

# Indiana Daily Times

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MAN-O-WAR may appear in the movies. And why not? He's a good actor.

WHAT HAS BECOME of the old-fashioned campaign cigar? Not that we miss it.

ONE THING can be said in favor of Theda Bara on the stage. She doesn't attempt to sing.

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED, the Star finally decided to swallow Jim Watson, separate peace with Germany, Mulhall record and all.

COLD WAVE is on the way, says a special bulletin from the weather bureau. Let's hope the gas company sees it.

"SENATOR HARDING'S plans for October are exceedingly nebulous," says a Marion (Ohio) dispatch. But doesn't the same hold true of any other time?

A MAN who has confessed assaulting more little girls than he can remember goes free, but the man who sells a pie on Sunday is arrested in Marion County.

WHY FIND FAULT with what Lillian Russell says in her Republican speeches. The test of the actress lies in the manner of reciting her lines, not in the lines as written for her.

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR JONES says of the investigation of Linkenfelter, confessed assaulter of little girls, that there was no "conclusive evidence" before the grand jury. Since when did it become the province of the grand jury to determine the conclusiveness of evidence?

## The Coal Fiasco

From the political standpoint, the James P. Goodrich administration faction of the Republican party has scored a distinct failure in connection with its regulation of Indiana coal.

Its bluff has been called, its campaign plans have failed and the program under which its members expected to force support of Warren T. McCray for Governor has proved to be a fizzle.

As far back as the special session of the Legislature plans were made by the Republican politicians for a whirlwind finish of the McCray campaign on the coal issue in Indiana.

A bill creating a commission to govern coal prices in Indiana was forced down the throats of the legislators by the Goodrich-McCray alliance. The powers conferred on the commission were purposely made to expire next March.

It was planned to start the regulation of coal prices in Indiana under the direction of the commission far enough before the election so that there could be a pretense of making coal cheaper for Indiana consumers in time to point to the feat as an achievement of the Republican party which would only be maintained by the election of Warren T. McCray.

For the purpose of developing the full benefit of this move the administration orators were to be turned loose the last two weeks of the campaign to tell the voters of the State that the Goodrich administration had reduced the price of coal and a vote for McCray was a vote to maintain this commission in power through an amendment of the law which created it for a limited period only.

The coal commission was created. The price of coal was fixed. The orators were primed for their speeches. And then the Republican campaign plans went awry.

Coal dealers generally have refused to forego the profits of their business in the interests of Warren T. McCray.

They have simply ceased to handle Indiana coal at the prices established by the commission.

The result is that Indiana coal is not available for the consumer, the whole coal distribution system is upset, the commission's order has about as much force as one of Stanley Wyckoff's threats against profiteers and Governor Goodrich is nonplussed.

The latest move on the part of the administration is a declaration from Governor Goodrich that unless the coal dealers fall in line and help him elect McCray he will "tell the public what he knows about them."

Admittedly, what Jim Goodrich knows about coal manipulations in Indiana would fill a large book, but no one believes that he will disclose even a small part of the knowledge he has gained during the period he has been both Governor and an investor in coal company stocks "for his family."

The men engaged in the coal production and distribution in Indiana are standing pat, waiting for the Republican administration to attempt to enforce its threats.

Apparently they have no fear of the ability of the State administration successfully to prosecute them for failure to obey the mandates of the coal commission.

It remains to be seen whether they are afraid of any public disclosures that might come from their midst in the shape of information from the Governor whose intimate acquaintance with the coal business includes knowledge of State contracts, convict labor mining and State university prospecting.

## Will Adams Continue?

The repugnance with which the people of Indianapolis regard the two-time failure of Claris Adams, prosecutor, to bring to trial Roy Linkenfelter after he confessed assaulting more little girls than he could remember, is unwarranted.

Such proceedings as this farce before the Marion County grand jury are exactly in line with the policies which Mr. Adams has followed throughout his administration of the office and which the good people of this community have tolerated, principally because such affairs are so boldly reprehensible as to be almost unbelievable.

The official who will compromise with bootleggers, tolerate stuffing of the jury box and permit an attorney to practice before the grand jury can hardly be expected to become exercised over the mistreatment of a few little girls.

