

Indiana Daily Times

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MANY WIVES, opines an editor, will vote the way their husbands do. Yes, and many wives will do just the opposite.

HUSBANDS are too truthful with their wives, says W. L. George, English author. Authors know a lot about life, don't they?

GOODRICH, himself a coal operator, has fixed coal operators' profits in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Goodrich family.

BOY, page Mr. Adams, the good government prosecutor. Didn't some one file a suit charging frauds in the registration.

INCIDENTALLY, Mr. Taggart is no more pleased with conditions in Indiana than the majority of the voters are to learn that he is pleased.

White and Black Republicans

Some of the sordid things of politics as is in Marion County are now being unrolled before the eyes of the women voters of Marion County.

The Republican party is having trouble with its negro voters.

The trouble comes over what amounts to a refusal of the Republican women managers to share headquarters with the negro women on whose votes the Republican managers are dependent for success.

Mrs. Peter S. Dent, a colored woman whose influence with her own race was sufficient to cause the Republican campaign managers to appoint her on an advisory committee, declares that the colored women of Indianapolis were promised quarters in the same offices with the white women workers both by Harry Hendrickson, county chairman, and Robert Bryson, chief representative of the Charles W. Jewett administration.

Mrs. Dent naturally feels that the abrogation of the promise is due to nothing other than race prejudice and she has properly tendered her resignation to Mrs. Charles Martindale.

The affair brings the Republican women of Marion County face to face with the race problem in politics.

The Republican party has always relied upon the negro vote to enable it to elect its ticket in Marion County.

In cajoling this vote into acceptance of its nominees the Republican managers have always assumed that the negro is on the same level with the white voter.

Before women got the ballot there was little dispute about this.

Whatever prejudice there existed against the negro on the part of Republican male voters was always subordinated to the lust for public offices. Negro workers were not only tolerated, but were pampered in Republican headquarters, especially as elections approached.

However, there does not seem to be as great tolerance among the Republican women of the county as among the Republican men voters.

Objection has been raised to the establishment of joint headquarters for the white and the black women.

To date the whites have prevailed and the blacks are without headquarters.

And being without headquarters, while their white party associates are delightfully provided for, they are beginning to lose interest in the campaign.

Perpetuating Goodrichism

In a recent speech at Shelbyville, Warren T. McCray, the "Board of Trade" candidate for Governor, said:

"I congratulate the people of Indiana on the fact that we have made a splendid start on the improvement of our highways and I pledge myself without reservation, that if elected, I will use every practical means to carry out the road improvement program as fast as the exigencies and the conditions will admit."

If this means anything, and we rather think it does, it means that Warren T. McCray has pledged himself to carry out the road program evolved by Jim Goodrich under which the State Highway Commission has constructed a few miles of cement concrete highways on the skip-stop plan.

This is the only "road improvement program" to which Mr. McCray refers and it is interesting to note that he congratulates the people of Indiana on the "splendid start" that has been made.

Recently, this newspaper printed the facts about this "splendid start." The facts and figures therein set out have never been challenged by any one.

They reveal that when Mr. McCray pledges himself to the carrying out of the Goodrich highway improvement program he pledges himself:

1. To continue to expend the taxpayers' money at a rate that will make the ultimate cost of improving 5 per cent of the highways of Indiana \$212,937,732.

2. To continue the operation of a commission whose overhead expenses have reached 72 per cent of the construction costs and whose average expenses are 66 per cent of construction costs.

3. To continue the letting of construction contracts at a cost to the taxpayers of \$6,191 a mile more than Marion County pays for better roads.

4. To continue the operation of a motor transport fleet and maintenance department at a cost which, if it increases as heretofore, will bring the ultimate annual outlay for maintenance of 5 per cent of the roads to \$160,000,000 a year.

5. To continue the policy of trading Government trucks for pleasure cars for State employees.

6. To continue the maintenance of a political machine under the guise of a highway commission at an annual cost to the taxpayers of more than \$20,000,000.

Whatever may be said of Mr. McCray's pledge, it can not be declared that he has not given fair warning of his intentions.

