

## Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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

WHY let the legislature interfere with the trial of Bell Howard since his performances in the last primary settled his standing in machine politics?

HAS MAYOR JEWETT issued any "courtesy cards" to the members of this legislature or have they been here often enough to know how to get along without them?

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION is now reaping the crop of discontent it sowed in its strenuous efforts to reconcile its duties with the desires of Gov. Goodrich.

THESE DAYS of heavy shrinkage it would be interesting to know whether the police confiscated 260 quarts from those two automobiles as one newspaper says or only 240 as is reported by another.

THOSE AUTO THIEVES who got away with twenty-two cars ought to have saved sufficient for the coming rainy day to enable them to take advantage of all the slips between arrest and incarceration.

## Come on Home, Orators!

Without intending or desiring in any way to cast any obstructions in the paths of those partisan advocates who are now preparing to do battle for their national leaders and principles, we desire respectfully to call attention to the fact that there is in this community a great spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction that will never be quieted by the solution of the great and grave problems that confront the nation.

This dissatisfaction and unrest have been produced by the neglect of issues much nearer home than those about which our estimable Ohio neighbors are now wrangling.

In other words, the people of Indiana generally, and of Marion county particularly, are a lot more interested in whether or not they are in the future to have the right to register their preferences in regard to candidates than whether or not their more or less unwelcome national candidates are going to stand on the more or less wobbly platforms some more or less selfish politicians provided for them.

It is a fact that can not be denied that neither the republican nor the democratic party of Indiana got the candidate for president it most desired.

Probably the Indiana republican party fared the worse in this regard, but that is a moot question concerning which we may honestly differ without fear of conviction.

One of the important questions of the day in Indiana is what will be done in the interim to insure that no more mistakes shall be made in the interpretation of the public will. On this subject the democratic state platform says:

"We declare for the repeal of the present primary election law, but, believing in the principle of home rule, we pledge the enactment of an optional county, city and town primary law that will enable political parties at their option to select their county, city and town candidates for office and all their delegates to conventions, under a primary law with all the protection of the law governing general elections."

The republican platform is far less concrete and much more unsatisfactory insofar as it does not even indicate the theory that is to be applied in an admittedly necessary revision. It says:

"Experience has demonstrated that the present direct primary law is cumbersome, unsatisfactory and expensive; that it does not accomplish what was hoped for it. We believe the sentiment of the people is heartily in favor of revision of this law and we favor an amendment of the primary law."

Since it seems to be the fashion for the candidate to add, subtract and divide the platform of his party in this campaign, would it not be well to look to Dr. McCulloch and Mr. McCray for specific expressions on this subject?

Dr. McCulloch might inform us whether it is the intention of the democratic party to permit nominations to be made in conventions under the same sort of manipulations that brought about the demand for direct primaries and Mr. McCray might inform us as to whether the one amendment that the republican party favors concerns the expense to candidates or the method of counting the votes which is now so satisfactory to the Marion county officerholders' ring.

What the people of Indiana want is a direct primary system that will make impossible the spending of hundreds of thousands of dollars in behalf of a single candidate and will insure a recording of the votes as they are cast.

Neither party platform pledges the party to the accomplishment of these well-defined desires.

No candidate for office who does not have opinions on this subject and the courage to fight for these opinions in the legislature and in the party councils is fit to occupy the governor's office.

Evasion in platforms has become a popular pastime among politicians, but each evasion adds to the rapidly growing sentiment for participation in party affairs on the part of the voter himself.

The time will come when the masses that cast the ballots will have a voice in the selection of the tickets.

It will come quicker when the people cease to be content with jokes about primaries and demand workable primary statutes.

## She Found a Way

If she had been trying to bob her hair with a Bill Hart six-gun and thereby been making of herself a menace to society, it would not have seemed so harsh for a policeman to arrest her, even though she were carrying on this tonsorial enterprise at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street in New York City, amid an audience of several hundred persons.

She believed that her attractive appearance would be enhanced if her hair were bobbed, and possibly it is needless to say that she voted unanimously in favor of its being bobbed.

