

Indiana Daily Times

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MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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THINK what might have happened had the Lever act been declared unconstitutional before the armistice!

MR. RITTER'S PREDICTION of lower milk prices might carry greater weight were he in the milk business!

LUKE DUFFEY'S TALK of "our nonpartisan highway commission" reminds one of the "many economies" promised by Goodrich!

YES, the News did print Senator Kenyon's report that \$1,700,000 was spent in the Wood campaign—on page twenty-three.

DOC MORGAN WILL continue to be about the only individual interested in finding that lost list of eating houses that he rated so highly!

ANYHOW, Kokomo has sufficient good judgment to realize that reform is desirable, and that is more than some other Indiana cities have demonstrated.

That Spontaneous Demand

Now that Senator Kenyon, chairman of the committee that examined into the expenditures of the last campaign, has reported that the movement for General Wood for President, which was exploited hereabouts as "not a manufactured sentiment, but a spontaneous demand," cost approximately \$1,773,303, perhaps one may comment on it without being ostracized.

Of course, there are men and newspapers in this country who had the nerve, a few months ago, to align themselves with the "unholy" and voice a protest at the flood of gold that was used in the interest of Wood in Indiana. But these were few, so few in fact that all the attention they got from the "pure-hearted" partisans of the good general were sneers and the finger of scorn.

Today, these same persons who dared to tell the truth have the satisfaction of knowing that their assertions have been proved.

For there was spent in the last campaign more money on behalf of General Wood than any other candidate, and almost as much money in the general's primary campaign as the Democratic party spent throughout the primaries and election.

Neither General Wood nor the Democrats was successful. Money killed the chances of the former and lack of money interfered with the ambitions of the latter.

Hard Money

It ought not to be necessary for the Legislature of Indiana to pass a bill of doubtful constitutionality designed to prevent landlords from discriminating against families that rear children.

There ought to be a sufficient number of property owners in the State with sufficient humanity in their make-up to be willing to rent their properties to families that consist of parents and children to make a bill unnecessary.

Yet, there is widespread demand for the bill which would imply that there are few landlords who desire to tolerate children.

We feel mighty sorry for the man who has become so thoroughly commercial that the happy cries and the laughter of children at play disturb his peace of mind. Our sympathy goes out to the rental agent who is compelled, for the few dollars he may make thereby, to tell the mother or the father of a little child he cannot live in his principal's property and have children.

This is a hard old world and it compels many to stifle their better natures in order to make enough to meet the high cost of living and the income tax.

But hard as the struggle may be, there are a few things that we regard as worse than being poor. And candidly, we should dislike very much to think that it should ever become necessary for us to regard children as less desirable than the few extra dollars we might be able to make through the rental of property made more "exclusive" by the absence of the little ones.

Jury Fixing

It doesn't make a particle of difference who attempts to "fix" a jury in this country.

The crime is no less a crime because it is committed by a Democrat or a Republican, a Jewett or a Shank follower.

Jury fixing is a profitable occupation which has been followed by certain lawyers and others in Indianapolis for a great many years. Some have risen to affluence by reason of their proficiency in the art of prostituting justice.

None has been punished therefor in the history of the last generation.

Recently, an attempt has been made, largely by innuendo, to show that a gentleman connected with the campaign of Samuel Lewis Shank for mayor attempted to influence a talesman in the trial of Dr. Hill.

We do not know whether there is any foundation for the insinuation or not.

If such an attempt was made the guilty parties ought to be brought to justice for it and no decent citizen of Indianapolis will attempt to shield them because of the political influence their conviction might have.

Among the counsel for Dr. Hill, who might reasonably be expected to know of any attempt at jury bribery are John C. Ruckelshaus, president of the Columbia Club, and Taylor Groninger, a Shank supporter.

These men are certainly sufficiently interested in their standing at the bar to wish a complete investigation of any inference of improper conduct of their defense of Dr. Hill.

There ought to be some method of determining whether an attempt has been made to influence a talesman or whether an attempt has been made to discredit a political worker.

