

# Indiana Daily Times

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THE CITY may be poor, but is that any real reason for taxing a boy's dog \$3?

TRAFFIC LAWS and their violations are almost as numerous as automobiles.

THOSE AMERICANS who elected to fight under the Spanish banner probably found that no other country in the world makes so great an effort to take care of its soldiers.

## Mr. Hull's Criticism

Cordell Hull, national Democratic chairman, is undoubtedly within his rights in claiming that had the Republican Congress united with the Democrats in putting through the Democratic program for the rehabilitation of the country after the war, trade conditions would now be immeasurably better.

There is no way to dispute the assertion. The country is in the position of a sick man who refused to take certain medicines and is slowly recovering without them. His recovery might have been hastened by the medicines, but he certainly does not desire a second illness to prove the point.

The most fundamentally sound criticism that can be offered is that the Republican Congress did nothing during the Democratic Administration to bring order out of the chaos. It refused to accept the Democratic program and it offered none of its own. Even since it has had full control of the Government for a year it has not produced a program that has for its object the accomplishment of the things the Democrats sought by methods which the Republicans would not concede to be effective.

Mr. Hull regards the restoration of healthy foreign trade conditions as essential to American prosperity and there is much to support this contention. Even those Republicans who were most earnest in their belief in "isolation" are now dubious as to the possibilities of a quick recovery from the war through any other method than the establishment of stable economic conditions in Europe. There is no dispute over the theory that proper economic conditions in Europe would promote exceptional prosperity in America. There does, however, appear to be a great deal of difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the participation of the United States in the creation of better economic conditions in foreign countries.

Having declared themselves against participation in foreign affairs the Republican leaders are now confronted with the demand for improved local conditions that do not appear to be possible of improvement except through the betterment of foreign conditions.

This country has not improved commercially any faster than the countries of Europe and it does not seem likely that it will. Only the immensely better economic conditions in America after the war prevent a comparison of America today with Europe today.

Mr. Hull's denunciation of Republicans for failure to join in the Democratic program of rehabilitation of business may be partisan, but the general complaint of failure to rehabilitate business does not savor of political connections.

## What Will Harding Do?

The House committee plan of issuing certificates of indebtedness with a fixed loan value to care for the obligations imposed by a bonus bill is likely to prove exceedingly embarrassing to President Harding, who has declared his unwillingness to endorse a bonus without a sales tax to pay it.

The certificate plan is not presented as a measure of proper financing. In fact, it is nothing more or less than a method by which the Republican Administration hopes to satisfy the demands for a bonus and at the same time avoid the necessity of levying a tax that would prove dangerous to political tranquility at this moment. It is open to the charge that it is an evasion of a plain duty and a movement that will interfere with the progress which the country has been making toward a proper business readjustment. Inflation, frozen credits and other evils are foreseen by financial interests whose objections are being somewhat discounted on the theory that the objectors are not in favor of a bonus, no matter how it is to be financed.

But, whether the certificate of indebtedness plan of financing a bonus has merit or not, its presentation to the President will be embarrassing if for no other reason than that he has so solidly committed himself to a "no sales tax—no bonus" program.

It is believed that the House will be willing to pass a bonus bill whether it is financed or not. The Senate is not so likely to take a leap in the dark, although its members are considerably worried by the demands for the bonus.

Members of both Senate and House, however, are anxious to know whether the President will receive the results of their labors before they expend them. At first glance it would appear that the President would not recede from his position of several days ago when he insisted on the sales tax that the House cannot formulate.

But, President Harding has been shift in his positions heretofore and the necessity for passing a bonus bill is admitted to be great. To be consistent the President would have to veto the latest proposal, but weighing against the value of consistency is the political expediency of a large number of Senators and House members.

Under the circumstances the members of the Harding Administration who must stand for re-election are unquestionably hoping that Mr. Harding will not be "hard-boiled."

## The Auto Show

More than ever before are congratulations due the automobile dealers of Indianapolis from the people of this city on the occasion of their annual show.

The automobile business, like that of every other line, has felt the effects of business headjustment and the dealers have had no surplus profits to expend in keeping up a false front. But, regardless of this condition, they have found it to their advantage to stage an exhibit that is remarkable both for its completeness and its elaborateness.

The appeal to the buying public made by these auto dealers is a concrete manifestation of their confidence in the ability of the local market to absorb their offerings. Its scope and size is evidence that these business men know there is a large market here for their products. It is evidence that they have not lost faith in the buying ability of the community nor in the products which they sell.