The question that here confronts the voter is solely whether he desires to pay the bills for a continuation of the Goodrich program.

What About McCray?

A most peculiar idea of civic duty seems to pervade the Republican party of Indiana.

Some conception of it may be obtained by consideration of the conduct of the exponents of the lost candidacy of J. W. Fessler for the Republican nomination for Governor.

When the primary fight was at its height in this State agents of the Fessler faction made an exhaustive investigation into the records concerning Warren T. McCray. A great deal of the investigation was made by a newspaper man hired for the purpose, whose report was carefully scrutinized by the Fessler managers.

What these managers saw in this report was sufficient to cause them to take up with the Republican State committee the advisability of the committee asking Mr. McCray to retire from the race.

Fear of the publication of the results of this investigation led Mr. McCray's manager to insert paid advertising in various newspapers "warning" the voters not to be "deceived" by such publication.

For reasons best known to themselves the Fessler managers did not release the results of this investigation.

Therefore, they stand today in the position of withholding from the public information which they have in their possession and which they once deemed of such a nature as to warrant the suggestion that Mr. McCray retire from the race for Governor.

If there is a good and sufficient reason why Mr. McCray should not have been nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket, that reason holds good as to his election.

The Fessler contingency of the Republican party in Indiana undoubtedly felt that there was a good reason why Mr. McCray should not be the nominee or it never would have requested the interference of the Republican State committee in the race.

Does not a sense of duty to the voters of Indiana impel these gentlemen to give to the public the reasons why they did not regard Mr. McCray as a fit man to nominate for Governor?

Are not the people of Indiana entitled to all the information possible to aid them in determining whether they wish Mr. McCray to occupy the Statehouse?

Will the exponents of James W. Fessler for Governor allow a mistaken sense of party loyalty to seal their lips in this matter of such great importance to the State of Indiana?

Must the record of Warren T. McCray be laid bare by others than those who have known it for months and are now attempting to prevent the voters of the State from obtaining information on which to base their judgment?



DAVIS TALKS

ON DECENCY

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

'SPECIAL COUNSEL'

On Aug. 30, 1920, I publicly charged that \$1,700 of the public's money was paid by the county upon the petition of the Republican prosecuting attorney, without the semblance of legal authority, to a lawyer who assisted in the prosecution of the Hagg perjury cases, and I cited two decisions of our Supreme Court, Board of County Commissioners of the County of Clay vs. McGregor, 171 Indiana, 634, and Turner vs. Board of Commissioners of Elkhart County, 171 Indiana, 106, upholding my contention. The Republican prosecutor has made no defense to this charge.

This is only one of many instances where the taxpayers' money has been appropriated in direct conflict with the law. It is no wonder that the Republican county commissioners engage in "lavish" and "freelanded spending of the public funds" and "entirely disregard of law and good business judgment," as charged by the State Board of Accounts in its report of May 20, 1919.

When they see that the prosecuting attorney calls upon the county to appropriate money for the payment of bills which he should pay himself.

During the first eighteen months of his term, the Republican prosecutor collected \$51,467.32 in fees from the city court and Marion County courts alone. This does not include what he was paid in fees by the justice of the peace courts of the county.

I have no objection to the payment of \$1,700 to the lawyer who assisted in the prosecution of the Hagg, but it should have been paid by the prosecutor instead of by the taxpayers, and if I am elected prosecuting attorney I will pay out of my own pocket all of the legal help that I need.

I ask the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney publicly to state whether he approves or disapproves of the payment of this money out of the public treasury and whether, if he is elected prosecuting attorney, he will follow the example of his predecessor in this regard? —PAUL G. DAVIS.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

15. The Garfield-Hancock Race of 1880
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The September election in Maine is one of the few anticipated "straws" still left from the old days. Twice in the history of the country the "straw" in September was portentous. In 1840 it accurately indicated that Harrison would sweep the country. In 1880, forty years later, it showed that the Republicans were in a terrible condition and in danger of being wiped off the earth. The Democrats became too confident, the Republicans put almost superhuman energy into the fight, and Garfield won by a very small majority. Even then if it had not been for the treachery of Tammany Hall, the Republican fight would have been lost.

