

MEMORIES OF WILSON DECADE AFTER WAR

CHANGE OR ELECT GOOD MAYOR IS ADVICE OF RAUB

Scores Council for Effort to Override Authority of Officials, Boards.

"If the citizens are dissatisfied with our form of government, let them change it or elect a good mayor next time," Councilman Edward B. Raub declared Monday night in opposing the action of the city council which showed a tendency to relieve regular city boards of their duties and supervise the entire city.

"I thought the council's job was to legislate and not run the boards," Raub asserted.

Disregarding this advice and the advice of attorneys that the procedure was illegal, the council adopted a resolution to receive bids for the repair and construction of a new College Ave. bridge across Fall Creek.

About two weeks ago the mayor placed the bridge matter in the hands of the park board after the council failed to appropriate funds for its repair. The park board adopted specifications for the project and promised to repair the bridge immediately.

President Claude E. Negley and Raub were the only councilmen to oppose the resolution.

The \$1,700,000 bond issue for the city hospital program was held up for investigation.

Delay Bond Issue

No action will be taken on the bond issue until bids for the work are received by the council, according to a resolution.

The old main building of the hospital was condemned as a fire trap and ordered vacated within ninety days by Harry N. Styer, chief deputy fire marshal. This probably will cause the hospital to stop receiving patients until new buildings are added. Dr. F. E. Jackson, health board president, declared.

Councilman O. Ray Albertson proposed the council select an architect to give estimates on the hospital's needs and suggested Robert Frost Daggett. His move lost as a result of a tie vote.

Need Head Butcher

Councilman Austin H. Todd, supporting the ordinance, declared with heat, "If the council is going to run the city, what is the use of having a mayor and boards?"

The ordinance for a \$150,000 bond issue for the repair of the city market was stricken from the files.

Councilman Edward B. Raub declared he did not believe in striking ordinances from the files just because it was recommended by the administration.

He ironically stated he feared that since the council was now trying to run the city, "it should appoint a head butcher at the city market."

An ordinance introduced by O. Ray Albertson provided for a new bridge at Thirty-Eighth St. and Fall Creek. This proposed bridge would be as wide as Thirty-Eighth St. west of the creek, Albertson said.

HOLD-UP SUSPECT LANDS IN JAIL

Identified as the Negro who asked him for a cigarette and robbed him of \$55 which he pulled from his pocket at Shelby and Minnesota Sts., Roy Anze, 28, of 1014 Maple St., is in city prison charged with grand larceny on an affidavit signed by Abraham Cravens, 42, of 1519 E. Minnesota St., the victim. Cravens was charged with public intoxication.

Malcom Quillin, 1223 Ewing St., told police he and his wife sat up all Monday night after two Negroes were seen prowling about their house. They had no phone and could not summon help.

Returning home after several months' absence, Mrs. L. I. Hull, 505 S. Senate Ave., discovered a widow's glass broken and clothing and bed clothing valued at \$200 gone, police were informed.

Gone, but Not Forgotten

Automobiles reported stolen to police belong to:

Arnold Schindke, 518 N. Illinois St., Ford, 38-132, from 1300 W. Morris St.

L. L. Cook, 4146 Graceland Ave., Ford, 7-747, from Capitol Ave. and St. Clair St.

O. F. Ryan, 127 E. Nineteenth St., Chevrolet, 567-002, from that address.

Paul Heffert, 1307 N. Oxford St., Ford, 562-505, from Pennsylvania St. and Union Station elevation.

Willie Moore, 450 N. Senate Ave., Word, 646-641, from 822 W. Twenty-Fifth St.

Dr. Grayson, Physician to President, Recalls Spring of 1917.

FIT FOR GREAT BURDEN

Mental and Physical Condition Good.

(Copyright, 1927, by United Press) WASHINGTON, April 5.—Looking back to those busy, dramatic hours just before the declaration of war ten years ago, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal physician and close friend of President Woodrow Wilson, recalled today a calm, sure man who had analyzed carefully just what war would mean and had decided to throw the young men of America into the salient.

They were trying hours, those, when he was making his decision, sitting alone in his study on the second floor of the White House, from whose windows he could gaze across the gentle undulations of the back lawn, glimpsing the white shaft of Washington Monument, a wreath of the night, and beyond, the low hills of Virginia across the Potomac.

