

# Ralston Of Indiana Is Democratic Dark Horse

## He Is Acceptable to All Factions of Democrats Except the Wets and Would Make It Possible for Democrats to Carry Indiana Say His Friends

By DAVID LAWRENCE  
Copyright 1923 by The Daily Advance

United States Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana is the first dark horse of the Democratic presidential race. He is hardly as well known as the other Democratic aspirants, but it is surprising to find politicians of the old school and the new school saying that if the convention is deadlocked Ralston of Indiana would be a likely compromise candidate.

Mr. Ralston is a "dry." That's why Tom Taggart, the Democratic boss of Indiana, did not warm up to Governor Al Smith when the latter visited French Lick Springs, Indiana, recently. How could Mr. Taggart show any fondness for Al Smith when he had a favorite son to boost? It isn't that Tom Taggart is "dry." He feels that as long as Indiana has a chance to win the nomination for the presidency it is up to him to play the dry side.

Senator Ralston's strength is his lack of enemies. He has not been identified prominently with any of the factions in the party but has simply been a good Democrat. Any man who can defeat former Senator Albert Beveridge is entitled to consideration in the Democratic ranks. Certainly if Mr. Beveridge had won he would have been an important contender in the Republican race. Any one who can carry Indiana by 30,000 votes for the Democrats nowadays is bound to be a factor in American politics.

The record of Samuel Ralston is a striking one. He was governor of Indiana from 1913 to 1916 inclusive having been nominated at one time by acclamation in a state convention as the party candidate for secretary of state.

Mr. Ralston is one of the leading lawyers of Indiana. As governor of the state, he made a record for economy. A debt of more than a million dollars was paid off and a comfortable balance left in the treasury. During his term of office the Indiana legislature enacted the public service commission law which was written after a careful study of the public utility laws of the other states. He brought about the appointment of a commission to study the tax situation in Indiana and some of the information developed by that commission was used by the Republicans to revise the tax law in 1919. Indiana voters believe that Mr. Ralston as governor was faithful to their interests. They look upon him as "safe and sane."

Senator Ralston is not a spectacular individual, but has held to an even course throughout his state administration. His popularity in Indiana is partly due to the fact that he never has been politically self-seeking. He is easy to meet, a kindly, friendly gentleman. It was not without some effort that the Democrats persuaded Mr. Ralston to become their candidate for the Senate in 1922. He had held himself in the background, yielding at the last moment only because it appeared to be his party's wish. He has been trying to discourage the efforts of his friends to put him in the presidential race. If he gets into it the initiative will not have been his in any sense.

By some Mr. Ralston is regarded as too aged to go to the White House. He is 66 years of age. His friends are saying, however, that a "sage old man" at this time would be a salutary thing for America. M. Clemenceau did his best work after 60 years of age. Mr. Ralston's strength in Indiana is an asset which the Democrats will not be inclined to overlook. Certainly if he does not win a place at the head of the ticket he would be a likely choice for Vice President.

Indiana has a habit of contributing vice presidential candidates as well as Vice Presidents. Woodrow Wilson's running mate in both terms was Tom Marshall of Indiana. Former Vice President Fairbanks was a native of Indiana. Being in the Middle West where the doubtful territory is, both parties have had an eye on Indiana. Senator Ralston would be satisfactory to all elements of the Democratic party as second man. He has not yet taken his seat in the Senate but his record as governor is recent enough to stand him in good stead. There has been no diminution in his popularity since he was elected last autumn. He is likely to afford the public a good opportunity to appraise him in the December session of Congress this year. If he could help carry Indiana he would strengthen the Democratic national campaign immensely. He seems certain at this writing to be on the ticket.

## Social Equality Is Political Bugaboo

Says Methodist Home Missionary Secretary at Lake Junaluska Meeting

Lake Junaluska, July 12.—"Social equality is a bugaboo of politicians," declared Dr. J. W. Perry, Methodist Home Missionary Secretary, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an address, "What the South Owe to its Negro Neighbor," before the social equality conference of Southern Methodists, in session here. "It does not exist and no revolution is in prospect to usher it into being. Let us bury it and forget it, and let social matters take their course under the direction of an all-wise Providence."

Dr. Perry said the Declaration of Independence in its first paragraph assumes as axiomatic truth the statement that "all men are born equal."

