

Indiana Daily Times

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THE FEW PERSONS who remained indoors yesterday were either disabled or indeed lonely!

THE CROWDS that greeted Gipsy Smith indicated that the city was ripe for the kind of gospel he preaches!

GOVERNOR McCRAV'S statements relative to salary increase bills show a disposition to remember campaign pledges in the face of much importuning.

It Is Different Now

Already there are beginning to emanate from administrative sources in Washington explanations of a necessity for postponing the fulfillment of Mr. Harding's pre-election promises. The first relates to the readoption of the Knox resolution for a separate peace with Germany. The exigencies of the campaign, in the minds of the Republican leaders, seemed to justify the definite promise of the immediate passage of the resolution, to that element of voters who, through nationality and interest, were strongly pro-German. It was understood that that promise was a part of the consideration for the Vierick-Bernstorff support given the Harding ticket. That it proved effective no one doubts.

The resolution was vigorously denounced by its patriotic opponents as an act of treachery to our allies, one that would bring upon us the deserved contempt of the nations with whom we stood solemnly pledged to attempt a world-wide peace.

Now that the administration is functioning, what of this resolution? The word comes from Washington that its passage at this time might "embarrass" the allies in their efforts to enforce the terms of the Versailles treaty.

Why now any more or even as much embarrassment to them as when the first meeting of the League of Nations was being held and its organization being perfected at Geneva?

The Republican Congress did not hesitate then to deliver a slap in the face of our friends by passing the resolution.

The difference lies in the fact that that was before the presidential election. Now the friends of the resolution are facing a situation in which they realize political expediency cannot be the controlling element. It is a question for serious statesmanship and Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders, know that the passage of the resolution will place a stigma upon the Harding administration that never can be removed.

'Businesslike'

Mayor Charles W. Jewett's promise that the \$175,000 garbage plant be purchased from James F. Goodrich et al. would "pay for itself in a few years" has gone the way of the coliseum, terminal market, improved street car system and other things promised at the beginning of his administration.

Reluctantly, his sanitary board has permitted the fact to become known that the garbage plant is being operated at a loss of more than \$33,000 a year and that the administration is unable to collect more than about four-tenths as much garbage as was collected under a contract, in spite of the fact that the population of the city has increased at least a sixth since the contract was effective.

Previously, before the Goodrich crowd conceived the idea of unloading a junk pile on the Jewett administration, garbage was collected and disposed of in Indianapolis for approximately \$50,000 a year of the taxpayers' money.

Under the "business-like" administration of Mayor Jewett, \$75,000 a year is being spent collecting less garbage, \$33,000 a year is being lost in disposing of this garbage, and the city is paying interest on \$175,000 of bonds issued to buy a plant one of whose owners swore could not be worth the cost of junking it.

In other words, the sanitary district is now spending approximately \$116,000 a year to accomplish what used to be done for \$50,000, and the \$175,000 investment is steadily shrinking into nothing.

Is it any wonder the sanitary board is reluctant about allowing its reports to become public property?

Wedding Cake

It is said that the wedding cake is one of the exceedingly few things handed down in England customs, wherein, in the culinary art, an appeal to the eye is made, as well as to the taste. In the good old days no other dish was prepared with such care and lavishness and made to please the looks.

The hearty British ate meats and fish, had bread and few vegetables and at the wedding feast stout, ale and beer were consumed in large amounts. Apparently there was nothing delicate about the feast until the cake came. There all the art of the cook was utilized and all the guests were expected to enjoy the feast of vision. The richer the bride, the more important the marriage, the greater was the cake displayed.

America has borrowed this from the English, just as she took the salads from the French, and it is a peculiar fact that on cakes and salads alone is extra work and pains bestowed to make them pleasing to the eye. Taste and smell are usually sufficient, with a little garnishment possibly, to tempt the appetite.

Many elements enter into the consumption of a meal, after the first pangs of hunger are allayed. Cleanliness, taste, service and surroundings all contribute to the enjoyment of a crust and a cup of cold water. So does peace in a home and contentment, but it is peculiar that an optical appeal is not made more generally.

There is an undiscovered realm for some genius, for to the layman it is impossible to imagine a more tempting manner of serving buckwheat cakes or a good beefsteak than that in vogue since the time of the establishment of the nation.

Hypocrisy Exposed

And now a rift appears within the lute, and all is not peace and harmony among the Republican brethren in Washington.