The campaign of 1880 stands out as the one presidential contest in which political manipulation and chicanery overshadowed everything else. Both Garfield and Hancock were nominated by shrewd manipulation in the face of the fact that the majority in each party preferred another man. Garfield faced what seemed certain defeat from knifing by great leaders in his own party. The Republican break was closed by the making of many promises, most of which could not be fulfilled. In the Democratic party the leaders who were battling for "reform" were outwitted by the practical politicians, and the very same practical politicians committed party suicide in the closing days of the campaign.

The Republican national convention at Chicago in 1880 was the scene of the greatest battle ever fought for a political nomination. General Grant, having returned from a triumphant tour of duty in the Philippines, was the favorite of the politicians and of a majority of the Republicans who were not carried away by the glamor of Grant's military fame. Blaine was the most magnetic leader his party had, and his following was a powerful one.

CONKING'S GREAT SPEECH OFFENDS BLAINE SUPPORTERS.

Opposed to Blaine was the able Roscoe Conkling, Senator from New York. Because he hated Blaine, rather than because he loved Grant, Conkling led in Grant forces in the convention. He placed Grant in nomination in the famous speech beginning:

"If you ask what State he calls from, Our sole reply will be, He comes from Appomattox, And his famous apple tree."

But in the closing sentences of his speech he mortally offended Blaine supporters and they swore that Grant should be defeated, even by Blaine himself. For days and days the battle waged, the Grant and Blaine forces holding firm, and each of a dozen other candidates hoping to the lucky dark horse one.

John Sherman of Ohio was a serious candidate, he thought, and his name had been placed in nomination by James A. Garfield. Garfield's speech was a snail and conciliatory, and while he was speaking for Sherman there were responsive cries from the house for Garfield. At the beginning of the second week, on the thirty-sixth ballot, the Blaine column marched solidly to Garfield, the break having been led by Wisconsin. The Wisconsin delegation decided by a margin of but one vote. Had Winchell received that State he might have captured the nomination. When Garfield was nominated there were still 29 delegates voting for Grant. "The immortal 306" they were called, and gold medals were struck for them in commemoration of the stand they made. The first effort to obtain a third term was made by any man who had been President.

Conkling was furious over the nomination of Garfield, whom he did not trust. He refused to select the vice-presidential candidate, but the convention named Chester A. Arthur. Just because he was a friend of Conkling, he sometimes made President Arthur's General Grant was also nicknamed and for a time he and Conkling were agreed to knife the ticket at defeat Garfield. The balance between the two parties was then so even that any great leader sinking in the tent, on either side, meant defeat.

But later in the campaign, after the news from Maine came in, peace was

restored. The prospect of a complete overthrow of Republican power caused the party leaders to bury their factional differences. Conkling at last consented to call on Garfield. And, as a supreme sacrifice of personal feelings, Conkling persuaded General Grant to take the stump for the first time in his life to speak for Garfield. That stopped the Republican tide. The Republicans treasured the disaster to the party.

The Democratic convention met in June and in spite of the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democrats of the country, and in spite of the protests of its wisest leaders, it nominated Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock for President. It was not that the Democrats did not like Hancock, for he was very popular and had been mentioned as a candidate. President in every convention since the war.

But the Democrats, and many of the Independents, too, wanted Samuel J. Tilden renominated. "Give us the old ticket," they cried. "Let us fight it out with the fraud of '77 for our issue." Although Hayes had made a good President, although his administration had restored peace in the country and although specie payments had been resumed and a dollar was once more a dollar, there were none so poor as to do Hayes honor. He had not pleased party politicians, and the Democrats hated him because they believed he was President by fraud.

GARFIELD WINS PRESIDENCY. AFTER FIERCE CONTEST.

