

Indiana Daily Times

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"THIS IS THE YEAR"

NEVER MIND, Lew Shank will be the same old Lew even without his appendix.

WHAT'S going to become of the state of Indiana while all the democrats are at Frisco?

HAS ANYONE heard anything more about that special session of the legislature that Jim Goodrich promised last winter?

WILL INDIANA UNIVERSITY foot the bills for a survey of some more coal property under the pretense that the state might buy a mine this year, too?

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE for governor will tell Goodrich what he will do when entrusted with power. And, in direct variance with the Goodrich methods, he will do what he says he will do.

POSTMASTER SPRINGSTEEN has the right idea. When he wants to give Mayor Jewett a chance to get army food for Indianapolis he entrusts the proposition to the mails. Thereby he avoids the necessity of a long hunt to find Jewett.

THE LOCAL STREET CAR SYSTEM, valued for rate making purposes at about \$14,000,000 has been assessed for taxation by the state board at a figure that compels it to pay taxes on approximately \$19,000,000. But then, Jim Goodrich and his friends do not own this utility.

The Proposed Democratic Tax Law

Gov. James P. Goodrich has opened his campaign in defense of his own administration before the republican party has had time to formulate its plans and apparently without consultation with the nominees who may or may not be in accord with him.

In a statement in defense of the tax law which the Goodrich controlled state committee once declared was the "best law possible under our constitution," the governor attempts to show that the present tax law is in accord with the recommendation of former Govs. Marshall and Ralston. In concluding his statement he says the democrats "must state specifically the kind of a law they propose."

For the edification of the governor, who does not yet appear to have read the democratic state platform we reprint here the tax law plank of the platform which is the answer to the governor's demands:

We believe that "taxation without representation" is practiced by the so-called Goodrich tax law, and assert that the democratic party believes in local self-government.

The administration of Gov. James P. Goodrich has done more to centralize the government in Indianapolis and to destroy local self-government than that of all other state administrations since the adoption of the present constitution.

By a tax law the republican party of Indiana has centered the control of all local, school, municipal, township and county improvements and tax rates in the state tax board.

The right of local self-government by those units of government has been taken from them.

The arbitrary power to make horizontal raises of valuation for taxation of both personal and real property has been vested in the same board, regardless of the fact that such property was assessed at its cash value by the local taxing officers. And this power has been shamefully abused by the state tax board throughout Indiana in the making of the present assessments.

This state tax board, in an effort to mislead the people, has reduced local rates to such an extent that many taxing units are now meeting current expenses on borrowed money.

We pledge the state legislature, if democratic, to repeal this law, to restore to the taxing units local self-government, to enact such a law as will bring about a fair valuation of all property in Indiana, and under which all classes of property will pay their proportionate share of taxes.

And we also condemn the assumption of unwarranted powers of the board of tax commissioners as now constituted.

Garbling the News

William D. Procter, "angel" of the Gen. Wood campaign, testified before the senate investigating committee yesterday that "outside of expenses for publicity and headquarters" the average amount expended in each state on behalf of Wood was \$8,000.

The Indianapolis News, the leading Wood organ of Indiana, which has been for years notorious for its careful "editing" of the news, says:

Questioning of Mr. Procter brought out that the great proportion of Wood campaign fund had been spent in familiarizing the public with Gen. Wood's life and work. He said the larger amounts had been spent for publicity. It was brought out that the Wood campaign had been carried into forty-seven states, and the average expenditure Mr. Procter thought was about \$8,000 for each state.

Nothing in the columns of the News indicates that the \$8,000 was not the sum total of all expenses of the Wood campaign in each state.

Nothing is said of the further testimony of Procter that these expenses averaged \$19,000 a state.

There is nothing in the News story that indicates that Procter admitted average expenditure of \$27,000 from the national fund for each state.

The Indianapolis News, by the intentional omission of parts of the testimony of William Procter seeks to convey the idea to its readers that Procter testified only \$8,000 was spent in each state in behalf of Wood.

The deceit is almost as flagrant as that which attached to the filing with the government of a certain statement of the ownership, circulation and management of the News which resulted in an indictment against Delavan Smith, trial of which he sought to escape by the plea that the affidavit was sworn to before a notary public, instead of before a federal official.

If Ye Break Faith

The republican state platform says: "We declare our absolute opposition to the covenant of the league of nations as submitted by the president, and we fully approve the action of the republicans of the senate in resisting its adoption."

The democratic state platforms says:

"We demand the ratification of the treaty of Versailles and American membership in the league of nations as presented by the president to the senate of the United States and deplore the fact that for partisan reasons, twice the length of time occupied in its negotiation has been wasted by the republican senate, with the result that it has refused to ratify the treaty."

