

Indiana Daily Times

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WHY have any reformatories at all? At the present rate, the convict who arrives there will be rare indeed in a few years.

MR. BRYSON has not yet published the financial report of his office which the statute says shall be published thirty days after the close of the calendar year.

The Greater Sin

The greatest sin in the eyes of the world is the commission of some act such as a violent murder of the innocent. The probable reason why this seems to be the greatest sin, is that it immediately arouses the instincts of fear and self preservation to the greatest degree possible in the human mind.

It arouses fear as to the next victim of the murderer. We want that murderer to be pursued mercilessly and disposed of both to prevent him from repeating his act and as an example to other potential murderers.

Cause and effect in the case of a brutal murder are so closely connected that it takes no mental effort to realize that a great sin has been committed.

But suppose, as often happens, the cause of murder is somewhat concealed and the effect or death does not follow for some time. Does the public mind recognize that a great sin, which should call for great punishment, has been committed? It does not.

For example—A man is chosen because of special education along lines of disease prevention to guard the people from death by exposure to preventible disease.

He is placed in position of supreme trust with ample power to act as so prevent such deaths.

He violates this trust. He knowingly and willingly, for trivial political and personal reasons, fails to prevent the people who have trusted him from bathing in water which (because of a broken sewer, which he knows all about) is thick and putrid with filth and disease germs. Further, he allows hundreds to drink of water from wells which he knows to be loaded with the same filth. He allows this to go on for several weeks without proper warning and without immediately attending to the broken sewer.

He could not have been hired to bathe in or drink this water himself nor would he have allowed his family to do so for he knew that disease and death were present in it.

He knew that because of his neglect of duty that a great number of people would sicken and die as they ultimately did do. He was guilty.

Now, who is the greater sinner, the brutal murderer of one or this man who caused the death by willful neglect of scores and took years from the lives of many others through their sickness?

Is it usual to punish such a man? No. He is not even removed from the position of trust which he has violated. Indeed, no one has had the power openly to accuse or prosecute him for this vile thing because public opinion is not advanced enough in civilization to realize the offense and support a prosecution.

In this case the effect is too far from the cause to arouse the instincts of fear and self preservation and so to the unthinking public mind this man has not sinned. He goes on as a respected citizen without fear of censure possibly at any time to sacrifice numbers of his fellows in the same manner as before. Had he a conscience he would have removed himself from office if not from life. God alone will punish him.

Let's Elect a Mayor!

Breathes there a man in Indianapolis who is willing to become a candidate for mayor for some other purpose than political domination?

Is it possible to nominate and elect on either the Republican or Democratic ticket, a mayor whose vision and ability is sufficient to lead the community in a co-ordinated, nonpartisan effort to make Indianapolis grow?

If such there be or such there is, no indication of it has yet reached public understanding.

Today Samuel Lewis Shank is the only announced candidate for mayor. He declares vehemently that he is in the race to stay, but even in his wildest moments he will not aver that his ambition to become mayor is based on any altruistic platform for the general good.

None has yet come forth to contest with Shank. And among those who have been mentioned as possible contestants, there is none whose candidacy could by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as other than politically prompted.

The office of mayor of Indianapolis is neither a sinecure nor a political plum.

Under the administration of a capable man it could be made the center of activities such as would far outstrip the efforts of any and all civic organizations of the city.

Indianapolis needs a mayor who is big enough and broad enough to take the lead in those movements for the development of a community that require the united efforts of the business men, the professional men and the laboring men.

Such a mayor cannot be obtained through the machination of a group of political bosses. Such a mayor will never come to the city as the candidate of any group of politicians, or the faction of any one party.

Only a citizen removed by possession of a desire for wealth, and moved by an earnest desire to build his home city rather than his own popularity can qualify as such a leader of men as Indianapolis needs in the city hall.

The election of a mayor of Indianapolis should not be contingent on the party loyalty of a candidate. The place is one in which political organization and the community cannot be served at one and the same time.

In the time of war Indianapolis sent forth some citizens who gave of their means and their time and their efforts generously and unselfishly for the benefit of the nation.

Is there none, in the time of peace, who is willing to heed the cry of a community for a leader who will lead?

Must we endure four years more of sacrifice of our opportunity to the joys of petty politics?

