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BAD TEMPER OF PRESIDENT IS EXHIBITED

David Lawrence Says Executive's Burst of Choler is Culmination of Dissatisfaction.

DISCUSS TEMPERAMENT

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

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Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of three articles on the Wilson-Lansing break, the underlying causes and significance of it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson has made a mistake. His friends are bewildered. His opponents naturally rejoice. Few people know the facts—not more than two or three. The background of the episode, the thread of the narrative itself discloses the inner side of the White House and officialdom as it is today, the president incapacitated, irritable over his long confinement and extremely jealous of his presidential prerogatives, and officials generally apprehensive lest they, too, become victims of presidential wrath. For, if there was "usurpation" of authority by Secretary Lansing, there was plenty of it by other persons equally as close to President Wilson.

Ascribed to Illness.

It is easy for people outside of Washington to make an offhand judgment and assume that the president's blunt act is a direct consequence of the tedium of his illness—an impatience and petulance not unknown to persons suffering from nervous exhaustion. But instead of supposing that the president acted unaturally, one close at hand can't fail to have the impression that the president indeed acted naturally. Study of the Wilson temperament over a period of years and observation of what has been going on in the environs of the white house and Capitol hill since the president got back from Europe, leads easily to the conclusion that Mr. Wilson gave vent to an outburst of temper which has appeared on previous occasions but which his advisers concealed or checked than to the notion that some newly developed inflexibility brought about the curt dismissal of the secretary of state.

To form a correct judgement, it is necessary to know how much President Wilson has been permitted to learn of events and affairs going on in the government and outside world during his illness. Three people can answer the question. Dr. Cary T. Grinnon, his physician, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Private Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty. The lips of the first individual are sealed by professional ethics, the will of the president is not given. In answering inquiries from newspapermen and no communication with the press since Mr. Wilson became ill, and the private secretary to the president has decided to keep absolutely mum.

Correspondents Get Inside.

But correspondents who go to the White House every day make it their business to keep their eyes and ears open and to remember from week to week and month to month. And anyone of a dozen who watch White house affairs carefully can testify to certain happenings, which, when pieced together and analyzed in the light of the Wilson mood and temperament, cannot but result in illuminating conclusions.

For instance: Did Secretary Lansing call the first cabinet meeting after President Wilson took sick? He admits he did, but at least one of the calls for a cabinet meeting—I think it was the first—went out through the medium of the White house offices, and officials there could have stopped it by notifying the President of what was happening. They did nothing of the kind.

What was the atmosphere and situation when the first cabinet meeting was called? Congress was restless. Political enemies of the President were circulating stories that he was mentally unable to fulfill the duties of the presidency and were talking about constitutional methods of getting a successor. Newspapers were clamoring to know how the government was functioning, if at all. Members of the cabinet thought it was up to them to do something to quiet public alarm. It was the political and loyal side of the Wilson following trying to meet public criticism in an awkward situation.

Didn't Know Real State.

The President's friends did not know how sick he was. They knew only that he needed rest and freedom from worry. If they could only give the appearance of uninterested government, they felt they would be doing him a service. So the first cabinet meeting was held. It is true Dr. Grayson came there as the emissary of the president and made it clear that Mr. Wilson was curious and therefore not altogether pleased with what was happening. He wanted it understood that no action could be legally taken on a question which the president is authorized to act upon by law, unless the president himself approved.

The cabinet took that as a natural limitation upon them and understood perfectly well what they could and could not do. But it was decided for the sake of appearance as well as for the good that might come out of inter-departmental conference and consultation to continue the meetings. Several of them were held.

White house officials pointed to them as proof that the government was functioning and that all was well with the affairs of the republic.

Like Bolt From Sky.

Suddenly out of a clear sky, comes a letter from President Wilson to Secretary Lansing, asking him if it were true that cabinet meetings had been held. Nobody was more surprised than the secretary of state. He had had differences with the president and

(Continued on page twelve)

Hardy Perennials of Wilson Cabinet



The four survivors: Secretary Josephus Daniels, standing; Secretary Houson, above in center; Secretary Wilson, at right, and Postmaster General Burleson, below.

The recent resignation of Secretary of State Robert Lansing following a clash with President Wilson leaves four members of the cabinet, named by President Wilson when he first became president, still in his official "family." These four are Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and David Houston, originally named secretary of agriculture but recently shifted to secretary of the treasury.

Holland Gets Jobs of Guarding Kaiser, Judging Accused Germans

(By Associated Press)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17.—Holland will answer the second note sent by the Entente with regard to the status of former Emperor William by reiterating her original position, refusing to surrender him, but acquiescing in the request to guard him closely, it was declared here today. The Dutch answer will be dispatched within a few days.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Germany has been informed she may try to rescue the allies, while Holland in return will satisfy the allied powers. Notes to this effect have been sent to Berlin and The Hague by the supreme allied council.