And, those persons who watch for manifestations of business conditions cannot help being impressed with the optimism and confidence that is displayed by automotive dealers in staging an exhibit of the kind that is now in full swing at the fairground.

For, if the automotive business, quick to respond to changes in business conditions generally, is stimulated to the point of putting forth a buying appeal greater than in any previous year, certainly business men in other lines should take courage from the example of optimism presented.

## Senator New as Spoke man

Senator New's position as an Administration spokesman advocating the passage of the conference treaties is incongruous, even though it may be of political advantage to him in his race for renomination.

In many respects these treaties carry out the Wilson program of foreign policies against which Mr. New was so rabid before the election of Mr. Harding. The opposition of Mr. New to the league of nations unquestionably weakened him with many Indiana constituents who now find him the spokesman for an Administration anxious to pass treaties that are founded on the fundamentals which were so repugnant to Mr. New when presented under the Wilson authorship.

To those persons in Indiana who have not in the past agreed with Senator New's foreign relations views it can now be pointed out that the Senator is seeking the same object as Wilson sought.

To those who do not agree with the Wilson idea of a league of nations the New attitude of a little over a year ago can be presented.

In other words, the Senator from Indiana is in a position to present almost any kind of an argument for re-election that is indicated by the attitude of the people to whom he is appealing. And that may be the reason why there is not, today, in Indiana, a more uniform platform in use by the Senator's supporters.

## A NEW ABRAHAM LINCOLN PORTRAYED BY M'GLYNN

Harris Packs 'Em In—Shubert Vaudeville Makes Bow—Woodchoppers Here

The initial performance of a six-day engagement at English's of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" last night raises a question of whether a play built around such a famous character in the development of this country should be a correct historical document or just a play.

As the English author of this play unfolds certain episodes in the life of Lincoln and Mr. Frank McGlynn, the creator of the Lincoln role in this play, unfolded his characterization, I could not help reaching the conclusion that both Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Lincoln have given us a new Lincoln.

In watching this dramatic retelling of certain episodes in the career of the great President, one is continually confronted with his personal conception of Lincoln, whether it is an accurate conception or a false one.

In this discussion, I am not going to consider the historical value of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," but I am going to consider it as a play and as a character portrayal as exhibited in the hands of Mr. McGlynn.

In giving my opinion of this play as a play, I am concerned to some extent in the effect and the value, if any, of producing and writing plays of this nature. Let me first set it down right in the beginning that I believe Mr. Drinkwater has given the American public a definite purpose of leading a great people. Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln is no extreme sentimentalist, but a statesman with a broad vision, wisdom mixed with wit, but not a man weakened with cheap sentimentality. His Lincoln is a man who despises war, but enough of a man to stake all upon the ultimate success of the purpose behind the war. His Lincoln was the master of his cabinet, a man who was not fooled with the personal ambitions and weaknesses of the cabinet members.

Mr. Drinkwater's conception of Lincoln probably is not the popular idea of Lincoln, but yet I believe that it is a plausible Lincoln—a man who would have possessed the qualities Drinkwater

**Ye TOWNE GOSSIP**  
Copyright, 1932, by Star Company.  
By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—I have read your letter in the New York American regarding a letter you received from Private McGrath in reference to a testament he found and forwarded to you, with the name of L. G. Brown in it and on the fly leaf "To my soldier boy, Lowell, from Aunt Nettie."

Lowell S. Brown (I think you made a mistake in the "G") was my life-long chum and dear friend. We grew up together here in Dover, N. J., he stood up with me at my wedding, and he enlisted in the Engineer Corps in October, 1917. He was killed in action on July 19 at the beginning of the second battle of the Marne and his body now lies in a cemetery at Easton, Pa., where his parents now reside. The American Legion in the latter named city have named their post in his honor, as he was the first enlisted man from Easton to die. I know his entire family and he has an Aunt Nettie who lives in Boston. His father's name is Clarence Brown.

It would certainly make me very happy and glad if you would send me the testament, which I could forward to his aunt if such be her wishes, or, if not, it would be a priceless treasure to me.

Respectfully,  
RAYMOND J. BAYLOR,  
12 West Clinton st., Dover, N. J.

YOU WILL recall.

IF YOU read it here.

THAT PRIVATE McGrath.

FOUND the testament.

SOMEWHERE in France.

AND BROUGHT it home.

AND A month ago.

HE WROTE to me.

