

Indiana Daily Times

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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 ESCRABACH has issued a few columns of statements and grown very wrothy, 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 endorsed 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 by 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 context.

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.

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.

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 misuse 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 Wickes 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 Boles Penrose and other Senators and when his supple knees begin to tremble there is every indication that others are queasy, 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 reptiles in 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.

APPLY THE LAW

In a public statement of Sept. 24, 1920, the Republican 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 writes 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 discharges himself of the responsibility of accepting the fees.

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