

Indiana Daily Times

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PITY the poor advisory committee! Its greatest task will be to obtain a hearing for its advice.

THERE MIGHT have been some significance in the presentation to Robert Springsteen, retiring postmaster, of a wardrobe trunk!

THE ONLY fortunate thing about Mayor Shank's declaration in favor of beer and light wine is that he is not in a position to bring back either one!

DEBRIS of an automobile accident in December still adorns the gutter at College and Fortieth street, thus illustrating the necessity of relieving unemployment by adding to the city's street cleaning force.

HAVING FOUND FAULT with about everything that was done by the present administration, it is fitting that Mr. Twine should have a chance to show how much better he can conduct the business of the schools.

A Real Fight in Prospect

Almost as many and varied are the opinions as the number of newspapers that comment on the approaching primary race for the Republican nomination for Senator.

The Huntington Press advances the theory that the "Senate oligarchy" is bringing pressure on Albert J. Beveridge to enter the race because, it says, he would carry the rest of the Republican ticket with him to victory. The theory is thus elaborated:

"The information has been that Beveridge would be the 'goat' of the situation. He would be used to put the rest of the Republican ticket across, but would be scratched by the old-line, old-guard Republicans, who at the object to the progressive ideas preached by the former Senator at the time when he was campaigning with Roosevelt and two years later. The insults heaped on Mr. Beveridge only a few short years ago came from the depths of old-guard disgust and hatred, and it is not to be expected that they have forgiven the former Senator for the part he took in the campaign. In the emergency that confronts the Republican party, however, the old guard of the Senate, with the cunning and scheming of a political President, is willing to use the former Senator for its own needs.

"Whether Mr. Beveridge can be prevailed on to make the race, and whether the old guard will succeed in putting most of the Republican ticket over and slaughtering Mr. Beveridge at the same time remains to be seen."

On the same day, the Anderson Bulletin says Senator New "should be defeated" and explains its position as follows:

"Republicans who seek a true representative of Indiana interests are strong in their support of Beveridge's candidacy, and the prediction is freely made that they expect Beveridge to emerge the successful candidate.

"Senator Harry S. New is not popular among Republicans of this class. He is not and never has been a representative of the wants of Indiana voters. His whole senatorial career establishes this fact, but it never was more forcibly impressed upon the people than it was by his vote on the Newberry case—a vote which was obnoxious to his supporters and execrable."

The Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette does not yet appear to have disposed of the rumor that Mr. New would succeed Will Hays in the Cabinet, for it remarks that "the Senator is not a wealthy man, having paid the usual penalty of devotion to politics, and he is no longer a youngster. Defeat in the primary would be unfortunate. And a place in the Cabinet for three years would not be bad. However, his withdrawal from the race would not leave Mr. Beveridge a clear field unless Governor McCray sees fit to appoint him to serve out the unexpired term. It is rumored that the plan of the machine is to have the Governor name some one like Will Wood with the understanding that he will enter the race immediately." The organization forces long since concluded that the Senator is weak in an appeal to the people, and the resignation of Hays points the way out. It is all very interesting."

The peculiarities of these comments may be explained on the theory that all three of these papers are Democratic in their leanings and there seems to be a sort of unwritten understanding among Democratic editors that since Mr. New has the Republican organization newspapers' hitches, to his wagon, Mr. Beveridge should have the benefit of such publicity as can be disseminated through Democratic papers.

Indiana loves a political fight between two well matched adversaries and there is every indication that the love will be gratified this spring, for Mr. New has announced his determination to seek re-nomination and Mr. Beveridge is only waiting for the largest swell in the "spontaneous upheaval of Beveridge sentiment" before he makes his plunge.

Lenin and Goodrich

It is interesting to note that the high esteem for Lenin, Trotsky and other Russian Bolsheviks entertained by James P. Goodrich, former Governor, is not shared by recognized authorities in the United States.

At about the same time that Goodrich was lauding these Russian leaders at the Columbia Club, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, with its unparalleled facilities for estimating national characters, was describing Lenin as the man who had led Russia into a cloud of insanity.

Discussing the coming of Lenin to the conference table at Moscow the Ledger says:

"Lenin comes shuffling into western Europe from a land that he and his led back into semi-barbarism, cursed with famine and damned with theories. He wants something that only an unsoviets world has to give. He wants capital, which is the pet devil of communism. If he gets it, he must talk turkey. If he does not care to talk, if he is not frank, if he will not make pledges and give guarantees, all the Lloyd Georges in the world cannot save him and he will have had his journey for his pains."

