

VOL. XXXIV.

Published at Indianapolis, Ind., Daily Except Sunday.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 25, 1914, at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., under act March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: (By Carrier, Week, Indianapolis, 10c; Elsewhere, 12c. By Mail, 50c Per Month; \$5.00 Per Year.

SMUTS' RETURN LEADS TO TALK OF ARMISTICE

Dowling Street Session Devoted to Effort to Suspend Irish Hostilities.

BLOCK COMMONS DEBATE

LONDON, July 6.—British officials concentrated their efforts toward working out the basis of an armistice in Ireland.

Following a conference at Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing street, when Gen. Jan Christian Smuts made a report, a communique was issued, saying:

"The conference was devoted to efforts of arriving at a modus operandi whereby hostilities will be suspended."

Premier Lloyd George will make a statement in Commons on the Irish situation tomorrow.

General Smuts, who is acting as mediator, will speak at the South African assembly tonight. His speech may deal with Ireland.

An attempt was made to precipitate debate on Ireland in the House of Commons this afternoon, but it was blocked by Sir Edgar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, who said there should be no discussions "in view of the more hopeful circumstances regarding Ireland."

General Smuts, premier of South Africa, today returned from his flying peace trip to Dublin. It was reported that he brought back with him an important message of a political nature.

General Smuts arrived at 5 o'clock. He went to a hotel for breakfast and shortly afterward departed for Premier Lloyd George's official residence at 10 Downing street for a conference.

The conference of the Premier and General Smuts was joined by Lord Midleton, an Irish Unionist, and Sir James Craig, head of the Ulster government.

The International News Service, learned that General Smuts attaches the greatest importance to the proposed Irish armistice.

(Continued on Page Six.)

DIPLOMATS OF OTHER POWERS GET NO LIQUOR

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty has affirmed the Department of Justice decision of Feb. 4, barring from the United States liquor in transit.

During the last Administration while Attorney General Mitchell Palmer was absent from his office, Frank K. Nebeker, acting to him, signed an opinion ruling against the landing of intoxicating beverages.

At the time that Miss Annette Abbott Adams, Assistant Attorney General, had written the decision, and that she naturally was inclined to be "dry."

Immediately after President Harding came to office, the Department of Justice in Canada and Latin-American countries, and anti-Prohibitionists in the United States, asked for a review of the act.

At first Mr. Daugherty decided to consider the proposition, but finally yielded, and after a hearing stood by Mr. Nebeker. Miss Adams, who still is in the department, helped to convince Mr. Daugherty that her original recommendation was the proper one.

The extremists contend that under this ruling not only is the liquor intended for legations at Washington barred, but that liquor on board under penalty of fine, and even seizure under the provisions of the law that makes the vehicle transporting liquor subject to confiscation.

The law applies to United States territory and all waters within the three-mile limit—only the Panama Canal being exempted—and also to the operators of motor boats, etc., cannot dock at New York without traversing the forbidden zone.

There is general belief, however, that the States department, which preserved the conviction rights of the diplomats before, will not prove to be less resourceful this time.

This ruling, however, puts an absolute stop to the big freight business through which Canadian distillers shipped their product across this country to South America and the West Indies and the return traffic of Jamaica and Barbary rum.

In effect, the decision of the Department of Justice says that the presence of liquor on board a ship bound for the United States in prima facie evidence of intent to violate the national prohibition act. It will result in the issuance of regulations prohibiting "in transit" shipments of liquor for beverage purposes touching at the ports of moving through the United States when originating in and destined to foreign countries.

Head of Humane Society Refuses to Give Out Report on Medical College Dogs

D. W. Roberts, president of the Indianapolis Humane Society, today refused to make public a report on the dogs maintained by the Indiana Medical College, made by G. W. Butler, a member of the inspection committee of the society.

Mr. Butler, who is the head of the Indianapolis Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, submitted the report to the humane society members at the regular meeting last night. It was not made public at that time and since then Mr. Roberts has declined to give it out.

WEATHER

WEST INDIANAPOLIS WISHES TO SECEDE

Says Ninety-five Per Cent of the Property Owners Sign Petition

UNFAIRNESS IS CHARGED AGAINST CITY

PEOPLE DECIDE TO WAIT A WEEK TO TAKE ACTION

Document to Be Filed With Council or Court of County.

