

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.

Telephones—MA in 3500; New, LI in 3551.

MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising offices: New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, G. Logan Payne Co.

LET'S SEE, who are the members of the board of health today?

THOSE FRENCH ex-cabinet members might now go into the motion picture business.

THERE APPEAR to be only about three men in France available to head a cabinet and they take turns.

ARMS PARLEY proves value of discussion—headline. Let us hope it does not prove the uselessness of it.

EMMA GOLDMAN says the United States is the only country, after all, it took her a long while to find it out.

PERHAPS the new district attorney's commission was delayed while the Postoffice Department was hunting for Martinsville!

MAYOR SHANK should examine that little book carefully to see that no names have been added to the preferred list in its absence.

MR. BEVERIDGE was probably greatly surprised when he received that resolution asking that he become a candidate for the Senate.

THE FRENCH objections to fifty vociferous women secretaries probably should not be attributed wholly to the fact that they were German.

CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER is probably grateful for that assurance of Mayor Shank that he will not fire anybody on the city pay roll who is not for Beveridge.

A WOMAN is walking from Dayton to Washington to obtain a pardon for her son, who is in a Federal penitentiary. Pardons have been obtained more easily than that.

Mr. Bryson's Appointment

Unquestionably the people of Indianapolis will continue to dispatch and receive mail under Postmaster Robert H. Bryson as they have for some time under Postmaster Robert E. Springsteen. As far as the business of the mails is concerned, it does not matter a particle who is postmaster. But from the political standpoint there is considerable difference.

Mr. Bryson's landing of the postoffice is a victory for the old organization machine that controlled Indianapolis prior to the advent of the new Shank machine that came into power at the last election.

Bryson could never have landed the job except with the consent of the politicians who controlled the Shank organization. Therefore, it must be acknowledged that his success marks the first step in the benevolent assimilation of one organization or the other. There may be some question, in fact, there is some question, of whether the old News-Jewett crowd that was served so well by Mr. Bryson is swallowing the Shank organization, or whether the Shank organization is gradually taking into camp the remnants of the older group.

But this much is certain: There could be no Postmaster Bryson save by and with the consent of the followers of Mr. Shank.

And there are a lot of followers of Mr. Shank who recall that the strength of their organization lay in its refusal to treat with the old News-Jewett crowd.

To these the appointment of Mr. Bryson is regrettable, not because Bryson is the appointee, but because they discern the end of their own organization that was built on opposition to that which wanted Bryson.

They Got Away With It

Declaring that the Newberry issue has not been set forth in "its frank ugliness," the Philadelphia Public Ledger attempts to "make of Senator Newberry's defense an indictment of the direct primaries. It argues that he should logically have defended himself by attacking the law which it says "forced him to spend more than he or his friends ever dreamed." The Ledger says:

"Hypocrisy of the worst kind lies on either side of the way; but the deepest hypocrisy of all is to be found in the fact that no one dares to set forth the real cause of the trouble, the direct primary law. For that reason, Newberry defended himself with an alibi instead of a counter-indictment. Had he leveled his charges against the defective system which is debauching our politics from coast to coast at every senatorial and presidential election, to mention no others, he would not have got a vote—Senator Penrose being dead. Instead of an indictment, therefore, we get a defense; a defense which, if true, as we must believe it is, sets a precedent fully as bad as his expulsion by his accomplices would be."

The major premises of the Ledger argument appears to be its greatest fault. No one "forced" either Mr. Newberry or his friends to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to elect him to the Senate.

They saw the opportunity to obtain their desires by the expenditure of money which they had and were willing to give up and they spent it.

What's more, thanks to the exigency of the Grand Old Party, they "got away with it," even though the expenditures constitute the greatest blot on the records of the United States Senate.

Selling Indianapolis Products

This is a time of keen competition in business. The day of the order taker is past and the day of the salesman has arrived. No business house that does not go after the business can hope to exist.

With this idea in view the Chamber of Commerce has worked out an excellent plan of selling Indianapolis products. The idea is a reversal of the business trips that have been made out of Indianapolis periodically under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Under the new plan the retail dealers of the State will be brought to Indianapolis to look over what the wholesale trade has to offer. Their transportation will be paid and entertainment will be provided. It will be a combination business trip and vacation for those who come here and the arrangement should prove attractive.

