

AMENDMENT TO FIX RUM PRICE NOW PROPOSED

Author Regards Measure
Would Incur Conviction
of Bootleggers.

MOVIE FIRMS RUSHED

Special to Indiana Daily Times
and Philadelphia Public Ledger.
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A Congressman from New York has been approached with the following proposal for a new section of Article XVIII of the Federal constitution:

"Liquor prohibition amendment, section 4. In view of the estimated \$500,000,000 annual profits of those engaged in the illicit profession of bootlegging, and the pure-empting of the treasury by falling upon all saw-broking citizens to the detriment of their creditors and others, the following maximum schedule of prices is fixed as fair and reasonable: Scotch, \$7 quart; rye, \$5 quart; gin, \$4 quart; and beer, light wines at pre-Prohibition prices plus not more than 10 per cent. The penalty for failure to comply with the foregoing maximum schedule of prices, subject to annual revision, shall be imprisonment for not more than ten years and fine of not more than \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment for each offense.

"The point made by my constituent was that under his proposed amendment there would be no difficulty in obtaining convictions from juries in prosecutions against bootleggers."

Arsenio N. Luz, manager of the Philippines commercial agency, commenting upon the initiative that the United States Government had an "Irish" question in the Far East, said: "The Moros are Mohammedans and number about 300,000. The balance of the Philippines population, some 9,500,000, are Christians, chiefly Roman Catholics. Inasmuch as the anomaly in Ireland is a religious one, the problem is not altogether wrong."

However, there are fewer Moros in the Philippines than there are Protestants in Ireland. At any rate the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of both Ireland and the Philippines desire independence.

William J. Burns, the head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, United States secret service, passed the week-end at his home in Scarborough, N. Y., freshening up on the work which a decade ago brought him fame as the greatest detective in the world. He goes back cheering to the area of endeavor which made him internationally famous.

"I regard this appointment as the greatest opportunity in my life," he said, "and it is my determination to give to the people of the United States the most effective secret service in the world."

Hearing that being "bare-skinned" in news stories pictures from some of the beach offers the possibility of subsequent sliding by the New York State board of censors, many stars are rushing the affairs of the motion picture industry to the "back lot" for the time being. For they find newspapers will publish a "still" of the rejected film and be glad to get it. A certain star was first over the wire in that race for the spotlight. She had seen what oodles of newspaper publicity was caught on the beach and immediately hid herself to the public City.

I was in the office of Louis Drifft, the music publisher in West forty Fifth street, listening to Al Johnson try out some of his new songs when the Duncan sisters, Rosetta and Vivian entered. The telephone rang. "That you, Valli?" asked those usual conversations between his hand and wife when the former would be home and what the latter had been for dinner. No sooner had the telephone been hung up, than Rosetta Duncan asked:

"Is Valli Valli your wife?"

"I am sure of it," replied the music publisher.

"What do you know about that," said Miss Duncan and continuing, "seven years ago I was a little girl appearing in a moving picture called the 'High Road' out in Los Angeles. In one scene there was a factory fire and the foreman of the shop had to throw me out of a window. That foreman was Valli Valli, the opera star, who was making her debut in pictures."

Theatrical people seem always to be finding themselves in such strange manner. Here is another instance.

Separated from her family two years, Isabella O'Madigan, actress was reunited last week, through a chance visit to the Shubert theater, with her brother, Daniel O'Madigan, Mr. O'Madigan, who is a structural engineer with the International Cement Company of St. Louis, was in New York after an absence of six years passed in South America. He attended the performance of "Just Married," and as he opened the program the first name he noticed was that of Isabella O'Madigan. He sought out the company manager, explained the situation and was taken back stage where he was presented to Miss O'Madigan.

They had lost track of each other several years ago while living in St. Louis, when Miss O'Madigan decided to go on the stage.—Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.

CORNER STONE OF NEW CHURCH LAID

Bishop H. H. Fout Conducts
the Services.

With the formal placing of the corner stone for the new \$125,000 United Brethren Church on the northwest corner of Park avenue and Walnut street yesterday afternoon, work to rush the completion of the structure is under way.