Ninety-five per cent of the resident property owners of West Indianapolis have signed the petition requesting that territory bounded by White River on the east, the Big Four railroad on the north and the corporation line on the west be disannexed from the rest of the city. Heydon W. Buchanan, president of the Enterprise Civic League, announced today.

A total of 4,400 signatures, which include both property owners and renters has been obtained and nine principal streets of the section remain to be covered. By next Tuesday evening, when a meeting of the league to report progress will be held, it is expected that practically 100 per cent of the voters will have signed, he said.

At a meeting of the league in Assumption street, 1105 Blaine avenue, Tuesday evening, it was decided to wait another week before presenting the petition. It was decided not to take the document to the board of public works, as originally planned, but to go direct either to the city council or a Marion County court. Just where it will be filed remains to be determined. Officers of the league say that their attorneys have found law to back their contention that if 75 per cent or more of the property owners petition for disannexation the council can be forced by the courts to give the citizens what they want.

400 FAVOR DISANNEXATION.

More than 400 people attended the meeting last night. Sentiment for secession was unanimous, following speeches by President Buchanan, the Rev. Joseph F. Weber, rector of the Church of the Assumption; Stephen J. Allen, chairman of the executive committee; Harry O. Sheets, former State Senator Henry Harman, and others. Grievances which the section has held against the present and past city administration were reviewed in detail. So aroused are the citizens that even were the administration of Mayor Charles W. Jewett to decide not to locate the municipal yards at Kentucky avenue and White river, the possibility of which caused the west side to open hostilities, the secession movement would not be abated a particle, league officials said.

Ludius S. Swift, president of the board of sanitary commissioners, in what the West Indianapolis citizens regard as an attempt to placate them, caused to be published Tuesday a story to the effect that mules will be eliminated in the collection of garbage and ashes. The sanitary commissioner, league officials said, has the mistaken idea that the west side is chiefly composed of people who keep mules from being stabled in the city. "We're not so anxious to keep out the mules as we are to make it impossible for the city ever to house a bunch of stinking garbage wagons at the entrance to our residence district," said Mr. Buchanan. "We also want to rid ourselves of the garbage reduction plant, a chemical plant, and a hair plant which are chief objects of the conference."

City officials have attempted to lull the suspicions of the West Indianapolis leaders.

During the last Administration while Attorney General Mitchell Palmer was absent from his office, Frank K. Nebeker, acting to him, signed an opinion ruling against the landing of intoxicating beverages.

At the time that Miss Annette Abbott Adams, Assistant Attorney General, had written the decision, and that she naturally was inclined to be "dry."

Immediately after President Harding came to office, the Department of Justice in Canada and Latin-American countries, and anti-Prohibitionists in the United States, asked for a review of the act.

At first Mr. Daugherty decided to consider the proposition, but finally yielded, and after a hearing stood by Mr. Nebeker. Miss Adams, who still is in the department, helped to convince Mr. Daugherty that her original recommendation was the proper one.

The extremists contend that under this ruling not only is the liquor intended for legations at Washington barred, but that liquor on board under penalty of fine, and even seizure under the provisions of the law that makes the vehicle transporting liquor subject to confiscation.

The law applies to United States territory and all waters within the three-mile limit—only the Panama Canal being exempted—and also to the operators of motor boats, etc., cannot dock at New York without traversing the forbidden zone.

There is general belief, however, that the States department, which preserved the conviction rights of the diplomats before, will not prove to be less resourceful this time.

This ruling, however, puts an absolute stop to the big freight business through which Canadian distillers shipped their product across this country to South America and the West Indies and the return traffic of Jamaica and Barbary rum.

In effect, the decision of the Department of Justice says that the presence of liquor on board a ship bound for the United States in prima facie evidence of intent to violate the national prohibition act. It will result in the issuance of regulations prohibiting "in transit" shipments of liquor for beverage purposes touching at the ports of moving through the United States when originating in and destined to foreign countries.

WEATHER

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 7 p. m., July 6: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Thursday.

HOURLY TEMPERATURE.

