

Indiana Daily Times

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TOM RILEY always did work "fast," especially about the primaries!

SEEMS LIKE there ought to be enough police problems without worrying about dancing in Indianapolis.

FLIVVERS now promise to become so numerous that car owners will soon be petitioning for places to drive!

Food for Thought

Should the courts uphold the contention of Attorney W. V. Rooker, made last Saturday in Marion Circuit Court, that no taxing unit has the power to appropriate additional money to funds once they and their size are fixed by the annual budget for the reason that the State tax law of 1919 absolutely abolished the so-called general fund, fourteen ordinances carrying appropriations, passed by the city council this year would be illegal.

Not only would the ordinances be void, but also the officials who took part in expenditure of money so appropriated would be liable to action to reimburse the public on their bonds.

Since Jan. 1 there have been twelve appropriation and two other ordinances carrying appropriations, adding to the total expenditures of the city for the year the sum of \$23,842.33. Besides these the council has passed one ordinance transferring \$10,000 from one fund to another and now has pending two measures for the appropriation of \$14,085.20 more. Transfer of funds is illegal under the Rooker interpretation of the State tax law, since Mr. Rooker argued in Circuit Court that the making of the annual budget, as required by the law makes each fund an inviolable trust fund which can neither be added to or subtracted from once they have been subjected to public hearing and voted through by the council.

The difficulties which the Republican Legislature which made such a muddle of the tax situation has added to troubles already discovered, in case the Rooker contention is held to be correct continue to come to light. If it is impossible for a taxing unit to make appropriations in addition to those in the budget there is nothing left for officials to do when for some reason they discover there is not enough money left in a fund to run through the year except to negotiate a temporary loan for what is needed. But, under the Rooker interpretation it would be very difficult to make a temporary loan, not to mention expensive, for the reason that since no additional appropriations can be made no money could be appropriated out of the funds derived by taxation to repay the temporary loan that year. It would be necessary to include the repayment of the loan in the budget for the following year. Citizens would have a right to pass on the fund when the budget came up for public hearing and take legal action to block its inclusion in the annual appropriation ordinance if they did not like it. Thus, the bank which made the temporary loan to the city would be taking a chance on braving a storm of protest by taxpayers before it got its money. Banks do not take such chances. It would be very hard to get a temporary loan under such circumstances.

Numerous discrepancies between the tax law, under the Rooker interpretation, and other laws supposed to dovetail into it are noticeable. For instance, the election laws provide that the amount of pay of members of the board of election commissioners and board of canvassers in city elections shall be determined by the city council after the primary or election is over. Under the Rooker contention it would be necessary for the money to pay the commissioners to be appropriated in the budget, adopted in September of the previous year, yet the election law does not permit the council to decide how much it is going to pay until after the election.

This point arises in connection with introduction in the council Monday evening of a resolution fixing the pay of the election commissioners in the city primary at \$1,000 for the two appointive members and \$500 for the city clerk, who serves ex-officio.

How's This Platform?

Problems of city government are very much alike throughout the United States. New York anti-Tammany voters are considering a coalition to defeat Mayor Hylan. A platform has been suggested as follows:

1. That the city's expenditures shall be kept within the city's revenues.
2. That appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be for merit and fitness and not for politics.
3. That the police department shall be restored to honesty and efficiency.
4. That politics shall be banished from the public schools and the building of school houses progressed without fraud, extravagance or undue delay.
5. That the city shall stop dumping its garbage at sea and shall find a sane and economical solution of this problem.
6. That the traction problem shall be honestly dealt with and fairly solved.
7. That the gas problems shall be honestly dealt with and fairly solved.
8. That the telephone problem shall be honestly dealt with and fairly solved.
9. That the problem of unemployment shall receive intelligent consideration and efficient solution.
10. That a policy of "do something" shall replace the policy of "do nothing" in the city administration.

With one or two exceptions this platform might be adopted by either of the two candidates for mayor of Indianapolis and suffice as a basis for the municipal campaign.

