

Indiana Daily Times

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NOW for the post-mortems.

THE latest Chinese puzzle: "What are they fighting about?"

SOME of those city hall employees will have to go back to work today.

HOW it must have pained Senator Watson to hear of his colleague's defeat!

WE CAN expect momentarily the Old Guard cry: "Back to the time-honored convention system."

NEW headquarters should auction off those "What Is Back of the War" books to help pay campaign expenses.

DOUBTLESS many of Harry S. New's friends wish today that Governor McCray had been successful in repealing the direct primary law.

MR. BEVERIDGE can now resume his lecture tour, interrupted by the trifling incident of a primary campaign, until he takes the political stump again this fall.

NOMINATED for the Indianapolis News Glee Club, Senator Harry S. New, who will now take his place alongside of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, James W. Fessler and Thomas Carr Howe.

PERHAPS some fiery congressional oratory caused that mysterious blaze in the United States Treasury building. Statesmen should be more careful about dropping hot remarks.

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY is so busy answering charges against the attorney general's department that the President has asked for a special appropriation of \$500,000 with which to prosecute war grafters, and has selected a fellow Ohioan to help spend the money.

Mr. Beveridge's Victory

The defeat of Senator Harry S. New, who soon will add the prefix "ex" to his title, was the direct manifestation of an electorate disgusted with machine tactics in politics. His eclipse as a statesman was brought about because even Republican voters in Indiana have grown tired of being told what to do and how to mark their ballots at the polls by so-called organization leaders.

No wonder the Old Guard in Washington, from the White House on down to the lowest political appointee, was dazed by the result, because to them it was the "handwriting on the wall." For no less was the Hoosier protest lodged against machine manipulation than against Harding policies and senatorial highbinder.

Senator New posed before the people as the personal confidant of the President and as the spokesman of the Administration. His orators told the people a vote against him would be a vote of lack of confidence in the Administration, and in the face of this urgent plea he was rejected by a substantial majority. How great this will be, only the official returns will show, but outside of a landslide for the Senator Washington could have got little comfort from the Indiana primary.

Although President Harding did not personally enter the contest, he was liberally quoted by New workers as desiring the renomination of his friend, and the multitude of Federal agents loosed on the State betrayed the no small interest official Washington took in the affair.

The Senator's patronage was distributed with a view to expediting his return to the capital, one of the greatest agencies in this scheme being the prohibition enforcement bureau, which was practically remodeled into a New machine long before the campaign opened. Wherever possible, everything was done by the powers that control to facilitate the renomination of the favored Senator, hence it must be gall and wormwood to this gallant crowd of reactionaries to see their elaborate preparations knocked into a cocked hat by a former Bull Moose, who had the temerity to flaunt in their faces the fact that the old breach had not been effectually closed.

The result also goes to show that Hoosiers as a rule believe in clean politics and were not willing to condone Newberyism and all that it implied. Senator New had voted to seat Newbery in the United States Senate after the latter was convicted of election frauds in Michigan. If he had shown a little independence and had refused to perform the standpat bidding on that occasion, a different story might have been written in Indiana today.

The Senator was paraded before the people as a friend of the ex-service man and much was made of the fact that he had served in the Spanish-American war, in an attempt to attract the soldier vote. It fell flat, as all such appeals to create a separate political entity of service men should.

Mr. Beveridge demonstrated, as did Hiram W. Johnson once before in Indiana, that one man can successfully appeal to the people if the opposition overplays its hand. He wrecked as beautiful a machine as ever the Republicans had, and he did it lone-handed, simply because the organization had decreed that Senator New must be returned to Washington, regardless of what the public thought.

Mr. Turk and Mr. Moores

Save in isolated cases, the people of Indiana demonstrated in Tuesday's primary election they are unalterably in favor of prohibition. This determination was manifested by the complete manner in which Dr. Jesse A. Sanders, Democratic candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, who undertook to run on a "wet" platform, was snowed under.