No fat fees follow the conviction of a man for attacking little girls. Such cases require real work in the courtroom. It is true that their prosecution is the duty of the prosecutor but so also is the collection of forfeited bonds and not only one case but many cases stand on the records today as showing that there has been no diligence on the part of the prosecutor in this respect.

There is no longer any question before the public as to the absolute unfitness of Claris Adams to represent the State of Indiana in Marion County. This unfitness was so marked prior to the last primaries that Adams was not even considered for renomination by the Republicans, although it has long been customary to give the prosecutor two terms.

The question that does interest both the law-abiding and the law-violating citizens of Marion County is whether the Adams influence is to be retained for two years more through the election of William P. Evans. Mr. Evans has been Mr. Adams' chief deputy and principal defender before the public. Whether there is any arrangement between the two by which Mr. Adams will continue in the prosecutor's office in event Evans is elected has never been disclosed or denied.

It is sufficient to say that Mr. Evans gives his hearty approval to the administration of the office by Mr. Adams under whom he has participated in the most spineless and inefficient administration of the office the county has ever seen.

Another significant thing about the situation is that wherever you will find a known bootlegger or a gambler, or an auto thief you will find ardent support of Mr. Evans.

The law-violating negroes are all for Evans in this campaign. The professional booze peddlers and the gambling house operators are all telling how they will elect Mr. Evans.

Every interest in this city that desires a continuance of the laxity, incompetence and indifference that have marked the Adams administration is "strong for Evans."

That in itself should insure the election



## DAVIS TALKS ON DECENCY

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

### Dissipating Public Money

The State Board of Accounts, in one of its published reports, says that:

"Claim No. 1588, to Harry B. Dwyne for examining mortgage exemptions, \$200, was allowed and paid on May 15, 1918, on warrant No. 28245. This work is clearly the duty of the auditor or the board of review and cannot be delegated to any one else at the expense of the county."

This is another of the many instances cited by the State Board of Accounts showing the unwise appropriations of the taxpayers' money by the Republican machine in Marion County. It is insignificant when compared with the many others which have been characterized by the State Board of Accounts as "free handed spending of the public funds in such enormous sums without any contract, without competitive bidding and with total disregard of law and good business judgment."

The Democratic candidates for county office are pledged by their platform to "rigid economy in all departments of public service" and if an elected prosecuting attorney I will use every effort to prevent the outrageous and indefensible wasting of the taxpayers' money, which has characterized the administration of the Republican machine.

The result was an overwhelming victory for Roosevelt, who was elected by the greatest popular majority ever given to any President. His plurality was more than a half million more than the total vote for Lincoln in 1860. McKinley, four years before, had received a popular plurality of about eight hundred and fifty thousand. Roosevelt received only 400,000 more votes than McKinley, yet his plurality was a million and a half greater. Judge Parker received a little over five million votes, a falling off of over a million and a quarter from the vote cast for Bryan in 1900. The Socialists made great gains, polling a half-million votes. The total vote cast in the whole country was nearly half a million less than in 1900. All of which goes to prove that nobody can tell what will happen in a presidential campaign until after it has already happened.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

20. The Roosevelt-Parker Race of 1904

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five times in the history of the United States has the Vice President been called upon to assume the office of President. Each time the "President by accident" has endeavored to obtain election to the highest office in his own right. John Tyler, elected Vice President as a Whig, broke the party and attempted to get the Democratic nomination. Millard Fillmore fought hard for the Whig nomination in 1852. Andrew Johnson, elected with Lincoln on the Union ticket in 1864, was a strong candidate for the regular Democratic nomination in 1868. Chester A. Arthur used all the force of the Administration to bring about his nomination in 1884, but was defeated by Blaine's great popularity.

There were the precedents which were called to mind when Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States upon the death of William McKinley. If there was anything in the world which Theodore Roosevelt did not respect it was his purpose to break the bonds of the vice presidential hoodoo. No less a captain than Senator Hanna began to plot for the defeat of Roosevelt in the Republican convention of 1904. The old-line Republicans feared Roosevelt and they hoped to stop his program. But Mr. Hanna died, and the anti-Roosevelt politicians could find no leader willing to be sacrificed. "Teddy" was popular all over the country, the nation was more prosperous than ever before in its history and everybody was saying, "Let well enough alone."