Will the people of Indianapolis elect a new mayor or will the job be left to the same old selfish politicians, whose lack of civic pride and love of political preference guarantees a selection that eventually will please or offend no one?

What Will Haags Do?

Now that the Haags appear to have satisfied the Government of their fitness to be at liberty, it will be interesting to note just what methods they adopt to avoid the judgment of the State court that they be confined at the penal farm for violation of the State prohibition law.

The judgment of the Criminal Court, Judge Will A. Sparks presiding, was made on Oct. 23, 1919, and immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana. The records of the Supreme Court show that this appeal was dismissed Oct. 5, 1920, while the Haags were enjoying their sojourn at Atlanta.

In the ordinary course of legal procedure the dismissal of the appeal is generally regarded as an acceptance of the court judgment. On the dismissal of the appeal a commitment is presumed to issue to the sheriff and the sentence to be carried out.

In recent years this procedure has been conveniently overlooked when the defendant happens to be a person possessed of some measure of pull and not desirous of being imprisoned.

In fact, a similar case came to public notice recently in which one Mike Besest appears to have escaped imprisonment for approximately two years owing to the negligence of the Criminal Court in enforcing its judgment.

Whether the Haags will depend upon the discretion of the Criminal Court to disturb them or will endeavor to interpose legal objections to the commitment remains to be seen.

Certainly, after having successfully moved the Government to release them in the face of recommendations to the contrary by local Federal officials, they must feel that the judgment of a mere State court is nothing of which to be alarmed.

WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER CXXXII (Continued).

"An ugly debt," I replied thoughtfully. "An ugly debt. It wasn't a gambling debt, was it, Jim?"

Jim's face darkened and his lips curled back in a sneer as he replied.

"Gambling? You'd call a stock deal—or an exchange or parcels of real estate—gambling. Well, this wasn't my debt. It was my father's. A hang-over from the squeeze by the real estate trust that killed him. And that check isn't going to be held up for lack of funds—the money's got to be there today."

"Wait a minute, dear, let's think," I whispered, terrified at the depths beyond depths his family history was always revealing. "I have it. You telephone the brokers and ask if the check is on the way, and say if it isn't you'll drop in and collect it."

"That's a brilliant thought. Throw down by cards right off. Say, Anne, do you think I want those fellows to know I'm broke? I may go in for big deals—any and they don't need to know what a shoestring I started on. Think again."

"All right, I will," I replied, smiling away his sneer in my determination to be helpful. "Call up Virginia and ask her to give you a check for the amount—you can return it in a day or two and it won't even disturb her bank balance."

"Always Jeanie!" said Jim, fixing me coldly with hostile eyes. "It galls me, though, that she has to take Pat Dalton's money without having to borrow any of it to pay over to the Sturges bunch."

"Sturges?" I interrupted. "Sturges? Not Carlotta Sturges' family?"

"Carlotta Sturges' father," replied Jim dryly. "I don't suppose the girl knows that her father wrecked mine, but just the same I don't want to run across her in my house again."

"Does Jeanie know?" I asked breathlessly.

"This I felt must be the cause of the estrangement between Virginia and Pat. He had taken sides against her family and with the Sturges' crowd and that was why his friendship with Carlotta was such an offense to Virginia."

"Jeanie never knew a thing about it," declared Jim. "The Harrison women aren't given to mixing in business. She was engaged to Pat when the crash came, and he married her and took her abroad to get her out of the mess. And I'm not going to drag her into it now."

"Well, it's only 11 now, the check may come any minute, and the other check probably won't get through the clearing house and up to your bank for days," I said hopefully.

But, \$3,500! A cruel sum. Where could we get it? Why had Jim sent out his check before the sum was in the bank?

Jim turned on me with scorn. "A lot you know! The Sturges office will telephone to my bank to see if I've the funds, or if the check is—phony. Help me to find the way, Anne. I've got to have \$3,500 in the bank before another hour passes."—Copyright, 1921.

(To Be Continued.)

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory

Well, the next morning Puss crept out of the haystack where he had slept during the night, as I mentioned in the last story, and he found his way to Bram-berry Cross to see the old woman who owned a white horse.

And by and by, after a while, and maybe a mile, he came to the town, and the first thing he saw was the white horse. But the old lady was nowhere in sight, and the reason for this was because she had gone to have the jeweler fix the rings on her fingers and the bells on her toes.