"But," he continued, "to stop with that is to misunderstand the meaning of the paragraph. Soap box orators and corner loafers are often heard prating the untruth of the statement. They say men are not born equal; and they are not, for they are not equal physically at birth, not equal mentally; not equal in social rank. None of which the declaration proclaims. In the discussion of such questions as that before us today it is not true that we of the South are too prone to raise the bugaboo of social equality, as an old mountaineer of my native country when looking at a giraffe in a circus declared, 'They hain't no such animal!'"

"The declaration proceeds to define what is meant by equality of birth," Dr. Perry continued, "that all men have certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These are rights of which no man can be justly deprived without due process of law."

"Every man has the right to live. He did not bring himself into the world, nor is he responsible for the flag under which his life begins, nor for the race or class to which he belongs. He has a right to live and the duty of a Christian society is to protect him in that right. If the priests and Levites had policed the road to Jerico the work of the Good Samaritan would not have been needed. It could have been traveled in safety. The fact that a road existed which was notoriously unsafe for a peaceable citizen to travel was reproach to the social order of Palestine."

"A very black spot rests upon the character and honor of our country—citizens are too often deprived of life without legal process. The non-Christian world questions our religious faith and integrity as a people because of this. When a scholarly and cultured Hindoo gentleman some time ago was asked by an American for his opinion of the value of our Christian missions, replied that he did not think a nation whose citizens lynched many black men had any religion to export. Our missionaries in every land meet the same criticism. 'Why do you not stop the fearful crime of lynching and such violence at home before you come preaching a gospel of righteousness to us?' To our credit be it said that the number of victims has been growing smaller each year and that some Southern states have practically eliminated it. We owe it to ourselves and to the race which has served us for generations to end the evil in every state. It is the only way to secure justice and insure just punishment for every crime."

"The Christian South is under obligation to provide for the liberty of every man," Dr. Perry asserted. "No one desires to see involuntary slavery introduced into the country again. . . . If peonage be practiced in a few other countries, it must not be in the Christian South. Thank God! Wherever it dares to lift its head today in all our South it is

**It Pays To Pay Cash**  
—At—  
**Morgan's Stores**  
CASH AND CARRY

made to feel the strong arm of the law. And yet has our negro neighbor been accorded in every place the liberty of economic justice?"

Dr. Perry said every man of whatever race deserves the best chance the nation can provide to make himself the best and most useful neighbor and man he can make. The negro brought no tradition of home life from Africa.

"Do we not owe him Christian sympathy and help in the effort to make his home an institution which will contribute to the development of the best traits of character?" Dr. Perry asked. "Is it right to charge him high rent for poor quarters and have his children in both and darkness? To use his labor for our enrichment and put him to live in a miserable shanty which no art could make attractive?"

"If he is to make the best man possible he must have the blessing of a pure and holy religion. He is naturally a religious man. He does not produce sceptics and infidels. We learn from these neighbors as we try to help them. Their religious work is carried on under great handicaps. But their loyalty and devotion to their churches is inspiring, and their liberality puts us to shame."

"In 1869 the Southern Methodist Church had 217 of its white preachers appointed to work among the slaves. Now we are helping to support only 110 colored preachers, and that has not been done for many years. We must establish more contacts with them in their religious life. We can help them in training schools, institutes, and so know them better and give them the chance to know us. Do we not need this as well as they?"

"The struggle of the negro race for education, which they must have if religion is to be anything more than superstition, is a story of one of the most heroic struggles in the history of our nation. Have we toiled fair with them? Have we not neglected their school houses or failed to build them? Have we not given them too meager a share of the public school fund?"

"Kentucky and Missouri are the only states that show a disposition to treat every child alike. Louisiana spends \$27.37 for each white child and \$3.49 only for each negro. Even North Carolina, which is leading the whole South in its program for negro education spends \$15.37 for every white child and \$5.83 for each colored child or nearly three to one. Is that up to the Christian standard of a square deal? Is it wise or right to compel those who want to prepare themselves for the best service in teaching or other forms of service to go to the Northern schools for that preparation? But where else could they go? Even the best schools, schools of highest grade for them in the South have not been built by Southern people and are not conducted with Southern ideals. Should not the South, the Southern Methodist Church build for them and in co-operation with them a school in the South where under the best traditions of the South, and with the ideals of the South, surrounded by the balmy atmosphere of the South a negro may be able to prepare him-

self for any special service to which he devotes his life, and be a trained workman who needs not be ashamed?"

"The world looks on us today and expects to lead in the way to right race relationship," Dr. Perry said in conclusion.

## FINDS CAROLINA MUCH LIKE PENNSYLVANIA

Blowing Rock, July 13.—The people and the mountain scenery of Western North Carolina and Pennsylvania are strikingly similar in the opinion of A. Mitchell Palmer, formerly Attorney General of the United States, who recently addressed the annual convention of the North Carolina Bar Association here.

