

Indiana Daily Times

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MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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THE PERSON who disposed of the street railway property ordered sold by the Federal Court will have to be some salesmen.

THAT intended victim who shot a member of the Ku-Klux Klan in Texas has discovered one way to determine who comprise those mobs.

THE SLOWNESS of that Japanese reply in arriving, indicates Postmaster General Hays might have something to do with its delivery.

WHY SHOULD NOT the Taxpayers' Protective Association, when it defeats the taxation amendments, turn its efforts toward bringing about a reduction in tax levies?

THE LATEST assurance of the Government that the rights of small nations will be protected probably will not meet with the approval of Ambassador George Harvey.

THE NEW certificate of title law is to bring the State \$600,000 a year and its administration does not cost nearly so much as does the raising of revenue through the employment of political oil inspectors. Besides, the people are getting something for their money under the automobile law.

A Suicidal Plea

The action of the public service commission in extending the 5-cent fare in effect on the street railway system was to be expected, and it is some satisfaction to know that the commission was not stampeded by the "suicidal" plea for an 8-cent fare. Des Moines got an 8-cent fare and service was ordered suspended. Indianapolis has no desire to follow in its footsteps and there is no real reason why it should.

The admitted difficulty of operation of the local company on a 5-cent fare is competition from jitney busses. It is generally conceded that jitney busses ought to be regulated, not encouraged. An 8-cent fare would be the greatest encouragement that could be given to the jitney competitors of the company, and it is strange, indeed, that the company should not realize this.

The public service commission has indicated that it expected the city council to regulate jitney busses. Certainly the expectation will not be realized while the commission considers 8-cent fare petitions. The city council appears to be the only body that now stands between the people of the city and the apparent willingness of the company to raise transportation rates to a point where the street car system will be operated solely for the few who can afford to pay the fares, and have little use for the accommodations.

It must also be conceded that the jitney bus competition of which the company is now complaining is the result of very poor street car service. Remove the cause and the result is crippled.

The truth is that instead of endeavoring to compete with the jitney busses that are now taking thousands of dollars of its revenues, the street car company is inviting jitney bus competitions on lines heretofore unaffected by failing to maintain proper service.

In evidence of this is the fact that Saturday morning there was no service on College avenue north of Fairgrounds avenue, between 8 and 8:30, the period of the day when hundreds of thrifty housewives sought transportation to market.

A Prince's Visit

In years gone by, when kings and princes were everything and common people were nothing—almost the opposite from now—the visit of a prince was a great occasion. In these latter days such an event does not stop the wheels of industry, nor does it create a holiday, but it is interesting.

The Crown Prince of Japan has been to Europe and paid his respects to the heads of the various governments. One prime minister whom he met was a commoner—Lloyd George, whose sympathies are with labor, and who, after years of public service, has no title.

So possibly the titled Japanese learned the trend of western events. Had he visited Switzerland or Holland he could have seen a king out of his job. Had he come a generation earlier he would not have heard the voice of all people asserting rights which they never heretofore thought they dared to possess.

The World War created a changed order in Europe. In America, too, progress is noted. So the visit of the prince may not be amiss, nor without result, especially when it is remembered Japan's government was patterned after Germany, and that little nation of the East still struts and sweats in military style, while the rest of the world is endeavoring to forget things martial.

An amusing incident was related after the prince left France and England. He did not speak the languages of these countries, but met prominent people and conversed, through interpreters, to them. His answers were diplomatic and wonderfully comprehensive at all times.

It was observed that the interpreters were no less personages than the respective ministers to England and France, and they probably answered all questions without the help of the young prince. He was even clever in letting other people make clever answers for him. Other Orientals have done the same thing.

All of which shows that the visit of a prince is not very important.

The Fire Hazard

A recent incident illustrates how easily fire risks are incurred and what damages may arise from unexpected sources. An electrocuted bird fell, setting fire to a field and for a time threatening an entire neighborhood.

The crow alighted on a heavily charged electric wire, near Rochester, N. Y., and dropped, a mass of flames, into a field of uncult hay. Fortunately the fire was eventually controlled. This is one of the unexpected things which may easily cause a conflagration.

Times change. It is observable that houses wired in strict conformity to underwriters' requirements years ago are now regarded as bad risks. Daily it is found some revival of vigilance is necessary. Generally speaking, Americans live in combustible houses and yearly an awful price is exacted for such occupancy by the destruction through burning.

Not only electric wires cause fires but spontaneous combustion may arise from the presence of rags or other conditions. Especially is there danger from oil soaked materials. Then rats and mice are sometimes blamed, in some manner, with causing a blaze.

Every time there is a fire there is a corresponding loss to the community. It may be insurance compensates some, but there is an ultimate waste in money, material or convenience. The burning of frame dwellings in this country has contributed in no small measure to the activeness of the housing problem.

