

# Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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AMONG those indicted officials who are not insisting on an immediate hearing is Sheriff Honest Bob Miller.

PROSECUTOR ADAMS has not yet completed his investigation into the "fraudulent registrations." Perhaps it is more difficult to compromise than the Leppert judgments.

ADMINISTRATION of State affairs proper costs the taxpayers nothing, according to the State tax board. Maybe that is why we do not have proper administration of State affairs.

IF our reporter ever finds Mayor Jewett in his office again he is instructed to ask him whether it is true that the booths which graced our streets during the G. A. R. encampment have become shelter houses for the prize pigs on his farm.

GUS SCHMIDT and other councilmen ought to know by this time that a proposed investigation would last longer and get farther if Sam Ashby were not called as the first witness.

WHENEVER the State tax board makes up its mind about the levy it will be possible for the taxpayers to figure for themselves whether the "administration of State affairs proper costs the taxpayers nothing."

MAN WHO ASKED HARDING about the League of Nations at his Baltimore meeting and was arrested has brought suit for damages. But nobody has much sympathy for him. He should have known better than to ask questions.

## Up to the Commission

Presumably, the Public Service Commission which started this gas rate muddle by its bland invitation to the gas company to propose higher rates, is interested in ascertaining whatever is the matter with Indianapolis's gas supply.

Assuming this to be a fact, there is no reason whatever why the commission should not, speedily and immediately, find out what every gas consumer in Indianapolis wants to know.

The commission, on April 26, 1918, established a 60-cent rate for gas in Indianapolis "said rate to continue in effect until the further order of the commission."

The finding of the commission in this rate hearing contained the following:

The evidence discloses that the present maximum production capacity of petitioner's plants is approximately 11,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day; that the high price of coal and the uncertainty of supply, incident to war has resulted in abnormal demands on petitioner for service, gas becoming relatively a very cheap and reliable fuel; that this abnormal demand taxes to the utmost the maximum capacity of petitioner's plant; that the petitioner is unable to meet all requirements for service; that it is desirable that said facilities be increased by the addition of forty cvens, thereby 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; that such additional facilities will enable petitioner to render service to those demanding service for domestic, industrial and war order purposes, except for the substitution of said gas for coal for general house heating; that the enlargement of facilities, as stated, will result in more satisfactory service to all patrons; that said additions will make possible a more even pressure and the maintenance of a higher average of heat units.

Appearing before the board of public works last week, a battery of experts attached to the Citizens Gas Company declared that the capacity of the company for the production of gas is less than 12,000,000 cubic feet a day.

Here, then, is the situation: The Citizens Gas Company was authorized to increase its rate from 55 cents to 60 cents in order that it might increase its capacity from 11,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day to 15,000,000 cubic feet.

The Citizens Gas Company did increase its rates from 55 cents to 60 cents, but its experts now say that its gas capacity is less than 12,000,000 cubic feet a day.

The Public Service Commission has the authority under the law to order the Citizens Gas Company to show cause why the order of April 26, 1918, increasing the gas rate from 55 cents to 60 cents should not be abrogated because the gas company has failed to comply with its conditions.

## 'Spoofing'

Interesting, indeed, is the announcement of the State tax board that it has discovered through analysis of figures from the Auditor of State that the administration of the State Government is costing the taxpayers of Indiana nothing.

Will the State tax board continue its analysis long enough to inform the public who is paying for the administration of the State Government?

And could we impose upon the good nature of the estimable gentlemen sufficiently to ask them to disclose for our edification what in the world is to become of the immensely increased amount of taxes that we are to be compelled to pay next year, since it costs taxpayers nothing for "the administration of State affairs proper?"

Here in Marion County we have been advised that the total taxes to be raised next year will be approximately \$16,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the amount raised last year.

The explanation of this additional burden of taxation has been heretofore "the increased cost of government."

Now, however, we are advised by the State tax board, whose infallible judgment has been sustained by the legislature, that there is no "cost of government."

Things appear to be growing "a bit thick."

