

VIENNA JOLLY CITY IN SPITE OF DISTRESS

Cold and Hunger Fail to Put
Out Ardor of People Freed
of War.

MANY CHANGES SEEN

By FRANK E. MASON,
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VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Viennas, cold and hungry, is still doing its best to be jolly and gay. When the Berlin populace is underfed it is irritable and cantankerous; if you brush against a man in the street or crowd against him in the subway, he will turn and growl at you of course.

But the Vienna resident smiles and is undeniably courteous. He cheerfully informs you that the last week he has had only bread and coffee.

You can not go from Berlin to Vienna without being forcibly reminded that the winter is here. You are boarded up against providing for winter, and the cricket who chirped cheerfully and happy, with no thought for the morrow.

Berlin, with a stern hand and unimaginative precision, gathers and doles out her quantum of food. Vienna feasts and makes merry when her resources permit; when the provisions are gone she makes merry.

OILCLOTH SPREAD FOR ROYAL PEOPLE.

In Berlin I have sat between a princess of international name and a countess at dinner in the home of a prominent German at a table laid with oilcloth. In Berlin, on the other hand, you eat from the board table top, the luxurious houses have paper tablecloths. Cloth is not used because the available soap quickly transforms a tablecloth into the appearance of a fishnet.

Vienna has less soap than Berlin, yet you will find the best table linen in use in the little cheap restaurants. The children of the poor are the most pitiable objects in Vienna; the American Children's Relief has saved the lives of hundreds of them. Beggars accost you unceasingly with tales of sick and starving parents or dying children.

PEOPLES OF VIENNA CAN'T KEEP WARM.

One of the most miserable in Vienna because he never got warm. As they have not been heated for weeks, the hotel rooms are damp, which makes them seem colder than the street.

The city is crowded to overflowing and it is almost impossible to get hotel rooms. When the tri-weekly Prague train arrives, a taxi and carriage race starts for the Grand hotel. The word has been passed over central Europe that the Grand hotel is spots heated. Because I hadn't offered to pay for a room an adequate bonus for getting there first, my coachman was slow, and nine carriages and two taxis were lined up before the Grand when I arrived, all from the same train. Not even a bath-room to be had. The drivers waited for them to be accustomed to the nightly program of driving their charges from midnight until dawn, stopping at hotel after hotel in search of a room.

Vienna is filled with foreigners, of whom the Italians and French are the most numerous, taking advantage of the low value of the Austrian currency. Leather goods, for which Vienna is famous, has increased 1,000 per cent in price in the last three months. The merchants are withholding their best stocks; the crown is depreciating so rapidly from day to day that it is better to have their capital in merchandise than in money.

AMUSEMENT PLACES CONSTANTLY CROWDED.

The opera house and the theaters are sold out days in advance. Five or six symphony concerts, recitals a day are crowded to the doors. Vienna quotes music as well as food to live; besides, a room always gets warm when it is crowded full of people and a warm place in Vienna needs no further attraction.

The theater performances begin between 8 and 9 o'clock and they are all closed before 8. By 8:30 or 9 o'clock you will find block after block of large apartment buildings totally dark; every one in bed. You have electric light and may turn it on. But woe to the family whose meter shows that they have burned up more than the limited number of kilowatt hours allotted to them. Their wires are cut and they get no more current until next spring.

Vienna has not lost her pride; she is threadbare, but still chic. Hungry and cold, she meets her troubles like a thoroughbred, with patience and a cheerful smile.

Syrian Classes Pledge Themselves to Unity

BERUIT, Syria, Jan. 24.—Large numbers of demonstrators presented themselves recently before the palace of Emir Said, at the Sealeh, the residences of the "officers de l'Asie," in order to achieve the union and the independence of the country. The number of "Nadil-ul-Arab" followed by a large crowd, then proceeded to the patriarchate of the Greek Catholics or Greek orthodox where discourses were delivered. Then the people, amongst whom were many Christians, turned their steps toward the premises occupied by the "Nadil-ul-Arab." There Omar Bey Chakir, Toufic Effendi Mekhmet, Tando Bey, Chame, director of the political bureau, Sheikh Abdal Kader Marzher and the R. P. Ravelone Khourli spoke in turn. All the addressees had for their object the unifying of the communities and the elimination of religion from affairs of state. The speakers declared that the nation could not progress without perfect harmony and indissoluble unanimity amongst all sections of the community without free religious distinction.

