

## JAMES WATSON PUT ON GRILL IN ELKHART TALK

Hoosier Senator Asked to Explain Notorious Packer's Speech.

### COLVER FACES NOMINEE

By a Staff Correspondent.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 7.—Senator James B. Watson of Indiana was requested by William B. Colver, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address here last night, to give the people of Indiana intimate details of his work on the commission at just the time the big meat packers were under investigation.

Watson was asked if the speech he made in the Senate was not prepared and handed to him to be delivered, where and how and when he got the material for the speech, who framed the charges made against the commission, and against many particulars as to the activities of Clarence Martin, Indianapolis attorney, who was engaged by the special Senate committee which Watson had ordered to investigate the Federal Trade Commission.

Colver made his attack on Watson at the conclusion of an address to the State League of Women Voters on the high cost of living. He said he had endeavored to force Watson to prove charges he made against the commission, that Watson had in fact charged him (Colver) with being a traitor, and that when Watson dodged every effort, he (Colver) came to Indiana on his own expense account and without consultation with any one or any political organization, to face Watson in his home State and to drive him to complete the attack he started.

**CHAIRMAN THEN.**  
Colver was chairman of the commission at the time the Senate ordered an investigation of the five big meat packers.

The investigation was made and is revealed such startling information that the packers voluntarily entered into agreements to dissolve their various holdings.

The Senate prepared legislation and was considering it when suddenly Watson arose in the Senate and made a long attack on supposed Bolshevism existing in governmental departments.

He charged particularly that the commission was honeycombed with Bolsheviks at the time the packer investigation was made.

Senator Kenyon, Republican, who was praised highly tonight by Colver, demanded that Watson prove his charges and forced, with Watson's aid, the appointment of a committee to investigate.

The investigation seems to have been started and then abandoned, as nothing has been heard of it.

The Watson speech was a sensation. Coming as it did and being so timed as to have its relation with the packer investigation and having been made at the time a special agent of the packers was in the gallery, an agent who was a particular friend of Watson's, and then being followed by an exposure of packer inquiries of Watson, the entire matter attracted the utmost attention.

**ATTACKS EXCESS PROFITS TAX.**

Colver in his speech attacked the excess profits tax as causing in part the high cost of living and denounced the last Republican Congress for its failure to repeal this tax, warned the women that it is war which is the cause of the high cost of living and that success for the Republicans will mean a war with Mexico, and added that those who profit through wars are those who are fighting the League of Nations.

Aside from taxation, he said monopolistic control of foodstuffs and cupapricies in restraint of trade assist in adding to the high cost of living.

This statement caused him to reveal for the first time many intimate details of the big meat packer-Watson commission story.

He charged that reactionaries in the Senate of which Watson was one, organized the Senate and immediately appointed George A. Sanderson, legislative agent for the packers, as secretary to the Senate, a highly important office.

"He is there now. He will stay as long as the oligarchy stays and packer legislation sleeps," he said.

He recalled how a Republican administration had attacked meat packer control and how Senator Lodge had denounced the packers.

**TALKS OF WATSON'S ACTIVITY.**  
He then told how Watson, on Oct. 29, 1919, "first gave a speech to the newspapers and then delivered it in the Senate," in which he said he had been investigating socialism, Bolshevism and anarchy in various Government departments, and especially in the Federal Trade Commission.

Watson demanded an investigation by a special committee. Watson added that "in no wise is this a defense of the packers."

"The Senate referred the matter to a committee to whom members Senator Watson talked and finally, early in January, money was provided and the committee was appointed," said Colver. "Senator Watson was made a member of that committee. Long before this, however, a lawyer, Clarence Martin of Indianapolis, was employed on the Watson charges. Martin was traveling about. He was under expense. He was interviewing witnesses. He was claiming to act for and by the authority of a Senate committee weeks and weeks before any such had been authorized and appointed."

Colver then went on to tell how Martin eventually was hired by the Senate committee but how no trial or investigation followed. He then added:

"I ask Senator Watson to tell the people of Indiana whether or not the speech in substance is the form in which he delivered it, did not come into his hands typewritten? If so, who gave it to him?"

"I ask Senator Watson whether or not in fact, he had, to quote his own words, 'for several weeks been investigating'?"

"If not, who did frame the charges? Who gave them to Watson?"

"Who employed Martin before the Senate sub-committee did and who paid his railroad fare, his hotel bills and his salary for the weeks and weeks before he was employed by the Senate committee?"

Colver will make his other speeches in the State in his endeavor to force Watson's hand and to reveal fully the complete story of Watson's activities in connection with the celebrated speech.

