

# Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.  
Telephones—Main 3500, New 28-351.

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising Offices: Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, G. Logan Payne Co.  
New York, Boston, Payne, Burns & Smith, Inc.

CANDIDATES will do well to take out railroad accident insurance.

THOSE THIRTEEN NEGROES who promised Judge Pritchard not to gamble any more never did regard craps as a gamble, anyhow.

SENATOR BORAH has "become disquieted." What the Harding managers are worrying about is whether he can be quieted.

IS MR. DAILEY'S EMPLOYMENT by the coal operators the only employment that might be in conflict with the Government?

MR. TAGGART has also had his wreck. Thus demonstrating that one does not have to aspire to be President in order to encounter dangers.

HORACE G. MURPHY of Muncie is back from the Federal prison. A lot of others who ought to have preceded him have not yet reached Atlanta.

## The Prosecutor

Whether the voters of Marion County realize it or not, the fact remains that there is nothing of greater importance to them in this campaign than the selection of the prosecuting attorney.

This office is the key to good government in the county. It is the check to the extravagance, waste and malfeasance that results from mistakes in other county offices and in the last six years the taxpayers of this county have seen enough of these things to impress them.

Taxes would not be as high in Marion County as they are today had we enjoyed the services of a prosecutor capable of prosecuting State cases without the employment of lawyers to help him.

Taxes would be lower if we had a prosecutor capable and willing to block such nefarious wastes of the city's money as the purchase of a \$10,000 garbage plant for \$175,000.

Taxes would not be so high in this county if we had a prosecutor who would take his stand against the waste and corruption of primary elections in which it costs more than a thousand dollars to apply \$55 worth of paint to ballot boxes.

There would be no jail scandals if we had a prosecutor.

Lawyers would not practice before the grand jury in a county where a prosecutor functioned.

The jury box would not be stuffed.

There would be no compromising of judgments with bootleggers by which such notorious law violators as Pop Leppert escaped paying \$1,500 as the court decreed he should pay.

There would be no jail deliveries, no poker-playing deputy sheriffs, no Rufe Page poolrooms, no betting places or lotteries.

But more important than all these things is the benefit to be derived from having a real prosecutor in office as the city primary approaches.

Every person in Indianapolis who has watched the city primaries for years past has been disgusted with the crookedness and corruption that has attended them.

The will of the people in regard to party nominees has been thwarted time and time again.

The same election crooks who robbed honest candidates of their votes have remained unpunished to rob others until it is a notorious fact that in primary elections in Indianapolis the offices are captured by the men who get the most crooks to work for them, not by the men who get the most votes.

The prosecutor elected next November will be in office when the next city primary is held. The same crooks who manipulated the election returns at the spring primary and at the city primary known as the Shank-Jewett primary, are waiting today to do their dirty best at the next city primary.

Only the election of an honest prosecutor next month can prevent a crooked city primary next fall.

Think you that Mr. Evans, the Republican candidate and deputy of the present spineless prosecutor, Mr. Adams, is either capable or willing to fight for a clean city primary?

## Gas and Women Voters

The revelation that the Citizens Gas Company has definitely determined that the days of 60-cent gas in Indianapolis are numbered ought to be a potent factor in the registration of the women voters of Marion County.

The price of gas is a factor in the life of every housewife. It is fixed by public officials whose election is now largely in the hands of the women of this county. Only those who are registered can vote next November.

Heretofore, in this campaign, there has been no issue raised that strikes directly at the housewife's purse. The price of gas does so strike.

The control of the Public Service Commission will go with the party that is successful at this State election. The fate of the Public Service Commission may depend upon the Legislature that is elected next November.

Now that it has been determined that higher gas rates will be among those things that will be considered by the commission after the election, the women of Indianapolis are more interested than ever.

The policy of the present Public Service Commission of granting every rate increase asked without evaluation of property or definite determination of the investment indicates that the gas company will have no trouble in obtaining the 90-cent gas rate it proposes to ask.

The question for the housewives today is whether they have sufficient confidence in the Goodrich commission to be willing to let it decide whether 90-cent gas is a necessity.

If they have such confidence they should, of course, vote to continue the control of such things as gas rates by the Republican party which endorses the rate-raising propensities of the Goodrich board.

If the housewife is unable to understand why she should be asked to pay 90 cents for an insufficient quantity of gas of a quality inferior to the contract requirement she will cast her vote for a party which does not approve of the act of the Public Service Commission that invites such requests.

In either event the woman voter owes it to herself and to her pocket-book to register and prepare to cast a ballot for or against higher gas rates.

## People Versus Politicians

The reception given Thomas Taggart in his tour of northern counties is indicative of the difference between his candidacy for the Senate and that of his opponent, James E. Watson.