The barbers she called upon were of different opinion.

They were unanimous that her hair was too pretty to be bobbed even under their skillful hands, and they informed her so and refused to do the deed—four of them.

Foiled?

She was of the feminine sex.

And she borrowed a pair of shears and "went to it," regardless of time or place.

And now, as is true with many ventures when the law intervenes, she is in what might be termed statu quo, for the magistrate before whom she was taken was horrified at the tonsorial effect attained and ordered her to remain at home until she had grown at least a normal crop of hair.

## On Proper Maintenance

It seems there is quite a difference in opinion as to what constitutes the sum sufficient to maintain one properly.

It wasn't so very many generations ago that a place to live in and plenty to eat and some clothes now and then constituted all one needed. Those were the candle-light days; or more correctly speaking, nights.

But there aren't so many candles used now, except by plumbers and steamfitters and furnace men and those bold-spirited amateurs who seek gas leaks with them.

Yes, present times are different.

For example, there is the woman of Milton, Del., who, as guardian of her son, who inherited a trust fund yielding an income of about \$20,000 a year, has applied to the surrogate's court there for permission to expend \$900 a month for her son's expenses, and, in addition, asks for \$4,600 with which to purchase a new automobile for him.

Last year, when her son was 16 years old, she obtained permission to spend \$7,500 from his income.

In New York City, a woman who is suing for separation from her husband, claims that he allowed her 50 cents a day with which to meet all household expenditures.

Oh well, maybe the 50 cents would have been all right in the candle-light times.

## THE 'BIG TOPS' COME TO TOWN!



By W. D. BOYCE.

In nearly every town in the United States circus day is a holiday. Small boys and the average man may be willing to work on the Fourth of July and Christmas day, but they absolutely refuse to work on circus day. Something about putting up of the "big top," the smell of the sawdust, the elephant and the trick donkey is within the understanding of every human. So there is something about a national election for president of the United States that interests everybody, although it doesn't make a darn bit of difference to 95 per cent of the people who is president any more than it makes a difference to the small boy who owns the circus, just so there is a circus.

There is little or no difference between the democratic platform and the republican platform. Both contain beautifully worded and phrased planks that are forgotten as soon as they are written, and the only difference is that the party that gets in will get the jobs. Each party is wet and dry on a dry platform. Each party is for the league of nations with reservations. Neither party is in favor of paying the soldier his back wages because that would mean taxing the rich profiteers who made the money out of the war in order to pay the bonus, and so on all along the line.

Last December and January the betting was 4 to 1 that the democrats would get licked. Today the betting is 2 to 1 and by September or October it will be even money that the bull moose-jacks will win. So far as the great mass of voters in the United States is concerned it doesn't care who wins. Both republican and democratic bosses are scared as to how the women would vote if they had a vote and have done their best to keep enough states from adopting the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage while pretending to favor it. It is likely, however, that the women will get the vote and only the real big interests will be watching which party gets the vote. A good many people think that white women will vote with the democratic party because all the negroes are in the republican party. Women draw the color line a great deal closer than men.

A good many men seem to think the soldiers will vote with the democratic party because the republicans, being in power in congress, did not pass a bonus bill. A good many people think the democrats made so many mistakes in the conduct of the war that they will be turned down. There is no doubt that President Wilson has been so arbitrary in many matters that he lost hundreds of thousands of votes for his party. If he had not had a stroke he might have smoothed over some of those mistakes.

The candidates for president of both parties can be claimed by both wets and dries, so they break even on the big question. Either is perfectly willing to be a wet or a dry if he can land the job. Neither one ranks as a topnotcher in his party, but the party that carries the state of Ohio this year carries the election.

Let us all go to the circus, take in the sideshows and stay for the minstrels. "Who cares for expenses?" I don't!—In the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN ON SCREEN  
Is Julian Eltinge, Who Sets the Fashions

The best dressed woman in filmland today is a mere man. Eltinge and many of his gowns have been copied by women in exclusive circles. Eltinge wears a large collection of gowns in his latest picture play, "The Adventuress," which opened a three-day engagement at the Alhambra today. This movie gives Eltinge, it is said, a role which is different because he is compelled to stage a number of daring stunts. "The Law of the West" and "The Squaw's Sacrifice" makes up the current bill at the Regent.

