

Indiana Daily Times

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SEE where the municipal golf courses are almost paying expenses. With equally good business management municipal swimming pools would probably be as self-supporting.

BILL BRYAN is to take up permanent residence at a Florida winter resort. The Peerless One's finances must be looking up since he resigned that poorly paid Cabinet job.

Traffic

If the city of Indianapolis is to continue to merit the consideration of a hundred thousand visitors such as assembled here for the Speedway races, it must take immediate steps toward improvement of its traffic conditions.

If the city of Indianapolis is to continue to grow and be the home of citizens who use automobiles some immediate steps should be taken toward making the citizens' automobiles capable of proper service to their owners.

In other words, the time has come when Indianapolis must provide thoroughfares in all directions from the monument and make these thoroughfares such as lead some place and are passable.

Downtown automobile congestion grows daily. The streets are taxed to capacity to handle the ordinary daily traffic. The influx of a thousand more cars in a day strains the avenues of travel to a point where delay, accidents and inconvenience makes the average car owner wonder why he maintains a car.

This throttling of traffic in the few available streets is helping to strangle the automobile industry, is interfering with the enjoyment of the recreation facilities already provided and is making it necessary for Indianapolis citizens to go elsewhere in order to drive their cars in comfort.

It is interfering with and making more costly the transportation of heavy merchandise and the delivery of light merchandise. It is levying an unnecessary tax on the cost of every commodity that must be delivered to the homes of Indianapolis.

Whether the task is pleasant or not, whether it is profitable or desirable for city officials to undertake, they must soon move toward the elimination of the congestion in our streets or Indianapolis will be the loser in a dozen different ways.

It is a fact that there is only one straight highway to the east of the city, and it is a tortuous one. It is a fact that there is only one highway to the north and it ends in a cul-de-sac. It is a fact that the one route to the west is the worst of them all, and it is a fact that the two streets that make transportation south possible, nothing can be said except that they are atrocious.

Not one of these available traffic lanes in any one of the four cardinal directions is capable of sustaining the traffic that it bears. There is no margin for growth and the conditions of travel are rapidly growing worse.

For several years now North Meridian street has ended at the canal, back in a bog that it is impossible in wet weather and horrible in dry weather. As a way out of the city it is a monstrosity.

The gap between Fall Creek boulevard and the concrete roads beyond Schofield mills is a barrier to northeast traffic.

The everlasting gap where the Northwestern avenue bridge ought to have been completed two years ago is costing motorists thousands of dollars each month.

West Thirtieth street is no better than a corduroy road. East and West Washington streets are the bane of a motorist's travels. Garfield park, one of the beauty spots of the West, is as effectively isolated from the greater part of the city as though it were a hundred miles away.

The new bridge over Fall creek at Shriver avenue stands in isolated splendor because no one seems to realize that a bridge is no more useful than its approaches.

Indianapolis has its attractions for motorists. They would be easily accessible if only a little common sense were exercised in completing the necessary links to connect them with a beautiful system of isolated boulevards.

Today, the enjoyment of investments in civic utilities consisting of millions of dollars is being curtailed because one governmental agent or the other has failed to accomplish some little task that would make these institutions readily accessible to the citizens.

Today, there is congestion in Indianapolis streets because no way is provided for traffic to go any place.

Indianapolis is in the position of having enclosed itself and overcrowded the enclosure.

And the whole deplorable traffic situation is as foolish as it is distressing.

A Safeguard Lost?

Judge Ferdinand Geiger, sitting for Judge A. B. Anderson in the Federal court for the district of Indiana has promulgated a theory and rule concerning liquor cases which bids fair to remove more than half the deterrent influence in the illegal liquor traffic.

He contends that in prosecuting liquor law violators who have been prosecuted in the State courts, the Federal Court is unwisely acting as a court of review and he accordingly is refusing to convict in such instances.

There are two laws covering the sale of liquor in Indiana. One is the Federal law and the other is our own drastic prohibition statute. The same overt act may be a violation of both laws, but it requires considerable stretch of imagination to understand how a State prosecution can be a vindication of a Federal offense.

We can readily see how Judge Geiger arrives at the conclusion that a man who has been punished in the State courts should not be further punished in the Federal courts, but we can not agree with that conclusion.

It is theory were to prevail, then either the Federal law or the State law will become a dead letter in Indiana. If the bootlegger is to have his preference undoubtedly he would prefer that the Federal law be forgotten. For it is a lamentable fact, frequently pointed out by Judge Anderson, that the State courts do not do their duty.