Trials of Germans under charges preferred by the powers will be under close surveillance by the allies, who will not waive their rights in case there is suspicion of unfairness or of a miscarriage of justice. The powers will not interfere physically in the conduct of the cases against the

WOMEN MAY VOTE IN MAY—GOODRICH

(By Associated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—It was stated today at the state house that provisions will be made for the participation of Indiana women in the May primary election. Governor James P. Goodrich is quoted as authority for the statement that the special session of the legislature, which he says he will call, "early in March" will give prompt attention to the matter of providing of machinery necessary for the participation of women in the primary.

He estimated that 250,000 Indiana women will avail themselves of the privilege of the ballot this year.

Greensfork Elevator Men Organize Company

Organization of the Greensfork Cooperative Elevator company, which will operate the farmers' elevator at Greensfork, was completed at a meeting of Clay township farmers in Greensfork Tuesday afternoon.

Stock has been sold amounting to \$12,000, and the organization will start active work immediately.

The elevator will be taken over by the new company soon, and will be ready to care for next summer's harvest.

State Tax Board Hears Local Request for \$550,000

The state board of tax commissioners took under advisement the request for \$550,000 bond issue for local school buildings, made to them Monday by Charles Jordan, president of the school board. The determining order will be issued soon.

"We were received very cordially, and sympathetic attention given our problem," said Superintendent Bentley Tuesday. He added that he was very hopeful that the request would be granted.

(Continued on page twelve)

PRODUCTION TO BE CUT BY FARMERS; INDICT PROFITEER

Belief that the profiteer is the worst enemy of America, and that the farmer is hardly to be blamed if he cuts production, is expressed in many of the letters received Tuesday on the industrial situation from farmers of the country.

Hope is expressed by the farmers that the universal movement for organization will bring relief, will automatically squeeze out the allegedly profiteering middleman.

B. F. LUCAS—Yes, I am planning to produce less in 1920. First reason, the scarcity of farm hands and the high prices they charge; secondly, fertilizer is higher; thirdly, the price of all farming tools are out of consideration, when compared to prices received for grain and farm products. Conditions are caused now by the profiteers. The price is set on grain and the farmer has to take that price and when he goes to town he has to pay their prices regardless of what he gets for his farm products. This situation could be relieved by the city people getting in touch with real country life, and its hardships.

J. W. MENDENHALL—I am not going to farm as extensively as heretofore on account of health. Farmers in this locality are going to farm only what they can do themselves. Some are making sales, selling off the surplus and intend going it alone. At the present price of farm products and the price of the stuff we have to buy, farmers pay the price of a hired man and break even. The farmer sells his product for what we can get for it, and pays the other fellows price for what he has to buy.

Is it any wonder farmers are organizing all over the country to relieve the situation? I believe that if about one-half of our high salaried men would decide to take their feet off of the table and start out to earn their living by the sweat of their face as the poor farmer does, some relief would come on that line. Honestly, it does seem that as soon as a young man gets through high school, he has to have a soft snap, and, by the way, the most of them seem to get there. They are supplied with kid glove jobs, regardless of profit. I have told you my views. Don't blame the farmer. Show him a little more charity in the future.

JOHN MERCER—I think the farmer will have to get along with less help, therefore, it will cut down production. (Continued on page six)

WOMEN TO BEGIN CITIZENSHIP DRIVE

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The League of Women Voters, successor to the American Woman suffrage association, began mobilizing today for a "better citizenship" campaign which will include legislation designed to "protect women in industry," eradication of sex lines in wage scales, establishment of a woman's bureau in the Department of Labor, and the doubling of salaries of school teachers.

A report submitted to the League by Mrs. Raymond Robins, chairman of the committee on protection of women in industry, proposes collective bargaining for women, federal employment offices, a compulsory minimum wage and prohibition of night work for women.

The League of Women Voters, it was decided yesterday, will be governed by a board of 10 directors, three elected at large and seven representing as many regions, into which the country will be divided for the league's purposes. In addition a manager will be employed by the board of directors.

A bid of \$550,000 for the Osego by E. J. Roberts, Acme Operating corporation, New York, was the only one made for the 19 steamers offered. Commissioner Scott then asked if there was any desire to bid further on groups of vessels, and closed the auction when no offers were forthcoming.

The largest ships of the fleet, including the Levathian, Agamemnon, and George Washington, were among those offered individually, without attracting offers.

Commissioner Scott again informed bidders that all offers, whether received at the auction or previously, would be submitted to congress before the board took action, even if the injunction proceedings in the District of Columbia court did not interfere with the sale.

Changes Announced in Hagerstown Program

Several changes in the program for the Hagerstown Farm Institute were announced Tuesday.

Thursday afternoon the reading scheduled for Miss Hilda Jones will be given by Miss Fannie Harrel, while the Rev. J. J. Rae will not speak until the Thursday evening session. Thursday evening the Male Quartette will give the opening number instead of the String Quintette. The quintette will render several selections later on in the evening.

Friday afternoon Miss Florence Wilson will give the reading instead of Miss Gillmore.

OPPOSE COAL RISE.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Representatives of public utilities associations met here today to oppose before the bituminous coal commission any increase in the price of coal because of the wage increase given the miners, which they said would be passed on to the public. The same witnesses will testify later before the senate coal investigating committee of which Senator Frelinghuysen is chairman.

RADIO IS RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—All time restrictions on the international radio communications in the United States was removed, effective Feb. 29, under an executive order signed today by President Wilson.