6 a. m.	72
8 a. m.	73
10 a. m.	74
12 noon	75
2 p. m.	76
4 p. m.	77
6 p. m.	78
8 p. m.	79
10 p. m.	80
12 noon	81
2 p. m.	82
4 p. m.	83
6 p. m.	84
8 p. m.	85
10 p. m.	86
12 noon	87
2 p. m.	88
4 p. m.	89
6 p. m.	90
8 p. m.	91
10 p. m.	92
12 noon	93
2 p. m.	94
4 p. m.	95
6 p. m.	96
8 p. m.	97
10 p. m.	98
12 noon	99
2 p. m.	100
4 p. m.	101
6 p. m.	102
8 p. m.	103
10 p. m.	104
12 noon	105
2 p. m.	106
4 p. m.	107
6 p. m.	108
8 p. m.	109
10 p. m.	110
12 noon	111
2 p. m.	112
4 p. m.	113
6 p. m.	114
8 p. m.	115
10 p. m.	116
12 noon	117
2 p. m.	118
4 p. m.	119
6 p. m.	120
8 p. m.	121
10 p. m.	122
12 noon	123
2 p. m.	124
4 p. m.	125
6 p. m.	126
8 p. m.	127
10 p. m.	128
12 noon	129
2 p. m.	130
4 p. m.	131
6 p. m.	132
8 p. m.	133
10 p. m.	134
12 noon	135
2 p. m.	136
4 p. m.	137
6 p. m.	138
8 p. m.	139
10 p. m.	140
12 noon	141
2 p. m.	142
4 p. m.	143
6 p. m.	144
8 p. m.	145
10 p. m.	146
12 noon	147
2 p. m.	148
4 p. m.	149
6 p. m.	150
8 p. m.	151
10 p. m.	152
12 noon	153
2 p. m.	154
4 p. m.	155
6 p. m.	156
8 p. m.	157
10 p. m.	158
12 noon	159
2 p. m.	160
4 p. m.	161
6 p. m.	162
8 p. m.	163
10 p. m.	164
12 noon	165
2 p. m.	166
4 p. m.	167
6 p. m.	168
8 p. m.	169
10 p. m.	170
12 noon	171
2 p. m.	172
4 p. m.	173
6 p. m.	174
8 p. m.	175
10 p. m.	176
12 noon	177
2 p. m.	178
4 p. m.	179
6 p. m.	180
8 p. m.	181
10 p. m.	182
12 noon	183
2 p. m.	184
4 p. m.	185
6 p. m.	186
8 p. m.	187
10 p. m.	188
12 noon	189
2 p. m.	190
4 p. m.	191
6 p. m.	192
8 p. m.	193
10 p. m.	194
12 noon	195
2 p. m.	196
4 p. m.	197
6 p. m.	198
8 p. m.	199
10 p. m.	200

THE map shows the boundaries of the territory which the Enterprise Civic League is seeking to have disannexed from the city of Indianapolis. The Big Four River incloses the east side, the Big Four railroad the north and the corporation line the west face of the triangular section. It contains approximately 25,000 inhabitants and one-half square miles of territory.

Within the past few weeks, a small amount of grading on some of the unimproved streets, it was asserted.

"We can give ourselves four times the service for one-fourth the cost," said Mr. Buchanan.

NEGLECT CHARGED AGAINST CITY.

League officials have figured that the city could save itself for \$8,000 in salaries, leaving the rest of the \$20,000 to be spent on improvements for a few years, after which the tax rate could be materially reduced.

A number of instances of official neglect of the west side were pointed out. It was stated that the park board a few years ago was given much publicity for a plan to establish a lagoon in Rhodius Park. Park board records, according to the league leaders, show that \$13,000 was spent on excavation for the artificial lake but not a drop of water ever was turned into it.

The only improvement Rhodius Park has seen for some time is a well, which was dug about three weeks ago for a cost of \$75, it was stated. In 1917 the park board spent \$540 for shrubbery in Rhodius Park and then let it burn up because there was no water available to keep it in shape, another speaker said.

Legislation provided for the city has done practically nothing for West Indianapolis for many years. Meanwhile the section paid into the city treasury each year the sum of \$20,000 in taxes, they said. In return for this, the citizens have received the services of three policemen, one fire station, and with the past few weeks, a small amount of grading on some of the unimproved streets, it was asserted.

