

# Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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NOW the coal men have something else to blame it on.

THOSE WHO were saying the fuel situation could not be worse reckoned without our new coal commission.

MAY WE ASK Mr. Adams whether the release of Roy Linkenfer was also in the "customary" order of business?

SOME PEOPLE take stock in straw votes, while others prefer to follow the bunch of the hens whose eggs bear the initials of the next President.

WE AGREE with the proponents of Goodrichism that "the public is pleased with coal prices," but respectfully decline to be happy until we can buy some coal at those prices.

COMMENTING on a world series game, Senator Harding observes: "It is a wonderful thing to pitch one's way out of a tight hole." An interesting sidelight.

THE MICHIGAN ROAD promises to remain blockaded until the election of a Democratic administration puts an end to the quarrel between the "good government" administration of the county and the State board of accounts.

## Hoch! the Senator

If any reliance can be placed upon the statements of Warren G. Harding after the many attempts he has made to avoid expressing himself through the use of English, the Republican party this campaign is definitely against the League of Nations.

At Des Moines yesterday Mr. Harding said the difference between Governor Cox and him was that Governor Cox favored "going into" the league and he favored "staying out."

Senator Harding went further and declared that our soldiers now in the army of occupation of Germany "have no business there, and if we make a separate peace, as I advocate, they will be brought back."

At last the perplexities of the 1920 campaign have been cleared away. Mr. Harding has taken his stand and now we know that a vote for Mr. Harding is a vote for the separate and dishonorable peace described by Senator Lodge.

Now we know that Johnson, Borah and Hearst have won their struggle with the Republican nominee and he does not intend to attempt to preserve the peace of the world through the League of Nations.

Press dispatches tell us that Harding's statements were greeted with applause.

Doubtless when the news reached George Sylvester Viereck it was received with great satisfaction. And when it reaches Kaiser Wilhelm and Count von Bernstorff it will bring from them tears of joy and satisfaction.

From criticism of the League of Nations Mr. Harding moved to declarations that we followed no ideal when we entered the war with Germany.

Next he advocated a separate peace with the enemy of ourselves and our allies.

Finally he declares that we had no business entering Germany to pacify the Hun.

Step by step the Republican nominee has progressed to the point where it is apparent his sympathies for "poor, suffering Germany" are more pronounced than his love of American honor.

There stands today between the United States and national dishonor only the ballots of the men and the women of this nation who recall those immortal lines:

We are the dead.

Short days ago we lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,

Loved and were loved and now we lie

In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,

To you from falling hands we throw the Torch,

Be yours to hold it high.

If ye break faith with us who die,

We shall not sleep though poppies grow

In Flanders Fields.

## Where Is the Coal?

The Jim Goodrich coal commission, under the leadership of Jesse Eschbach, has attempted to establish prices which may be charged for coal by producers, wholesalers and retailers in Indiana.

Whether these prices fixed by the commission are fair or not is a matter for future determination. As was to be expected, the operators, jobbers and wholesalers all insist that they are too low to permit the marketing of coal. Opposed to this is the assertion three months ago of Governor Goodrich, himself a coal operator, that the cost of placing coal on the cars is less by at least a dollar a ton than the price allowed the operators by the Goodrich commission.

No doubt the courts will be called on to determine whether or not the margins of profit are reasonable.

The seriousness of the coal situation does not lie in the question of the reasonableness of the margin.

The important development with which we have to contend is illustrated by the fact that not a single coal dealer in Indianapolis offered coal yesterday at the prices fixed by the commission.

Goodrich's commission appears to have fixed a price for coal and at the same time stopped the distribution of coal at the prices fixed.

No coal consumer is benefited by an order that fixes a relatively lower price for coal unless coal can be obtained at that price.

Yesterday coal could not be obtained at the prices fixed, consequently there was no benefit to the consumer in the price fixing.

We are advised by the coal dealers that it is their contention that the law fixing the prices of coal does not apply to coal mined under contracts or for interstate commerce.

If this contention is correct then the Goodrich commission prices apply only to approximately 5 per cent of the coal mined in Indiana.

Prior to Sept. 1 the 1920 output of coal in Indiana was estimated at 15,908,000. Five per cent, representing the "free coal" that the coal dealers concede is subject to the Goodrich regulations, amounted to 795,000 tons in nine months. Naturally none of this can be found today.

Regulating the price of coal through the State commission has so far been an abject failure.

