

AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE

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SOCIALISTS GO DOWN IN VOTE

French Ballot Shows Heavy
Falling Off in Power of
Radicals.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—As soon as the results of the French elections were known, it was apparent that order, so often threatened, had again triumphed in France. This impression was still further confirmed by the result of the vote of Nov. 16. France had pronounced herself, and resolutely barred the path of parliament to bolshevism, by excluding the apostles of social upheavals and gave, and by affirming its resolution to accomplish the great task of national reconstruction with method and organization.

The vote of the socialists is of capital importance, as they have lost no less than fifty seats. Numbering 10 in the former chamber, there will be only fifty-five in the coming parliament, and it must be noted that the socialists who were blamed by their more violent colleagues for having manifested an interest in questions of national defense. All the leaders of the unified socialists, such as Mr. Renan, Mr. Sixte-Quentin, Mr. Longuet, Mr. Sadoul, and Mr. Mayeras, and those most deeply involved in internationalism, such as Mr. Léon Blum, the leader of the whole of Jean Longuet's list in the Paris sector, is particularly significant and will, so some say, cause a great disappointment to Germany. If the latter country counted upon the successful dissemination of revolutionary ideas throughout France. That country, on the contrary, has proved that it had not struggled for five years in order to succumb at last by voluntarily hurling itself towards moral and social ruin.

VOTE REJECTS RADICAL NEWS.

The almost unanimous vote of the French nation proves that it absolutely rejects all idea of revolution, and that it expects its representatives to follow a reasonable, yet realistic policy and to govern it both wisely and well.

The radicals have on their side lost many supporters who had given a considerable vote in French politics during the last ten years, whilst the representatives of the Alliance Republicaine will be much more numerous. Thus, it will be seen that the recent elections mark no tendency toward a narrow conservatism as some are liable to affirm out of the bitterness of their hearts, but have been on the contrary characterized by a frank republican spirit.

Many deputies belonging to the former chamber have been re-elected, while, on the other hand, many new personalities are entering the chamber and will no doubt render considerable services—such as Mr. Isaac, former president of the chamber; Mr. Lyons; Mr. Armand, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles; Mr. De Wendel, elected in Meurthe and Moselle; Mr. Maurice Colrat, director of the Opinion.

It can, therefore, be said that the result of the French elections allows one to form the greatest hopes for the future. Nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact that the good will of the nation is superior to its political conceptions. France, which has always been considered the crucible in which new ideas were elaborated before taking their luminous flight throughout the world, seems for the moment to be at a standstill. The fault lies with the political men of the day. They affirm that the political programs would be less simple did France possess a Gambetta.

COUNTRY MUST BE ON ALERT.

Yet it remains to be seen if the task of renewing the theory of government depends upon political men. It would seem, in general, as if the latter had far too absorbed in meeting immediate difficulties to make out the distinction of the two rows. Thought does not seem to form a part of their political baggage. The true cause of the actual political indigency of France resides rather in the regression of French political reflection for the last forty years. If the political men of the revolution were able to accomplish so much, it was because of the elaboration of ideas accomplished during the eighteenth century.

But such an elaboration unfortunately has not taken place during the last forty years, although, strange to say, during this period France thought primarily in philosophical decisions, that of Bergson, and a military doctrine. Without "the principles of war" of Marshal Foch, the French chiefs of 1914 would not have maneuvered as in 1870.

Therefore, it can be said that France lacked governmental ideas because it has not been taught the fundamentals of policy. But the new members of the chamber may change this state of things.

London Goes Wild Over Palm Reading

LONDON, Jan. 8.—These are palmy days for palmistry and allied "trades" in London.

If you want the services of a medium you hire a sleuth to find her. She's so busy with folks who know where she lives and who make their appointments in advance, that she never advertises.

Of all the hundreds who are plying the trade of divining into the future only twenty or thirty are really recognized mediums—so-called mediums, for their powers have been tested by some society of spiritualists who firmly believe in them. These twenty or thirty do not serve the general public—existing merely members of the societies with which they are connected, or friends duly vouches for by fellow members.

They are booked for weeks ahead.

Rail Fences, Relics, Cut Down for Fuel

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 8.—Plasterque old rail fences of Boone county, relics of the good old days, are fast disappearing into the maws of furnaces in Columbia homes, owing to the fact that the rails afford an easy and quick method of obtaining seasoned wood.

One Columbia coal yard is said to have purchased 150,000 of the rails, which are being hauled to town to help stave off a threatened fuel shortage.

LAWYERS CAN'T TAKE PROPERTY OF PRISONERS

Ban Placed on Practice in
Order Issued by Criminal
Court Judge.

\$2,025,453

Were it not for the institution of life insurance a large part of this fund would undoubtedly have been wasted.

WILL OPEN TWO NEW NURSERIES

Association Plans to Extend
Care of Children of Working
Mothers.

New Officers Installed Before
One of Largest Gatherings
of Membership.

Two new day nursery stations will be opened soon, it was decided at the annual meeting of the Day Nursery, 530 West Vermont street, yesterday. One will be for younger children.

Two day nursery stations now are maintained by the association. Small children, chiefly those of employed mothers, are cared for at the stations during the day and lunch is served for a small charge, usually from 10 to 20 cents a day.

At the parent day nursery, on Vermont street, the average attendance during the year at the day station was forty-six. In addition many children are kept day and night.

All officers of the nursery association were re-elected. They are: President, Mrs. Joseph D. Haas; first vice president, Mrs. Joseph B. Keeling; second vice president, Mrs. Fred Hobart, recording secretary, Mrs. Lambert Boyce, financial secretary, Mrs. E. Lambert Bacon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. V. B. Sharpen; treasurer, Mrs. George L. Grubbs.

The following were named as additional members of the board of directors: Mrs. Zora B. Campbell, Mrs. Charles McDaniel, Mrs. Joseph E. Bell and Mrs. Harper Ransburg.

Praise was bestowed upon Matron Lillian Copeland for her management of the nursery.

CAR EXTENSION SERVICE BEGINS

Trolleys Make 12-Minute Trips
to Premier Plant Through-
out Day.

Every twelve minutes today street cars

ran to the plant of the Premier Motor

corporation over the extension of the

Brookside car line. It was the inaugura-

tion of service on the extension in

of the streetcar line, which was made

possible by a public works order of the

city of Indianapolis.

ORDERS POLICE TO
GIVE UP PROTEST.

The following are the following instruc-

tions to Chief of Police Kinney:

"You are ordered and directed to

turn the custody of the sheriff of

Marion county all money and personal

property of every description taken from

the person of any prisoner held for ex-

amination to the 1st of June, Marion

county, and no order for such money

or personal property shall be honored by

any turnkey, matron or other officer

pending the hearing of such case in the

city court of Indianapolis."

CHINESE ON PEBBLES.

Chinese tugs, in the form of welf-
familia, cover either as sand or pebbles

in the streams or in small veins in the

granite rocks. The former deposits are

sometimes accompanied by cinnabars or

magnetite, or both, usually mixed with

quartz sand, the latter in the form of

veins ranging in thickness from a

few feet to one or two or three inches.

Although both kinds of deposits are

found in many widely scattered regions,

they are never found in large quantities

in any particular area. For this reason

and also because this industry is of very

recent origin in China, no modern sys-

tematic mining has been inaugurated in

this field.

The principal method of mining is the

use of rakes, tons and pans, which are

used for washing the stream area, and

sometimes black powder is used for ex-

tracting the valuable content of the ore.

With the exception of a few places in

Hunan and Kwangtung, nearly all of the

mining is carried on by hand.

There are no miners in China.

There