AND SENT it on.

AND NOW today.

I'VE TAKEN it.

FROM OFF my desk.

WHERE it has lain.

AND WRAPPED it up.

AND SENT it on.

TO LOWELL's chum.

AND THE wounded boy.

WHO BROUGHT it back.

AND WHO still lies.

ON A narrow white bed.

WILL BE glad to know.

IT WAS through him.

THAT THE little book.

IN THE cycle of time.

HAS FOUND its way.

BACK INTO the hands.

OF THOSE who loved.

THE SOLDIER boy.

WHO DIED in France.

I THANK you.

gave Lincoln in this play if Lincoln faced the problems Drinkwater permits him to meet.

The author first introduces us to Lincoln in his home in Springfield, Ill., in 1860, when Lincoln was tendered by a committee the nomination. The next scene introduces us to Lincoln a year later at the time Seward was weakening in favor of the south. In this encounter, Lincoln wins the respect and loyalty of Seward, although Seward does not always agree with the President. In the following scene we get a glimpse at tea time in the White House. The next scene carries us back to a cabinet meeting at the White House where the President decides to issue his proclamation on the abolition of slavery.

The following scene shows us the headquarters of General Grant near Appomattox, April, 1865. It is here that the President spares the life of a lad who had been court-martialed and ordered to be shot because of sleeping on sentry duty. The next and final scene of the play is at Ford's Theater. By clever stage management, this scene is one of the spectacular spots of the play. Lincoln is shot off stage and the realization of the tragedy is forcibly presented to the audience.

I am interested mostly in the value of such a play upon an American audience.

## M'GLYNN'S CONCEPTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN



MR. FRANK M'GLYNN AS LINCOLN.

Mr. McGlynn's portrayal of Abraham Lincoln in Drinkwater's play of that name is one of the most important characterizations on the stage today. Different points of opinion may exist on the authenticity of the conception, but from a standpoint of acting it is a genuine triumph.

Respectfully,  
RAYMOND J. BAYLOR,  
12 West Clinton st., Dover, N. J.

ence, because it drives home a strong lesson in Americanism and because it shows Lincoln not as a mere sentimental dreamer, but a man capable of leading a great nation through a crisis to a great victory—the triumph of a great ideal. This play makes us cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln and makes us realize what the lonely men at the White House have passed through during a great national crisis.

Mr. McGlynn over night became one of the most discussed figures on the American stage by his interpretation of Abraham Lincoln. Years before he attempted this role he did it in the movies, and the interval between the making of the Lincoln film and the making of this play has been devoted much study to all phases of the character of Lincoln. So when he created Lincoln in the Drinkwater play he had a good conception of the task before him.

It is my opinion that the personal appearance of his Lincoln is as true as any one could accomplish. He has reflected the conception, I take it, of Mr. Drinkwater in reaching his final decision in the portrayal. He makes his Lincoln a leader of men, not a sentimental dreamer, but a man of convictions and the strength of convictions to take the lead when necessary.

Mr. McGlynn's Lincoln is a masterful piece of work and the fact is it is one of the new portrayals which should never be allowed to perish. You may think that he makes Lincoln too much of a declaimer. At times Mr. McGlynn preaches that stage, but never really reaches it. In my humble opinion, Mr. McGlynn has given us the most plausible and real of the several portrayals of Lincoln that I have seen.

As the play now stands there are thirty-five speaking parts, if I am not mistaken, in addition to a choroplex who explains the dramatic action before each scene. Mr. J. Colville Dunn as the choroplex read beautifully the lines of the choroplex. It is impossible to go into detail regarding the performances of each member of the large cast, but those who deserve mention are Bertha K. Wood as Susan, John W. Bennett as Seward, William W. Crimmins as General Grant, James Durkin as General Lee, Warren Ashe as William Scott.

Sahara Grotto last night gave one of their successful theater parties. The house was decorated in the national colors.

## Washington Briefs

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
WASHINGTON, March 7.—Today time he tries it Warren G. Harding scores heavily as an impromptu speaker. His Administration first birthday talk at the National Press Club Saturday night was no exception to the rule. The President not only eschewed a set speech, but had no notion of making any speech until three minutes before when Robert B. Armstrong, president of the club, leaned over to him during a breakdown in the radioophone concert and made the suggestion. The slave of manuscript is always a rhetoric chaser. He is hunting for effects. He is cramped into the other foibles of the oratorical pyrotechnician. Mr. Harding never fails to charm when he lets himself go extemporaneously. He speaks his mind. Some of his pet phrases are missing, but he gets closer to his hearers than when he is reading an essay over which he manifests his spent hours of preparation.