Marine Emblem Is Charm in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The uniform and the eagle, eagle and anchor emblem of the United States marine corps is a charm in the streets of Constantinople.

During all the time the U. S. S. Galveston has been stationed here, not a single marine has been attacked in the streets, although they are sometimes ashore late at night.

So far the marines have been uniformly correct in their behavior, and their officers assist in their immunity from molestation to their reputation as fighters and the "huskiness" of the detachment from the Galveston.

Steals Cabbages to Prevent Spoiling

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 24.—"Just a passing thought," Judge C. C. Anderson, a lawyer, explained a business man on trial for stealing a head of cabbage. "It occurred to me that they would rot if some one didn't take them."

Mercy! Pastor Says Neighbor Lady Was Bare

Third Glimpse Too Much—She Is Arrested But Flatly Denies Charge.

"Did she, or didn't she?" Mrs. Flossie Essex, 2734 Walker street, says she didn't.

Rev. Fred Osterwald, 2730 Walker street, and Rev. Mr. McKinley, another neighbor, says she did.

Anyway, Judge Walter Pritchard in city court must decide if Mrs. Essex stood nude in front of a looking glass near her window priming. Then, too, another witness declared he was shocked when he saw Mrs. Essex empty a wash tub in her back yard clad only in her underwear. It was Mr. McKinley who had her arrested on a charge of public indecency.

Mrs. Essex, about 25 and pretty, modestly tried to hide her face as her accusers told Judge Pritchard "what they had seen."

"It's all a lie," she said, with a defiant dip of her head, as she took the stand. Mrs. Essex, wearing a neatly tailored satin cap, a small hat, sat beside her husband, Charles Allen Essex, Big Four freight conductor, as she was being arraigned.

THIRD GLIMPSE TOO MUCH FOR PASTOR.

Rev. Osterwald, a Pentecost minister, said that on three occasions he had seen Mrs. Essex in front of windows at her home without clothing on. The first time was in June, 1919, he said.

"I saw her in front of a window peer into a looking glass," he said.

"Was you shocked?" questioned the court.

"Yes, I was offended," he said.

Rev. Osterwald declared that on two other occasions he had seen Mrs. Essex in the house without any clothing on.

"Yes, I was offended on both these occasions, too," he admitted.

Ora Steen, 2820 Walker street, said he had seen her nude as he passed through the alley. But he wasn't offended, he said.

After Rev. Osterwald told of a visit to the Essex home at which time he was shocked. The minister was questioned on how much of Mrs. Essex's body could be seen from the window, which he later said he saw her from. He was not certain about that, he admitted.

MAN AND WIFE ACCUSED OF PERSONAL ANNUUS.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Essex claim the result of personal animus. Mr. Essex said Mrs. McKinley became angry at her when she forbade her to use her telephone.

Mr. Essex said he had some sort of a controversy with Rev. Osterwald over the purchase of a car.

"You're not in the habit of taking cold air baths are you?" the court asked the defendant after a witness had told of seeing her in her yard.

"No, I'm not," she answered indignantly.

Mrs. Essex offered nineteen witnesses to testify as to her character. Among them were Mrs. McKinley's brother and sister.

Irvin Holmes appeared for the woman. He said "dagger eyes" from Policewoman Sweetman, who figured in the case, when he asked the court to order her to talk on, were good ones.

The final episode in the case will be written Monday when Judge Pritchard has promised to hand down a decision.

HOUSE PASSES NAVY PAY BILL

Increase of 30 to 50 Per Cent Provided by Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House passed the bill granting pay increase of 30 to 50 per cent to enlisted men of the navy. No effort was made to include increased pay for officers in the bill, although the naval committee will consider this feature later.

The enlisted men's increases are made retroactive to Jan. 1, and in addition a bonus of four months' pay "is given for re-enlistments." The vote was 311 to 10.

Mules' Make Fortune for Shoemaker

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—K. M. Stone of New York, who is attending the shoe convention here, has made a fortune in "mules," but not the braying variety. The mules in which he deals are the backless bone slippers that have been popular the last four or five years.