The services were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Fout, resident bishop in charge of the Indiana district of the church. Others assisting in the ceremony were the Rev. J. W. Lake of Warsaw; the Rev. J. B. Parsons of the Brookside United Brethren Church and the Rev. C. H. Winters, executive secretary of the Indianapolis Church Federation.

Bishop Fout in his sermon said in part: "No man in this city can afford to rear his family without living in the shadow of the church. There are things material that he needs, but the church always will be the foundation for the security of society. It was the philosophy of George Washington, the forefather of the fathers of this Nation, who said that the church must make itself always look for guidance and without the teachings of the church the Government was unsafe and not dependable. It was Abraham Lincoln, who said, 'The church—God bless it—the corner stone of the Nation.' And it has been said that the sermons of Sturgeon did more toward stabilizing the Nation than did any statement of his day."

"We have heard the story of Moses, whose touch turned the baser metal into gold, but the touch of God changes even gold into the coin of heaven. The church with the touch of God is a blessing to the vision and the soul. Without the blessing of the church and God our own efforts of the courts of justice would be hollow mockery. Churches may fall into decay long after men have ceased to function in them, but the results of the church will live forever."

The services were attended by a large number of church workers and members of the new church as well as of other churches of the city.

IN THE REALM WHERE WOMAN REIGNS

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 and found practical. They then daily in an interesting review of their home life and learn to meet the conditions of the high cost of living with ease.)

MONDAY.

Mrs. Hooper had prepared a hearty breakfast several hours before the usual hour for the morning meal, as the campers were eager to get an early start. Everything had been packed ship-shape in the automobile and while every crack and cranny had been filled with some article necessary for their comfort. While on the trip, Roger and Billy had plenty to room on the front seat and Henry and the two girls fitted nicely into the roomy one in the back. Mrs. Hooper said that she had been to them just as the sun was beginning to peep over the horizon, after Helen and Roger had promised faithfully to write her every other day, and Henry had said that he would write himself on the days that they didn't.

"Then if we keep our promises we will have a letter from each of them," Roger said. "I'll write the first letter, I'll write the second and the third and then we'll begin over again."

"Well, I'm glad we didn't promise to write any letters," said Billy. "Our mother will just have to wait till we get home, for the news. Isn't that so, Anna?"

"Oh, I think you ought to send your mother a letter," said Mrs. Hooper. "She will be so anxious to know how you are faring. It isn't much trouble, for all the pleasure it will give her. 'No more!' exclaimed Billy. 'This is a vacation trip and I'm not going to write letters to any one.'"

"Well, if you'll send a message in Roger's letter I'll give it to your mother," answered Mrs. Hooper. "Because I know she will want to hear from you quite as much as I do from Roger and Helen."

"Oh all right," Billy said carelessly, as if his mother's anxiety were a matter of little moment, "but she never expects anything like that when we go away from home."

"Well, I certainly do," said Mrs. Hooper. "Last week they glided away from the gate with Betty jumping about and waving her small hands excitedly, over this departure."

The house usually so orderly, looked as if a cyclone had struck it, and as Mrs. Hooper put things in their places she began to plan what she intended to do during the next two weeks when she would be alone in the house.

She hadn't said anything to Henry about all the canning she proposed to do in the mornings, because he would only have argued against it and insisted on her doing extra work instead of taking a vacation. But with her housekeeping and cooking cut down to the needs of one she reasoned that the time devoted to canning would not in the least interfere with her enjoyment of the remainder of the day, and that she wouldn't be crowded as she sometimes was, when other household tasks demanded attention before a particular batch of fruit or vegetables was quite finished.

Her mother was leaving on a late afternoon train for the seashore and after Mr. Hooper and the children had been settled in her bed for her nap. Mrs. Hooper packed a hamper with her clothes, so that she would be ready to start with her grandmother as soon as she was awake and dressed. While the greater part of the assortment of clothes were gingham and percale, she included some of the more expensive ones, and each one was trimmed a bit differently from the others so that they would be individual tasks demand attention before a particular batch of fruit or vegetables was quite finished.

A number of sheer white dresses for occasions when her mother would want the child "dressed up" were included and these had all the appearance of being tremendously expensive because there was so much handwork on them. They were exact copies of the small garments one sees in big city shops. As a matter of fact the cost of each little dress had been less than a dollar in the store.

