

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.

HAS ANY ONE heard from Ed Toner since the last primary?

SPEED UP that councilmanic investigation. If there is a nigger in the coke pile let's dig him out.

WHEN will Governor Goodrich take the stump to defend the "best tax law possible under our constitution?"

DOUBTLESS Mr. New came to Indianapolis to find out whether the Republicans wanted pro-league or anti-league speakers!

MR. TAGGART says he is spending only his own money in this campaign. Jim Watson was never so explicit about his affairs.

JESSE ESCHRACH has issued a few columns of statements and grown very worthy, but has any one noticed any more coal to be had at any price?

THE STATEMENT of ownership, management and circulation of the Indianapolis News, as published Oct. 1, was again sworn to before a notary public.

WARREN T. McCRAY may be in absolute accord now with Senator Harding, but he never agreed with the senator that \$1 a bushel was a proper price for wheat.

Mr. Fesler's Duty

A most significant feature of this campaign is the continued silence of James W. Fesler, the defeated opponent of Warren T. McCray for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Months have passed since Mr. McCray amassed a tremendous majority over Mr. Fesler, yet the defeated candidate has not openly indorsed the candidacy of his successful opponent and is not today taking an active part in this campaign.

In this connection it cannot be forgotten that a last-minute appeal was made to the Republicans of Indiana to nominate Fesler "to save Marion County." The appeal was not heeded and the natural conclusion is that Marion County is lost to the Republican candidate for Governor, who obtained a heavy vote in the primary through what is very evidently the manipulation of primary returns in what have long been known as the crooked precincts of Indianapolis.

Mr. Fesler doubtless has his own reasons for failing to get behind McCray.

Part of these reasons are the result of a careful investigation of the personal and public life of Mr. McCray, which was made prior to the primaries and which revealed things which Mr. Fesler finally refused to use in the campaign, although his refusal probably cost him the nomination.

The results of this investigation have been kept carefully covered for this part of the campaign.

That they are inimicable to the candidacy of Mr. McCray cannot be denied, for in the last minutes of the primary fight the McCray managers saw fit to publish statements denying charges that were never made and arousing considerable public curiosity as to their contents.

Mr. Fesler has this information in his care. Persons who have been privileged to discuss it with him declare that there is therein disclosed reasons why Mr. McCray should be forever barred from holding public office.

The impression prevails that if Mr. Fesler would make public the results of the investigation he permitted or caused prior to the primaries, the people of Indiana would never again consider McCray as a candidate for public office.

There is here a fine question of propriety for Mr. Fesler. Either he must be governed by loyalty to a political party or loyalty to the people of Indiana, whose Governor he aspired to be.

If it is true, as is generally believed, that Mr. Fesler is in possession of information which would prevent an unfit man from becoming Governor of Indiana, then it is his duty to the people of the State to give them that information.

If the matter in his knowledge is not such as would prejudice the voters of Indiana against McCray, then Mr. Fesler owes it to his party and his recent opponent to make it public to the end that the public suspicion of McCray may be removed.

Mr. Fesler has said nothing concerning the fitness of Mr. McCray to govern Indiana.

Mr. McCray is entirely too well satisfied with Mr. Fesler's silence.

Rambling

E. I. Lewis of the public service commission has issued a statement designed to show that the public service commission did not suggest a higher rate for gas in Indianapolis than is fixed by statute.

Mr. Lewis's effort is futile. The public very well knows that on its own initiative the commission invited the gas company to come before it and make public its needs and desires. Whether higher rates were suggested in response to this invitation or the desire of the gas company for higher rates prompted the invitation is wholly immaterial.

The commission opened the way for the company to ask higher gas rates and the responsibility for higher rates cannot be escaped by the commission when they are established.

Mr. Lewis might, if he desires to assist the public in the impending struggle with the gas company, examine into the order of the commission issued April 26, 1918, and attempt to reconcile the findings of the body of which he is still chairman with the conditions that exist today.

If he desired he would read that gas rates were on that date raised from 55 cents to 60 cents in order that the company might finance betterments which (in the words of the order) would result in "doubling its coal gas production capacity and raising the total maximum capacity of petitioner's generating facilities, including its water gas plants, to more than 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day."

Then, if he care to follow the information lodged with the board of works recently by the battery of experts from the gas company, he would learn that the forty coke ovens which the company proposed to build in 1918 were built and still the capacity of the gas plant is given as less than 12,000,000 cubic feet a day.