So it came about that the Republican convention, which met in Chicago, was the most harmonious national convention ever held by that party. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was assured, and everybody had agreed on Mr. Fairbanks for second place before the convention was well organized. It was the only Republican national convention in which not one single question was contested on the floor. The national committee had promised to give Chicago a three-days convention, and it was only to fulfill that promise that the convention lasted more than two days.

### BRYAN AND HILL FACTIONS

CLASH IN CONVENTION. Such harmony was not the portion of the Democrats. While Mr. Bryan still held a great personal following among the voters of his party, the politicians looked upon him as a sure loser. He was not a candidate for the nomination, nor would he espouse the cause of any other candidate. He did, however, insist that the nominee should not be taken from that faction of the party which had been out of accord with the majority of Democrats since the Cleveland days.

Alton B. Parker had been elected chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State by a great majority, in the very year after McKinley had swept the State. A man of ability, with a good record on the bench and in politics, the politicians looked to him as a Democratic Moses. Sentiment did not crystallize on Parker, however, until the southern and western leaders saw that it was necessary to agree upon some one candidate to head off the stampede for William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst was making an earnest campaign for the nomination, and was spending money

and spilling printers' ink without stint. A coterie of New York Democrats of great wealth, headed by August Belmont, backed the Parker boom with plenty of money.

When the convention met at St. Louis it was practically certain that Parker would be nominated, but it was also certain that there would be a great fight on the platform. In the committee on resolutions the radicals and the conservatives once more met in pitched battle. Mr. Bryan and ex-Senator David Bennett Hill were the generals of the opposing forces. After a long drawn out fight it was agreed that the platform should be silent on the question of the gold standard. A tariff plank prepared by Mr. Bryan was inserted. The committee was unanimous on the report. Out of what seemed to be implacable enmity there had come perfect peace.

### CHAMP CLARK AS CHAIRMAN

RESORTS TO STRATEGY.

Next day the peace and tranquility turned into anger and chagrin. The convention was preparing to nominate its candidate for Vice President when it was thrown into a whirl by the rumor that Judge Parker had telegraphed that he would not accept the nomination unless the platform declared for the gold standard. A group of leaders were conferring excitedly when a newspaper extra with an imperfect account of the Parker telegram was scattered over the hall. In a moment the place was bedlam. Champ Clark was chairman and he proved equal to the emergency. "The gentleman from Texas moves that the convention stand adjourned until 9 o'clock tonight," he screamed. "Those in favor of the motion say aye." There was not an aye. "Those opposed say no." There was a thunder of noes like the thunder of Niagara. "The ayes have it and the convention stands adjourned." It was arbitrary and unfair, perhaps, but it was the only thing that prevented a riot.

The convention soon found that Judge Parker had only one card to play in favor of the gold standard and that if his views should be unsatisfactory to the majority of the convention, he authorized William F. Sheehan to decline the nomination in his name. Peace was patched up among the leaders and it was agreed to send a telegram to Judge Parker saying that the convention did not regard the money question as an issue in the campaign and that his views did not preclude his taking the nomination on the platform already adopted.

Mr. Bryan led the fight against sending the Williams telegram to Judge Parker. He rose from a sick bed, eluded his nurse and appeared in the convention in the wee small hours of the morning. His voice was husky and his face was ashen, but he fought to the last. He was voted down, as he had been on every test in the whole convention. But the thunders of applause from the galleries which greeted his every utterance, the fact that no one but Bryan could get a respectful hearing and the mutterings of the men who feared to speak aloud—all showed that Bryan was still beloved by the rank and file of his party.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FAILS. ROOSEVELT ELECTED. Never was a campaign such a complete failure as the Democratic canvass of

## WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER LXXXIV. "Say honey, you sure are taking things by the smother handle these days! Jeannie tells me you had a wonderful basket of fruit at the new apartment to greet her, and that you were a good sport about Neal's ring. What struck you?" asked Jim a few days after Father Andrew's return home.

"Well, my folks are pretty fond of you, and I got jealous," I replied half seriously. "So now every time I look at Virginia I say to myself 'I'll get you yet.'"