The failure of the Republican Congress to pass the Fordney emergency tariff bill over President Wilson's veto was a humiliating confession that it was a scheme conceived in sin and born in iniquity, a flagrant attempt to fool the farmers by a proposition that was a fraud on its face. The fraud having been revealed to the public, its perpetrators now try to detract attention from it by proposing to discuss the repeal of the excess profits tax law.

How soon one may expect it to be done is debatable. Judging by the time that has elapsed since it ought to have been done under the recommendation of the Democratic President, it might take the Republican Congress two years.

The manufacturers who are demanding the enactment of a tariff law with schedules higher than those of the Payne-Aldrich law, are strong enough supporters of the administration to make their demand felt that they be taken care of first.

As the repeal of the excess profit tax will be followed by a sales tax which will affect every buyer of many of the daily necessities, it is a good guess that the manufacturers will be first repaid for their political help by the passage of a new tariff law.

Vindicating Wilson!

We have no doubt that former President Wilson chuckled to himself when he read President Harding's message to Congress urging the ratification of the Colombian treaty.

That the present administration will have to adopt many other plans urged for the settlement of our national affairs by the late President, every one knows who is familiar with the history of Republican politics.

The Colombian treaty received as vigorous denunciation at the hands of Republican Senators as the treaty of Versailles. In fact, language even more interperate was used in argument against it than was used in opposing the League of Nations. Yet the judgment of the Democratic President has come to be adopted as the rule of action for the Harding administration.

Time may be expected to vindicate the attitude of Mr. Wilson in many other affairs of the Government.

American Doctor Hope of Lepers All Over World

(W. D. Boyce, owner of The Times, on way to New Zealand with his west by southwest expedition, interviews Dr. V. G. Helser, who is devoting his skill to perfecting a cure for dread disease.)

By W. D. BOYCE.

SEVERAL years ago when I was on a trip through India I stopped over in Rangoon, in Burma, and became very much interested in studying the condition there as regarded leprosy. Among other things I wanted photographs of the leper colony and asked Merl LaVoy, who was with me on that trip, too, in his capacity as photographer, to get me some snapshots. Of course I expected him to poke his camera through holes in the fence and take the pictures at long range and was surprised when he came back with close-ups of the lepers.



Among the pictures was that of a man who, the superintendent of the colony said, was the worst case he had. It is presented herewith because this is a story about the latest developments in the treatment of leprosy. Peculiarly enough, it is from Burma, too, that comes the first ray of hope ever extended to the lepers. Burma, by the way, is the country in which there are more lepers than anywhere else in the world.

Leprosy for many centuries has been considered the worst of all diseases, probably because it always had been the one disease for which scientists could discover neither a cause nor a cure. From long ago has been handed down to us the edict that the leper must live his life alone. In ancient days the leper was compelled to announce his presence wherever he went with a cry of "Unclean, unclean," that all who heard him might give him a wide berth. Today the known leper is isolated and, until very recently, left to await his death with the firm conviction that nothing could cure him. Leprosy is not confined to any country. Cases are to be found all over the world and climate or conditions seem not to have anything to do with causing the disease.

DOCTOR AMONG MAJORA VOYAGERS.

It was interesting then to find aboard the K. M. S. Majura the man who probably has examined more lepers than any other physician in the world. Dr. Victor G. Helser of New York City. For twelve years he was the chief health officer of the Philippine Islands, and was associated with Dr. William C. Gorgas, the man who was regarded as one of the greatest authorities on contagious diseases, and who was for years chief of the United States Federal Health Service. Dr. Helser since 1914 has been connected with the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and has traveled all over the world studying diseases of all kinds and in all stages.

I found him most affable and willing to tell me a great deal about the disease which interests him most—leprosy. He has personally examined and inspected 10,000 cases and can speak with authority. "Leprosy," Dr. Helser told me, "is not necessarily contagious, but it is communicable. In other words, a person might live with lepers and not contract the disease and again he might not. It seems to be pretty well agreed, however, that it requires long and intimate association with a leper to catch the disease. Science never has been able to trace the cause. Many experiments have been made in an attempt to find it, but without success."

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel"

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Good and evil influences contend today, according to astrology. While Venus is in benefic aspect, Mercury, Uranus and Mars are adverse.

It is a fortunate rule for weddings, making for harmony and congeniality. There is a sign most encouraging to those who write or make plans concerning theatrical enterprises, for they will impress the public mind, which is open to suggestions while this configuration prevails.