Far be it from us to yield to the temptation to believe that the State board is "spoofing."

There must be some mistake somewhere.

In fact there really is a mistake.

That mistake is the common mistake of every self-satisfied public board which in its smugness so far underrates the intelligence of the people to whom it is responsible as to believe that it can make them believe that they get anything for nothing.

Not even the State board of tax commissioners, which has been powerful enough to increase true valuations by horizontal increases in spite of the Supreme Court's definition of its authority, can ever make us believe that Jim Goodrich and his coterie of State officials are functioning at no cost to the taxpayers of Indiana.

The reason we refused to be convinced lies in the fact that the tax collectors have not been so informed.

And until they cease their demands for increased taxes each year it will be impossible to convince us that the "administration of State affairs proper costs the taxpayers nothing."

## Political Deaths

Three persons were killed a few days ago in an automobile accident south of Indianapolis as a direct result of the failure of some one to properly maintain a highway.

Nearly every day the newspapers report accidents, often fatalities, due to dangerous conditions permitted to exist on the highways.

There might be some excuse for these failures to maintain roads if the taxpayers of Indiana were not paying large sums for highway maintenance.

But not only the motorists, but also the owners of other properties, are digging deep into their pockets for the maintenance of both State and county highways.

The death record is irrefutable evidence that the roads are not being maintained.

It has been charged, and can easily be proved, that the maintenance department of the State Highway Commission is more given to the upkeep of political machines than the roads.

It is a matter of common knowledge that county officials whose duties include maintenance of highways are selected more by reason of political ability than fitness for road maintenance.

The result is death on the highway.

The cost of politics is not only the waste of taxpayers' money, but the lives of taxpayers.

Isn't the price too great for the folly?



## DAVIS TALKS

### ON DECENCY

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

## TO COLLECT JUDGMENTS

In January of 1920 two suits were commenced in the Marion Circuit Court against Lorenz Leppert by the State of Indiana ex rel. Clara Adams, prosecuting attorney, being numbered 32114 and 32115, to recover \$2,000 upon forfeited bonds given by the defendant in blind tiger cases against Garrett Osborne and Dave Crenshaw.

On March 31, 1920, judgments were taken against the defendant in each of these cases for \$1,000 (order book 219, page 70).

On June 19, 1920, the defendant paid to the clerk of the Circuit Court \$200 in each case and on the same day both of these judgments were satisfied of record by the Republican prosecuting attorney through one of his colored deputies.

On July 14, 1920, the prosecutor was paid \$50 out of this \$200 as his fee. Under our constitution (sec. 17, art. 5), our statutes (sec. 2035, Burns R. S. 1914).

and the decision of our Supreme Court (Butler vs. State, 97 Ind. 373), the Governor of the State is the only official who has the right to compromise or satisfy such judgments and the action of the Republican prosecutor in compromising and attempting to release these judgments is an absolute nullity.

An examination of the records in the courthouse shows that the balance of \$1,500 due the public on these judgments is a collectable lien against the real estate located at the corner of Harding and Washington streets, which was appraised on March 1, 1920, for \$13,740, and the lien of these judgments is junior only to the current taxes.

I have demanded that the Republican prosecuting attorney collect these judgments, and he refuses to make any effort to do so. If I am elected prosecuting attorney the unpaid balance upon these judgments will be collected and the money deposited in the public treasury.

PAUL G. DAVIS.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### AN INTERPRETATION

IN addition to Court of Arbitration to determine international issues not soluble in diplomacy, the covenant of the League of Nations creates a court of international justice to determine many other questions relating to individuals and their rights in countries other than their own, to keep an eye on international law and its observance throughout the world, and to provide a tribunal for the settlement of the thousand and one small questions which, in past times, have led to war. This court also Mr. Root has been busy helping to create; and as soon as the United States enters the league ad gives it force the courts and all other agencies for world peace will be at work. The court of justice is created by article 14, which reads as follows:

"The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice.