There has heretofore remained in the minds of those who desire enforcement of prohibition the satisfaction that came of knowing that the Federal Court could and would act in cases where failure of the State courts is apparent.

If this satisfaction is now to be removed we may look forward to two things—considerable less respect for prohibition laws and considerably greater laxity on the part of State courts in dealing with liquor law violators.

Freed!

The administration of Warren T. McCray as Governor of Indiana won a place on the honor roll yesterday when the passing of Fred Bates Johnson from the public service commission marked the elimination of the Indianapolis News from the government of the State.

Mr. Johnson, himself a capable and courteous gentleman, was the last of the long list of members of the News' "silent staff" to step down from influential positions in the affairs of the State. He was an appointee of Goodrich, placed on the public service commission at a time when the newspaper which he has served so long was intent upon forcing a reorganization of the local street car company, the practical benefits of which the community is now seeking in vain.

Mr. Johnson is not the type of man who would consciously allow himself to be influenced in a public act by a private purpose. But, like many others, he was selected for his position because of his susceptibility to the wily and hypocritical influences exerted by a clandestine power-seeking cabal.

The McCray administration is to be congratulated on its complete severance of relationship with this influence.

As it stands today, it may not be strong enough to avoid some disastrous mistakes, but it is, at least, free of the scheming influences that made a private playground of the statehouse.

OUR MARY IS A CUTE FLAPPER

In 'Don't Call Me Little Girl' Movie

Attired in a hoop-skirt costume of the sixties with voluminousuffed skirts of beflowered silk, and a saucy hat standing at a jaunty angle, Mary Miles Minter deals a decided blow to those who feel that the modern girl must wear the latest fashions to be attractive. In her new picture "Don't Call Me Little Girl" which is on view at the Alhambra today, Friday and Saturday.

It is an adaptation of Billie Burke's stage success "Jerry." Miss Minter is cast in the role of an incorrigible girl of eighteen, the flapper period, who rebels at being continually treated as a child by her mother. A widow who is trying to appear more youthful than she really is, Poor Jerry finally decides to strike, and quite turns the family affairs topsy-turvy. Winifred Greenwood, Ruth Stonehouse, Jerome Patrick and Edward Flanagan have the principal roles in support of the star. Catherine Chisholm Cushing wrote the story and Edith Kennedy the scenario.

Subsidiary program features consist of a Hall Room Boys farce "Circus Heroes," the Fox news weekly and the Miami six, singing instrumentalists.

FLAGLER IS HERE ON A SHORT VISIT.

Charlie Flagler, "The Hoosier Nightingale," is visiting his parents in Indianapolis and taking a brief rest after a big season throughout the East on the Keith circuit. Flagler comes here from New York, where he has appeared for the past eight weeks in his song and dance act with Ruth Mello, a Hoosier girl.

Charlie's friends and he has a host of them among Indianapolis theatergoers, who were somewhat disappointed at not seeing him here during the winter season. He will give him the glad hand when he and Mello start their summer tour at the local Keith house in a few weeks. Flagler and Mello have been on the Keith circuit for the past three years, and have made Indianapolis during the winter season every year but this.

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions may be seen today at the theaters:

"Smile Through," at the Murat; pop-

HELPS KELLY



WILLARD BARTON.

At English's this summer the plays are being directed by Gregory Kelly and Willard Barton. Both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Barton have appeared in each play produced so far this summer. Just the job of "acting" is considered enough by most people, but Kelly and Barton are doing the directing job as well with big success.

ular vaudeville at the Lyric, Keith's, Rito and Broadway; "Scrap Iron," at the Circle; "Among Those Present," at the Ohio; "Deception," at Loew's State; "The Traveling Salesman," at the Isis; "The Mollified," at the Regent, and "Hush," at the Colonial.

KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

"The Hoopers, an average American family of five, living in a suburban home, are solved by working on the budget that Mrs. Hooper has evolved since she moved to the new home. The high cost of living with them."

THURSDAY.

"My dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Hooper as she opened a letter handed her by the mailman as Henry was leaving the house for the office, "this is a wedding announcement from Sister Jean saying Lily is to be married next Saturday."

"Is that so?" remarked Henry, evidently not as excited as his wife over the news of the approaching marriage of their niece. "That means you'll have to buy her a wedding present right away, but thank goodness we won't be expected to go to the wedding since they live so far away."

"I'll have to get her something this very afternoon," announced Mrs. Hooper. "It will hardly have time to get there, so I can't delay a single day. I wasn't counting on Lily's wedding till October, but I suppose something has happened to make them change their minds."

"Well, you'd better ask the bride to go with you and help to pick out your present if you expect to do it in one afternoon," suggested Henry.