### Hartford City Man Takes Job in Japan

Special to The Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 7.—W. J. Williams left this city Wednesday for Tokyo, where he will become general manager of the largest paper mills in the Japanese Empire.

He has been in the Orient before and speaks the Japanese language.

He has been first superintendent at plant of the St. Wayne Corrugated paper here.

### Wicked Man

Special to The Times.

YORK, Oct. 7.—Miss Helen M. is suing John Grossman for the grounds of fraud.

She says when he married her he said to disclose the fact he is an

## PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory.

"Because I have such wonderful ruby eyes," repeated the strange toad, for you remember that was the answer Puss gave him in the last story when this strange toad asked Puss why he ran after him.

"I'll tell you, if you'll promise not to hurt me, why my eyes are red as rubies and my legs yellow," and the toad jumped up and sat down on the big mushroom and crossed one leg over the other and commenced:

"Once upon a time there lived in Frog Fairy Land a wise Frog King who had two sons, and not far from the Frog Pond was Toad Country, where my father was King of all the toads. Well, one



"That Dreadful Bird Snatched Puss Up and Flew Away With Him!"

day as I was hopping along near the Frog Pond a man came by with a net and in a few minutes he had picked up so many frogs that the big basket which he had with him could hardly hold them. Now I did not know that this man worked for the Giant Thunderstone, or I never would have called out:

"Wicked man! Why do you make captives these poor frogs? for so soon

had I said this than he threw some red powder at me which stained my eyes red as rubies."

"But how did your legs become so bright a yellow?" asked Puss. And then the strange toad began to cry, and the tears that fell from his eyes were hard as little garnets, and Puss picked them up and put them in his pocket.

"When I heaved away," went on the strange toad after wiping his eyes with a blue pocket handkerchief, "I found that my legs were a bright yellow, for the Giant's servant had sprinkled the ground with yellow powder." And then this unhappy toad gave a mournful croak and hopped away.

"Fairy Land is a queer place," said Puss Junior to himself, as he jumped on his pony. "It's lucky that I have my magic feather and the little gold ring. For it may have much use for them before I have finished my travels."

And no sooner were the words out of his mouth than he heard a loud noise like thunder, and the air was full of lightning, and then, all of a sudden, a great bird snatched him off his pony and flew away with him.

"Oh, dear me! Wasn't that dreadful?" For it was the Thunder Bird, and the wings were as black as night and his wings as large as the sails on a ship, and his beak was like a shaft of lightning, and he was so bright and, and every time he flapped his wings there was a sound like thunder and every time he opened his bill streaks of lightning flashed over the sky. And the little pony was so frightened that he turned and ran back as fast as he could to the little King of the Mountain and told him what had happened.

And when that little King heard the news he called together all his subjects and they started to walk up the great staircase that reached on the inside of the mountain to the very top, where the Thunder Bird had his home. "Let us make haste to rescue our little friend," cried the little King of the Mountain. And in the next story you shall hear what happened to Puss. Copyright, 1920, (To Be Continued)

## PARTISAN SPEAKS AT BAR MEETING

League Discussion by Paid Republican Meets Objections.

Politics entered the Indianapolis Bar Association, and for a short time threatened to disrupt the meeting last night, when several members objected strenuously to the discussion of political questions before the body.

The controversy arose when W. A. Pickens, a member of the organization, and former corporation counsel of Indianapolis, denounced the appearance before the meeting of Edgar M. Atkins, who admitted he was a paid representative of the Republican national committee, to discuss the League of Nations.

The discussion of the league, which was to have been from a legal point of view, resolved itself, according to members, into a denunciation of the covenant, which was declared to be impractical and dangerous to the best interests of the American public.

W. A. Ketchum, newly elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., also denounced the presumption of the speaker in attacking the league.

"We come here to hear a legal discussion by a speaker presumed to be a lawyer and a member of the New York Bar Association, and we have listened to a political speech and have heard the League of Nations document lambasted by a confessed paid representative of the Republican national committee," said Mr. Pickens.

"I do not approve of such ethics," he said.

Mr. Pickens declared it to be only fair to have a speaker who was friendly to President Wilson and Governor Cox, speak before the association, if the bars were to be lowered in favor of political discussions.

Mr. Ketchum voiced the opinion that the address made by Mr. Atkins would have been more appropriate had it been delivered before the Marion Club.

**REJECTION OF POLITICS.**  
"I do not favor injection of political partisanship into such a meeting as this, for we should have only legal discussions," said Mr. Ketchum.

Mr. Atkins was selected as the speaker before the association by Charles W. Moore, brother of Merrill Moore, Republican Congressman from the Seventh district.