In Marion County, however, the voters of both parties wandered off in the wake of false gods and nominated Joseph P. Turk and Merrill Moores as Democratic and Republican nominees for Congress, respectively, both of whom have entertained a leaning toward the "wets." It is true Mr. Moores, in the rare moment when he took a decisive stand upon any question, supported the Volstead measure, but during the present campaign he was freely charged with flitting with the "wets," and in the absence of anything more concrete, he is, in the mind of the people, regarded as a nullificationist. It is indeed a sad commentary upon our political system when the voters must decide between two men whose stand upon a great moral problem is so uncertain.

Neither Mr. Turk nor Mr. Moores, nor their zealous friends, should be permitted to mislead the voters. If they sincerely believe they can, lone-handed, go down to Washington and bring about the repeal of the Volstead act, or effect its modification, they should take the people into their confidence and explain the secret of their prowess. If they realize, as others do, the hopelessness of such a Herculean task, they should be equally frank and not seek to delude any one into thinking they can bring about that which they are credited with desiring.

In simple truth, neither man, should he be so minded, can accomplish the repeal of the dry law, and it is folly for them, either by direct assertion or by implication, to continue to deceive the people. If they are sincere in their aspirations to represent the people, they should direct their activities toward formulating policies for the alleviation of distressing ills that have beset the country under the present administration. Each has been endowed with a great responsibility, and they should not accordingly.

Business Better
Prosperity seems to be turning the corner. The automobile business, one of the best criterions of business conditions, is picking up.

In Indianapolis at least one automobile factory is increasing its working force. From South Bend comes the report that an automobile concern is building a large addition and that more men will be employed.

Money is easier to borrow and interest rates are lower. In fact, everything points to better conditions.

People are ceasing to worry about conditions and are going back to work to make conditions better. They are accomplishing results.

GOOD STORIES NEE DED FOR SCREEN

According to D. W. Griffith, Master Director

What does a girl need to succeed on the screen—brains or beauty?

David Wark Griffith, masterpiece producer, and who ought to know, said in response to the question: "The answer is—both. Both are necessary. Of course, there are exceptions to every statement, but as a general rule, a girl must have some beauty and some brains," he said.

This seemed to be shading the direct intention, and Mr. Griffith was told that a single virtue must be selected.

He said: "Beauty in spite of all the debating societies, remains the essential quality for a screen star."

This appeared to clinch the proposition, but Mr. Griffith resumed:

"Especially when animated with personality and intelligence."

Really, he simply repeated his original reply in different phraseology. Personally, it always has seemed easier to follow the abduction and rescue of a handsome heroine with interest than the progress of a plain and sensible girl through the same adventure, but it's just possible of course that Mr. Griffith knows more about motion pictures than casual observers.

Anyway, there appeared much of real value in this miniature interview with him, and it was hinted that girls possessing screen yearnings and beauty would be stimulated by what he had said, but he blighted this hope, too, by saying:

"Ah, but there are enough beautiful faces on the screen now. There's no lack of beauty."

The more Mr. Griffith discussed the matter the less he left of the message wanted for delivery to the screen devotees of the world. So he was asked, outright, what he thought was the element most desired by motion picture producers today.

Without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Griffith answered:

"Genuinely good stories; new stories adaptable to the screen; original stories with a wide human appeal. The story is the thing. If you can get a good story, good in the broadest, deepest sense of the word, you will have no trouble finding the screen actress to choose from."

"There are enough players now, more than enough. But stories? If there were a hunt for good stories now I'd be first in the field. Original stories for the stage and the task of discovering and selecting them presents more difficulties on the screen."