"I know you are thinking of that awful time when we spent the greater part of three weeks after we were first married hunting in shops for a wedding present for your old aunt," laughed Mrs. Hooper, "but I don't do that any more. My suggestions for presents come from catalogues and lists and not from shop windows now. Then when I start out I have my mind already made up that it is to be a pickle fork, without being distracted by a desire to buy a piano lamp or a silver teapot instead."

Henry laughed as he ran down the stairs, after saying, "Well, I suppose Lily will probably get a simple little soap dish since she didn't wait till October."

Mrs. Hooper had promised the bride that she would go with her to order her pantry supplies at the "chain" store, where commodities of the kind needed were always cheaper than elsewhere. So before they started, she made a list of the brands of different canned goods that she had tested and had settled down to using because they had proved most satisfactory, and advised the bride to insist upon them every time she ordered, unless by actual experience she discovered something better. Constantly changing brands or taking "just anything" is very poor economy and leads to a lot of waste and uneaten food.

In order to give time to do this ordering for the bride and to get her own weekly shopping done as well as to buy the wedding present, they started early. Her purchases consisted largely this time of household supplies to replenish her laundry cabinet, and material for cleaning her floors and furniture on Saturday. Her marketing for the week called for many more eggs than usual, because the price had gone down so that she felt she ought to use as many as possible in her menus this week, and in planning her meals she had been using them not only at breakfast but for luncheon and dinner as well. The main dish for one dinner was "Egg Spanish," the recipe for which she gave the bride before they started.

"I'm so anxious to go shopping for that wedding present," exclaimed the bride when they had finished their marketing. "But you'll never have time now to hunt for anything."

"I'm not going to hunt," said Mrs. Hooper, "except to find just the special kind of dish I want."

"But how do you ever make up your mind?" exclaimed the bride. "I haven't the faintest idea as to what to buy when I start out."

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 Panama Map.

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Street
City
State

Uniform Value in Paints for Every Purpose—



What the Name BURDSAL Means to You

When you buy a BURDSAL Paint you get a full dollar's worth of value for every dollar of its cost. You get quality paint—the best that 54 years of experience can produce. The name BURDSAL means uniform value in paints for every purpose—long wear and thorough protection at the lowest possible cost—a proved service for you. Wherever you use paint—BURDSAL'S is better. Sold by all good dealers.

BURDSAL'S
Paints for Every Purpose
The Economy Paint for Floors.

POLISH MOTHER WRITES TO R. C.

Tells Gratitude of Her People for American Aid.

The attitude and the gratitude of the Polish mother in regard to the American Red Cross effort to send garments to European children is aptly stated in a letter recently received by the local Red Cross Society from one of them, extracts of which follow:

"The feeling of a mother is always the same, rich or poor. When a baby is coming the rich mothers devote their time to hunt in all the finest stores in the city for the prettiest clothes for their little baby; the dainty little dresses, shirts with ribbon bows, a sweet crib to hold the heart's treasures. What feeling must be in the heart of a mother whose darling has nothing, has positively nothing, not even a covering. The baby is cold, there is no way to warm it, it cries, and the mother's heart breaks."

"I have seen four babies like the generous, sweet American ladies have sent through the American Red Cross—and many have already reached our village—has always brought great happiness, and when these poor mothers ask me how to thank those who worked on these layettes, I promised to thank in their name every lady who has made one, or even the smallest piece. I also take this opportunity to ask the American ladies as well as the American Red Cross to keep up this noble, generous work for more than ever your help is needed, and God bless you for everything."

The American Red Cross, fourth floor Chamber of Commerce, has asked every woman in Marion County to donate at least two little garments for a boy or girl. If this is done the Indianapolis Chapter will be able to meet its quota of 1,800 layettes and 11,000 garments for the children of Central Europe.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory.

(CHAPTER CCLXII.)

One day as Puss Junior was trudging along he came to the edge of a pine forest where, close to a small hut, stood a mud and thatched with rye straw.

So he tapped on the door and pretty soon it was opened by a girl who looked like a cat. "I suppose she thought before she saw him that it might be a robber knocking at the door. But when she saw Puss, with his red cap and small hat, she smiled and asked him in."

"Come in," she said, and when Puss walked into the room he saw four children, timidly at Puss. "And when he looked at them he saw that they were not afraid of him. He had never seen a cat with boots on before, I guess."

The room was very snug, for a hole in the roof let the smoke out, and there were no windows, for the father of these children was a poor peasant, who made his living by gathering turpentine in the pine forest."

