

Indiana Daily Times

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IT IS becoming almost superfluous to say that the bandits escaped.

IF you haven't seen the industrial exposition you belong to a small minority.

THE BEST WAY to prevent action being taken is to refer a subject to a committee.

IF the Government doesn't speed up a little the unemployment problem will have solved itself.

THE IDEA is not only to look at the made in Indianapolis products, but to buy that kind.

THAT AIRPLANE theft is food for thought about the turn our inter-State crime scandals may take in the future.

THERE IS no danger of the motion picture profession becoming over-crowded as long as those parties on the coast persist.

IT SEEMS that every time anything worth while is proposed the tax board interferes or somebody refuses to buy the bonds.

SPANISH cabinet on verge of collapse—headline. Are there still citizens of Spain who have not served on the cabinet?

THINGS must be quieting down in Mexico. Three persons were killed in a hold-up in Mexico City and the fact is published as news.

WHY all the fuss about the grand jury hearing Francis? Hasn't he talked enough and hasn't Hartman waived this preliminary?

MARSHAL FOCH is quoted as saying he fears for his digestion while in this country. At least he should be able to read the menus.

PERHAPS those members of the National House of Representatives who wish to increase the membership are trying to solve the unemployment problem.

SO LONG as the number of paroles denied exceeds the number granted Governor Warren T. McCray can not hope to be considered in the Goodrich class.

THERE CAN'T be much ill feeling toward the United States in Japan when that country asks our Government to mediate the Shantung difficulties.

REVENUE yield may fall short of needs—headline. And, as usual, Government leaders are worrying about the smallness of the revenue and not the enormity of the so-called needs.

OF COURSE the primary desire of certain of our good citizens is to see justice done, even though they may talk resignation from the ticket as the price of immunity for Hartman.

MR. RITTER'S PLAN of putting all the city officials in one large room would go rather hard with those who play both ends against the middle in order to be sure they are on the winning side.

WHILE the authorities are diligently searching for the thieves who stole that \$300,000 worth of booze in Washington, what are they expecting to do about the millionaire who had it in his possession?

The Peace Parley

Writing of the disarmament conference in the Saturday Blade, Chicago, W. D. Boyce says:

"The countries of Europe which owe the United States \$10,000,000,000 are in the position of the man who is earning \$50 a month more than he is spending and buys a dollar, paying \$100 down and agreeing to pay \$50 a month until it is entirely paid for. However, it costs him \$50 a month to operate the car and therefore he is unable to meet his monthly payments on the purchase price. Finally the automobile dealer tells him to bring in the dollar and leave it with him—until it is paid for, and the purchaser, now saving \$50 a month because he is not operating the car, applies this on his payments and in time he owns the car. So Uncle Sam is going to insist upon the nations of the world bringing in their armies and navies and suspending fighting each other until they at least get him paid off, for he knows it is absolutely impossible for them to keep up the expense of armies and navies and ever pay what they owe him. By the time they have paid off what they owe, their armies and navies will be obsolete. If they then want to build new navies and raise new armies they can do so, at their own expense. But they will not be able to go to war with each other whenever they have a 'mad' on, and by the time they get ready everything will have been settled without a fight. Lloyd George is reported as having told the French government that if they brought on another war they would have to go it alone, without British aid, to which the French replied: 'We have the largest army in the world and can take care of ourselves.' You will note France is asking more money from the United States, while Great Britain is offering to pay something. The moral is evident."

"The British government has offered to pay the United States the interest on what she owes us, but our Government has felt that so long as the other nations cannot do likewise it would be unfair to take pay from one and let the others go free. So the people of the United States are taxing themselves for the interest that the foreign countries should pay regularly. It will be a long time before any of the principal will be paid."

"We all will watch with great interest the sparring match for the 'underholt' in the disarmament conference. I do not think the United States will have any trouble in dealing with the British, French or Italians, but the Japanese are going to make demands and inject propositions which will likely break up the whole show."

"I am reminded of a sign that as a boy I saw put up in a country store: 'If you don't see what you want, don't ask for it, because we don't have it.'"

Why Stop So Short?

There will be considerable disappointment expressed by those persons of Indianapolis who longed for a clean-up in the booze marts over the failure of the Francis confession to lead to the indictment of more persons than have heretofore been connected with the Louisville burglar.

It is difficult to understand how Francis or any one else could have transacted the wholesale booze business which he charges without involving more persons than are named in the Federal indictments.

Are we to believe that seven or eight citizens of Indianapolis imported and drank all the booze Francis declares he hauled here?

The booze trail seems to have ended abruptly, yet the booze itself has not been located.