Most every case and several of the prettiest had been made from pieces of Helen's old white dresses, but when pretty little Betty with her dark curls, big blue eyes and pink cheeks, was dressed to go with her grandmother in the outfit her mother had made for her, and which included the evening dress, she looked like a million-dollar child.

"How do you like that?" said Mrs. Hooper. "Henry doesn't think about it at all. He just believes it is a new dress. He said he was putting in the same number of stitches on an embroidered sofa pillow, like those we used to make when I was a young girl, he'd think I was just an amazing myself."

"He says it is all nonsense, but I love to sew and make dainty things, and when I can take 50 cents' worth of material and make it look like a \$10 dress I really enjoy the achievement."

Betty dressed as you keep her will eventually lead to her having extravagant ideas about clothes. Later in life, when she is a grown-up, she will be a million-dollar child. She is always dressed your children in relation to your means."

"I don't believe so," replied Mrs. Hooper. "I think Helen gets her opinions of what is 'stylish' from her Auntie Belle and has no idea that her clothes or Betty's are expensive looking. They are far too plain and simple in appearance to impress her. She much prefers the loud colors and flashy

styles that most of the girls she knows always wear."

The meals for Tuesday are:

BREAKFAST

Waffles, Peaches
Ponched Eggs Coffee

LUNCHEON

Grilled Tomatoes
Watercress Sandwiches
Stewed Fruit
Iced Tea

DINNER

Cream of Tomato Soup
Savory Bacon on Toast
Green Corn
Cucumber Salad
Blackberries and Cream

SAVORY BACON ON TOAST.

On slices of white bread place shavings of American cheese and over the cheese thin slices of bacon (two on each slice of bread). Put the prepared slices on the rack of the toaster under the gas flame in the broiling oven and toast to a golden brown.—Copyright, 1921.

GRILLED TOMATOES.

Cut large, firm tomatoes into thick slices. Do not peel. Rub an oyster shell with a little butter, lay on it the slices of tomato and broil over a clear fire. Have ready a sauce made by working a teaspoonful of oil, minced parsley and lemon juice into two table-spoonfuls of butter. Sprinkle the tomatoes with pepper and salt, put the sauce on them, let them stand covered in the oven for a few minutes, until the butter is melted and serve.

WATERCRESS SANDWICHES.

Season watercress with salt, pepper and a few drops of vinegar, and chop coarsely. Mix with cottage cheese and spread on thinly-sliced white bread.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP.

Cut up a dozen ripe tomatoes and slice tender in a pint of water. Rub through a strainer and thicken with three table-spoonfuls of corn starch, rubbed to a paste with a table-spoonful of butter. Season with salt, pepper and sugar, and stir slowly upon the mixture a quart of scalding milk, to which a pinch of soda has been added.

CUCUMBER SALAD.

Pare cucumber, cut lengthwise and lay in ice-water for an hour. Lay flat on platter and cut into thin slices without spoiling the original shape. Surround with lettuce cut in ribbons. Dress with French dressing.

FRENCH DRESSING.

One-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter black pepper; one table-spoon vinegar; three table-spoonfuls olive oil. Paprika. Mix seasonings with oil, then add vinegar slowly, stirring all the while. The acid dissolves the salt and pepper and holds the oil in emulsion.

EXPERIMENT TO PREVENT ROLLS IN NEW ASPHALT

Assistant Engineer Suggests
It Is Caused by Top Layer
'Slipping' When Heated.

Prevention of rolls in the new asphalt pavement of Ohio street between Alabama and Delaware streets is the purpose of an experiment suggested by John L. Elliott, assistant city civil engineer, and being tried by the Indiana Asphalt Paving Company.

Rolling of the top layer of asphalt is one of the most disastrous faults in this kind of pavement, engineers say. When the hot or warm concrete is laid on the top surface, to become shallow in some places and thick in others. It is not long before the thin spots are worn through the concrete base. Paving of such holes never is completely successful.

Recently Charles Underwood, city engineer, had several sections of an old and very rough asphalt street, which was being resurfaced, cut out and brought to the city hall for study. It was discovered, according to Mr. Elliott, that the worst were where the concrete base beneath had been rolled the smoothest.