SENATORS PLAN TO MAKE TOUR OF HOSPITALS

Special Committee Told Broomstick Used at Marion, Ind.

HEAR OTHER VETERANS

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A personal inspection of many hospitals, sanitariums and vocational education center is planned by the special Senate committee investigating charges of neglect and ill treatment of disabled and sick World War veterans in such institutions.

Senator Walsh (Dem., Wash.), at whose request the investigation was authorized by the Senate, expressed the opinion today that the committee should acquire first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which maligned and sick ex-soldiers are living.

"America is a country of beautiful girls, not beautiful women," he said. "The American girl is wonderful. She has a remarkable complexion, the charm of youth and good features. But unfortunately she is coming to lose the first, often even the first two attributes, early in life."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The tariff battle was opened in the House today when the report on the Fordney bill was formally presented.

The report blames industrial depression on the present low Democratic tariff and urges the Fordney bill as a corrective measure.

White House leaders were hoping to have the Fordney tariff bill passed in two weeks, some Republicans were threatening to join the Democratic opposition and others were reviving the attempt to have peace legislation put ahead of the tariff.

The Democratic minority report also was expected to come in. It was expected that the tariff bill would be passed in the House tonight.

Representative Frear, Wisconsin, one of the Republican members of the House, said that the Democratic majority has made public a minority report of his own attacking particularly the dye schedules in the tariff bill.

Frear charged that the dye tariff would "trust" which he said has been given a practical monopoly by an embargo on dye stuff imports. He also charged that Francis P. Garvan, former alien property protectionist, would valuable dye formulas, which were seized, to a company of which Garvan is president.

With the ending of the war and the resumption of production in Europe, foreign competition is once more being keenly felt," the majority report says.

"Industry and trade in the United States is at a low ebb. This industrial depression is the inevitable result of the offering of foreign goods upon the American market at less than the American cost of production."

Prediction was made that the duties on farm products as carried in the bill would become "the magna carta" for the protection of American standards of living and be the constitution of uniform and universal prosperity.

"This is an all-American tariff on a normal basis," the report says. "When the farmer needs the protection of this tariff his need is very serious. The tariff service a protective tariff can render the farmer is, first, to effect a stabilization of his industry and of the prices received for his products."

Regarding wool pulp and newsprint, the report says:

"The paper schedule removes from the dutiable wool pulp of all kinds and standard newsprint. The American consumption both of pulp and standard newspaper newsprint is greatly in excess of our production. It is therefore logical in the interests of conservation and suitable supply that these articles should be upon the free list. Sufficient authority is given the President to discriminate American interests should any foreign country attempt to restrict our exports."

WOULD RELIEVE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The Republicans claimed that the enactment of the bill would do much to relieve business depression.

"Rates of duties are proposed, the report states, 'which will permit the products of American labor to compete with foreign goods in the American market without sacrificing the standards of living.'"

Taking up the schedules in detail, the report says he considers the proposed rates of duty on wool pulp and newsprint. The embargo on dye stuffs which can now be made in this country is justified on the ground that the development of the dye industry is necessary to national defense.

The report says "utterly unscrupulous as the German syndicate was before the war when its supremacy was unchallenged, practicing ruthlessly every form of corrupt and unfair competition known to commerce, it is inevitable that in the almost immediate future when instead of life periods of crisis and possible destruction, it will be a steady and unrelenting reckless disregard of business decency."

"That attack inevitably will be concentrated upon us."

REDECORATING GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Work was begun today on the redecoration of the office of Governor Warren T. McCray. The office will be entirely redecorated and refurnished. The Governor said he had no objection to this being done in order that the appearance of the office be in keeping with the dignity of the State.

CONFIRMED IN THE DETENTION HOUSE, a pathetic, wrinkled old creature, who invokes curses on Mrs. Kaber, her own daughter.

A battle between mother and daughter, each willing to send the other to the electric chair by her testimony, is now being waged.

"She dragged me into this. She made me wash and slave for her so she could tell Dan Kaber others did it and collect pin money from him," said the mother.

