

Indiana Daily Times

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WE GATHER from Mr. Wyckoff's latest remarks that while 12 cents was a fair price for sugar in August, 19 cents is just as fair a price for the same sugar in January.

IN REVOKING the suspended sentences of Mollie Grant and Myrtle Burkhardt Judge Collins not only strengthened a precedent, but he also caused a lot of people to wonder why these particular culprits ever got suspended sentences.

Rufe Freed Again

It is exceedingly difficult for the general public to believe that the officials who are charged with law enforcement in Marion county would harken to the threats of a negro politician to bolt their ticket in event of a conviction in the city court, and because of the threat would fail to make as vigorous a prosecution of the defendant as was possible.

Yet there are some things about the recent police court cases against Rufe Page, republican negro politician and former deputy sheriff, who is now running "Rufe's place," on Senate avenue, that tend to destroy confidence in our law enforcement agencies.

In the last ninety days Rufe has been acquitted three times in the police court. His acquittal in each case followed the failure of the prosecutor to bring into court all the evidence that he had or could have obtained against Page.

In the first case, a charge of keeping a gambling house, the prosecutor failed to offer the testimony of a negro that he had been shooting craps in Page's place a half hour before the police raided it, although the negro made this statement in the presence of policemen.

In the second case the prosecutor failed to have identified as a gambling device a certain well-known device frequently used in connection with the dice.

In the third case, although whisky was found in the dry drink bar, the state failed to show any connection between it and Rufe, who, of course, refused to admit that it was his property or there for sale.

In the meanwhile, Rufe, whose ability to control a number of negro voters on the avenue is responsible for "Rufe's place," and the position he held under George Coffin, Ote Dodson and Robert Miller as a deputy sheriff, is now classified as a "doubtful" on the political poll. Rufe has frankly said that if this administration persists in trying to put him in jail he will not throw his influence behind it in the coming primaries.

And immediately after he gives out his ultimatum he goes through the police court mill without any more than a little inconvenience.

The State's Expenses

The figures produced by the state board of charities relative to the maintenance of the state's institutions under the Goodrich "centralization" plan tell their own story. All that is necessary to establish the disadvantages to the taxpayers of the Goodrich administration is a comparison of the total expenditures.

Of course, the increases in the cost of living have affected the state institutions the same as they have the private individual. But even with a liberal allowance for such increased expenses as have been made necessary by higher prices for food, clothing and higher wages, the figures show unjustifiable increases.

It cost the state of Indiana \$691,350.67 more to maintain its wards in 1919 than it did to maintain 1,438 fewer wards in 1915.

The proportionate percentages of the increases were as follows: Four per cent for ordinary repairs, 5 per cent for clothing, 10 per cent for salaries and wages, 32 per cent for food, 49 per cent for office, domestic and outdoor departments, "the principal item" of which is said to be fuel.

No criticism can be justly leveled at any other increase than that which is covered by the 49 per cent for "office, domestic and outdoor departments," under which vague heading the greater part of the nearly \$700,000 increase in expenses has been buried.

It does not help to assert that the greater part of this item went for coal, for Gov. Goodrich, whose "close business associates" have furnished coal to the state institutions has long been asserting that he has saved the state much money by his "centralized" methods of purchasing coal and other things.

It is indeed interesting to find that, although the Globe Mining Company, in which the governor's son is interested, is supposed to have given the state \$50,000 worth of coal in return for convict labor, and the governor's brother's coal company made an "excellent bid" for supplying the state institutions with coal, which bid was later accepted from another company composed of the associates or former associates of the governor, yet the cost of fuel to the state is the item which shows the greatest increase in the maintenance of state institutions.

The Parole Laws

Lest the public mind be confused it might be well to say that the benefits of the parole laws of Indiana which are pointed out by Amos Butler of the state board of charities are in no way brought about by the paroles granted hundreds of convicts by James P. Goodrich, the "pardoning governor" of Indiana.

The newspapers of Indiana that are controlled or influenced by the Goodrich element in this state have with great unanimity avoided making clear the fact that Mr. Butler's praise of the parole laws are based on the functioning of certain established agencies for granting paroles that operate without regard to the whims of the governor.