Believing that a slick surface on the concrete base permits the asphalt top layer to slip during the warm weather when traffic is heaviest, Mr. Elliott has been trying for several months to get some contractor to try the plan of roughening the concrete base surface before laying asphalt. The Ohio street improvement is the first upon which the experiment has been tried. The entire base has been roughened with all right through at a distance of about every six inches.

Contractors are watching the experiment with much interest.

Throat Uncorked

BEAVERTON, Oregon, Aug. 22.—Wayne Wolf, six years old, complained of a sore throat. His mother took him to a physician. The doctor, after an examination, was puzzled and took an X-ray picture. A fair-sized cork, wedged in the back of the throat, was discovered. Wayne finally admitted he had swallowed the cork several days previously, but said it hadn't bothered him before.

An operation was performed to remove the stopper.

Paper Hats Coming

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Several large shipments of hats made of paper have been sent to America recently. The hats appear to be made of straw, but dissolve when thoroughly wet.

CARVE CROSS ON DEAD.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—During the last month the mortuary house of seven soldiers have been found in the Mersey. It is believed they were killed in gassing deaths. A cross was carved on the forehead of each man.

Men You May Marry

By E. R. PEYSER

Has a man like this proposed to you?

Symptoms: His broad A trombones and hails the rosey dawn and dewy eve! He likes you because your A is natural and he knows his flat and often narrow! His clothes are entirely British cut, his spirit is in England, though his forefathers are gathered here. He is no athlete, yet when in America he can still "take the train." His climbing, however, is a miracle to see!

IN FACT

The social trapeze is never still from his activities.

Prescription to his bride:

Plenty of salt for his tail.
Teach him the real who's who.

Absorb This:

THE CREAM IN SOME MILK WILL NOT RISE TO THE TOP.

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PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory

Well, it didn't rain very long in the last story, so Little Puss Junior and the stork folded up the Japanese parasol and looked about them. And not very far away they saw a little green island with lots of palm trees and a nice white beach.

"Let's land on the island," said Puss. So the stork steered the boat up to the beach, and then they both jumped out. "Maybe it's a desert island," said Puss. "Oh, no," replied the great white stork. "It's a coral island. Perhaps we'll find some lovely coral necklaces if we look about."

But they didn't, and then they looked into the deep clear water and saw the pink and white coral growing like flowers at the bottom.

"But how does the coral grow into an island?" asked Little Puss Junior. "Why, the coral insect fastens its little body to some rock under the water, and down deep, and by and by part of its body turns to stone. And there are thousands of these little coral insects, and by and by they keep on building until the coral bed comes right out of the water."

"You're a very wise bird," said Puss. "I'll tell you some more," said the stork, who seemed very pleased at Puss Junior's remark. "When the little coral insect's body is pretty thoroughly turned to stone, little buds, looking like the smallest leaf buds of the spring-time, begin to grow out of the edges. These are its children. And it has still other kinds of children, coming from eggs which float off into the water. These are the free children or the wanderers. But even they come back after a short time and settle beside their parents, and after thousands of years they all together make a coral island."

"When?" gasped Puss. "That's a long time," said the learned stork. "I see coconuts growing on the palm trees. Let us get one." So he and Puss went up to the palm grove, and, would you believe it? Puss threw a stone up into one of the trees and knocked off a coconut.

And just then a pretty parrot flew down from a palm tree. He had a blue head, a green breast and scarlet wings. "Caw! caw! caw! What are you doing?" That coconut grew on my very own tree.

This island of coral belongs all to me. Why should a cat when I never have known Dare knock my coconuts down with a stone. If it wasn't that you're with an old friend of mine. I'd have you tossed into the wild ocean's brine."

"Come, come, Mr. Parrot," said the big white stork. Don't be disagreeable. I'm only showing this famous little coral island. And this so pleased the parrot that he gave Puss a little coral necklace. And in the next story you shall hear what happened after that.—Copyright, 1921, David Cory.

To Be Continued.

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S.S.S.

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WEEKS CITES SAVINGS FOR DEPARTMENT

War Secretary Says Economy
Program Brings Results.