"Capper's weekly"—circulation 500,000—in which the new leader of the farm "blue" gives copious expression to himself the budget of Kansas and all points East, West, North and South prints its proprietor's political code regularly on each editorial page. Here it is quoted from his current issue: "Just one kind of law for rich and poor. A square deal for all, special privileges to none. Equitable freight rates and better railroad service. Justice for all our soldiers of the world war. Abolish gambling in wheat, cotton, corn and all farm products. Laws to prevent price gouging and profiteering. The stripping of waste, extravagance, graft, incompetence and all partisan favoritism from the public service. Strict and enforced observance of prohibition laws by States and Nation. Making prohibition world-wide, through proof of its benefits here."

Senator Lodge and his friends are concerned with, but not alarmed over, the enemy's plans to overthrow him at the Massachusetts election this year. The veteran chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is "no slouch" at the rough-and-tumble of politics. The Bay State frequently is the scene of a series of recurrent swines in gubernatorial and senatorial elections from one side to the other. Through the kaleidoscope of Massachusetts politics, the New England for twenty years Henry Cabot Lodge has come unscathed, though not always without a struggle. The Republican national organization, the full strength of the Harding Administration will give the attacking forces blow for blow in the coming contest.

View President Coolidge, a brilliant and popular campaigner among his own people is certain to throw himself into the breach on behalf of Senator Lodge.

Old-time political strategists will tell you it is never easy to oust a senatorial incumbent. The task is vastly more herculean in the case of a perennial incumbent.

The "Greenwich Village Revue" at the Park presents them as "nuts." Frank Harcourt heads the large and capable cast. He is a clown comedian. His facial expressions are funny and his comedy clean. Tom Seena runs a close second in the fun making and he is a dancer of more than ordinary talent. Johnny Bohman and Marty Ward have good voices and their harmony songs are an asset to the show. Kitty Glasco wears a stunning costume and her dancing which is something not often done by a prima donna at this house. Her John McCormack number was well done. Gertrude Webster, a comedy talent, also handled her "Bowery" number in fine style.

The costumes and scenery are bright and attractive. The chorus is above the average. The show as a whole is pleasing entertainment. The song numbers in the first act are as follows: "Vivats," Libby Hart and Girls "Gentle Breeze," Frank Harcourt "Smile," Kitty Glasco and Girls "Rolling Stones," Libby Hart and Girls "Dixie Land," Libby Hart and Girls "Remember the Reason," Libby Hart and Girls "Sal O' May," Libby Hart and Girls "Dapper Dan" Marty Ward and Company. At the Park all week.

THREE ACTS FEATURED AT THE LYRIC THIS WEEK.  
Chips fly at the Lyric this week. Meaning that the Australian wood-choppers are on view.

McLaren and Jackson are introduced as the world's champion axmen, and, believe us, they "throw a wicked ax." An exhibition is given in ax-throwing and then the two woodchoppers engage in a contest of chopping a log in two. This contest is well staged.

An interesting act is "The Song Cycle." Old and new songs are introduced in a pleasing manner by two young men. The large albums are used, and when opened pretty girls, in costumes to represent the songs, appear. Eight people appear in this clever song and dance offering.

Joe Whitehead, known in the musical comedy field, does a number of dances, sings several comedy songs and recites a few funny poems. His act on the whole is good entertainment.

The Four Flamingos, a female quartette. These girls have pleasing voices and offer a well-balanced program of songs.

Wilton and Marshall get away to a poor start, but they dance and save the act. The young lady in the act has unusually long hair, especially in this day and age, when "bobbed hair" is in the vogue. She uses her long hair to advantage in this act.

McConnell and Fitzpatrick sing character songs and ballads which are well handled. "Second Hand Rose," a song popularized by Fannie Brice, is used in this act. Howard and Norwood appear in an act entitled "My Cousin Abe." Marguerite and Hanly open the show with a gymnastic offering of merit.

At the Lyric all week.