Mr. Griffith's latest great screen spectacle, "Orphans of the Storm," a film

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Copyright, 1922, by Star Company.
By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—I read your article about the girl who put her arms about the neck of her Dad and kissed him and whispered something in his ear and went away with a \$5 bill. I'm a Dad, K. C. B. and I have a girl and once in a while she puts her arms about my neck and whispers in my ear and a lump comes in my throat and my eyes grow misty as I tell her that maybe after a while she can have it, but that Dad is pretty sure she loves me very much, this girl of mine, and I owe her so much more money than I can give. What think you of a Dad like me? ALEX H. C.

MY DEAR Alex.

I KNOW a woman.

WHO HAS a paw.

IN A city church.

AND A very fine home.

AND ALL she needs.

AND SHE wrote to me.

THAT ADVERSITY.

AND POVERTY.

AND AN inability.

TO GIVE those things.

THAT CHILDREN want.

WERE THE greatest factors.

IN BUILDING men.

AND BUILDING women.

TO DO the tasks.

THAT MUST be done.

AND IF you find.

A BIT of comfort.

IN WHAT she says.

YOU'RE WELCOME to it.

BUT I don't like her.

AND I think she's wrong.

AND MY sympathy.

GOES OUT to you.

AND IF I were you.

I'D DO my darnedest.

TO GET enough.

SO THAT when she came.

AND ENCIRCLED my neck.

WITH HER two young arms.

I'D BE able to slip her.

AN IRON man.

OR MAYBE a bill.

AND I'D take a chance.

ON ROBBING the world.

OF A future builder.

OR WHATEVER it is.

THAT THESE terrible persons.

LIKE MY woman friend.

ARE SO anxious to have.

IN THIS old world.

I THANK you.



D. W. Griffith who directed the making of that screen delight, "Orphans of the Storm," with Lillian and Dorothy Gish and Monte Blue, now on view at the Ohio.

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view today. The Walker company in "Honors Are Even" at the Murrat; popular vaudeville and movies at B. F. Keith's and at the Lyric; "Privileges of 1921," at the Rialto; "The Unloved Wife," at the Park; "The Iron Trail," at Loew's State; "Orphans of the Storm," at the Ohio; "The Sheikh's Wife," at Mister Smith's; "Is Matrimony a Failure?" at the Alhambra; "Up and Going," at the Isis and "The Song of Life," at the Circle.

Simplify Radio



Notice with simple receiving set.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—When radio settles down to real business, the radio novice will become popular. That's the prediction of engineers who are working here on a compact receiving set for the future fan.

The novice, it is explained, is a radio fan who is interested merely in the reception of radio concerts and cannot be bothered with the complicated work of setting up a radio.

Today, the radio amateur is in the line. Most members of this tribe put up their own sets, and experiment with the apparatus until they get what they desire. The number of novices is small compared with the amateurs.

That's because practically every radio receiving set on the market today requires some knowledge of wireless to get good results.

Novices will spring up, say experts, when a set comes out that will require as little attention as the modern phonograph. The pushing of a button, a minor adjustment, and the radio concert desired will "come in."

SIMPLE SET.
For this end, engineers of one of the largest radio manufacturing concerns in the country are applying their skill. In the laboratories in East Pittsburgh, they are working on a cabinet radio receiving set, the only adjustment for which they will be a small lever, or a push button.

There are some cabinet sets already on the market, but these are only the forerunners of a perfected type, say the radio engineers, which will require as little adjustment as possible. When that is accomplished, radio receiving sets will become popular as the modern phonograph.

They will be bought by what engineers term the "novice."

RADIO PRIMER
DIELECTRIC—A non-conductor of electricity. An insulator. In condensers, air, mica or other dielectrics are used between the plates. These vary in their dielectric capacity and ability to keep a current from penetrating them.

'DON'TS' FOR RADIO FANS
BY R. L. DUNCAN,
Director, Radio Institute of America.