"What sort of a devil's own carnival was it that has smashed the intellectual life of Russia, caused the extinction of Russian brains and Russian culture and replaced it with a satanic hash of Marxism, nihilism and post-futurism of Bolshevik pseudoscience and twisted school'ing?"

"They will ask Mr. Lenin to explain why, after smashing capitalism, nationalizing lands, mines and factories, putting every Russian on a bread and butter basis and into a workers' army, abolishing money and banks and wrecking the whole fabric of society—why have the soviets started in to undo all these things?"

Yet, we are asked to believe, by no less distinguished a person than the "business-like" ex-Governor, that Lenin and his red-handed crowd are honorable and capable gentlemen!

Let Standardization Thrive!

Some years ago there was a noble movement, successful in some Western Legislatures, to prescribe by law the length of sheets of paper. Was it the "nine-foot" sheet that floated proudly as the banner of those enthusiasts of uniformity? At any rate, the grand movement is going on. The division of simplified practice of the Department of Commerce is simplifying the practice of beds and mattresses. There is to be no more irregular and wild individualism about these. Unity, uniformity, standardization are to rule. This, as the simplifiers say, "means a great deal to both the bed and mattress manufacturers and the general public." There will still be confusion and anarchy among collectors. Four-posters, sleigh beds and such remnants of antiquity will linger long. It will take time for the community bedstead and mattress, so to speak, to displace the hordes of their miscellaneous, happy-go-lucky ancestors; but ultimately the many must make room for the one. This is a beautiful, old, philosophic idea, and one loves to see it applied to bedrooms.

According to Sam Weller, in his time the little British postman was always sure of getting a coat too big for him and the big postman of getting one far too small. Only the cynical will fear that the uniform mattress and bed may be unequal to the space demands of the long and long-legged or the Daniel-Lambertian. Even if this occur, it will be no new danger. Standardized beds and bedding should be welcomed as further proof of the repression and decay of individualism. Unwillingness or inability to be like everybody else is a mark of swollen self-assertion, of eccentricity, of a reluctance to be yoked to the "community spirit." It is not necessary to have many opinions. It is necessary to have them as much like everybody else's as two peas in a pod.

The simplification applied so happily to bedroom furnishings should be applied to the exterior, as it already applies to the interior, furnishings of men and women. Lonely voices in the desert are crying for a national civilian uniform. Shall we have to wait for that last protest against individualism until the benign advent of socialism?—New York Times.

Washington Briefs

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Herbert Hoover has dispatched a personal emissary and trusted lieutenant, George Bar Baker, to Europe for a close-up of the Russian relief situation. Mr. Baker has just reached the other side, and probably will be at Riga this week to consult Hoover men fresh from the field of operations within the famine area. He is a trustee of the American relief administration, and with headquarters in the New York office, also directs the work of State organizations. Mr. Baker was the chief of United States naval censor in Europe during the World War, with the rank of lieutenant commander; was associated with the Hoover relief organization in Belgium, and later was at Mr. Hoover's elbow when the Secretary of Commerce was director general of European relief after the armistice.

James Lord, president of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, proposes prompt and full development of the deep water thorough-out the Mississippi region as a constructive remedy for national unemployment. The establishment of ship canals, he thinks, automatically would do many things besides making "seaports" of some of our inland cities. "With such an enterprise started," says Mr. Lord, "building from the headwaters of the Mississippi, Missouri and to some extent the Ohio and Illinois Rivers down to New Orleans, there soon would be an outlet by water for the produce of St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburg and other towns directly to either coast of South America or to the world. The price of one scrapped dreadnaught would go a long way toward financing one of these enterprises."

The President has as yet given no personal consideration to ceremonial ways and means of scrapping American battleships under the naval provisions of the Washington conference or to the White House that he is not opposed in principle to such a scheme. Whether it would most appropriately be carried out near American shores in the

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP
Copyright, 1921, by Star Company.
By K. C. B.

AT A station platform.

IN COLORADO.

AT 10 at night.

WE ALL got out.

FOR THE brief ten minutes.

THE TRAIN stayed there.

AND MOST of us.

MILLED UP and down.

FOR EXERCISE.

AND AWAY up front.

