

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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 & Smith, Inc.]

THE STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA sailed from Bremen, Germany, Saturday with 2,000 passengers. Probably being colonized by friends of Senator Harding.

INDIANAPOLIS never failed to come across, when asked, for the boys in the world war. Will it fail to pay a final tribute to the boys in blue by denying them rooms?

RUSSIAN SOVIET planned to mine 4,000 pounds of gold and 3,600 pounds of platinum in 1920. Got only 192 pounds of gold and 241 of platinum in first six months. Balance of time spent arguing. It's lots more fun confiscating wealth after the other fellow labors for it.

On Prison Reform

The meetings of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, to be held in Indianapolis on the 16th to the 18th of this month will not attract much attention by reason of any spectacular features, but they will, nevertheless, be exceedingly interesting from the wonderful good this institute has done and from the great human interest in the work it undertakes.

This body is organized to study the workings of the criminal law of the United States and, indeed, of the world, and to improve its administration both as to the law itself and as to the treatment of the criminal. It is within this generation that a wonderful transition has occurred in the theory of the administration of criminal law and restraint of the criminal.

The courts went to seed; they simply became ridiculous and in criminal matters the judge and the state's attorney were more on trial than the criminal. An error of law which would neither prejudice the standing of the criminal on trial nor change the result, often caused years' delay and wore out the respect for law and its enforcement. It followed naturally that what should be the backbone of every civilization became its laughing stock. Then, in Italy first, began a careful and scientific study of crime and the criminal. The meetings to be held here are a result and continuation of that study.

There was a time when conviction of a crime—even a lesser one—meant ruin for life. Now it does not.

Formerly state penal institutions were perfect hell holes ruled by politics and avarice. They made criminals if by any chance there were committed to them human beings not wholly criminal.

The law permitted and even fostered this.

Prior to the indeterminate sentence law a jury of good and true men in a community which had suffered unendurable annoyance from say petty chicken thieves would, on convicting some offender, sentence him to the full extent of the law. Revenge was taken on him, with poor excuse of making an example of him. Thereby, as often as not, a criminal was made. Perhaps it was the first offense; anyhow, no unusual severity was needed in correcting such a person. Now the theory, at least, of this is changed.

Today, prison officers, supposedly nonpartisan and generally selected on the supposition of special qualifications, are expected to study the persons committed to them. It is within the discretion of these officers to release the prisoners at the expiration of the minimum term, but they may keep the criminal for the maximum term. So it behooves the convicted party to reform and to behave, thus gaining the good opinion of his keepers.

This theory is beautiful, compared with the old system. If properly administered it achieves much good. In fact, under it, wonderful and lasting results have been accomplished. In all sincerity it may be stated that the stigma of disgrace is not now a life time burden on one who has served a term in prison. This is a humanitarian work, backed by public sentiment, and fostered by the institute.

Under the laws of Indiana the delinquent individual should be reformed and rebuilt and given a chance in life. In the light of modern knowledge, our prison administration is open to severe criticism and to the outside observer we wonder how methods used can ever be hoped to reform any criminal. Take the Indianapolis jail, as an example. We will show our distinguished visitors where twenty-four prisoners recently took a hasty departure without action by the indeterminate law.

We will take them to the federal court and tell them what Judge Anderson said about the feeding of prisoners in that notorious prison known as the Marion county jail. They will have exhibited to them the grand jury indictment against the sheriff who kept and still keeps that prison. They will read the testimony as to how gambling was made a prison pastime while the work of reforming men went on. If they doubt they can go to the jail and see the men under whose administration this was rendered safe and who still hold their jobs, vindicating the majesty of the law.

We will tell them with pride how we separate those convicted of less serious crimes, such as theft and obtaining money under false pretense, from criminals over 30 years of age, and keep them at the reformatory at Jeffersonville.

Possibly Gov. Goodrich will explain how these young men are punished by forcing them to labor at stripping coal mines owned by private companies. Of course he will explain that Pierre F. Goodrich, and not he, owned an interest in the mine where these boys were compelled to work.

