

# Indiana Daily Times

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## MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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CANDIDATES for city offices might as well abandon their efforts until after the auto show!

HOW EVERY ONE will miss those sharp paragraphs about Mr. Burle's small service!

THE DOPESTERS will now entertain us with a few more bad guesses as to how many State appointees will be retired by Governor McCray.

THE TIME is fast approaching when Governor McCray will be called upon to retain in office the appointees of his predecessor on the grounds that "they are such nice gentlemen."

IT IS TIME to shed tears for all the wasted efforts of the Jewett administration on that purchasing agent's bill that it forgot to introduce in the Legislature!

ONE DOES NOT have to go to Sherman drive to ascertain the extent of the insolence of negro ash haulers. They sometimes visit other parts of Indianapolis.

THE HOWL of the News about that bill handicapping independent candidates leads one to believe in the story that it intends to run Counsel Holtzman, independently, this year!

THE POLICE are now destroying liquor seized from bootleggers. It was, of course, impossible to do this as long as there was a method of distributing it for "use in this office."

THOMAS STERRETT, another of the convicts that Judge Collins favored, has been captured after escaping from the penal farm, which is a felony under Indiana law. Doubtless the "nationally noted probation system" also includes a method of dodging that penalty, too!

WITH A CONFIDENCE characteristic of this age, Wellesley College women raised \$127,479 in less than a week for their school, wholly among women. They hope to get a substantial part of \$2,700,000 unaided, yet it was not long that the education of women was thought superfluous.

## The Legislature

The outstanding feature of the first legislative session of the administration of Governor McCray seems to be the tremendous total of its appropriations from the public treasury.

With the end in sight it appears that the present session will hang up a record of approximately ten and a half million dollars—a sum that is staggering and sure to create an unjust impression of the lawmakers.

The tremendous appropriations of this session of the Legislature are the direct results of the so-called business administration of James P. Goodrich.

These millions of dollars will go to the rehabilitation of the State institutions that were starved and neglected during the four years that Goodrich was in full sway.

The deplorable condition of these institutions does not represent the effects of economy or of good business sense. It is a condition that was brought about by a policy of skimping in public and spending in private. Indiana did not enjoy a surcease from taxes while its institutions were being starved. Nothing was saved to the State, no good was accomplished. The expenditures of the State were at the average level, but the institutions were neglected.

Money that should have been spent to keep Indiana institutions up to their pre-Goodrich standards was diverted to other uses where its dissatisfaction appears to have been accomplished without having provoked so much as a legislative investigation.

For example, one has only to cite the State highway commission's money spending proclivities to explain why the educational and charitable institutions of the State suffered. A fraction of the 37 per cent overhead which the State board of accounts found to be a part of the cost of each mile of permanent road built under Goodrich, expended on a State institution would have cut down, considerably, the amount of money it was necessary for the Legislature to appropriate for the institution at this session.

The record of this assembly is not without its flaws. It has passed some good legislation and some bills that were wholly vicious. Next to its extraordinary appropriation record, probably the most remarkable thing about it is the manner in which it has ignored the interests that are represented in the State by the Indianapolis News.

Its members appeared to be unimpressed either by the propaganda or the "sharp rebukes" that appeared in the columns of that newspaper from time to time. With great regularity the assembly refused its approval to measures for which the News lobbied harder than any of the lobbyists who were open enough to register. Not infrequently the lawmakers showed their unconcern by enacting laws that the News opposed.

It was not ever thus in Indiana affairs.

Perhaps this Legislature ought to be remembered more for its independence of the one big combination of bipartisan bosses than for any other one thing!

## The Expensive Diamond

It is told that in the days of the pioneer, instead of giving the bride-to-be a diamond engagement ring, anything of value was presented. The effect was just the same and heroes and heroines married and lived happily ever afterwards. This may reoccur if the price of diamonds continues so high.

In 1880 excellent diamonds cost the public \$100 a carat; in 1919 the price was \$700. They are a trifle lower now. Prices depend upon the size, color, brilliancy and cutting, but the above was the price quoted for a high quality stone.

It is further found that the United States imports almost ninety million dollars' worth a year, in spite of the fact that some diamonds are found in Arkansas. Most of them come from South Africa, while the Belgian Congo fields supply a few and so does Brazil. One company mines 98 per cent of the world's output and about five million carats are yearly produced.

For some reason diamonds have not become cheap, in spite of the continued production. Years of accumulation do not make them less valuable, but quite the reverse. It is obvious that the average young man cannot begin his married life with an engagement ring of two or three carats, so the custom should go back to the times of our forefathers. A spoon, fork, a silver buckle did win a charming bride then, why not now.