What the people of Indianapolis wish to know is not who started this gas rate raising campaign, but what has become of the ability to supply a sufficient amount of gas which the company declared it would have if rates were increased from 55 cents to 60 cents.

Gas consumers would like to know whether the present shortage of approximately 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day is due to failure to live up to the terms of the commission's order of April 26, 1918, or to willful disuse of facilities thereafter installed.

Wavering!

Sometimes when an election is all over but the shouting it means that the wrong crowd will do the shouting. This is a "hunch" to over-confident Republicans.—Muncie Press.

Coming from a newspaper which is edited by George B. Lockwood, the errand boy of the senatorial cabal which is running the Harding campaign, there is food for thought in the above observation.

It might mean that Governor Cox has put a crimp in the raising of the \$15,000,000 slush fund by his expose of the quotas and the boys are finding it increasingly difficult to "get the money."

It might mean that the desperate effort of the pro-league end of the Harding dual role is not meeting with much success in trying to convince the public that Johnson and Borah are right in believing that Harding has "scrapped" the league and Taft and Wickersham are right in believing that the league is the dearest possession of the front porch candidate.

Mr. Lockwood is close to the real campaign headquarters of the Republican party. He moved to Washington to be in touch with Boies Penrose and other Senators and when his squire knees begin to tremble there is every indication that others are quaking, also.

Anyhow, a doubt that this campaign is all over, coming from such a political seer as the man who fought Roosevelt in season and out, is prima facie evidence that down in his heart Will Hays is not nearly as confident of success as he was when he concluded a treaty with the pro-German scoundrels in the United States.



DAVIS TALKS

DECENCY

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

APPLY THE LAW

In a public statement of Sept. 24, 1920, the attorney candidate for prosecuting attorney said, in answer to my charge that the Republican prosecutor has enriched his office at the expense of the public by collecting fees in many unwarranted prosecutions in remote justice of the peace courts. "Mr. Davis knows that the matter of compensating the prosecuting attorney is fixed by law and beyond his control. He should be careful in giving the impression that he will be satisfied with less than the law provides. There are cases holding that a candidate for public office who agrees in advance to accept a place for less remuneration than the law provides, thereby disqualifies himself from accepting the place should he be elected."

I again call his attention to the public statement of Ralph Lemcke, Republican treasurer and candidate for reelection, of April 28, 1919, in which he said:

"If I am nominated and elected treasurer of this county, I declare it to be my firm intention to see evil corrected and that all interest that accrues on pre-

payment money on Barrett law assessments shall be credited to the Barrett law fund, thus saving the city of Indianapolis between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year.

"I consider and shall consider all public money coming into my possession from the above fund as a public trust and will in no wise use this fund for my private gain."

The records show that when Mr. Lemcke became treasurer on Jan. 1, 1920, there was turned over to him Barrett law funds amounting to \$37,004.07. The records in the office of the city controller and in the treasurer's office do not show that he has ever credited these funds with a single dollar of interest.

I suggest that the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney uncover the law which he has upon this subject and compel his political associates to comply with his pre-election promise to the people.

I regard the promises which I am making as both morally and legally binding upon me and I will scrupulously keep them if I am elected.

PAUL G. DAVIS.

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 offer 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.)

PACIFIC FLEET FLAGSHIP.

Q. Is the U. S. S. South Dakota the flagship of the Pacific fleet? M. C. A. The Navy Department says that the United States ship Huron (former South Dakota) is the flagship of the Asiatic fleet, while the United States ship New Mexico is the flagship of the Pacific fleet.

INDOOR AERIAL.

Q. Is it possible to have an indoor aerial for a wireless set? H. W. R. A. It is perfectly practical to have an indoor aerial for a wireless. This may be placed in the attic or any other convenient room.

NUMBER EGGS PER HEN.

Q. What is the egg yield of hens? T. T. P. A. The unincubated farm hen seldom lays over eighty eggs a year, while well-bred flocks of several hundred hens have records of an average of over twelve dozen eggs per hen.

DIET FOR BABIES.