It will continue to be an abject failure unless the State administration can enforce its orders to the letter on a greater per cent of coal than the 5 per cent which the coal men concede is subject to regulation.

Coal men generally are sitting tight, waiting for the State administration to attempt to enforce its order.

Now it is up to Messrs. Goodrich, Eschbach and Kians to produce the coal at the prices they have fixed for the consumer to pay.

## Setting the Example

Of course, the foreigners are blamed for most of our troubles, but it is apparent that the responsibility for good Americanism begins at home.

These people are leaving countries which for almost six years have been the center of confusion—both material and mental. Perhaps the greatest chaos is mentally, although in some parts of Europe war upset everything, dignity, traditions, home, transportation and food supply. The hatred of war was accepted as gospel. Scenes which are indescribable in horror were enacted before the eyes of these persons. With all these desperate impressions in their mind, they come to America, hoping to become eventually American citizens.

Much of their future depends upon the actions of American citizens with whom they are first thrown in contact. If the strangers meet the bootlegger who thinks himself too shrewd for the government, or if they are thrown with the employer who laughs at law and government regulations and is not prosecuted, the association will make its indelible mark on the mind of the newcomer.

Plainly, therefore, it is up to the American to be a good American if he expects the foreigner to be so. Individual or corporate greed and lawlessness will be imitated just as soon as the immigrant gets his bearings and is accustomed to his surroundings. On the other hand, he will grow into a good citizen—comes here for that purpose—if he has half a chance.

How will we surround ourselves, by good or by bad? It's up to us. Now that many are again coming to our shores and that they are the best from war-stricken lands, it behooves all good Americans to pause a minute and take stock.



## DAVIS TALKS

### ON DECENCY

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

## THE JAIL SCANDAL

On April 5, 1920, Judge Collins in instructing the Marion County grand jury, said:

"In the hearing in the Federal Court it was charged among other things that gambling was openly permitted by the guards in charge of Federal prisoners and that such guards received a rakeoff of from \$10 to \$12 a night; that money entrusted to guards for mailing money to prisoners was never received by them; that prisoners were required to pay for the use of toilet paper, blankets and mattresses; that special privileges were granted prisoners upon payment of sums of money to the guards; that prisoners were permitted to leave the jail and to remain away for hours at a time upon

the payment of money to the night jailer; that prisoners were assaulted by the guards."

On April 17, 1920, the Republican sheriff and six of his henchmen were indicted by the Marion County grand jury. Up to date one man has been fined \$5 and costs and another \$250 and sentenced to serve ten days in jail from which he has appealed to the Supreme Court of the State and is out on bond. The rest of the six have been freed. The Republican sheriff has not been tried.

If I am elected prosecuting attorney I will diligently prosecute all who violate the law regardless of whether they are on my side of the political fence and I will endeavor to see that it will not be necessary for a busy Federal court to put a stop to gambling and graft in the Marion County jail. PAUL G. DAVIS.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

16. The Cleveland-Blaine Race of 1884

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disgraceful because of the scandal-mongering and mud-slinging, exciting because of the intense partisanship displayed, and because it was so close, the campaign of 1884 stands as one of the most interesting of our history. It resulted in the elevation of Grover Cleveland to the presidential office, the first Democrat to be elected after the Civil War, whose two terms of office were the only interruptions in fifty-two years of Republican ascendancy.

Long before the campaign was over it was realized that the candidate who carried New York would be elected. Cleveland carried the State by only 1,119 plurality over Blaine. A change of 500 voters in New York would have made Blaine president. The narrow margin resulted in a thousand "ifs" and it is by some of these "ifs" that the campaign will be remembered longest.

The aggressive action on the part of the Democrats began with the election of 1882. Garfield had alienated Conkling by making Blaine Secretary of State. Then followed the appointment of Harrison to be collector of the port of New York. Conkling was so furious that he resigned his seat in the Senate, being replaced by Thomas C. Platt, his junior colleague, who thereby gained for himself the nickname of "Mc Too."

Conkling and Platt were sorely disappointed in that they were not triumphantly re-elected.

The assassination of Garfield did not end the factional division in the party. President Arthur was Conkling's friend, but he soon broke with the imperious New Yorker. Blaine was the popular leader and the idol of the masses of the Republican voters. Yet his enemies were many and powerful, both within and without the party. The Democrats looked upon him as the next nominee for President and on their side the Republicans were not less determined.