Then the governor will tell how he pardons these unfortunate men when they have been sufficiently punished and are made honest by such means.

The members of the institute will probably think considerable and say nothing. It is the part of the guest so to do. It should be on record, however, that the better citizens of Indiana confess that the Indianapolis jail is rotten, even if it does retain the same officers; they acknowledge with shame that the use of convicts on private work for a few individuals is graft and wholly indefensible, archaic and inhuman.

Let us hope the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology will not carry away too poor an opinion of Indiana.

Sure Things

One of the difficult things of life is to look a fact in the face. In the first place, the fact may be elusive; in the second, vision often is defective.

Take, for example, the blind men who went to see the elephant, as described by the poet Spenser. Each grasped a part of the animal and each had an opinion differing from the other. It was thought the animal was like a rope, a wall, or a tree.

In life, no satisfaction is equal to that of having seen or mastered a fact. Really truth is alone satisfactory. Some, as they grow older, lose their abhorrence for the multiplication tables and regard them as gems because they contain indisputable facts.

One of the facts in Indianapolis life is the growth of the city. Another is the presence here of over 300,000 living, thinking people, each of whom has an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Still another is the inevitable conclusion that the city and its environs must be beautiful, harmonious and correct, to afford the necessary happiness to its citizens.

Chuck holes in the streets mar a ride in the finest car; unsightly crooks in thoroughfares must be smoothed out; ugly tumbled-down buildings should be removed.

All these things will be eventually corrected. It is a fact they will be. It is a fact they must be. It is just a question of time until they are.

The city may plan indefinitely, but without execution, honestly enforced, such planning fails to yield the maximum good. The town kicker may halt improvements for a season, just to bring maledictions on his own head.

The city administration may block improvements for a term, thereby to be damned by those who were entitled to fairer and better treatment. The tight wall may force endurance of insanitary, even dangerous conditions, upon those who must endure them for a while, but only for a while.

Any fact being a fact, it is just as sure of manifestation as is water to find its level. Even murder will out.

Those who oppose progress, in civic affairs, as well as in others, are fighting a losing fight. The public sees some facts dimly but will see them face to face, some day. It eventually will see them, correctly, too. Then it will enter into a better enjoyment of life, as its vision becomes clearer.

It has taken the public a long time to realize what it has by the very nature of things; what blessings are artificially withheld from its enjoyment.

As the mass of citizens has awakened and faced the facts, it has acquired and had the enjoyment of whatever it wanted.

There is nothing too good for the citizen of Indianapolis; he has but to face the fact and may be joyful any day that he really wants. It will come to him in the fact that he wants it.



DAVIS PLEDGES DECENCY

Democratic Candidate for Prosecutor Outlines His Policies

FAVORING A FEW

Beverly Howard, a notorious negro politician in the first ward, was tried in the city court for keeping a gambling house, on Aug. 21, 1919, and appealed his case to the Marion criminal court where he was not tried until July 28, 1920, almost a year later. I would like to ask the republican candidate for prosecuting attorney if this was a mere oversight, and if not, what was the reason for this unusual delay? The order of the trial in this court is determined by the prosecutor, and, if I am elected, I will see that political ward leaders are tried in their turn.

The republican ring is now asking "Bell" Howard to take charge of a number of colored precincts in the coming election for the grand old party.

PAUL G. DAVIS.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory.

You remember in the last story we left off just as Puss Junior finished speaking to the noble lords and ladies. Well, as soon as the feast was over, Sir Launcelot bid them all goodbye and returned to the Court of King Arthur, and little Puss Junior and his friend the Blackbird went upon their way and by and by they came to a great pine tree. It was withered and old and its bare branches stretched up to the sky and creaked a sad refrain as the wind



"The candles were re-lighted in a jiffy."

whistled through the forest. And right at the foot of the old dead pine tree sat the queerest looking little dwarf you ever saw.

He had a great hump upon his back and his little red coat bunched up behind him and his breeches were tucked into the tops of a pair of high boots, and the cap upon his head was green with a long, high peak to it.