Special to Indiana Daily Times
and Philadelphia Public Ledger.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has withdrawn \$40,000,000 from current appropriations to be returned to the United States Treasury as a result of a program of sweeping economy, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, asserts in a statement submitted to Representative Kahn, of California, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

"These withdrawals of more than \$40,000,000 have been made to avoid, if possible, the necessity of creating a deficit," Mr. Weeks said, "and of making a request to Congress to relieve the embarrassment which was referred to by the President in his message to Congress, returning with his approval the bill for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1922."

"In an effort to finance the War Department on the appropriations made without the creation of a deficit, orders have been issued for the abandonment of many army cantonments, the movement of troops by marching, where practicable, the declaration of much material as surplus, and reforms in business administration. Among the most important articles declared surplus, both from the point of view of the sale value and the cost of operation, if retained in service, was a large number of ships of all classes, including Army transports."

SUGGESTS SAVING
OF \$340,000,000.

The withdrawal of this fund, according to Mr. Kahn, will represent practically an actual saving out of the appropriation of about three hundred and forty million dollars made to maintain the military establishment during the year beginning June 1, 1921. Furthermore, Mr. Kahn regards it as an indication that the War Department will submit estimates for the running expenses of the

Government during the next fiscal year of around three hundred million dollars.

In other words, the War Department, under the Harding Administration, will not only be able to pay the balance of the amount for running expenses for a year as was asked by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. Mr. Baker estimated the expenses for the current fiscal year would require about six hundred million dollars. The estimates for the next fiscal year will be due this fall.

In addition, Mr. Weeks points out that when the new Administration came in on March 4, the War Department returned \$13,451,440, previously withheld from expenditure, to the Treasury. The War Department "notwithstanding the fact that after the beginning of the present Administration, an estimate was made based on previous expenditures from this appropriation that a deficiency of \$15,000,000 would be created."

The savings made, according to Mr. Weeks, were in spite of the fact that Congress required the reduction of the enlisted personnel in the army from 242,000 to 150,000. This reduction, he said, cost \$6,000,000 due to statutory reductions in the salary, housing, and other allowances, travel allowances, and such.

CIVILIANS DROPPED FROM ARMY PAY ROLL.

Among the important measures of economy effected in the War Department, Mr. Weeks names the reduction of transportation or personnel and supplies and the reduction of the civilian employees. In the last five months, he said, 14,156 civilians have been dropped from the pay roll of the War Department. By an exhaustive survey of real estate under the control of the War Department, he said, ninety-seven parcels of land were determined as surplus and already part of it has been sold. Some other properties have been rented to the Shipping Board, and a new system of peace time storage has been inaugurated in the same way. During others, of \$12,104,112 at the New York general intermediate depot for the quarter ended June 30.

The sale of surplus declared since March 4, Mr. Weeks said, has amounted to \$23,344,833.18 while by lengthening the tour of duties for officers in Panama and Hawaii, \$305,561 will be saved during the present fiscal year.

Several millions will be saved by the

abandonment of cantonments, he said, at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, Camp Sherman, Ohio, Camp Pike, Arkansas, Camp Grant, Illinois, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, Camp Bagg, North Carolina, and all but a small part of Camp Meade, Maryland.

Other savings have been effected, according to Mr. Weeks, by the basic allowances to officers and men controlling the operation of all army printing plants under quartermaster corps, substituting army for civilian instructors in the vocational training camps, and the organization of a patent section in the office of the judge advocate general in the settlement of claims, 1919, \$108,233.14 has been saved.

Additional costs have been incurred by the carrying out of large projects such as the transportation of the bodies of 19,000 American soldiers to this country. Mr. Weeks pointed out. Describing the system by which the army was reduced to 150,000, he said the plan of reorganization already has been completed.—Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.

DIES WHILE ON WAY TO HOSPITAL

Knightstown Young Man in
Theatrical Work.

After an illness of about a week, Howard Bettle Hill, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hill of Knightstown and a member of the Gregory Kelly stock company at English this summer, died in an ambulance Sunday while en route from the home of his parents to an Indianapolis hospital. Septicemia was given as the cause of his death. Mr. Hill was being rushed to this city for an operation. The funeral will be held in Knightstown Tuesday afternoon with burial at Cambridge.

Mr. Hill appeared in a number of productions of the Kelly company at English this summer, although during his first theatrical experience with Stuart Walker at the Murat several months ago. He was a graduate of Shortridge High School and was preparing to go to New York this winter to continue his theatrical work.

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