Mr. Moore said he had discussed the question of a speaker with his brother and that at the last moment Mr. Atkins had been asked to discuss the league from a legal standpoint.

He added that as was of the opinion the discussion had been from a legal point of view.

Representative Moore then made a statement in which he declared his opposition to the league, if any there was, should be placed on him.

The discussion waxed hotter and hotter, and Mr. C. Kappes, president of the association, suggested that the organization give a rising vote of thanks for the speaker.

Nine men refused to join in the rising vote.

Mr. Atkins, in defense of himself, told the attorneys he did not appear before their body in the role of a propagandist, but that he was a paid representative of the Republican national committee.

**Pair at Greencastle Sentenced for Theft**  
Special to The Times.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Dewey Snyder, 22, and Jesse Kerr, 24, were each sentenced to terms of from ten to twenty years in the State reformatory Wednesday by Judge James P. Hughes of the Putnam Circuit Court on charges of burglary.

Snyder confessed to robbing the Coal Bluff postoffice and several homes near here.

Kerr was found guilty of robbing the Nellie Hammond home here.

### Grand Jury Told to Sift Milton Bank Case

Special to The Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 7.—Judge W. A. Bond instructed the Wayne grand jury Wednesday to make an investigation of the failure of the Farmers' Banking Company of Milton, following irregularities in the books of Cashier Oscar M. Kirlin, amounting, it is estimated, \$100,000.

The jury is instructed learn if any other person or persons were implicated with Kirlin in the ruin of the bank, and if such persons are found, indictments are to be returned against them.

Byram C. Robbins and Paul Beckett were appointed deputy prosecuting attorneys to assist Prosecutor Gath Freeman in the investigation.

## M'CRAY KNOWN AS BUCKET SHOP OWNER AT HOME

(Continued From Page One.)

tures" and that the Sawyer Grain Company of Chicago held an account of \$30,000 against the company and McCray and Black of Indianapolis \$5,000 more.

**KNOWN AS GAMBLING DEBTS.**  
The Indianapolis News referred to these debts as having been incurred in "gambling" and E. G. Hall, a lawyer of Fowler, instructed the directors not to liquidate them for the same reason.

It is worthy of note that the Sawyer company has not pressed its claim against the Raub company, although reports here are to the effect that the matter will be taken up by the company after election.

So far as known, however, no more has ever been made by McCray's company to bring up the question of a settlement.

Raub is right across the Newton County line in Benton County and the Raub Grain Company was a competitor of the company controlled by McCray in Kentland.

**GOODRICH MEN ARE INVOLVED.**  
The sequel to the Raub scandal has brought to light an interesting connection on the part of the Goodrich administration involving John W. McCord, a Goodrich appointee on the public service commission.

Mr. McCord's son, C. A. McCord, is a member of the Indianapolis firm of McCord & Black.

Representatives of McCord & Black, it is said by Raub residents, had obtained the promises of some of the directors of the company that they could have grain stored in the elevator in payment for the claim held against Kelley.

A shortage of cars, however, prevented movement of the grain at this time.

The senior McCord was in Washington and cars were sent to Raub through an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but when they arrived the Raub Company refused to send the grain to Indianapolis dealers.

No one here will accuse Mr. McCord of having used his official position to obtain cars for his son's use, but many remark that it was a strange coincidence that he was in Washington and that the cars for this particular object started to move at the same time.

## MAKES APPEAL FOR EDUCATION

Dr. McCulloch Refers to Fading Glory of Schools.

BOONEVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Dr. Carlton B. McCulloch, Democratic candidate for Governor, made a strong plea for better educational facilities in Indiana and for better wages for college and public school teachers, in a speech here last night.

Boonville is the home of former Republican Senator James A. Hemmaway. A big crowd was out to hear the speech.

"The hopes of the presidents of our State educational institutions have, like apples from the Dead Sea's shore, turned to ashes in their mouths," said Dr. McCulloch.

"Think how our universities and other institutions of learning have been brought down from their previous exalted position in the world of education."

"Indiana is now forty-second in the list of forty-eight States, as regards her position in educational matters."

"Think of it!"  
"Indiana, the literary center of the United States—home of Edward Eggleston, Maurice Thompson, James Whitcomb Riley, Booth Tarkington, Meredith Nicholson, Charles Major, Gene Stratton Porter, Lew Wallace, George Ade and all the rest of the brilliant galaxy of authors which has shed such a luster of literary fame in Indiana."

"Forty-second in the list of forty-eight States!"  
"In contradistinction to the Ralston administration, we find our college presidents going hat in hand to the Statehouse to beg for money to educate our boys and girls."