Q. Please give me a list for a baby's meals during his second year. C. A. B. A. The Children's Bureau suggests the following: 7 a. m. milk, Zwieback, toast or dried bread; 9 a. m. orange juice; 10 a. m. cereal, cup of milk; 2 p. m. broth, meat, vegetable, stale bread, baked apples; 6 p. m. cereal, milk, toast or bread; 10 p. m. milk (may be omitted). At this time the baby should be taking about one quart of milk in twenty-four hours; part of this may be poured over cereal. This should be served without sugar, or with a very little only. Bread should be at least two days old. The child should have about a tablespoonful of scraped meat, or beef, broiled, boiled, or roasted or the tender part of a lamb chop, or delicate meat of chicken or fish. The vegetable should be green ones, like spinach or tender string beans, which should be well cooked, drained and mashed or strained through a colander.

THE WAY TO RESUME.

Q. Who said "the way to resume is to resume"? I. M. F. A. The expression was used by Salmon P. Chase in a letter to Horace Greeley in 1866, but the correct quotation is "The way to resumption is to resume." The subject under discussion was the resumption of specie payments by the Federal Government.

PYRAMID A SEPULCHRE.

Q. Whose sepulchre was the Great Pyramid of Egypt? A. K. A. This pyramid is the tomb of Cheops, second king of the fourth dynasty. Its original height was 482 feet and it covers thirteen acres of ground.

CREW OF THE TUSCANIA.

Q. Was the Tuscania manned by an American crew at the time it was sunk? E. M. M. A. The Navy Department says that H. M. S. Tuscania was manned by a British crew at all times, including the time she was sunk. These British transports simply took American soldiers as passengers, but were manned by their own crew in every way.

THE WHEN STORE



Shoes The New Brogue \$15

—The newest hit in men's shoes. Very attractive dark brown cordovan.
—Ask to see it.

Choose your Fall Hat with care—it is the finishing touch of your outfit.

—Getting just the particular style and shape best suited to your needs will be easy if you select it from our large assortment of good looking numbers.

—The newest innovations for the younger fellows who demand snappy styles—conservative ones for the more sedate dressers.

Young's Derbies—\$6 and \$8
Young's Soft Hats—\$6, \$7, \$8
Other Soft Hats—\$4, \$5, \$6

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

12. The Grant-Greeley Race of 1872. By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The presidential campaign of 1872 resulted in a tragedy—the insanity and death of Horace Greeley. It took the organization of the Republican party out of the hands of the men who had founded it and turned it over to another group of Republicans, in whose control it remained until after the rise of Roosevelt. It added to the lexicon of Democratic party historians the phrase, "the Greeley fiasco." And, more important than all, it marked the beginning of the end of the political party organ newspaper, and was responsible for an independent press.

The Liberal Republican movement of 1872-73 was the most considerable defection the Republican party had suffered since its organization. Its effect on the party was not disastrous, but it carried into the Democratic party many of the men who were most prominent in the early days of Republicanism. It is a remarkable fact that more than two-thirds of the men prominent in the Republican conventions of 1856 and 1860 died, Democrats or Independents, before the year 1872.

Even more remarkable is the fact that this great defection from Republican ranks was the result of a movement led by Clement Vallandigham of Ohio. Vallandigham was the arch-Copperhead of the whole North, was arrested by General Burnside and banished to the Confederate States of America, and was exiled by every loyalist north of the Mason and Dixon's line. Yet it was this same Vallandigham who, in 1871, in the famous Dayton platform, declared for the unification of all elements opposed to Grant on the basis of complete acceptance of the results of the war, the reconstruction policy, the amendment to the Constitution, and so on. So radically did this policy differ from that formerly held by Northern Democrats that the Vallandigham movement was called "The New Departure."

FOUR GREAT EDITORS TAKE A HAND.

The Democratic press, headed by the Missouri Republican, afterward the St. Louis Republic and the Louisville Courier-Journal, broke away from conventional moorings and hailed the "New Departure" as the political salvation of the land. The Vallandigham origin of the movement was lost sight of, and Editor Grosvenor of St. Louis and Editor Watterson of Louisville became the leaders in the Democratic ranks.

While General Grant's administration was alienating old-time Republican leaders by the score, General Grant was a great soldier, but his most ardent admirers can not commend his judgment in selecting men to assist him in civil administration. Scandals without number were continually arising. The Secretary of War, William B. Rusk, and the Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson, were accused of all kinds of graft. The New York Sun, then edited by Charles A. Dana, every day thundered against the "Robbers at Washington." Meantime General Grant was blind to many things; was too trusting of some of his advisers and was attempting to run the whole administration on a military plan.