In 1882 the Democrats swept the country and elected a majority of the House of Representatives.

JAMES G. BLAINE

NOMINATED FOR SLAUGHTER.

More than that, they carried the pivotal State of New York by a majority of almost 200,000, with Grover Cleveland as the nominee for Governor. Cleveland's career as mayor of Buffalo and his veto of extravagant appropriations had brought him into notice in New York. His great victory, contributed to by Republican factionalism, caused the whole country to look to him. When the Democratic national convention met in 1884 he was easily nominated on the second ballot, receiving the necessary two-thirds vote, despite the violent and even disorderly protests of Tammany Hall, then led by John A. B. (Boss) Tweed.

The administration opposed Blaine with all its force, and attempted to win the nomination for President Arthur. But Blaine was the leader from the beginning and received the nomination on the fourth ballot. The powerful influences which had defeated him in the conventions of 1876 and 1880 were still at work, but their force was expended. Blaine was nominated for slaughter.

Again there was a third party factor in the problem. The Greenbackers reappeared as the anti-Monopoly party and nominated for President a less a personage than Gen. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, the premier acrobatic clown of the political circus. Six weeks after taking the anti-Monopoly nomination, Butler appeared as a delegate in the Democratic convention actually trying to get the Democratic nomination and bidding for Southern support by offering a plank favoring Federal pensions for Confederate soldiers.

Scandals affecting Blaine's integrity had been about for years, and had been used against him in two national conventions. The Democratic press had been publishing the charges against Blaine which the Blaine scandal broadcast, Mr. Cleveland vetoed the proposition. That did not prevent, of course, the individual Democrats from taking up and repeating the old charges against Blaine which had been current for eight years. The result was a bitter, nasty, mud-slinging campaign.

Everybody looked upon New York as the pivotal State. There Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine both labored under great

difficulties. Mr. Blaine had the implacable hatred of Roscoe Conkling. That alone cost him the Presidency, for there were a thousand Conkling men in Onondaga County who voted for Cleveland.

On the other hand, Cleveland had the enmity of Tammany Hall and the intense hatred of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, and the ablest journalist in the land. The Sun was then a straight-out Tammany organ. Mr. Dana had a personal grievance against Mr. Cleveland. He inspired the Tammany opposition to Cleveland, and after the nomination he booted the ticket.

Dana and the Sun supported General Butler, the third party candidate, and always had a good word for the Prohibitionist candidate, John P. St. John, of Kansas. Butler's candidacy was (Continued on Page Eleven.)

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### AN INTERPRETATION

XVII.

Suppose a member of the league, adjudged in error by the council or the court of arbitration, decided to go to war with another nation, regardless. Here enters article 16 of the covenant, which provides for the economic boycott, the most effective method ever devised to bring an outlaw nation to terms. In the main peaceful and yet more devastating than any other, the council is given the power to recommend what military and naval measures are to be used against the outlaw state, in addition to the boycott, and that recommendation must be unanimous, with the United States a member of the league.

If Mexico were the offender the military and naval measures would undoubtedly be employed by the United States. But this also would be done were there no league in existence. If Bulgaria, however, were the outlaw no United States troops would even be thought of; Greece, France, Italy and Great Britain would attend to the ugly customer. But the main strength of article 16 is the economic boycott, the most effective of all measures to subdue those who infringe the peace of the world hereafter.

Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under articles 12, 13 and 15 it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what of their military or naval forces, the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armaments of force, to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Any member of the league which has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the league represented thereon.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### GALVANIZED PIPE.

Q. How is pipe galvanized? E. Y. U.  
A. Pipe is galvanized by giving it a coating of zinc. This is accomplished by drawing the pipe through a molten bath of zinc. Ungalvanized pipe is commonly known as black pipe.

### CITY OF SPINDLES.

Q. What is the City of Spindles? H. H.  
A. This is a name popularly given to Lowell, Mass., which is one of the largest cotton manufacturing towns in the United States.

### BIG SHIPS CUT IN HALF.

Q. How did they cut the great lakes steamers through to the ocean for use during the war? A. B. D.

A. The steamers were taken to the ocean by means of the St. Lawrence River. As the locks were not large enough for the largest steamers, these ships were cut in half and put together again.

### COLORFUL FEMALE LAWYERS.

Q. Are there any colored women in the United States who are lawyers? F. J. W.

A. There are five colored women who have passed the examinations and been admitted to the bar.

### FOR DISABILITY ONLY.

Q. Is a veteran of the Spanish-American war eligible for a pension? M. E. R.  
A. The Pension Bureau states that Spanish War soldiers are pensioned only for disability incurred in service in the line of duty.