WHERE THE engine was.

WE TURNED around.

FOR THE journey back.

WHEN DOWN the track.

AND OUT of the dark.

AND INTO the light.

THERE CAME a dog.

AND ALL I could tell.

AS HE flashed by us.

AS THAT he was black.

OR MAYBE brown.

AND ANYWAY.

IN A moment or two.

HE WAS lost to sight.

IN THE station crowd.

AND INASMUCH.

AS HE'D gone our way.

WE FOLLOWED him.

AND WHEN we came.

TO THE dining car.

HE WAS standing there.

AT THE end of the car.

WHERE THE kitchen is.

AND LOOKING up.

AND WHINING a little.

AND ALL at once.

HE WIGGLED a over.

AND BARKED right out.

FOR UP on the platform.

A COLORED waiter.

HAD APPEARED.

AND THE waiter spoke.

TO THE little black dog.

AND DROPPED a bone.

A GREAT big bone.

THAT HAD been a roast.

AND THE dog lay up.

AND BARKED his thanks.

AND GRABBED a bone.

AND BEAT it away.

AND I am told.

THAT EVERY night.

WHEN THE trains in.

THE DOG is there.

AND ON every dinner.

HE HAS a friend.

I THANK you.

Atlantic or Pacific, or in mid-Pacific, President Harding has not made up his mind. He thinks some plan for simultaneous sinking of scrapped craft at various symbolic points at sea might be unfeasible. But the main thing, it was emphasized, is "to scrap them."

Somebody in pursuance of a time-worn stunt, came home from Europe the other day as a steerage passenger in order to portray in heart-throbbing terms the misery of a "fourth class passenger." One of the complaints leveled at officials at Ellis Island was that the experimenter, a lady, was "shouted at" and "jostled" when she came down the gangplank. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, the Cabinet executive in charge of immigration affairs, refers to the incident in an article just written for the *Mooseheart* magazine, the official organ of the Royal Order of the Moose, of which he is the supreme potentate.

"The truth of the matter is," he writes, "with an economy policy in force in Washington we have only three or four attendants at Ellis Island to handle the crowds from a ship unloading 1,700 aliens."

The star piece of the January issue of the "American Consular Bulletin," just out, is a hitherto unpublished address by Mr. Hughes, a newly graduated class of young American diplomats. "You are entering upon a service," he said to them, "which is richer in its promise today than it has ever been. I think you are entering upon a new phase of the world's history. As we are forced into more and more important relations with other countries, and as the intimacy of the relations is increased, the only question that arises when the full dignity, worth and necessity of the diplomatic service will be recognized generally by the American people."

"American Consular Bulletin," also prints a "pyramid chart" entitled "What your consul does." Here is a partial list of services performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921: Protection and welfare cases, 48,073. Deaths of Americans abroad, 1,010. Estates settled, 607. Passport services, 15,017.

RECEIVED: 1,010. 607,938. Seamen shipped, 33,494. Seamen discharged, 26,713. Replies to trade inquiries, 82,237. Naturalizations, 235,194. Consular taxations, 446,250. Letters received, 756,824. Letters sent, 871,891.

Incidentally, the Yankee consul is in vogue in the only question mentioned was \$146,558; his receipts, \$8,517,020; representing a net gain to the Government of \$4,114,422.

There is only one general, vociferous criticism leveled at Secretary Hughes these days—namely, that he is too atliby with his plenary sessions of the conference. It is nine weeks since that the conference was opened. Including the "bombshell" session of Nov. 12 there have been only four plenary sessions, or an average of one every 24 weeks. As a matter of fact, the interval had been vastly longer. Things began with a "shell" and a "bang" two "seaports" within four days—Nov. 12 and Nov. 13. Then there was the brilliant spectacle of Nov. 21, the Lodge four-power treaty signed at Dec. 10 and since then there has been no lack of pressure for seats at the next session, whenever it takes place. Warren Delano, Robbins and William L. Harley of the State Department, respectively master-of-admissions and door-keeper-in-chief are two of Washington's most "cultivated" citizens.

Folks who see symbols in the uncounted trifles of life will be interested in a shift of seats that took place in the United States Senate recently. By order of Senator Curtis of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Rules, historic seat number 7, long occupied by the late Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, was assigned to Senator Kenyon of Iowa, "farm bloc" leader. There he those in Washington who will tell you Kenyon is being groomed by "farm" interests for a someday G. O. P. candidate for the presidency. The eloquent Fort Dodge lawyer was ordained by birth to be a senator, and he is a native of Iowa. Women voters are said to be partial to him.

