

## Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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

## MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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"THEM MULES" promise to be the biggest stumbling block in the Jewett administration.

TOM MARSHALL says he closed his campaign last Monday. We thought it ended on a certain day last July.

JUDGE ANDERSON is likely to make Mitchell Palmer's administration more notable for its ending than it will be as a whole.

MR. McCRAY has only thirty-eight appointments to hand out to thousands of deserving Republicans, but that is only one of the joys of being Governor!

THE COAL COMMISSION appears to be demonstrating that it is one thing to issue desirable orders and an entirely different thing to get the coal to the ultimate consumers.

SENATOR WATSON says he trembles for his party more in its success than he did in the campaign. Can not arrangements be made to let Will Hays manage the administration?

THE CITY and the street car company have agreed that neither wishes the service at cost plan. Now if concord can be continued a few weeks we might get some improvement in street car service.

## For Democratic Reflection

Of particular interest to the Democrats of Indiana is a comparison of the election results in the three counties containing the three largest Democratic papers of the State.

The ratio of the Harding plurality in Allen County to the plurality in 1916 was fourteen to one.

In Vanderburgh County it was eighty-eight to one.

In Marion County it was three to one.

Allen County, where Edward Hoffman, secretary of the national Democratic committee, lives and operates the Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette, sometimes referred to as the only regular Democratic paper in Indiana, gave Harding a plurality over Cox of 10,325 against the Hughes plurality of 699 over Wilson.

The Journal-Gazette made the greater part of its campaign on the National issues.

Vanderburgh County, the home of Benjamin Bosse, State chairman, who controls the Evansville Courier, gave Harding a plurality over Cox of 5,453. Mr. Wilson carried this county over Hughes by sixty-two votes.

The Courier confined its campaign almost exclusively to National affairs and congratulated itself on its failure to take an interest in the State issues.

In Marion County the Times devoted its campaign almost exclusively to the State and county issues, and the county was practically the only one in which the Democrats paid any attention to State affairs.

Marion County gave Harding a plurality of 18,297 over Cox. Hughes obtained a plurality of 5,656 over Wilson in 1916 and in the 1918 election Marion County went Republican by 9,430 plurality.

A little analysis discloses that the Republican landside in Indiana struck considerable of a snag in Marion County.

The Republican plurality in Allen County was approximately fourteen times what it was in the last presidential campaign.

The Republican plurality in Vanderburgh County was approximately eighty-eight times the difference between the votes of the last presidential election.

The Republican plurality in Marion County was only a little more than three times the plurality of 1916.

Of course, the increased electorate due to the enfranchisement of women increased the size of all the pluralities, but no one will claim that it should have added more than an equal number to the pluralities of 1916.

It is very evident that the Democrats of Marion County made a much better showing in the face of the landside than did the Democrats of either Allen or Vanderburgh Counties, even though the leaders of the Democratic organization make their homes in these counties.

The Democrats were assisted in this achievement by the fact that Marion County is the home of Dr. McCulloch and Mr. Taggart, but both Allen and Vanderburgh County Democrats would be expected to profit by the residence of an organization leader.

The better showing made by Marion County Democrats is worthy of notice in the councils of the Democratic party. As compared with the vote in 1916, it discloses that except for the increases brought about by the women's vote, the Republicans did not increase their plurality at all, even in the face of the Republican landside.

Marion County enumerated 9,271 negro voters in 1919. With the granting of suffrage and the influx of negroes following demobilization, the negro vote in Marion County was nearly doubled.

It is significant that the plurality of the Republicans in Marion County is equivalent only to the total of the negro vote in Indianapolis.

Apparently the male and female white voters were about equally divided in the campaign of 1920 and the Republican plurality was due almost wholly to the Republican control of the negroes who now hold and will continue to hold the balance of power in the county.

It is also significant that the only apparent dissatisfaction in Indiana with the State and county administrations was expressed in Marion County where practically the only campaign against the Republicans on State and local issues was made.

The Times declared, following the Maine election, that the Democrats had a better chance of carrying Indiana on the State issues than on the National issues of the League of Nations.

The assertion was not acceptable to the Democratic organization and the theory was not put to the test through any other agency than the Times.

The results elsewhere in Indiana compared with the results in Marion County clearly demonstrate the soundness of the assertion.

## On Shoes

Shoes may be spoken of in polite society: stockings are mentionable but no more. The shoe is such a wonderful institution that the shoemaker, when he produces a genuine article, is worthy of great respect. His craft is ancient and honorable and such is human nature that no person can retain his self-respect with a pair of poor, leaky or worn out shoes under him. Hence the cobbler's importance to a community.

From childhood on is the individual conscious of his feet.

The joys of the red top boots with brass toes; the mortification of the muddy and ungraceful feet of boyhood, the completeness of satisfaction arising out of the first pair of patent leather shoes and the comfort of a broad pair of number nines which does not hurt register the path of life of most men.

It is probable that the primitive man went barefooted. Shall it be said then that it follows that the person with the greatest number of shoes is the most civilized? It can be ventured that shoes are like bread; the first pair and the first loaf we must have, the tenth is a luxury, the second depends upon the person as to whether it is luxury or necessity.

In variety of form, shape and make, shoes perhaps lead the entire outfit of men's furnishings. Toes may be pointed, round or square and all shapes between; there are low shoes, high shoes, wooden shoes, boots, lace, button and congress, canvas, kid and calf, heavy, light, tan, russet and black.