1. Don't try to experiment with your receiver during a lightning storm.
2. Don't fail to throw your lightning switch to the outside ground when not receiving.
3. Don't fool around outside wires that you know nothing about.
4. Don't think that any wire is dead—those are the kind that carry the deadliest current.
5. Don't let your antenna wire touch any other wire.
6. Don't let your antenna cross under or over any electric light or power wire carrying a current of more than 600 volts.
7. Don't ever experiment with an electrical carrier unless you are absolutely certain of what you are doing.
8. Don't get too curious—leave well enough alone.
9. Don't forget that no loss of life or property would ever be sustained if the ordinary precautions were taken.
10. Don't think that there are any danger in installing or operating either a receiving set or transmitting set. There isn't if you remember these "Don'ts" and do not violate them.

National Capital in Grip of Radiophone's Charm.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Picking entertainment out of the air has become the pastime of thousands of persons here. President Harding even has one.

The President's radio receiving set, recently installed by the Navy Department, reposes in a bookcase alongside his desk.

His instrument is one of the most powerful made and enables him, when weather conditions permit, to hear broadcasts from great distances. The White House radio receiving apparatus is tuned to a wave-length of 25,000 feet and has been termed by experts a piece of "magnificent mechanism."

Washington officialdom has not been immune from the contagious radio fever, and the manipulators of the delicate Government machinery, from Secretary of State Hughes to Secretary of Labor Davis, all have receiving sets in their offices.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNS
BY RADIO-TELEPHONE.

Many Congressmen, unable to leave their tasks here to conduct personal campaigns in their home States for re-election, are resorting to radio-telephony to reach their constituents. This unique means of campaigning was inaugurated recently by Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, who made his first speech in his campaign for re-election by radio. The speech was broadcasted to a group of his constituents in Indiana as each of them was listening to the radio which was transmitted through the air to her invisible audience.

Nickel-iron batteries have become a potent factor in the daily activities of Government departments here and in naval stations surrounding the Capital, as well as local electric firms. The naval radio station at Arlington, just across the Potomac, under the watchful eye of Washington, broadcasts during the day the meteorological report, time signal, weather report, ship orders and naval news.

P. O. DEPARTMENT
HAS POWERFUL STATION.

The Post Office Department, through its powerful broadcasting station, reaches weather reports, marketgrams, wholesale dairy reports and grain reports for New York and Pennsylvania farmers.

The naval air station at Anacostia, a suburb of Washington, issues a public health lecture several times a week, and several electric companies broadcast at various times of the day and evening musical selections, news items and other features of interest to the persons who are "listening in" and enjoying the novelty of hearing the releases as they float through the air.

From the nation's Chief Magistrate to the small schoolboy, the National Capital has "heard the 'Call of the Wireless,'" and radio broadcasting today has a visible grip on young and old alike here even "Tootsie Joe" Cannon, that grizzled, battle-scarred veteran of political battles of more than half a century, has become an ardent devotee of the alluring entertainment provided by radio and has a private receiving set.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

We will rejoice in Thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners: The Lord fulfill all thy petitions.—Psalm 20:5.

Starrs forget-me-nots smile sweetly, Ring, bluebells, ring! Winking ere our heart completely, Sing, robin, sing.

All among the reeds and rushes, Where the brook its music bushes, Bright the willows, shimmering, Laugh, O murmuring Spring!

—Sarah F. Davis.

Unusual Folk

SPOKANE, May 4.—Cheung Gin was born in a little village near Canton in southern China. He never had been away from home when he was 15 years old. Then he came to the United States for an education.

His family is not rich. He is working his way through school. Cheung knew nothing of this country when he arrived here. He speaks no English.

Today, aged 21, he is a sophomore in the Lewis and Clark High School, in Spokane. He has passed all examinations thus far with high marks.

English, Latin, mathematics and botany are the studies he is "majoring" in.

"What do you find hardest about going to school in the United States?" somebody asked Cheung one day.

"The college studies," was the youth's ingenious reply.