Horace Greeley raised the flag of revolt in the Tribune. Charles Sumner, another chieftain of the anti-slavery agitators joined in. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky and Hinton R. Helper of North Carolina, the premier southern abolitionists and Republicans, followed the "new departure." The movement was crystallized by the merging of party lines in Missouri in an effort to gain complete amnesty for Confederate soldiers in that State. The Missouri leaders issued a call for a national convention to meet at Cincinnati.

NATION'S MOST FAMOUS MEN GATHER IN CONVENTION.
When the "Liberal Republican" national convention met at Cincinnati on

May 1, the country believed it faced a political crisis. The personnel of the convention was extremely able. Few political gatherings in the history of the country showed so many famous names on the roster. Carl Schurz was permanent chairman, and he made the speech of party revolution. The leading candidate at first was Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. Next to him was Mr. Greeley, and then Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, David Davis of Illinois, Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and the perennial Salmon P. Chase.

Greeley was nominated on the sixth ballot and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri was chosen for second place on the ticket. Greeley was the founder and editor of the Tribune and the most eminent newspaper man in the country. Brown had risen to prominence as the editor of the St. Louis Democrat, since the consolidation with the Globe to form the Globe-Democrat. It is the only instance that a national ticket was made exclusively by journalists.

Newspapers of great influence rallied to Greeley's support. Dana of the Sun and Bennett of the Herald battled for him in New York. Henry Watterson, today the only survivor of that era of journalistic giants, was in the very thick of the battle for Greeley and reform. Alexander K. McClure, Murat Halstead, Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican, Horace White of the Chicago Tribune, Frank Leslie and scores of others were declaring the election of Greeley and the defeat of Grant necessary to save the Republic. So bitter was the denunciation of Grant's administration that the press did not hesitate to take up Jere Black's statement that no tyranny was so bad as that of a "republic thoroughly rotten."

GREELEY'S CAREER ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

The Democrats met in Baltimore on July 9. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, grandson of the founder of the party, was chairman. The Cincinnati Liberal Republican platform was adopted without the change of a word, and Greeley and Brown were indorsed and nominated as the regular Democratic candidates. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware and Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana voiced a noble protest, but in vain. The politicians believed that it was the golden opportunity to kill the Republican organization and they seized it. Horace Greeley formally accepted the

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AN INTERPRETATION

XIII.

If the covenant of the League of Nations were composed of article 12 alone, it would deserve ratification and support from all the civilized nations of the world. Article 12 is the longest step away from war that has ever been taken in history; thirty-nine nations already live in accord with it, and the only fighting now going on in the world involves Russia, not a member of the league. Article 12 provides publicity and delay, the two strongest weapons with human resources.

The members of the league agree that if there should arise between any two disputing nations a matter of arbitration or to inquire by the council and they agree in no case to resort to

Democratic nomination. Greeley, who had hated Jackson, despised Van Buren, scorned Polk, damned Pierce and Buchanan and Douglas; Greeley, the abolitionist; Greeley, the protectionist; Greeley, the prohibitionist; Greeley, the woman's suffragist; Horace Greeley was the candidate of the Democratic party for President. But Democrats all over the Union remembered the bitter things that Greeley had said about them. The Republican orators helped them to remember. They did not remember to vote.

In July, or perhaps as late as August, it seemed certain that the Democratic-Liberal coalition would sweep the country. Many men believe the wave would not have receded if Adams or Davis had been at the head of the ticket. But Greeley was simple as a child in practical politics, however able and profound he was in theory. No greater campaign speeches have ever been delivered than those made by Greeley on the stump in 1872. As he had denounced slavery in the South in the name of humanity, he now denounced carpet-bag government for the same reason. As he had denounced the political corruption of the slave oligarchy before the war, he now denounced the money corruption that was beginning its long reign. Suddenly, a shiver of fear and distrust swept over the country. Would Greeley, who had been unable to keep his own newspaper, be able to conduct a business administration? Would Greeley, who was the dupe of every sharper, be any better than Grant in selecting advisers? What was his financial policy? The business interests of the country, partly affected by the fear of a Greeley administration, and partly an-

war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report of the council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

To match this achieved program, Senator Harding proposes a separate peace with Germany, and after that he loses himself in a forest of meaningless words, their real purport being that the United States will abandon the fruit of victory and the glorious obligations of moral leadership and will permit the war of 1914-1918 to be the greatest debt on the ledger of history.