"But she won't be gone long," said the white horse. "I can't wait," replied Puss Junior, and off he went, and by and by he came to a tall oak tree, where he sat down to rest. And all of a sudden he heard a sweet voice say, "I am the spirit of the tree, and my name is Dryad. When the tree dies I die with it, and then the sweet voice died away like the wind among the leaves."

"Where are you?" asked Puss Junior, and then from out of a little door in the great tree trunk came a little fairy dressed in green with a crown of oak leaves on her head.

"Take this acorn," she said, "for it has magic and will keep you from harm. Remember the Dryad of the wood gave it to you," and then she closed the door and Puss saw her no more.

And just as he was about to resume his journey of adventure, a queer shaped animal crawled along the ground. And all of a sudden the dry leaves caught on fire and this strange-like lizard crawled into the flames and then turned about and spoke to Puss.

"I am a Salamander and fire cannot burn me," and then the strange animal put out the fire with a swirl of his long tail and laughed.

"Don't you think I would make a good friend, little cat?" and then he told Puss how the ancient men of Greece and Rome had written stories about him, and how one man when he was a little boy and found a Salamander in the kitchen store when his mother asked him to put more wood on the fire.

"Goodness me," exclaimed Puss, "I never would have believed it if I hadn't seen you crawl into the flames." And then Puss turned away and went out of the forest and after a while he heard that little yellow bird, whose name I'm going to tell you some day, singing this little song:

"The rose is red, the violet blue, I've nothing to do today, have you?"

"Indeed I have," replied Puss, "I'm seeking my fortune. Can you tell me where I may find it?"

"Not far from here," replied the little yellow bird, "you will see a dead tree. Look carefully under its roots and you will find a little gold box. Carry this to the castle on a hill near by." And in the next story you shall hear what happened after this.—Copyright, 1921.

(To Be Continued.)

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel"

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

This is a fortunate day, according to astrology. Jupiter, Saturn, Mars and the Sun are all in benefic aspect.

It is a time for progressive effort in every line, but especially in commercial enterprises. Buying and selling are subject to the best direction.

For many months the seers have predicted that women would become modest and sensible in dress. The prognosis is that in fashions will be greatly modified within the year.

Persons whose birthdate it is should be careful to avoid accident this year. An active and prosperous year in business is forecast for both men and women.

Children born on this day have the angry of success and happiness, but all through life they may be liable to accidents.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Q. If oriental rugs are handwoven, what makes the length of the nap even?

A. The warp threads are stretched in a frame, and lengths of wool looped through them. Before finishing, the rugs are sheared to make the lying even.

Are You Still Without a Calendar for 1921?

If so, the Daily Times is prepared to give you one. There have been so many difficulties about paper, printing and distribution that there are many families who have no calendar this year.

We have anticipated this situation and have a supply at our Washington Information Bureau. They are available to you as part of the free service now the Daily Times renders to its readers. Use the coupon immediately while the supply lasts.

In filling out the coupon print name and address or be sure to write plainly.

Frederic J. Haskin, Director, the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

I enclose herewith 2 cents in stamps for return postage on a free copy of the Calendar for 1921.

Name
Street
City
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing THE INDIANA DAILY TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU, FREDERIC J. HASKIN, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, but to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

VICTORY MEDALS ISSUED.

Q. How many Victory medals have been issued? D. F. H.

A. To Dec. 4, 1920, 615,382 of these medals had been distributed to as many soldiers. This is about 15 percent of the number entitled to the medal. If you have not received your medal you should apply to your nearest Army recruiting station.

LEAST THAT CAN BE WEIGHED.

Q. What is the least thing that can be weighed on such scales as those now in existence? W. O. P.

A. The scientists of the Bureau of Standards are able to weigh atoms.

PASTRY FLOUR.

Q. How can ordinary flour be made into pastry flour? R. K.

A. The replacing of two level table-spoonfuls of flour with the same amount of cornstarch in each cupful used will approximate pastry flour.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Q. When and by whom was latitude and longitude established? G. W. P.

A. Latitude and longitude were first laid down by Eratosthenes, a Greek mathematician and geometer who lived in the second century B. C.

COLOR OF EYES CHANGE.

