

## EAST CHICAGO HAS 88.3 PER CENT MORE THAN 10 YEARS AGO

East Chicago, not to be outdone by her progressive neighbor, the city of Gary, shows a rate of growth for the past decade that is equal to 88.3 per cent population statistics for the past week, released at Washington, show. The 1920 figures credit East Chicago with 35,967 inhabitants, an increase from 16,869.

Terre Haute's growth has not been sensational, but the census figures announced last week show that the city on the Wabash is going steadily forward. The new census credits Terre Haute with 65,914 growth since 1910 of 13.3 per cent.

Pittsburgh, Pa., the great industrial center must be satisfied with a count of 588,193, though Pittsburghers for a long time have been boasting of a population around 625,000.

Up to May 1 the Bureau of the Census had announced the population of 713 cities and towns, the aggregate population of these places being 14,291,750. The list includes thirty-seven places which were not in existence as separate communities as far back as 1910; but as regards 6676 places comparable figures are available for the censuses of 1900, 1910 and 1920. The population of these places increased from 8,594,103 and 1900 to 11,123,249 in 1910 and to 13,880,702 in 1920. This shows an increase of 2,529,146 or 29.4 per cent from 1900 to 1910 and of 2,757,453 or 24.8 per cent from 1910 to 1920.

### Week's Statistics.

	1920.	1910.
Terre Haute, Ind.	65,914	52,157
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,193	523,905
Joplin, Mo.	29,855	27,627
Pontiac, Mich.	34,273	14,532
Coldwater, Mich.	6,114	5,945
East Chicago, Ind.	35,967	10,998
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,139	9,371
Bloomington, Ind.	11,595	8,836
Bowling Green, O.	5,788	5,222
Youngstown, O.	132,558	79,466
Portsmouth, O.	33,011	23,481
Springfield, Mass.	129,338	88,926
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,013	27,826
Elmira, N. Y.	42,305	37,176
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	50,760	30,445
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,858	39,437
Sacramento, Cal.	65,857	44,696
East Youngstown, O.	11,237	9,72
Painesville, O.	6,886	5,501
Attica, Ind.	3,392	3,325
Plymouth, Ind.	4,038	3,838

### Circuit Court

Arthur F. Biles filed suit against the First National Bank of Cambridge City, guardian of the minor heirs of the estate of the late John D. Stoddard, and William H. Doney, administrator of the Stoddard estate, Tuesday morning. He asks that a commission be appointed by the court to make sale of real estate, and distribution of proceeds alleging that ample time has been given administrator who was appointed on March 21, 1919.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James Wesley Sharits, laborer, and Theresa Allinder, housekeeper, both of Richmond.

A. Arthur Johnson, mechanic, and Mildred Kuhn, telephone operator, both of Hagerstown.

Michael Coleman, truck driver, and Helena Allen, housekeeper, both of Richmond.

**Murphy Makes Talk to Franklin Tp. Farmers**

The farmers of Franklin township were addressed by County Agent Murphy at Whitewater, on Monday night, the ear-to-row corn testing method and the boys' and girls' pig clubs being the subjects. A number of farmers will make the corn test as outlined and a start was made toward the organization of a pig club.

The farmers of Center township held a meeting at Centerville, on Monday evening for the transaction of such business as might come before it for the discussion of farm problems.

There will be a meeting of the Jackson township federation at the town hall in Cambridge city on Tuesday evening, at which Charles Patterson, of Indianapolis, will be the principal speaker.

**Rail Conditions Climb Back to Normal Here**

Despite the strike of a few yard employes of the Pennsylvania railroad at Hamilton, rail officials report freight conditions in Richmond, Tuesday, as better than for more than three weeks. Embargoes to several points are in force, but to others are steadily climbing towards normal.

The gasoline situation in Richmond remains unchanged since last week, although the Standard Oil company received several cars of naptha last week. This may be used for gasoline, a continuous stream of motor trucks loaded with automobile parts from Ohio factories passes through Richmond on the way to Indianapolis, Columbus, and other points.

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## Five Minutes with Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

### XXI.—THE JACKSONIAN REVOLUTION



RACHEL DONALDSON ROBARDS, WIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON

1828—Andrew Jackson elected.  
Death of his wife.  
1829—Inaugurated seventh President, aged 61.