In this picture Thomas Meighan is attempting to administer a headache cure to the fair Bebe Daniels, who is the second wife of Meighan, in the movie "Why Change Your Wife?" now at English's.



For several seasons the bed has been a very prominent piece of furniture in many comedies and farces on the stage and the habit has spread to the movies. his chosen profession in impersonating the fair ones and when he is all dolled up, Julian makes a pleasing picture. Eltinge has been as successful on the screen from a box office standpoint as he was on the stage.

ROLE OF KRIS KRINGLE IS NOT A HOT WEATHER PART. J. C. Lewis, Sr., who appears in "Billy's Santa Claus," now playing at Keith's, says he has a few uncomfortable moments at almost every show during the summer.

The sketch portrays Christmas Eve in a home where the youngsters are looking for "Santa" and Lewis, Sr., enacts the role of Kris Kringle. Although not in the garb of a regulation Santa Claus, a heavy overcoat is necessary to carry out the character in the play and when the thermometer mounts to heights, as it has recently, winter clothes are not the most comfortable wearing apparel for the times.

"Temperamental Henry," a new comedy by Samuel Merwin, is the current offering at the Regent.

Harold Lloyd in "High and Dizzy" and Will Rogers in "Jes' Call Me Jim" makes up the double bill at the Circle.

H. B. Warner in "The White Dove" is the current feature at the Ohio. Varied vaudeville bills make up the current offerings at the Broadway and Alhambra.

The Isis is presenting Wallace Reid in "Six Abed," a smart comedy. Jack Pickford in "The Double-Dyed Deceiver" is the feature at Mister Smith's.

Soviets Refuse to Halt Their Armies

BERLIN, July 15.—The Russian soviet government will reject the British armistice proposal and will not order red armies to halt their advance until a bolshevik Poland has been established, according to a dispatch from Moscow today, quoting the government newspaper Pravda.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

Health Board Orders  
Clean Barber Shops

An investigation has been ordered by the state board of health of the sanitary conditions of the barber shops. Inspectors will force all barbers who are afflicted with disease to quit and will see that all shops meet the state requirements for cleanliness. The state board of health has accepted the invitation of the mayor of Washab to hold a meeting there in September.

Receiver Appointed  
for Anderson Concern

Fred C. Dickson of Indianapolis has been appointed receiver of the Buell Tractor-Madison Motors Corporation of Anderson, Ind., by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson on petition of the Robbins Body Corporation of Indianapolis, the Dugger Coal Company and Cundowner Coal Company of Dugger, Ind. His bond was fixed at \$25,000. The debts of bankrupt company are said to be \$270,000, \$70,000 of which is unsecured, and its assets are said to amount to \$150,000.

## HOROSCOPE

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1920.

This is rather an uncertain day, according to astrology.

While Jupiter and Neptune are mildly favorable to the affairs of men, the Sun, Saturn and Uranus are all adverse.

All the signs seem to point to a continued prosperity in business during the summer months, but warning is given to make the best use of money.

The planetary government for the autumn seems to forecast surges in the stock market and financial reaction after the long period of extravagant spending.

Jupiter gives promise of great advance in educational matters and idealism.

Professors and teachers are to come into benefits and honors.

This is not a very favorable rule for political candidates, as the stars encourage a critical and fault-finding attitude of the public mind.

Patriotism that is practical will be much preached after the presidential campaign. It is prophesied, for the stars seem to forecast a return to the contemplation of lofty principles in national life.

The new moon of this day takes place when the luminaries are in conjunction with Venus and in semi-square to Saturn.

This is believed to give warning of much illness, with stomach troubles prevalent.

Uranus rising opposed to Saturn threatens labor trouble and grave differences with capital that reach a critical point.

Railway receipts will greatly increase at this time, but conditions will cause a determined agitation for public ownership, the seers prophesy.