Rice

An apology is due to the little grain of rice for having been maligned by the Government, when its usefulness was attacked. Thanks to its unchanging consistency, a reaction has occurred and it is now again recognized at its true food value, though it is the cheapest thing to eat in all the world.

A few years ago it was apparently discovered that the husk of the rice contained something which prevented the contracting of the beri-beri disease. Every one was advised to avoid the "polished" rice and to insist on having the unmilled kernels. Later it was said it can be eaten with entire safety when duly husked.

Now that rice may be served in a most palatable form, it is sure of consumption everywhere. In China and the Orient it is the staple food. The greatest number of people in the world eat the little grains and gather nourishment from them. The average Oriental will constitute a meal of rice, consuming what an American would consider a side dish and calling it a square meal.

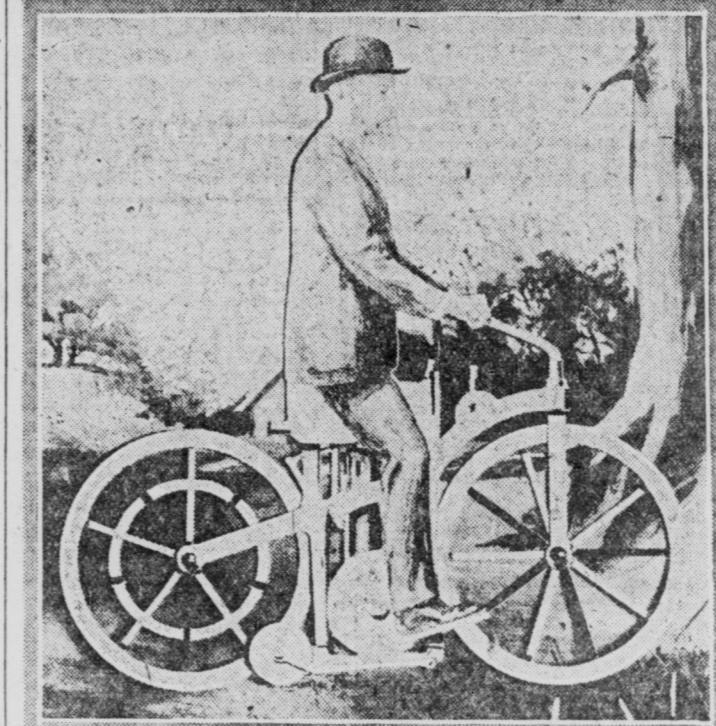
Rice has the property of being shipped which is more than can be attributed to Indian corn, for the latter ferments and will not keep in a hot, damp place. Rice too ferments but not so readily as the foundation for "white" mule.

The fact that rice can be shipped and that it is a staple food for China may be the means of alleviating much suffering in the famine stricken districts of that country, for America has it in abundance and it is available as a donation to China.

Americanism!

As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor, let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to fear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lips of her babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation.—Abraham Lincoln.

FIRST COMPETITOR OF THE HORSE



This picture shows the Daimler motorcycle, which was the first vehicle to use gasoline. This motorcycle is shown in "The Porcelain Lamp," a movie, which will be presented at English's Sunday night.

BIG MOVIE OPENS

As a certain raiser to the automobile show Indianapolis car fans are to have a chance to view next Sunday evening at English's the first feature film ever woven around the automobile, the history of transportation and the discovery of gasoline.

The film drama, "The Porcelain Lamp," is the story of the discovery of gasoline by the young inventor Daimler, and this story is given with all the heart throbs, the struggle of the young inventor and his wife. Besides this it has full share of thrills for the final accident that crowned the research of the chemist is produced in a realistic manner.

This scene, which is the prelude to modern motor car transportation, was filmed at great peril to the actors and the producers, but the precautions taken and the changes in the efforts of the producers with no harm to the actors. Go and see it, and if you do not think it was as dangerous a scene as was ever seen, apologize.

This is to be the first public presentation of the "Porcelain Lamp," which was at a private showing at the Strand Theater in New York at the time of the New York Auto Show, and was given before the members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which

acted as sponsor for the presentation. Besides the motor men who viewed the film at that private showing New York producers who are interested in a picture of the automobile as a means of education. During the Chicago show another private showing was given by request of the Chicago Automobile Dealers' Association.

