

Indiana Daily Times

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GOVERNOR GOODRICH admits that the campaign must be fought on his record, but Warren T. McCray is not quite so candid.

NO ONE will keep warm this winter because of the heated controversy between the coal commission and the coal distributors.

BUT, Governor Goodrich, would you regard the remodeling of the Statehouse as sufficient of a war necessity to justify cost plus methods without any one checking the costs?

HOWEVER, Mr. Penna, you have the consolation of knowing that you were respected by both labor and capital long before Mr. Eschbach became Goodrich's handy job holder.

THE SUSPICION continues to grow that in addition to "lossing" the south side market ordinance, Mr. Jewett has displaced about all the confidence the community had in him.

Giving

This is a sermon on the collection box and on the other fellow. A telegram from Switzerland says there were over 700 visitors to the Saint Bernard Monastery who were entertained with refreshments and some with lodging by the monks, after their traditions of centuries, and who left as a thank offering 15 francs, which before the war would have been \$3. No charge was made, but every visitor was permitted to give as he desired upon departure.

The trait of character shown by this incident of human nature is not surprising for it is manifest in America just as much as in the rugged mountains of Switzerland. The world over men want all they can get for nothing, and will take all they can get and give as little in return, as possible. This arises from a false viewpoint and must be excused.

So often the dollar, the meal, the material thing is regarded as more important than the invisible idea, or thing, or entity which is back of it, that men really overlook the important element back of it all. The paper dollar without the government back of it, the church without the spirit of love behind it, the free meal without the hospitality offering it, the man without good motives to move him, are nothing.

Examples of this could be multiplied indefinitely. So with those who visit the monastery of Saint Bernard and who accept the food and shelter for which some one has labored and who at the same time forget the spirit which prompts that hospitality, miss much that there is in life, be they rich or poor.

The person who attends church or lives in a community and does not attend and accepts the teachings of morality—and he gets them whether he wants them or not, either directly or indirectly—and refuses to give something material for the influence, comfort and effort of those who administer them, is as big pork as the 700 who gave 15 francs to the monastery.

The church is the leading advocate for morality in the community—in spite of certain actions of certain persons in it—everywhere the same—and as long as it is and as it does its best, it must be supported. The free hospitals, libraries and charity institutions also deserve liberal contributions because they are functioning.

Any one who withholds giving does so for his own selfish pleasure in keeping that which he should give. That which is given in the right spirit does not impoverish the giver nor does withholding make him rich. It is a duty, religious and civic.

If any prejudice exists against giving to a religious institution, there are plenty of orphanages and other places in which your mite will bring sunshine.

The monks at St. Bernard monastery will get along without return for the entertainment of those 700 visitors, but the persons who failed to show their appreciation just shriveled up their soul a little more and to that extent fell down before the golden calf and worshiped it.

Had they recognized the higher things of life, they would have received two blessings, a material one in the hospitality and a spiritual one, in the growth incidental to doing good and wisely remembering worthy objects.

Up to the Women

During the war some people who fortunately retired into oblivion raised the wall that they did not raise their son to be a soldier. Now, some people are raising the same kind of wall that they did not raise their daughters to get into filthy politics.

The answer to both of these is obvious. No one wanted his son to be a soldier so the nation arose, smote the war lord and his horde of Huns and now the emergency is over and the sons do not have to be soldiers.

The situation since women have the franchise, is the same. They must enter, swat the filthy part and make the world safe for ladies in politics.

Take, for instance, the county matters in Indianapolis. That fall will not down. Judge Anderson started the matter, when he boldly spoke what he thought of the treatment of Federal prisoners.

Unfortunately ones, criminals held for punishment, were not receiving food for which the State was paying, gambling was carried on and finally came the jail delivery, laughing at all dignity of State and holding for naught the efficiency of law and order. The prosecuting attorney did nothing until compelled.

Now, daughters, you are to vote. You are either to approve and perpetuate this outrageous condition, or you are to rebuke it and make politics cleaner by causing grafters to sink into oblivion.

The responsibility is on the women, just as it is on the men. If the women vote for clean men, we will have clean politics and a better administration of office.