"Indiana must have better facilities and more pay for teachers if we are to keep in the vanguard of the States in educational effort."

**Woman Killed When Auto Runs Amuck**  
Special to The Times.

PRINCETON, Ind., Oct. 7.—Mrs. William Ireland, 40, was instantly killed late Wednesday in an automobile accident here, and Elmer Bailey, Jr., 4, son of Elmer Bailey, is reported dying in a local hospital.

Five others in the machine were uninjured.

Clifford Bailey, driving the car, lost control and the machine ran into a ditch.

## Sick in Cold Flat; Grand Jury May Act

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A case of a baby critically ill in a cold flat has caused Health Commissioner Robertson to prepare for his first "murder-by-pneumonia" prosecution.

He refused to divulge the identity of the baby. State's Attorney Hoyne assured his cooperation, and indicated that if the child dies the father will be asked to return murder indictments.

Dr. Robertson sent an inspector to the building.

If he finds it unheated, the owner and agent will be summoned to court.

## U. S. Sift Finds Kick in Windy City Beer

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Seizures of breweries making near-beer which is said to be too nearly like real beer is contemplated by Federal officials, who have gathered evidence from 300 saloons that bear with a kick in it is being sold.

Federal Prohibition Agent Thomas O'Brien said the breweries have been making beer with more alcohol than the law permits and that they have evaded paying a federal tax of \$12 a barrel.

## Youngest Civil War Veteran, 72, Is Dead

Special to The Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 7.—Jesse Bugh, 72, the youngest Civil War veteran in Blackford County, died here Wednesday.

At 16 he was a member of Company I of the 128th Indiana volunteers.

Also he was the first Republican sheriff the county had, being elected in 1894.

## GET IN EARLY CLUB G-I-E Club

Listen to—

**T E N**  
cents is the cost of producing refrigeration on this wonderful machine equal to 350 Lbs. of Ice!

**BUILT**  
in Indianapolis, Arctic Ice Machines will serve the world! There are scarcely any limits to the market.

# This Is the Arctic Ice Machine

**Read This Letter!**

UNITED ICE MACHINE COMPANY  
COMPLETE REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS  
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

316 SOUTH EAST STREET  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Sept. 10, 1920

To whom it may concern:

I the undersigned, A. A. Topp of Indianapolis, consulting engineer for the UNITED ICE MACHINE CO. of this city, have examined and approved the merits of the Arctic Ice Machine. I have had about twenty years experience in this line and I judge this machine to be one of the best and most economical machines of its make on the American market, and I heartily recommend same to anybody for domestic purposes.

A. A. Topp  
President and Consulting Engineer  
UNITED ICE MACHINE COMPANY.

INDIANAPOLIS people have been quick to appreciate the future of this remarkable invention. Enthusiastic stock subscribers, viewing our display at 40 Virginia avenue, are impressed with the extreme simplicity of construction and the manifest PERFORMANCE of the machine which is to revolutionize the ice-making industry.

Built upon scientifically sound principles, the Arctic Ice Machine has no moving parts. Consequently, the upkeep is not enlarged by the necessity of providing new pieces. It is conservatively estimated that 10 cents would cover the operation cost of making refrigeration equal to 350 pounds of ice!

A cold that covers the working parts of the machine with heavy frost is produced even in the warmest atmosphere. No electrical appliances are used or needed. The machine works as well on a farm as in a city.

The market for this wonder-machine extends among Farmers, Butchers, Shopkeepers, Housekeepers, Dairy-men—any class of people with whom ice is a necessity.

Manufacture will begin right here in Indianapolis the moment sufficient capital is pledged to insure the purchase of raw material. Profits will be divided among stockholders at the earliest time practical.

George F. Standke, a business man of unquestioned standing in Indianapolis, heads this organization. No bonus or special inducement is paid for the sale of this stock. It is being offered as an opportunity to wide-awake investors to place money in an infant industry that gives every assurance of becoming tremendously big, adult, and, as such, it is being rapidly bought. Act NOW if you are interested.

## Join This New Indianapolis Industry!

# THE ARCTIC ICE MACHINE CO.

40 VIRGINIA AVENUE      GEO. F. STANDKE, President

**Send for Details**

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE CO.,  
40 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

I am interested in the outlook for Indianapolis's new industry and would like to know more about it. Please send me details without placing me under any obligation.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**Strauss & Co.,**  
Since 1853  
33-37 W. Washington Street.

## WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

**CHAPTER LXXXI.**  
"Must you go? Can't you stay just one teeny-weeny week with us, Father Andrew, dear? Please—ase?" I begged the morning after Virginia returned the circle of brilliant which Neal had given Phoebe.