His Washington friends rejoice over definite assurances that the London yarn about Sir Auckland Geddes' "retirement" is without foundation. The story emanates from a newspaper owned by that very ambitious and ambidextrous politician, Lord Beaverbrook, formerly of Canada. Lord Beaverbrook ranks as an intimate enemy of President Harding and Britishers in Washington sniff the odors of a possible intrigue against Sir Auckland Geddes, British politics is no more immune from manipulation than the politics of the United States. Sir Auckland is completing his second year of ambassadorship at Washington. His work on the British delegation at the conference has been unanimously effective.

People sometimes wonder why the United States keeps a flotilla of gunboats on the Yangtze-Kiang River in China. The State Department has just received a place of photographs, evidence which answers the question—a picture of a haul of opium under guard of American marines in the consulate at Changsha. It shows tribes and boxes containing approximately one ton of opium, the product of the poppy fields of Western Hunan and Kweichow. The forbidden drug was seized June 23, 1921, in connection with the attempt to stop a widespread use of the American flag as a cloak for the opium traffic. The attempt was successful, after months of delay, largely because of the cooperation of missionaries in reporting specific instances of the abuse of the Stars and Stripes.

Democratic politicians view with alarm Will H. Hays' accession to the "empire" of the movies. The silver screen is regarded by party managers as the most potent agency of popular propaganda extant. In securing its supreme direction in the United States for the G. O. P.'s most brilliant organizer, Democrats concede the enemy has struck a master blow.

Sensors as pulpites continue to be angry after the manner of the old in Washington. Senator Alton Pomeroy of Ohio spoke recently at the Church of the Covenant on "Our Obligations to Smaller Peoples." Copyright, 1922 by Public Ledger Company.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

"I'LL WAIT RIGHT HERE. I'M NOT GOING IN THERE AN' GIT STUNG; I DON'T LIKE THESE BAZAARS ANYWAY!"

"SEE THAT YOU WAIT—ILL BE BACK IN A MINUTE."

"SHE SAID SHE'D BE BACK IN A MINUTE. SO I'LL WAIT AROUND HERE AN' HOUR—IM GLAD I DIDN'T GO ALONG ANY MORE."

"ONE DOLLAR FOR A TICKET WON'T YOU BUY A CHANCE? PLEASE BUY ONE—I HAVE JUST TEN TICKETS LEFT."

"OH, MAGGIE—WILL YOU LET ME HAVE TEN DOLLARS?"

"WHAT IN THE WORLD HAS COME OVER YOU?"

KISS RAFFLE \$100

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HOUSE TO MAKE FIGHT ON 'DIRT' FARMER' BILL

Measure, Passed by Senate, Faces Rough Sailing in Lower House.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The bill providing a place for a "dirt farmer" on the Federal Reserve Board passed by the Federal Reserve Board passed by the Senate, and is now in the hands of the House, especially in the Banking and Currency Committee, according to predictions. Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, made public his stand in a strong statement attacking the measure as violating "principle and one of the main fundamentals of the system." From various quarters also, come confident predictions that the bill will be rejected in committee or on the floor which already have been introduced. Those amendments, it was foretold, will be of a character likely to delay the measure indefinitely if it reaches conference.

"The Federal Reserve System should be kept free from the control of politics, classes, or interests," Mr. McFadden said. "If the Federal Reserve System is to be a body of men who are permitted to dominate, dictate or control it, the system eventually will be destroyed. If its fundamental principle is to be destroyed, it is wrong. The President has the power to correct that."

AMENDMENT.
"I understand also a Senate amendment provides that before any one of the branches, enter into contracts for buildings costing more than \$250,000, the contracts shall be submitted to Congress for approval. The provision should not be enacted. It is governmental interference with private business. And there is just as much reason that a national bank containing the expenditure of a building in which to conduct its business, should first submit its proposal to Congress."

IS OPPOSED TO.
"The business of the twelve Federal Reserve banks is conducted by a board of directors, six of whom are elected by its stockholders. These banks are private institutions under Government supervision, the same kind of supervision that is exercised over national and member banks."