The Harry Levy Service Corporation is showing the film, and it is to be shown at the Woman's Club of Mayfield to which Mrs. Hooper belonged a community market had been established in the town, where the price of food staples under a week of beef for \$1.00 and four pounds of round for a casserole roast and 10 cents' worth of bones to add body to my soup."

Mrs. Hooper's meals for Wednesday were planned thus:

KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

The Hoopers, an average American family, on a limited income, will tell the readers of the Daily Times how the many price-day problems have evolved, working on the budget that Mrs. Hooper has evolved and found practical. Follow them daily in an interesting review of their home life and learn to meet the difficulties of the high cost of living with them.

THE greater part of the ironing having been finished on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Hooper, out on the odds and ends, got out of the way Wednesday morning after breakfast, and when the house was in order she took her light raffia bag that had replaced the old-time bulky market basket and with Baby Betty started out to buy provisions for the week.

On making her round of inspection on Monday evening, she carried a notebook and pencil in the pocket of her house dress and jotted down each item that was needed in every part of the house. In this way she knew exactly how much money would have to be taken from each section of her weekly budget in order to replenish the pantry, the medicine closet, the washroom, the kitchen, well as that to be used for operating expenses.

Out of the twenty dollars a week allowed for food, two dollars and fifty cents was subtracted at once for Henry's luncheons which he was able to find in the pocket of his coat, and the balance forty cents a day at the grocery store.

Her weekly income was one dollar, as she always kept the small refrigerator filled, and the ice conserves; realizing that in a half warm ice box in a heated kitchen it is impossible to keep food unspoiled in the winter, and that the unlined refrigerator is not a good investment.

Through the efforts of the members of the Woman's Club of Mayfield to which Mrs. Hooper belonged a community market had been established in the town, where the price of food staples under a week of beef for \$1.00 and four pounds of round for a casserole roast and 10 cents' worth of bones to add body to my soup."

Mrs. Hooper's meals for Wednesday were planned thus:

inexpensively from the nearby farms and truck gardens.

As she approached the meat counter her neighbor, Mrs. Briggs, was having delivered to her ten kidney lamb chops, which would give her husband, herself and their children two tiny chops apiece for their dinner and had cost her one dollar and twenty cents.

As she left with her purchase the butcher said laconically: "That's what keeps meat prices so high, Mrs. Hooper."

"What do you mean?" asked Mary.

"We've got to pay for the meat," said the butcher, "and we've got to pay for the ironing."

"Well, you can't include me in that complaint," laughed Mrs. Hooper.

"You're right, ma'am; if there was more women like you in this town meat wouldn't stay up the way it does."

"How is the market today?" inquired Mrs. Hooper.

"Lamb's way up," answered the butcher, "but there's a big tumble in beef that'll last for a day or two. Several day old shipments from Australia have thrown a lot on the wholesale's hands and we're getting the benefit. That is, we would be if the women of Mayfield weren't watchin' us," he chuckled in conclusion.

"Or if we all bought lamb today, instead of beef," answered Mrs. Hooper, thinking of Mrs. Briggs' extravagant purchases.

"I'll take three pounds of that week of beef for \$1.00 and four pounds of round for a casserole roast and 10 cents' worth of bones to add body to my soup."

Mrs. Hooper's meals for Wednesday were planned thus:

MENU.—Breakfast—

Apple Sauce Cereal

Broiled Bacon Quick Muffins

Coffee

—Lunch—

Tomato Bisque

Bread and Butter

Berry Juice (bottled in the summer)

Beef en Casserole

Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips and Small

Potatoes cooked in it and plenty of brown gravy

Spinach Indian Pudding

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing THE INDIANA DAILY TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU, FREDERIC J. HASKIN, EDITOR, 25-29 South Meridian Street. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject.

Q. Who were the Latitudinarians? H. B. A. This name was often applied to a school of English writers in the seventeenth century who sought to reconcile the Church of England and the Puritan element upon the basis of subordinating differences in doctrine to the broad essentials of religion.

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