

## STATE HIGHWAY DIRECTOR GIVES OUT SOME FACTS

Headquarters Established in Five Districts Facilitate Working Plan.

### ROADS TO BE NUMBERED

The "skip-stop" method of road building which has been such an annoyance to travelers in Indiana, is to be abandoned, according to Lawrence Lyons, director of the State highway commission. Thus far roads have been built for short distances at a time, in many cases leaving gaps between the portions improved. According to Mr. Lyons, the policy hereafter will be to start the improvement of a road and to carry it directly through to completion.

The Indiana State highway system comprises 3,600 miles and it is proposed to extend this to approximately 5,000 miles eventually, commission members say. Such a program, however, is expected to extend over a period of ten or fifteen years.

Of the 3,600 miles in the State system, 414.7 miles are of concrete, with a total of about 650 miles hard surface pavement. Of this number the State highway department paved 112 miles and has under contract at this time twenty miles to be paved, exclusive of the 600 miles aforementioned. During the fiscal year which ends Sept. 30, the department will have laid seventy miles of pavement, estimated by the officials a record for road building when it is taken into consideration that efforts were principally directed at closing gaps in roads partially paved.

For maintenance purposes the Indiana State highway system today, according to Mr. Lyons, is divided into five districts with district headquarters at Ft. Wayne, Greencastle, Seymour, Monticello, and Vincennes. Each district is divided into five sub-districts with headquarters as follows:

Ft. Wayne District—Wabash, Warsaw, Plymouth, Kendallville, Greencastle, Lebanon, Anderson, Muncie, Connersville, Crawfordsville, Vincennes District—Terre Haute, Paoli, Dale, Patoka, Monticello District—Valparaiso, La Porte, Bensenville, Fowler, Seymour District—New Albany, Aurora, Columbus, Martinsville.

In the opinion of Mr. Lyons in order to take up Federal aid money available for Indiana, it may be necessary to have hard surface such as main highways as the National road, Lincoln highway, Yellowstone Trail, and the road from South Bend to Indianapolis and Louisville.

Where possible, he says, in adherence to the policy of Governor Warren T. McCray, all secondary routes will be surfaced with stone, gravel, bituminous or made of the water bound type.

One of the first acts of the department will be to push to completion the National road project. There remains sixty-five miles to pave, and it is proposed to divide this stretch into eight sections or miles each. The completion of the work so the road will be completed in Indiana in 1922. In the event of such, and providing Illinois speeds up the work in the State, the National road will be hard-surfaced that year all the way from Washington to St. Louis.

Indiana and Illinois are the only two States where work on this national thoroughfare is delayed, Mr. Lyons says.

### Holds Abuse of Privilege Greatest Evil

(Continued From Page One.)

judged they could be better safeguarded?" was asked.

"I hesitated to express myself," he stated, "for fear that I may not be understood by your host of readers and by the public at large. However this serious problem has demanded, invited and has received a vast amount of careful attention during the seven years I have been on the bench, during which time I have heard over a thousand divorce cases. I am therefore going to risk offering certain suggestions, not by the way of criticism but in the hope that they may lead to much needed betterment of the divorce situation."

Continuing, Judge Moll said:

"Passing over the question of the individual controversies in the particular case, and dismissing as remote the matter of prevention, or rather, the lessening of applications for separation by tightening up on the regulation of marriages, and conceding that there is more or less room for improvement as to regulation of the statutory causes for divorce and the procedure for securing decrees by positive legislation, which is a separate field for treatment and discussion, I think the interests of society could be best promoted by improving the activities of the powerful representatives of society—the bar, the press and the judiciary."

In discussing these three potent agencies, let us strictly understand that no individual lawyer, no separate publication and no particular judge is referred to. I am speaking of these impersonally, as instruments of society, in determining the solution of the momentous divorce problem.

### LAWYERS' PART IN SOLUTION.

"In the Times' articles, several of my associate judges have been quoted as praising certain unnamed members of the bar in cooperating with the courts in dealing with this matter and in effectively persuading dissatisfied couples to make up, live together contentedly, and avoid the divorce courts. I wish to add my earnest commendation to these judges and to these high-minded attorneys. There are many of them and they are doing a great good. There are hundreds of lawyers in Indianapolis, and probably in most communities who succeed in reconciling many couples and who bring but few separation suits to separate publication and no particular judge is referred to. I am speaking of these impersonally, as instruments of society, in determining the solution of the momentous divorce problem."

On the other hand, there are many at the other extreme. It is safe to say that fully 50 per cent of the divorce cases each year are filed by 10 per cent of the total bar membership. It is not a reflection upon any lawyer to file an occasional divorce suit, but it is certainly no credit to a member of the profession of the law to make a specialty of this class of business. There have been instances where persons admitted to practice have clearly committed barratry to secure clients in divorce matters. Happily, they are not numerous, but this is a source of court contests which might profitably be eliminated.