Persons whose birthdate it is should attend strictly to business.

Children born on this day have friendly stars to guide them and will be lucky all through life in all probability. Success and prosperity are predicted.—Copyright, 1920.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What is the oldest living thing? This department of The Times tells you. If you have a question to ask, send it with a 2-cent stamp to The Indiana Daily Times information bureau, Frederic J. Haslin, director, Washington, D. C., and the answer will be mailed direct to you.

Q. What is the oldest living thing in the world? J. M. T.

A. Trees are the oldest living things in the world, and the Gen. Sherman tree of Sequoia National Park, California, is probably the patriarch of them all. It was a goodly specimen when Moses led the children out of the land of Egypt and was 2,000 years old when Jesus of Nazareth was born. When last measured this tree was 279.7 feet high and 102.8 feet in circumference.

Q. What states in the union have blue sky laws? M. K. D.

A. States in the union having blue sky laws are Georgia, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, Vermont, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Oregon, West Virginia, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, Arizona and South Dakota.

Q. Is the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner" still in existence? R. A. O.

A. The flag which was flying over Ft. McHenry on Sept. 13, 1814, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner" is now in the old National museum at Washington, D. C.

Q. What was the left-handed judge of Israel? I. W. K.

A. This refers to "Ehud, the son of Gera, the Benjamite, a man left-handed."

Q. Why are the Dead Sea and the Red Sea so called? C. B.

A. The Dead Sea is so-called because no living thing can exist in it, on account of the extreme salinity of its waters. The Red Sea was originally named the Sea of "Edon," Edon meaning "red," or "muddy."

Q. How fast should the pulse beat? R. U. K.

A. The pulse gradually slows down through life. A newborn infant has a pulse of 130 to 140 beats per minute. An adult's ranges from 70 to 90 in health, while in old age the rate is from 60 to 75.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

Q. What was the "Bonfire of Vanities"? V. I. M.

A. In 1497, at Florence, Italy, Savonarola, an Italian monk and martyr, celebrated a carnival at which he ordered burned indecent books, pictures, masks, and other things pertaining to frivolity. A Venetian merchant offered him 25,000 gold florins for the doomed vanities, but his offer was rejected and his portrait added to the pile. There is no proof that any book or painting of value was sacrificed, as Savonarola had great respect for both art and learning and when the Medici library was offered for sale to pay the family's debts, he saved the collection with money from the convent purse.

The Right Thing  
at the Right

By MARY MARSHALL S.

PARENTS SOMETIMES FORGET.

There is a rule of good form that tells us that we should never reprove a servant or other employee in the presence of outsiders.

A waitress perhaps breaks a dish at dinner and the confused hostess exclaims hastily that she should not be so awkward or that she has been very careless.

Now the perfectly well-bred hostess does not do this. She does her best at the time to distract her guests' attention from the mishap and if she feels that any reproof is necessary she waits until she is alone with the servant.

Now if we are as considerate as this to servants ought we not to be as considerate to our children. Yet, truly, I know plenty of persons who would not think of reproofing servants in my presence, especially nowadays, when servants are so independent and hard to get, yet who would not think it anything amiss to scold their children in my presence.

Sometimes the scolding is delivered in a half teasing, jesting manner. "John, will you be careful," exclaims the mother to her 10-year-old son when he is trying to bring her some article that she has sent for.

"You are the most awkward creature in the world. Your feet are so big it's no wonder you trip over them."

And then to her guest: "Just imagine, John wears shoes that are larger than mine already. I suppose he is going to have enormous feet, like his father."

It may be that John is sensitive. He was doubtless trying to do the errand gracefully and carefully, and it hurts him to be reproofed for his failure to do so.

Moreover, he feels sensitive about those big feet. He knows that the only reason his parents tease him about them is because he can not come back at them and make teasing remarks about their infirmities.

Now really, does it seem fair? If you want to reprove John and humble him—perhaps you are justified, but you ought at least to be as considerate to him as you would be to a servant—and do it when there is no third person present. Copyright, 1920.