Pondered Alone

Dr. Grayson—he bore no other title then—described how Wilson would shut himself up in that room on those spring nights in 1917, often until midnight and after, pondering the momentous problem before him.

For he went to that room with a confusion of counsel, and frequently was called out to hear other advice.

"The President was getting all kinds of advice," Grayson said. "There was a continual stream of advisers. There were some who begged him not to plunge the United States into the European war. Many members of Congress came to see him at night."

Wanted Information

"He used to say to me that what he wanted more than advice was information," Grayson smiled, grimly.

"The President was methodical. He gathered all the information he could. Then he took it all, studied it, and made up his mind."

"He was weighing the situation most carefully and seriously, because he realized the responsibility of sending men to war, many of them to their deaths—for that is what it meant. He did not jump into decisions. He weighed all the evidence most carefully."

"He was undergoing greater mental anguish then than after war was declared."

Fit for Struggle

During those days, despite the confusion and turmoil, the President was calm mentally and in splendid condition physically, his physician said. While he did not sleep as long as usual, he slept well.

"He would get up early every morning and go out and play golf for an hour," Grayson explained.

"He was in good shape physically. When he first became President, I had started him to playing golf. Gradually, he had gotten into good physical condition."

In those trying hours when he was harried by advisers, confronted with opposing counsel, what stands out most prominently in the doctor's mind?

"He had better possession of himself than any man I ever knew," he answered, quickly.

Discredits Tale

There came the time when Wilson sat down to write his message to Congress, delivered at that exciting night session on April 2, followed four days later by the declaration of war that sent 4,000,000 young men to the training camps. Grayson does not credit the story that the President sat down in a lounging robe on a back porch and wrote the message in long hand by the light of the moon.

"The President," he said, "did not do things that way. When he worked, he went into his study fully dressed. He scratched down notes in shorthand on a piece of paper often, but he wrote his messages on a typewriter."

"He would go into his study and sit before his little typewriter there. And he would sit working until he had finished what he was doing. Before he sat down to write, he had all his facts in hand and knew just what he wanted to say. Usually, it stood just about as he had written it, with very few changes."

Memory is so short a thing, as Dr. Grayson will testify.

Time Hurts

The quick parade of events in those days—everyone of them portentous and significant—has become blur to him, as of many khaki-clad soldiers passing him after hours in the stands. The figure of the President stands out, alone there in his study, gazing toward his native Virginia and beyond that to the country, whose sons he had decided to send into battle.

"The world still puzzles over that step, looking backward and forward from this ten-year milestone. Grayson thinks Wilson was magnificently right."

TO HEAR YALE'S PLANS

Prof. Norman S. Buck, political science department Yale University, will address Yale alumni of Indiana here April 20.

A dinner will be held at the Marriott, when alumni will join in a world-wide "hook-up" to hear Yale's \$20,000,000 endowment fund campaign explained. Work of raising money among the graduates in this State will be taken up later in the month.

Ten years ago, early tomorrow, the Nation was gripped intensely in expectation of war, and the atmosphere was nowhere as tense as in the Nation's capital. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson had appeared before a night session of Congress—called that day into extra session—and had asked for a declaration of war against Germany. After three days of debate, the Senate voted the declaration of war, and after a momentous night session, the House had concurred in the early morning of April 6.



Dr. Cary T. Grayson

AUTOIST HALTED BY HI-JACKERS

Band Makes Booze Search —3 Suspects Arrested.

Tactics of hi-jackers seeking liquor were employed by six men who halted James Balla of Detroit, Mich., and searched his auto at Brush and Washington Sts. Monday night.

Early today police arrested three suspects.

Balla told a police emergency squad that he was driving to Terre Haute, Ind., when a large car containing six men swerved in front of him and forced him to stop.

Three alighted and asked him if he had liquor in his auto. When he answered no, they ransacked the car and sped away.

DYNAMITE RIVER LEVEES

Take Steps at Vincennes to Drain Flooded Farm Lands.