Marriage is subject to many disturbing tendencies at this time, due to the power of stars that encourage strong individualism. Persons whose birthdate it is should not travel or make any important changes at this time. There may be many incidents that disturb old conditions, but they should be overcome.

Children born on this day may be inclined to be careless and restless, but they can be trained to be very successful, for they will have good hearts and keen minds. In all probability.—Copyright, 1921.



effort to find a cure without avail. From India, however, came a clue which put us on what appears to be the right track. In India leprosy is very common. There are probably 200,000 known lepers there. And it was in India that was discovered the gynocardate tree, from which comes chaulmugra oil, which seemed to do the work. Burmese lepers apparently knew the value of the oil, for they seemed to find relief in chewing the leaves and bark of the tree. Sir Leonard Rogers, a physician there, was about the first to experiment with chaulmugra. Like others who experimented with the oil, he found that the principal trouble was to get it down the patient's throat and keep it down. It has a most nauseating effect and many methods to get it into the system of a patient were tried. It was given internally, injected, given with a hypodermic needle and by other methods, but the cure seemed almost as bad as the disease.

KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

(The Hoopers, an average American family of five, living in a suburban town, on a limited income, will tell the readers of the Daily Times how the many present-day problems of the home are solved by working on the budget of the Hoopers.) Follow them daily in an interesting review of their home life and learn to meet the conditions of the high cost of living with them.)

MONDAY.

A heavy snow had fallen in the night and baby Betty was confined indoors when her mother made her round of the house, straightening up after Sunday and making out her list of necessary supplies for the week, to be purchased when she went in town later in the day. Before going up stairs she had left Betty playing with her dolls in the living room, but the child, calling about for some way to take herself that was more exciting, took off her sandals and stockings and began pattering about in her bare feet.

She was greatly enjoying the lark, until she suddenly stepped on a splinter from a piece of stove wood that had been dropped on the rug, and her shriek of pain brought her mother hurrying from upstairs. Instead of picking the splinter out of the sole of her little foot with a needle, as is the usual method of busy mothers, when she saw it was buried deeply in the flesh, Mrs. Hooper steamed it out instead. Partly filling a large mouthed glass jar with water hot enough to be steaming but not hot enough to burn, she held Betty's foot over the top of it, pressing it in slightly until the flesh about the splinter was softened and the pain ceased. The little piece of wood was thus dislodged without hurting the child in the least, and in a much safer and more sanitary fashion than picking it out with a needle.

She used the last of the dioxigen in the house to disinfect the wound, and recorded in her notebook that another bottle would have to be purchased for the medicine closet. Helser needed a new tooth brush, and Roger's bath towel worn out, and ready to be reduced to wash rag. She needed a pair of stockings herself and the needles and coarse thread that she had noted last Monday were added to her list of absolute necessities for the week.

Her pantry showed a need of potatoes, prunes, apples, corn meal and flaked coffee, besides the usual dairy supplies, and the fruit and vegetables that would best fit her menu. She planned to have less meat and a little more fish this week, as with the coming of Lent the market in town was supplied with fresh fish opened than at other times, and there was also a much better choice. Luncheon and dinner were composed

disease until Dr. Isador Dyer of New Orleans, La., discovered that the addition of camphor made it possible to hold down the oil by removing most of its nauseating effects.

ABSOLUTE CURE IN LARGE PER CENT.

"Since then rapid strides have been made in the treatment of leprosy. In Hawaii, where the work has been done under the direction of Professor Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, it has been possible to cure absolutely from 25 to 30 per cent of the lepers who were given treatment and to arrest the disease, or stop it from spreading, in virtually every case. During the last two years eighty lepers have been discharged as cured at Honolulu. It requires about a year to cure the average case in Hawaii. In other places cures have been effected in as short a time as three months and in still other places, the Philippines for instance, two years were required to cure. Of those treated one-tenth were cured entirely and in half of the entire number of cases the symptoms disappeared."

Dr. Helser has charge of the work for the International Health Board in the Eastern Hemisphere. Just now he is going to New Zealand to find out what makes the residents so healthy. "At the same time he is planning a trip which will keep him abroad during the rest of the year in an effort to locate the places where the tree which furnished chaulmugra oil grows. So far the supply of these trees is limited for they are not known to grow anywhere but in Burma along the Siamese border. The number of lepers in the world is estimated at 2,000,000 and the trees which are now available are not sufficient to furnish the needed amount of oil. "Are you afraid of catching leprosy?" I asked Dr. Helser.