Feeding Pigeons

One of the sights of Venice is the feeding of the pigeons before St. Mark's cathedral. Tourists are told not to miss this as those birds descend on the person feeding them, tame and trusting, the occasion repays the attention given it.

In Indianapolis may be seen just such an act, not with the setting of a beautiful plaza and a wonderful cathedral, but in the marts of trade, on West Washington street, at noon, and surrounded with all the noise and confusion of a busy city.

The pigeons from the Monument know this eating place; those from some of the high buildings congregate and all exhibit their confidence by coming down, often resting on the person feeding them, and showing no fear until the meal is over.

The kindly act of feeding these in our midst deserves more than a passing notice. It shows human nature not wholly selfish, not entirely incapable of extending a loving hand. The pigeons soon learn that at a certain time they will be given a little grain and they do not forget to attend the distribution.

The hand that feeds these birds is guided by a kind heart; the example set in this regard is good. The little kindnesses of life, even to the pigeons make existence more endurable.

No Compromise

There can be no compromise with crime in a free state. Those who are least willing to compromise in the affairs of life are the women of the community. They have always been champions of the right, foes of the wrong.

For this reason the worst element were opposed to woman suffrage, though, of course, there were conservative persons who dreaded to see the entrance into politics of women, because of the rottenness of politics and because those conservative persons did not want their mothers, wives and sisters to mix in the filth.

The gang that keeps Sheriff Miller from trial, that lives like a parasite off the unfortunates in jail, seeks the vote of pure women. They will run government until they are kicked out.

The way to purify the situation is to swat that gang at the polls. A vote for Davis for prosecutor will have double effect. It is a vote against corruption and graft and compromise with crime, and it is a positive vote for better government.

It will make politics better, cleaner and more fit for our mothers, wives and sisters.



DAVIS TALKS OF DECENCY

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

FEE GRABBING

From Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1918, the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce fed 1,348 soldiers in local training camps at a cost per day of 45 cents for each man, and out of this paid all overhead expenses and the cost of help, rent, light and heat.

In the investigation of jail conditions made by the Federal Court it was shown that the food the prisoners received, under the allowance of 60 cents a day for each prisoner, could not have cost the Republican sheriff more than 20 cents a day.

After a statement was made by Mr. Van Noy, the district attorney, to the amount the Republican sheriff had made out of feeding the jail prisoners, Judge Anderson said:

"This man has no right to take any of this money."

"That is just plain robbery."

"I won't stand for this any longer. 'The United States statutes say that if two or more persons conspire to steal, or defraud the Government, they are guilty of conspiracy and subject to a penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, or both."

"Why isn't the sheriff guilty if he enters into a scheme to make more than \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year off the Government?"

"If that isn't a scheme to defraud, I don't know what it is."

This graft of the Republican sheriff clearly shows the need of the abolishment of the individual fee system.

The Marion County Democratic platform contains this provision:

"We demand that all offices be salaried and that all fees be abolished."

PAUL G. DAVIS.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

19. The McKinley-Bryan Race of 1896

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hardest fought political battle of American history was the campaign of 1896 in which William McKinley of Ohio vanquished William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. The fact that McKinley was re-elected with ease in his second campaign against Bryan, and that the Republican campaign was conducted with such consummate skill that the name of Mark Hanna will live for years as that of the best political general the country has produced.

The year 1896 was a year of political revolution. Both of the leading parties underwent great changes, and the number of independent voters was increased a thousand fold. Mr. Cleveland's second administration began with the country on the verge of a financial crash. The blow descended and the panic of 1893 was on. The money question, which both parties had so carefully side-stepped for many years was presented in such a way that the administration could not avoid taking a position. Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet decided to place the country squarely on the gold standard, and to disregard the petty sops which had been thrown to silver. The treasury regulations accomplished this purpose long before the McKinley administration came in.

McKINLEY TARIFF CAUSES DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

For the first time since the first part of Buchanan's administration the Government was in the control of the Democrats, that party having the President and a majority in both houses of Congress. Mr. Cleveland called Congress together and urged the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which would finally "demonetize" silver. His party did not agree with him on that subject, and it was with the greatest difficulty that his purpose was accomplished.