Well, Puss sat down, while the girl went on with her work of cooking black beans for supper. And when the beans were ready she put them all in a big wooden bowl and invited Puss to join her and the other four children. And while Puss was eating out of the bowl with a wooden spoon, she put them all in a big wooden bowl and invited Puss to join her and the other four children. And while Puss was eating out of the bowl with a wooden spoon, she put them all in a big wooden bowl and invited Puss to join her and the other four children.

And when the supper was over, and the children were getting ready for bed, she whispered to Puss: "This little family is very poor. Their father is away selling turpentine, and there is hardly any food left in the hut. But if you will come with me tonight I will show you how we can help them." So Puss promised, and when all the children were sound asleep he looked over to the fireplace where the jackdaw sat, his eyes twinkling brightly and brighter through the darkness, till he made the room so light that Puss could plainly see the five sleeping children huddled together on the straw bed in the corner.

Then the jackdaw, who had been hopping down from the stool on which he sat, walked softly over to the door. So Puss got up and followed him. The moon shone brightly on the bare brown fields outside with white frost, and in the still, cold air the forest looked like a black cloud just dropped upon the earth.

On and on they went, the jackdaw hopping over the rough ground for him, and then turning his head and winking his fiery eyes at Puss.

Well, by and by, they came to the foot of a high, round hill where a spring bubbled out of the ground. An old oak tree stood by, leafless now, but still strewn the ground with dry acorns. Right at the foot of this tree was an upright grey stone, partly covered with moss and dry leaves.

The jackdaw picked up an acorn and dropped it into the spring and then walked over and stood in front of the stone. Then he beckoned to Puss and tapped three times on the stone with his bill. All of a sudden the rock opened in the middle, and there stood a little old woman as withered as a spring apple and dressed in a red waist and a black hair covered with apples. And in the next story you shall hear what happened after that.—Copyright, 1921.

(To be continued.)

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

This should be a fairly fortunate day. Mercury, Uranus and Jupiter are all in benefic aspect, while Saturn, Mars and Neptune are all adverse.

Advertising should be especially remunerative during this day and personal publicity should bring rewards. Mercury gives promise of great activity for writers who will find many profitable channels of work.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a successful year in which there is nothing to worry about. The young will court and marry.

Children born on this day will be exceedingly bright and cheerful. These subjects of Gemini usually are affectionate and fond of home.—Copyright, 1921.

School Notes

ARSENAL TECHNICAL.

The following boys were given A. T. S. buttons on Supreme day: Harold Bennett, Russell Brown, Merle Cavert, Donald Carlisle, Floyd Davis, Carlisle Ewing, Clifton Hirschman, Samuel Hadley, Leon Hiesel, Myron Hopper, Merle Miller, Howard Phillips, Worth Richardson, Ronald Rose, Albert Screeve, Paul Sheldon, Paxton Unger, Monte Jessup, William Wilson, Donald Carlisle, Fred Mertz, Robert Shuttles, George Scott, David Miller, Brewer Graham, Dick Mills, Walter Minner and Lester Nicewander. The girls who received monograms were Edith Ambuhl, Josephine Buehning, Miriam Garrison, Alice Hewitt, Florence Pringle, Maxine Tilford, Helen Wieke and Bernice Cain. The boys who received monograms were Carlos Jeffry, Hughes Updegraff, Lewis Wilson, Robert Woolgar, Edwin Alpin and George Cottrell. The boys who received blocks were Jesse Adkins, John Conley, Morris Greenburg, Haidana Griggs and Robert Nipper.

Mr. Percival's second hour chorus class gave a special musical program Monday. It consisted of chorus, "The Bull Frog on the Bank," due to the "Shanherd." Lead Hollingsworth and Mabel Gorman; vocal solo, "Mother, Machree," Kathryn Karch; piano solo, "The Traveller," Martha Dietz; violin solo, "Adorant," Wilma Cochran; vocal solo, "Smiling Through," Ernestine Baker.

Due to the fact that the fifteen number of the Arsenal Cannon is the same day that the magazine will be dispensed, the staff has decided to dispense with that issue and to use the money, which that number would have cost on the magazine, The Arsenal Cannon has also published the following announcement about the magazine: "The magazine will be ready for distribution Monday, June 6, Monday afternoon. All regular subscribers can get their copies at the Cannon windows. Wednesday extra copies will be sold."

The magazine, which is published at the close of every semester, will contain sixty-four pages this term. The editor-in-chief, Arthur Harris, and the business manager, J. W. Flesher. The magazine contains a review of the semester's work; pictures of the graduating class, literature, alumni news, jokes and cartoons.