Why because Greeley was attacking Wall Street financial methods, rose up for Grant. Money went into the campaign as it had never gone before. The October elections correctly forecasted the result.

A few days before the election Horace Greeley's wife died. He had been at her bedside day and night for weeks, and he was exalted from loss of sleep, and broken-hearted over her death. Then the election came. The Greeley ticket carried but seven States and was insignificantly defeated. Three days after the election the strain became greater than the old man could bear, and the great Horace Greeley was taken to a private asylum in Westchester County—an insane man. Fortunately the end came soon, and on Nov. 29 Greeley died. Within a month after the election the magnificent Grant, President of the United States, stood beside the bier of the great Greeley whom he had beaten—the Greeley whose fiasco had become a tragedy.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

Q. Is prize fighting allowed in the United States? S. H. A. A prize fight is a fight with bare fists for a purse. This is not allowed. Some States allow boxing matches. These are fought with six to eight-ounce gloves, for a guaranteed sum to each fighter.

CASTOR OIL AS LUBRICANT.

Q. Was castor oil used in aeroplane motors during the war? A. F. B. A. The Air Service says that castor oil was used as a lubricant in aeroplane motors during the World War.

READ OUR ADS WITH CONFIDENCE
STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6:00 P. M.

THE INDIANA

Washington and Alabama Streets—Just East of Courthouse

The Price of These New Suits Will Surprise You



Here are suits, made in the very latest of fashion's moods, but what is more to the point, they are suits that you will not see often. Attractive, becoming, stylish and smart, that also have the exceptionalness that comes from the unusual in type. Our buyers select for you only what they know to be distinctively different, such as the delightfully clever suits offered here. Up to \$39.50 suits—

\$29.75

All Alterations Free

This Means Another Saving of \$2 to \$5

Good Underwear at Low Prices

Children's Waist Union Suits, \$1.48
E-Z waist union suits, pure white, fleeced, ages 2 to 13 years.
Children's Wool Union Suits, \$1.98 to \$2.98
Wool union suits, cream color and drop seat, or gray for boys, all sizes, first quality, high grade.
Children's Vellastic Union Suits, \$1.25 to \$1.75
Boys' or girls' style Vellastic union suits, ages 2 to 16 years, strictly first quality.
Boys' Ribbed Suits, \$1.25 to \$1.75
Boys' heavy cotton ribbed winter weight union suits, fleeced, ages up to 16 years.
Women's Vests and Pants, \$1.25
Women's fine ribbed, bleached fleeced vests and pants, first grade, extra sizes, \$1.39; regular sizes, \$1.25.
Women's Union Suits, \$1.25
Women's fine ribbed, ankle length union suits, long sleeve, short sleeve or sleeveless styles; good fall and winter weight.
Women's Wool Suits, \$3.75
Women's part wool, non-shrinking union suits, ankle length, long sleeve, short sleeve or sleeveless.

Bargain Table SPECIAL

Unbleached Crash, 17c a yd.
Regular 25c Grade
Part linen, blue border, fast selvedge, heavy quality, for hand or roller towels.

Domestic Specials 35c Outing Flannel at 25c a yard

Bleached, double fleeced, for women's and infants' wear.

39c Challis, 29c

Yard wide, assorted floral and scroll designs, for kimonos, dressing gowns and comforts.

35c Bleached Muslin, 25c

Standard quality, yard wide, for general use.

45c Standard Percales, 33c

Outing dannel in dark checks and stripes, for comfort covers, etc.

\$3.00 Cotton Blankets, \$2.19 a Pair

Heavy quality, in tan, gray or white, double fleeced.

49c Bath Towels, 39c

Hemmed, bleached, double thread.

29c Crash, 22c

Bleached, part linen, blue border.

Blue Ribbon Special \$2.25 OUTING FLANNEL GOWNS for women, in pink or blue stripes, special.

\$1.79

Fall Dress Goods

French Serge, \$2.98
All wool, extra fine quality, in navy and brown, for dresses, suits and skirts.

Storm Serge, \$2.69
54 inches wide, all wool, fine quality, navy blue, for suits, skirts and middles.

Navy Blue Taffeta
All wool, 41 inches wide, firm quality, for dresses.

Jamestown Plaid
38 inches wide, all styles, for skirts and dresses.

Chundah Cloth, \$2.49
42 inches wide, lustrous in navy, brown and black, for skirts, suits and dresses.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