Mr. Watson seeks re-election on the ground that the senatorial cabal that nominated Harding needs him in the Senate to help it establish that "we were never officially at war with Germany."


Mr. Taggart seeks the senatorial seat in order that he may apply his business ability to the conduct of the Government along business lines and may faithfully represent Indiana in its desire to enforce peace by an alliance of nations.

Naturally, when a man goes before the public and seeks support because he represents those things which are dear to the hearts of the people he is well received.

Naturally, when a man goes before the public and pleads for support on the theory that a certain faction of the public needs him in office to accomplish its own selfish purposes he is looked on with slight favor.

The candidacy of Mr. Taggart is a candidacy that offers representation of the people of Indiana in Washington.

The candidacy of Mr. Watson is that of a self-seeking politician whose only recommendation is that he stands well with the other self-seeking politicians who imagine themselves to be the people of the United States.



## DAVISTALKS

### DECENCY

Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney tells why and under what conditions he seeks the support of Marion County voters.

## MORE ILLEGAL EXPENSES

The Republican office holders of Marion County in 1918 used 3,770 gallons of gasoline at a cost to the taxpayers of \$1,032 for the purpose of operating automobiles in violation of law. They also spent \$21.70 for oil, \$238.66 for tires, \$11.10 for supplies, \$422.16 for repairs, \$123 for insurance and \$16 for licenses. They paid \$88.42 for a garage man. The State board of accounts in its published report said:

"The tabulation heretofore set out shows the total cost of operating these machines as paid from county revenue to be \$3,404.31, and to this should be added the cost paid from F. G. R. fund and the depreciation on the cars, which brings the annual cost up to more than \$5,000." This money was unlawfully spent, but it is apparently a matter of no concern to the Republican prosecuting attorney. PAUL G. DAVIS.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### AN INTERPRETATION

One of the crushing blows to the partition action that the League of Nations is a war-breeder is delivered by article 11, reprinted below. This proves so completely to the contrary, reveals so strikingly that the so-called league is peace touches so accurately the great chord which vibrated in human hearts at the end of the war, that no comment is necessary.

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency

should arise, the secretary-general shall, on the request of any member of the league, forthwith summon a meeting of the council. "It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends." In place of this, Senator Harding proposes a separate peace with Germany, and, after that, he spins a fantastic web of words in which the idea, if any, is hopelessly imprisoned.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

II. The Grant-Seymour Race of 1868  
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The long and bitter quarrel between President Johnson and Congress resulted in the adoption of a policy of reconstruction in the southern States which had in it more of Thaddeus Stevens than of Abraham Lincoln. It resulted also in the enfranchisement of the negroes. But, so far as the campaign of 1868 was concerned, its most important result was the adherence of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to the Republican party and his election to the Presidency. General Grant was the greatest of all war heroes, yet it was with the utmost difficulty that he was persuaded to become a candidate.

In the first place, Grant was a Democrat, so far as he had any politics at all. His last vote before the war was for a Democrat, and he was not even a supporter of Douglas in the presidential election of 1860. He never cast a Republican vote until after he had served eight years as a Republican President. The Democrats claimed him in 1864. During the Johnson administration there was an earnest effort to get the Democratic party on its feet and to nominate Grant for President. If it had not been for the quarrel between Congress and the President, which resulted in a violent break between Grant and Johnson, the probability is that Grant would have been nominated and elected by the Democrats in 1868.

But Johnson had provoked Grant to anger and had attempted to supersede General Thomas to that position. Grant naturally found sympathizers among the Republican leaders in Congress, nearly all of whom were Lincoln men. When the Republicans began to plead with Grant to be their candidate, he listened. For a time he held back, honestly doubting the wisdom of the step. Finally his consent was obtained, his candidacy announced and the whole thing was over. So far as the head of the ticket was concerned, the Republican national convention which met in Chicago on May 29 was merely a ratification meeting.

JOHNSON'S ACQUITTAL AROUSES REPUBLICAN IRE. The Republican convention met in Chicago on the same day—of course, it was an accident—that the National Soldiers and Sailors' convention met. The soldiers and sailors got under way a little quicker than the Republicans and recommended the nomination of Grant. The convention, next day, accepted the recommendation with a whoop.

