

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 of them!

DEBRIS of an automobile accident in December still adorns the gutter at College and Forty-fifth 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. Twiname 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 Hunting 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 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 slaughtered 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 inexcusable.

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 hatched 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 renomination 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 unsoviet 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 George's 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 futurism and replaced it with a satanic hash of Marxism, cubism and post-futurism of Bolshevik pseudoscience and twisted schoolism?"

They will ask M. 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 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 on hotel beds. 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 bedsteads 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, D. C., Jan. 19.—Herbert Hoover has dispatched a personal emissary and trusted Lieutenant, George Barr 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 member 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 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 waterway through the Mississippi river region as a constructive remedy for national unemployment, the establishment of ship canals and an outlet for the products of the American people.

"With such an enterprise started," says Mr. Lord, "building from the headwaters of the Mississippi, Missouri and some extent the Ohio and Illinois rivers down to New Orleans, there would be an outlet by water for the produce of St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburgh 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 those enterprises."

The Prestige has given no personal information to ceremonial ways and means of scrapping American battleship under the naval provisions of the Washington conference. It was indicated at the White House that it is not opposed in principle to such a scheme. "It would be most appropriately be carried out near American shores in the

"The truth of the matter is," he writes, "that 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 Secretary Hughes to a newly-graduated class of young American diplomats. "You are entering upon a new phase of the world's history. As we are far from being in a more favorable position with other countries and as the intimacy of this relations is increased, it is only a question of time 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 part of the list of services performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

Protection and welfare cases, 48,073.

Deaths of Americans abroad, 1,910.

Estates settled, 607.

Passport services, 150,117.

Passport visas (aliens), 657,908.

Seamen shipped, 33,404.

Seamen discharged, 25,713.

Replies to trade inquiries, 82,237.

Notary services, 263,164.

Circular Inquiries, 546,259.

Letters received, 756,841.

Letters sent, \$71,891.

Incidentally, the Yankee consul is a money-making proposition. His gross cost in the fiscal year above mentioned was \$1,465,508; his receipts, \$8,317,020; representing a net gain to the Government of \$4,111,422.

There is only one general, vociferous criticism leveled at Secretary Hughes these days—namely, that he is too stingy with his plenary sessions of the conference. It is nine weeks since that the conference was opened, including the "bushwhack" of Nov. 12, when he has been only four plenary sessions, or an average of one every 23 weeks. As a matter of fact, the interval had been vastly longer. Things began with a thrill and a bang with two "plenaries" within four days—Nov. 1 and Nov. 5. Then there was a lull. The second plenary of Nov. 21, the Lodge four-power treaty pageant of Dec. 10, and since then silence. There is no lack of pressure for seats at the next session, whenever it takes place. Warren Delano Robins and William L. Hurley of the State Department, respectively master-of-admissions and door-keeper-in-chief are of Washington's most "cultivated" citizens.

IS OPPOSED TO FEDERAL CONTROL.

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