

# Indiana Daily Times

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ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME for Mr. McCray to send out another series of advertisements denying whatever may be said about him in the future?

THE PRIZE BULL that died recently on Mr. McCray's proxied farm does not seem to have been the only bull in possession of the Board of Trade candidate.

WHY should a "second investigation" be necessary to bring about the indictment of a man who has confessed attacking so many little girls he could not remember them all?

RUFUS MORGAN, confessed frebug, doubtless concluded that the chances of getting out of the clutches of the law after confession were as good as any other time in Marion County.

IT IS ALL RIGHT for Governor Goodrich to talk about what power the coal commission has to enforce its orders, but until it does enforce them there will be no benefit to the consumer from them.

## The Vagaries of Watson

Following the vagaries of Senator James Eli Watson in his efforts to obtain reelection in Indiana is as difficult as tracing a scared rabbit along its zig-zag tracks.

Mr. Watson started his campaign in Irvington by declaring for an immediate peace with Germany, amplified his position in Indianapolis by declaring that we never were officially at war with Germany, and recently at Union City clinched the argument for his reelection by declaring that President Wilson had mismanaged the war with Germany.

Equally consistent was Mr. Watson's discussion of the League of Nations covenant at Union City.

He charged that Englishmen were responsible for the treaty, when in fact a thousand experts, including a hundred from America, worked for months with the representatives of the several nations. He declared that only thirty-one nations are now in the league, while last week's Literary Digest gave the names of forty-one. He expressed great confidence in the Hague tribunal, although during its time three of the world's greatest wars occurred. He argued that the treaty will supersede the Constitution, a novel doctrine for any constitutional lawyer.

Watson read only those parts of the treaty which appeared to bear out his incorrect views. This was particularly true with article 12, which he deliberately emasculated almost beyond recognition. When America is once in the league she is in forever, he shouted, though failing to read article 26 or article 1 of part 3, which provide how any nation can withdraw from the league without any difficulty. Neither did he read article 21, which preserves the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, nor mention the court of international justice in whose interest Mr. Root has been devoting the past few months. With all the artifice of the hypocrite, Watson tried to draw his audience to the false conclusion that if America goes into the league she will lose everything she ever gained or stood for.

President Wilson was pictured as an autocrat. The awful charge was repeated that Wilson delivers his messages to Congress in person, a crime also committed in the days of Washington and Adams. Watson told how Wilson failed to buy the Cuban sugar crop, but forgot to explain how Congress blocked the way.

The conduct of a war gloriously won was bitterly assailed. The speaker even lamented that there was some food left for our boys on the front, which most human folks think was better than not having enough. There were also too many saddles and other war equipment because the war had ended so suddenly, according to the speaker. Too much money was spent, he repeated, quoting several yards of figures from the campaign textbook. But Watson failed to explain many key positions were occupied by Republicans during the greater part of the war. He failed to state that the American Army in Europe was under the command of General Pershing, a Republican; that the Navy in the war zone was in control of Admiral Sims, a Republican; that the Federal fuel administrator was Mr. Garfield, a Republican; that the food administrator was Herbert Hoover, a Republican; that the aircraft production was in charge of Howard E. Coffin, a Republican; that ship building was in charge of General Goethals, a Republican; that the supplies were in charge of Mr. Stettinius, a Republican; that the draft was in charge of General Crowder, a Republican; that General March, chief of staff, was a Republican; that the emergency fleet corporation was in charge of Charles M. Schwab and Charles Piez, both Republicans; that the Red Cross was in charge of Henry P. Davidson, a Republican; that the war savings stamps campaign was in charge of Mr. Vanderbilt, a Republican.

In the conclusion of his speech, however, Mr. Watson claimed credit for himself and Senator Harding in having voted the appropriations out of which these alleged "wasteful" expenditures were made.

Whereupon the Senator of Mulhall fame departed from the rostrum firmly convinced that he had presented a strong argument for his return to the Senate as a representative of the people of Indiana.

## Golden Rule, for Others

Last August there was held a World Conference on Faith and Order at Geneva, in Switzerland, at which more than forty countries were represented and the secretary of the American Episcopal Church says it was the most important gathering of Christians since the schism between eastern and western churches 1,000 years ago.

It was a get-together meeting between many churches, with frank discussions in an earnest desire to understand and appreciate each other.

The background of such a movement is good. We believe all people at heart good; all people, as a rule, are seeking that which they believe is for their good—certainly not for their bad, and though the viewpoint may be faulty, still the individual and his motives are good.

Then the geographical site for the meeting, poor, buffeted yet beautiful Switzerland with its hearty citizens, its wonderful history as an asylum for thought, and its gifts to liberty was fitting place for such a meeting and tolerant discussion of beliefs.