CITES PREVIOUS COURT RULING AS REHEARING CAUSE
(Continued From Page One.)

inal Court grand jury and there conducted a defense of two clients charged with receiving stolen property.

"He further declared that following his defense of these two clients as conducted before the grand jury one client was freed and a faulty indictment returned against the other," etc.

ANSWER TO CHARGE OF REHEARING ATTORNEY.
To this charge as made by the prosecuting attorney, the defendant, Kilgallen, answered:

"That said alleged contemptuous article published in said newspaper did not refer to the publication of said article in said newspaper to wit: on the day of —, 1920, and it was not the intention that said article should apply or pertain to any other indictment than that of said article referred to in said publication or article charged said Harry Parsons with receiving stolen property, and was not the intention that said article should be referred to in said information filed by said Charles Adams and described by him as the case of State of Indiana vs. Parsotis; that the criminal case against said Harry Parsons which was pending at which was pending in said Criminal Court based on said 'faulty indictment' was a case which said Charles Adams, the prosecuting attorney of said Marion County, publicly declared could not be successfully prosecuted and which said prosecutor publicly stated a conviction could not be obtained against said Harry Parsons, and said last-mentioned case was disposed of, and was not pending at the time of said alleged contemptuous article; that it was not the intention of said article to take any further steps in said last-mentioned case or to further prosecute the defendant therein."

THIS PART IGNORED.

By lower court.
This part of the answer of the defendant, Kilgallen, was entirely ignored in the finding of the lower court which convicted him and the Supreme Court appeal declared that "the information showed that the case was then pending, that the article was published with reference to that case" thereby ignoring the sworn answer of the defendant, Kilgallen, regardless of the fact that in other decisions the Supreme Court has held that the defendant's answer "must be taken as a verity" and "if the judge

HENRY MILLER PLACES BLAME For Death of Stage Stars on Managers

DUE MONDAY



Henry Miller at the Famous Mrs. Fair.

"There has been a great deal of newspaper space devoted recently to the increased popularity of American-made plays, and the death of alien compositions on our native markets," says Henry Miller, who, with his co-star, Blanche Bates, came to English's Monday night in James Forbes' American comedy, "The Famous Mrs. Fair." "Some affirm that the wholesome nature of the American product is preferable to the morbid or salacious intent of the foreign contributions. Others assert that the World War is responsible for the increased demand for foreign plays, and the development of the native dramatist."

"Personally, I feel that the principal cause lies in the capacity of the player more than in the draft of the play. The gradual decadence of great players and the total absence of any recruits to fill the depleted ranks have had more to do with the fostering of plays than the development of players."

"A decade ago we men and women who adopted the theater as a profession. They became efficient in all branches of its activity. Today we have comparatively few players who take their profession seriously. This is not so much the fault of the players as it is the fault of the management, as there are really very few managers who look to the artistic side of the theater. The big majority are green grocers who offer a thing for sale, not for exhibition. They engage a man or woman because he or she looks like the part and not because they can play it."

The average manager today argues "Give the public what it wants." Thus the producer follows the demand, whereas—in order to develop art—the producer should precede the demand and create a public for its offerings."

"The stage requires a Marconi, an Edison and a Graham just as much as science, and so long as we have donors attached to the drama he considered merely an adjunct in the general scheme of national affairs and not a necessity in the actualities of life."

"The development of the player has become almost a lost art. He or she registers a success in the delineation of a certain character. Thereafter, every time this player is offered a new part, it is along the same lines as the one in which the hit was made. Thus the creative or versatile qualities of the player are dwarfed and the artistic development retarded."

"I believe in giving just as perfect a presentation of a play as a painter would express upon a canvas, or a musician on a sculptor chisel upon a marble for the Luxembourg. To me the stage is as sacred in all its functions as Scripture; and I religiously adhere to its conventions and its principles," Mr. Miller states.

ON THE SCREEN.
Gis Skinner in "Blood and Sand" will open a three-day engagement at English's tonight.

"The Bat" continues to delight capacity audiences at the Murat.

Chic Sale is the headliner of merit at B. E. Keith's this week.

Elestro is the chief offering at the Lyric.

"The Big Review" is the current offering at the Park.

The movies on view today include: "Thunderclap" at Loew's State; "The Girl From Porcupine" at the Alhambra; "Enchantment" at the Ohio; "Shadows of the Sea" at the Colonial; "The Duke of Chisholm" at the Casino; "The Fox" at the Isis and "Cyclone Blues" at the Regent.