From a "sheeshoring" of less than a thousand dollars when he started in 1912, Mr. Stone has built four factories, two in Brooklyn, one in New York City, and one in Gloversville, Ind.

"All come from the mules," he said, "for it was upon them that the business was founded."

Brocades which are procured largely from Japan are now difficult to get owing to labor difficulties in that country, according to Mr. Stone.

Syrian Classes Pledge Themselves to Unity

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Pan-American Union, composed of the leading American business organizations, including the United States, was created by John Barrett, director general, with having prevented no less than six wars, including the conflict between the United States and Mexico in the past thirteen years.

Works Board Orders City Water Extensions

An extensive improvement in the water mains of the city was ordered by the board of works this morning.

The Indianapolis Water Company was ordered to install the following mains in keeping with public improvements:

Euclid street from St. Clair to Trent streets, 530 feet.

Forty-ninth street from Pennsylvania street to College avenue, 2,500 feet.

Dexter avenue from Fifteenth street to Second, second, 550 feet.

Third avenue, Michigan street to second, aileen, north, 650 feet.

Broadway from Garfield drive to Sherman street, 1,300 feet.

Thirty-fourth street from College avenue to Fall creek, 1,450 feet.

Bernard avenue from Boulevard place to Cornelius avenue, 450 feet.

New York Assembly to Enforce Dry Law

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The prohibition enforcement bill, submitted by the state assembly, the Volstead act, has passed the Senate and is now on its way to the anti-prohibition governor for a veto.

The bill is designed to place upon state officials the same obligation to enforce the amendment as the Volstead act places upon federal officials to enforce it in this state to concurred in enforcement power.

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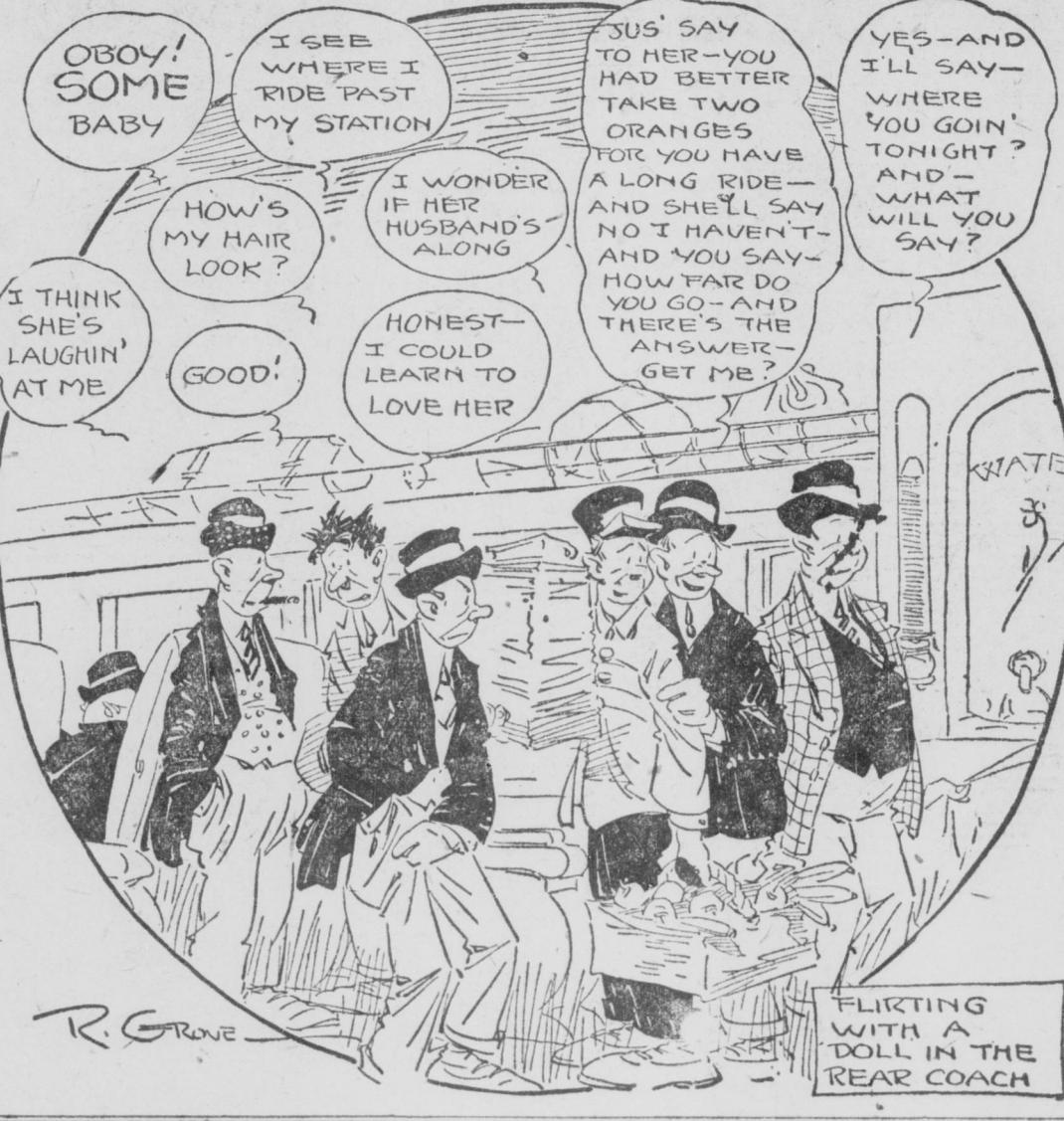
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THE BOYS IN THE CAR BEHIND