"There is always that danger," he replied, "but it would not alarm me very much if I were to find a leprosy spot on my body. I know that with chaulmugra oil a cure is certain if the disease is caught in time."

"What is the most interesting thing you have found in your study of leprosy?"

"The joy with which the lepers greet me. There was a time when their faces were only a mask of despair. Today their eyes are shining with hope and the gratitude they display when they see me is the greatest reward I ever want to receive."

ANOTHER FORWARD STEP TAKEN BY U. S.

The United States Federal Government recently took a forward step in the treatment of leprosy when it acquired the State leper colony of Louisiana at Iberville parish. In the future all cases of leprosy will be promptly transferred there and treated.

On the island of Mokot, one of the Fiji group, the British government maintains a model colony for lepers. The island was first for lepers alone and cost \$50,000. About 300 lepers are under treatment there now in modern buildings and are nursed by the Sisters of Mary, a Catholic organization. Two white nurses are in charge of the colony. The island's gardens furnish food enough to virtually support the colony. They are cultivated by hired labor and lepers who are able to work and wish to do so are paid wages, too. Fiji is probably as well governed from a medical standpoint as any group of islands in the world. To guard against both leprosy and elephantiasis hospital stations have been located on each island, and the most remote points and medical and is always within reach of the natives.

KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

entirely of "left overs" from the Sunday dinner; the remains of the leg of mutton making a savory meat pie as the main dish for the evening meal.

After luncheon she did her principal marketing for the week, but deferred her other shopping until Thursday afternoon. At tea time she told Roger that she had discovered a crack in the top of the kitchen stove, and that when it was cold he would be expected to mend it with a filling made of ashes and salt. Also one of the faucets in the kitchen sink was leaking.

Helser was reminded that her laundry bag was ripped at the bottom and needed a new binding; that her hair brush must have a thorough cleaning; that the cord of her bathrobe was missing and that one bedroom slipper had a torn lining that must be mended.

The menu which Mrs. Hooper planned for Tuesday is:

Breakfast—Orange Juice, Cereal, Bacon, Egg and Potato Hash, Buttered Toast, Coffee. Cream of Vegetable Soup, Bread and Butter, Canned Fruit, Dinner—Cocoa, Irish Stew with Dumplings, Green Peas, Scalloped Tomatoes, Fruit Salad. (Copyright, 1921.)

THE BARGELLO.

Q. What is and where is the Bargello? A. O. E. R.

A. The Bargello is in Florence and is a National Gallery of Art.

CLIMATE AND PETROLEUM.

Q. Does climate have anything to do with the quantity and quality of petroleum that a well will produce? A. E. N. M.

A. The Bureau of Mines says that so far as they know, the climate does not have any effect upon the quantity or quality of petroleum produced.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Q. What are the duties on wheat, corn, wool and cotton provided in the new tariff bill? A. F. R. K.

A. As passed by the House the schedules are: Wheat, 30 cents a bushel; corn, 15 cents a bushel; unwashed wool, 15 cents a pound; washed wool, 30 cents a pound; scoured wool, 45 cents a pound, with a compensatory duty of 45 cents a pound in addition to existing duties upon the manufacture of wool; long staple cotton, 7 cents a pound, with a compensatory duty of 7 cents a pound in addition to existing rates upon the manufacture thereof. These schedules may be changed, of course, in the Senate.

'PASSION' REVEALS POLA NEGRI AS A FINE ACTRESS

Artless 'Devil' Wears Monocle—'Faith Healer' Drouns the Tears

A woman's petticoat changed the history of France. This petticoat fanned into flame the smoldering flames of rebellion which removed Louis XVI from the throne of France and swept into power the "Citizens" of France.

That is a thumb-nail history of "Madame Du Barry," once a little milliner, who rose to the dizzy pinnacle of being the "toy" of Louis XV, king of France. That is the story of the film drama, "Passion," a sweeping and overpowering triumph of the screen, which is being revealed at the Circle this week with Pola Negri as Du Barry. "Passion" marks the first invasion of foreign films into this country since the war. It was directed by Ernst Lubitsch, who is called "the Griffith of Europe."

The silver screen. It administers the dramatic wallop of the hour. It is masterful. "Passion" is not to be missed by those who like big pictures done in a big way. At the Circle all week.—W. D. H.