The third plank might be amended to read "that the fire department be restored a point in efficiency where the firemen would not forget to open fire hydrants from which they are attempting to pump water."

The fifth plank might be amended to read: "that the city shall stop attempting to maintain a garbage plant that costs three times what it should cost and find an economical way of disposing of its garbage."

With these changes, what more could Indianapolis ask than a platform such as is proposed in New York?

An Unnecessary Salary!

The last Legislature, in its mad scramble to dispose of public money and to favor those partisan workers who asked things of it, passed a statute authorizing the appointment of a "chief clerk" for the Circuit and Criminal Courts of Marion County.

The statute fails to define the duties of the "chief clerk" and Judge James A. Collins of the Criminal Court, has attempted by court order to place all the records of the Criminal Court in the charge of his "chief clerk."

Nothing, either in the statute nor in the court order, can possibly be construed as relieving the duly elected clerk of the Circuit Court from the duties imposed on him by the statutes to keep a record of the judgments and orders of either the Circuit or the Criminal Courts.

Whether Judge Collins's "chief clerk" keeps these records or not is a matter of no importance. The duly elected clerk must keep them and they are open to public inspection.

Those persons who fondly believed that a method of preventing the public from knowing what the Criminal Court was doing with cases brought before it had been evolved with the aid of the accommodating Legislature are doomed to disappointment.

Wrecking Themselves

Politically speaking, the squabble in which the Republican county administration was plunged over the election of a county superintendent of schools illustrates a crudity that is somewhat surprising to party leaders.

One would believe that with the reins of government all in their hands the Republican party leaders would be able to remove a Democrat from a selective office without the necessity of disrupting the county government by the abolishment of a township.

But the harmony that would naturally be expected from a political machine such as has been established in Marion County appears to have been rudely disrupted when a job was at stake. In fact, no one of the factions that constitute the Republican control of the county could elect a school superintendent without taking advantage of a change in the form of the county government.

Tolerance of this condition in the Republican ranks can have only one effect—the disruption of the working majority it now possesses. There is evidence accumulating every day that points to the approach of a time when the Republicans will have wrecked themselves.

HENNY PORTEN KNOWN IN EUROPE

As 'The Cuddlesome Blonde' in Movies



HENNY PORTEN AS ANNE BOLEYN.

Henny Porten is a star new to Americans, her firmament having been Europe until "Deception" brought her to America. She portrays Anne Boleyn in that ten-reel picture which has broken all records in its New York showing and brought from the reviewers such enthusiastic praise as has been accorded no other motion picture. Henny Porten is known in Europe as "the cuddlesome blonde." Americans will recognize in her an actress of exceptional ability who makes Anne Boleyn live again her career and of England's throne. "Deception" is now in its second week at Loew's State.

TARKINGTON'S INFLUENCE SEEN IN NEW PARAMOUNT MOVIE.

The influence of Booth Tarkington on the screen version of his "Conquest of Canaan," recently completed at the Paramount eastern studio with Thomas Meighan in the leading role, will be shown in both the titles and the action of the film. Tarkington is responsible for more than half of the titles in the picture and he also made many pertinent suggestions on the handling of the action of the story which were followed by R. William Neill, the director. Tarkington carefully supervised the continuity of the photoplay made from his book before Paramount began "shooting" the picture.

KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

(The Hoopers, an average American family of five, living in a suburban town, on a limited budget, tell the readers of the Daily Times how the many present-day problems of the home are solved by 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 conditions of the high cost of living with them.)

WEDNESDAY.

As the weather was beginning to be very warm, Mrs. Hooper moved her ironing out to the screened-in back porch, where she could use her electric iron quite as well as in the laundry now that a wall plug had been put in to which it could be fastened. Roger had insisted that he was quite competent to do this, but Mrs. Hooper would take no chances on electric wiring, so she considered it money only properly invested to have it done by an expert electrician. He had just finished the job in time for her to begin her ironing on the porch this morning, for which she was extremely grateful. Ironing the curtains for the dining room was the really big work of the day, so she began on them at once. They were simple, hemstitched ones with no ruffles or frills with which to bother, but the difficulty of getting them perfectly straight was what made them bothersome.

