

Indiana Daily Times

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NOW that the Star has swallowed Jim Watson completely, we understand what the Chicago Post meant when it said this is a campaign of "sheer buncombe."

MAYOR JEWETT ought to clean out that desk of his. Perhaps he might find some of the things there that he promised the people of Indianapolis before he was elected.

MCCRAY is a real dirt farmer, shouts the Muncie Press, but the tax records show that the only household goods he has in the township containing his farm consists of six beds and twelve chairs!

HOWARD CERF, life prisoner, testified at Shelbyville that he was induced by a reformatory guard to steal automobiles. Another chapter of the record on which Jim Goodrich says the Republicans must stand this campaign.

Evans and Adams

That community which tolerates "compromises" with crime is indeed subjecting itself to grave menaces.

Such has been the history of the world and such is the eternal truth of today.

One does not need leave Indianapolis to find a practical demonstration, either of the compromise or of the results.

Claris Adams, prosecuting attorney, elected by reason of the delusion that he was a "clean young man who would not compromise with evil," has been in office less than two years.

In that two years there has grown up such utter contempt of the ability of the prosecutor's office to enforce the law that felons no longer fear to confess their crimes, that bootleggers have no fear of forfeiting their bonds, that "fixers" do not hesitate to tamper with jury venires, that election crooks do not attempt to conceal their offenses against the electorate.

Mr. Adams will go out of office soon. His going will be a source of great regret to law violators, to professional bondsmen, to "fixers," even to felons, but no individual that believes in the sacredness of the law will express a regret.

Mr. Adams will be succeeded in office by one of two men, W. P. Evans, his chief deputy, or Paul G. Davis, who stands against all the policies that Mr. Adams has pursued in his tenure of office.

These policies include:

Permitting interested parties to stuff the jury box from which juries are drawn for the trial of wealthy prisoners.

Permitting favored attorneys to appear with their clients in the grand jury room and there examine witnesses in defense of clients.

Compromising judgments rendered against defendants, always with due consideration of the fees that go to the prosecutor in such cases.

Permitting gamblers and gaming house keepers to pay fines repeatedly and return to their dives to continue conducting their nefarious businesses until time to appear and pay more fines and more prosecutor's fees.

Forcing citizens to leave the township in which they reside and go to another township to face trial for technical violations of law the prosecution of which brings more fees to the prosecutor.

Overlooking such grave offenses against the electorate as were perpetrated in the last primary and in the preceding primary.

Failure to investigate such apparent conflicts between sworn testimony and public records as were revealed in the garbage plant deal.

Condoning such waste of public money as has been revealed by the State board of accounts in its examinations of the affairs of the county commissioners of Marion County.

Winking at such things as the collection of illegal fees by the county treasurer, the loan to himself of school money by the county auditor, and the repeated and persistent disappearance of confiscated liquor from the custody of the police.

Ignoring such scandals as the burning of the feet of an insane patient in the county jail as a punishment.

And hundreds of other law violations.

The issue is squarely before the people of Marion County.

It was brought there recently by the abject failure of Prosecutor Adams in a personally conducted investigation of the case of Roy Linker, who confessed assaulting more girls than he could remember.

Mr. Evans is the chief deputy of Mr. Adams. What Adams has done Mr. Evans approves.

Law enforcement in Marion County under Mr. Adams has so completely broken down that a man may not be indicted for a felony against little girls even after he has confessed.

Mr. Evans would continue all this.

Can the mothers and fathers of this community support the Adams-Evans policies?

The Davis Case

Sherman Davis is a negro bootlegger, one of the class in Indianapolis who have done more to contribute to race hatred than any other agency.

He was convicted in police court and Richard V. Sipe, Republican county clerk, signed his appeal bond to the Criminal Court.

He was convicted again in the Criminal Court and appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The record of the case in the Supreme Court did not suit the purposes of those white men who were interested in keeping Sherman Davis from the penal farm.

Accordingly, the record was changed.

The Supreme Court says:

"When a transcript is filed here it becomes a part of the records and is under the control of the court."

"If the appellant discovers that it should be corrected, he may under Rule 34 apply to the court for a writ of certiorari, and that may be done without notice to the opposite party if the cause has not been submitted."

"After submission, it may be done by giving ten days' notice to the opposing counsel."

"It is a judicial function that inheres in courts of last resort to make rules governing conduct of counsel and care of the court's records."

"The Legislature can no more be permitted to interfere with this function than the court could be permitted to interfere with the custody or form of legislative journals."

"The change made in the transcript by the clerk of the lower court at the instance of counsel is but a mutilation of the record and cannot be recognized to decide any question arising on a motion for a new trial."

The Supreme Court thereupon affirmed the conviction of Davis.

Will Davis serve his time?