Tammany Hall hated Tilden and Tammany Hall told the Democrats at Cincinnati what they would knife him. It was a convention of politicians and they listened to Tammany. But they neglected to extract a promise from Tammany that any other candidate would not be killed. So Tilden was turned down by the Democrats for their right to raise the issue of "Fraud of '77," and Hancock was named. William H. English of Indiana as running mate.

The campaign was a fiercely contested one, and the Democrats were almost certain of victory until the very last. The Republicans were fearful, but Garfield was a very ambitious man and he did not intend to be defeated if human effort could prevent it. Garfield was a skilled politician with much service in the House of Representatives behind him. He avoided every pitfall and conveyed his support men who hated him to a "mugwump."

Notwithstanding direct attacks upon Garfield's integrity and insinuations against Hancock, the campaign exhibited less of vituperation and personal abuse than had been the rule for years. The Republican orators still made much of the "bloody shirt," but they were unable to frighten even themselves into the frenzy of the preceding campaigns when the presence of a "Rebel brigadier" in Congress portended the establishment of Jeff Davis in the White House.

The whole election turned on New York. The South had become the "solid South" for the first time in its history. It was never solidly Democratic before the war and the doubtful states of New York, Indiana, Connecticut and California. New York's vote decided the election in favor of Garfield, who also had a popular majority in the whole country of about 7,000 votes.

Robber Jumps Fence Like Star Athlete

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 7.—Convicted that at least one of America's star Marathon runners and vaulters is not at Antwerp, Sheriff McCutcheon of Hall County is looking for a robber who is able to clear eight-foot fences without difficulty.

After his arrest the man, charged with highway robbery, broke away.

The officer had held of his shoe at one instant, but the next he made a twenty-foot leap down an embankment and into and over a wire fence.

He is believed to be from Chicago, and it is thought officers there may identify him through his athletic record.

Headliners in Local Concert



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8 Famous Victor Artists 8

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Bear these artists in person! In a wonderful program of vocal and instrumental music and monolog.

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INDIANAPOLIS TALKING MACHINE CO., 110 N. Pa. St.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AN INTERPRETATION

XVI.
If he is "thrice armed who bath his quarrel just," then on the moral side lions he whose quarrel is unjust is three times weaker than another. Article 15 of the covenant, published below, provides that the council shall investigate and decide all quarrels between nations which they are not willing to submit to arbitration and shall render a decision by which the nations composing the league must abide. In such matters the council, on which the United States when it enters the league will be represented, must be unanimous except on the part of representatives of the disputants. This article provides for such publicity of international quarrels as to fix the blame for them before the world, and it measures such a weight of opinion against the party in the wrong as to make it impossible for that party to fight. Again the covenant is revealed as a great agency of peace.

If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any nation which refuses to submit such a submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and report thereon, shall be considered in default. For this purpose the parties of the dispute will communicate with the secretary-general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers; the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are unsuccessful, the council shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of the conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof or other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the council.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

XVII.
The dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of article 12 relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly, if confirmed in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concerned in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel"

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

Astrologers read this as an uncertain day. Uranus and Saturn are in a strongly malefic aspect during the hours when men are busiest. In the evening the Sun and Mercury are in kindly way.

The mind may be disturbed by forebodings and suspicions, during this configuration and for that reason care should be taken in all business transactions that require decision and foresight.

Persons whose birthdate it is should not make changes in the coming year. They will be most successful if they pursue routine paths of action.

Children born on this date are likely to be restless and fond of adventure. Boys may become great travelers. Soldiers born under this sign are usually heroes.—Copyright, 1920.

113 Rattlesnakes

Killed by Trapper

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 7.—Rattles from 113 rattlesnakes killed by one man this summer form the letting on a belt which is the latest acquisition of the United States Biological Survey of furs here.

"Compliments of R. C. Fulkerson, 1920," is the wording formed by the rattles. Fulkerson is a coyote hunter near Ormond, Wash., near Wenatchee.

He killed the rattlesnakes while attending to his trapping.

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, 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.)

CASINGHEAD GASOLINE.

Q. Would you please tell me if casing-head gasoline is good for automobiles?

E. W. B.
A. The Bureau of Mines says that casing-head gasoline is too volatile to be used alone and is ordinarily used in mixtures with naphtha to make a motor fuel.