"What can I do for you?" asked the dwarf, and then he began to sing: "Oh, way down deep below the ground A wondrous fortune I have found: Gold and silver, diamonds, too, And rubies of a scintillating hue."

Come, I will show you what I've found, In my dungeon underneath the ground. "Have a care," whispered the Blackbird, "I do not like the dwarf's looks. But Puss wasn't afraid. Oh my no! He wasn't afraid of anything, and that is the reason I guess he's had so many exciting adventures. And I'm glad he was so brave, for if he hadn't been these stories would have ended long ago."

Well, any way, the dwarf turned and opened a little door in the old dead pine tree and motioned to Puss and the Blackbird to follow. And after they had gone down a steep pair of winding stone steps they found themselves in a great cavern dimly lighted with candles.

"Over here is a great chest full of diamonds. Come and see them," said Puss and the Blackbird went over to look at the diamonds, when, all of a sudden, just as they were leaning over the great chest, out went all the candles, leaving them in total darkness. And then a low deep voice said:

"Underneath the ground you are, Far from moon, or sun, or star; Everlasting darkness here, Nevermore will light appear."

Wasn't that a dreadful thing to hear? And the Blackbird was so frightened that he turned pale, which is a strange thing for a blackbird to do.

"Goodness me!" said Puss aloud, and the Blackbird fluttered over and sat on his shoulder. "Now we are in a fix. And then what do you suppose puss did. Why, he turned around three times the little magic gold ring he wore on his toe

Veteran Railroad Man Is Dead at Mitchell

Special to The Times. MITCHELL, Ind., Sept. 7.—William J. Humston, 80, one of the veteran railroad men of Indiana, is dead at his home here.

During the Civil war he was a passenger train conductor on the Monon railroad and when Morgan's famous troops entered the state he was active in transporting union soldiers to re-form them.

In later years Mr. Humston served as passenger and freight agent of the system here, retiring several years ago when he reached the limit of service. He leaves a widow, 84, two sons and two daughters.

ITALY IN WORLD WAR. Q. At the beginning of the world war was Italy with Germany or with the allies? R. E. P. A. Italy was not on the side of the allies at the beginning of the world war. She was a party to a triple alliance with Germany and Austria. Italy maintained neutrality for a time and then joined her fortunes with those of the allies.

WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER LXVIII. "Well, where do we go from here, Mrs. Jimmie?" asked Sheldon, as he followed me into his low-bung gray racer. "Shall we make it a spin up the River road?"

"Anywhere you like. Just to skim along in this adorable car's enough for me," I replied, truthfully—forgetting my chagrin at the way Jerry had forced Sheldon to play host to me, whether or not he liked it.

"You might have said just to skim along—with me—was enough for you," suggested Sheldon, with such a nice boyish grin that I grinned right back to meet it.

"I might have—but what's a complaint from a staid old married woman like me?" Sheldon turned and examined me critically.

"Not so staid, Mrs. Jimmie. You're sparkling like a two-year-old before we even start."

"Well, I feel like a prancing colt turned out to pasture," I confessed. "I've been shut in for days, you know."

Sheldon patted my arm in what I took to be a nice, brotherly fashion, and then silence fell between us. He devoted himself to the exacting task of driving through the heavy traffic of the avenue. I became absorbed in the luxury of rolling up that avenue as if of the streets of pleasure cars, instead of racing wildly from curb to curb in a wild effort to avoid the vast tangle of on-rushing wheels.

At last we reached the park. Sheldon turned into it and a clean, woody smell

blew across our faces. I drew a great breath of it into my lungs. "It's better than the dust and perfume of the city," I murmured, and patted the roof of the car. "Sheldon, if I agree with something I had said."

"Oh, how comfy of you to understand my sniffing like a little dog," I said. "To show how well I understand I'll drive down the paths where all the balsam and pine trees grow. So prance away, little colt—and sniff away, little dog!"

