

## GIVES WARNING AGAINST STATE POLICE POWER

Beveridge Tells Virginians of  
Danger to People's  
Rights.

### FOREFATHERS HONORED

Special to The Times.  
NORFOLK, Va., April 28.—Warning to the people of the United States to beware of individual States encroaching on the rights granted them by the Constitution, that is, the police power of the State, was given today by Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana in an address before the annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association. Mr. Beveridge paid tribute to the illustrious sons Virginia has produced, and who had principal roles in the founding of the Republic.

Patrick Henry, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall and George Washington were all honored by the former Indiana Senator.

"The institutions planned by men of this quality should not be lightly changed or quickly altered," said Mr. Beveridge. "Especially are such and heedless modifications of the view of the fact that, under those institutions, the American people have experienced larger happiness, sounder prosperity and greater security than ever fell to the lot of associated human beings elsewhere, under any other institutions whatever."

### U. S. INSTITUTIONS

MOVING STEADY.  
"The most tremendous fact and one of equal or even greater magnitude is the fact that in world of present upheaval and approaching chaos, our American institutions are today functioning more steadily and on a more solid basis than those of any other country with the possible exception of Japan. Anybody can foresee how that land will fare. The more we see, the more present institutions are, comparatively, very large. The truth is that American institutions are based along lines of those fundamental economic, social and political principles established by 'The Fathers.'"

"On one point, however, our institutions are now being subjected to a serious experiment—some very able men think they have been gravely impaired. That is the application or rather the extension of what is called the 'police power' of the States. Roughly speaking, it is the power said to be inherent in government to take extreme and often irregular measures for what is considered, in particular emergencies, to be the public welfare."

CONSTITUTIONAL  
RIGHT MENACED.

"It is obvious that this vague and unlimited power can be so employed as to neutralize all the other, more specific, constitutional safeguards. It is sufficiently alarming, from this point of view, that a city or State can order private property to be taken, without any compensation or otherwise interfere with the interests of the health, morals or even the convenience of the community; but this is not all. Every established practice is supported by powerful men and, if the public welfare has, hitherto, been minimized generally by good sense and moderation on the part of the authorities."

"It is true of the restrictions on free speech, although the application of the 'police power' in the alleged 'interests of public safety' has sometimes approached autocracy, where it is usually used to silence political dissent. The lawyers must bear in mind that lawful free speech is the very heart of our popular representative Government—representative institutions, without free speech, can not exist."

"But perhaps the most striking use of the 'police power' in its disintegration of constitutional rights is that by which it has converted the all-powerful Constitution itself, in practical effect, be abolished; and if one part of our fundamental law is destroyed, all others are in peril—if one provision goes today, another tomorrow, the entire fabric of law and order, the sanctity of lawful contract is annihilated, the sacredness of lawful free-speech may follow and vice versa."

"The time can and will happen to other provisions of our Constitution until, on the ruins of that majestic structure of orderly freedom, will arise the erratic and terrible reign of impulse and passion, anarchy and lawlessness. The United States, instead of being the steadiest and safest of nations, will be drawn into the swirling maelstrom of universal law and chaos."

### USE LAW WITH JUDGMENT.

"The remedy, of course, is in the exercise of the 'police power' with prudence and judgment, with respect for the rights and prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. We must see to it that the legislators who make our laws are, in a sense, jurists, as well as statesmen, and that the judges who interpret those laws are, in a sense, statesmen as well as jurists. It all comes down to the citizen himself, the man with whom rests the true source of all authority. That is why the people themselves must now study and maintain the simple but sublime principles upon which our Government is built. If people care to preserve American institutions; and take infinite care that public servants whom the people select to administer public affairs shall have thorough knowledge of all religious devotion to American institutions, the most numerous and most essential of which are defined, established and safe-guarded by that immortal ordinance, the Constitution of the United States. Never for an instant must the average citizen, man or woman, forget that the prime condition for the security of life, property and the welfare of happiness in this Republic, is militant support of all American institutions—not merely some American institutions."

AMERICAN GUN  
RESCUED PARIS  
FROM SHELLING

(Continued from Page One.)

May 25—a new record for quick construction.

But getting a ship to take them over was no easy task. The first ship assigned was so badly battered up that it had to go into dock for repairs; the second ship, the *U-boat*, was sunk by a *U-boat* near our coast. It was June 29 before the *Newport News*, heavily laden with material, reached for France.

The guns were received in France with amazement. There was some fear expressed lest the attempt to transport them to the front by rail might result in their crippling transportation because of their tremendous weight. But the fear was needless.

News of their coming, doubtless, reached the Germans.

The proof of that is found in the extraordinary thing that happened next.