The white men who for some reason have devoted so much time and trouble to keeping Davis out of the penal farm still have recourse to the Governor, who can doubtless find that "Mr. Davis's business needs him" and issue another parole.

Lincoln and the Negro

The refusal of the board of election commissioners of Marion County to permit the use of the bust of Abraham Lincoln as an emblem of the all black ticket offered by the negroes of Marion County is indicative of the attitude of the Republican party toward the negro.

Insofar as the vote of the negro is concerned the party allows him to participate in its glories.

In no other way, however, is he favored.

No person since the Savior is held in greater reverence by the negroes than Abraham Lincoln.

The desire to head their ticket, the first move for franchise independence, with the bust of the emancipator was logical and natural.

But the election commissioners declare that Lincoln is too symbolic of the whole Republican party to permit the use of his bust as a designation of the independent Republican party of Marion County.

In other words, it says to the negroes of Indianapolis, that is long as they will vote as white bosses dictate they may honor and revere the name of Abraham Lincoln, but when they propose to vote independently they must not connect their vote with Lincoln because Lincoln was a great Republican and only a Republican may honor him!

INDIANA DAILY TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1920.



DAVIS TALKS on DECENCY

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

WHY TAXES ARE HIGH

The State Board of Accounts in its report of May 23, 1919, said:

"We have attempted to show throughout this report that the same measure of carelessness and extravagance expenditure prevails in all departments of county government as that which affects the financial economies and protect the finances of the county. The final result of the entire system is disclosed in the present condition of county revenue, which shows an apparent balance on Dec. 31, 1919, of \$56,225.62. This balance is really balanced by a sum which should be paid for the sinking fund. Instead of county having the balance shown above of \$26,225.62, there is actually an over draft in that fund on Dec. 31, 1918, of \$81,761.28."

PAUL G. DAVIS.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

19. "The McKinley-Bryan Race of 1900

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Long before the national conventions met in the summer of 1900 everybody knew that the Republicans would renominate President McKinley, and that the Democrats would again follow his leadership. Mr. Bryan, McKinley's renomination was made certain because of the great prosperity which blessed the country, because of the successful issue of the war with Spain, and because of the perfection of the organization of the Republican party under Mr. Hanna, and the administration of Senator Hanna who stood with the administration. Bryan's renomination was made certain by his popularity with the rank and file of his party, notwithstanding the bitter and intense opposition of the "go-it" Democrats.

The renomination of Bryan in 1900 is the only instance of the renomination of an unsuccessful candidate for President in the consecutive next six years. Hanna was a candidate in 1904, but he had lost his health and died before the election. Jackson was a candidate in 1828 after his defeat in 1824, but as he had the plurality of both popular and electoral votes in the first race, and there were no party nominations then, his case is not a precedent. Henry Clay was three times a candidate for President, but only once was he the recognized nominee of the party, and that in the campaign after the one in which he was defeated for the Whig nomination by General Harrison. Grover Cleveland was nominated in 1892 after his defeat in 1888, but as he had served one term in the White House he could not be considered a wholly unsuccessful candidate. No man who has met defeat at every turn of his career in national politics has been able to retain the leadership of one of the great parties with the single exception of Mr. Bryan.

NEW PROBLEMS CHANGE THE COURSE OF NATIONAL LIFE.
Between the presidential campaign of 1860 and 1900 things had happened which were to change the whole course of American national life. War was declared on Spain in 1898, and the United States suddenly became a "world power," in the sense that the phrase is used in European chanceries.

Colonel Roosevelt was already a candidate for President for the campaign of 1904. He believed that his interests could be advanced more readily if he remained Governor of New York than if he were made Vice President. He probably would have been elected if he had been nominated.

Colonel Roosevelt was a candidate for President for the campaign of 1900. He believed that his interests could be advanced more readily if he had been elected Governor of New York than if he had been made Vice President. He probably would have been elected if he had been nominated.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing the Indiana Daily Times, Indianapolis, Indiana. Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The Bureau cannot be expected to answer questions of a personal nature. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive researches. Write to the Indiana Daily Times, Indianapolis, Indiana. Write plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in postage. Your question and address will be returned to you. The Indiana Daily Times, Indianapolis, Indiana, will direct to the inquirer.)

phur, one pound of sulphur being burned for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, is effective.

DESERTION AND ENLISTMENT

Q. Please give me recent figures on the number of desertions compared with the number of enlistments in the United States Army.

A. The War Department says that there is an average of 500 desertions per month in the United States Army service and an average of 15,000 enlistments per month.

SINGLE TAX IDEA.

Q. What is meant by "single tax"?

A. The single tax idea is that a tax should be levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements and this to be the only tax levied, on the theory that it would make it impossible for capitalists to hold idle millions of acres of land, which are capable of producing, if divided among many people. "The Single Tax," by Henry George, is the great authority on this subject.

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