And the ladies' shoes, how many and how varied! The high heel, the military heel, the no-heel at all; the low shoe, the high shoe that necessitates short skirts and every other kind, all go to make up life in its complexity.

Even the purchaser sometimes suspects that the innocent shoe is used as a medium by which to profit when he pays the bill and sees that which only yesterday cost just a trifle in comparison. Yesterday was before the war, however.

If the shoe indicates character, and it surely does, welcome be the day when the necessity of wearing a patched and several times half-sold indicator shall pass and when good shoes for every one shall be as plentiful as are army discarded shoes now.

WHEN A GIRL MARRIES  
A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lissie

CHAPTER XCIV.

When I reached home from the visit to our Captain Lieutenant, the doorman greeted me with an enormous hat-box like affair. On its cover was the name of one of the smartest florists. Still afame with the good will enkindled by doing Carlotta Sturges a good turn, I bore the box up to my little home.

Suppose it were from Jim. This time I'd reveal in his extravagance. It would bring down the barrier of coldness I had set up between us.

It's against my principles to cut string, but it was beyond my power to stop to untie these knots. So I faintly hurried open the box.

There in a deep box of blue lustre was a mass of exquisite lilies of the valley, and in the midst of their white coolness were three crimson roses. Under the flat box was a box filled with damp tissue paper and packed the flowers safely in it. Then I set it on the black and gold cover flung across one end of the refectory table.

Atop-toe with excitement, I ran to open the parcel. A white envelope fell out. I hardly knew which to examine first. But after a moment I decided on the package. What could Jim be sending me?

I unfastened the heavy white paper—and there lay the blue robe. Tom Mason had dared to send it back.

Now all my life when I got angry I had turned cold. Always I had stiffened to a sort of icy stillness—sarcastic and

(To be continued.)

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Freddie J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Details of business are strictly to information. The Bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not accept assignments for research, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and give full address, name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

TO LIQUEFY PUTTY.

Q. Can putty be made into a liquid?

S. B.

A. Putty may be thinned with linseed oil until it is of the consistency of paint. Sometimes to make it dry quickly, a little turpentine is added.

DELAWARE ONCE PART OF N. J.

Q. Was Delaware ever a part of Pennsylvania?

A. When New Netherland was added to the possession of the English the settlements in the Delaware were claimed both by Lord Baltimore and by the Duke of York. In 1683 William Penn received this territory in fee from the Duke of York, affected a compromise with Lord

Baltimore, and for twenty years Delaware was governed as part of Pennsylvania. In 1709 Delaware established a separate Legislature, but continued to recognize the authority of the governor of Pennsylvania until the revolution.

AMERICAN FOLK SONG.

Q. Is the "Suwanee River" a folk song? D. C. H.

A. We are informed by authorities on music that the song, "Old Folks at Home" ("Suwanee River") is now recognized and classed as an American folk song.

PORTO RICO CITIZENSHIP.

Q. Are natives of Porto Rico citizens of the United States? D. C. H.

A. Citizenship was bestowed upon citizens of Porto Rico and certain territories permanently residing in said island" by an act which went into effect March 2, 1917. It was possible to claim exemption, but less than 300 persons did so.

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

Q. Please publish available facts about the Lincoln Highway.

A. The Lincoln Highway is 3,272 miles long, extending from New York City to San Francisco, and passing through eleven States. It was started in 1913 and about one-third of it is completed. The highway is marked on the telephone poles by a red, white and blue band, with a big "L" in the center.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory.

King of the stormy sea am I.  
And I rule the storms that sweep the sky.  
And I stir up the waves that beat on the shore—  
Oh, I'm king of the sea when the billows roar.

This is the song that Neptune sang just as I was finishing the story before this, and then the man with the bright star on his head, who you remember, was walking through the water, came up on the rock where little Puss Junior was sitting, and said:

"There goes my father, Mr. Neptune, in his chariot," and then the man with the star on his head sat down and began to talk.

"My name is Orion, and when it grows darker, I shall climb up into the heavens to go right through the water sailor on the ocean. Puss, when the water has gone, it is then home time again."

A. George Harmon Ruth, better known as Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees, is a left-handed batter, and his official home run record for 1920 was fifty-four.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

Q. What is Babe Ruth's real name?

A. Is he a left or right-handed batter?

What is his home-run record for 1920?

R. L. D.

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FARMING WILD ANIMALS.

Q. Can bearing animals be propagated and successfully raised in captivity in the United States?

F. W.

A. The Department of Agriculture says that silver foxes, black foxes, blue foxes, skunks and muskrats can be farmed successfully under suitable conditions. Such farming is urged, since the wild fur point is being reduced to the vanishing point.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Q. If a pebble is thrown overboard from a ship will it sink to the bottom of the ocean?

J. H. C.

A. If a stone is thrown overboard from a ship, it would pass to the bottom of the ocean and not remain suspended. This is due to the fact that the specific gravity of the stone is greater than the specific gravity of the water.

FLANS FOR CITY CITS.

Q. Did all the American soldiers in the world war have to have their lives paid for?

A. Could one make his policy payable to a girl he was going to marry?

R. S.

A. Men were not obliged to take out life insurance. It was not possible for a soldier to name a friend or fiancee as beneficiary in a policy.

DEPTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Q. Is the St. Lawrence River particularly deep?

J. P. M.

A. At its mouth, the St. Lawrence is 1,200 feet deep. This is caused by the sinking of the land in that part of the world, the valley of the St. Lawrence having been submerged. A depth of 100 feet extends up the river half way to Quebec, and the river is nearly 100 feet as far as that city.

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