"I recall one case in which a woman plaintiff testified in my court that while she was seated in a park she was approached by a certain lawyer who said he understood that she was having trouble with her husband and said he would get her a divorce cheap. She testified that she was a divorcee."

## Commission Announces New Policy in Future Indiana Road Construction



Type of State Highway Commission Work.

Above—The new concrete two-span bridge across Blue River on the National road, at the east edge of Knightstown, Henry County. Middle—National road between Stillsville and Mount Meridian. The picture shows a 10-foot fill so constructed that after a year's use no cracks have appeared in the pavement. Below—A "close-up" showing the condition of the steel in the Knightstown bridge, which was replaced by the concrete structure shown above.

diffed she spurned his offer, whereupon he announced that if she didn't employ him he would represent her husband in the divorce suit. She said she was in a quandary, but so long as he was his office on Saturdays up to late at night resembled an installment house cashier's window in the number of divorce applicants called to pay a quarter or a half dollar on account of attorney fees.

"This same lawyer in another case represented a woman in whose favor I gave a support order of \$1 a week to provide bottle milk. A few weeks later the pitiful woman with the infant came into the courtroom, and said her husband had been paying the allowance to the clerk regularly, but that her attorney had collected all the payments and kept them for his fee. I halted him into court, gave him ten minutes to pay the money over to his client and then ordered him to keep out of my courtroom. He is no longer in the practice, but so long as he was his office on Saturdays up to late at night resembled an installment house cashier's window in the number of divorce applicants called to pay a quarter or a half dollar on account of attorney fees."

"Parasites like this ought to be exterminated, if not imprisoned," Judge Moll stated emphatically.

Continuing, he said:

"There have been instances where lawyers have nothing to do but divorce cases. When I assumed the bench in 1914, there was a firm of attorneys here who had no civil practice apparently, but divorce cases. Their names appeared often on my docket that year and others. Both have removed from the city."

"A legal practitioner, himself divorced from two wives in succession, once boasted to me that in seven years there ended he had filed nearly two hundred divorce suits. He said they came to him as a direct result of another profitable line of legal work he followed. He added: 'Besides it was easy money and not my funeral, so why worry?'"

"Passing over the question of the individual controversies in the particular case, and dismissing as remote the matter of prevention, or rather, the lessening of applications for separation by tightening up on the regulation of marriages, and conceding that there is more or less room for improvement as to regulation of the statutory causes for divorce and the procedure for securing decrees by positive legislation, which is a separate field for treatment and discussion, I think the interests of society could be best promoted by improving the activities of the powerful representatives of society—the bar, the press and the judiciary."

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### PLAN FOR DAY OF PRAYER ON NOV. 6

#### Church Federation Hold Arms Conference in View.

The Church Federation of Indianapolis has endorsed the plan of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ for a day of prayer to be observed on Nov. 6, the Sunday preceding the international conference on the limitation of armaments. This day will be devoted by the ministers of the city to creating a favorable sentiment toward the disarmament conference. At the executive meeting of the Church Federation, Tuesday the movement was approved and the secretary authorized to send letters to the local pastors telling them that the Church Federation wished to cooperate with the Federal Council, an organization which represents thirty Protestant denominations in America in setting this day aside for special prayer and service.

Charles H. Winters, secretary of the federation, will have a statement prepared by Oct. 1, making public the arrangements for the observance of the day as suggested by the Rev. S. L. Gulick, secretary of the Federal Council's commission on international justice and goodwill.

The program provides for special meetings to be held for the consideration of the moral issues involved in the disarmament question, churches to be open everywhere for personal prayer throughout the week of the conference and that appropriate services be held on Armistice Day at the hour when the conference convenes.

### AMERICAN BUYERS REBEL.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Many American buyers who came here for none other than going home empty-handed, but with full purses. They call Paris prices "extortionate" and declare they will wait until France "comes to its senses."

### WATCH FOR SMUGGLERS.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 16.—Every trans-Atlantic liner's employes has been notified that \$4,000 reward will be paid by an American organization for the arrest and conviction of any persons smuggling not less than \$40,000 worth of precious stones into the United States.

## HORTICULTURE BURDEN OF NEW PARK BULLETIN

Head of Special Service Submits Ways to Beautify Homes.

Some "horticultural arithmetic" of interest to the citizen who desires his home to be surrounded by beautiful grounds was given out today by George E. Morgan, head of the special service of the city park department.

The bulletin follows:

"Add one tree after another to your street and city and all other qualifications of good citizenship will be added unto you.

"Subtract the caterpillars, fungi and diseases from your trees, thus keeping your growing stock above par.

"Multiply your protective measures by roading tree bulletins and keeping in touch with the special service, the tree exchange of Indianapolis.

"Divide your time between planting, protecting and passing the good word to your neighbor.

"To get square roots give them a chance to multiply themselves by competent watering and fertilization.

"Fifty per cent of well selected trees, plus 25 per cent good planting, added to 25 per cent constant watching, will make 100 per cent better shade trees for Indianapolis, and save many deserving trees for Indianapolis.

