

Stotsenburg Replies To Gov. Goodrich's Attempt To Build Up Campaign

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—The effort of Gov. Goodrich to build up a campaign on state issues that will be helpful to the republicans is being met by Chairman Fred Van Nuys of the democratic state committee, and Evan B. Stotsenburg, candidate for attorney general. The governor has tried to answer Mr. Stotsenburg's keynote speech but the "figures do not lie." Two years ago Mr. Goodrich and a host of republicans were making comparisons between the Ralston and Hanly administrations to bolster up their claims that the democrats were extravagant. The comparisons between the Ralston and Goodrich administrations is not advantageous to the republicans.

Stotsenburg's Statement.

Chairman Van Nuys today made public the following statement by Mr. Stotsenburg:

Gov. Goodrich, in his defense of his administration, published a few days ago, entirely ignored the charge made against him and the leaders of his party, in my speech in opening the democratic campaign at Terre Haute. The charge I made was that the present republican administration came into power in Indiana by reason of a campaign of misleading representations as to the conduct of the affairs of state during the two previous democratic administrations; that in his campaign Mr. Goodrich had charged extravagance and incompetency in the management of the state penal and benevolent institutions; that he attempted to prove his case by showing the increase in the cost of running the state during Gov. Ralston's administration as compared with that of Gov. Hanly's; that he attempted to bolster up his case by showing the increased per capita cost of running the state institutions; that both these methods were unfair and misleading; that Mr. Goodrich, with two exceptions, had continued in office the same heads of institutions; that Gov. Ralston had appointed or had continued in office. These were the same men whom Mr. Goodrich attacked in his campaign. I claimed, because these men had been continued in office that thereby Gov. Goodrich had endorsed the record of these appointees.

Easy to See His Reason.

In his defense the governor objects to the comparison of the expenditures during the two years of his administration with the expenditures during the last year of the administration of Gov. Ralston. That such a comparison is not pleasing to the governor is easily understood. However, in 1918 the governor used

the same method to support his claim of extravagance against the Ralston administration. It will be remembered that Mr. Goodrich compared the Ralston administration with the Hanly administration. It did not occur to Mr. Goodrich in 1916 that the conditions of the Hanly and Ralston administrations were entirely different. During the Ralston administration there were more state institutions, the business of the state had greatly increased, the high cost of living had increased, yet Mr. Goodrich, in 1916, thought it was fair to compare the expenditures of Mr. Ralston's administration with those of an administration four years before. The governor ought not now to object to the use of the same method of comparison. It is a good old adage that he who lives by the sword must die by the sword. That Mr. Goodrich may know how his administration fares by his method of comparison, the figures of the expenditures for the last year of Gov. Ralston's administration and the first two years of Gov. Goodrich's are here given. Mr. Goodrich, if he chooses, can make the comparison and draw his conclusion by his 1916 method, and then give the same publicity to the result as he did in 1916, but he won't do it.

Expenditures for the state in 1916, under Mr. Ralston's administration were \$11,135,175.48; in 1917, under Mr. Goodrich, they were \$11,937,327.71; and these last figures do not include outstanding institutional bills to the amount of \$140,000 and the unpaid bills for remodeling the state house.