Of course, we laughed at our nonsense—and that laugh made us really just as friendly and at home with each other as we had been in pretending to be.

"Like it?" asked Sheldon as we drove through a narrow path, under a great cliff hung with birch and pine.

"Like it? I love it!" I cried. "This is the first friendly little drive without a quantity of folks along I've had since—my honeymoon. It feels all clean and sweet."

I wasn't coquetting when I said it, but all in a moment I knew Sheldon thought I was. He slowed the car, and leaning across the wheel, he looked into my eyes and said, in a very quiet, intent voice:

"You are sweet! You dear little, quaint little blue lady—you are sweeter than I ever guessed. You aren't afraid to say you are enjoying yourself and you aren't too blasé to enjoy the simplest things. How under the sun have I managed to miss you all these months?"—Copyright, 1920.

(To Be Continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How many Americans are living in Mexico? What countries are on a practical gold basis? This department of the Times will tell you. If you have a question to ask, send it with a 2-cent stamp to the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Frederick J. Haaslin, Director, Washington, D. C. The answer will be sent to you direct.

PRESIDENTIAL EXPENSES.

Q. How about the \$25,000 a year allowed the president of the United States for traveling expenses? If it isn't used does the president get the rest? R. G. A. The president is allowed only that part of the \$25,000 which is actually spent in traveling. Any unexpended balance is added to the surplus fund of the treasury.

LARGEST THEATER.

Q. What theater in the United States has the largest seating capacity? E. L. W. A. The Hippodrome in New York City stands first, and has lately increased its seating capacity to 5,000. The Chicago auditorium is second with 3,623, and the New York Metropolitan Opera house third, with a capacity of 3,300 seats.

WORLD SUPPLY OF RADIUM.

Q. How much radium is there in the world, and what part of this supply is in the United States? N. E. H. There is less than two ounces of radium in the world and less than one ounce in the United States.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Q. How many Americans are living in Mexico? How does the number of Americans killed during the revolution in Mexico compare with the English killed? R. B. P. A. The state department says that the number of American citizens living in Mexico at present is about 12,000. The number of British killed in Mexico since the Diaz regime in 1911 is about forty; Americans killed during the same period, 1911-1920, about 240.

THE WEDDING RING.

Q. Is it proper to wear the wedding ring first on the finger, or the engagement ring? E. L. D. A. The usual custom is to wear the wedding ring first and the engagement ring alone. The engagement ring is removed before or during the ceremony then replaced after the wedding ring has been put on.

COUNTRIES ON GOLD BASIS.

Q. What countries are now on a practical gold basis? W. O. R. A. The treasury department says that the United States and Japan are the only countries that are on a gold basis, practically, at the present time.

CONSUL GENERAL'S DUTIES.

Q. What are the duties of a consul general? N. M. L. A. The consular bureau says that the principal duties of a consul general are: To look after the commercial interests of the United States with the country to which he has been appointed; the making out of reports and general promotion of relations between the two countries, and the care of the interests of American citizens in that country, attending to the passports and protecting them in every way.

DEATH OF LOCKLEAR.

Q. How was Omar Locklear killed? A. N. K. A. Omar S. Locklear, the aviator, was killed while performing stunts for motion pictures. He, with his friend, Milt Ehl, who always helped him in his work, was doing night flying and shooting off fireworks for use in a motion picture. It is supposed that they were blinded by the fireworks and did not realize how close they were to the ground. The machine crashed to earth and both men were killed.

WAR ON RATS.

Q. Why is there such a drive for extermination of rats when the government states that bubonic plague is under control? A. S. W. The public health service says that while bubonic plague is under control in this country, there will be scattered infection until rats are exterminated. Rats are an unnecessary and intolerable burden, costing the people of this country 1 cent per person every day for food.

75 Students to Come From Greensburg

Special to The Times. GREENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 7.—This county will furnish seventy-five young persons as students to the various schools and colleges of the country in the next few years.

Seventeen from the county will enter Purdue, including both old and new students; fifteen will attend DePauw, and thirteen will leave for Indiana University. Others will enter various schools.

