report given at the meeting, recommended that the association favor action at the next state legislature in a bill to take the building and maintenance of roads out of the hands of the county commissioners and place the power with a county highway commission, elected by the taxpayers and working under supervision of the state highway commission.

Albert J. Beveridge was the principal speaker at the banquet held last night, discussing economic and political issues.

Will H. Arnett was master of ceremonies, and Charles A. Bookwalter, toastmaster.

Woolen Mills Raise
Employees 15 Per Cent

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 15.—Following the announcement of the American Woolen Company of an increase of 15 per cent for all employees after June 1, all other textile mills employing 500 persons or more took a similar step.

The wage increases are based on a sliding scale.

It is understood the increase was accepted by the operatives here.

A meeting will be held today or tomorrow to take formal action on the proposal, it was stated.

Receiver Appointed
for Lumber Company

Judge Lynn Hay of superior court, room 2, today appointed Leo X. Smith as receiver for the Pan-American Lumber and Investment Company on a petition of H. W. Hargrove of the H. W. Hargrove Lumber Company.

THIS SPRING TAKE
Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Good Blood-
Purifying Tonic Medicine.

It is a medicine in which the people can and do have entire confidence as pure, clean and safe.

All the claims made for it are justified by the testimony of the gratifying results attending the use in a multitude of cases of acrofula, eczema or salt rheum, psoriasis, blood-poisoning, catarrh and rheumatism, and of loss of appetite, that tired feeling, and low or run-down conditions common in the spring.

It is not adulterated; it is not misbranded, but honestly labeled. It originated in a physician's prescription and is recommended and used by many physicians today. It has a record of nearly fifty years of wonderful success.

Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes food taste good." Get it today.

If you need a mild laxative or cathartic, take Hood's Pills.—Advertisement.

Young Citizens
Call on Mayor

Seek Aid in Getting Meeting
Place for Boy Republic.

Mayor Jewett today was visited by a delegation of the newly organized branch of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic and asked to assist the organization in obtaining a meeting place.

Leland Morgan, 42 North Addison avenue, the newly elected temporary "mayor" of the local republic, addressed Mayor Jewett in behalf of the organization and requested his co-operation in locating a headquarters and a meeting place.

The boys desired a room in the city hall or some city property, if such was available, but promised to investigate and see if there was any city property that could be turned over to the boys.

At a meeting last night in Tomlinson hall, the Indianapolis branch was formally organized under the auspices of the National War Mothers' association.

Chicago representatives were present and outlined the plans of the republic.

Walter Lieber, who was chosen as chairman of the finance committee, has announced that an active campaign would be launched immediately and \$2,000 to carry on the work of the organization in Indianapolis.

ITS PURPOSE
THREE-FOLD.

"The purpose of this organization," said Lieber, "is to help boys to help themselves mentally, morally and physically, and the members pledge themselves to go out of their way if need be to help other boys in trouble."

Bertram Hodson, 2138 Valley avenue, was named clerk of the republic, and Lieber said efforts would be made to secure a meeting place next week.

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