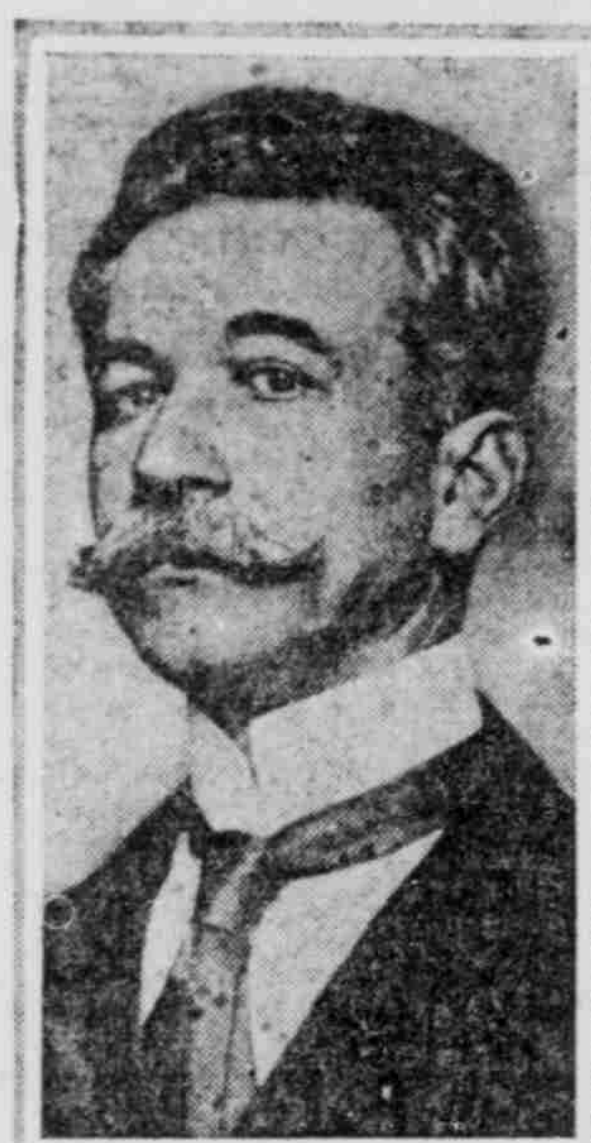
Fond of Comparison.

Gov. Goodrich is exceedingly fond of making comparisons, but in all his comparisons he fails to make any reference to his own department, the executive department of the state. The comparison of the expenditures of this department for the year 1918 with those of 1916 are most interesting. In 1918 there was an expenditure in Gov. Goodrich's department of \$415,740.47 as against \$323,136.28 in 1916. This is an increase of \$92,604.19 for 1918, which is equivalent to 19.9 percent. The governor in his defense, particularly refers to the auditor's office, the office of the reporter of the supreme court and the department of the custodian of the state house.

Auditor of State's Office.

Gov. Goodrich, in his 1918 convention speech, said that savings had been made in the offices of auditor of state. He now admits the contrary. As a matter of fact, to run this office it cost \$10,169.55

AMBASSADOR DA GAMA LEAVES U. S. FOR BRAZIL



DR. DOMICIO DA GAMA

Domicio da Gama, Brazilian ambassador at Washington, has bid farewell to the United States and is on his way home, where he will take over the duties of a high office. Ambassador da Gama will be the new Brazilian minister of foreign affairs.

In 1917 and \$22,463.05 in 1918 more than it did in 1916. In his defense, the governor attempts to justify this increase by the charge that during the Ralston administration the fees for examining insurance companies were paid directly to the examiners and therefore did not appear as a charge against the auditor's office. This assertion is absolutely without foundation. The reports of the auditor of state's office, during years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 will show that these fees were all paid into the state treasury and that the examiners and special examiners were all paid by vouchers, and that this expense was charged to the auditor's office. The governor's explanation of this increased expenditure thus fades away. The intimation made by the governor that Mr. Crittenger, while auditor of state, was at fault for the failure to collect \$30,000 in reciprocal fees from insurance companies is not justified by the facts. The facts are that the insurance companies either resisted the payments of these fees or made reports as to their business which did not conform to the law. The state succeeded in collecting these fees only after it had won the suits instituted against these companies during Gov. Ralston's administration, and the fees collected as the result of this litigation came into the state treasury during the term of the present auditor, Mr. Crittenger is not deserving of criticism in this regard.

Reporter of Supreme Court.