MEN AND BUSINESS

By RICHARD SPILLANE

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Lazy money is like a lazy man, of little service.

There's a lot of lazy money in America today. It is represented in part by the bank deposits of large corporations that are rich and powerful, but which are operating on only about one-half capacity.

Money such as this on deposit brings small return, 2½ per cent generally, 3 per cent in unusual instances. Various of these corporations have established dividend records, the United States Steel, for example, of 5 per cent on its common and 7 per cent on its preferred.

Dividends must be earned from business, not from deposits in banks. A LAZY man waits for something to turn up. So does lazy money. There's nothing lazy about the head of a great industry in America. The business of the great industrialist is to get his money to go after it and the way to demonstrate confidence is to give proof of your faith.

He has not a doubt in the world that liquidation is over and real improvement is not far distant. He does not look for pronounced activity, but he does look for decided betterment. His concern makes him a great variety of articles, some of which sell for a few dollars and some of which sell for hundreds of thousands of dollars. The world has need of his products.

Where corporations and individuals of ability wait for the inevitable sign of improvement in business. When money is cheap it is forced to seek employment. The lower the interest rate on loans the more urgent the quest of money for investment in which it can find work. If the loan rates kept down to present or lower levels for a few months there will be little or no lazy money in America.

That corporation normally does a business running into the hundreds of millions a year. It is doing less than 45 per cent of normal today. It probably will be at 75 per cent or more before the end of the year.

Why shouldn't all corporations with surplus funds do likewise? What this man is doing is much easier to do than what Samuel M. Vaulain has done and is doing. Mr. Vaulain has traversed Europe twice, gone to Mexico and has been ready to go anywhere to get business and aid in financing it where the credit seemed sound.

MONEY rates have been declining steadily. That is an inevitable sign of improvement in business. When money is cheap it is forced to seek employment. The lower the interest rate on loans the more urgent the quest of money for investment in which it can find work.

If the loan rates kept down to present or lower levels for a few months there will be little or no lazy money in America. That will mark the definite return of better conditions in practically every branch of business. Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Ledger Company.

order of court pending at the time of the publication of this article.

"It is also the law in this jurisdiction that this is conceded by the Attorney General that the above quoted averments of the appellant's answer, which show that the publication complained of did not refer to a pending case, must be taken as a verity, and he should be considered as only evidence in the instant case on this point."

"Inasmuch as the article complained of by the prosecuting attorney did not, as above shown, refer to a pending case, it follows that the conviction of appellant by the lower court was a violation of said amendments to the United States Constitution. The above quoted rule of law which was relied on by this court in affirming appellant's conviction relates solely to 'publications respecting pending cases' and it is incorrect to say that 'liberty of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution' (the language of this court) does not permit publications respecting cases which have been finally disposed of—such as the case in which the editorial in the case at bar referred."

"In appellant's opinion, the conclusion is irresistible that the lower court's judgment violated the first and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, and this court has erroneously applied a rule of law which is not applicable to the facts in the instant case, in order to sustain appellant's conviction by the lower court."

By GEORGE McMANUS.

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REPUBLICANS SUDDENLY GET THINGS MOVING

Word From Back Home Shows to Senate Trend of Future Events.

PEOPLE DISSATISFIED

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Republicans in the Senate have set in motion party machinery to expedite the Administration's legislative program. In the first conference since President Harding's White House dinners exhorted congression leaders to concerted and efficient action, they have brought about an agreement for immediate consideration of the foreign debt refunding bill and the soldier "bonus" bill.

The action shows the response of Congress to manifestations of dissatisfaction with their work reported from various parts of the country. Such leaders as John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican party in the House, Representative Graham of Philadelphia, have warned members of the "dissemination of discontent" with regard to the work of the country's achievements of the Republican party in the House. Representative Graham of Philadelphia, has warned members of the "dissemination of discontent" with regard to the work of the country's achievements of the Republican party in the House. Representative Graham of Philadelphia, has warned members of the "dissemination of discontent" with regard to the work of the country's achievements of the Republican party in the House.

REVENUE COMMISSION.
The conference of Senate Republicans resulted in the adoption of two resolutions offered by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, to take up the foreign debt refunding bill first and the "bonus" legislation second. The first resolution was said to have been adopted unanimously and the second by an "overwhelming majority."