In some respects, however, it was the "maddest" bunch of Republicans that ever assembled in a national convention. The impeachment trial of President Johnson had been dragging itself out, and every Republican in the country was absolutely confident that the verdict of the Senate would be "guilty." Only four days before the Chicago convention met the Senate voted and Johnson was acquitted. The vote was 34 guilty and 19 not guilty, but that lacked one vote of being the requisite two-thirds. Seven Republicans had joined the twelve Democrats then in the Senate in voting for acquittal. In the convention these Senators were called the "seven traitors." Whatever may be the final verdict of history in the case of Andrew Johnson as a statesman, it is already unanimously agreed that his acquittal in the impeachment proceeding was right.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC CONTEST OVER A HOPELESS NOMINATION. There was old Len Wade, president pro tempore of the Senate. If Johnson had been convicted he would have succeeded to the Presidency under the old order of succession. He thought it was a certainty Grant was to be nominated for President, but Wade was running for Vice President on the strength of promising patronage for the few months he was to be President. The Wade boom fell through when Johnson was acquitted and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana got second place on the ticket.

The Democratic convention that year met in Tammany Hall on Fourteenth street, New York, on July 4. It was a

great loyalistic and patriotic gathering. Quite by accident, a most peculiar coincidence, a national soldiers' and sailors' convention met in New York on the same day. That convention, entirely distinct from the one that had met in Chicago in May, recommended to the Democratic convention the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. But the Democrats didn't approve the recommendation.

Despite the fact, not then so apparent, that the Democrats did not have a show to defeat Grant with anybody they might name, there was a great contest over the nomination. In the first place, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, wanted to run on the Democratic ticket. He wrote a letter saying he would accept the nomination. Then George H. Pendleton of Ohio was there as the embodiment of the "greenback" sentiment, which was gaining ground all over the country. On the first ballot Pendleton led, Johnson was second and Hancock third, with a dozen other candidates in the third place.

## TWO SHREWED POLITICIANS IN BATTLE ROYAL

In that convention were the two shrewdest politicians who ever entered the national arena under the Democratic banner—Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden. Seymour was president of the convention, Tilden was leading the New York delegation. Seymour was the chief conspirator in a scheme to stampede the convention to Salmon P. Chase. If there was ever a man who wanted to be President it was Salmon P. Chase. And if ever an aspirant had a supporter who was always faithful and always enthusiastic, it was Chase's daughter, Kate Chase Sprague. Chase had been a candidate in various parties during the war, he had opposed Lincoln for the nomination in 1864, and Lincoln had returned good for evil by making his chief liege of the Supreme Court, despite the memory of his quarrel with Chase as Secretary of the Treasury early in his administration.

It was now 1868 and Chase was again a candidate, this time for the Democratic leadership. He had presided over the trial of Andrew Johnson as chief justice, and the "fairness and impartiality" of his rulings were frequently commended in the Democratic platform. Seymour had fixed it up to give Chase the nomination. After the twenty-first ballot was taken on the fifth day of the convention, Seymour left the chair to go out in the hall and organize the Chase stampede, which was to come off on the twenty-third ballot.

## TILDEN BESTS OPPONENT

KATE CHASE REVENGED. Now Samuel J. Tilden was there and he was absolutely opposed to the nomination of Chase. He was informed as to Seymour's plans, and Seymour had left the chair at that moment when Tilden was in action. He started the Seymour stampede on the twenty-second ballot. Seymour rushed back to the platform and as State after State followed Tilden's lead, he shouted: "Gentlemen, your candidate I can not be, your candidate I can not be." But he was. And eight years afterward, when Samuel J. Tilden was contesting his right to the presidency before an extraconstitutional tribunal, Kate Chase Sprague remembered that it was Tilden who blocked her father's last hope of the presidency, and was revenged.

The election was a walkaway for Grant. He received 214 electoral votes to Seymour's 80. Seymour carried only eight States.

## PNEUMATIC ACTION OF ORGAN.

Q. Who invented the pneumatic action used in pipe organs? L. T. A. C. S. Barker, an Englishman, in the year 1832, made this invention.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This office applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

### MATRIMONY JAM.

Q. Can you give the recipe for matrimony jam? F. E. M.

A. Matrimony jam: Two pounds apples, two pounds plums, two pounds pears, five and one-half pounds (eleven cups) sugar. Pare and core the apples and stone the plums. Put the stones of the plums and the parings of the apples into a preserving pan with two cups of water. Simmer for thirty minutes and strain. While this is cooking peel and

core the pears. Cut the apples and pears, and have them ready. Put the strained juice in the preserving pan with the sugar and when it boils put in the apples, pears and plums. Boil for thirty minutes, then pour into glasses and cover.

### LOW TEMPERATURE OF PEAKS.

Q. Why are mountain peaks cold? E. R. M. A. The absorption of solar and of terrestrial radiation by the air is greater in its lower levels where dust, water vapor and clouds are densest, while the transmission of both incoming and outgoing radiation is more rapid through the pure air at the greater elevations.