Fires, like unloaded guns, begin their destruction when least suspected. With both, it is most advisable to take no risk, to run no chances. A fire is easily made and often tremendously hard to stop. In any event the waste is really irreparable.

Unconcealed

A great detective once said that every crime left behind it some clew whereby detection was eventually inevitable. The incidents at times seem stranger than fiction. This is particularly true when so many illicit distilleries are endeavoring to meet surreptitiously the demands of thirsty people.

In Pennsylvania a party of men went out to dig up Grover Bergdolls' pot of gold. They struck something metallic and prohibition agents removed the machinery and destroyed 500 gallons of corn whisky.

Chicago had a still, the cost of which was estimated as at least \$25,000. It was discovered when it became overheated and the fire department came to put out the supposed fire. No one was found in the house at the time.

Arkansas found several dead cows. The cows had found mash to make liquor, but lye had been added either to hasten the fermentation or furnish the kick. It killed the cattle. When officers came the still had been removed.

A finger print, the spending of too much money, a chance remark, the failure to cover some track will often upset the best laid plans of the shrewdest criminal. The use of the automobile instead of the horse has changed methods of crooks some, but it permits the police also to change the old manner of combating crime.

MOVIELAND
By
Lillian Gish

MILLIONS LOVE HER



How to Get Into the Movies

I wrote an article on just this one subject not long ago, but so many requests have come in asking questions which it answered that I am going to give once more the information given in that article.

First of all, it is almost impossible to get into motion pictures unless you can work in person, either at the motion picture studios, which are located in California and New York, or at the office of one of the agents through whom the casting directors engage people for their productions.

The offices of these agents are in Los Angeles—or Hollywood—and New York City, and before having anything to do with them, be sure that they are reliable, and that they really have some connection with those who are making pictures. These agents do not advertise that new faces are wanted for the movies; in fact, most of them do not advertise at all, because they have so many more applications than they can take care of that they don't need to take this way of getting new people.

When you register, you have with the agent a director a photograph or two, showing your face in full and also in profile. He also makes a note, on a special card, of the details of your appearance—height, weight, coloring, what type you are. He makes a note, too, of the things you can do—whether you can dance, swim, ride—all that sort of thing—and of what previous experience you have had, if you have ever done anything in pictures before. He takes your address, phone number, and if he is an agent, you pay him a registration fee, as a rule.

To those who can not go to one of the cities where pictures are made, and live there until they get a start in pictures, it seems unfair that only those who can afford to do this have a chance to get into motion pictures. They think that it ought to be possible to register merely by sending in a letter and some photo-

graphs. But you see, you can't tell a great deal from a picture of a person—you know yourself that sometimes a picture will look like a person, and yet it won't look like them, either. And especially if you are considering some one as a screen possibility, you have to see them, if you are to form an opinion of their ability and of whether they will screen well or not.

There's another thing to consider, too. As a rule, when people are wanted for a picture, they are wanted in a great hurry. They must be right on the ground, so that a phone call will reach them. They may be asked to report at the studio in an hour. Now, you can readily see that if you are even a hundred miles away, and some one else is right on the ground, there isn't much chance of your getting the engagement.

If you really want to get into pictures you must make a hundred of it. You must either be able to earn your living in one of the cities where picture making goes on, or you must have money enough to live on while you are getting started. There'll be plenty of things that are hard for you to face, things like discouragement and disappointment and all the rest of the bugbears that face the aspirant for honors on the screen, without your adding the burden of not having money enough to live on through.

One more thing, I would strongly advise against any one trying to break into pictures just now. For various reasons, many of the independent producers and big producing organizations are cutting down on their releases just now, and several of the studios are closed altogether. In New York, for instance, there is not a great deal of work being done, although most of the studios are open. We are making a picture now, but we are not making any money.