"You darling!" Jim cried. Then he reached into his pocket. "Well, suppose you start things off by taking this twenty-five and getting her a real house present—something scrumptious."

"That's a lot of money, Jim," I began, but the ominous flash in Jim's eyes warned me, and I went on in an altered tone. "But I guess we can spare it for your 'Jeannie,' and to make sure I get the right thing I'm going to call in Betty as consulting physician."

I had my first reward when Jim gave me a delighted grin before he went off to the store and my second came with Betty's enthusiastic acceptance.

"Annie, dear, how sweet of you to say you count on my good taste and my in-

terest in my friends. The truth is, I'm a regular Mrs. Fix-It! I'll love shopping with you. How about a bite at the Walgrave first?"

"I'd love it, Betty. Oh, Betty, that's perfect!" I cried almost dazzled by the first results of trying to please.

I met Betty at the Walgrave, and after lunch we set off for a tour of the avenue. But by the time we had come giftless from the dozeventh shop, my magnificent twenty-five had shrunk so it looked like pennies instead of dollars.

An amber-colored enamel box in a cheap shop, a pair of Chinese porcelain candle-sticks in a second, and finally an old silver bonbonniere were pounced upon by Betty as "just the thing" and discarded as each turned out to be priced far beyond my allotment.

"What shall we do?" I cried in despair. "You know just what would appeal to Virginia—and Jim's heart is set in making that appeal. He wants to do this in royal fashion. I can't buy lace tidy or a paper lampshade, but they begin to look about my speed!"

"What a wretched little thing you are dear," laughed Betty. "I've thought the place for us today—but I've thought of the solution."—Copyright, 1920.

(To Be Continued.)

### BRINGING UP FATHER.

YOU HAD BETTER NOT GO HOME TONIGHT. JIGGS YOUR WIFE IS WAITIN' FER YOU WITH A CLUB.

I GUESS I'D BETTER GO TO A HOTEL.

I WANT A LITTLE ATTENTION HERE. I WANT TO GIT A ROOM.

YOU'RE GETTING A LITTLE ATTENTION AS I CAN GIVE YOU AND WE HAVE NO ROOMS LEFT.

IT'S A GOOD THING I'M A PARTNER IN THIS STORE.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AN INTERPRETATION

XXII.

One morning when the American peace mission met the American newspaper correspondents at the Hotel de Crillon, the representative of a New York newspaper asked: "Does the covenant of the League of Nations safeguard the Monroe Doctrine?" "I certainly believe it does," said the then Secretary Lansing, "for it is the Monroe Doctrine of the world." But out of this question and answer grew a considerable movement in the United States specifically to remove in the covenant itself such arrangements for peace as the Monroe Doctrine, which really is an unwritten notice by this nation to Europe that it may not set up a non-republican form of government in the

western hemisphere. When the President returned to Paris in March, 1919, he had inserted article 21 of the covenant, which particularizes that nothing in the league constitution shall be considered to abrogate that doctrine. It is as plain as the nose on one's face. Here it is:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

Despite this the Republicans wrote at least ten resolutions reaffirming America's adherence to the doctrine, but article 21 robbed them of what they once expected to be their leading political argument against the league.

## PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory.

Let me see where we left off in the last story. Oh, now I remember. Puss had said goodbye to the little rabbit and was once more upon his journey. Well, after he had gone for maybe a mile and maybe more, he heard a loud voice say: "Who dares to trespass on my land. Shall feel the weight of my right hand."

And then a tremendous big giant almost stopped on little Puss Junior, who didn't even reach up to the big man's boot top.

"Fe, fi, fo, fum, I smell a stranger. He, he, he, hum!"

And then the giant gave a terrible shout and all the trees trembled, and the nuts fell off the branches. And then the giant looked all around again, but he was very near-sighted and as he didn't have on his glasses, he couldn't see Puss wading down at his feet.

"What's that?" said the giant, and he took out his spectacles and put them on his nose, and, goodness me! Those spectacles were as big as the glass windows of a candy store!

But as soon as those tremendous strong glasses were on the giant's face, he could see anything, even a little ant hole in the ground.