### COMMON LAW MARRIAGE.

Q. What is a common law marriage? A. K. P.

A. All that is required to constitute a common law marriage is that there shall be actual and mutual agreement to enter into marital relationship, consummated by living together openly as man and wife. Such a marriage is just as binding in law as any other in most of the States.

### YOU HAVE TO JUMP.

Q. In checkers is it obligatory to jump a man if the chance offers? C. P. H.  
A. According to Hoyle it is obligatory to jump a man in checkers whenever the opportunity offers.

### REMEDY FOR CATERPILLARS.

Q. What should be done for a tree infested with tent caterpillars? M. R. D.  
A. Their nests should be burned while the caterpillars are in them by touching them with a rag soaked with kerosene on the end of a long pole.

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All Alterations Free. This Means another Saving of \$2.00 to \$5.00.

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Women's Vests and

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\$1.25 Value

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WOMEN'S FLEECE VESTS AND PANTS—Winter weight; high neck, long sleeve vests, ankle length pants, in extra sizes.

We pay close attention to the daily market quotations and as prices decline we correspondingly reduce our merchandise to that basis. Remember, "WE STAND BETWEEN YOU AND HIGH PRICES."

## BIG SAVING IN

COTTON BLANKETS—

\$2.48 a Pair

Regular \$3.48 Grade. 55x75 inches, in gray, tan or white. Fancy colored borders; heavy double fleece.

Fancy Plaid Blankets, \$3.98 Pair. Full bed size, gray, tan or white, heavy fleece, soft and warm.

Cotton Blankets, \$3.98 a Pair. 60x80 inches, tan, gray or white, assorted colored borders; heavy double fleece, wool finish.

Cotton Blankets, \$1.98 a Pair. Single bed size, gray only, colored border, shell stitched edge, double fleece.

Wool Finish Plaid Blankets, \$6.98 a Pair.

Large double bed size, assorted plaids, extra heavy quality, fast colors.

Silk-Bound Blankets, \$7.98. 70x90 inches, wool finish plaid in pink, blue, tan, gray and beige, extra heavy weight.

Blue Ribbon Special

Lancaster Apron

Gingham

Regular 35c Grade

20c a Yard

All wanted staple and fancy checks, fast colors; full pieces, no mill end lengths.

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Our qualities are the best of their kind to be had and our prices are the lowest in the city.

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, \$1.15

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Boys' or girls' style Vellastic union suits, ages 2 to 16 years, strictly first quality.

Boys' Ribbed Suits,

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Boys' heavy cotton ribbed union suits, all sizes, first quality, high grade.

Women's Vests and

Pants, \$1.25

Women's fine ribbed, bleached, fleece vests and pants, first grade, extra sizes; \$1.25; regular sizes, \$1.35.

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Children's gray knit sleeping garments, made with wool felt. This is considered one of the best sleeping garments made.

Women's Wool Suits,

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Women's part wool, non-shrinking union suits, ankle length, long sleeve, short sleeve or sleeveless.

Men's Wool Union

Suits, \$3.45 to \$4.45

Men's wool union suits, either ribbed or flat wool. Glenshire, Globe, Imperial, Springfield and Richmond brands.

Men's Shirts or Draw-

ers, \$1.50

Men's cotton shirts and drawers, derby ribbed, in navy or high rock, heavy fleece; all regular sizes.

Pure Thread SILK HOSE

Formerly \$2.50 to \$3.00

Victor Lady Anne pure thread silk dipped dye hose, full fashioned double silk hule, garter tops, black, white, navy, cordovan and African brown.

New Sport Hose, \$1.98

Pair

Fiber silk and mercerized sport hose, English ribbed style in leather mixtures.

Children's Silk Hosi-

ery, 49c and 59c

Pine ribbed silk hosiery for children; white and brown; first quality.

Wool Shirts and Draw-

ers, \$2.25 to \$3.45

Men's wool shirts and drawers, Glenshire flat wool garment—one of the best made; all sizes; drawers, 32 to 30; shirts, 36 to 32.

Men's Union Suits, \$2.45

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Men's fall and winter weight ribbed union suits, in navy or gray; excellent grade of cotton yarn, closed crotch, military shoulder, cuff on ankle and sleeves.

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