Mrs. Kaber, her brain diseased, weak and helpless, was the victim of her mother's machinations, the defense will claim. It was learned today.

"Faded and old," was the unusual line of defense put forth to save the so-called "murder queen."

CHOICES ELECTRIC CHAIR TO ASYLUM.

Between the death chair and the alternative of spending the rest of her life in a hospital for the insane, she chose the former.

"I will take a chance with death," she is said to have informed her attorneys, taboos a move to contemplate by them to have her declared insane.

Allentons will testify that she is suffering from a form of insanity which renders her irresponsible to crime. This brain disease, it will be claimed, is the result of the general acts of Kaber, the murdered man. Barring her soul and all the

(Continued on Page Six.)

If You Would Be Beautiful! Have More Babies—Doctor Have Fewer Babies—Editor

PARIS, July 6.—"American women must have more babies if they wish to retain their beauty," Dr. Bretman, one of the foremost beauty surgeons of Paris, declared in an interview.

Contrary to what seems to be the general impression in America, Bretman said, motherhood really is not only an aid to beauty, but is necessary if a woman wishes to realize the acme of beauty.

Bretman declared that American women also make a great mistake in rearing their babies on bottles.

"The glands which function during maternity are connected with those in the neck which govern the complexion," he explained. "Restrict the functioning of one and you check the functioning of the entire system."

Bretman declared the effects of this practice of "rearing the children on the bottle" were already evident, in that it was becoming more uncommon in America to find beautiful women of middle age.

"America is a country of beautiful girls, not beautiful women," he said. "The American girl is wonderful. She has a remarkable complexion, the charm of youth and good features. But unfortunately she is coming to lose the first, often even the first two attributes, early in life."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The tariff battle was opened in the House today when the report on the Fordney bill was formally presented.

The report blames industrial depression on the present low Democratic tariff and urges the Fordney bill as a corrective measure.

White House leaders were hoping to have the Fordney tariff bill passed in two weeks, some Republicans were threatening to join the Democratic opposition and others were reviving the attempt to have peace legislation put ahead of the tariff.

The Democratic minority report also was expected to come in. It was expected that the tariff bill would be passed in the House tonight.

Representative Frear, Wisconsin, one of the Republican members of the House, said that the Democratic majority has made public a minority report of his own attacking particularly the dye schedules in the tariff bill.

Frear charged that the dye tariff would "trust" which he said has been given a practical monopoly by an embargo on dye stuff imports. He also charged that Francis P. Garvan, former alien property protectionist, would valuable dye formulas, which were seized, to a company of which Garvan is president.

With the ending of the war and the resumption of production in Europe, foreign competition is once more being keenly felt," the majority report says.

"Industry and trade in the United States is at a low ebb. This industrial depression is the inevitable result of the offering of foreign goods upon the American market at less than the American cost of production."

Prediction was made that the duties on farm products as carried in the bill would become "the magna carta" for the protection of American standards of living and be the constitution of uniform and universal prosperity.

"This is an all-American tariff on a normal basis," the report says. "When the farmer needs the protection of this tariff his need is very serious. The tariff service a protective tariff can render the farmer is, first, to effect a stabilization of his industry and of the prices received for his products."

Regarding wool pulp and newsprint, the report says:

"The paper schedule removes from the dutiable wool pulp of all kinds and standard newsprint. The American consumption both of pulp and standard newspaper newsprint is greatly in excess of our production. It is therefore logical in the interests of conservation and suitable supply that these articles should be upon the free list. Sufficient authority is given the President to discriminate American interests should any foreign country attempt to restrict our exports."

WOULD RELIEVE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The Republicans claimed that the enactment of the bill would do much to relieve business depression.

"Rates of duties are proposed, the report states, 'which will permit the products of American labor to compete with foreign goods in the American market without sacrificing the standards of living.'"

Taking up the schedules in detail, the report says he considers the proposed rates of duty on wool pulp and newsprint. The embargo on dye stuffs which can now be made in this country is justified on the ground that the development of the dye industry is necessary to national defense.

The report says "utterly unscrupulous as the German syndicate was before the war when its supremacy was unchallenged, practicing ruthlessly every form of corrupt and unfair competition known to commerce, it is inevitable that in the almost immediate future when instead of life periods of crisis and possible destruction, it will be a steady and unrelenting reckless disregard of business decency."