Q. Is it true that some people's eyes change color? V. H. L.

A. The dilation of the pupil causes a change in the color of the eyes. Aside from this, in rare instances, the influence of disease or drugs will change the color of the eyes of an adult.

PRIESTS USED TO MARRY.

Q. How long has it been since priests of the Roman Catholic Church were permitted to marry? C. E. S.

A. Pope Sixtus of the Roman Church passed an edict in 1855 which not only en-

joined strict celibacy on bishops, priests and deacons, but insisted on the separation of those already married or their expulsion from the church.

THE CHINESE WALL.

Q. What are the dimensions of the Chinese wall and how many square miles does it enclose? L. A. H.

A. The great wall of China is some what over 1,500 miles long, about 20 feet wide and 22 feet high. The wall has never been completely surveyed, but does not enclose any area, extending between Mongolia and China proper.

TO CLEANSE COMB AND BRUSH.

Q. How can a hair brush and comb be cleaned? B. M. K.

A. A simple method is to place the comb in a bowl of cool water to which a small quantity of ammonia has been

added. In ten or fifteen minutes dip the brush in, taking care to wet the back as little as possible. Use the brush to clean the comb. Give the brush a few final dips and place to dry, resting on its bristles.

HAS GREATEST COAST LINE.

Q. What State has the longest coast line? F. L. C.

A. Florida has the greatest length of coast, its extent being about 1,100 miles. California is second with a seacoast of approximately 700 miles.

ORIGIN OF THE HOUSE CAT.

Q. What is the origin of the common house cat? W. B. B.

A. Probably the cat formed a part of the domestic circle in various parts of the world before the beginning of human record. Domesticated cats seem to

have been common in Egypt before the time of the earliest records and they are mentioned in Sanskrit manuscripts at least 2,000 years before Christ. It is believed that the domestic cats of Europe, from which America received its stock, were derived from Egypt at a comparatively late day.

FIRST THEATER.

Q. What was the origin of the theater? M. E. S.

A. The theater originated with the Greeks and developed in that country, together with the drama. At first the theater was simply a space near the Temple of Dionysius, where the chorus danced about the altar of the god. Later set places were provided for the performances.

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Wayne-Knit, full fashioned, pure thread silk with double lisle top. Black and colors. Formerly \$2.48.

Wayne Lisle Hose, 39c Pair

Wayne-Knit, fine grade of lisle hose, seamless, double sole, heel and toe. Black or white. Formerly 89c pair.

Pony Lisle Hose, 49c Pair

Pony lisle stockings for children. Black, brown or white. All sizes. Formerly 75c to 95c.

Women's Out Size Lisle Hose, 59c

Fine gauge silk lisle seamless hose, in black, white, brown and gray. Sold formerly at 95c.

Full Fashioned Lisle Hose, 98c Pair

Extra quality mercerized lisle, full fashioned throughout. Black and colors. Sold formerly at \$1.48.

Full Fashioned Lisle Hose, 75c Pair

Medium weight, fine lisle, in black and colors. Strictly first quality.

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Pony stockings, fine ribbed, good heavy weight. None better for wear. Formerly 65c to 85c.

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All wanted staple and broken check, first colors, full pieces, no mill and lengths.

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39c Outing Flannel, 15c

Bleached, heavy, firm quality, double fleeced, for women's and infants' wear.

Bleached Muslin, 15c

Yard wide, soft finish, full pieces, for general use.

Fancy Outing Flannel, 12 1/2c

Heavy fleeced, assorted fancy stripes on light ground.

Cretonnes, 18c

Yard wide, assorted floral and scroll designs, for comforts and draperies.

Bleached Crash, 10c

Red border, fast color, linen finish, for hand and roller towel.

Steven's Crash, 19c

Half linen, blue border, for hand or roller towel.

Special Soap Sale

Lowest Prices in the City

5c Jabon's Glycerine Soap, 3c

6c Armour's Comfort Soap, 4c

6c Cocoa Hardwater Soap, 4c

6c Peroxide Soap, 4c

8c Sweetheart Soap, 5c

10c Lana Oil Buttermilk Soap, 6c

10c Kirk's Baby Castile Soap, 6c

10c Venetian Bath Soap, 6c

10c Kirk's Bath Soap, 6c

10c Kirk's Hardwater Castile Soap, 6c

12c Jap Rose Soap, 7c

12c Palm Olive Soap, 6 for 39c