Are we to believe that less than a dozen persons could break down the guards against the wholesale importation of liquor, transport, cache and dispose of it wholly among themselves?

Only one conclusion can result from consideration of these facts and that conclusion is that the Francis story has not been probed to the finish.

It is, of course, some consolation to know that the Federal authorities have taken hold of the affair and that as a result of a grand jury investigation a few persons will have to face the Federal Court.

But what the people of Indianapolis desire, even more than light on the truth or falsity of the Francis confession, is a clean-up of the influences which have been powerful enough to traffic in booze and stolen cars throughout a large part of the "good government" administration.

For this clean-up they are looking toward the Federal Court in the full knowledge that the State and municipal authorities are either unwilling or unable to bring it about.

Perhaps the disappointment at the meager results of the Federal investigation is ill timed.

There seems to be nothing to prevent the Federal authorities from continuing their investigation until they enable us to know who shared the liquor Francis imported, who gave him the protection necessary to evade police interference and who is now most in fear of a complete expose of the whole lawless affair.

LEADERS OF OLD GUARD YIELD TO PROGRESSIVES

Democrats Win Victory on Tax Amendments, Which Improves Bill.

CHANGES MADE IN LAW

By RICHARD LINTRICUM.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The most decisive victory in behalf of constructive legislation yet won by the Democrats at this session of Congress was the surrender of the old guard reactionary members of the Senate Finance Committee to the Progressive Republicans in the matter of the tax bill, which, while it improved the bill, did not remedy many of its infirmities.

The amendments which the old guard leaders were compelled to accept in order to avoid a party split and a coalition of Democrats and Progressive Republicans were first presented in the Senate on Sept. 20 by Senator Simmons (Dem., N. C.), former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. As stated by Senator Simon, they provided for an increase of the corporate income tax with a rate of 12% to 25 per cent instead of a rate of 15 per cent; to retain the capital stock tax on corporations; to repeal the \$2,000 exemption on corporate incomes; to confine individual exemptions of \$2,000 on incomes below \$20,000 and above \$5,000, to restore the surtax to a maximum of 5% per cent and to repeal the transportation tax.

Following the announcement of Senator Simmons, which was in harmony with the attitude of Progressive Republicans, it was imminent that a coalition of these progressive elements would follow, and for the first time this session the Old Guard reactionaries took genuine alarm.

A conference of Republican Progressives at which Senator Lodge was called in at the residence of Senator Capper demanded in substance the acceptance of the amendments outlined by Senator Simon, which increased the alarm of the reactionary leaders.

Then followed a conference of Senator Lodge and others with President Harding. President Harding's attitude on the amendments initiated by the Democrats and urged by the Progressive Republicans was well expressed in the Washington Herald (the Herbert Hoover paper) as follows:

"Senator Lodge, it would seem, was advised by Mr. Harding that what the

White House wished was unity among the Republicans and an agreement. On the details of the program he was not so much concerned."

Finally, by a vote of 5 to 4, with the Democratic members excluded, the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee adopted in substance the Democrats' amendments.

This, in brief, is the history of the most important amendments yet made to the tax bill and the surrender of the Old Guard. It is evident, therefore, that the benefits to accrue to the average taxpayer that will prevent, partly, at least, the corporations from shifting their burdens to his shoulders will be due first to the Democrats who formulated the amendments to the tax bill and secondly to the Progressive Republicans who compelled their acceptance by the reactionary Republicans.

TAX BILL NOT SATISFACTORY.

That the tax bill, as amended by the Democrats and Progressive Republicans, is not going to be satisfactory to the corporations, is made clear by the opinions expressed by some newspapers which usually speak for the corporate and predatory financial interests. Already the compromise is referred to as "Penrose's botch," and the Republican Congress is accused of "cowardice" in adopting Senator Simon's sales tax.

They denounce the Republican Senate for having played politics with the tax bill.

Undoubtedly this latter charge is true and is due to a lack of definite policy and leadership beyond favoring the privileged classes and trying to hold together the discordant and antagonistic elements—more numerous than those in Uncle Sam's army—which supported the Republican party in the last election.

This is fully confirmed by Mr. Harding's reported attitude on the tax amendments which he was not so much concerned about what was in the bill as he was that the factions in his party should hold together.

ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE KENYON FAILS.

The Republican reactionary forces have not only played politics with the tax bill, but with nearly every proposed measure of legislation in which politics should be subordinated or eliminated altogether.

On the most important political moves, however, not with reference to any particular measure of legislation, but was contained in an effort of a Federal judgeship to Senator William Kenyon of Iowa, who is not only the old guard leader of the so-called agricultural bloc in the Senate, but is the keystone of the Republican progressive arch. Under Senator Kenyon's leadership a coalition could readily be formed with the Democrats in behalf of progressive, constructive legislation which would utterly destroy the Harding reactionary program. The possibility is the one great fear of the reactionary Republicans. There would be less likelihood of the overthrow of the reactionaries with the help of Senator Kenyon out of the Senate.

