

# Indiana Daily Times

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TEN-DOLLAR fines will not keep drunken automobile drivers off of the streets

BUST of the ex-kaiser sold for \$825, but a bust at the ex-kaiser would bring a fortune.

WHEN a married man eats breakfast at a restaurant, you know who is boss at his house.

THAT DAILY slate of automobile offenders at the police station should reveal some interesting names.

IT COST Senator New \$24,000 to carry Marion County, while it only cost Mr. Beveridge \$10,000 to carry the entire State of Indiana.

THOSE who believe Albert J. Beveridge would have stood an even chance with Senator New under the convention system should have heard those Republican delegates cheer the senior Senator yesterday afternoon in Tomlinson Hall.

PROBABLY Mr. Beveridge's long political experience has prompted him to conserve his strength by letting Clarence Martin do his hand-shaking this early in the campaign.

"I SHALL exert every energy at my command to secure the election of Albert J. Beveridge," says Senator Watson. Perhaps it will be the same tireless energy he put forth for Senator New.

## The Old Guard Recruit

Albert J. Beveridge, Republican nominee for United States Senator, walked into the State convention at Tomlinson Hall yesterday, threw off the mantle of Roosevelt that many had professed to see draped about his shoulders, and capitulated to the Old Guard in control of that important assemblage. He gathered not unto himself those to whom his nomination was expected to bring a new light, but permitted himself to be gathered unto their reactionary bosoms as is gathered the rose that flourishes for all too short a space.

It was a scene far removed from the "woodbine twine" period, painted in the days of his youthful statesmanship endeavors, and when he declared "united we stand" the delegates knew, and the leaders breathed deep sighs of relief, that the hosts that once struggled at Armageddon had succumbed to the backward sweep of standpatism.

Yet Mr. Beveridge's surrender, complete as it seemed, was not unconditional. He still has a card or two up his sleeve, and demonstrated that he is practiced sufficiently in the art of political ledgerdom to worry the lives out of the leaders who are permitting congratulatory pats on each others' backs over the astuteness they exhibited in "taking him into camp."

In an oration replete with burnished adjectives, he pledged his unswerving allegiance "to that noble leader of our party, the President," yet the "monumental achievement" of the Administration, the four-power pact, went unsung. Mr. Beveridge has persistently declined to comment upon the consummation of the Pacific treaties, and doubtless sent a shiver down the spines of the delegates when he followed on the platform "Indiana's own gifted son, statesman and matchless orator," and completely ignored Watson's glowing endorsement of the Washington conference.

In another place, too, the two leaders are at variance on a vital question. Mr. Beveridge has urged the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law, while Mr. Watson keynoted to a powerful peroration in favor of the retention of that statute. But perhaps these matters were fully discussed at that little dinner attended by Mr. Watson and Mr. Beveridge Tuesday night while Senator New paced the corridors of the Hotel Severin and Governor McCray looked at blank wall spaces in a room above and wondered, we suspect, whether politics is worth while after all.

After all is said and done, however, Mr. Beveridge was not at the convention to discuss issues nor to sound platform principles. He was there to plead for harmony—G. O. P. harmony. In other words, he was there to appeal for orthodox Republican votes. And he did.

## Next Comes Railroad Wages

The reduction in freight rates ordered by the interstate commerce commission will be welcomed in business circles, which long have declared that excessive transportation costs have retarded "the ingress of normalcy." It is to be hoped, and we have been led to believe this is true, that it will have not only an important bearing on the revival of business conditions, but that it will be reflected by material declines in the cost of living.

It certainly was not prophetic visioning that prompted Senator Watson to predict on the very day it happened that an order would be issued cutting transportation costs. By the same token, it is hardly possible that he was talking through his hat when he told the delegates assembled at the Republican convention that "railroad rates must be reduced, and before rates can be reduced there must be a further reduction in railroad wages."

It should be remembered also that Senator Watson's keynote address in which that statement appeared was approved by President Harding and Senator Lodge, and presumably by Mr. Beveridge. The latter holds similar views, declaring in an address before the New York State Chamber of Commerce last November that "most rates must come down, and especially and farthest those on basic necessities like fuel and foodstuffs, and, therefore, since wages and rates are inseparable, wages must also come down."

The next step on the road to "normalcy," reduction of wages paid railway workers, which the Administration leaders and the railroads seemingly are determined upon, will not come so easily, nor will the attempt meet with the approval that greeted the interstate commerce commission's decree of yesterday.