"An improper fraction of a tree with a small number of chopped off roots, topped by a greater number of branches, above will soon be reduced to a whole number of dead and dying parts without further mathematical effort.

"Put your money in a tree and it will yield a better interest than a bank, not a 4 per cent annually, but compound interest in life giving oxygen, cooling shade, moisture and beauty of form and color.

"The best health insurance one can get is that afforded by a few well-placed trees around the home. Rates are low, a bucket or two of water during hot weather and keeping the earth cultivated will impoverish no wage earner.

"What would you think of a commodity that always yielded a profit and never a loss and that with less labor than any known crop.

"The best stock investment made is in the trunk of a sturdy growing street tree in front of your house. The only watered stock above par and above suspicion in the market is the beautiful shade tree free exchange as gilt edged. Dividends declared daily.

"Cancel your debt to those who planted shade you are now enjoying by planting good, long lived trees for those who will come after you."

"The tables are at last turned," Mr. Dreyfus said in his office at 62 West Fifth street. "Europe now looks to America for its popular songs. It is a bitter pill for them to swallow in London and Paris, Berlin and Vienna, but they frankly admit we are far ahead in the composition of music that has a jingle. At Deauville, the French Atlantic City, I heard nothing but American airs played by orchestras, led by Americans. London, musically, is a veritable 'Broadway' and with a new name has possibilities of popularity in America. The Vienna theaters are running with packed houses, but full houses in Vienna or Berlin mean nothing from an American viewpoint."

### WANTED: LEHAR'S COUNTRY VILLA.

"It was my pleasure to visit Lehar at his country home in Eischl, where he played over the score of 'The Yellow Jacket,' his new Chinese opera. He has six pianos in his villa, one of them of American make. Not far from the Lehar villa in Kalmthout, Belgium, I found that popular Hungarian music composer in the midst of his numerous family. He is quite wealthy, made it all out of music and is only 30. The most promising composers in Vienna are a young Hungarian, Albert Salmay, who recently did a comic opera called 'Rina Do.' He is coming to America and he told me he was going to live here and become an American citizen. Salmay has the spark of genius. Germans do not write light music and what they have used of it chiefly came from Austria. Leo Fall is of Polish lineage and the others of note, including Lehar, are Hungarians."

### Editor of N. Y. "Physicians Who's Who" Advises Use of Bitro-Phosphate By Thin, Nervous People

F. S. KOLLE, M. D.

All that most weak, nervous, thin, and generally depressed people need is 10 grains of pure organic phosphorus (Bitro-Phosphate) with each meal. This will give you the strength and vitality you need. It is a pure, natural, and safe remedy. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that will give you the strength and vitality you need. It is a pure, natural, and safe remedy. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that will give you the strength and vitality you need.

Not so much American music as in Paris and London, but plenty of it as everywhere in Europe," said Mr. Dreyfus. "I will pass on to Vienna, the once gay city and source of the light opera, now also very sad musically. The depressed mood and sorrow of Austria naturally is reflected in the music of her people. Nearly all the music was down spirited. One of the most depressing was 'The Blue Danube,' which is a post-war reflection of Strauss' 'On the Blue Danube.' Another waltz, 'Vienna, the City of My Dreams,' by Dr. Rudolph Sieczynski, has a universal appeal, and with a new name has possibilities of popularity in America. The Vienna theaters are running with packed houses, but full houses in Vienna or Berlin mean nothing from an American viewpoint."

"I was motoring in south Germany during harvest time, when I heard unusual voices. They were the voices of the sailors assigned to the submarines. 'What is that?' I asked, thinking I recognized the air. 'It is the official German navy song,' was the reply of the landlord. Obtaining a sheet of the music, I found it was correct in my surmise. It was 'Asleep in the Deep,' an American popular song written twenty years ago by W. H. Petrie, a Chicago music teacher. The Germans had appropriated it for their navy and during the war it had been a favorite with the sailors assigned to the submarines."

### WANTED TO HEAR OF LONDON FIRST.

We suggested that Mr. Dreyfus begin his popular song and light opera survey in London, the headquarters of the music hall. "The British metropolis is almost entirely dependent on the American market," he said.

"The big musical hits in the London theaters are being sung in English."

## Highways and By-Ways of Lil' Ol' New York

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By RAYMOND CARROLL

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—If you are a grand opera fan, stop. It would be useless to read further, for this article has to do exclusively with popular music—the kind that has a "tune" and can be whistled, the sort that is played when the young people roll up the rug and push back the chairs in the parlor. In a country that has more than 5,000,000 pianos in homes, and almost, if not as many phonographs and other vehicles of music abroad as of the European light music that Max Dreyfus, music publisher has brought back from the other side, after spending three months getting at the facts.

That being reciprocally acknowledged, we can proceed with the fascinating tale of what the war has done to popular music abroad and of the European light music that Max Dreyfus, music publisher has brought back from the other side, after spending three months getting at the facts.

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