"Ah, there you are!" he said, and he reached down and picked up Puss. But he didn't squeeze him hard. Oh, my, no!

He wasn't really a bad sort of a Giant, you know.

"What's your name, little cat?" he asked, and then he sat down on a big fallen tree and smiled, and then he began to whistle, and all the little birds in the forest came flying up and perched on the trees. And pretty soon they began to sing the same tune the Giant was whistling. Well, you should have heard it. Puss had never heard such sweet music before, and he began to purr the tune, and this made the Giant laugh, and of course, after that he couldn't whistle, so all the little birds stopped.

"I am the Giant Whistle," he said, and then he took out of his pocket a photograph of his little boy. But, goodness me! It may have been the picture of a little boy Giant, but just the same it showed a very big boy.

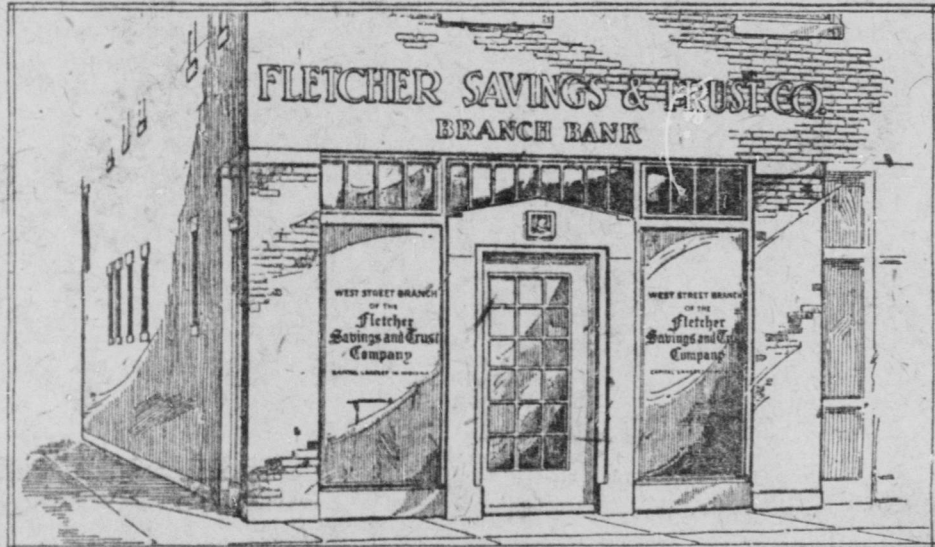
"He's my baby," said the Giant, with a laugh, and then he began to sing: "And now you must wait for the next story to heart what happened after that."

—Copyright, 1920.

(To Be Continued.)

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL. Q. When and where was the first Sunday school started? Y. S. G. A. Robert Raikes organized the first Sunday school in Plymouth, England, in 1780.

SUNKEN VESSELS. Q. If vessels are raised which were sunk during the war, to whom do they belong? A. The United States shipping board says that vessels which are sunk have been declared losses, and the underwriters have settled the loss, they therefore become the property of the underwriters. Any contracts for the raising of these vessels must be made with the underwriters.



WEST STREET BRANCH  
Northeast Corner West and Washington Streets

## Our Second Branch Bank Opens Saturday

THE opening of the West Street Branch of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company at West and Washington Streets Saturday marks the second step in the realization of our plan to widen the scope of our service to Indianapolis through branch banks. Our first branch bank—the West Indianapolis Branch—opened October 2.

The West Street Branch is a neighborhood institution—it is an integral part of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, under the management of the same officers and directors, offering to depositors the same security and protection of its One and a Half Million Dollars Capital, the largest in Indiana.

Individuals, community business men and farmers are cordially invited to visit our West Street Branch on opening day, Saturday, October 16, between 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., and during banking hours thereafter.

Mr. George A. Miller will be the manager of our West Street Branch. He has had many years of experience in banking and as a bank examiner. Mr. Stolik Yovanovich will be the assistant manager. He will act as interpreter for the convenience of our foreign born patrons.

## Fletcher Savings and Trust Company

Northwest Corner Market and Pennsylvania Streets.

Capital Largest in Indiana



Fletcher Savings and Trust Company  
Northwest Corner  
Pennsylvania and Market Sts.