## Where the Blame Rests

National Administration leaders, thunderstruck by the extent in which Attorney General Daugherty has become involved in the scandal connected with Charles W. Morse's release from Federal prison, are attempting to deflect public attention from the Cabinet member by injecting other names into the unsavory mess. Whether they succeed or not, it is becoming increasingly apparent that Mr. Daugherty, if not guilty of a violation of the actual statutes, transgressed the ethical code and imposed grievously upon a credulous and tender-hearted President, William Howard Taft.

This paper holds no brief for any of the men mentioned in the scandal and feels that in the interests of public decency all angles of the affair should be bared, irrespective of whom it hits. Back of the mad endeavor of the Republicans to link leading Democrats with the affair, however, stands the fact that had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Felder—encouraged, no doubt, by the \$25,000 fee—an amicable and good-natured President and a physician who could already see the hand of death upon the prisoner, Charles W. Morse would not have been at liberty to make more trouble.

The blame for his release must rest with Republicans, one of whom is now chief justice of the United States and the other attorney general. The former seemingly acted in good faith and even complained in a magazine article in 1914 that the Morse case was one of those things that "shake one's faith in expert examinations." The latter has had nothing to say concerning the revelations made by Senator Caraway, save through his friend, Senator Watson. It would seem in the light of subsequent developments that Mr. Daugherty owes an explanation to Senator Watson and Senator Watson owes one to the Senate and the country. Yet Mr. Watson is "not sufficiently interested to comment."

## APOLLO THEATRE TO BE OPENED SATURDAY

With Thomas Meighan's Latest Movie Featured on Bill

Everything is in readiness for the formal opening of the new Apollo Theatre on North Illinois street, which will take place at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon without ceremony of any sort. The house of dedicating the Apollo's screen will be accorded Thomas Meighan, Paramount star, who will appear in "The Bachelor Daddy," a romantic comedy drama adapted from a novel by Edward Poppe, author of "The Prince Chap." Music will be furnished by the Apollo orchestra, under the direction of Isidore Seidel, and pipe organ recitals will be given by Frederick Eugene Karch.

Occupying the site of the old Stegmeier building, long a familiar landmark in Indianapolis, the Apollo is a handsome structure with a seating capacity of 1,200. There are 700 seats on the lower floor and 500 in the balcony. Many new features in picture theater construction were included in the plans by Vonnegut & Bohn, the architects. A unique system of indirect lighting is one of the novelties, and nothing was more over-looked than will assure the safety, comfort and convenience of patrons. The house is equipped with the newest appliances for proper ventilation, heating and cooling systems.

A beautifully furnished mezzanine floor affords an attractive resting place for patrons, and a smoking room for men is among the conveniences. The interior decorations are in French style, and emerald green against a background of French gray.

Charles M. Olson, president of the Central Amusement Company, heads the company controlling the Apollo. In addition to Mr. Olson and his associates Richard and Henry Stegmeier are also interested. Mr. Olson states that the Apollo will be conducted along the same lines that were so successfully followed out at the Alhambra, the policy being the presentation of standard photoplay programs at popular prices. James D. Kennedy, who was for several years house manager of the Alhambra, will fill this post at the Apollo. He will have with him practically the entire Alhambra house staff of employees.

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view today: Vaudeville and movies at Keith's and the Lyric; "The Debut" at the Lyric; musical comedy and movies at the Lyric; "The Debut" at the Lyric; musical comedy and movies at the Lyric; "The Debut" at the Lyric; musical comedy and movies at the Lyric.

## Highways, By-Ways of Lil' Ol' New York

NEW YORK, May 25.—Some considerable "time" is being passed out to hard-core enemies of society these days in the Criminal Courts building. Since April 17, when Jacob H. Banton, District Attorney, opened his "crime drive" as an offset to the "raging epidemic of stick-up, robberies and general rough treatment of citizens by the hundreds of the underworld, exactly 1,150 prisoners have been awarded to 118 prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to State prisons. Several have received sentences of from forty to sixty years, the idea being to keep the crooks still at large they had better desist and move on.

Altogether in the last month District Attorney Banton has sentenced 237 convicts. The 150 additional unlucky ones were distributed as follows: 116 into the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, with intermediate sentences ranging from three to three years; fifteen into the workhouse on Blackwell's Island with sentences of less than a year; fifty-two to the Elmira State Reformatory, fifteen to the New York City Reformatory and nine to the city prison at Tombs. It is estimated if one man had to live out in jail the "time" awarded in this period of special effort for convictions, in order to be free now, he would have had to enter prison 1,200 years before Christopher Columbus discovered America. In addition, since April 17, 150 convicted of crime have received suspended sentences as first offenders and seventy-five as repeat offenders. The grand total of cases disposed of is 1,020, a savage bile by Mr. Banton into the crime docket, and vacation plans of the convicted.

