

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 \$35 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 Shankle-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.

DAVIS TALKS
on
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 \$10,000 for the use of which they made no payment in violation of law. They also spent \$21,173 for oil, \$205.66 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:

PAUL G. DAVIS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
AN INTERPRETATION

One of the crushing blows to the partisan fiction that the League of Nations is a war-bred is delivered by article 11, reprinted below. This proves completely to the contrary, that the sole object of the League is to maintain the peace, touched so acutely by 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 to be an offense against the League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effective to safeguard the peace of the 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 assembly or of the council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb 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 splits a fantastic cobweb of words in which the idea, if any, is hopelessly imprisoned.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

11. 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 emancipation of the negroes. But, so far as the campaign of 1868 was concerned, its most important result was the admission of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to the Republican party and to the nomination of the President. 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 stand as a Democrat was for a Democrat and he was not even a supporter of Douglass in the quadrangular fight of 1860. He never cast a Republican vote until after he had served eight years as a Republican President, and even Democrats claimed him in 1868. During the Johnson administration there was an attempt 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 probabilities are 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 him in command of the Army by calling General Thomas to that position. Grant naturally found sympathy among the Republican leaders in Congress, nearly all of whom had Johnson with their whole soul. So 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 20 was merely a ratification meeting.

IN A NEW ACQUITTAI ARROUSES RUMOR.

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' convention was a little quicker than the Republicans and recommended the nomination of Grant. The convention, on the next day, accepted the recommendation with a whoop.

IN TILDEN'S BESTS OPPONENT, RUMOR CHASE REVENGE.

Now Samuel J. Tilden was there and was absolutely opposed to the nomination of Chase. He was informed as to Seymour's plans, and Seymour had left the chair—but a moment when Tilden was acting as president of the Seymour stamped 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, he was a violent opponent of Chase. 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 before the war, and had opposed Lincoln for the nomination in 1864 and Lincoln had done good for evil by making his chief justice of the Supreme Court, despite the memory of the quarrel with Chase as Secretary of the Treasury early in his administration.

IT WAS IN NOVEMBER 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 specifically commended by the Democratic platform. Seymour had fixed it up to give Chase the nomination. After the twenty-first ballot was taken on the fifth day, when 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.

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

Senators were called the "several" who voted for the Chicago convention met, 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 "several" who voted for the Chicago convention met, 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 "several" who voted for the Chicago convention met, 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. 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