

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.
Telephones—Main 3500, New 28-351

MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising office (Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, G. Logan Payne Co.
New York, Boston, Payne, Burns & Smith, Inc.

THE FREE FRANCHISE of the voters ought not to be limited by the size of the voting machines.

THE LILY WHITE Republicans ought not to object to the black Republicans using the elephant as their emblem, especially if they use a white elephant.

Mr. McAdoo's Visit

William Gibbs McAdoo, the man who has done more for Indianapolis than any one other man in the last four years, will speak here Saturday afternoon and his message to the citizens of this State will be well worth hearing.

Mr. McAdoo is responsible for the present stage of completion of the track elevation work which is just now reuniting the north and the south part of the city.

While he was railroad administrator the Indiana Council of Defense under the chairmanship of Will Hays acquiesced in recommendations that the track elevation work be stopped for the period of the war. At that time practically all the downtown streets were closed to traffic, the street cars were operating on a detour that made it a twenty-five-minute journey from the south side to Washington street.

W. D. Boyce, owner of the Times personally called Mr. McAdoo's attention to the deplorable condition in which suspension of this work left the city of Indianapolis.

Quick to recognize a valid complaint and always ready to do justice to a situation under his control, Mr. McAdoo caused an investigation of the Indianapolis railroad conditions and as a result the track elevation work was continued.

Had he acted otherwise the track elevation work in Indianapolis would have been delayed for at least two years, the great increases in the costs of material and construction would have been capitalized against the people of the city and the growth of Indianapolis would have been retarded immeasurably.

Mr. McAdoo's afternoon engagement in Indianapolis is a part of his tour in the interest of Governor Cox whose nomination at San Francisco was only made possible by the refusal of Mr. McAdoo to participate in any way in the convention fight. In that convention Mr. McAdoo had the honor of receiving votes from a greater number of State and territorial delegations than were ever before cast for one man in a convention struggle.

Since the nomination he has been giving his personal time and influence to the election of Governor Cox.

What he says to Indianapolis citizens will be representative of the real democracy of the United States.

Denny Bush

The action of the Supreme Court in affirming the sentence of Dennis J. Bush for his participation in the brutal assault on Ralph Richman in the campaign of 1914 serves to call to mind the fact that although Bush was one of the chief offenders against the State of Indiana in that period he has never been punished for his law violations.

In fact, under the "good government and clean politics" regime which followed that lamentable campaign Bush has never for a moment had occasion to regret the close alliance which he formed with the men who were pledged to help this community purge itself of the type of men he represents.

Following the trials of Democrats that grew out of this campaign Bush was relieved of the necessity of answering for his own offenses by the action of the Republican prosecutor in dismissing indictments against him.

He then became an ardent supporter of Charles W. Jewett for mayor and no one has ever denied that the valiant work he did in behalf of Mr. Jewett prior to the primaries and in the hours when the canvassing of the vote was underway was of inestimable value to the present mayor.

Following the installation of the Jewett administration Denny was a frequent visitor to the police station, where he was in the habit of conferring with the "best police chief ever" and hurrying back to the old barroom on Ohio street, where poker, race horse pool and other amusements flourished in open defiance of law.

Eventually Denny became politically interested with a bunch of bipartisan politicians in Indianapolis in an effort to control both Republican and Democratic nominations and was a frequent visitor at the office of the Indianapolis News.

It is to be hoped that his presence in the Democratic county organization this year has resulted in such distrust of his purposes that a veritable wall has been built around him and his ever ready advice as to how to win elections has been disregarded.

Throughout all this time the appealed case of Mr. Bush hung in the Supreme Court, where it became the oldest case on the docket and was forgotten by almost every one.

The determination of it against Denny at this time is indeed cruel. If it were not for the right to petition for a rehearing, Denny would have to spend election day at the penal farm instead of at the polls.

Without Denny at the polls there would undoubtedly be great disappointment among some of the bipartisan bosses who have always heretofore escaped disappointment by Denny.