President Cleveland had been an exemplar of civil service reform and was opposed to "pernicious activity" in politics, but he went to the extreme of the use of patronage as a club to drive the repeal bill through Congress. Even then it was done only by the help of eastern Republican votes. It left his party hopelessly divided.

The Democratic landslide, which re-elected Cleveland, was the result of popular disapproval of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890. After the terrific fight on the silver purchasing clause, the Democratic Congress endeavored to enact a Democratic tariff bill. The party was already torn asunder and could act with no unanimity. The result was the passage of the Wilson bill, which Mr. Cleveland permitted to become a law without his signature.

As the people had condemned the McKinley tariff bill, and after it was passed, and before its effect could possibly have been felt, by the election of the Democratic House in 1890, so the Wilson bill, charged with responsibility for a panic which was on before the bill was written, resulted in the overwhelming Republican congressional victory of 1894.

All through the three years of the

Cleveland administration leading up to the campaign of 1896 there was constant strife in both parties. For a time it seemed that the Republicans would declare for free silver and that the Democrats would follow their President in advocacy for the gold standard. Then it seemed that both parties would declare for the gold standard and the silver hosts would enroll under the banner of Populism. The Republicans felt certain that they could win on the money issue, and by denouncing the Cleveland administration for its issue of \$32,000,000 of bonds in "time of profound peace." But they didn't want to split their own forces by taking sides in the money fight.

Mr. McKinley and Speaker Thomas B. Reed were the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for President. McKinley had the good fortune to have Mark Hanna for his political captain. Hanna organized the States and took even New England away from Reed long before the convention met. Mr. Hanna was afraid of the money question and Mr. McKinley was committed by his record to "bimetallism." So the Ohio leader attempted to "straddle" the issue once a Delphic utterance on the money question which said nothing.

But when the money convention met at St. Louis Mr. Hanna found that the question was one which was too big to be straddled. Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York forced Hanna to accept a gold standard platform. It was later modified by a pronouncement in favor of international bimetallism, which permitted Republicans who had been shouting for silver to come down gracefully. Senator Hanna, known to be regarded as a great statesman, but in 1896 and 1900 he did things that left marks on the history of the country.

ADOPTION OF GOLD PLANK CAUSES BOLT IN CONVENTION.

When the gold plank was adopted, thirty-four western Republican delegates, headed by Senator Teller of Colorado, Senator Cannon of Utah and Senator Dubois of Idaho, walked out of the convention and into the Democratic party. All over the country there were Republicans who loudly proclaimed the fact that they had bolted the nomination of McKinley. A national silver Republican convention was called. Mr. Hanna, chosen chairman of the national committee, knew that he had a great job ahead of him and he set to work.

The Democratic convention met in Chicago. The Cleveland wing of the party controlled the national committee, but the recommendations of that body were swept aside on the first vote, and it was clear that the silver men controlled the convention. A resolution commending the then present Democratic convention was voted down with venal hoos. No man was ever hated more than the Democratic national convention of 1896 hated Grover Cleveland, the Democratic President of the United States.

Leading free silver advocates like Richard P. Bland of Missouri and John R. McLean of Ohio were contesting for the nomination. The story of their defeat is a most familiar bit of political history. William Jennings Bryan, who had reported the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley, for a week's newspaper, came to Chicago as the head of a contesting delegation. He was given a seat. Then came the great debate on the platform. The Eastern Democrats fighting hard against the majority, as that debate Mr. Bryan, then only 36 years old, slim of figure and full of en-

thusiasm, leaped into world-wide fame in a moment. The famous "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech set that convention wild. Bryan was nominated.

A NEW STAR IN THE POLITICAL FIRMAMENT.

A little later the Populists and the Silver Republicans also nominated "the Boy Orator of the Platte." The Cleveland Democrats called a convention at Indianapolis and organized the "National Democracy." Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois, a soldier of the Union, was nominated for President, with Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, a soldier of the Confederacy, for Vice President. They polled but few votes, the majority of the gold Democrats voting straight for McKinley.