Must you, District Attorney Banton looks after the prosecution of evil doers in only one of the five boroughs of New York, namely, Manhattan. He has about sixty assistants, distributed through the various magistrates' courts, special sessions and general sessions court and criminal branch of the Supreme Court. To meet the demand of the mounting carnival of crime he had to ask the State Legislature for two extra general sessions courts, and Governor Miller allowed him two extra Supreme Courts for criminal cases, and as I write this the district attorney of New York county is directing trials for criminal offenses in eleven courts of major rank. Awaiting disposition are still 1,355 cases, which gives some idea of the grind and grind in the great metropolis.

If Mayor Hylan in his support of the gubernatorial candidacy of William Randolph Hearst should become hostile to Tammany Hall, how much damage can he do to "the organization?" That is the question under gaze in the crystal ball of



metropolitan politics. Veteran scribbles spoof at the likelihood of his Honor declaring war upon Tammany over Hearst, and police chief is the mayor's close direction sixteen years ago by the then Mayor George B. McEllan, who fought Tammany and went out of office to political oblivion.

Nevertheless Mayor Hylan holds a wicked club over the head of Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy, and should the break occur—sowle bing! wow! when it crashes into the patronage now enjoyed by the "in-stoppers" of the wigwag. All that could save Tammany would be a deal with the Republicans for the removal of the mayor.

"The mayor could spoil the three fat years ahead for a bunch of Tammany district leaders and their followers now in office," today declared Patrick Henry Roche, veteran Tammanyite, and we must then upon some of the faithful whose jobs depend upon the wind of "red Mike," which is the mayor's pet nickname in the five boroughs.

He continued: "As I figure it there are four commissioners and six deputy commissioners held by Tammany district leaders, all of which could be vacated by the mayor on the instant of his decision to act against them."

Two other district leaders are court clerk and two fill the respective offices of city clerk and deputy city clerk, and the sheriff is a Tammany leader, but these latter five offices do not come under the mayor. However, counting all the minor jobs held by organization men, it is just as well to take into account the fact that the mayor could play the very mischief with us if he got mad—there is no getting around it."

## Unusual Folk

LONDON, May 25.—Berkeley Basil Moreton was the Earl of Duple's younger son. Sixty-seven years ago he came 21.

Deeming it more than unlikely he'd ever inherit estate or title, he called for Australia to seek his fortune.

He raised sheep and prospered. Entering politics, he held several posts in the Queensland cabinet. Meantime his father died and his elder brother became earl. Recently this brother died, aged 94. He had had heirs, but they all died before him. So Berkeley Moreton is now fourth Earl of Duple.

CHING KOW COWED. LONDON, May 25.—Ching Kow, a Chinese sailor resisted arrest when caught selling cocaine, but collapsed in terror when sentence to imprisonment and deportation. He said he would be killed in China.



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## HAVOC OF WAR HELPS EXPAND STINNES FIELD

(Continued From Page One.)

Iron and steel trade. He loaded his heavy guns with money and with coal. There is this to be said for Stinnes—he goes forward not by crushing or wrecking opponents. He is a constructor. He takes sick businesses and cures them of what ails them. He takes well businesses and makes them bigger. He likes to make two mills produce where only one did before. That gives more work to Germans and enriches both Germany and Stinnes.

Back in the nineties a weak blast furnace corporation in Luxemburg and another in Bochum, Germany, were united in one organization which was just as weak. It lost money for its stockholders.

Then in 1901 Stinnes came into the field. He formed the German Luxemburg Mining and Smelting Corporation with a capital of only one million marks. He took over the weak combination just mentioned. In less than a year the new concern increased its capital to twenty-five millions and in 1910 to sixty million marks.

ASSURED CHEAP SUPPLY OF COAL.

Under Stinnes' leadership it bought some stock in big coal mining companies in the Saar and Moselle valleys and thus assured a cheap coal supply. Then it grabbed a Dortmund steel company and rocketed its capital to one hundred marks.

Stinnes was showing himself the German Napoleon of industrial finance. But it was sound finance. It was based upon actual possessions, not water in a American trust. Last mills in Bochum, Dortmund, Mulheim and Essen, cum miles, iron mines, coke ovens, 40,000 busy workmen, all told a very real story of big business.

The concern controlled five million tons of coal and 1,500,000 tons of coke per annum, to say nothing of ammonia, benzol and coal tar products. It made not only pig iron, cast iron and steel, but finished products like freight cars. In other mills it made machinery.

It seemed Stinnes was at the zenith of his career. But he had not yet been really tested. The war came and with it the bitter aftermath of crushing defeat for Germany. Albert Ballin, creator of the Hamburg-American steamship line, seeing his great business destroyed, didn't have the heart to go on. It was said he killed himself. But Stinnes was of tougher metal. Seeing his greatest work cut into pieces by the allied victory, he astonished his German by wrestling greater achievement out of disaster.

