

## Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street  
Telephones—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 &amp; Smith, Inc.)

NOR was the Goodrich parole record even mentioned in the special session.

JUDGING from the difficulties encountered in "starting" the war memorial, there will be a lot of trouble before it is built.

IF the special session made possible no changes in Marion county's taxes what benefit did the taxpayers obtain from the \$25,000 session?

JESSE ESCHBACH is reported to have been worn out with the special session. A man who occupies two state jobs interchangeably naturally has to undergo a terrific strain.

PURCHASING AGENT RITTER doubtless feels himself wholly competent to purchase the kind of fire trucks Mayor Jewett wants without any reference to the council. That's the way he purchased the mayor's new touring car, you remember.

AMONG THE THINGS Senator Harding omitted to mention in his speech of acceptance was his attitude regarding his colleague, Senator Newberry. Would he pardon Newberry with as great alacrity as he proposes to negotiate a separate peace with Germany?

## Same Old Tax Law

In all probabilities some time will elapse before the people of Indiana realize how little they got for the \$25,000 expended in the extra session of the legislature, but Gov. Goodrich himself has given them an excellent idea of how little the tax situation was changed in the statement he issued congratulating the legislature.

Gov. Goodrich says:

"The tax board has, under this bill, the full power to see to it, as they no doubt will, that every county in the state will contribute to the support of the state the amount contemplated by the horizontal raises of 1919."

Thus, in the opinion of the governor, no relief has been granted to those counties which the state tax board decided should pay a certain percentage more taxes than they would have paid on the valuations returned as the true cash values by the property owners and the assessors.

This is precisely what brought the tax law of 1919 into disrepute. It is exactly what the taxpayers complained of to the supreme court and which the supreme court declared was a condition brought about by illegal action on the part of the tax board.

Senator Eisner was right when he said the legislature had tried to "legalize" the horizontal increases, or Gov. Goodrich was wrong when he attempted to congratulate the legislature on having accomplished that legislation.

The net result of the state-wide protest over the "best tax law possible" seems to be that the special legislature spent \$25,000 in making it possible for the tax board to maintain its horizontal increases and in doing what Goodrich says will "popularize and strengthen the new tax law"—the law that was "the best possible under our constitution and the greatest achievement of the republican party in Indiana since the civil

## Here Was McCray?

A little insight into the probable conduct of Warren T. McCray were the state ever so unfortunate as to have him as governor, was afforded by this special session of the legislature.

The republicans were in control of the general assembly. It was called in a desperate final effort to make good the promises that had been made by and for the republican administration.

It gathered in Indianapolis without any particularly definite idea of how it could best bolster up its previous faulty legislation.

Warren T. McCray is the republican party's candidate for governor. He it is who asks to be entrusted with the affairs of the state for the next four years. He ought to be so thoroughly steeped in republicanism by this time as to have had some definite ideas of what the legislature should have done to have helped the state and his party.

Did he stay in Indianapolis and fight for legislation he believed should be enacted?

He did not.

Instead he went to the summer coolness of a resort and there awaited patiently the end of the struggle of his party associates in Indianapolis.

Did he demonstrate the aggressiveness that Indianaans expect of a governor?

## Up to Goodrich

If the price of coal in Indiana is not hereafter such as to be most reasonable, if there is profiteering in the coal business or inability to procure coal, the responsibility must rest with James P. Goodrich, governor.

Goodrich declared there was profiteering, and being in the coal business himself, he ought to know.

Goodrich declared the difficulties in getting coal were susceptible to state control and again he ought to know.

Goodrich suggested the coal control bill. He forced it through the legislature.

As it was eventually passed it placed in his hands the authority to administer it.

All that Goodrich wanted in the way of control over the coal operators was given to him by his willing legislature.

Now let us see Goodrich fill our coal bins.

## Adams Fails Again

Judge Collins having decided that the physicians who helped the Haags dispose of their large stock of whisky in a wholly illegal manner are not guilty of the offense for which Prosecutor Adams indicted them, we presume that these law violators will go unpunished.

The Haags themselves would practically have escaped inconvenience had not the federal authorities interfered and it is perhaps asking too much to expect that Adams would succeed in convicting less active participants in this naturalia of liquor dispensing.

But the fact remains that every one of these physicians who issued prescriptions for the sale of whisky other than in strict accord with the prohibition statute of Indiana is guilty of law violations.

If we had a prosecutor with backbone that does not suffer from compulsion with the jelly-fish and he had any desire to place a few good spots in a wholly deplorable administration record, these physicians would not be laughing at the law.