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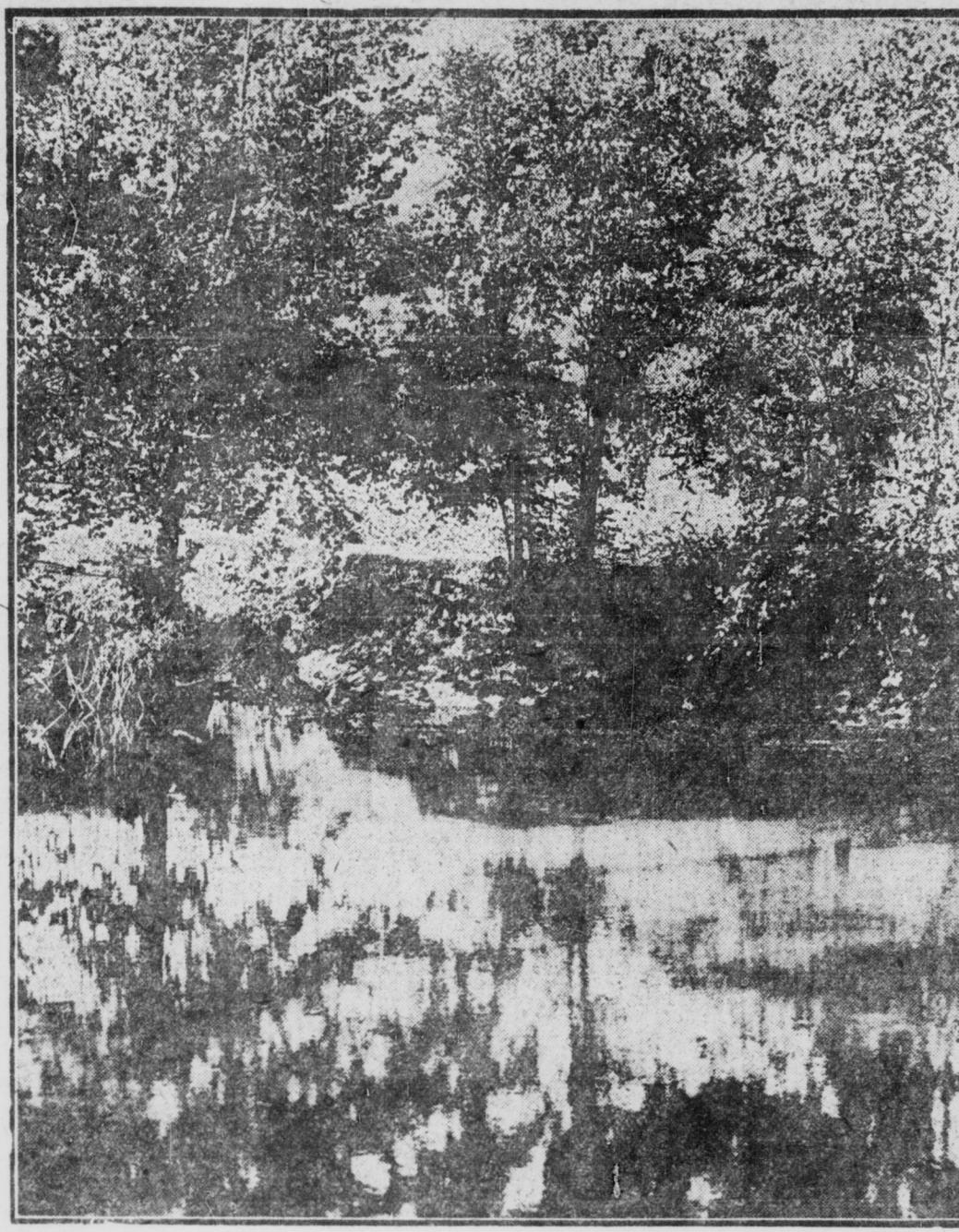
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Right Here in Indiana



—Hohenberger photograph lent by State Library.

Spring on William Harrison Farm, Harrison County.

warrant that your presents closet will furnish many more 'extras' than mine, which will even things up."

The menu for the three meals on Tues-

day is:

BREAKFAST.

Melon Shirred Eggs Cereal Coffee

Toast LUNCHEON

Stuffed Eggs Nut Bread Fruit Salad DINNER.

Vegetable Soup Potatoes

Boiled Ham Spinach Sliced Tomato Salad Cherry Roly-Poly.

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PRIZES OFFERED FOR POSTERS

Chamber Seeks to Advertise

Industrial Exposition.

In order to secure a suitable poster to be used in advertising the Indianapolis Industrial Exposition to be held in the Manufacturers' building at the State fairground Oct. 10 to 15 the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has announced that a prize of \$100 in gold is to be given for the best poster submitted before Sat-

urday, Aug. 27.

In addition to the first prize a second prize of \$50 in gold, a third prize of \$25 and honorable mention and season passes for the following ten best posters, will be awarded.

According to Claude S. Wallin, director of the exposition, the posters must be original and of good quality. The poster must be submitted to the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, 111 Under One Roof, must be in good condition and must be in good taste.

Among the rules which have been determined upon is that the official slogan of the exposition, "Industrial Indianapolis Under One Roof," must be included in any acceptable poster. The contestant's name must not under any circumstances be printed on the poster, and the contestant's actual name, along with the name of the poster, must be enclosed in a plain sealed envelope which must accompany the poster.

Judges will be appointed by a committee of five.

Specifications for the poster have been worked out and may be secured from the publicity offices of the Industrial Exposition in Room 501-2-3 Chamber of Commerce building.

"Well, I don't agree with him," said Mrs. Hooper, laughing. "I think you have a great many more nerve wrecking troubles with the incompetent and extravagant maid that you always seem to have, than if you simplified and regulated your house-keeping to a 'one man house' and went to bed yourself."