"Well, now, Barbara Anne, do you suppose that if I was calculating to stay I'd be packing up my duds like this?" said Father Andrew with one of his nice, slow smiles.

"No—I understand you're calculating to go—but I've been doing some calculating too. Neal will be in quarantine for ten days. I'm sure. And I can't manage this situation about the ring unless you help me. So we'll send your ticket back by the hall boy downstairs and order you another for a week—from sometime. How about it, dear?"

Father Andrew laid down the worn brown alligator slippers he was just about to poke into his bag, came over to me and pulled me down on his knees just as he used to do when I was a wee lass and ran crying from school with a tale of fangled—or real—wrong.

"Barbara Anne, you listen to an old country man who loves you and who loved your mother before you—and loves her yet," said he. "You're married, you're Jim and you're going to make a success of your marriage. But not by leaning on

an old fellow who had to work things out for himself in his day. You got to learn to fit into molds better, girl. You got to learn to make up to folks a little mile more tactfully."

"Men don't like to have their folks or their belongings found fault with—they have to be mothered a whole lot by their wives. But the right thing for a high-spirited girl like you is to figure things like this out for yourself—not to have 'em told to her."

"So you're going—for fear you'll be tempted by the various seductive problems," I said, half in amusement, half in longing to have him stay and help me. "I'm going because as I told you once, 'don't believe in having strange fowls roosting in a new nest. And, Barbara Anne, I'm going because I don't want Neal to get a black spot on his heart from any brute that's coming to him.'"

After that remark he was a paid representative of the Republican national committee.

**Pair at Greencastle Sentenced for Theft**  
Special to The Times.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Dewey Snyder, 22, and Jesse Kerr, 24, were each sentenced to terms of from ten to twenty years in the State reformatory Wednesday by Judge James P. Hughes of the Putnam Circuit Court on charges of burglary.

Snyder confessed to robbing the Coal Bluff postoffice and several homes near here.

Kerr was found guilty of robbing the Nellie Hammond home here.

### Grand Jury Told to Sift Milton Bank Case

Special to The Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 7.—Judge W. A. Bond instructed the Wayne grand jury Wednesday to make an investigation of the failure of the Farmers' Banking Company of Milton, following irregularities in the books of Cashier Oscar M. Kirlin, amounting, it is estimated, \$100,000.

The jury is instructed learn if any other person or persons were implicated with Kirlin in the ruin of the bank, and if such persons are found, indictments are to be returned against them.

Byram C. Robbins and Paul Beckett were appointed deputy prosecuting attorneys to assist Prosecutor Gath Freeman in the investigation.

**Need Something!**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Two burglars here probably wish a diving rod now.

The jewel box they took from David Sacker contained \$5 cuff links. The one they passed up concealed \$20,000 in jewelry.

### GOODRICH WILL PROFIT UNDER NEW COAL PRICES

(Continued From Page One.)

Mining Company and had given it to his son as a birthday present.

Mr. Goodrich, as a member of the coal commission classified the Patoka Coal Company, in which he and his family are financially interested, and the Lenoir company, in which his son received stock as a wedding present in Group I, in the price-fixing order.

This classification means that these two companies may charge for coal at their mines \$2.25 a ton for lump coal; \$3 a ton for mine run coal and \$2.80 a ton for screenings.

Yet the Governor is on record, publicly, as having declared:

"I know that it costs less than \$2 a ton to put this coal on the cars."

Operators in Indiana ought not to lodge any complaint over the price-fixing activities of the Governor as a coal commissioner, for has he not provided for mines in which he and his family are financially interested, a profit over the cost of putting coal on the car ranging from 80 cents for screenings to \$1 for mine run and \$1.25 for lump?

And are not the other operators similarly classed permitted to reap the profits as the operators of the mines in which the Goodrich family is interested?

The promulgation yesterday of the order of the Goodrich coal commission fixing the prices for the Goodrich mines disclosed that the Globe Mining company is not licensed to mine coal in Indiana.

This is the company which gave James P. Goodrich and W. H. Watson (brother of Senator Watson) \$25,000 of its capital stock "for services."

It is also the company that opened a mine in Pike County by the use of convict labor from the State penitentiary whose services the company agreed to pay the State in coal.

It is also the company in which the governor's son was an officer and director who complained over the price-fixing activities of the Governor as a coal commissioner, for has he not provided for mines in which he and his family are financially interested, a profit over the cost of putting coal on the car ranging from 80 cents for screenings to \$1 for mine run and \$1.25 for lump?

And are not the other operators similarly classed permitted to reap the profits as the operators of the mines in which the Goodrich family is interested?