Repeated Failures

The long record of failures of prosecution made by Claris Adams prior to his recent failure to prosecute Roy Lingenfelter, the man who confessed assaulting so many little girls he could not remember them all, is a disgrace to Marion County.

Louis and Julius Haag sold booze unmolested in this community for months before a citizen forced Adams to prosecute them by swearing out a search warrant for their liquor cellar.

The county jury box was stuffed previously to one Haag trial and the prosecutor "could see no criminal intent" therein.

An attorney examined three witnesses in behalf of his client before the grand jury and the only offense the prosecutor could see was in the publication of the fact.

A witness testified in police court of an alleged conversation in which Mayor Jewett was quoted as saying he and Judge Collins would fix a pending indictment and release a confessed felon, and the prosecutor was no more interested than William P. Evans, his deputy, who now hopes to succeed him.

Frauds in the last primary, wherein Adams himself was a Fesler manager, were exposed but the prosecutor did nothing.

Repeatedly offenses have been called to the personal attention of Mr. Adams, yet there have been no prosecution.

Adams has time and again proved himself unable or unwilling to represent the State of Indiana in Marion County.

William P. Evans, his chief deputy, indorses all Adams has done and condones all he has failed to do.

Evans is a candidate to succeed Adams.

Have the people of Marion County so completely lost interest in the subject of good government that they want a continuation of the Adams policies?

Milk for Children

There is a woeful lack of civic spirit manifested in Indianapolis in the difficulties that are being experienced in providing milk for school children's lunches at the same price that was charged last year.

Prices of foodstuffs have declined materially throughout the country. Only a few days ago a dairy products company near Indianapolis discontinued a collection route on the theory that there was an overproduction of milk.

But at the same time the Indianapolis School Lunch Association found that it could not purchase milk at the price which prevailed last year and was consequently compelled to forego a real service to the school children of the city.

Regardless of the economic side of this problem, it would appear that the children should have the milk at the old rate.

If the dealers of this city cannot profitably supply the association with milk at the old prices they should supply it without profit.

Certainly there is sufficient public spirit among them to prompt support of a movement to which others are unselfishly giving their time and attention.



DAVIS TALKS ON DECENCY

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

WASTED TAX MONEY

The Republican party has been in control of our county government since Jan. 1, 1915. In that year \$6361,555.25 was collected from the taxpayers of the county and the county debt amounted to \$2,859,985.33. This year the taxpayers of Marion County are paying into the public treasury \$10,740,927.38. In 1919, the county debt was \$2,221,330. Next year over sixteen million dollars will be collected in taxes in this county. The people in Center township will pay more than 50 per cent more in taxes than they are paying this year. The tax rate for Center township for this year is \$1.00 for each \$100 of property. Next year it will be \$2.42. In some of the outside townships in the county the increase in the tax rate for next year is more than 50 per cent, while in others it is a little less.

It has been charged by the State board

of accounts, and not denied, that much of the public's money has been "unlawfully" spent "in a lavish and freckled manner."

The Marion County Democratic platform contains this provision:

"We demand a repeal of the unjust, autocratic, inquisitorial and oppressive tax law passed by the last Republican Legislature, and the enactment of a law that does not violate our constitutional rights and principles of local self-government. . . . We are in favor of discharging all unnecessary and incompetent employees now crowding both the courthouse and the city hall to the great detriment of the public. We favor rigid economy in all departments of the public service."

If I am elected prosecuting attorney, I am going to see to it that no money is paid out of the public treasury except in strict compliance with the law.

PAUL G. DAVIS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AN INTERPRETATION

Article 22 of the covenant is the famous compromise of the territorial greed of the allies and Japan. The task of the article was to dispose fairly of the German and Turkish colonies. It instituted the so-called mandatory system, and was devised by President Wilson. It abolishes the custom on the part of great nations of grabbing lands and subjugating peoples by the force of might, and establishes instead a general protection of the weak and undisciplined peoples of the earth under the auspices of the league. Civilized nations like Armenia and Albania are left free to choose their nation which they desire to receive a mandate for their government, and that nation is subject to a review of its actions by the league. Also, it may reject or accept a mandate. According to the will of its government and people. For instance, Armenia and the league desire the United States to accept a mandate for Armenia, but it rests wholly with the United States whether it will agree to do so.