"I suppose some day I'll be longing for an electric ironer, now that I've really discovered what a wonderful thing the washing machine is. But this little electric iron isn't bad compared with the old-fashioned way which tied a woman to a hot stove so many hours a day in order to keep her family looking 'well starched.' But I know I'll never be happy now until this house is electrically equipped. It certainly has given me a new object in saving the household money."

She noted that her house dresses were beginning to look faded and a bit shabby and decided that the material for two new ones should be among the things purchased when she went into town tomorrow.

All morning over her ironing she kept thinking of just how she would punish Helen for her wrong-doing. But this morning she was more unhappy and worried than she cared to confess over the discovery that her little daughter had naturally succumbed to the sin of deceit and falsehood, as readily as though she had not been watched and cared for since her infancy and been surrounded always by the best influence.

She hadn't talked the situation over with Henry, preferring to work out the problem herself and not worry him. She wondered how the majority of mothers met the situation. The woman at the club in her talk on "Psychology" had been very helpful in her suggestion that a child should be dealt with understandingly and that all harshness should be eliminated from the setting of the first offense.

But it took a great deal of restraint on Mrs. Hooper's part not to resort to the old-fashioned method of corporal punishment of a nature that would hurt physically in dealing with a fault. She felt very much inclined to take her upstairs and give her a good sound spanking with a hairbrush, put her to bed without her dinner and threaten that if she happened again to misbehave she would be sent to her room. But this old-fashioned method was so simple.

As she brought Betty downstairs after her nap, in her fresh little gingham romper, and sat down on the porch to sew and wait the arrival of the two other children from school, she had decided of course for the plan that according to modern ideas is more effective in dealing with delinquents, that Helen should be reasoned with and talked with and if possible the cause of her temptation to tell untruths removed.

Roger came home from school on time, and Mrs. Hooper waited and waited for Helen, but she did not appear. Finally, she could stand her anxiety no longer and, putting on her hat and coat, she started out to find the child.

The child had asked Mrs. Hooper to tell her how to prepare rhubarb and before she sat down to sew she had written the following notes to help her, and put it in her bag to give her the next time they met.

(To be continued.)

Take a Look at Your Own Panama Canal

It cuts in half the highway of the seas.
It compresses the whole earth into smaller compass.
This is a matter of tremendous advantage to the American manufacturer, the farmer, the merchant and the man in the street.
It brings Chili and Peru nearer to New York than California.
It brings Australia 1,300 miles nearer to England.
The most authoritative map of the Panama Canal was made under the direction of the National Geographic Society. It is printed in four colors on coated paper, and is 7 1/2 by 12 inches in size.
A copy will be sent free to any reader of the Daily Times who will fill out the coupon and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage.

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.

Name

Street

City

State

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing THE INDIANA DAILY TIMES, INFORMATION BUREAU, 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.)

EFFICIENT LIGHT PRODUCER.

Q. Is it true that the firefly produces light without heat?
A. A scientist of the Bureau of Standards who has experimented with problems of light production informs us that the firefly gives off no heat which can be detected. An infinitesimal degree of heat must be produced, however, as the light is known to be produced by combustion and there can be no combustion without heat. The firefly simply has, as a light-producing machine, a much higher efficiency than any machine man has been able to make. It shows what enormous possibilities of improvement there are in our own methods of light production.

AGGRESSIVE SNAKES.

Q. Is it true that a snake will not harm one if it is not molested?
A. The Department of Agriculture says that the king cobra of Asia has been known to follow and attack persons, and the large constricting snakes of the tropics also at times are aggressive. The venomous snakes of the United States usually do not attack men unless molested.

SOURCE OF SHELLAC.

Q. Will you tell me what shellac is made from?
A. Shellac is obtained from the lac insect, which lives upon the twigs of certain trees. It becomes covered with a secretion, which protects the insect and its eggs, and this secretion is the shellac of commerce.

PROPER MOURNING COSTUME.