Here, again, is the issue clean cut between the republican and the democratic party in Indiana.

In the declaration against the league of nations, the republican platform redeems itself from the criticism of being a platform of qualifications. There can be no mistaking the stand against the league.

In its demand for ratification the democratic platform is equally positive. The near democrats and the paid republican workers in the democratic ranks can not belittle, evade or disregard the fact that Indiana democracy has declared irrevocably for the ratification of the treaty of Versailles "as presented by the president."

This campaign will be largely fought on this issue.

The question is stated in those immortal lines:

If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Not Spectacular!

The democratic state convention did not nominate such a spectacular ticket as that of the opposition. No candidate was named to handle the state's money who has been short in his accounts as city and county treasurer; no one was nominated who was court-martialed for inefficiency during the war; and none was named because of the distinction of having been arrested in Chicago during the war while in mauldin drunkenness cursing the president of the United States. There is probably a reason for the sniping whine that there should be no personalities in the campaign from politicians and papers that have made that sort of thing their stock in trade for a generation.—Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.

TWO KINDS OF CAMPAIGN PROPOSED FOR DEMOCRACY

Maneuvering for position is occupying the time of the political leaders of both the democratic and republican parties this week. It will be several days before we definitely know how the campaigns of either are to be conducted.

As is usual at this time of the political calendar there are a number of strategists offering their theories as to the proper tactics to govern both parties.

Two theories of this campaign have been offered the democratic party. They are as follows:

An offensive based on the administration of James E. Goodrich, in which less attention is to be paid to national issues than to state issues and in which the hardest blows of the campaign are to be directed against the republican state machine which is being dominated and appears likely to be dominated throughout the campaign by Goodrich.

A campaign in support of the state platform declaration for the treaty of Versailles which every effort would be made to rally the full strength of the state against the opponents of the league of nations and the state issues would be subordinate to the national issues.

The first theory is meeting with more general approval for the reason that while it is admitted there is difference of view on the state over the national issues there is little difference of view on the state issues the whole democratic party can work in harmony with itself and in harmony with a large part of the republican party which is just as much "off" the Goodrich regime.

The principal danger that is seen as menacing the democratic campaign today is in the desperate effort of the republican party to make an aggressive campaign methods of the democratic party relative to the state issues.

Republican editors have suddenly become very much exercised over the name of Claude G. Bowers at the democratic state convention.

Although only a few months they have amused themselves by denouncing President Wilson as an "autocrat," a "king" and a "self-willed" boss, they are now declaring that when Bowers showed up the autocracy of the Goodrich regime he made a great "mistake."

This attempt to "slow up" democracy did not meet with much success. Fol-

owers of Mr. Taggart have declared that they are in favor of a hard fight against Goodrich in the state and they do not fear such a fight will hurt Mr. Taggart's candidacy, for they point out that the large number of republicans who will support Mr. Taggart are the republicans who believe that James E. Watson is as thoroughly a detriment to his party as he is to the nation.

Goodrich is today stronger than he was when the republican state convention met in Indianapolis—Indiana Publicity Bureau.

They tried repudiation before the state convention and Goodrich was strong enough to force James E. Watson to endorse his administration.

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saddle in Indianapolis and will not be ousted.

He has a strangle hold on the republican party and the party can not shake him off.

In addition to which he has the good judgment to hit first and the republicans of Indiana will either have to follow his leadership or attempt to repudiate him.

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after him. It was probably the most masterful arraignment of a political party ever heard in Indiana.—Laporte Argus.

should you return the dishes as soon as washed, will wait and return them with some other delicacy of your own making? I have heard that is the polite thing to do.

Send or take the dishes back promptly, but empty. To send them back full would indicate a desire to "cancel obligations" at once, and would take from your neighbor's pleasure in sending.

Wait until some special occasion comes, and then show your own generosity and courtesy.—Copyright, 1920.

Charles Ziegler of Attica, a banker and active worker in the interest of good roads, has been appointed by Gov. James P. Goodrich, a member of the state highway commission to succeed David C. Jenkins, whose term expired April 17, and who was not reappointed by Jenkins.

Jenkins was removed from the post, it is claimed, because of his activities with the anti-Goodrich forces during the republican state convention and because of his activities in behalf of Ora J. Davies of Kokomo, republican nominee for treasurer of state, who was short in his accounts at Howard county treasurer.

Twenty deaths out of 3,533 industrial accidents was the record of the state in April, according to a report of Edward J. Boleman, secretary of the industrial board.

Out of the 2,700 fatalities, two resulted in the loss of use of members, seventy-five were dismembered in 263 cases and 3,285 resulted in temporary total disability.

The report shows that the highest wage received by an injured person was \$92 per week, and that of the lowest paid worker was \$1.

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