The governor claims there has been a saving in this office. As a matter of fact, Mr. Zoercher, the democratic incumbent, discontinued in part one position in this office, and Mr. Adams has done the same thing. The present reporter of the supreme court has so managed his office that during his incumbency of nearly two years he has published only three volumes of the supreme and appellate reports, while Mr. Zoercher, during the same period, got out eight volumes. The cost of getting out these three volumes was practically the same as what it cost under Mr. Zoercher's to get out eight volumes. This certainly cannot be characterized as economy or efficiency in the present administration of the office. As a result of the present reporter's delay, the decisions of the supreme and appellate courts are being published nearly two years after they were rendered.

While the office of the reporter is in this condition, the reporter himself found time to travel as a messenger of the commission to register the soldier vote for which he received from the state treasury \$336.99 to cover his expenses. During this time he was away from his office but his salary as reporter was going on. The governor's private secretary, Frank P. Litschert, although the governor was incapacitated by his injuries and away from his office, found time to go out on this same work and he drew his expenses from the state treasury.

Maintenance of State House.

The governor, with much pride, points out a saving in the engineers' department of the state house. In actual figures there was a saving in this department in 1918 of \$525.66, compared with the expense of 1916, while in 1917 there was an increase of \$1,727.34. In the custodian's branch of this department, however, in 1918 there was an increase of \$2,955.17 over the expenditures for 1916. Any person, who is acquainted with the condition of the halls and room of the state house during the last year and a half knows that they have not been as well kept as they were under the former custodian, although \$2,955.17 more was expended in this department.

The General Fund.

Mr. Goodrich, in his defense, points out that the general fund in the treasury on Oct. 1, 1918, would have been much augmented if the inheritance tax had been paid into the general fund instead of into the highway fund. As a matter of fact there is now in the general fund \$500,000 which, under the act of 1917, should have been paid into the highway fund. If the transfer had been made, the general fund would have been reduced that amount. In the management of the state treasury, the present administration has from the very first violated the provision of the tax act of 1913, which provides for the levy of a special tax for the support of the penal and benevolent institutions of the state.

The act specifically says that the revenue from this tax shall be kept as a special fund for the support of these institutions. This fund has not been kept separate but has been paid into the general fund and thereby not only has the plain mandate of the law been violated, but one of the cardinal principles of the "Budget" system, about which Mr. Goodrich's defense contains a justification of the borrowing of \$140,000 to pay the deficiencies in the appropriations for the penal and benevolent institutions. The governor says: "If there was a billion in the state treasury, we could not use a cent of it without an appropriation." He concludes that it would have been illegal to pay this deficiency out of the general fund without an appropriation, and that therefore this amount was borrowed. As a matter of fact arrangements were made to borrow this amount, but the plan for some reason was abandoned and the state auditor is now paying these bills out of the general fund, although Mr. Goodrich says it is illegal to do so, and although in fact it is in absolute violation of law.

Tax Levy.

The governor takes much credit to himself for the reduction of the state tax levy. He seems to forget that this reduction was recommended to the general assembly by his predecessor, Gov. Ralston. The condition of the state treasury that warranted this reduction was brought about by the splendid administration of Gov. Ralston; and it would have made no difference who was elected governor; the tax levy would have been reduced just the same. In his defense, Mr. Goodrich fails to answer Chairman Van Nuys' most important inquiry. It will be remembered that Mr. Van Nuys wanted the governor to explain, if there is ample revenue with which to run the state under the reduced tax levy, why did the governor go before the legislature in 1917 and urge the passage of an excise tax law, telling the legislature it was either an excise tax law or also an increase in the tax levy, or an increase in the valuation of property for taxation. The fact is, Mr. Goodrich can make no satisfactory answer to this inquiry, because it is apparent that if the finances of the state are in the splendid condition Mr. Goodrich and the republican leaders would have the public understand there is no necessity for an excise tax law, or that the public is not being told the full truth about the financial condition of the state. The whole defense of Mr. Goodrich is of the same character as the statement made by him in 1916—they are not a full and fair presentation of the conditions of the state.

SOLDIERS' MAIL.