Paroles may be granted in Indiana by the board of pardon and paroles, by the trustees of correctional institutions and by the governor of Indiana.

No one has yet asserted that the board of paroles or the institutional trustees have abused the powers and discretion which are afforded them by the laws.

On the other hand, not even the most subservient of Goodrich's friends has attempted to defend his wholesale releasing of convicts in the three years he has been in office.

If the parole system of Indiana is as effective as Mr. Butler points out, and we have no reason to doubt his assertions, then where is the excuse for the additional exercise of the paroling privilege by Goodrich?

Goodrich exercised executive clemency in 509 cases in 1919. Not one of these cases was such that the properly constituted boards could not handle. Admission that the paroling boards are functioning properly is only admission that the paroles by Goodrich are unnecessary, contrary to the intent of the paroling laws, and therefore an improper exercise of administrative power.

How to Succeed

C. F. Higham, member of the British parliament, says that every healthy man is a potential earner of \$50,000 a year. Then he tells how to go about it. Maybe he is "spoofing" us. But aiming at the \$50,000 place, if we follow him, we might land a \$25,000 job, which in itself is worth while.

"The secret is to get others to work out your ideas," he says. "And have the courage of your convictions; to say 'yes' and 'no' and stick to it. Don't be too tired to get up when opportunity knocks at your door. Have an infinite capacity for taking pains. Be ready for any question—for any emergency. Look and act prosperous. Be an optimist. Pessimists do not get far. Be kind. Be courteous—it's the cheapest thing in the world. Never break your word. Business men are looking for reliable men. Fire yourself from the job that doesn't make you happy. Take chances if you want big chances. Have faith in yourself. You will be judged by what you can do, and do do. But no man who works for a minimum wage will ever earn \$50,000 a year."

There's how to earn \$50,000 a year. Take off your coats and go to work!

LIBRARY WORK OF ART AND JOY

Monument to Beloved Poet and Literary Prestige of Hoosier State.

OUR PUBLIC library is a work of art and a joy forever. Oct. 7 marks the birth of our beloved Riley and the birth of a new and complete library for the public, whom he loved and who loved him so well. Riley is our one native poet of world-wide fame, who gathered our Hoosier dialect and gave it a soul, and so loved his native city that he gave it a tract of ground on which to build a new library—a monument for all time—and this gift is worthy of the great.

Let us see what the great men of our country think of our library. R. A. Cram, one of the leading architects of this country and the greatest authority on the Gothic, said: "The Indianapolis public library is the most beautiful secular building in the United States, if not the most beautiful secular building produced in modern times. I have never come in contact with anything which seemed to me so complete in its planning, its organism, its scale and its consummate beauty. This is real and convincing architecture. I never expected to see anything of the sort in my day and generation."

Norman Hapgood, the well-known editor, pays our library a tremendous tribute. Mr. Hapgood said: "In the world of plastic things nothing since I returned to America has given me a spring comparable to that with which I left the newly established public library in Indianapolis. When I first sight it came over me at once with a shock, and it reaches the high peaks in those countries that have known outbursts of art genius. Such a possession means that life in Indianapolis is worth more to every young spirit that reaches out. In style the building is classic without coldness; in other words, it is real classic. Its adaptability to its purpose, through internal arrangement, is equal to its breathing truth as a monument."

This is a worthy tribute, and gratifying to us, but the opinion of Charles W. Killam, head of the school of architecture of Harvard University, is also worthy of note on account of the high position he holds in this country as an authority on that which is best and most beautiful architecture. Prof. Killam said: "This is probably the finest building in America or Great Britain—a very beautiful library building. And only a few months ago Andre Arneson came over from Christiania, Norway, to study our new building with a view to planning their new library, to be built in the capital of Norway.