Mr. Palmer who is a native of Pennsylvania commented on this during the visit and said that many of the Moravians, Quakers and Scotch-Irish who settled in the Piedmont section of North Carolina came from Pennsylvania and pointed to similar family names abounding in both states.

The State highway system of North Carolina was another thing that came in for comment from the

former United States Attorney General who expressed himself as deeply impressed by the good roads he found in the mountains around Blowing Rock.

Mrs. Lizzie Jennings of Perre street is visiting Mrs. T. L. Overman of Route One, City.

## GOVERNOR MAY FIRE MAYORS AND SHERIFFS

Columbus, O., July 13.—Governor Donahy yesterday ordered the mayors of six cities and the sheriffs of four counties to stop violations of the anti-gambling and prohibition laws or get off the job.

## FOR REAL SERVICE

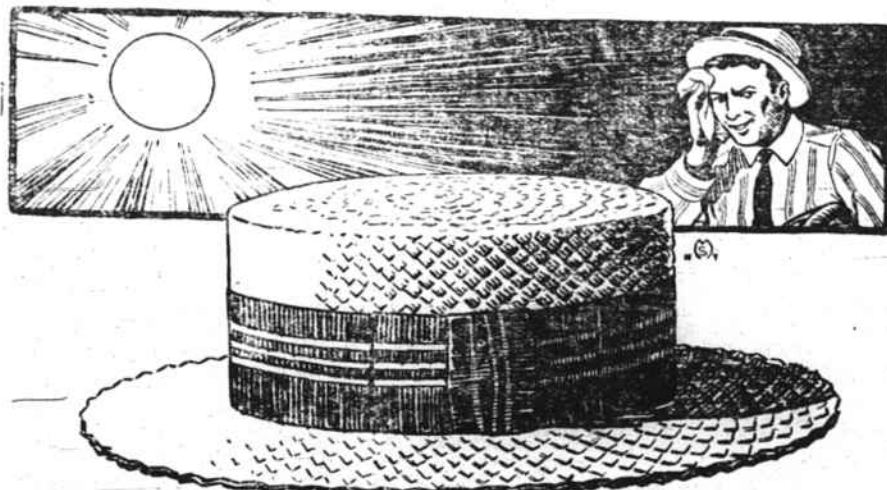
Send Us Your Palm Beach, Cool-Cloth and Hopsack Suits.

Also don't make the mistake of putting your winter garments away without having them cleaned. We call and deliver to all parts of the city.

## Cooper Cleaning Works

PHONE 280.

2 Matthews Street.



# STRAWS for the REMAINING HOT DAYS ~ at About Half Price

## YES! THESE PRICES ARE RIGHT

—BIG LOT—VERY LATEST STYLES, all sizes, \$3.00 Grades. You never saw such values. **\$1.65**

—HERE'S THE BEST VALUE YOU EVER SAW—About 100 very latest styles and very newest brands—the new sun burned color. The \$3.50 and \$4.00 Grade **\$2.95**

—OUR ENTIRE \$5.00 & \$6.00 HATS—And this includes the celebrated KNOX Hats, go in for ONE PRICE. A Final Clean Up **\$3.95**

# MITCHELL'S

O. F. GILBERT, Proprietor  
It Pays to Trade With Us.

## July Shirt Special

Beautiful, silk stripes and madras shirts. Sold from \$2.50 to \$4.00. Most all sizes. Your choice—

**\$1.95**

**WEEKS & SAWYER**  
Where the Best Clothes Come From

**MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS**  
\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50  
**\$3**

**COLORS:**

Gray, Sand and Heather Mixtures,

**\$10.85**

## For Men Big Summer Specials For Men

Clothes That Are Cool and Comfortable

Are you sweltering in the Summer heat? Do you feel as though you were dragging a heavy tent around with you? Would you like to slip into a Suit that is as light and airy as a feather? We have Suits that will look well on you, wear well for you and keep you cool and comfortable. Come in and inspect our stock of light weight fabrics. The price is an added inducement.

**MEN'S STRAW HATS,**  
**\$1.95 Up**

**REGULARS, STOUTS, STUBS,**  
Sizes 34 to 32

**T. T. TURNER & CO. \$10.85**

# BARGAINS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY AT 25c, 45c, 95c, \$1.65, \$2.45 AND \$4.85 A PAIR SHOES, PUMPS AND OXFORDS FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS AND THE BABYS