CONCERNING 'THE DEVIL'

AND MR. GEORGE ARLIS. The devil wears a monocle and a winning smile which he plays on his victims. That is the conception of the "devil" in a movie version of Franz Molnar's drama, "The Devil." In 1906, if I am not wrong in my dates, two legitimate producers presented "The Devil" in two New York theaters at the same time. In one cast was Mr. George Arliss and in

story from a character standpoint as was done in "The Miracle Man" and yet in "The Faith Healer," the story seems to grab one and hold the individual by the implied meaning of the story.

Let it be said to the credit of the producer that "The Faith Healer" is not mushy. The story is a nutshell concerns a young shepherd who suddenly receives the power to heal and he continues to do good until he discovers he loves a woman in the past. The power to heal leaves him for a short time and an angry mob stones him, but in a well-directed scene he discovers that his love was faith because he learns to forgive. Then his power returns. The healing scenes are well directed.

Milton Sillis enacts the role of the healer, but it is the work of Ann Forrest as the girl who scores the acting triumph of the movie and shows a rapid rise at the isle all week.—W. D. H.

PRETTY LEGEND FILMED

WITH MARY MILLER MINTER. The first Mary Miller Minter vehicle is a sweet little Irish legend, called "All Souls' Eve." There is a theory that on All Souls' eve the spirits of the dead return to earth.

With this theory as a starting point, Anne Crawford Flexner wrote a stage play and it is now a movie. The story concerns the return of the spirit of a mother to her once happy home. Following the mother's death, sadness and desolation filled the little home. The spirit of goodness of the mother enters the body of a little Irish maid servant and the spirit of the mother enables the Irish maid to bring happiness back to the home.

Miss Minter has a dual role, as she plays the mother role as well as the Irish maid. The manner in which the "spirit" scenes have been handled shows rapid steps in the advancement of the art of photography.

Jack Holt, Carmen Phillips, Clarence Geldart and others support Miss Minter. At the Alhambra the first half of the week.

MR. FOX CONTRIBUTES A DARK MELADRAMA.

William Fox, the movie producer, has contributed a melodrama to the screen under the name of "White New York Sleeps." In this movie the producer has contrasted certain extravagant phases of life. Part of the scenes are placed in the so-called wealthy circles and the other scenes in the evil underworld. As this department has reviewed the picture before, it is not necessary to repeat our critical opinion. Nothing but clouds in this movie and no sunshine. "White New York Sleeps" may be found at Mister Smith's this week.

BILL RUSSELL HAS ANOTHER BREEZY ROLE.

As long as Bill Russell acts in movies which have their scenes in the West, Russell is a success. His latest picture is "Bare Knuckles," now at the Regent.

Russell has one of his breezy outdoor roles which has made him famous. There is plenty of action to this story. Many of the scenes are placed in the Sierra Mountains. One of the big scenes is a blizzard. Russell has a chance to give the picture a knockout punch by using his fists and knuckles at the end of the picture.

The bill includes Snub Pollard in a new comedy. At the Regent all week.

THE STAGE.

The offerings of the local stage today are as follows: Ziegfeld Follies, at English's; John B. Hymer in "Tom Walker in Dixie" at B. F. Keith's; Mile. Henrietta De Serres and her models at the Lyric; "Nearly a Prince," a musical playlet, at Loew's; "Kewpie Dolls," at the Park; "The Decorators," at the Rialto, a read combination vaudeville and movies at the Broadway.

Al Jolson in "Sinbad" opens a three-day return engagement at the Murat Thursday.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing THE INDIANA DAILY TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU, 100 N. W. 10th St., INDIANAPOLIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.)

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BUSH LEAGUE EXPLAINED.

Q. What is a bush league? J. J. K. A. This in baseball parlance indicates a minor league of professional or semi-professional baseball teams.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN WORLD.

Q. How many Jews are there in the world? R. T. S. A. It is estimated that the Jewish population is more than 15,000,000.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Q. When were the Sons of the Revolution organized? B. B. A. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized April 18, 1889, and incorporated by act of Congress June 9, 1906.

U. S. DIPLOMATIC RESIDENCES.

Q. In what countries, if any, does the United States have legations for its diplomatic representatives? M. K. F. A. Diplomatic residences are owned in Siam, Morocco, China, Turkey, Panama and Cuba, and in Japan the United States owns the building occupied by the ambassador, but does not own the ground on which it stands.

WIDOWS' EXEMPTION.

Q. How much is a widow exempt from income tax? M. H. A. The exemption of a widow is \$1,000, the same as for any other single person, unless she is maintaining a home for dependent children or relatives. She then entitled to \$2,000 exemption as the head of a family, with an additional \$200 exemption for each dependent minor child.

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