Another reason for wanting to get rid of Senator Kenyon is that it is a part of the old guard somewhere there is a couple of the Republican program to seat Senator Neely of Michigan and to "expunge" him by adopting the report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which Senator Kenyon is opposed. As a preliminary to this move, Senator Kenyon, without being consulted, was removed from the Committee on Privileges and Elections and made chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

But the effort to muzzle Senator Kenyon by taking him off the committee which passed on the Newberry case and the one which would remove him altogether from the Senate has resulted in failure, in fact, the situation is so alarming to the reactionaries that the President's personal newspaper organ, Washington, declared that the two factions were as apart as they were in 1912. The surrender, therefore, is regarded as a mere opportunist's effort, with only temporary effect, which cannot permanently unite two elements whose differences are regarded as fundamental and irreconcilable.

"Well, we are not going to," announced Helen, "and it's all the same what it is." And the others, who are not one who has attended for nearly a month that makes the house look so shabby in spite of the dusting and cleaning that grandma and I do."

"Then she never has any leftovers for the next week," remarked Roger.

"She's that it," added Helen, "and it's all the same what it is." And the others, who are not one who has attended for nearly a month that makes the house look so shabby in spite of the dusting and cleaning that grandma and I do."

"Then of course all of us sleeping down stairs makes the house mudder too, I suppose," added Roger, regretting his lack of knowledge about housekeeping.

"Well, hard little Helen," Roger tried to keep things in order when she would much rather have been playing around outside.

"I hope we don't have to make any jello or anything this afternoon," he continued as he shouldered the rug for their journey to the clothesline in the back yard.

"Yes, we do," said Helen, "there are the rest of those quinces to finish and some more grape juice to be made and grandma says she will make a dozen jello and out of the juice and grated rind of half a lemon. Pour over one cupful of rich milk that has been combined with the beaten yolks of two eggs and a pinch of salt. Bake in a moderate oven like a custard pie and when nearly cooked heap on top a meringue made of the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and two tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, and set in a very slow oven to brown over—Copyright, 1921.

APPLE AND NUT SALAD.

Scop the inside from fine, smooth tart apples and fill them with a mixture of cut-up celery and walnut meats, blanched and chopped, the whole well moistened with mayonnaise. Slices of pipins are sometimes mixed with the watercress and covered with French dressing, making a pleasant salad that is especially good with roast duck.

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ORANGE AND NUT SANDWICHES.

Use entire wheat bread, twenty-four hours old. Spread evenly with creamed cheese, then orange marmalade and some finely minced nuts sprinkled on the marmalade and press on top slice of bread.

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REVIVAL OF THE 1912 SITUATION.

Until the surrender of the old guard on the amendments to the tax revision bill the split between the reactionary and progressive elements in the Republican party was growing wider every day; in fact, the situation was so alarming to the reactionaries that the President's personal newspaper organ, Washington, declared that the two factions were as apart as they were in 1912. The surrender, therefore, is regarded as a mere opportunist's effort, with only temporary effect, which cannot permanently unite two elements whose differences are regarded as fundamental and irreconcilable.

This view, it is predicted, will become more apparent when the so-called railroad funding bill, which is only a bill to loan the railroads another \$300,000,000, is brought up.

To many experienced observers the present differences in the Republican party are plainly a revival of the old differences between the reactionary predators and special privileged classes of certain sections of the East and the progressive, liberal, agricultural sections of the West. In other words, the 1912 situation over again.

So far, an absolute separation of the two elements has been avoided through the surrender of the old guard reactionaries, as attempted in this matter, as some prior legislation affecting Western interests, which gives rise to the question: How long can the old guard continue to surrender and retain its hold upon the reactionary, predatory and privileged classes upon whom it has always ruled to gain and retain control of the Republican party?

SMOKES YES! SPITS NO!

PORTSMOUTH, England, Oct. 15.—The ban aginst smoking in shops and offices of the Portsmouth Dock Yard has been lifted, but the workmen are warned that excessive spitting will result in renewing the nonsmoking regulations.

SCOTLAND IS LAGGING.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 15.—Scotland's increase in population during the last ten years was the smallest on record. There are now 39,561 more males and 81,820 more females than in 1911. The total population is 4,882,288.

SEATS FOR ALL.

London, Oct. 15.—On Oct. 1 the wartime regulations permitting straphanging in omnibuses will be rescinded. Thereafter only a person with a seat may ride.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