WAR SPURRED HIM TO GREATER EFFORT.

No German business was harder hit than his German Luxemburg. When Lorraine went back to France and Luxemburg was freed from Germany by influence, Stinnes' company lost 60 per cent of its raw material—iron ore and coal. For an ordinary business man that would have been a crushing blow.

But Stinnes isn't an ordinary man. He at once began buying up small companies which could give his company some of the material it needed. But he was after bigger game. Another Ruhr valley family, the Krupps, had founded an organization known as the Gelsenkirchener Mining Corporation. It had over 55,000 workers. The war also hit this corporation hard. Stinnes brought about a combination of his German Luxemburg, the Gelsenkirchener, and the Bochumer Verein. He made himself its master. He obtained the Ruhr-Essen Union and it started out with a combined capital of 600,000,000 marks, or just 1,000 times more than the amount with which he began his independent business career.

CONTROL IN RUHR PRODUCTION.

German Luxemburg brought into the combine fourteen coal mines, 1,500 coke ovens, seven iron mines, five steel and iron works and four other big factories. Gelsenkirchener had sixteen coal mines, nine iron and steel works and a number of other factories. The Bochumer Verein had four mines and two iron and steel works. No man in Germany was in a position like Stinnes. The coal he and his family own and the coal he controls amounts to exactly one-fifth of the vast Ruhr production.

But he wasn't through with coal. With August Thyssen, another famous Ruhr-land captain of industry, and the Dresden bank, he bought a controlling interest in the Mulheim Mining Corporation which operates four big coal mines, has other assets as yet untapped and a number of factories. Then the far-seeing Stinnes became interested in the possibilities of lignite. This had become especially precious for German industry since the introduction of moving pictures into asylums "made the inmates madder than ever."

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consumers of coal. Their money might as well flow into his pockets.

So thought, so done. He controls the United Coal Dealers' Corporation of Berlin. He has similar companies in Nuremberg, Koenigsberg, Flensburg, Hamburg, Bremerhaven and numerous other important towns where Stinnes controls mines sold to big and little consumers. Foreign fields tempted him, too. Some of the finest iron ore in the world is found in Sweden. Therefore Stinnes bought some Swedish ore tracts.

One of the greatest foreign coups came to him by simply sitting still. In the old days of the Austro-Hungarian empire one of the greatest companies in the country was the Austrian Alpine Mining Corporation, which practically owned an inexhaustible supply of high grade iron ore in the Styrian Alps—a whole mountain of ore, in fact. After the peace treaty the great Alpine company found itself in a poverty-stricken little Austria. Its former bases of coal supply were now situated in new and hostile States.

CHANCE TO GET STEEL FOR ITALY.

In its need of financial support, a great block of its stock went into the hands of an Italian syndicate of automobile and steel manufacturers. They saw in the plant an excellent chance to get for Italy the steel it so badly needed. But production failed. The Italians could give the company money and labor, but no coal and coke.

In their trouble they looked to Germany and naturally to Stinnes. The great Hugo was ready to oblige. He could shoot coal and coke right straight across Germany into the Styrian Alps and the great concern could work full speed ahead.

Only—there is almost always an important "only" with Stinnes. He told them he would like to sell them coal, but must be interested financially in the Alpine company. The Italians saw the point.

Result—Stinnes owns outright two-fifths of the company for which he paid the huge sum of 250 millions of marks. This caused more political furor both inside and outside Germany than anything Stinnes has ever done. At a time

when the allies were demanding that Germany pay huge reparations, it was pointed out there must be lots of money in Germany when Stinnes could spend that much in one transaction. And inside Germany, opponents of the government asked why Stinnes didn't pay more taxes. The fact is the money was raised by a Swiss concern in which Stinnes is chief owner.

But the rude Socialists still laugh when you tell them a corporation in the little town of Zug could raise all that coin. Copyright, 1922, Nes Service, Inc. In his next story Brenner tells of the ramifications of Stinnes' gigantic electrical combine.

## Five Good Books for Housekeepers

Indianapolis Public Library, Technical Department, St. Clair Square.

FREE BOOK SERVICE.

"Feeding the Family," by Rosa. "Business of the Household," by Taber. "Housewifery," by Balderston. "Successful Family Life on the Moderate Income," by Abel. "Successful Canning and Preserving," by Powell.

MURDERERS' TRICK. PARIS, May 25.—A gang of Apaches who have committed several murders in the provinces have been nicknamed "Les Gualtines," owing to the fact that they behead their victims to prevent identification.

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