There is no reason why Indiana retail merchants should go to cities outside of the State for their goods. Indianapolis offers a wide variety of products and their excellence is unquestioned. It should not be difficult to sell Indianapolis-made goods to Indiana merchants. All that is needed is the sort of initiative being displayed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Impossible Happens

One of the ironies of the conference of judges Thursday was the discovery that while the two Madison County judges were attending the meeting, listening to long and idealistic lectures on the treatment of criminals, there was in the Madison County jail an insane man who had been incarcerated there for five years and actually forgotten. While Judge Pam of Chicago and Judge Collins of Indianapolis were discussing their probation systems and the improvement of jails and penitentiaries and the great strides that have been made in making life easier for criminals, this unfortunate man, in jail only because he was suffering from a disease of the mind, was probably suffering untold agonies as a result of his long imprisonment.

That such a thing could occur in a civilized community is almost beyond belief. It reminds one of the outrages that preceded the French revolution and led to the destruction of the Bastille. Just so in those days did judges and officials of high estate prate about their greatness while the unfortunate were suffering great injustice and physical agony without cause.

A conference may be of some benefit to judges and other law enforcement officials, but it would have been much better for the judges to have stayed at home and visited the jails to which they are sending prisoners. Perhaps there are other unfortunates who have been forgotten in these days of ideal jail and prison conditions.

STATE DENIES ICE FISHERMEN SHANTIES' USE

Attorney General of Opinion Law Precludes Right to Occupy Shelter.

An opinion submitted to George N. Mansfield, chief of the fish and game division of the State conservation department, U. S. Lesh, attorney general, says persons fishing through the ice in inland lakes in Indiana can not lawfully occupy houses or shanties built upon the ice for the purpose of protection while thus engaged.

The opinion was sought by the conservation officials with the further request, "Is it lawful for any person to place a house or shanty on the ice and fish from it, although no hole might be within the house?"

House Bill 112, passed by the Seventy-First Indiana General Assembly, regulating fishing through the ice in inland Hoosier lakes, in part, reads: "That fishing through the ice in any of the lakes of this State, no person shall so fish through more than two holes in such ice at one time, or through a hole more than two and one-half feet in diameter, or with more than one line to each hole, or with more than one hook attached to such line, or within any house, shanty or structure which will obstruct a full view of such fishing."

Attorney General Lesh, in his opinion, says:

"Keeping in mind the purpose of the enactment, I am of the opinion that a proper construction thereof would preclude the right to occupy any house, shanty or structure while fishing through the ice even though the holes through which the fish are taken are without the structure in question."

Mr. Mansfield says his division will enforce the law in accordance with the opinion of the attorney general. With the present cold period, reports have reached the department that in some parts of northern Indiana persons are erecting shanties on the ice from within shanties erected for protection from the severity of the weather.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP Copyright, 1921, by Star Company. By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—Some time ago you wrote of a doctor, and we were impressed with the belief that some one in your home was sick. And as we know there are only the two of you we guessed who the ill one was. You had never told us if the doctor has ceased his visits and we would like to know. AUNT ELLA.

DEAR AUNT ELLA.

BECAUSE you write.

AND BECAUSE you ask.

THEN I presume.

YOU WILL be glad.

TO HEAR from me.

THAT A week ago.

WE SAID good-by.

TO OUR doctor friend.

AND ON the day.

YOU WILL read this.

WE'LL BE hurrying on.

ACROSS the plains.

OF THE great inland.

TO A place we know.

WHERE THE sun shines warm.

IN THE winter time.

AND THERE is no snow.

AND THERE it is.

WE WILL sit down.

AND REST awhile.

AND IT is strange.

BUT IT is true.

WHEN THE doctor came

TO SAY to us.

THERE WAS no need.

FOR FURTHER calls.

WE SAID to him.

WHILE WE were glad.

HE, TOO, were sad.

HE'D COME no more.

AND I tried that day.

WITHOUT SUCCESS.

TO WRITE some lines.

OF THE doctor mine.

WHO COMES to us.

WHEN FEAR lies deep.

AND BRINGS us hope.

AND EVERY day.

AS DAYS go by.

BRINGS CHEER with him.

AND FINALLY.

WHEN COMES the day.

THAT WHOM he served.

IS WELL again.

WE LOSE him.

AS A doctor man.

BUT PUT him down.

AS FAITHFUL friend.

I THANK you.