## The Will to Do

The story told by Ruth Wagner, a blind Chicago girl, is most interesting. She lost her sight at the age of 8 years and at 21 had graduated from high school on the honor roll. She is a student in the third year university work.

The secret of her position in life in her own words "Mother never let it make any difference, so I never got the habit of thinking of myself as blind" contrasts most remarkably with the attitude of those who give up, engage in self-pity and finally seek alms of friends or the State.

The loss of a faculty is indeed a misfortune, but life offers so much, if one will but take it, and such sure compensation exists that a brave heart is fully half the battle. But the greatest handicap is equally open to the person with all his faculties.

The habit of self-pity and of depending upon some outside influence is most demoralizing. It is bad for individuals, and for communities asking State aid for highways or schools is a lazy attitude, breeding shiftlessness to a community and undermining the entire character of its citizens.

Many of the greatest successes have been accomplished under handicap. In Indiana the blind have exceedingly notable examples of great development and wonderful achievements by individuals. It all grows out of the mental habit, similar to the Chicago girl, of not thinking themselves blind. It comes from a determination to be useful, anyhow.

All must and do live and physical shortcomings are but relative. We live under a Government which assures each life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and it is very largely up to the individual how much he will accept.

Others have made successes of life and it can be done.

## WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER CXLV (Continued)  
"I'll have my lunch while you're with her," said Miss Moss, carrying on the new tradition that the third person singular in pronoun could have no independent other than Betty. "That will give you a chance to visit."

She took me to the door, opened it and murmured: "Here's Mrs. Harrison, dear."

There I was on the threshold of Betty's rooms wanting suddenly to run away and cry far more than I did to go in and face Betty all bandaged and pale.

"Anne, Anne—you found me!" cried a tired voice like a little ghost of Betty's warm, vibrating tones.

In another second I was at Betty's bedside, kissing her soft cheeks and her burning forehead and holding her cold left hand against my throat.

"Yes, dear, I've found you. And I'm going to stay with you as long as you'll let me," I whispered.

It was a small, thin hand to brush away two or three tears that had gotten as far as the ends of her long eyelashes. Then she smiled whimsically.

"I'm so brave and self-sufficient," she said. "I plan well enough to save you from being bothered about me, and then go blubbering for joy when you upset my plans and find me out."

(To be continued)

## KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

The Hoopers, an average American family of five, living in a suburban town, on the limited income, will tell the story of the daily problems that the home are solved by working on the budget that Mrs. Hooper has evolved and found practical. Follow this daily and interesting review of their home life and learn to meet the conditions of the high cost of living with them.)

In the Hooper home Monday was a day of general inspection, as well as of picking up. Because of the whole day occupancy of the house by the entire family on Sunday it had a disarranged look that never marked it at other times. In the living room repeated pages of fashion, day and night, and afternoons the wash their condition was carefully worked out to the best of their ability.

When the clothes were being sorted for the wash their condition was carefully noted and those that were hopeless as future wearing apparel were discarded or converted into rags for dusting or cleaning. In the case of wornout bed or table linens they were set aside for emergency bandages.

Mr. Curwood has surrendered to the laundry room and found that the picture would be more convincing to the wash their condition was carefully noted and those that were hopeless as future wearing apparel were discarded or converted into rags for dusting or cleaning. In the case of wornout bed or table linens they were set aside for emergency bandages.

By simple strokes of direction, Mr. Curwood has created number of big scenes in the land of snow. "Isobel" will linger long over your memory as a pleasing experience in the theater.

At the Circle all week—W. D. H.

## CURWOOD MAKES 'ISOBEL' A GRAND OLD NAME

Clayton Appears to Advantage in New Movie—Tearle at Colonial

George Cohan has made "Mary" a grand old name on the stage, and it remained for James Oliver Curwood to make the name of Isobel as famous on the screen.

Mr. Curwood has been successful in using nature for his pictures, and he has made appropriate use of a big snow storm and blizzard in "Isobel" of "The Moon's Edge."

Most of the scenes of this new Curwood movie take place in the far north, where the natives live in snow huts, and where men fight in the open to possess the object of their desires. In this snow-covered country Curwood has staged a movie story. It is the old story of the love of a good woman for a man. The woman goes into exile because the man she loved is supposed to have murdered her husband.

In the meantime the Royal Mounted Police are hot on the man's trail. House Peters is cast as a member of the mounted police force, and the story shows that the big, strong members of the force can be as human as an Indianapolis cop.

I do not know the name of the cute youngster used in some of the scenes, but this little trick is as clever and pretty a youngster as one would wish to see.