Fortunately Marion county will have the opportunity to elect a prosecutor this fall and the county certainly has had sufficient experience with the present incumbent to desire an official who can, at least once in a while, see "criminal intent" in wholly illegal practices.

## We Had a Mayor

If we had a mayor who could spare enough time from private enterprises to officiate as the mayor of Indianapolis, we might do what Cleveland is doing—sell government surplus food at reduced prices and thereby cut the high cost of living.

The government is supplying its surplus stores to municipalities and other organizations for sale at less than pre-war prices. Mayor Jewett might arrange to obtain any quantity of this army surplus stock and make it available to Indianapolis citizens at prices that would soon drive the high cost of food in Indianapolis to a lower level.

Cleveland is obtaining this surplus food and selling it.

The cost of foodstuffs in Cleveland is less than in Indianapolis.

But the municipal government of Cleveland seems to have some idea of being of service to the people who pay the salaries.

In Indianapolis public office is a private snap, and it is the more pleasant because the city even furnishes no personal use of officials such as Mayor Jewett during the part of their time that such officials are in office.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What will whiten the ivory on piano keys? With whom can arrangements be made for entering a crooked bed-state fair? This department of The Times tells you. If you have a question to ask, send it with a two-cent stamp to the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Frederick J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. The answer will be mailed direct to you.

**CLEANING PIANO KEYS.**  
Q. What will whiten the ivory on piano keys? A. J. H.

Cleaning piano keys with alcohol will whiten them. A flannel moistened with cologne water is helpful. Keep the piano open, so that the sunlight will strike the keys and bleach them.

## INDIANA STATE FAIR.

Q. Where should I go to see about entering a crooked bed-state fair this fall? This department of The Times tells you. If you have a question to ask, send it with a two-cent stamp to the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Frederick J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. The answer will be mailed direct to you.

## CORN IN CRIB.

Q. How can I tell how much corn is left in my corn crib? V. T.

A. First, the number of cubic feet in the pile of corn—the length of the corn crib multiplied by its width, multiplied by the height to which it is filled. Divide this product by 254. The result obtained is the amount of shelled corn in the pile of ears and is a fair approximation for well-settled corn of good quality.

## FIRST CHANNEL FLIGHT.

Q. Who first crossed the English channel in a balloon? O. T.

A. Jean Pierre Blanchard, a Frenchman, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries, an American, made the first successful flight across the channel in 1785. Since the first experiments in hydrogen balloons were not made until 1782 and 1783, the feat of Blanchard was considered such a daring one that Louis XVI sum-

moned him to court, made him a present of 12,000 livres and settled upon him a yearly pension of 1,200 livres.

ARE YOU THE HEAD-WAITER?

Q. I was born on July 11, 1881. What day of the week was it? M. W.

A. The 11th of July, 1881 fell on a Monday.

## REJECTED HOGS.

Q. What become of the hogs rejected by the Government inspector? E. R. N.

A. They are usually taken over by local dealers and slaughtered under supervision of inspectors, or human consumption, the land is rendered under steam pressure to destroy all disease germs and the product is converted into grease and fertilizer.

## ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

Q. Where should I go to see about entering a crooked bed-state fair this fall? E. R. P.

Go to or write the State Board of Agriculture office, statehouse, Indianapolis.

## WEDDING.

Q. What is the story connected with St. Swithin's day? E. R. E.

A. Saint Swithin was an English bishop of Winchester. At his request he was buried after his death outside his church at Winchester. When a century later he was canonized his body was exhumed and buried within the church. There is a legend that this was to have been done on July 15, but was delayed account of violent rains which continued for forty days. This has given rise to the popular superstition that if it rains on Saint Swithin's day it continues to rain for forty days afterward.

## CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Q. What was the greatest lesson that scientists were supposed to have learned from the cholera outbreak in Hamburg in 1892? J. C. K.

A. Hamburg and Altona are the cities that have merged into each other like New York and Brooklyn. They still have, however, separate water supplies, both being drawn from the Elbe. Altona filtered its water and Hamburg did not. A map showing where cholera cases appeared, followed irregularly the line of demarcation between the parts of the city that got filtered water and that which did not. It was regarded as def-

initely bad to drink water from the Elbe.

THE BUILDING WILL BE REMODELED.

The building will be remodeled and will be occupied by the Hueber Company.

The purchase and the remodeling of the building are another step in the improvement of the North Delaware street district, which until recently was considered an "eyesore" of the city.

THE SALE PRICE WAS SIGNED TO BE ABOUT \$45,000.

The property has a frontage of 32½ feet on Delaware street and is 202 feet deep.

The lot was sold in 1890 for \$250.

The improvements consist of a single story brick building with two storeys.

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