By Times Special

VINCENNES, Ind., April 5.—With thousands of acres flooded, cross levees between the Embarras and Wabash Rivers are being dynamited to permit the water to drain more rapidly.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the bureau, announced that in addition to 27,436 war patients in Government hospitals, thousands of others are being given out medical aid by Uncle Sam.

Insanity, the war's most terrible aftermath, has left 12,343 patients in veteran hospitals. Some of these former service men will be cured, but the majority are permanent neuro-psychiatric patients.

In addition to those still in Federal institutions 578,290 veterans applied for free out-patient medical treatment during the first two months of 1927, and another 565,568 took physical examinations from physicians on the Government pay roll.

Veteran Bureau hospitals since September, 1919, have treated 594,894 veterans. General Hines explained the high number was probably due to many discharged patients returning for additional treatments.

MEET THE FOLKS

Auction Bridge By Milton C. Work

Fixit Tracy

The Indianapolis Times is proud of its children. It wants you to know the folks who make the paper something more than ordinary, the folks who make it a thing of flesh and blood, almost—a welcome interesting visitor in your home, a personality. Today The Times introduces:

The Washington Bureau

The Times and other Scripps-Howard newspapers operate one of the largest bureaus of any single newspaper or group of papers in the country.

This bureau serves a number of purposes. Chief among these is the reporting of Washington news events of particular interest to Indianapolis and Indiana citizens, and the supplementing of the big news stories of the day with special interpretative articles which the regular news services do not carry.

The Washington bureau is in charge of Lowell Mellett, former managing editor of Collier's Weekly, former correspondent, a Hoosier by birth and a former Indianapolis resident. His mother still resides here.

On the bureau staff, assigned particularly to cover Washington news of interest to Indianapolis and Indiana is Roscoe B. Fleming, who holds the title of Times Washington correspondent. Fleming is a native of Rushville, Ind., and knows Indiana politics and people forward and backward.

He is the earlier journalistic training in Indiana. He went from the staff of the Baltimore Sun to The Times bureau.

In addition to Fleming there are other writers for other Scripps-Howard papers whose articles frequently are of interest to Hoosiers. The Times receives these articles as well as those of its own correspondent.

A few hours later, on April 6, President Wilson signed the declaration and the United States had entered the war against Germany, a step hailed by her new European allies as signifying the end of that struggle.

Woodrow Wilson was the outstanding figure of those days. How he appeared at that time to two of those closest to him, his secretary and close friend, Joseph P. Tumulty, and his physician, Dr. Gary T. Grayson, is herewith given in two interviews with those men.



Woodrow Wilson

GREAT WAR STILL RAGES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Thousands Shattered in Mind and Body by Disease and Injuries Under Government Care.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The war is not yet over for some 27,000 former soldiers, sailors and marines. They still are confined today in United States Veterans Bureau hospitals, being treated for various diseases and injuries suffered in the great conflict.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the bureau, announced that in addition to 27,436 war patients in Government hospitals, thousands of others are being given out medical aid by Uncle Sam.

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BUSINESS MEN GUESTS

Kiwanians at luncheon Wednesday noon at the Claypool, will hear about Washington as the national capital is known to Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, the official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, published in Washington.

Boards and staffs of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade will be guests.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary, Remembers Tears on Eve of Conflict.

SADDENED BY PLAUDITS

Commented on Cheers Shortly Before Last Step.

(Copyright, 1927, by United Press) WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ten years ago after the United States entered the world war, one poignant memory of his chief, Woodrow Wilson, stood out today above many others of those vivid days in the mind of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary, adviser and confidant of the war President.

It was the time when the President of the United States bowed his head upon the long table in the cabinet room at the White House—and sobbed as if he had been a child, the pent-up emotion of weary, anxious hours bursting forth at a word of sympathy from a friend.

Tears After Cheers

Tumulty described the scene today. It was April 2, 1917. The President had delivered his message to Congress asking for war, which was voted four days later. With the plaudits of thousands along Pennsylvania Ave. ringing in his ears, he had returned to the White House.

He and Tumulty sat talking of the event in the Cabinet room, which adjoins the President's office. Wilson told his secretary many things open to his heart, told him why he had decided to lead the United States into the war, why he had waited until this time.

Referred to Burdens

"He told me it had not been easy to carry the burdens in these trying times," Tumulty said today.