Curwood has staged his storm and snow scenes in fine taste. There are many beautiful scenes in this picture which prove that Mr. Curwood is a man of vision and understanding.

Jane Novak is cast as the woman who is the love of the good man. She proves that she is able to put on a hysterical scene with telling effect. This scene is effective because Miss Novak does not appear to overact. She hasn't as much to do in this movie as Mr. Peters has, but when she appears this actress dominates the scene.

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## ETHEL CLAYTON RETURNS BETTER THAN EVER

Ethel Clayton has the advantage of having an original and new story for her latest production, "The Price of Possession," which is set in the Alabamian mountains. This play has all the advantages of a new and never plotted, some unusual situations and a really interesting story.

We will not tell much of the story here as it would take away from the play the element of suspense that adds a great deal to its interest and value.

Ethel Clayton appears to great advantage in this play. She has the opportunity to wear some of the beautiful gowns which are expected in her productions.

There is never an instant in the play when the interest lags. The action is kept at full speed and surprises follow surprises in a most unexpected and conventional way, but the audience sees learns that the usual mode of procedure for plays of this character is not to be followed.

From Australia the scenes move to England and the scenes follow the same main events in the story. From that time the action, now comedy, now drama, continues until the end of the play.

Rockwell's Fellows makes an acceptable leading man for Miss Clayton and keeps up successfully his end of the play.

Opinion:—A good story, altogether charming in this play. Her leading man gives her excellent support and the play is all that could be desired by the seeker of worth-while productions.

Will be shown at the Alabamian the first part of the week.

MISS DOROTHY DICKSON.

The latest person of note to yield to the lure of the screen is its big star, Miss Dorothy Dickson, the dancer, who was recently prominent in the stage production of the musical comedy, "Lassie." Tell and George Fawcett.

Miss Dickson is making her movie debut at the Circle this week in "George Fitzpatrick's 'Payng the Piper.'" She is supported by a good cast, including Alma Tell and George Fawcett.

LOIS WERDE ASKS A QUESTION AND ANSWERS IT ON SCREEN.

Miss Lois Wever has asked a question.

It is—What's Worth White?

After making the question, she answers it by making a movie called "What's Worth White," which is the current offering at the 1st.

Miss Wever causes Claire Windsor, a sweet and pretty movie person, to ask the question in the person of Phoebe Morrison. Now this Phoebe person is one of those creatures who has been born with a silver spoon in her mouth and has been trained to associate with others who are only her equals. Of course that limits the girl's choice of a husband. One day she comes across a picture of a man named Elton. He's just one of the common herd who makes his soup sound like an orchestra and probably would use his knife to eat peas if that vegetable were served to him. Phoebe so arranges it that she goes to him and he becomes the man of the picture. She loses her head over him, but he understands that Phoebe is not of his class. He tells her to trot back East. It is then that Phoebe learns what is worth while. So they both decide to eliminate the social barrier between them. Elton learns how to wear a dress suit and control his son.

The climax of the story of course is developed as only Lois Wever can do it. Louis Calhern plays the role of the common person.

MR. MIX AND HIS AUTO TURN OUT TO BE A COMEDY PAIR.

When a daring cowboy "swaps" his horse for a broken-down automobile, it is a safe bet that something is going to happen in a comedy way, especially when Tom Mix handles both the auto and the horse.

That is what happens in "The Road Demon," now at the Regent. This is Mr. Mix's contribution to the automobile movie comedy. Mix is forced to "tame" the automobile as he would a horse, and in the end he turns out to be a speed demon.

Mix is supported by Claire Anderson, Charles K. French, Harold Goodwin and others.

At the Regent all week.

MIGHT BE GOOD READIN', BUT ONLY FAID TO SEE.

Upon Sinclair's story, "The Money-Changers," might be a good yarn. We don't review the books. Evidently Benjamin Hampton, movie producer, could see only the "yellow" in Sinclair's story.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Q. When was the Eiffel Tower built and why was it so named? C. A. K.

A. The Eiffel Tower is in the Champ de Mars at Paris. It was constructed by the famous engineer, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, from whom it was named. The tower was completed on March 31, 1889.

This structure is 984 feet above the ground; 7,000 tons of iron were used in the building and the cost was estimated at \$1,000,000, of which \$292,000 was voted by the government and the remainder supplied by Mr. Eiffel.

AMERICA IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

Q. How many points did America lead in last summer's Olympic games? R. F. C.

A. In the 1920 Olympic games the Americans scored a grand total of 216 points, which is twice as many as its nearest competitor, Finland.

PLUM AND APRICOT CROSS.

Q. What is a plumcot? A. M. P.

A. This is a cross between a plum and an apricot.

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