The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly. This is the fifteenth citation from the covenant, which The Times has published, and not one word has yet been found which justifies any of the representations made against the league in the Senate or Senator Harding's proposal of a separate peace with Germany and an ostrich-like attempt thereafter on the part of this nation to bury its head in the sand and escape the cyclone.

**SOLUBILITY OF MICA.**  
Q. Is mica soluble? F. J. W. A. The Bureau of Standards says that the only liquid which will dissolve mica is hydrofluoric acid, but the action of this acid will decompose the mica entirely.



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## BRINGING UP FATHER.



## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

### 14. The Buchanan-Fremont-Fillmore Race of 1856

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With "bleeding Kansas" as the issue, the Republican party made its first appearance in the arena of national politics in 1856, with Col. John C. Fremont as its candidate. If Franklin Pierce and his followers had been content to rest upon the compromise of 1850 as the final settlement of the slavery question in politics, the inevitable clash of the Civil War might have been postponed for a long time. But the Democrats had won such a great victory and the opposition was so utterly demoralized that the Pierce administration imagined it could do anything with impunity. Indulging in that mistaken belief, Pierce brought about the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Then with the doctrine that slavery must be permitted in territories, the believers in the "peculiar institution" sought to extend it to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Both of these territories were north of the "thirty-six thirty" line of the Missouri compromise and its repeal opened up the whole question.

The Republican party was born big. It stirred up one of the hottest campaigns the country has ever known before it was actually in existence as a national body. It owed much of its power in its first campaign to Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune. The Tribune was the Republican Bible. It thundered against abuses which were exciting the whole country, yet it could not so softly as the dove of political expedience demanded. It even went so far as to bid for southern support for Fremont and talked of avoiding the danger of a solid South, pleading the while for the establishment of a "solid North."

**MANY ISSUES, BUT SLAVERY THE REAL ONE.**  
No campaign up to that time had had so many issues. Of course, slavery was the only real issue, but as yet not one person of any prominence in actual politics had dared to oppose slavery in the States where it existed. It was only against the extension of slavery that the Free Soilers, the liberal Whigs, the anti-Nebraska Democrats and the Republicans were fighting. But the southerners realized that Republican success would mean an ultimate attack upon States' rights, of which they were such ardent defenders.

The Republican party held its first convention at Pittsburgh on Washington's birthday and formed an organization. It called a nominating convention to meet at Philadelphia on Bunker's Hill day. That convention met and nominated John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for vice president. The Democrats held their convention in Cincinnati, the first national convention ever held west of the Alleghenies. The race for the nomination was split, the candidates being James Buchanan, who was chosen on the seventeenth ballot; Franklin Pierce, Stephen A.

Douglas and Lewis Cass. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky was nominated for Vice President.

The Whig party was broken up, but its remnants went into the Nationalist movement and worked with the new "American" or "Know-nothing" party. The Know-nothings nominated Millard Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee for Vice President. The Whigs went through the form of holding a national convention and endorsed the Fillmore ticket. Thus ended the tale of the Whigs, created into a political organization by anti-Masonry, expiring as an adjunct of anti-Catholicism.

"Free States, free Kansas, free speech, freedom and Fremont!" That was the Republican battle cry. "Buch and Breck" was as much as the Democratic campaign poets could find for their slogan. But it was not a campaign of landation. The Republicans denounced, decried and damned the doings of the Democrats. The Democrats in turn, occupied conservative ground and defended their actions under the Constitution. The Fillmore ticket was a refuge for those who didn't want to take sides in a most unpleasant argument.

**ASSAULT, INTRIGUE AND BILLINGSWATE.**

After the Lawrence (Kan.) massacre, Horace Greeley declared that "President Pierce, the captain of the border ruffians, will go to Cincinnati to seek a renomination stained from head to foot with the heart's blood of the free-State men of Kansas." When Preston Brooks, a South Carolina member of Congress, assaulted Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in the Senate chamber, the whole North was set on fire. Greeley called it a "deed of blood committed in the chamber of assassins."