"That attack inevitably will be concentrated upon us."

REDECORATING GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Work was begun today on the redecoration of the office of Governor Warren T. McCray. The office will be entirely redecorated and refurnished. The Governor said he had no objection to this being done in order that the appearance of the office be in keeping with the dignity of the State.

CONFIRMED IN THE DETENTION HOUSE, a pathetic, wrinkled old creature, who invokes curses on Mrs. Kaber, her own daughter.

A battle between mother and daughter, each willing to send the other to the electric chair by her testimony, is now being waged.

"She dragged me into this. She made me wash and slave for her so she could tell Dan Kaber others did it and collect pin money from him," said the mother.

Mrs. Kaber, her brain diseased, weak and helpless, was the victim of her mother's machinations, the defense will claim. It was learned today.

"Faded and old," was the unusual line of defense put forth to save the so-called "murder queen."

FRAUD ABSENT IN PETITION TO GET PLAZA VOTE

W. S. Miller Declares Purpose of Document Was Printed on Every Page.

CHARGES THAT SEVERAL SIGNATURES TO THE petition calling for an election on the memorial plaza project were obtained by fraud, a statement of the text of the petition were characterized as "ridiculous and without foundation," by W. S. Miller, who, with his brother, C. W. Miller, was in charge of the circulation of the petition.

"Certain persons are charging that the text of the petition was misrepresented in several cases," Mr. Miller said today. "This is ridiculous and without foundation. In fact, the text of the petition, only twelve lines in clear-cut English language, was clearly printed on every page of the petition, and any one signing the document could not help but read the text. The text clearly sets out its purpose."

"All persons familiar with public life in Indianapolis have had experience with the Indiana News' method of writing letters to itself. A pretty conceit, which seems to strike the editor as the height of subtlety. If one cares to test this statement he needs only to write a condensed letter to the editor of the Indiana News. We have a few small matters to present to the city council which should silence the cry of fraud, raised by the men who fled our remembrance from the city clerk's office and held it out over a week-end."

"Efforts of any person who signed the petition to withdraw his or her name, what the ground was for not doing so, and whether they were signing certainly will not hold in the courts, if it is brought to that. Furthermore, I doubt very much whether it would have been possible for circulating the petitions to misrepresent the facts in the case, when the petition itself was printed on every page in black and white—in large, understandable, plain, clear-cut language, understandable to any person who is qualified to sign his own name."

"It is very strange to me why those persons who have been possible to cause the creation of the memorial plaza, who are so loud in proclaiming that the great mass of Indianapolis people favor the memorial, should be so fearful of the suit, which is being brought by the city clerk's office and held it out over a week-end."

A committee composed of Joseph Collier, former judge of the Superior Court; L. O. Davidson and W. N. Harding, attorney, has been organized to prepare plans for the campaign against the project.

On July 1 \$300,000 was paid to retire part of the \$305,000 temporary loan made last August. The remainder will be paid in the next few days.

The city now has left of the tax money received in June approximately \$24,000. Out of this \$24,000 is to be used on July 12 to retire a temporary loan made in February. The \$400,000 balance will be sufficient to run the city until some time in August.

On July 1 \$300,000 was paid to retire part of the \$305,000 temporary loan made last August. The remainder will be paid in the next few days.

The city now has left of the tax money received in June approximately \$24,000. Out of this \$24,000 is to be used on July 12 to retire a temporary loan made in February. The \$400,000 balance will be sufficient to run the city until some time in August.

On July 1 \$300,000 was paid to retire part of the \$305,000 temporary loan made last August. The remainder will be paid in the next few days.

The city now has left of the tax money received in June approximately \$24,000. Out of this \$24,000 is to be used on July 12 to retire a temporary loan made in February. The \$400,000 balance will be sufficient to run the city until some time in August.

On July 1 \$300,000 was paid to retire part of the \$305,000 temporary loan made last August. The remainder will be paid in the next few days.

The city now has left of the tax money received in June approximately \$24,000. Out of this \$24,000 is to be used on July 12 to retire a temporary loan made in February. The \$400,000 balance will be sufficient to run the city until some time in August.