More young folk attend college from this community, according to figures compiled here, than any place of its size in Indiana.

40,000 Labor Men in Evansville Parade

Special to The Times. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—More than 40,000 labor men marched in the big Labor day parade here Monday, the largest parade ever seen in Evansville.

Five bands were in the line and several neighboring towns sent large delegations. An all-day picnic was held at Cook's park, where there was speaking and athletic games of all kinds.



32 Years in This Same Location.
The Star Store
360-370 W. Wash. St.
Three Blocks West—Easy to Find and Worth Finding

Harvest Wednesday BARGAIN SQUARES

A HARVEST of BARGAINS for Wednesday. Gather your share from these Bargain Squares. No phone, C. O. D. or mail orders accepted.

School Shirts

School shirts for boys, of light color percales, with collars attached; assorted stripe patterns; sizes 12 to 14, well made, good looking shirts for school wear.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Each, \$1.35 (Main Floor)

Union Suits

Men's fine gauge ribbed peeler cotton silk stitched union suits, military sholders; large flap neck; extra well tailored; long length; sizes 34 to 40. They look like the \$2.00 value.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Suit, \$1.35 (Main Floor)

Switches, \$2.85

Hair switches, a special lot of 26-inch size, 3-stem style; all shades except gray; \$3.95 value.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Each, \$2.85 (Main Floor)

25c Socks, 15c

Durable Durham, nationally advertised socks for men; medium weight, fast black; reinforced where wear is hardest; good 25c value.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Pair, 15c (Main Floor)

Georgette, \$1.59

40-inch pure silk Georgette; 35 staple shades, including black, navy blue, plum, browns, blues, etc.; pure, heavy silk quality.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Yard, \$1.59 (Main Floor)

\$2.49 Silk, \$1.69

Printed silk faille; several popular colors and patterns, for lining coats and suits; 36 inches wide; regular \$2.49 quality.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Yard, \$1.69 (Main Floor)

Crash, 21c

Toweling crash; Galway, blue bordered, unbleached; part line weight, 1,000 yards to sell.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Yard, 21c (Main Floor)

Serge, \$1.25

50-inch storm serge, in navy, brown, burgundy, and gray; half wool quality; firm uniform weave; special for

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Yard, \$1.25 (Main Floor)

\$16.75 Suits, \$9.85

Boys' suits, made of all-wool blue serge and novelty cassimeres, including the famous Dabbeltail suits; size 7 to 17 years; \$16.75 regular.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Suit, \$9.85 (Main Floor)

\$1.50 Gowns, \$1

Women's slipover night-gowns of pink or white batiste, trimmed with blue stitching; sizes 16 and 17. Regular \$1.50 value.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Each, \$1.00 (Second Floor)

Dresses, \$9.75

Serge dresses, in green or blue, some are embroidered with trimmed. Values up to \$15.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Each, \$9.75 (Second Floor)

Kid Gloves, \$1.39

Mended kid gloves for women, black and colors. Paris point and embroidered, back over seams and P. K. stitching. Sizes 6, 6½, 6¾ and 6¾. Mended \$3.00 and \$3.50 gloves, choice.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Pair, \$1.39 (Main Floor)

Union Suits

Children's union suits, elastic ribbed, fleece lined, suitable for early fall and winter wear, drop-seam style.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Suit, \$1.00 (Main Floor)

Suit, \$1.15

Agos 12 to 16, (Main Floor)

\$3 Waists, \$1.98

One lot of new up-to-the-minute silk and Georgette waists, in the most attractive shades. Sizes 38 to 44. Regular \$3.00 value.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Each, \$1.98 (Second Floor)

School Hose

Irregular Buster Brown boys' heavy rib, triple-knit stockings, fast black, spliced heel and toe. Sizes 7 to 9½. Stockings worth up to 75c.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

Pair, 47c (Main Floor)

Hats, \$3.95

Duvetyn and velvet hats, navy, brown and tan; pleasing combinations; wonderful little hats for school or business girls.