FORTY CASES OF FLU REPORTED

Situation Not Alarming, but Precautions Are Necessary.

There has been a slight increase in the number of influenza cases in the city, Dr. Herman C. Morgan, secretary of the city board of health, declared today.

During the last ten days forty cases have been reported and though this number is not alarming, it is an indication of the presence of the disease here. Members of the health board are urging the public to take precautions.

The increase in the number of cases was due to the inclement weather, Dr. Morgan. He said there is now a prevalence of respiratory infections which make individuals susceptible to influenza.

Health officials are urging the public to be very careful in following hygienic rules. Individuals are especially cautioned to be careful of damp feet and wet clothes. The use of antiseptic and antiseptic buildings is also essential in keeping down an epidemic. Heat without moisture dries the mucous membrane and makes it susceptible to flu and cold germs, according to Dr. Morgan.

Inspectors of the health department were given an hour's instruction this morning as to methods of procedure in combating a spread of influenza.

Dr. Morgan said today that many cases of influenza reported turned out to be nothing more than colds or mixed infections when examined. He said that there has been from 30,000 to 40,000 cases of colds and mixed infections in the city during the past four weeks. These cases are not reported to the health authorities. It is necessary, however, that all cases of influenza be reported, he said.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"A plain case of cold feet," was the way Representative Rodenberg, Illinois, republican, characterized the apparently changed views of Attorney General Palmer on sedition, as he read his speech to the house.

Arthur J. Davis, president of the league, told of the efforts made by the league to have the world never be accomplished. Economic benefits from prohibition included great reductions in jail population, saving of expense in jail construction, and the possibility of releasing many local courts

hearing on the Graham bill yesterday.

Rodenberg criticised Palmer's failure to appear before the committee in support of the proposed sedition legislation. The congressman charged that Palmer had been a heated partisan in the committee. Representative Pou, North Carolina, democrat, saying "there were evidences of cold feet nearer home."

Pou also declared Rodenberg's remarks were nothing more than political merriment.

"I am at a loss to understand why the attorney general failed to appear," Rodenberg said. "My understanding was that Mr. Palmer was responsible for the initiation of this legislation in Congress and that he had previously approached both the Sterling and Graham sedition bills."

During the recent holidays a stranger in Clarion, Pa., informed John Keister, a farmer, that his son was the older of the sons who had disappeared. The two boys, he explained, had told the keeper that he had killed one of his stepsons and fearing that the other would tell of the deed he had likewise killed him. The bodies, he said, had been buried in the garden. Search was made for the bodies, but they were never found. Soon after this Keister died.

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Palmer's previous support of the Graham and Sterling bills was denied by democrats on the committee.

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