Civilized peoples like the African and Pacific island tribes had mandates placed upon them by the league, and the nations accepting these must render strict account of their government.

This solution of one of the most difficult problems at the peace conference is the greatest constructive statesmanship in the covenant.

To those colonies and territories, which as a consequence of the late war had ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tute-

lage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes, and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as South-west Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

21. Mr. Bryan's Third Attempt

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON—The presidential campaign of 1908 is worth recalling as a proof that we have returned in at least one way to pre-war conditions. That is, we have returned to the state of political apathy which seems to be the usual state of the greater part of the American public.

In 1912 Mr. Wilson succeeded in stirring up a certain amount of popular enthusiasm. The people were led to believe that the old game of pie and piffle had given way to something real. Then in 1916 the European war gave everything a tense and interesting character. It is true that Mr. Bryan came into the light as a radical reformer, but the platform on which he ran was not really much more radical than that of the Republicans. He whooped, as of old, for all his pet measures, such as anti-trust and referendum, but he did not get the response he had previously won. The people seemed to have lost interest in these things. Even Wall street did not seem excited about Mr. Bryan. This is shown by the fact that it put up very little money to beat him. The Republican campaign fund was smaller than it had been for years, and smaller than it has ever been since. In this way the 1908 campaign was even more apathetic than the present one. We have Mr. Cox's word for it that some people are willing to spend money to beat him, which is more than Bryan could claim. But then the 1908 campaign was launched at the end of a period of hard times, while the present one finds the money bags stuffed with war-made profits.

A REASSURING SMILE BETTER THAN EXPLODED FIREWORKS.

At any rate, the 1908 campaign was just such a carefully staged and mildly applauded show as the present one. The candidates toured and floundered and the newspapers printed their fulminations. Troops of orators were shunted about the country in private cars, as carefully scheduled and advertised as musical comedies, and modest crowds of staunch partisans turned out at every town to yell at them. Nobody seemed at all sure that Mr. Taft was going to win, and nobody outside of political circles seemed very much to care. One editorial writer described it as an "era of no feeling" and remarked that there was nothing about the candidates to inspire any.

"Mr. Taft's chosen role is good humor and a reassuring smile," he observed. "And the difficulty with Mr. Bryan is that his fireworks have all been exploded before."

The result showed conclusively that a reassuring smile is a better bet than exploded fireworks. Mr. Taft got just about twice as much of the electoral vote as Mr. Bryan did. The Republican press decorously embalmed and buried the Democratic

mandatory as integral portions of its territory subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandates and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

MAY BAN MILK DEALERS.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 15.—As a result of a conference between City Health Officer Dr. T. C. Cochran and milk dealers a decision was reached that a boycott should be imposed against all dairymen or dairymen who offer milk below the standard prescribed by the State law.

true that it did so to no avail. Mr. Gompers promised to deliver the labor vote to Mr. Bryan in consideration of the fact that there was an anti-labor plank in the Democratic platform. He was about as successful as he might have been in delivering water in a sieve. The labor vote spilled out of its organization and ran where it would, the evidence all tending to show that it divided between the two parties.

But there was significance in the fact that organized labor had tried to enter politics, and had done so without conspicuous damage to itself. Ever since its organization the American federation had made it an announced policy to keep out of politics. The excellent reason for this was that both of its predecessors, the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor, had gone to smash. (Continued on Page Eleven.)

READ OUR ADS WITH CONFIDENCE
STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6:00 P. M.