The Indianapolis public library was authorized by an act of the general assembly passed in the winter of 1871. There were three members of the school board and four members of the general assembly. There were seven men, who were instrumental in establishing a public library in our city, and the school board, the pupils and the teachers had no reading or reference library, and it was necessary to provide for this important movement. A number of suggestions were made by our leading citizens regarding this matter and it was finally decided to call a conference for the purpose of forming a general committee of citizens to consider the need of a public library. A memorandum was drawn up, giving an outline of a general law, together with an explanation of its provisions, to present to the lawmakers who were shortly to assemble. A committee was appointed, instructed to take the memorandum and a bill in accordance with its provisions. This committee completed

ADVENTURES OF THE TWINS

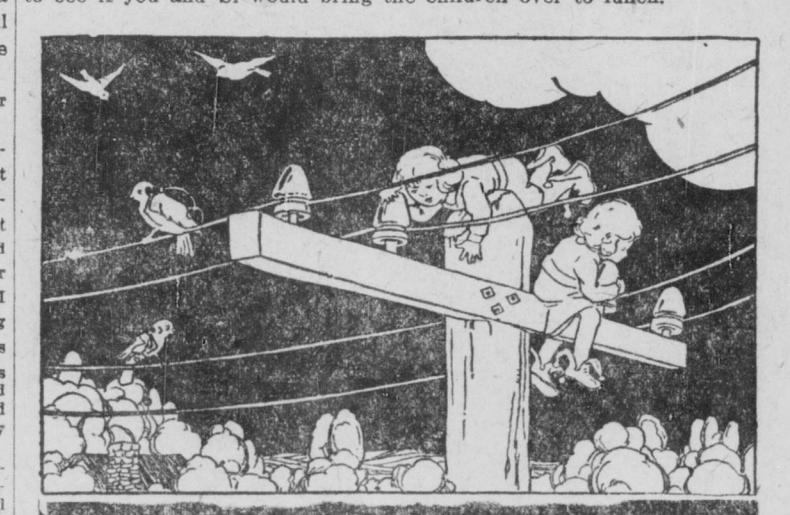
by Olive Roberts Barton

THE SPARROWS COME TO LUNCH.

"B ZZZ-ZZ-ZZ!" Nancy and Nick heard the telephone wire buzzing beside them. That meant Mr. and Mrs. Someone was calling Mr. and Mrs. Someone Else. The twins had climbed to the very top of a telephone pole (green shoes helping, and magical mushroom guiding). They had an idea, and a very good one it was, although it never occurred to them that they were eavesdropping.

They had looked everywhere for Jocko, their monkey, and he was still missing. But they thought that if anyone far off had seen him they would likely mention it to their friends on the telephone. So up they had climbed to listen.

"Hello!" It was Cynthia Sparrow's voice that answered the ring. "Hello, Cynthia! This is Sally," came the other voice. "I called up to see if you and Si would bring the children over to lunch."



The twins had climbed to the very top of a telephone pole to listen.

"Why, that's real kind, Sally," said Cynthia. "I don't know but we can. I get so tornal tired trying to scare up something for meals I nearly go crazy. I'll scrub up the children right away, for they've been playing in the dust pih and they're sights!"

"That's fine," exclaimed Sally Sparrow, in a pleased voice. "I've got a treat for you. Jake just sowed some white lettuce seed in the garden, and then watered it, so hurry over before the sun dries it. Goodby."

"Then the twins climbed down the wire, ringing off.

Then the twins climbed down the pole as quickly as they could and ran to the house. Next they ran into the garden with something and were ever so busy for a while.

When Mr. and Mrs. S. Sparrow and family arrived, Mrs. Sally Sparrow was sitting up in a tree scolding for dear life; for right over the lettuce bed was an old wire window screen. No delicious seeds for them that day!—Copyright, 1920.

Its work in two or three days and gave notice of its readiness to report to another conference.

The second conference was immediately summoned, and was composed of the seven men who attended the first one. There were three members of the school board and four members of the general assembly.

The seven members who were instrumental in establishing a public library in our city were Andrew J. Roach, W. H. Brown, Dr. T. R. Elliott and Dr. H. G. Carter, also John Caven and E. B. Martindale, the senators from Marion county and Simon Yandes.

The bill was prepared by this committee, read twice, fully discussed and approved by every one present, and then was introduced into the assembly and among other things it levied a tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar to establish and maintain a public library, and as stated above it became a law in 1871.