SLAIN POLICEMAN AND PART OF HIS FAMILY



This picture shows William A. Miller, a New York detective, who was slain by Luther Boddy, a negro, and part of his family. Boddy shot and killed Miller and another detective when the two were about to place him under arrest in connection with the shooting of a patrolman. The police of three States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have joined in the search to bring the murderer to justice. They believe they have Boddy cornered in a woods near Fallington, Pa., where he is thought to have fled. Those seen in the photograph are, from left to right: Margaret, 11 years old; Walter, 2 years; Mrs. Miller, William, Jr., 4 years old; Marion, 10 years old; William A. Miller, Helen, aged 5, and Susan, 8 months old. There are two other children not shown in the picture.

SALES OF OIL ARE LIGHT IN FARM REGIONS

Shortage of Eastern Crudes Noted With Oversupply in Southwest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Oil jobbing trading in country districts is light. One contract for several hundred cars of lubricating oils to go East is reported. There has been considerable activity in road oil, particularly for early deliveries. Eastern crude reductions restrict operating generally. A second cut in Pennsylvania crude early this year was not expected, at least not until after the first cut was met by the Mid-Continent field.

There is an evident shortage of Eastern crudes, with excessive production in the Southwest, where Mexican competition is direct, consequently the first cut was expected there. Despite disparity between crude and refined products and official details, sharp reductions in the price of gasoline by the Standard Oil of Indiana are expected soon unless competition holds itself in check and motor conditions improve.

Steel mill operations here average about the same as a week ago. Inland steel has one less open-hearth furnace running, and its plate mill is down, but the billet mill has resumed, making an average slightly more than 40 per cent. Illinois steel is producing at the same rate, but its heavy rail mill is expected to resume within a few days.

Railroads are specifying more freely for rail contracts, and new orders are indicated. Prices are practically unchanged. Foundry inquiry for scrap is more active. Railroad offerings include 725 tons by Northern Pacific and 900 by Wabash.

Illinois Central will buy 2,000 coal and 500 box cars for the Central Railroad of Georgia this week. It is estimated that 150,000 tons of steel are involved in rail road car orders placed and in immediate prospect.

Vice President E. Bracken of the Burlington says: "We are down to a wholesale basis and going forward." The Railroad Labor Board has begun final revision of clerks' rules and working conditions. Normally 200,000 employees will be affected by its decision, probably this month. There are twenty-four rules in dispute, but a majority of roads have reached agreements on most of them with their men. The ruling on leasing of shops and maintenance of way work to outsiders will come early after Jan. 20, when briefs must be in.—Copyright, 1922, Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory

As soon as the dog that Worried the Cat had disappeared, no one seemed interested in anything. After seeing a dog fall from the sky and run off as if it were an every day occurrence was enough to flabbergast anybody. Jack, who had gone into the barn to look after the horses, was the first to speak. "What makes you all so quiet?" he asked. "It is bad enough to have the farm a mass of confusion, but if you all are going to get that way, too, why, I'm going out of the building business."

"We are not forlorn!" cried Tom Thumb; "we're surprised. I've seen falling stars, but not falling dogs." "Perhaps it was a dogstar," said Jack; and then everybody laughed except the Maiden all Forlorn, who stood close to the fence, looking perfectly miserable.

"Introduce me, won't you?" said Puss. "This is the Maiden all Forlorn that milked the Cow with the Crumpled Horn."

But the maiden didn't smile; instead she wiped a tear from her pretty blue eyes and gave a long sigh. And just then a very badly dressed person came toward them. He had on an old straw hat and his coat was torn.

In many places. His trousers were frayed at the bottom and his shoes were full of holes.

"This is the Maiden all Tattered and Torn."

That kissed the Maiden all Forlorn.

cried Jack. The "Maiden all Forlorn" gave a scream; "Don't let him come near me, I won't be kissed, I won't."

"Indeed you shall not!" cried Puss Junior, whipping out his sword and placing himself in front of her.

"Come a step nearer, you 'thing of shreds and patches,' and I'll run you through with my trusty sword."

"The Man all Tattered and Torn" stopped short. He didn't like the flashing eye and fierce whisker of Puss Junior.

"She was forlorn before I kissed her," he said.

"Was she?" said Puss Junior. "Well, you didn't cure her, did you? I'll wager she's forlornier than ever."

"Of course I am," sobbed the maiden. "What right had he to kiss me?"

"What are you doing around here any way?" asked Little Tom Thumb. "I think you're a tramp!"

"So do I," cried Jack. "If you don't get out, I'll put you in the corn field for a scare-crow!"

And this so frightened the "Man all Tattered and Torn" that he took to his heels and ran off.—Copyright, 1922.

(To Be Continued.)