Indignation meetings were held everywhere. In Boston there was a great meeting at Tremont Temple and another in Faneuil Hall. Wendell Phillips, Lyman Beecher, Theodore Parker, the venerable Josiah Quincy and others of that generation were there to fan the flames of popular indignation. At the same time, in the South, the wiser heads could not prevent the young men from applauding Brooks' action in resisting the insults which Sumner had

heaped upon the head of the aged Senator Butler, Brooks' kinsman.

Good Republicans never called a regular Democrat anything less insulting than "border ruffian." Buchanan had been the first to sign the famous Ostend manifesto, which looked to the annexation of Cuba. The Pierce administration and Buchanan had looked with favor upon the Nicaraguan filibustering expedition of William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," and the Republicans believed that it was the beginning of a campaign of conquest of which Cuba was to be the chief prize. Therefore it was not at all surprising that the Democrats and supporters of Buchanan should have found themselves dubbed "buccannery."

## SATAN LEADS

AN EXCITING PAGEANT.

One of the greatest political meetings or "rallies" ever held in this country was the "Fremont and Freedom festival" at Dayton, Ohio, on July 30, 1856. There were more than 10,000 people there, from all over Ohio and from adjoining States. The rallying cry that day was: "There is a North!" One of the chief features was a burlesque Democratic parade participated in by a company of young men from Indiana. This parade was headed by no less a personage than His Satanic Majesty, who was being attended by a company of menials who were easily recognized as President Pierce and his cabinet. Then there were floats representing "Buch and Breck," the Walker filibusters, Border Ruffians beating women to death, southerners applying tar-and-feather coats to Free-State men, a Simon Legree beating an Uncle Tom, Brooks breaking his cane over a Sumner's head, Brigham Young and his wives (Mormonism was then a Democratic asset), and all winding up with a representation of the "gigantic" Douglass attacking the Missouri compromise. That day it was declared there were only two parties in Ohio—"the Peoples" and the postmasters."

Rousing sentiment of the free States to this support the Republican ticket was good enough for the young, but the leaders realized that the old conservative Democrats must be appealed to and that the old line Whigs must be kept from voting for Fillmore. To win the old time Democrats, Greeley and his cohorts, opened fire on Buchanan's record. They proved that he had been a Federalist; had been twice elected to Congress after Jackson's day as a Federalist; that he had been a slavery restrictionist in 1830, and that he had been so devoted to the "thirty-six thirty" line of the Missouri

compromise that he wanted to extend it all the way to the Pacific in 1850. To the wavering Whigs old Greeley talked straight as man to man, and brother to brother. He declared that the Fillmore ticket was being financed and run by Democrats to divide the Northern vote, that its only possible effect would be to defeat Fremont and elect Buchanan, and that Fillmore's hope of having the election "thrown into the House" was a delusion and a snare. He attacked "Know-Nothings" with such bitterness that he not only weakened its strength among the old Whigs, but he attracted many German-Americans of the Northwest to the new Republican standard.

When the election was over there was hardly a suggestion of a cessation of the Republican activity. Nobody believed that Buchanan would be able to solve the delicate problems which confronted him. The great battle was already on.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### NEGROES IN WORLD WAR.

Q. How many of the negroes who served in the United States army during the world war actually went overseas?

W. A. P. A. The War Department says that there were 400,000 negroes in the army during the recent war, and that over half of them saw service abroad.

### PRICE PAID FOR ALASKA.

Q. When Alaska was bought from Russia, was the whole sum paid in cash or in part by a sale of warships?

J. S. C. A. The United States Government paid the Russian government the full sum of \$7,200,000 in gold for the territory of Alaska.

### FIRST ALMANAC.

Q. Was Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" the first one published in this country?

R. E. W. A. It is believed that the first common almanac in North America was for 1887, from Bradford's Press, Philadelphia. "Poor Richard's Almanac" did not appear until 1732.

### DISCOVERY OF X-RAYS.

Q. Who discovered X-rays?

G. R. T. A. X-rays were discovered and so called by Professor Rontgen of the University of Wurzburg, Germany, in 1895.

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