ON THE SCREEN.  
The following movies are on view to day: "Moran of the Lady Letty," at Schenck's State; "Footy Pals," at the Ohio; "Cameron of the Mounted" at

cumbent like Mr. Lodge. The prestige of such an "in" is a formidable asset and terrific handicap to any "out." Massachusetts is pretty well encoined in the national headlines of the Harding chat. That is going to count in Senator Lodge's favor. The Bay State has the vice presidency, the speakership, the secretaryship of war, the chairmanship of the House committee on merchant marine, the chairmanship of the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the American minister to Switzerland. Each of such plums is, as it were, a cog in the machine and, on occasions when the machine must needs crank to some purpose does valiant duty. The Massachusetts master mechanic is Henry Cabot Lodge.

There are going to be great doings at Chester, Pa., on Saturday, March 25, if the nabobs of the United States shipping board in the autumn of 1922. The occasion can have their way. It is announced Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the shipping board, and Joseph W. Powell, president of the fleet corporation, accompanied by the joint general counsel, Elmer Schine singer, are all going to take a hand in "helping the housing situation" at Chester. "Further details" are foreshadowed as the date approaches.

Probably for the first time in American-Japanese history the President of the United States and the ambassador of Japan will speak from the same platform in the autumn of 1922. The occasion and place will be the annual conference of chautauqua and lyceum in Chicago. Dr. Paul M. Pearson of Swarthmore, president of the Chautauqua-Lyceum National Association, after having secured President Harding's consent to address the conference on Sept. 13, has just asked Mr. Harding, Baron Shidehara to speak just after Mr. Harding. Baron Shidehara will talk on Japan's place in the world, particularly as to her relations with the United States. He is fluent in the English language.

One of the current thrills of Washington's none too exciting existence is the "grand opening" of "The World's Finest Shoe Shining Parlor," the principal feature of the "inauguration," as it is called, in full page advertisements in the Sunday papers, is the appearance of a well-known society orchestra in a continuous concert from midday to 11 p. m.

The two champion spellbinders of the Democratic party both occupied Washington pulpits Sunday. William Jennings Bryan held forth on "World Peace" and Woodrow Wilson on "Disarmament, Complete and Immediate." The silver-tongued Demosthenes of Tammany is still a hardy and resolute veteran at 68, which he reaches Feb. 28. Copyright, 1932, by Public Ledger Company.

LIVE 3 DAYS IN MOTOR CAR.

GINO, March 7.—Trapped by deep snow in Northern Italy, a family of four persons lived for three days without food in an automobile. They had only melted snow to drink during this time.

Mister Smith's: "The Roof Tree" at the Circle; "The Seventh Day" at the Circle; and "A Certain Rich Man" at Alhambra.

SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE  
MAKE HOW AT THE MURAT  
Theater last night is a fair sample of Shubert vaudeville. The brand is highly entertaining. It is a short but excellent musical revue and a number of vaudeville acts of the highest order.

The revue is "Snapshots of 1921" with Lew Fields and Lulu McCann in the leading comedy parts. The revue opens with a musical number in a hat shop with Mr. Fields as the salesman and Miss McCann as the customer, and a bevy of pretty girls as a background. Both Mr. Fields and Miss McCann keep the audience in an uproar.

Next comes a musical number, a parody on "Sally." Marilyn Miller's success. One of the funniest numbers is the scene which shows the eternal triangle as an American vision in a European home and as an Englishman imagines it in an American home. In the English home, the husband, who is the sweetheart, is sitting calmly at a table playing cards and discussing incidentally the coming elopement of the wife and the sweetheart. The husband is more interested in the cards than the elopement. When he finally shoots the lover it is because he cheated at cards. The American scene is in New York, but the husband and the lover are equipped with sombreros and shooting irons. When the elopement is finally consummated the husband reaches for the telephone and calls up another woman.

One of the most beautiful scenes is called "Yokahama Lullaby" in which Ruth Thomas sings the leading part. From the scene of beauty the curtain rises on a comedy scene in a barber shop in which Lew Fields makes humorous and ineffectual attempts to use a telephone and later to shave a customer. The closing scene is "An Irishman's Symphony," a ballet with which is combined beautiful costume and lighting effects.

The act which probably went over better than any other was that of the Klein Brothers, but comedians. Another act which is of a similar nature and which went over almost equally as well was that of Kraus and White. Miss McConnell appears in the final act, a skit called "At Home" in which she is uproariously funny.

Other acts are those of Bert Shepherd, who is an expert with a long whip; McCormack and Foster in a sad and funny number, the Ziegler Sisters in a beautiful dance number and Real and Moore in a comedy and acrobatic act.

At the Lyric all week; two performances daily.

## SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS HAS DONE NOTHING

Present Session Merely Material for Use of Comic Papers.