Whenever we think of our library we think of our faithful librarian for so many years—Eliza Browning, who served

steadfastly and faithfully through the many years when the library was building up, and who requested that the new library be named after her, who would carry on the work she loved, and Mr. Rush—one of the most competent and skillful librarians in this country, was selected to fill the post, which he has done with honor to himself and credit to our city. We have branch libraries established in important parts of the city and a business library in the old library building, under charge of Miss Ethel Cullan.

Our library, among other things, has the most complete dramatic library in this country. On other subjects it is possible for any one in whatever business or profession they may be to find out the exact information they desire. There are 250,000 books. They are yours and you can take your choice, and if you need advice you will find trained and proficient workers ready to serve you. This is the service our library renders to you and it is second to none. We stand for literature in our state and our city public library is a perpetual monument of this fact.

Corset Specials

DISCONTINUED MODELS
R. & G., THOMSON, WALTER,
ER, ROYAL WORCESTER,
MILLER AND PARISIAN,
\$1.50 to \$3.50, special,
ONE-HALF PRICEINDIANA
DRY GOODS CO.
305-312 E. Washington St., Just East of Courthouse.OUTING FLANNEL
GOWNS, in white or fancy
silk, sizes 16 to 18 up
to \$2.98 qualities.....
\$1.98
No Phone, C. O. D. or Mail
Orders.

January Clearance of the Season's Best

C-O-A-T-S

Selling Here at Reduced Prices



All Alterations Free. This Means Another Savings of \$2 to \$5.

\$50 Values

\$29.50

January Sale of WHITE

V NECK OR SLIPOVER MUSLIN GOWNS, \$1.48 to \$1.75 qualities, special.....

\$1.25

EXTRA SIZE GOWNS, V neck or slipover styles, \$1.75 and \$1.98 qualities.....

\$1.48

ENVELOPE CHEMISE, lace trimmed, \$1.25 to \$1.48 qualities.....

98c

MUSLIN DRAWERS, embroidery trimmed, \$1.25 qualities.....

98c

BATISTE BLOOMERS, in pink or white crepe or bloomers, \$1.25 qualities.....

98c

MUSLIN SKIRTS, embroidery trimmed, regular and extra sizes, \$1.98 to \$2.50 qualities, special.....

1.48

MUSLIN SKIRTS, embroidery trimmed, regular and extra sizes, \$2.98 qualities.....

1.98

PILLOW TUBING, 42 inches wide, standard quality, no dressing; regular 60c grade, Tuesday.....

48c

DAMASK, bleached, 58 inches wide, neat floral and scroll designs; regular 75c grade, Tuesday.....

49c

CRASH, unbleached, blue border, for hand or roller towels; regular 20c grade, Tuesday.....

15c

Bargain Table
January Sale of LINENS

ROUND TABLE COVERS, scalloped, bleached, slightly soiled from display; regular \$1.50 kind, Tuesday.....

98c

TABLE COVERS, round scalloped, pure white, assorted, floral centers with wide borders; regularly \$5.00, Tuesday.....

\$2.25

SCALLOPED BEDSPREADS, double bed size, assorted patterns; regular \$2.50 kind, Tuesday.....

\$1.98

TOWELS, fringed, honeycomb weave, colored borders, regular 15c kind, Tuesday.....

10c

STEVEN'S CRASH, bleached, all linen, blue border, for hand, roller or dish towels; regular 39c grade, Tuesday.....

28c

HUCK TOWELS, hemmed, red border, for home or hotel use; regularly 15c, Tuesday.....

10c

NAINSOOK, yard wide, extra soft finish for women's, children's and infants' wear; regularly 39c; Tuesday.....

25c

HOPE MUSLIN, yard wide, bleached, for general use, full pieces, no mill end lengths; regular 40c value; Tuesday.....

29c

PILLOW TUBING, 42 inches wide, standard quality, no dressing; regular 60c grade, Tuesday.....

48c

DAMASK, bleached, 58 inches wide, neat floral and scroll designs; regular 75c grade, Tuesday.....

49c

CRASH, unbleached, blue border, for hand or roller towels; regular