GERMANS WITHDRAW

The German mastodon of guns had been registering on Paris with fair regularity. By a series of nice calculations and daring observations its position had been taken in the forest of St. Gobain, on a plateau north of the city. The *South of the Alpes* was the forest of Compiegne, and to this place of concealment the American guns were headed. With their twenty-five mile range they would be able to search out the nests of the German masterpiece.

They were barely under way before the shelling of Paris ceased, and when

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battery No. 2 reached its position in the forest of Compiegne about Aug. 21. It was greeted with the news that the day before the Germans had hastily withdrawn their men. From that day until the armistice no shells fell in Paris.

The Germans knew that the giant freak could not stand up under the fire of the fourteen-inch, 1,400-pound shells which the United States Navy guns were preparing to drop in its neighborhood, and displayed that discretion which has been the better part of valor.

U. S. GUNS EXCELLED  
IN THE FINAL DAYS.

The story of the work accomplished by the United States naval batteries in the latter weeks of the war, in the days when defeat was certain, is a story that would bear detailed telling.

Following operations with the French and American armies from Soissons to Verdun shelling bases, ammunition depots and railway yards they wrought destruction far behind the German lines, cutting communications and disrupting transportation. In the final days they played a conspicuous part in the taking of Lons and Tergnier in the Meuse-Aronne offensive, in shelling Montmedy and Longuyon and in cutting the German main artery between Metz and Sedan. They remained in action to the end, their last shot falling into the German lines at almost the very moment when the armistice ended hostilities. Their record was a triumph of American genius and naval efficiency.

(Another article by Former Secretary Daniels will be printed in the Times tomorrow.)

**DOCTORS END MEETING.**

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 23.—The convention of hospital physicians in session here will close its work with a banquet tonight. The meeting has resulted in an organization to be known as the Indiana Hospital Association and will affiliate with the American Hospital Association, which will hold its annual meeting this year at West Baden. The enrollment was far greater than was expected.

(To Be Continued.)

### KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

(The Hoopers, an average American family of five, living in a suburban town, in a little house, are the readers of the Indiana Daily Times, how the many present-day problems of the home are solved by working on the budget that Mrs. Hooper has given them. The School Child's Health" prepared by the American School Hygiene Association and published by the American Red Cross, gives an authoritative explanation of this problem of child health.

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PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory.

You recollect in the last story about the poet and the tree that couldn't be chopped down? Well, the poem was tacked on the tree, and presto! the magic axe cut it down without an effort.

And then the strangest thing happened. You remember the old fisherman who a few stories back was telling Puss about the Small People who lived under the water?

Well, he suddenly appeared in the palace yard and beckoned to Puss.

"Please excuse me," said Puss to the King, and off he ran. The fisherman waved a magic watch, and then what do you think happened? Puss found himself going along the river.

Then came a tremendous ringing in his ears and he felt his breath go, and he said nothing more until he found himself standing with the strange little fish-man by the side of a splendid carriage made of a scallop shell, furnished it with pearl and silver, and drawn by two beautiful goldfish and two silverfish harnessed with the silken threads of the finest sea mosses, and driven by an old coachman who looked like a jack-o'-lantern.

We are the seahorses of the deep, And we race through the waters blue.

Faster than wind and swifter than tide,

We gallop the ocean through, "Jump in!" said the little old fisherman, and Puss stepped into the carriage and sat down on the cushioned pea-green cushion. The fisherman made his way to the market, where the coachman cracked his whip, the gold and silver fishes darted ahead, and away went they!

The fisherman laughed at the amazement of Puss Junior, shook his watch, and behold, Puss was standing by the tree in the palace courtyard again just as if he never left it.

Of course he remembered to ask for the reward of gold, but the King said:

"You must dig me a well so that I may have plenty of water." (Copyright, 1921.)

(To Be Continued.)

### IOWA THEATER BURNS.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 27.—Fire to day gutted the Plaza Theater Building in this city, causing a loss estimated at more than \$100,000.

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bought at this low  
price, you need not

worry  
— 9 x 12  
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\$2.50 Abbott's Saline Laxative.....1.15

\$1.25 Abingdon Jr. Saline.....95

\$1.00 Abingdon Water.....74

35¢ Albonine Salve.....50

35¢ Albonine Pill.....100

90¢ Aloin Strich and Bell. Pills.....34

25¢ Alcock's Porous Plaster.....15

\$1.25 Alonite.....96

35¢ Anagelic Balsam.....55

75¢ Antiphlogistine.....55

\$1.00 Aspirin Tablets, 5 gr.....45

25¢ Aspirin Tablets, 1 doz, 3 doz.....22

35¢ Armour's Grape Juice, quarts.....65

1.00 Atropine.....85

50¢ Badex Salts.....55

25¢ Beecham Pills.....10

25¢ Belladonna.....55

25¢ Belladonna Plaster.....15

30¢ Bell's Pine Tar and Honey.....24

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1.5