What a wonderful world this would be if people would only do as they know they should do—even do as they would have others do unto them! We recognize churches and church property as necessary utensils or plants for the spread of the gospel and the upholding of morals, and it may be safely said that with the wonderful plant now in existence, efficiently applied for its purposes, and people cooperating and living up to their professions, in a few years the thought world would be revolutionized and religion would return to its pristine purity and efficiency.

We wonder what is the matter, with the other fellow, that he does not always remember the Golden Rule.

## What We Overlook

An incident showing human nature happened in the suburbs of the city. A lot recently acquired was covered with berry bushes and the new owner desired their removal. He could not give them away and could not hire any help to remove them. He then advertised in the want column of a paper, offering to sell them at 5 cents a set, the purchaser to dig them.

They were at once all sold, after many telephone calls were answered, and not only is the lot cleared but he has a snug little sum of money.

It was ever thus in life. Those things for which we pay are the most esteemed, while the blessings ever present we ignore.

If political advice were directly purchased like medical consultation the voter would be able to define issues and possibly to explain, at least to a partisan measure, something of the League of Nations.

If a smile and a word of cheer cost as much as a powder puff, there would be more buyers than could be accommodated—some regular and some spasmodic—in spite of the high cost of living.

Sunshine and ideal autumn days, glorious out-of-doors and rich harvest are but passingly considered. We try to determine the merits of a motion picture show, however, with all seriousness.

Could we but realize the blessings about us, in us and above us and enjoy them as we should, and accept them as they are intended there is happiness without price, joy all the time.

Who stops to think of the supreme blessings of home, the happiness of family, the cheer of friends, the joy of little children, to quiet satisfaction of peace, safety and prosperity?



## DAVIS TALKS

### ON DECENCY

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

#### PROSECUTOR'S DELAY

Last May Judge Anderson said "the State courts are not doing their duty and when they do send guilty men to prison the Governor turns them out, Mr. Van Nys, the district attorney at the same time, said:

County prosecutors should know the law and prosecute cases without dilatory.

On Aug. 22, 1919 the Times published a letter signed by a number of jail prisoners complaining about the food served in the Marion County jail and declaring that they were starving. No investigation of the jail was conducted by the Marion Criminal Court of by the county prosecutor. On March 30, 1920, Judge Anderson began an investigation in the Federal Court of the jail scandal. On April 17, 1920, the Republican sheriff was indicted by the Marion County grand jury.

On May 3, 1920, the day before the primary at which the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney was nominated, the Republican prosecuting attorney said that Miller's trial would likely be set for some time during that month. On May 15, 1920, a special judge was appointed to try Miller.

It is more than thirteen months since the Republican prosecutor had notice of at least some of the deplorable conditions in the jail. It is more than seven months since the disclosures in the Federal Court which shocked the people of this community. It is almost six months since the Republican sheriff was indicted. The people do not demand his conviction. They presume him innocent, but they condemn the "dilly dallying" of the Republican prosecutor and they want the Republican sheriff tried.

PAUL G. DAVIS.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

### 17. The Harrison-Cleveland Race of 1888

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Grover Cleveland was elected President the first time because of his views on the tariff question. Because he was too insistent upon the expression of the same views he was defeated for reelection in 1888. Mr. Cleveland was the only President who ever devoted an entire annual message to Congress to the discussion of one subject. The Fifteenth Congress was the second of Mr. Cleveland's first term, and the Democratic majority in the House had been re-elected, while the Republican majority in the Senate had been diminished.

The President believed that the result of the 1888 elections meant that the people wished him to carry out his ideas on the tariff. Therefore, he devoted his entire annual message to the tariff, discussing nothing else and placing the tariff question in a position of paramount importance never before occupied by any issue in the legislative history of the United States. The message was prepared and sent against the advice of the leaders of the party. It did not meet with the reception hoped for, and the President was not re-elected. Even with that complication in the way, Cleveland would have been re-elected but for the treachery of Tammany Hall.

The Republican candidate was Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, grandson of William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," and great grandson of a Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence. A direct descendant of Pocahontas, and connected with all of the prominent old families of colonial days. He was the first successful candidate for President since Zachary Taylor who might claim to be of "aristocratic" lineage. Memories of the famous "Tippecanoe" campaign were revived by Harrison. The Republican campaign was a direct descendant of the campaign of 1840, when the Democrats adopted the white felt "topper," which was a favorite with Mr. Cleveland. All over the country rural Democrats who would have failed at the notion of a black silk top-hat bought the white "Cleveland hats" and wore them summer and winter, day and night. The Democratic candidate for Vice President was Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, whom men loved to call the "Old Roman." 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