The office bulletin recently published the following tabulation concerning the honor points of the third advance grades: Number on honor roll, first advance grades, 102; second advance grades, 147; third advance grades, 258. In the third advance grades Melvin McCoy and Helene Cooper, with 16.5 honor points each, head the list of forty-eight pupils who had more than 11 honor points. Richard Smith came next with 15 points and Opal Hartman, third, with 14.5 points.

Milo H. Stuart, principal, has estimated that 500 pupils will be graduated from Tech this June. This includes, of course, both January and June classes. Last year's class numbered about 300. Because of the large number in the class it has been found necessary to hold the commencement exercises in two parts, and has been planned to use the Gipsy Smith Tabernacle, but this building is being razed. Tomlinson Hall will be used. The first part of the program will be given Thursday evening, June 8th. Half of the class will sit on the stage, and the remainder will be in the reserved section of the hall. The members of the class who sit on the stage will receive diplomas. On the following evening the seating arrangements will be reversed, and the other half of the class will receive diplomas. The commencement address will be made by William H. Kleinfelder, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin.

POLO PLAYED BY ANCIENS.

Q. How ancient is the game of polo?

R. C.

A. It is one of the oldest, if not the most ancient of games. The first recorded international description of a polo match is given in Firdusi's Shahnama (11th century) the game being between Persian and Turkish teams. Polo was played prior to 530 B. C.

TWO WARDS CONFUSED.

Q. A friend says that Artemus Ward was second in command of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Is this true?

A. Artemus Ward was the pen name of a famous American humorist, whose

real name was Charles Farrar Browne.

The man to whom your friend refers is Artemus Ward of Massachusetts, who was appointed to the command of the forces of that State at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Later he was appointed first major general of the Continental Army, next in rank to Washington, but ill health forced him to resign this position the next year, 1776.

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 office applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your questions 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.)

PERSPECTIVE OF DISTANCE.

Q. Why does the moon appear to be about the same size as the sun, when the latter is so much larger?

P. B. H.

A. The sun is about four hundred times broader than the moon and also about four hundred times farther away, so that the perspective of distance makes it look about the same size.

POULTRY LORE.

Q. Is it true that chickens about to hatch are killed in the egg by a C. S. D.

A. The poultry division of the Department of Agriculture says there is no truth in this belief.

RAILROAD PROPERTY VALUES.

Q. Can you tell me the value of property owned by railroad companies in the United States?

A. The Interstate Commerce Commission says that the approximate value of property owned by railroad companies in the United States on Dec. 31, 1920, was \$19,000,000,000.

FISHING.

Q. What is the difference between wet-fly fishing and dry-fly fishing for trout?

C. L.

A. In wet-fly fishing, the way commonly used in this country, the fly is merely a bunch of feathers tied to a hook and somewhat remotely resembling an insect. It is drawn across the water, the motion being relied upon to attract the trout. Dry-fly fishing represents perhaps the highest development of the art of attracting fish by artificial baits. The fly is made of feathers in such a way as to resemble a real insect almost exactly. It is so light that it will float always upon the surface of the water. It must be cast with great exactitude and allowed to float over the place where the trout is supposed to lie. This method was perfected in England where fish are more scarce and wary than in America.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

Q. How many libraries were established by Andrew Carnegie?

F. K. O.

A. The Carnegie Institute of Washington says the report for 1920 shows that Andrew Carnegie established 2,811 public libraries.

ANENT CITIZENSHIP.

Q. I have taken out my student citizenship papers, and wish to visit my relatives in England. Will my papers be void if I do this?

M. T. W.

A. This would depend upon the length of your visit, since the naturalization laws provide that when any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen.

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THE GLOW WORM.

Q. Which sex of the glow worm gives light?

W. L. T.

A. The Department of Agriculture says that both sexes of the glow worm give light, and that light is also found in the larvae of some species.

PECULIARITY OF AUTHOR.

Q. Is it true that Marion Crawford wrote all of his books with the same pen?

J. J. F.

A. It is said that Marion Crawford always carried his own stationary, pen and ink, and refused to write with any others. Also that he wrote every word of every novel with the same penholder.

PECULIARITY OF TWINS.

Q. Are there any twins one of whom is a brunette, the other a blonde?

L. N.

A. Cases of twins, one being dark with brown eyes, the other light with blue eyes, are rather frequent.

"WILLIAM TELL" FIRST PLAYED.

Q. When was the opera, "William Tell," first produced in America?

F. B. K.

The first production of the opera, "William Tell," by Giscone Rossini in the United States was in New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1842.

CHEEROKEES, CITIZENS OF U. S.