People needed little and asked nothing from their government in Jackson's day. Having no new measures to propose, his followers gratified their sense of power chiefly by turning out the old office-holding caste and by installing in the seats of the mighty new men of their own sort. Straightaway our politics degenerated into furious and often meaningless struggle between the ins and outs, an evil from which we have yet to recover.

In the passion of the hour for punishing enemies and rewarding friends Jackson himself pushed the spirit of favoritism to an absurd extreme in his championship of Peggy O'Neal.

Long before this gay and imprudent daughter of a Washington tavern keeper became the bride of the Secretary of War, Gen. Eaton, she had been the gossip of the capital, and the president attempted in vain to shut the mouth of Miss Grundy. In his gallant but unavailing efforts to force the wives of his other secretaries to receive her into the official circle, he broke up his cabinet, sent home his niece, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donaldson, who was the mistress of the white house, and made the social recognition of Mrs. Eaton a test of loyalty to the sacred precincts of public honor and political power.

The change logically came in the course of the nation's growth. For now there were eight or nine new states on the western frontier, where there was no aristocracy of birth or wealth, and where men were starting even in the race. This democratic spirit spread even to the old states, and in New England the village artisan and the poor farmer rose up in town meeting to challenge the squire and the parson.

Jackson really was the first president to be popularly chosen. His was the first presidential election to arouse the interest of the multitude, the people in nearly every village setting up a hickory pole and around it rallying to the support of "Old Hickory." At his inauguration, according to Justice Story, "the reign of king mon seemed triumphant," and the jurist saw with horror the white house invaded by "crowds of all sorts of people, from the highest and most polished down to the most vulgar and gross in the mire, she died between the election and the inauguration.

The president's sympathies were all the more easily aroused by the plight of "Peg," as he called her because his own good wife had been the target of the scandal mongers, whose poisoned shafts at last, as he believed, had pierced her heart. After a campaign in which her name had been unjustly and shamefully dragged in the mire, she died between the election and the inauguration.

Jackson's hour of triumph was turned to a time of mourning for this devoted, faithful companion—"a being so gentle and so virtuous," as he recorded in her epitaph, "slander might wound but could not dishonor." Broken beneath the burden of his heavy loss—"20 years older in a night"—he entered the White House a shattered and lonely old man, but yet with a zeal and a courage which were to crown his life with a great service to his country.

James Buchanan, who once escorted an English lady to see Jackson; took the liberty of advising him to "slick up a little," and received this sharp rebuke: "Buck-hannan, I knew a feller what got rich a min' his own business!" When the president came down to receive the visitor, she was charmed to be greeted by a gracious and stately gentleman in a ruffled shirt and swallow-tail coat, which had been quickly substituted for a faded dressing gown.

It was derision of its fallen dignity in the eyes of the aristocrats that the "President's Mansion" or "President's Palace" was nicknamed "The White House" by Jackson's critics. To them it was no longer a mansion or a palace, but merely a house—and a whitewashed house at that!

Unfortunately, the Jacksonian revolution imported from Europe the aristocratic system of official favoritism and patronage, which does not belong in a democracy. Adopting the slogan "to the victors belong the spoils," the new administration made more removals from office in its first month than were made altogether by the six administrations which had gone before.

In a simple, young country, still without big cities or railroads, without great industries, mines, corporations and monopolies and with an abundance of virgin soil, the American people

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6 rolls Bob White Toilet Paper for ..... 25¢  
2 cans Ritter Pork & Beans 25¢  
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2 pkgs. Roxane Pancake Flour for ..... 22¢  
1 pkg. Grecian Currants 20¢  
1 box Phoenix Oats 12¢

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**O**f all the events in a person's life that make photographs appropriate for gifts, none stands out more prominently than Graduation.

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### Ribbons and Flags Are Boosted for Mother's Day

Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, president of the Mothers' Day International association, declared Tuesday that flowers should be dispensed with, and that American flags be used instead, to celebrate Mother's day this year. She stated that last year white carnations sold as high as \$1 apiece in Washington.

It was the suggestion of a local man Tuesday, that white ribbon be worn, as it will still preserve the idea of purity and at the same time combat the excessive cost of flowers.