Bryan soon began his unprecedented and unequalled campaign tour. He did not then possess the suavity of his later years, but he was mighty in earnest. No other man has ever aroused the enthusiasm which he created in that campaign. He spoke to over 5,000,000 people, making over 1,000 separate speeches. In the first part of the campaign he traveled in ordinary day coaches, the railroads making it as hard for him as possible. Toward the end of the campaign the railroads relented and he was enabled to get a private car. He was

without money and in his great canvass was sometimes forced to borrow the price of a ticket to the next stopping place.

Against this terrific campaign, which seemed to be sweeping the country for the Democrats, Mr. Hanna planned the great "campaign of education." The farmers of the agricultural States east of the Mississippi were induced to believe that the election of Bryan would mean bankruptcy for them. All of the wealth of the country was back of Hanna—he had millions to spend and he knew how to do it.

Careful canvasses taken two months before the elections showed that such States as Ohio and Indiana were for Bryan. The work that was done to turn that defeat into the overwhelming victory of November was due to the political sagacity of Marcus A. Hanna.

Bryan's appeals to the people of every section, the enormous popular interest in his personality and the picturesqueness of his campaign on the one side, and the efforts of the Republicans to reach every voter with campaign literature and personal argument on the other side, resulted in a widespread popular interest in politics such as had never been known.

While the campaign was decisive, and

while it practically settled the money question for all time, defeat did not diminish the popularity of the Democratic standard bearer, who has ever since stood high in the councils of his party. McKinley was chosen President and his administration witnessed the return of prosperity, the greatest the country has ever known. After all, not the least among the Republican assets of 1896 was the fact that the panic of 1893 came during a Democratic administration.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION.

Q. Who was the author of the phrase, "I was sired by the great American eagle and foaled by a continental fang?"

A. Mark Twain, in "The Virginia Jay Enterprise."

LARGEST ARTIFICIAL LAKE.

Q. Where is the largest artificial body of water in the United States? W. C.

A. The geological survey states that

the largest purely artificial lake in the United States is the Elephant Butte Reservoir, New Mexico. It has an area of 40,080 acres and a capacity of 2,638,000 acre feet.

NORTH STAR AND POLE.

Q. What is the true relation of the North star to the north pole?

A. The North star revolves in a circle about 1 1/2 degrees in radius so that part of the time it is 1 1/2 degrees west of north and at times 1 1/2 degrees east of north, and also it is exactly on the meridian twice a day.

FIRST INTERURBAN CAR.

Q. Where was the first interurban car in this country put in operation?

A. The first interurban car in the United States ran from Anderson, Ind., to Alexandria, Ind., Jan. 1, 1898.

THE KIEL CANAL.

Q. Please give dimension and cost of the Kiel Canal and when was it built?

A. The Kiel Canal is sixty-one miles in length, thirty-six feet in depth and seventy-two feet in width. This canal was completed in 1911 and cost \$40,000,000.

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Come tomorrow—secure your fall needs at lowered prices. No phone, C. O. D. or mail orders on these "Squares."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AN INTERPRETATION

As the complement of article 18, which does away with secret diplomacy, that of peace, article 19 of the covenant provides for discussion in the assembly of treaties existing before the formation of the League of Nations which menace the good relations of states. The assembly, according to this article, may "advise the reconsideration" of treaties which have gone out of date because of the existence of the league. This applies to balance-of-power alliances and agreements like the secret one of 1917 between the allies and Japan concerning Kiao-Chow. Of course, the power so advised need not actually reconsider the treaty, but the publicity given its existence by discussion in the assembly will effectively kill the po-

tency of such a treaty. And therein lies one of the great values of the covenant, publicity of international relations. Here is article 19:

"The assembly may, from time to time, advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties, which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions of which the continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Every article of the covenant that is printed reveals how singularly the peace conference which made the peace Versailles upon the world's aspiration for lasting peace. It is the fruit of their labors which the Democratic party in this campaign offers to the people of the United States.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



JIGGS REALIZES HE MUST HAVE BEEN SICK.