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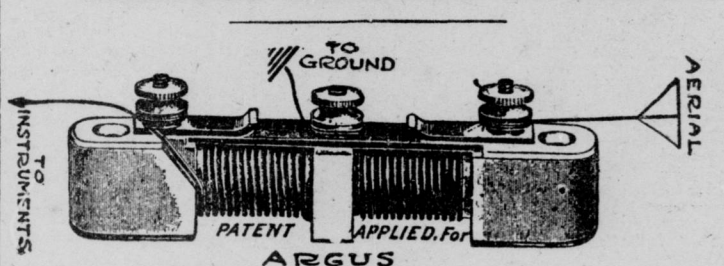
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Lightning Arrester Will Relieve Hazard of Radio



NEW YORK, May 4.—With the approach of the warm season the question of protecting your radio instrument against the danger of being struck by lightning becomes an important problem.

It is the common idea that an antenna, even if used only for receiving purposes, should be connected to the ground at the approach of a thunder storm to provide a path for the lightning should it strike the antenna. Under the now existing rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters it is permissible to use a lightning arrester to accomplish this end.

This arrester consists of a small coil of bare copper wire, wound on a porcelain form. Adjacent to this coil is a metal plate which has varying dimensions. There are two small metal plates connected to the ends of the coil and parallel to the plate. The distance between these two small plates and the ground plate is small and tapering. It is interesting to follow the result

from a heavy charge of electricity, as, for instance, lightning striking nearby introduces a current in antenna and immediately creates a spark between the two plates. If the charge is sufficiently strong the spark may 'arc out' at the ends and jump between the centre convolutions of the coil and the common ground plate. A heavier charge will take in more convolutions of the coil. Lightning striking very close to the arrester will instantaneously carry off to the ground any induced current on the receiving antenna, thereby protecting life and property from the hazard.

The method of connecting this lightning arrester is shown in the accompanying diagram. It is so simple that an explanation is needless.

Be prepared, radio fans, for summer is coming and "old man static" may give you a nice jolt one of these hot summer nights—unless you use efficient protection.—Copyright, 1922, by International News Service.

Durability Main Feature of Nickel-Iron Battery

DAILY RADIO FEATURE

By R. L. DUNCAN,
Director, Radio Institute of America.

Nickel-iron batteries constitute the second general type of storage battery used in radio reception.

They consist of nickel-plated steel grids. The positive plates have round tubes which contain a nickel oxide as the active material. The negative plates have thin rectangular pockets, hydraulically pressed, perforated and corrugated, containing iron in a very finely divided state.

The electrolyte for these batteries is a 21 per cent solution of potassium hydrate mixed with a small amount of lithium hydrate. The cells are contained in a steel can, which is electrically welded together. They are connected to form a battery by means of copper connectors.

HOW IT WORKS.

During the charge of the battery the oxygen is transferred from the iron to the nickel electrodes. During the discharge the oxygen is returned.

In the case of the lead cells one uses a hydrometer to measure the specific gravity of the electrolyte in the nickel-iron cell never changes. Therefore the only way to measure its state of charge is by using an ammeter or meter.

This type of battery is very durable and will stand a considerable strain. The full charge of such a battery is usually 1.2 volts per cell. It should be recharged when the voltage drops below .9 per cell.

The charge voltage of a lead cell is 2.08 volts. It should never be discharged below 1.8 volts.

Never permit a battery to be over-charged nor drop below its normal discharge.

A well kept battery will last for years if given the proper care. The best way to treat it is to keep it working. Discharge and recharge it often, for it is kept idle its strength and durability will become weakened.

But never charge or discharge it too rapidly. About the worst thing that one can do to a battery is to have a wire on each terminal and then touch, or almost touch, the ends together to see the spark. Some dealers do this to show the purchaser that the battery is O. K. But it is a poor practice.

Always keep the level of the electrolyte one half inch above the plates. Keep flames of all kinds, at all times, away from the battery. Keep all terminals and connections tight and free from corrosion. Keep the battery clean and dry and do not allow any impurities to get into it.

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