Q. What mourning should a married woman wear for a parent?
A. Emily Holt says that a married woman should wear mourning for a parent at least one year. It is considered better taste to wear mourning for a year and six months, and then go into second mourning. Second mourning consists of costumes of crepe de chine or lustreless silk, and hats trimmed with black ribbon or flowers or dull jet ornaments. After six months white or light-colored material may be worn. The wearing of mourning is optional and a personal matter entirely.

CAUSES OF THE AURORA.

Q. What causes the Aurora Borealis?
A. Scientists have never determined with certainty what causes the Aurora Borealis. There seems to be no doubt that it is the result of electrical discharges through the upper regions of the atmosphere. It is known to be associated in some way with the magnetism of the earth, and the occurrence of sunspots has been thought to have some connection with its appearance.

PNEUMONIA IN THE WAR.

Q. Did many of our soldiers die of pneumonia during the war?
A. The War Department says that pneumonia killed more soldiers of the United States forces than were killed in battle. It says that 33.4 per cent of the deaths from disease were caused by pneumonia.

AUTHOR OF "DIXIE."

Q. Can you tell me who wrote the song "Dixie," and when?
A. Daniel Decatur Emmett (1815-1905) composed a song by the name of Dixie in 1859. It was first sung at the Mechanics' Hall in New York City. The Confederate States of America appropriated it as its national song in 1862.

LINCOLN ON INVASION.

Q. Did Mr. Lincoln once say that if all the armies of Europe were to invade the United States not one could take a drink from the Ohio river?
A. In an address made by Abraham Lincoln before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Ill., January 27, 1837, he said: "All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio nor make a track on this ridge in a trial of a thousand years."

STRANGE TRAIT OF COCKLEBUR.

Q. Is it true that the cocklebur contains seeds that will grow in different years?
A. A cocklebur contains two seeds, one of which is a normal sprout, and the other a dormant seed which germinates the following season. During wet seasons, the two seeds may germinate simultaneously. Since cockleburs are annuals, they can be eradicated by prevention of seed production.

PROCESSES PATENTABLE.

Q. Is it possible to patent a process or should it be copyrighted?
A. A process is patentable.

OLD GROUPS OF POETS.

Q. Please tell me something of La Pléiade?
A. This is a name given groups of seven poets living at the same time, the most notable being in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt—252-245 B. C. This name likewise applied to another group of the sixteenth century that united in a league to reduce

the French language and literature to a classical form. It has been claimed that the Pléiade made modern French, and armed the great masters of the Romantic movement (1830) in their revolt against the cramping rules and impoverished vocabulary of the eighteenth century.

THE RIVER HORSE.

Q. What is a river-horse?
A. This is a name sometimes given to the hippopotamus. The term means river-horse in Greek.

WHITE HOUSE REBUILT.

Q. When was the White House destroyed and rebuilt?
A. The original Executive Mansion was burned by the British in 1814. It was rebuilt in 1818, painted white and called the White House.

PERFUME INDUSTRY CENTER.

Q. Where is most of the perfume made?
A. The center of the natural perfume industry has been for many years in Grasse, France. Here, each year, more

than 5,500,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 4,400,000 pounds of roses, 1,400,000 pounds of jasmine, 800,000 pounds of violets, and 80,000 pounds each of tuberose and cassia, are used annually.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Q. Where are the Thousand Islands, and to whom do they belong?
A. The Thousand Islands is a collection of small islands numbering 1,700, which are located in the St. Lawrence River, between Ontario, Canada, and Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, New York. Many of these islands are private property and contain homes of wealthy Americans and Canadians.

KNOWN 1,000 YEARS.

Q. How long has cattle plague been known?
A. Cattle plague has been recognized for more than 1,000 years. It was probably this disease which destroyed the herds of the warlike tribes which overran the Roman empire during the fourth and fifth centuries.

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel"

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Venus dominates this day in malefic aspect, according to astrology. Jupiter, the sun and Saturn are all adverse.

This way is most unfortunate for women, especially in their business affairs.

Those who occupy important positions are warned that there will be much jealousy and envy on the part of men. Mercury is in a place presaging the demand for wise diplomacy and far vision in national affairs.