Observance of Mother's Day will be a costly affair if flowers are used, according to officials of local flower shops. For white or pink carnations, the customary price of \$1.50 a dozen or lower, will not hold good.

One flower shop will sell its carnations at \$3.00 a dozen, and another reported that as soon as the supply now on hand was exhausted, the price would have to be \$2.40. When asked why the sudden rise, both laid the blame on the wholesalers.

### "Get Together!" Is Call To Alumni of Purdue

Purposing to organize and elect officers for a permanent Purdue Alumni association, in accordance with a statewide drive, Purdue university graduates will gather Thursday evening.

A brief history of the university and mention of Indiana will be outlined in talks by various Purdue university graduates.

"Although thousands of Purdue men and women throughout the state have their alma mater at heart, it is impossible for them to show their sentiment on this vital subject if they stand alone," says a bulletin issued in advance of the meeting Thursday night.

"Standing together as an organization throughout the different counties, they can express their opinion on questions of appropriations, etc., so strongly that it will be appreciated by the legislators.

### JUAREZ FALLS

(Continued from Page One)

always has been a potential international danger, had been taken by the rebels without a fight.

While preparations for the safeguarding of Americans at east coast ports of Mexico, by the dispatch of additional naval units, went forward, and Carranza's reply to the sharp representations made by this government regarding the murder of two more Americans near Mexico City was awaited, the chief interest appeared to be in the modified military plans it

was assumed the occupation of the border town would cause rebel leaders to adopt.

### Take Without Battle.

Until now the rebels have succeeded in taking from Carranza almost half his territory without a battle, but military men here who have watched the development of the revolution assume a few stubborn contests are inevitable unless averted by further defections in the federal forces. Mexican agents here persist in their assertions that further cases of government troops declining battle will hasten the end of their struggle.

So far as indicated by information available here, either from official or rebel sources, the two campaigns begun by Carranza have been failures. His effort to attack the Sonora troops from the state of Chihuahua has been brought to an end by the defection of every garrison in that state, and the expedition sent from the south through the state of Jalisco to check the southward movement of rebels through the states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit has not succeeded, largely because of the harassing by small rebel groups who have been striking at the railroad extending through Guadalajara toward the north.

### Only One Federal Garrison.

In the state of Sinaloa there remained a federal garrison at Mazatlan, but too small, military observers say to assume the offensive and not strong enough to withstand a heavy attack. The rebel tactics appeared to ignore the little garrison, believing it would eventually surrender.

The occupation of Juarez makes it possible, in the opinion of American military men for the rebel leaders to divert their Sonora forces to the route southward from Chihuahua towards Torreon, long regarded the most strategic point in northern Mexico.

Possession of Torreon gives its holder the advantage of operating eastward through the state of Coahuila to Sinalillo and Monterrey, away to the south.

### Is Strong in Coahuila.

Carranza's strength in Coahuila, his own state, appears almost impaired, but the adjoining state of Nuevo Leon, Andrew Almazan and minor rebel leaders have made progress south and west of Matamoros at the south of

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the Rio Grande. With rebels on the east and west, the only outlet to the American border left the Mexican government is through Laredo and Eagle Pass.

Notwithstanding the rapid progress the rebels have made, however, there has been nothing in the reports received here that has caused American officers to believe Carranza will be forced to surrender or run for a considerable period of time. An increased restriction of his zone of operations was regarded as not unlikely through the cutting of all his lines of communication both to the north and to the sea coast, but even then, they indicated, a loyal, though reduced, army could hold its own for many years on account of organization and greater supplies.

### See Danger in South

The greatest immediate danger that official and unofficial observers here professed to see in the situation so far as it affected Carranza was that menacing him in the south.

The long hook, whose making the began when they started down the west coast, has now reached its barb almost to the gates of the capital. With the exception of a short break across the state of Jalisco it has curved through the states of Coahuila, Michoacan, Guerrero and Morelos. A part of the forces in the state

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of Puebla have joined the rebels, adhesives agree, and rebels in the state of Tlaxcala, between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, have interrupted traffic both over the inter-oceanic and Mexican railways. At different points in southern Vera Cruz rebel operations have been reported