SOLDIERS' 'BONUS' HANGS

BY WALLACE BASSFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Sixty-Seventh Congress is just completing the first year if its term. It has but twelve more months of existence; if its latter half leaves no better record on the country than its first, then certain it is that it will go down in history as one of the big disappointments, disheartening to its closest friends and even to its own membership. It is as if, after twelve months of existence, it had become the butt of the jokesmiths on the stage and in the funny papers. Its efforts—if they can be called such—to relieve the distress of the country might become tragic if it were not for the saving sense of humor possessed by the American people.

Every test of public opinion shows that Congress has made itself intensely unpopular. If anyone had prophesied this outcome when Harding and the big Republican majority in Congress came to bat a year ago, the world would wonder what at, but the public has been treated to a succession of delays and party splits on important matters, with increasing belligerence and helplessness. Every Republican in the country seems to be a part; unto himself, with the exception of a few clear-headed men like Jim Mann—who might bring some order out of this chaos—has his ungrateful party given him the place he had won, the Speakership, but it went to one who admits his own utter inability and that of his party. And yet, every cloud is said to have its silver lining, and we can reflect with joy that this Congress has only twelve months more to live.

Still filling with the tariff, the two committees in charge of such legislation in House and Senate send acrimonious messages back and forth to each other while business twiddles its thumbs and waits and waits, not even being able to guess what to do in the circumstances. The store shelves remain unfilled, the factories idle, the ships motionless. These committees, not satisfied with quarreling from one end of the Capitol to the other, have equally bitter quarrels among themselves. And at the White House it is not different. The President and the nation's chairman, Adams, have been at daggers' points for weeks over the appointment of a successor to Postmaster General Hays, the filling of the vacancy as Secretary of the National Committee, and patronage generally.

Speaking of Hays recalls what Mann said of him in the House the other day. His remark was one worthy what sort of bargain the Movie Trust got when it agreed to pay Hays \$150,000 per year as a sort of field marshal. Mann said in the course of a debate that Hays has not been worth a 5-cent piece since he has been Postmaster General. He does not know anything about the Postoffice Department; and, for one, I am mighty glad he is getting out of it. He has been able to be extravagant in his own personal relations with the Government. Long-distance telephoning is his main long suit.

The bonus question, like the coffin of Mohammed, remains suspended between heaven and earth. When Harding asked Congress to act on the bonus, he was to provide a sales tax to pay the bill, he knew the agricultural conference which had just been held in Washington passed a resolution against the bonus, and he earnestly protested against any consumption, or sales, or manufacturers' tax, or any other tax which shifts the burden onto those least able to pay, onto the necessities of life. It has proved disappointing financially and unjust socially wherever tried. That resolution passed unanimously in a farm conference which Harding called, then within a few days he asked Congress to pass a sales tax. Why? Two reasons: He knew the farm "blow" was against the tax and that labor was emphatically on record against it. He knew that the American Legion he was for the bonus, but that he was blocked by this opposition; further, every one about the Capitol knows that ever since it became apparent that Harding was to be elected, the Wall Street district has flooded Congress with letters and arguments of every sort, directly and through the great New York newspaper, urging the enactment of a sales tax. Big business seeks, through Harding's recent action, to bring the sales tax into use, first, on the plea that it is necessary to pay the bonus—that for the entering wedge. Their hope and intention is that it shall be made, within a few years to take the place of all income and corporation taxes. This has been expressed in the Wall Street Journal and the New York Tribune repeatedly.

The Shipping Board is paying \$9,000 per year to one Matthew B. Clausen as advertising manager. This is the same man who had charge of the advertising program for certain of the war began in Europe, the friend of Captain Boyed, Dr. Albert and Von Berstorff.

Parisiens Frolic at Winter Resort

Paris at present is in the midst, at Monte Carlo and Nice, at Biarritz and at Cannes. It is not the south as we know it in spring in mimosa and olive trees and lemon groves. It is a sort of false spring, where in March the Parisienne wears the type of dress that she will wear in Paris late in May, not the cotton frocks and bathing-suits of Palm Beach. Her white dresses are of kasha and serge, and she wears smart little suits of light wool, many of them with capes or with the narrow jacket that is the fashion and blouses a bit over a string belt. Her evening gowns are elegant, but of the greatest simplicity, irregular of hem and almost untrimmed, a fairly high decollete and usually no sleeves—From the March Delinquent.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.



## By GEORGE McMANUS.