SILK MADE IN AMERICA.

Q. Is much of the silk goods manufactured in America made from pure silk?

H. M. S.
A. A great part of the silk goods manufactured in the United States is made from pure silk. The manufacture of artificial silk is increasing steadily. This silk is produced from cellulose or cotton or pulp of soft woods. The consumption of artificial silk in this country in 1919 amounted to nearly 6,000,000 pounds, while about 35,000,000 pounds of raw silk were used during a similar period.

SNAKES HAVE LUNGS.

Q. Do snakes have lungs? T. T. N.
A. The Bureau of Biological Survey says that snakes do have lungs.

NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

Q. I saw the expression, "It may be swallowed up like Naboth's vineyard." What does that mean? B. A. C.

A. Possibly the connection in which it was used had to do with ways resorted to in order to acquire property. Naboth was the owner of a parcel of land, described as a vineyard, adjoining the palace of Ahab, King of Israel. When the latter proposed to buy the land, Naboth refused to sell. It is charged that the Queen, Jezebel, caused false witnesses to swear that they had heard Naboth curse God and the King. Certainly, Naboth was put to death and the King took possession of his land.

ORIGIN OF DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Q. Can you tell me how, when and where the idea of daylight saving originated? Was it ever used in European countries before it was tried in the United States? I. L. D.

A. Daylight saving was suggested as early as 1887 by an Englishman named William Wyllett in a book entitled "Waste of Daylight." The following year a bill for daylight saving was introduced into the House of Commons, but failed to pass. The subject was brought up in Germany in 1916 when the German federal council passed a measure to set the clock one hour ahead. Within three months twelve European countries had followed suit, namely: Holland, Austria, Turkey, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Nova Scotia introduced daylight saving into America. The measure was brought forward in the United States in 1918. On March 16 of that year Congress passed, and on March 19 the President approved, a bill providing daylight saving for this country.

LIVES LOST AT NIAGARA.

Q. Can you tell me anything about the persons who have risked or lost their lives in Niagara Falls, and the rapids below them? K. E. N.

A. Capt. Matthew Webb lost his life in an attempt to swim the rapids on July 24, 1856, and a similar fate overtook John Lincoln Soules, W. J. Kendall, a Boston policeman, went through the rapids protected only by a cork life preserver on Aug. 22, 1886. In 1880, 1887 and 1889 Carlisle L. Graham successfully went over the falls in a barrel. This was also accomplished by George Hazlett and by William Potts of Buffalo. Among the tight-rope walkers who crossed the falls were Maria Speilman in 1876 and Samuel John Dixon in 1889.

THE SECRETARY BIRD.

Q. What is the secretary bird and why is it so called? F. H.

A. The secretary bird is a snake-eating bird, found in the tropics, and gets its name from the crest of feathers on the back of its head, which is supposed to resemble the pen stick behind the ear of a clerk.

THIN AS A RAIL.

Q. "Whence did the saying 'thin as a rail,' originate? F. B. M.

A. The saying, "thin as a rail," does not refer to a fence rail, as is commonly supposed, but to the bird known as a rail. The rails, of which there are several species in this country, live in marshes, and have extremely compressed bodies, so that they may thread their way between reeds and rushes.

A TEST OF ALCOHOL.

Q. How may ethyl or grain alcohol be distinguished from wood alcohol? M. E. C.

A. There is a simple test known as the iodoform test which may be performed by any chemist in a few minutes. It consists of putting some iodine in the alcohol and heating the mixture. If the alcohol is wood alcohol the solution will be stable, but if it is ethyl or grain alcohol a white precipitate will form. This does not show whether the alcohol is pure.

GREATEST DEPTH OF SEA.

Q. What is the greatest depth of the sea? A. H. C.

A. The greatest known depth of the sea is 5,352 fathoms, or 32,111.8 feet, and occurs off the coast of Mindanao.

WILD PIGEONS.

Q. Is it true that all the wild pigeons in the United States have been killed? M. E. B.