### LONG SHIPMENTS OF MEAT.

Q. When did the sending of fresh meat for long distances begin? E. C. B. A. The first important step in the development of the fresh meat branch of the packing industry was taken by George H. Hammond, who, in the summer

of 1860, began, at Hammond, Ind., the business of shipping fresh beef in refrigerator cars to Boston.

### VICTORY BUTTON AND MEDAL.

Q. Are honorably discharged members of the Students' Army Training Corps entitled to Victory button and Victory medal? A. H. M. A. The War Department says that honorably discharged members of the Student Army Training Corps are entitled to the Victory medal and button if they actually enlisted in the Army. Otherwise they are not entitled to it.

### GEORGES CARPENTIER.

Q. Had Carpentier ever been in this country before his trip this year? P. L. B. A. Georges Carpentier had never been in the United States before his trip last spring.

### PINEAPPLE SAUCE.

Q. Will you advise me how to make crushed pineapple to serve as a sauce with ice cream? G. W. S. A. Pare the pineapple, cut out eyes, and chop fine. Weigh the fruit after it

is thus prepared and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of pineapple. Let it stand until a syrup is formed, then cook slowly until the fruit is transparent.

### FIRST SETTLERS.

Q. From what port did the three vessels "Susan Constant," "Goodspeed" and "Discovery" sail? J. H. W. A. These vessels, bringing the first settlers to Jamestown, Va., sailed from London on Dec. 9, 1606.

### COFFEE AS FERTILIZER.

Q. Please tell me what effect coffee grounds have on garden soil. H. H. F. A. The Department of Agriculture says the coffee grounds have some limited value as fertilizer on garden soil.

### CONCRETE AND CEMENT.

Q. Are concrete and cement the same thing? R. M. E. A. They are not the same, since concrete is a product resulting from a suitable mixture of Portland cement, sand, pebbles or broken stone and water, which has been permitted to harden under favorable conditions.

# Back to Peace Time Prices

Effective October 1, 1920.

America's Greatest Labor Saver

# SWARTZ-LIGHT

Sold Direct From Factory to You

Through your own plumbing, electrical, hardware and automobile house.

	Old Price.	New Price.
SPECIAL 500-watt, 32-volt, 86 Amp. Hr. Bat.....		\$345.00
Unit 1000-watt, 32-volt, 140 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	\$643.00	531.00
Unit 1000-watt, 32-volt, 250 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	695.00	556.00
Unit 1000-watt, 110-volt, 70 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	853.29	726.00
Pioneer 1000-watt, 32-volt, 250 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	829.56	746.00
Pioneer 1500-watt, 32-volt, 250 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	900.47	810.00
(Special Garage Battery Charging Plant.)		
Pioneer 2000-watt, 65-volt, 140 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	1,015.52	913.00
(Special Motion Picture Show Plant.)		
Pioneer 2750-watt, 110-volt, 250 Amp. Hr. Bat.....	1,699.04	1,329.00
1000-watt generating set, 32-volt.....	264.00	211.00
3000-watt generating set, 110-volt.....	363.00	291.00

All prices include above rated batteries.

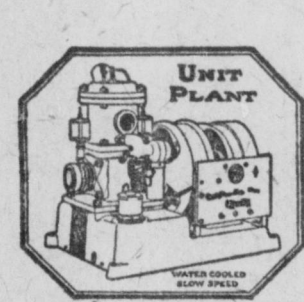
All batteries rated on intermittent discharge basis.

All Swartz plants charge both Edison and lead plate batteries.

SWARTZ-LIGHT power plants wherever known enjoy the highest reputation—earned by satisfactory performance in users hands, furnishing not only electric light, but plenty of power for the many electrically operated labor-saving appliances for farm and home.

Swartz plants installed free by factory experts, no matter where located. Ask any Swartz owner what free service means to Swartz users. Rendered throughout the United States for more than ten years, free of charge. Write, phone or visit the Swartz factory at once for free particulars on entire Swartz line.

ONE PRICE. ONE STANDARD. ONE POLICY. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.



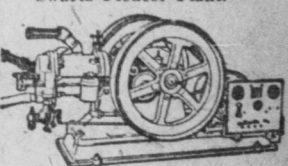
## SWARTZ-LIGHT

UNEQUALLED FOR SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND LOW COST OF OPERATION

BUILT BY  
**SWARTZ ELECTRIC CO.**  
SOLE OWNERS OF ALL PATENTS AND RIGHTS  
OLDEST EXCLUSIVE MAKERS  
OF HOME ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER PLANTS

GEN'L OFFICES AND WORKS AT SPEEDWAY INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A. CITY BRANCH 3 N. MERIDIAN ST.

Swartz Pioneer Plant.



Slow Speed. Water Cooled.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.