The mail service for our army abroad has now been taken over by the army. It is handling a million letters a day that are received in France from this country, and about 200,000 letters a day that are mailed in France for soldiers in France. It has warehouses for sorting mail at French ports. It has railway mail clerks on some 2000 miles of French railroads. It has a central postoffice at Tours, permanent post offices at various points, mobile post offices right up to the firing line, and mail orderlies attached to each company of troops.

In the past, when the mail service for the army was under civil control, great delays were caused in the delivery of mail by the necessary secrecy concerning troop movements. Now, under military control, all movements of the mobile post offices are telegraphed in code to the distributing postoffices and the letters follow the soldiers as they march. All the hospitals notify the central postoffice of the identity of wounded soldiers received or transferred. The central post office works with the Adjutant General's office where every soldier in the army is card-indexed, and 150 men are there constantly employed searching out addresses. A system has been devised by which delivery may be quickened to "replacement units" who have been scattered among widely separated troops. And various means have been found for overcoming delays due to lack of shipping facilities or congestion of mail at crowded ports.

It still remains true that mail for some 50,000 soldiers in France is delayed because the letters are inadequately addressed. In the future all such letters will be stopped at New York and returned to their senders. It is estimated that 200,000 letters a month have been delayed in the past because the men were in "replacement units." This "floaters' mail" is now being handled expeditiously. The mobile post offices now keep up with the troops; the mail is received with the rations at the kitchen; and the whole reorganized postal service is devoted to providing that the doughboy's letters shall reach him as promptly and regularly as his meals.

STOP DISCUSSION BY G. O. P. IN U. S. SENATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Political discussion in the senate is "adjourned" until after the elections. Any attempt by republicans to renew the violent partisan discussion to which the president's appeal gave rise at the last sitting this afternoon will be met by Democratic Leader Martin with a point of no quorum.

Not one-quarter of the senate's membership was on hand today, when a vote of no quorum is made and a quorum cannot be mustered the senate automatically stands adjourned until the next day, unless the sergeant-at-arms is ordered to round up the absentees.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank friends, neighbors and relatives for their kindness and sympathy shown during sickness and death of our beloved daughter, Nellie May; also for the beautiful floral offerings. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Quimby and Family.—Adv.

Newman's

THE STYLE SHOP FOR WOMEN

Offerings for Saturday that Will Interest You



Coats Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Plush, Pom-pom Coats—plain and fur trimmed styles, —all colors—special Saturday at **\$35**

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Dresses Jersey, serge, satin, georgette, tricollette dresses—newest modes, youthful styles—special for Saturday at **\$25**

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Saturday Offerings in Our Millinery Dept.

Hats Suitable for women or for young girls in styles for street, sports or business. Both quality and style are dependable in these hats. Colors are black with light facings, brown, castor, navy and purple, for **\$5**

Velour Hats at \$5.00 to \$8.50 Tailored Hats at \$3.50 to \$7.50
Children's "Over Seas" Caps, Special \$1.50

When Tongue is Coated Drink Celerv King

Take it yourself and give it to the children for it's a purely vegetable laxative tea that acts promptly on the bowels and never causes the least distress.

It puts you right over night and when you catch cold and become feverish you mustn't fail to drink a cupful hot before going to bed.

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But You Must Drive It Out of Your Blood to Get Rid of It Permanently.

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All reputable druggists carry S. S. S. in stock and we recommend you give it a trial immediately.

The chief medical adviser of the Company will cheerfully answer all letters on the subject. There is no charge for the medical advice. Address Swift Specific Company, 432 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

LaSalle

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Ask the fluffy-haired stenographer and she will exclaim, "I should say yes! It won't hurt my feelings when they open the movies again, not by any means."

Ask the business man who likes harmless amusement with his family, and he will say, "Yes, indeed, we miss them a lot. Why, they're like food. We're used to them and we need them."

And so it is with folks in every walk of life. They will all be glad to have the movies back.

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