Then the President showed his secretary a letter from a newspaper editor in Massachusetts. It was in reply to a note from Wilson. The writer expressed appreciation for the note, seeing in it "a very human touch."

"The President said to me, 'that man understood me and sympathized,'" Tumulty continued.

"Tears came into his eyes. He took his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped them away. Then he laid his head on the table there and sobbed—sobbed as if he had been a child."

Picturing the scene, Tumulty said that when he and the President first entered the cabinet room on that fateful April 2, Wilson sat silently for several minutes, his face pale.

Death Message

"Then he turned to me. He spoke of the applause along the avenue from the Capitol and said: 'Think what was they were applauding. My message today was a message of death for our young men. How strange it seems to applaud that.'

"There is the key for an understanding of Woodrow Wilson to my mind. He hated and dreaded war. He dreaded it because he had imagination—and a heart."

"Never will I forget that scene there in the Cabinet room, just the two of us there. The President looked like a man who had thrown off old burdens only to take on new ones."

Hurt by Criticism

"He showed in the conversation that day that the criticism hurled at him for months for not going to war with Germany sooner had hurt him deeply. I saw that he felt very keenly the significance and tragedy of the step he had just taken in that message to Congress."

"He opened his heart to me, traced his course. He said that he had seen the end of it all from the beginning, but that he could not move faster than the people would permit. He explained that he had tried to make every part of the country, all the people, understand that the United States was willing to go to any length rather than go to war with Germany."

"It would have been foolish, he said, to go to war over one isolated incident like the sinking of the Lusitania. But now, he went on, there was only one course left open, and we must prepare for the inevitable—a fight to the end."

"His life, he said, would be full of tragedy and heartache until it was all over."

"As he spoke I saw him no longer as Woodrow Wilson, the protagonist of peace, but as Woodrow Wilson, the stern warrior, determined to pursue the great cause of America to the end."

Tumulty paused.

"Then he said that while he appeared to be indifferent to the criticism heaped upon him, that a few had understood and had sympathized. It was then he showed me the letter—and afterward broke down and sobbed."

CLEANING SHOP LOOTED

Burglars, who broke into the Central Ave. Cleaners, 2061 Central Ave., through a rear door Monday night, stole clothing valued at \$400 off the racks, police were told today.

ILL. MAN INVENTS NEW FORD GAS SAVER & QUICK STARTER

I have patented a new gas saver and quick starter that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Ford's show as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. Other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. I offer 1 free to advertise. Write me for one. I also want County and State Distributors who can make \$500 to \$2,500 monthly. Walter Critchlow, 2522 A Street, Wheaton, Ill.—Advertisement.

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MELLON'S COAL COMPANY STATUS REMAINS SECRET

Treasury Secretary Once Connected With Present 'Union Buster.'

By Times Special

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—Efforts made today to determine Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon's share in the management of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, bituminous coal strike center, were only partially successful.

Whether the Mellons—Treasury Secretary Andrew and his brother, R. B. Mellon, national bank head—still dominate the policies of the militant union busting company or whether control has passed to a group headed by William G. Warden, present chairman of the coal company directors, Warden declined to state.

Coal Director

Prior to becoming treasury secretary, Andrew Mellon was a Pittsburgh Coal Company director, and his brother, R. B. Mellon, chairman of the directors' board until Jan. 1, 1925, and still serves on the board, company officials said.

Board Chairman Warden today refused to state whether Andrew Mellon is still a Pittsburgh Coal Company stockholder, or the amount of the stock owned by the combined Mellon interests, simply stating that the stock is widely held. He said that R. B. Mellon is still a director.

The Pittsburgh company in the summer of 1925 abandoned the Jacksonville wage agreement with the miners' union and started a vigorous anti-union campaign.

Mellons Accused

This was after Andrew Mellon had retired as a director and his brother had resigned as chairman of the board in favor of Warden, but union workers have frequently charged that the company policy in this regard was dominated by the Mellons.

The information advanced by Warden today was inconclusive on this point.

Since its abandonment of the Jacksonville wage agreement and its adoption of an "open shop" policy, the Pittsburgh Coal Company has been the object of bitter attacks by union leaders.

And it has been announced that much of the union effort in the present strike will be against the company, where an