FOREST RANGER EATS TNT WITH HIS PANCAKES

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14.—Edward B. Hamilton, a forest ranger, stationed in the Santa Barbara Reserve, recently had the unique experience of partaking heartily of pancakes containing TNT, without suffering any serious effects.

Hamilton was visiting friends on a mining claim near Acton, Cal. One of his co-partners prepared pancakes in mixing the package flour had been taken from a can of deadly TNT. The spoon had been thickly coated with the explosive.

"I did not experience any ill or untoward results from the ounce or more of TNT, mixed with the pancake dough," said Hamilton, "but I decided right away—rather sudden like, too—that I would be mighty careful in avoiding sudden knocks and jars, and for the first time in my life I made up my mind I would back away from a fight."

"But now I am ready to meet anyone on the occasion arises, and it might also be mentioned that I'm smoking again after quite a little vacation in that line."

LARGEST SAXOPHONE BAND ORGANIZED HERE



The largest saxophone band in the world, consisting of thirty pieces, has been organized by Louis J. Lorenz, 628 Ft. Wayne avenue. Four women are included in the list of players. Mr. Lorenz, the director, is shown standing at the extreme left.

'Raggamuffins' to Combat High Prices

PARIS, Jan. 14.—"The Raggamuffins"—Les Maroules—is the name of a unique organization formed here. Its members are wealthy persons who intend to combat the existing practice of shopkeepers who have two sets of prices—one for the rich, another for the middle class. The society demands equal prices for all, declaring that since the war the rich have to bear many burdens which other escape. Branches of the society will be established in other countries, if possible.

Protest 'Meanest Tax'

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The decision that income tax must be deducted from allowances paid to war widows and orphans has caused widespread protest, and the government has been requested to eliminate what is declared the "meanest tax ever fixed."

Lo, the British Egg!

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Agricultural Organization Society has launched a co-operative plan for egg production, which has for its purpose the retention here of some \$40,000,000 spent annually abroad for eggs.

Library Notes

New fiction books at the Central Library include: "Madame Margot," by John Bennett; "Clance Encounters," by M. S. Burt; "Secret Power," by Marie Correll; "God's Country and the Woman," by J. O. Curwood; "Trouble-the-House," by Mrs. K. J. Vermilye; and "Carrie" (French), by Louis Enault.

New nonfiction at the Central Library includes: "The Maidens," by John Burroughs; "The Plainsman and Other Poems," by Rhys Carpenter; "Representative One-Act Plays by British and Irish Authors," edited by B. H. Clark; "Parent and Child," by H. F. Cope; "Man and His Past," by O. G. S. Crawford; "System of Easy Lettering," by J. L. Cromwell; "Romance of Business," by W. C. Forbes; "Down the Columbia," by L. R. Freeman; "Six Short Plays," by John Galsworthy; "In the Eyes of the East," by A. M. Greene; "Reign of Relativity," by R. B. H. Viscount; "Face to Face with Great Musicians" (second group), by C. D. Isaacson; "First Lessons in Batik," by G. C. Lewis; "Open Sea," by J. L. Masters; "Easy-to-Enrich," by J. B. Matthews; "Applications of Dyes to Textiles, Paper, Leather and Other Materials," by J. M. Matthews; "Practical Trade Mathematics," by J. A. Moyer; "Art of Home Decoration," by M. H. Northend; "Furniture of the Pilgrin Century, 1620-1720," by Wallace Nutting; "Professor of Chemistry," by R. B. Pilcher; "Uncommon Communion," by W. A. Quale; "White-headed Boy," by Lennox Robinson; "Laboratory Guide of Industrial Chemistry," by Allen Rogers;

Salome Too Jazzy, Protest Patrons of Chicago Opera

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—For the second time in the history of the Chicago Opera Company "Salome" was barred today as being "too rough."

A great protest followed presentation of the opera here under the direction of Mary Garden. Many influential opera patrons gave up their season tickets and threatened to withdraw their support if it was presented again. It was scheduled to be given again next Monday, but because of objections, arrangements were made to give another opera.

The objectors declared Herodias' daughter as depicted in the Oscar Wilde version of the story, was a victim of perversion, demoted by an unnatural passion.

FOREST TRACT INCREASED BY ADDED ACRES

State Department Purchases Land Adjoining Clarke County Reserve.

Two hundred and forty acres of land adjoining the Clark County State Forest Reserve have been added to the State's forest tract, according to announcement by Richard Lieber, director of the State conservation department, of which the forestry division is a part.