THE INDIANA

Washington and Alabama Streets—Just East of Courthouse

You Can Buy Here for Less Money

The recent declines in the market, together with the fact that we are out of the high rent district and have lower overhead costs, enables us to offer you better merchandise for less money.

Dresses of Delightful Simplicity



Fashioned in the most liked materials in many different modes. Every one of them is a gem for its becoming attractiveness. Their neatness will appeal as much as their daintiness.

They are priced at figures that will make it worth your while.

Up to \$36.50
Dresses
—At—
\$24.75

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

Silks, Silks, Silks 1/2 of Former Price

For Saturday Only

Satin messaline, former price, \$3.50, now	\$1.75
Satin messaline, former price, \$4.98, now	\$2.48
Chiffon taffeta, former price, \$3.50, now	\$1.75
Chiffon taffeta, former price, \$4.98, now	\$2.48
Black taffeta, former price, \$2.98, now	\$1.49
Crepé de chine, former price, \$2.98, now	\$1.49
Silk poplin, former price, \$1.75, now	\$0.87

\$3.50 French Serge \$2.98 a Yard

All wool, navy and brown, extra fine quality for skirts, suits and dresses.

Chuddah Cloth, \$2.98

42 inches wide, navy, black and brown, for skirts and dresses.

54-Inch Storm Serge, \$2.69

All wool, navy blue, extra heavy firm quality, for suits and dresses.

54-Inch Plaid Skirting, \$4.98

All wool, beautiful new fall style for women's and misses' skirts.

A One Day's Sale Only

Seasonable Blouses

This is indeed a most timely opportunity to purchase a number of pretty blouses for your fall and winter wearing. All styles are represented, and in some the sizes, while complete, there are not many in each size. In this assortment there is a host of desirable waists from which you will easily be able to select something both becoming and just suited to your wearing, with the added desirability of these remarkably low prices—

\$3.95 to \$18.50

Silk and Wool Union Suits

\$3.75 Suit

Regular and Extra Sizes.

This, we believe, is the lowest price in the city for these high-grade suits. They are high neck, long sleeve, ankle length. You may also choose the plain part wool non-shrinking union suits in high neck, long sleeve; Dutch neck, elbow sleeve, or low neck, no sleeve style.

Women's Union Suits, \$1.25—Women's fine ribbed ankle length union suits, long sleeve, short sleeve or sleeveless styles; good fall and winter weight.

Boys' Ribbed Suits, \$1.15 Value, \$1.19—Boys' heavy cotton ribbed, winter weight union suits, fleece, ages up to 15 years.

Fall Millinery Modes

A Most Distinguished Collection of Hats in a Special Group at

\$5 \$7.50 \$10

There is a hat for every type of fall costume in this carefully selected group. And by the sweep of lacy ostrich the tilt of a brim and the golden glimmer of metal thread, one knows them to be newest of the new.

Lids for Kids

Our pride centers in these beautiful hats, which are produced with the same innate regard for designing and making as those for older folks—

\$1.25 to \$8.75

Boys' New FALL SUITS

Ready in Complete Assortments

Boys are practical persons—they prefer suits like these. And it is a preference thoroughly approved by older judgment. These suits come from makers whose names stand for everything most desirable in boys' suits. Then we add certain specifications of our own in the way of reinforcement and finish, which assures service. Each with two pairs full-lined pants. Especial interest is directed now to

Foy's Suits in Staunch Wool Mixtures

\$14.50 Value,	\$18.50 Value,
\$9.75	\$12.75
\$22.50 Value,	\$28.50 Value,
\$16.75	\$18.75

Plenty of Men's Fall Suits—Priced at \$40 and \$45

—These crisp October days make a man want to answer the "call of Fall" by donning a nice new suit.

—You'll find plenty of zesty, snappy Fall models here to select from in our wide assortment of suits, priced as low as \$40 and \$45.

Young Men's Suits with extra trousers, \$45

Young Men's Suits with extra trousers, \$50

BRINGING UP FATHER.



JIGGS, FRONT OF THE CLASS!