A daylight saving ordinance will be framed by Byram Robbins to be presented to council at its next meeting. The city attorney was so instructed at the Monday night meeting.

Robbins was given a free hand at framing the ordinance. No intimation as to what it should contain was made by councilmen. Sentiment in favor of a daylight act was expressed by several.

A motion by Councilman Williams that Richmond should turn her clocks one hour ahead the first Sunday in April, and turn them back the first Sunday in October, was lost.

Railroad Employees' Officials Agree to Conference



Timothy Shea, at left; B. M. Jewell, center, and E. J. Manion.

These three men—Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, and E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers—are the ones who represented 2,000,000 railroad men in the recent negotiations with Director General Walker D. Hines of the railroad administration and President Wilson for increased wages and better working conditions. The whole question will be considered at a general conference of union chiefs in Washington Feb. 23, the railroad men's representatives having asked the employees to hold their demands in abeyance until then. The agreement reached at the capital to hold a general conference averted, temporarily at least, a general tieup of the railroads.

WILSON NOTE ON ADRIATIC ULTIMATUM

President to Withdraw Treaty of Versailles From Senate if Allies Partition Jugo-Slavia, Statement.

LONDON TALK VARIES

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson in his "memorandum" to the allies concerning their proposed Adriatic settlement, informed them that the United States might have to consider the withdrawing the treaty of Versailles from the senate if the allies went ahead with their plans without the consent of the United States.

This statement was made today with the further statement that the American position was outlined not in the nature of a threat, but as a statement of a situation created "not by an act of the American government, but by an act of the British, French and Italian premiers," which would place the United States in position, if it were a party of the treaty of Versailles, of subscribing to the pact to rights of sovereignty and other agreements to which it was opposed.

The treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-Franco-American pact are considered inseparable as far as the question is concerned and if President Wilson should determine to withdraw the treaty of Versailles it would mean that the American-French pact would be withdrawn at the same time, it was explained.

Put Blame on Premiers.

State department officials take the position that the French press is endeavoring through setting up a cry of a threat on the part of the American government to place the blame for the situation which has arisen at America's door, "instead of on the acts of the foreign premiers, where it belongs."

It was reiterated that before acting secretary of Polk left Paris, the American, British and French representatives had agreed on a settlement of the Adriatic question, and it was charged that subsequently, without consulting the United States, the Allied premiers, sitting at Paris adopted a new agreement, which was transmitted to Ambassador Wallace for the approval of the American government.

"This it was said, came as a great surprise to the American government, which sent a communication to the premiers asking whether they proposed to settle the question without consulting the American government. The premiers were said to have replied that they did not intend to do so, but later sent an ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia but unless it accepted the new settlement, the terms of the original treaty of London would be carried out.

No Connection With Lansing.

Officials said Secretary Lansing's resignation was not connected in any way with the Adriatic question.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The allied supreme council has completed the drafts of its answer to President Wilson's Adriatic memorandum, and will hand it to Ambassador Davis tonight for transmission to Washington.

It is impossible to emphasize the importance and gravity of the results which may follow the supreme allied council's reply to President Wilson's note relative to the Adriatic settlement, says the Mail.

"Anglo-American relations for a generation may well depend upon the terms of the reply," the newspaper continues. "This country is anxious that justice be done between Italy and Jugo-Slavia and is equally anxious to cultivate closer friendship with the United States, which is a cornerstone of British foreign relations. We trust therefore that moderation and clear-sightedness may characterize the reply so that the very real crisis with which this country is confronted may be averted."

Reiterating its past condemnation of the peace treaty, the Herald labor organ, interprets decisions concerning the surrender of former Emperor William, extradition of Germans accused of war crimes and the future status of Constantinople as a realization of the 'folly' of the authors of the treaty.

Would Conciliate America.

Deep anxiety lest the allies send President Wilson a reply containing further cause for dissension is expressed by the Times, "because in the actual mood they are now in the American people might believe a very little thing sufficient to make them withdraw their countenance from the peace settlement and turn their backs for a season upon the affairs of the old world."

The newspaper declares President Wilson's note on the Adriatic question, raises a question which allied democracies will not allow the supreme council to settle unrestrained."

"Anxious as Great Britain, France and Italy are to pay loyal regard to the wishes of their American associates," says the Chronicle, "it is difficult to see how they can comply with Mr. Wilson's demand relative to the Adriatic question, which is comparatively academic for America, but cardinal for the European powers, is overture."

Appeal to Abstract Justice.

The Daily News, warmly supporting Mr. Wilson's attitude, says: "There is no reason whatever why he should not similarly challenge the allies' decision relative to Turkey and the extradition of accused Germans. In both these solutions bargains have been reached by a process of give and take between Great Britain and France, without regard for any canon of abstract justice which is the ideal for which President Wilson has always stood uncompromisingly. The president, as an Italian paper says, 'has knife by the handle, and if he

(Continued on Page Ten)

Weather Forecast

For Indiana by the United States Weather Bureau—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, except probably snow in northeast portion; warmer tonight in south portion; colder Wednesday in north portion.

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