One hundred acres were purchased from J. A. Smith of Indianapolis, at \$5 per acre, and 140 acres obtained from two banks in Shelbyville for \$20 an acre, the latter having considerable merchantable timber upon it. The first mentioned tract joins the forest reserve on the east, and the other joins it on the south. The addition brings the State reservation up to 3,577 acres.

In both instances purchases were negotiated by William A. Guthrie, chairman of the conservation commission, and E. M. Wilson of Anderson, secretary of the commission. These men personally inspected the properties, measured the timber on each tract and before purchase, the future value of the land when the timber matures was considered. Mr. Lieber says the commission contemplates adding acreage to the reserve by purchasing land in Clark County whenever the present owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Wilson are both experienced in the timber business and familiar with Indiana land values. They have announced they will not consider land for forest purposes which can not be obtained at low figures. Their idea is to add, when conditions warrant, such idle acres as are profitable and set these to work growing trees in order Indiana may at some future date again be independent in providing timber for the State's own needs.

The State Forest Reserve is the largest experimental plot of its kind in the United States devoted to growing hard-woods. The tract need strictly for experimental purposes the State determines how certain trees may be grown most economically, and by a system of proper spacing plantings, obtain the most healthy trees in the shortest time.

BIG LIVESTOCK SHOW INCLUDES FIVE SPECIMENS

Aristocratic Beasts Crowd Denver Stockyards Pavilions.

100,000 ARE EXPECTED

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The annual National Western Show, which starts here today, will continue through Jan. 21. The exhibition is the world's largest feeder cattle show and the West's premier exposition of bluebloods in the livestock world. Pure-bred breeding animals will be shown in carload classes as well as in individual, while the finished product of Colorado and Nebraska feedlots will be on display in the fat cattle, sheep and swine divisions.

The pavilions, barns, stalls, sheds and pens of the Denver stockyards, where the show is staged annually, easily will accommodate the 6,000 odd head of livestock that will be exhibited this year. It is expected more than 100,000 visitors will pass through the gates of the stadium during the week.

SIXTEEN STATES REPRESENTED.

From sixteen States and from Canada are coming the aristocrats of the livestock world that will make the show. Over 200 of the best horses in the country are being shown, and they come to the show to make the National Western Horse Show the show of the year. Many of the horses entered have been champions at the National, International and other eastern shows, and they come to Denver for the final competition of a successful season on the tanbark.

MANY FEATURES PLANNED.

The West's annual roundup of all that is good in the breeding of livestock and fine horses will be replete with features from the competition of college, high school and boys' club judging teams on Saturday, Jan. 14, to the final horse show on Saturday night, Jan. 21. It will take a week to see it all.

The revving interest taken in the livestock industry throughout the country promises to bring to Denver the largest crowd that has ever viewed a National Western stock show.

ASKS REPORT ON COSTS OF LAND DEFENSE

Senator McCormick Would Take Public Into Official Confidence.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator McCormick plans to force the issue of land armaments and American assistance in the rehabilitation of Europe. At present, he is to be introduced in the Senate next week, he calls upon the State Department for a comparative statement of the cost of land armaments in the several States, the annual deficits, and the interest annually due this country on the loans made during the war.

Statists the American people ought to be informed authoritatively regarding the "chronic deficits of European governments," Mr. McCormick said. Authentic figures before the nation, Italy, Roumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia with an aggregate population slightly in excess of that of the United States had more than 2,000,000 men under arms.

He pointed out the cost of the French army was equal to twice the sum of the deficit in the ordinary budget and the retrenchment of the expenditures has not yet been comparable to that of the Government of the United States. The French debt, he said, has increased 100 per cent since the war. At present, the one hundred billion German marks in circulation and two billion Polish marks were far below their normal value.

"No continental state in Europe," he said, "can be at one and the same time the first power on land and a great naval power as well; Spain, French and German history all prove that. At present, in the economic community of Western Europe, it is impossible to help in the industrial or financial reconstruction of France to the extent that we say, of Italy or England, or Belgium, or Ireland, just as it is impossible to help in the economic restoration of France to the exclusion of Hungary, Austria, Austria or Poland. It is impossible to help them severally or collectively until they abate their rivalries, accommodate their differences, and drastically cut their expenditures, civil as well as military."

"Last year we sold abroad two billion dollars' worth of goods more than we imported, obtained through the extension of private credits. This cannot go on forever. What profit can there be in sending an American representative to the Genoa conference only to manifest our inability to extend financial help to a group of States whose political difficulties and financial deficits together conspire to prevent our helping them?"—Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.