Persons whose birthdate it is may have rather a changeful and unsettled year. It is wise to avoid extravagance and to safeguard money.

Children born on this day may be restless, ambitious and fond of praise. These subjects of Gemini must be taught concentration.—Copyright, 1921.

TRAVELING BAGS, SUIT CASES, TRUNKS, LADIES' HAND BAGS AT POPULAR PRICES.

UMBRELLAS—Don't wait for a rainy day to buy your umbrella; buy it now and have it ready when you need it. We have the most complete line ever shown in this city for men, women or children, at \$1.50 to \$20.00.

We Repair and Re-Cover Umbrellas.

The Luggage Shop

TRUNKS-LEATHER GOODS-UMBRELLAS.
30 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.

The Umbrella Store
30 North Pennsylvania Street

Silk Umbrellas, All Colors, \$4.95

PROBLEMS OF THE By-Product Coking Business

11. WHY WE DO NOT GO INTO THE RETAIL COKE BUSINESS

We are frequently asked why we do not sell coke at retail. Inquirers assume that we could thus increase the use of our coke in Indianapolis and let the consumer get it at a lower price without reducing our own net return. We shall be as explicit as possible in giving our reasons for not adopting this policy.

Investment Required

First of all we must call attention to the investment required to do this work successfully. We might buy two or three trucks and make deliveries direct from our plants; but that would amount to little more than local peddling, it would reach only a small fraction of the people now using our coke and would cut us off entirely from the others because the dealers who now sell our coke at the rate of 40,000 tons or more annually would no longer handle our product at all if we should enter into such competition with them.

To go into the retail coke business at all, we should have to go into it right. This would involve an investment in the following facilities:

1. At least a dozen distributing yards located on railroad sidings. Except to very limited areas we could not give good service by hauling directly from our plants. Neither could we compete successfully with other coke or coal which came to dealers' yards by railroad, if we attempted to haul to all parts of the city by team or truck. Railroad charges are much lower than teaming and trucking costs, even when teaming or trucking is necessary for the final delivery. The dealer who most fully covers the city at present has ten yards, and many others have several yards each. We could not compete successfully in the retail fuel business with fewer than a dozen distributing yards. These would require a heavy investment and would be hard to get at any price.
2. Each yard and our present plants would have to be equipped with bins, sheds, tracks, scales, stables, garages, offices and especially with teams and trucks. This equipment would require an additional heavy investment.
3. To conduct the retail coke business successfully, we should have to carry a complete line of fuel. Naturally, we would push coke as, perhaps, no retail dealer now does, but we should have to recognize the legitimate uses of other fuel. We would be discredited as coke merchants if we could not supply practically all fuel demands. Furthermore, proper equipment for handling coke would not be fully employed on coke alone. While trying to restrict our dealings in coal and wood as much as possible, we should still be forced to carry stocks which, in the aggregate, would involve a considerable further investment.
4. It is seldom possible—in Indianapolis or any other city—for the retail fuel dealer to confine himself to fuel alone. The small proportion of fuel bought during the summer months would mean much idle equipment and heavy overhead in those months, or else inadequate facilities for handling the winter business. Our yards would enjoy no special advantages. In order to carry the business through the summer months, we should have to take on the usual side-lines of building material or ice. That would mean a still further investment in merchandise or even in manufacturing plants.

Now it happens that we have never had capital enough to conduct our present lines of business as we think they should be conducted to realize the greatest economies or to render the best public service. We have made no estimates of the capital required to go into the retail fuel business. The mere statement of the problem is enough to convince almost any intelligent person that for us it is purely academic. It simply can't be done. If any friend of this Company or well-wisher for the community thinks he could distribute our domestic coke better than some sixty-five dealers are now doing—if he can show that he is able to provide the capital and the organization to carry on the retail fuel business as he thinks we should do it, and furnish us a better local outlet for our coke than we now have—we will give him the exclusive agency to handle our product in this city for the benefit of the inhabitants and his own profit.

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY