

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.
Telephones—Main 3500, New 23-351

MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising offices (Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, G. Logan Payne Co.
New York, Boston, Payson, Bureau & Smith, Inc.)

PERHAPS Thomas Carr Howe got that job on the teachers' pension board because certain "good citizens" did not demand it for him.

THOSE LITIGANTS divorced and then remarried, and who are now seeking another divorce, should be sure they have their minds made up before they try it again.

THE CHINAMAN may be the most honest, as that insurance expert contends, but he is not the least suspicious. Did the said expert ever lose a laundry ticket?

CHICAGO real estate dealers are now so eager to rent apartments that they have condescended to carry prospective tenants to their property in automobiles. What is that old one about he who laughs last?

ADVOCATES of the plan to create an assistant to the President overlook the fact that there are now thousands of the faithful who insist on giving him all the assistance he can stand!

Another Treasury Outlet

After a long period of manipulation that extended to the Legislature, the city administration has at last uncovered a way by which it can spend public money without the approval of the city council, and it appears that it intends to lose no time in the spending.

The transfer of the garbage and ash collections to the sanitary board was the preliminary step toward a free road to the public till and the first dip into public money under the new method is, apparently, to be undertaken soon under the guise of purchasing tractors to do away with the mules that are now used to haul ash and garbage wagons.

The city council is not in a position to block bond issues or appropriations of public money by the sanitary board. The sanitary district is a separate taxing unit from the municipal government and while its board members have practically all the functions of the municipal government there are none of the checks established by law which have proved so obnoxious to the Jewett administration.

As a result of the transfer of the garbage and ash collection duties to this board, a method has been evolved by which a tremendous political machine may be built and maintained at public expense, without fear of interference by the only governmental agency that has ever stood between the taxpayer and the public officials who would exploit him.

The history of the sanitary board, previously to the transfer to it of jurisdiction over the ash and garbage collections, is not reassuring.

This is the board that paid \$175,000 for the garbage plant after testimony was offered the board of review that the plant was worth less than the cost of junking it.

It is also the board that entered into a contract with a bonding company to complete a contract at an increased price, after a contractor had failed to live up to his obligation and regardless of the fact that the bonding company had guaranteed the performance of the contract at the original price.

Ever since this sanitary board was created secrecy and poor business judgment has marked its course. Today there is no department of the government in which the people have so little confidence, or concerning which they are permitted to have so little knowledge.

Now, thanks to the manipulation of the Jewett administration, this board, with almost unlimited bonding power, has been entrusted with jurisdiction over municipal work in which it is well established there has been prolific waste of public funds in the past.

And, most unfortunately, this board is not subjected to the usual checks that make it difficult to waste public money.

The Wets Parade

By actual count, certified by auditing firm, there were 14,922 persons in the anti-prohibition parade, staged in New York July 4. Of this number 946 were musicians or policemen.

The New York Times says: Nearly half the persons in the parade were members of Italian and German societies, many of the latter being accompanied by their wives and daughters. Labor organizations contributed perhaps a fifth of the total number, while strong contingents were sent by various social and athletic clubs, of which the Jolly Owls from the west side of Manhattan, and the Original Nut Club of Yorkville seemed to be the strongest. The Consolidated Bowling Clubs of Yorkville also sent a numerous delegation. The demonstration, staged by the wets and touted as a parade that would be participated in by hundreds of thousands of citizens, was a disappointment. The alibi advanced by its promoters was the excessive heat.

While it is reasonable to assume that the heat interfered with the parade, it is hardly likely that it was the cause of the fizzle.

The failure of the demonstration can much better be laid to the fact that the public has realized the futility of opposing prohibition and having realized such futility is content to make the best of it without useless protests.

New York is not a prohibition community. Prohibition was wished on New York by the great preponderance of public sentiment elsewhere in the country. Like some of our local leaders who do not keep pace with public sentiment New Yorkers dismissed the possibilities of a dry Manhattan as an "inconceivable thing."

But Manhattan became dry along with the rest of the country and now the people of New York are beginning to realize that prohibition is here to stay.

The parade was composed principally of foreigners who have not yet become accustomed to the American rule of the majority, some radicals who never acknowledge majority rule and several delegations of a convivial sort, who could easily be prevailed upon to turn out.

The demonstration demonstrated nothing so much as the general acceptance of prohibition as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Self-Appointed Censors!

It is rather difficult to understand the attitude of the present heads of the Indianapolis Humane Society in their persistent efforts to ignore the general public, upon which the society is dependent for its support. Apparently they have an idea that their titles carry with them certain prerogatives that include a censorship of facts and public records.

President Roberts refuses to make public a report of public interest and pleads that he has been "too busy" to ascertain whether it should be made public, just as though he had been empowered by some one to decide what the public should and should not know.

The clerk in the public office in the police station, provided by the taxpayers of Indianapolis for the use of the society, assumes that police records kept there are subject to the jurisdiction of Dr. Pfafflin, and may not be examined without an order from him. No information is given as to how Dr. Pfafflin became the custodian of police records.

It was not thus when the humane society was appealing to the public for funds.

It was not thus when the humane society was making arrangements by which the community chest was drawn upon to support its activities. Then the society was very anxious that publicity be given its activities.

Now its officers appear to feel that the public has nothing to do with it except, of course, to continue to be the goose that lays the golden egg for it.

There is a great field for a humane society in this community. A society so officered that it might function in a proper relationship to the public could accomplish a great deal of good.

There are many citizens who are ready and willing to cooperate with such a society to the extent of giving both money and labor.

The problem would appear to be one of formulating an organization such as would put in control of the society some officers and employees who would feel a little less of the Prussian spirit and a little more responsibility toward those on which the organization is dependent for its existence.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Copyright, 1921, by Star Company.

By K. C. B.

A GREAT big truck.

WITH a great big house.

LIKE a bungalow.

STOPPED DOWN in front.

AND ON the street.

THE NEIGHBOR kids.

WERE PLAYING games.

AND WITH the advent.

OF THE truck.

THEY STOPPED their games.

AND CLIMBED on it.

AND MADE pretense.

THEY WERE truckmen.

AND ONE small kid.

UNSATISFIED.

WITH what they played.

AND WITH assistance.

FROM his mates.

CLIMBED TO the roof.

AND WHEN the truckmen.

HAD RETURNED.

THEY RAN away.

IN FEAR of them.

AND WHAT I saw.

WHEN I looked down.

WAS THE lumbering truck.

GO ON its way.

AND ON its roof.

A LITTLE boy.

FLAT ON his stomach.

AND I heard him yell.

AND SAW him cry.

AND I hurried down.

BUT the truck had gone.

AND DISAPPEARED.

I KNEW not where.

AND THE other kids.

WERE PALE with awe.

AND SCARED half stiff.

AND I got my car.

IN FRUITLESS search.

OF THE great big truck.

AND THEN came back.

AND THE neighborhood.

WAS ALL excited.

AND ON every corner.

FOR BLOCKS away.

WE WATCHED for trucks.

AND THEN at last.

FROM DOWN the street.

THE GREAT big truck.

CAME CLIMBING back.

AND ON its seat.

QUITE PENITENT.

OUR LITTLE lost kid.

AND THAT was yesterday.

AND NOW he's a hero.

AND THE other kids.

ALL FOLLOW him around.

I THANK you.

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel!"

FRIDAY, July 8.

This is a rule under which to be exceedingly cautious, according to astrology, for sinister stars hold sway. Uranus, Mars, Venus and the Sun are all in malefic aspect. Late in the evening Jupiter gains kindly power.

It is a day in which to make the most of certainties, avoiding all risks. The mind is likely to be easily disturbed. Irritability will be exceedingly dangerous, for it will lead to quarrels that are not easily forgotten.

Persons whose birthdate it is should be particularly careful of letters and writings. Domestic affairs should be wisely directed at this time. Girls will receive offers of marriage.

Children born on this day will be energetic, enterprising and successful in all probability. These subjects of Cancer may be temperamental, as the Moon is their principal ruler.—Copyright, 1921.

Modern Girl's Idea of Virtue Is Different

BOSTON, July 6.—The girl of 1921 and her mode of dress have found another defender. He is Ralph Flinders, manager of the New England Conservatory of Music.

"Have a little patience with the girl of today," he says. "Just because her virtues are different from her grand-mamma's is no reason she hasn't got 'em. After all, there are styles, even in goodness, you know."

"For every silly modern girl I can show you a hundred self-dependent, self-supporting, eager, intelligent young women."

Flinders declared that hygiene had considerable to do with the evolution of feminine attire.

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 a 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.)

THURSDAY.

"We will have a busy day preserving," said Mrs. Hooper to Henry, as she said good-bye to him at the front door, "and I'm very glad it isn't quite so hot as it was yesterday."

"Did you do any preserving yesterday?" asked Henry.

"Only that cherry Yum Yum, that you and Roger seems to like almost as well as you do marmalade. The Bride couldn't come over as she expected. Some company arrived from the city before lunch, but she is planning to be here today. She is the most anxious little person to begin right that I ever saw. I hope her husband realizes how hard she is trying to be a good housekeeper."

"Well, he's a mighty fine chap," answered Henry. "He goes in on my train every morning and I wouldn't be surprised if he understands how sensible she is."

"She's always played around in the city and loves pretty clothes so it isn't so easy," said Mrs. Hooper, as Henry ran quickly down the steps. Outside the gate he joined the husband of the Bride who was just going by on his way to the train.

Mrs. Hooper always used the gas stove in the laundry for the preserving, and she and the Bride went downstairs a few hours later laden with everything they needed to put up the cherries and strawberries that she had ordered the day before.

"I wish you would tell me, Mrs. Hooper, just what equipment I need to do my preserving," said the Bride, "perhaps I can't get everything I ought to have at once, but if you'll give me a list I'll write it down now so I can have it handy to buy the things a few at a time."

"Well, in the first place," said Mrs. Hooper, "you need two kettles and they must be enameled or porcelain lined, and those that are shallow and broad rather than deep and narrow are the better shape as they expose more fruit to the fire and so cook more in a shorter time—saving gas or fuel."

"Then," continued Mrs. Hooper, as she began to hull the strawberries, "you must have large mixing bowls of earthenware, scales for accurate weighing; some large pans and a collander. A strainer, a fine sieve, a skimmer, a ladle, a large mouthed funnel and a straining bag are also needed as the fruit cooks."

"Yes, I have that all down," said the Bride, busily writing in her notebook. "Long handled wooden spoons are better than any others, I think," continued Mrs. Hooper, "because they don't get so hot you can't handle them if they are left a few minutes in the kettle with the cooking fruit. A strawberry huller can be bought for 5 cents and is much better than using the fingers and cherry pitters are also handy. A silver knife is best to use when peeling fruit to avoid darkening it in any way."

"Is the straining bag of any particular kind?" inquired the Bride.

"To make it," replied Mrs. Hooper, "take expensive and it is safe and ship-shape. I went for the longest time, just fishing my jars out of the wash boiler with anything handy, burning my fingers and taking a chance always of dropping the jars. I went down town one day and bought this duplex fork to lift them out properly. Money was never so well invested."

"Mrs. Campbell uses a piece of wire screening with coarse meshes an inch square for a rack in her boiler," interrupted the Bride, "is that practical?"

"Oh, yes, there are a number of home-made devices that answer very well," replied Mrs. Hooper, "but the regular rack is best. I have also a wash boiler and a canning rack that holds eight one-quart jars."

"Now, if you'll sterilize those jars," said Mrs. Hooper, "I'll show you how to can these strawberries."

"Fill the jars with cold water and then stand them in that boiler and fill it with water to cover the jars entirely. Heat slowly and then let them boil for five minutes, and then they will be ready to use."

"Now that my berries are stemmed and washed," continued Mrs. Hooper, "I put them in a sauce pan and cover them with cold water. Bring them quickly to a boil, strain and pack the fruit in the jar, topping them down well so they will fit closely. I will have to put a quart of berries in a pint jar. Fill to overflowing with the boiling juice and adjust the rubber and lid and partly seal. Then I put the jars in the hot water bath for thirty minutes, counting the time from two minutes after the water starts boiling. Fasten securely and set aside to cool."

The menu for the three meals on Friday is:

BREAKFAST.	Cereal
Sliced Pineapple	Corn Muffins
Vegetable Hash	Coffee
LUNCH.	Tomato Omelet
Lettuce Sandwiches	Fruit
Honey Cake	Milk
DINNER.	Baked Stuffed Blue Fish
Spinach	Stuffed Onions
Cherry Pie	

(Copyright, 1921.)

Right Here in Indiana



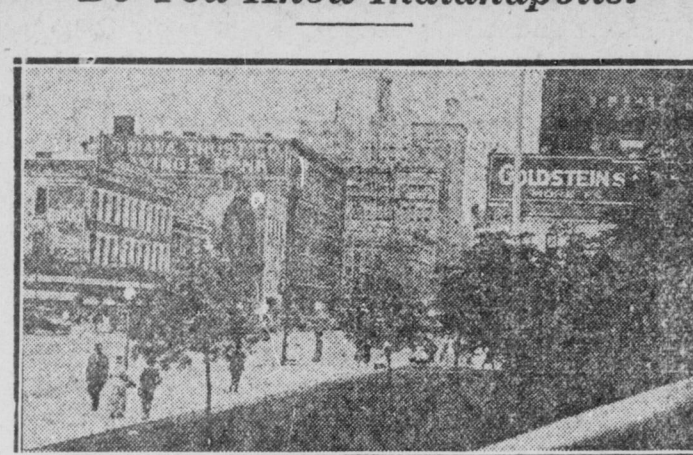
Tradition adds romance to the beauty of the "Devil's Ice-Box," at Turkey Run State Park, pictured above. Old settlers told the district tell the story of cattle rustlers in the nineteenth century, who used to steal and kill cattle, then store them in the "Devil's Ice-Box." The atmosphere in this place is so cool as to make a coat feel comfortable in the hottest of weather.

BRINGING UP FATHER



© 1921 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

Do You Know Indianapolis?



This picture was taken in your home city. Are you familiar enough with it to locate the scene?

Yesterday's picture was taken looking west in East Eleventh street from College avenue.

ANIMAL ACTS TO FEATURE CIRCUS

Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Acquire Big European Shows.

The biggest trained animal show that ever toured America will be exhibited here soon, when the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus will present the scores of educated jungle beasts purchased by their representatives in Europe last winter.

The presentation includes a combination of the three largest animal shows that have until now traveled only on the continent. The outfit and the more than thirty men who have trained and care for the dumb actors, are carried intact. Sixteen of a total of more than one hundred railroad cars are required to carry this particular aggregation. It is not shown as a separate attraction, but is made a part of the gigantic program in the circus main tent.

Three out of the sixteen main tent displays will be given over to these newly imported thespians when the big circus exhibits here Friday, July 22. These displays include two kinds of animals—those performed in steel arenas and those exhibited from the rings, stages and hippodrome track. Four arenas of steel are set up at every performance and at such strategic points as to insure a complete view of their contents from all parts of the tent. In these are shown the most marvellously trained wild animals ever subjugated. All are, in charge of the European trainers who taught them the many wonderful tricks which they do.

The actors include entire troupes of polar bears, black-maned African lions, bontas, tigers, leopards and jaguars. These beautiful animals walk upon ropes, pyramid in mixed groups, permit their

attendants to place hands, feet and arms in their yawning mouths, while others, submitting to harness, draw vehicles driven by their jungle companions. Most remarkable of the feats performed with the steel enclosures are those introducing four elephants and as many horses saddled with chained armor. Elephants and horses gallop in a circle and as they travel both lions and tigers leap to and from their backs or ride them with all the assurance of human equestrians.

Outside the steel arenas will be presented such novelties as trained camels, who have been taught to do many of the tricks performed by horses. Five troupes of seals will be included in the dumb animal display. There will be a total of thirty elephants. The entire number will perform in one immense tableau. Then there will be Mons. Pailon's Siberian bears, Alf Loyd's wonderful dogs, almost fifty performing stallions and Shetlands, menage and high school horses, and monkeys, doves, pigs, geese and goats by the score. It is a five times larger aggregation of animal actors than has ever been brought together before. And on the same program, and in the same tent will appear more than 600 men and women performers in the biggest circus that ever toured America.

SQUADRON TO BE FORMED BY S. OF V.

Ben Harrison Camp Active in Drive.

In addition to the call to action sounded for the 221 members of Ben Harrison Camp No. 353, Sons of Veterans, Indianapolis, in connection with the big membership drive now being made by the camp, it is planned to organize a squadron of "drafted workers," forty teams of two men each, pledged to obtain at least one new member to each worker every day from Friday, July 8, to July 30.

On Friday evening at 5 o'clock, at the offices of E. S. Shumaker, division commander, 728 State Life building, the men who are to be enlisted for the drive by teams will report for instructions and counsel and to prepare for intensive hustling on a big scale.

J. A. Howe announces that on Saturday, July 9, at his home, 428 Washington boulevard, the prospective members of Ben Harrison Camp, the old members and the families of all contributors will be invited to a garden party and a "get acquainted" festival, free to all.

MOVIELAND

By

Lillian Gish

MILLIONS LOVE HER

With Censorship Upon Us

Just the other day I heard that the governor of one of the States where censorship of motion pictures has just been put through has refused to include a woman in the appointments he has made for the committee that will censor the pictures that can be shown in his State.

That seems to be most unfair. Women and children support the motion picture industry. And therefore it is women, it seems to me, who will know best what ought to be shown on the screen. Certainly they are broadminded enough to pass things that could be shown, and to turn down things which many men would pass, because of a clear realization of their unfitness.

Of course, the work of a censorship board is somewhat restricted, because each State has censorship laws of its own. Certain things cannot be shown, no matter how the committee may feel about them. But it seems to me that, no matter how cut and dried their work may be, a woman should be included in their number.

It seems absurd, of course, to accept some of these laws in one State and then out in another before a picture can be shown. The difference between the laws of our States has always been a drawback of course, and I cannot help feeling that censorship will not be really efficient if indeed it can be efficient—where you can see scenes on one side of a State line that you can't see on the other!

It would seem to be a good idea to secure audiences, rather than pictures. There are many pictures that ought not to be released at large, perhaps, that could be shown to some audiences perfectly well, and no doubt to them a great deal of good. I have often felt that the presence of children in some audiences was absolutely wrong—I know that you must have agreed with me. For in

stance, I liked "The Passion Flower," a recent picture of Norma Talmadge's, but I was sorry to see a ten-year-old child sitting in front of me the afternoon I saw it, apparently enjoying it, too.

As yet we do not fully appreciate the good that can be accomplished through motion pictures. It will be one of the greatest forces for good that this country has ever known, I believe, when it is appreciated to the full. I do not believe that curbing the industry as the present censorship laws will curb it is going to be a step forward, but of course it is possible that they will be a help, after all. They may lead to a more widespread expression of public opinion on the subject, and when the producers learn what the public really wants to see on the motion picture screen, and are shown that pictures that aren't fit to be seen will not be patronized, we will have the kind of censorship which the motion picture industry really needs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Vera M. Tuxedo—I heard that you were going to do "When Knighthood Was in Flower," are you?

No, I'm sorry to say that I'm not. I wanted to, but was convinced that it would not be wise to do so because historical stories are not in great demand—or weren't at the time when I wanted to do that one, a few months ago.

Gregory, West Virginia—Why do so many companies go abroad to make pictures?

Production is far more expensive in this country than in England, Germany or the other countries where American companies have studios. It is cheaper to get extras, studio space and the other necessities. And it is easy to get beautiful localities that have not been shown on the screen in this country.—Copyright, 1921.

REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE