

Indiana Daily Times

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'TIS A GREAT DAY for Denny Bush and other gamblers.

COURAGE, friends. They have only begun to cart away the State-house!

MR. ADAMS is running true to form. His inability to "see" will never be cured by opera glasses!

AFTER ELECTION CRITICISM of the county highway contracts will do no political harm. Therefore it is a safe method of showing devotion to "good government."

PERHAPS, if the administration would tell Henry Dithmer what it proposes to do a few hours in advance he, too, might have a prepared statement for the press.

MR. ASHBY'S STATEMENT of the city's position relative to water rates discloses that he is still the spokesman of the city administration and still does not know what to say.

THE MUNICIPAL survey says "If the officials of the city are sincere in their efforts to rid the city of vice they certainly will not succeed through the use of their present methods." They will not.

JUDGE JAMES A. COLLINS is reported to have been advised by Ferdinand Winter that he may run for mayor. But Mr. Winter does not go so far as to tell him whether he will get any place.

Goodby, Law Enforcement!

The abolishment of the morals squads of the Indianapolis police force at the very time when practically every other city in the United States is either creating new squads or strengthening its old ones speaks for itself. It is an open invitation to all the crooks of the country to make Indianapolis their headquarters and it is an invitation that will be accepted as rapidly as the "rattlers" run into the city.

There can be no question that the board of safety has made a serious mistake, one that a very little investigation or an exercise of a very little thought would have avoided.

One of two conclusions must be inevitable. Either the board of safety was overruled by an influence that has persistently fought against morality in this city and has attained remarkable power, or the board of safety is a victim of a cleverly disguised scheme to make Indianapolis a gamblers' mecca, conceived and "put across" by a coterie of clever social leeches.

In looking for the ever present Senegambian one most naturally turns toward those who will profit most by the accomplishment of an unexplained maneuver.

In this matter of crippling the police force it is not necessary to turn far.

Those to whom the unfortunate weakening of the police organization means the most are the participants in the commercialized gambling syndicate which has found that it is impossible for their gambling houses to be raided by morals squads when the morals squads heads are permitted to raid.

This syndicate has for many months escaped police interference with its gambling.

Repeatedly, complaints made to Chief Kinney of its activities has been met by the chief with the assertion that it was impossible for the police to break it up.

Within the last month the ways to break up gambling by the use of search warrants have been demonstrated to the police and Sergeants Winkler and Russell, with their morals squads, have proved that it is possible even for well-known policemen to raid these gambling places.

The logical move of the vice syndicate is the abolishment of the squads that proved their ability to interfere with vice.

The syndicate moved and the squads pass into oblivion. Sympathy for the citizens of Indianapolis who have to depend on a weakened police force is in order.

Sympathy will be extended to the two officers who were reduced to the ranks because they interfered with the gambling schemes of such notorious crooks as Denny Bush.

But more than anywhere else should sympathy be extended to those unsophisticated citizens of Indianapolis who still believe that Mayor Charles W. Jewett has "taken the police department out of politics," as he promised before election.

Good Strategy

An analysis of the official returns of the election in Indiana shows that the campaign strategy of the Republican managers was sound. The survey of the situation made by the leaders following the State convention demonstrated that in the eyes of the people they had many weak spots in the ticket, notably Senator Watson, Warren T. McCray and Ora J. Davies, whom they had nominated for treasurer after he had been found short in his accounts while serving as treasurer of Howard County.

They discovered that although the tactics pursued in bringing about Senator Harding's nomination at Chicago had not proved popular they could explain that away by concentrating their drive on President Wilson and what they were pleased to term Wilsonism.

The Republicans based their campaign on anti-Wilsonism and won by a tremendous plurality.

Governor Goodrich's administration was the most unpopular ever given the State of Indiana and even the Republicans were willing to repudiate him. But the Democratic leaders failed to realize until too late that if anti-Wilsonism was winning for the Republicans anti-Goodrichism would have won for the Democrats.

The whole campaign strategy of the Republicans was aimed toward rolling up such a tremendous vote for Harding that he would pull the State ticket through. That the short-lived Democratic campaign against Watsonism and Goodrichism had its effect is revealed by a comparison of the pluralities given the Republican candidates.

Watson fell 17,343 votes behind Harding and McCray received 17,006 less plurality than did the head of the ticket. Davies ran even farther behind, receiving 25,655 votes less than Harding.

The Democrats take comfort in voicing the opinion that if it had been a normal election the State ticket would have won. Nevertheless, the fact remains that if the Democrats in Indiana had based their fight on Goodrichism with the same energy the Republicans displayed in crying Wilsonism the results would have been materially different.

Railroad Progress

Now our railroad system announces through some good press agent that a new record in the average miles all freight cars moved a day has been established. It is 44.59 miles.

This may be wonderful railroading, but to a man with a flivver and say three gallons of gas, it is not "going home." It means, roughly speaking, that we are twenty days from New York and three from Chicago, on the average. The fast freight trains of course do the distance in much less time.

A cattle train, a meat or fruit train almost keeps passenger schedules, so in order to strike an average, slow indeed must be the ordinary run, say of merchandise not liable to perish.

One could ship goods from California and rent a house in Indianapolis before they arrived, or could order a car of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania or Pocahontas from Virginia and freeze to death while the car came averaging forty-four miles a day.

This record may appeal to the old canal boat resident and the railroader but to a fellow who once went up in an aeroplane and knows what going is, it does not create much impression. Even some political candidates who were recently defeated had a higher gear than two miles an hour and then were distanced by rival party men.

However, when it is considered that eight hours constitute a day's work and sixteen hours is all that a railroad crew may be on duty, excepting during some emergency, perhaps this is indeed a fine record. The effect is, that it makes necessary the purchase of coal in summer and the use of last year's overcoat in winter.

MISS HAMPER IS A LOVELY OPHELIA

In Shakespeare's Doleful Story of Mad Hamlet

Madness, death and murder reigned on the stage of English's last night when Robert B. Mantell again presented his interpretation of the melancholy Dane, "Hamlet." "Hamlet" demands a certain degree of visible youth and Mr. Mantell no longer possesses, but the passing years have brought an expressive wistfulness to his voice which adds to the character of the Dane. Although Mr. Mantell lacks the physical characteristics of Hamlet, yet this actor's interpretation of the character is becoming to be one of the most carefully studied portrayals of the Dane now before the public. Mr. Mantell's Hamlet is indeed a carefully studied and at times a baffling character, but his ability to clearly read the long speeches resulted last night in this worth-while exponent of the stage presenting an overwhelming and powerful Hamlet.

In contrast to the work of Mr. Mantell was the work of Miss Genevieve Hamper as Ophelia. After seeing Hamper for several seasons, her art of expression is becoming more pronounced until every word is clearly uttered. She imparts a loveliness to Ophelia which makes a pleasing and even a convincing picture in the famous mad scene.

In the main, the supporting players were adequate, but special attention was won last night by William Podmore as a gravedigger and the delightful way in which he read his lines added even extra wit to the text. John Alexander made Laertes a dashing character as well as a good looking one. Work of very high order and intelligence was revealed by George Stillwell as the Ghost of Hamlet's father.

I have considered Mr. Mantell for years as the people's stage edition of Shakespeare and he has won for himself an honored position on the stage. His splendid audience by his devotion to what is worth while on the stage. Mr. Mantell has a public which is as loyal to him as are the followers of Mr. E. H. Sothern. I am told that Mr. Mantell in his appearance here last season, as well as his current visit, attracted more people to the theater than did Mr. Sothern when he was last in the city.

Tonight Mr. Mantell will appear as Cardinal Richelieu in "Richelieu," which is one of the most vivid and beautifully drawn characters to be seen on the stage today.—W. D. H.

Current attractions include: "Aphrodite," at the Murat; Bothwell Browne, a woman impersonator, at Keith's; popular vaudeville at the Lyric, Broadway, and the Rialto; "The Round-Up," at the Park; Gloria Swanson in "Something to Think About," at the Ohio; D. W. Griffith's "The Love Flower," at the Circle; Ethel Clayton in "The Sins of Rome," at the Alhambra; "The Round-Up," at the Smith's; "The Scuttlers," at the Regent, and "So Long Letty," at the Colonial.



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WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER CL.

"This isn't a party, Virginia," I declared. "Last night I left with a question unanswered between us. I have come to answer it."

"Indeed?" Virginia dashed a little cold spray in my face. "Dear Anne—why so solemn? I am glad to see you, of course. But I don't recall any vital questions that we must answer. Will you let me take your hat and cape and order tea for you—or shall we go out for a bit of a stroll?"

"Let me talk to you first—please. I must say what's in my heart," I murmured in a voice I tried to make clear and strong.

"Fire—when ready," laughed Virginia. I sat forward in my chair and spoke in a voice I vaguely noticed was low and tense—not high and clear as I had planned.

"Virginia—I've just come from lunching at the Clinks. That's where I'd been to have tea with him the day Phoebe saw me with—Pat. He begged me so to come. To help him. His eyes seem to beg me at all times."

"Today I happened to be there again, and he came in, and to our table. And he was not—reckless and bitter. Some bow without planning it. And he took my hand—so pleadingly, and whispered as if it were a cry for help: 'You're on your way to see Jennie.'"

"He said it to you almost instead of me. He's so unhappy, and he seems to believe I can get him the key again—"

the key to happiness. Oh, Virginia—Virginia—it's happiness—and life that's at stake."

When I began to speak I didn't dare to look at Virginia. But gradually my eyes went of their own volition at her face. Her head was hung high. The muscles of her throat were so taut that they stood out in cords. And her nostrils were quivering. She looked pathetic—like a thoroughbred straining to run a losing race.

My heart pounded. Had I found the key that would open the door to happiness for Virginia? I wanted to run out and take her in my arms, but I forced myself to sit still—and wait.

Virginia's white hands twisted in her lap. She protruded her lower jaw like an unhappy child and set its teeth in her upper lip.

Suppose in a far-off corner of my brain there was the thought that if Virginia's happiness could be restored—my own love might revive to all its wonder and fullness.

And now Virginia turned her far-away eyes to me. They were warm and tender, ready to welcome dreams.

"How did you happen to be at the Clinks again today?" she asked. "Did Pat ask you to come? Has he sent you to look after her?"

I went cold all over, and Carlotta Sturges' mocking voice seemed to cry from the shadow.

"Tell her the truth, if you dare. Tell her how you came to be at the Clinks today."—Copyright, 1920.

(To Be Continued.)

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Corv.

Well, here we are again, telling what little Puss Junior does in the Country of the Gods. And I hope you remember how in the last story he and Captain Neptune rescued the lovely maiden, who was chained to a rock, from the jaws of the cruel sea-serpent. Because if you don't, I can't tell you now, for I won't have room enough in this story, maybe, to relate what is going to happen right away quick.

And this is what Puss saw, all of a sudden, as he was traveling through a valley—a horse with the head and shoulders of a man. And wasn't Puss surprised. But when you come to think of it, why should he be. He had seen many a horse, and they are fishes with the head and shoulders of a beautiful maiden.

Well, anyway, Puss was surprised, for this wonderful man-horse was playing on a harp and singing a beautiful song: Over the hill and over the plain, Ever I run with a sweet refrain. I am a horse who can play on the harp, And sing like Caruso 'way up in I sharp. And though I am 'way up in I sharp, I mean to die.

I shall live on forever, a star in the sky. And when he stopped singing, he brushed off a fly with his long sweeping tail, and turned to Puss and said:

"Let me shake hands with you, Miss At-a-lan-ta," said little Puss Junior. "I have met many famous ladies, but never one who handled the bow as well as you," and Puss bowed.

"Well, you should see me run," said Miss At-a-lan-ta. "There wasn't a boy in our school who could keep up with me. Tomorrow I run a race with a young man, and you may come to see me, if you care to." And, of course, Puss was delighted, and in the next story you shall hear all about it.—Copyright, 1920.

(To Be Continued.)

UPRIGHT SMOKESTACKS.

Q. Are the smokestacks on a battleship upright or slanting? H. S. G.

A. The Navy Department says that on all present models of battleships the smokestacks are placed upright. There were some old models on which the smokestacks were slanting.

Q. What are the highest national bank notes issued? E. E. S.

A. The Treasury Department says that there is no authorization for national bank notes of larger denomination than \$100.

Q. What does a probation officer do? D. H. O.

A. In a municipal criminal court, a probation officer is one appointed by the magistrate to exercise supervision over and receive regular reports from offenders whose sentences are suspended.

Q. Who was the first Secretary of the Navy? J. A. L.

A. The Navy Department was established in 1789, and Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland was the first Secretary.

Q. What are free ports and where are some of them? C. A. C.

A. A free port is a harbor where ships of all nations may enter to load or unload upon payment of harbor dues or charges for accommodation. Goods may be stored without duty at first, and either reshipped for export, or admitted for home consumption upon the payment of the usual custom duties. England never had any free ports and there are none today in the United States or France. In Germany, Hamburg and Bremen, and Copenhagen in Denmark, are still practically free ports. In earlier times there were a number of ports of this nature.

Q. Are Marines permitted to play cards and gamble? G. R.

A. Marines are allowed to play cards, but are not permitted to gamble.

Q. Is the Homer pigeon ever kept for squab breeding? A. S. B.

A. The Department of Agriculture says that the Homer is a good squab producer, although these squabs are rather small. The homing trait makes it necessary to keep these birds confined if they have been purchased. The Homers kept for racing and carrying messages are usually of different breeding from those kept for squab production.

Q. Who was known as the Apostle to the Indians? C. V.

A. This title was given to John Eliot in recognition of his work in Christianizing the Indian tribes of New England in the 17th century.

Q. How many men were there in the United States Army at the beginning of the late war and at its close? H. F.

A. The War Department says that the Regular Army on April 1, 1917, consisted of 129,297 enlisted men; while the strength of the National Guard brought the total up to 307,748. At the close of the world war the Army totaled 3,897,194 men.

Q. Who owns the largest railway system? W. E. F.

A. With the merger of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk lines, the Canadian government owns the largest railway system in the world. Government lines control 22,000 miles, employ 70,000 persons, operate 2,600 modern locomotives, 1,800 passenger cars and 70,000 freight cars, with carrying capacity of 600,000 tons.

Q. Will the amount of electricity in some individuals affect a watch through their clothing, and to what extent? A. B. L.

A. The Bureau of Standards says that the amount of electricity in an individual body will not affect a watch.

Q. How much money does the Federal Government contribute to the public schools? H. F.

A. The Bureau of Education says that in 1918 the Federal Government disbursed \$1,608,965 for such purpose, being one-fifth of 1 per cent of the expense of the public elementary and secondary schools of this country.

Q. How is plate glass made? A. N. A.

A. Plate glass is not blown as ordinary window glass is, but is poured out on a molten mass on a flat table, rolled to a fairly even surface, then ground and polished, so that the thickness of any one piece is uniform.

Q. What is the young of the deer called? I. M. V.

A. The young of this species of animal is called a fawn.

Q. Has any step been taken to erect a bridge of monumental character across the Potomac from Washington to Arlington? H. M.

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