

Indiana Daily Times

Published at 25-29 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., by The Indiana Daily Times Company.
W. D. Borch, President.
Harold Hall, Treasurer and General Manager.

Telephone—MA in 3500.

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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

Subscription Rates: Indianapolis, 10c per week; elsewhere, 12c per week

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 25, 1914, at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., under act March 3, 1879.

PRETTY soon all of the city hall employees will have a political organization title, also.

THE FIGHT to save the U. S. oil reserve shows that where there's a well there's a way.

PEGGY JOYCE was a barber's daughter. Maybe that is why she is so good at scraping acquaintances.

GENERAL WOOD evidently prefers to be governor of a large island than president of a small university.

IT SHOULD not be difficult for Mayor Shank to recruit a junketing committee—especially if the city pays the bill.

NOTHING makes a defeated candidate madder than to see his picture in a window or on a telephone pole a week after the primary.

IT'S a question whether those Kansas girls were so much perturbed over the proposal to substitute cotton for silk stockings as they were over the intimacy they couldn't roll the cotton hosiery.

Regulating Negro Cabarets

Chief of Police Rikhoff has announced that he will clamp the "lid" upon the notorious negro cabarets out in the Indiana avenue neighborhood and has instructed specially assigned officers to see that the proprietors adhere to the same customs that govern similar places frequented by white people. To bring about the proper regulation of these places the chief has created two new police divisions, each under a lieutenant and a sergeant, and if his plan is strictly followed it should mean the elimination of much of the wild night life in the negro belt.

There is no good reason, and never has been, why negro dance halls and cabarets should be allowed to operate in full defiance of the law and conventionalities of the city, except, perhaps, that the party in power extended its lease in office by permitting more liberties and licentiousness among the colored population in return for its votes.

Three especially turbulent negro cabarets have been open all night long, according to the police, while the white places have closed at midnight. Many a wild carousal has been traced to the negro dives, and the chief is taking a proper step when he seeks to regulate the places.

Perhaps the fact that the negro wards went almost solidly for Senator New in the primary, while the Shank administration was supporting Albert J. Beveridge, has something to do with the new order of things, but, nevertheless, it should have been done long ago.

The Double X Society

While the victims of double-crossing so extensively practiced in the primary are taking stock and condoling each other, they might examine the circumstances by which Marion County was carried by Senator Harry S. New, while Albert J. Beveridge's chief sponsor, Mayor Shank, captured the Republican county organization.

The factions contending for control each selected a senatorial aspirant under which to cloak their fight for supremacy, the Jewett-Lemcke forces taking Senator New and the Shank-Armitage group taking Albert J. Beveridge. Each side was supported by a newspaper. The Star became Mayor Shank's chief defender and the News attempted to ride back into power with Mr. Jewett and Mr. Lemcke, but failed, as usual.

Several times the Star felt impelled to deny the charge that it was supporting Mayor Shank through a deal by which he was to help nominate Mr. Beveridge. Whether this allegation is true or not, the mayor stumped the State for Mr. Beveridge, while his chief political adviser, William H. Armitage, conducted the details of the struggle to control the county organization.

It was reported several times on the eve of the primary that the Shank-Armitage workers were slating Mr. New in certain precincts wherein it was necessary to win the committeemen, while in others they went straight down the line for Mr. Beveridge.

The results indicate that the victorious faction was not so intensely interested in Mr. Beveridge's welfare in Marion County as it was in building up its own organization.

Mr. Beveridge and his favorite newspaper might do well to take counsel with that no small number who felt the pinch of the double X, and perhaps they might organize a mutual condolence society that would stand them in good stead if they face a similar exigency in the future.

State Rights Invaded

Attorney General Allen of the State of Massachusetts has declared that in his opinion the Sheppard-Towner maternity law is unconstitutional, and he advises the Legislature to request the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon its constitutionality. Mr. Allen bases his opinion upon the fact that this law unlawfully delegates police powers which rightly belong to the individual States.

The tendency of recent legislation has been entirely to lose sight of the fact that the Government cannot remove "certain inalienable rights." The principles of the Constitution have been violated in numerous instances, sometimes deliberately, now and then through ignorance, and there have been unlawful delegations of police power. Attorney General Allen's position, therefore, is most encouraging, and may have the effect of curbing the amazing attempts that are being made either to circumvent constitutional law or to accomplish its change.

It is contemplated by the Sheppard-Towner act that the States shall enact legislation accepting the provisions of "the law and 'cooperate' in making appropriation for its enforcement. It provides that plans adopted by the States must be submitted to a board representing the United States Government. Herein occurs the violation against which Massachusetts is the first to protest. The National Government cannot legislate for State governments and cannot authorize State Legislatures to delegate their powers to boards or bureaus.

News items show that Indiana is attempting to cooperate in the administration of the Sheppard-Towner law without legislative enactment or any constitutional authority. That law attempts to authorize State bureaus, departments or certain State "divisions" to accept its provisions and proceed with its enforcement until the Legislature convenes. To an unprejudiced person this would certainly seem to indicate an unwarranted and dangerous invasion of State rights an congressional usurpation of State legislative powers.

Australia Aids Soldiers

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the former service men to understand why the soldiers bonus bill is, as described in a news dispatch to the Daily Times from Washington, "between the devil and the deep blue sea with a strong wind blowing." And this mystery deepens when the fighters become acquainted with the assistance given their former "buddies" by the allied countries.

Canada and Australia have not found it impossible to extend aid to their repatriated soldiers, and while it must be admitted the number of veterans they had to deal with is not nearly as great as ours, yet neither have those countries the resources in wealth that we have. Proportionately the problem of recompensing soldiers in the United States should not be greater than in the dominion or the commonwealth.

More than 90,000 men have enjoyed the benefits of the Australian bonus, readjusted compensation, call it what you may. Among the aids extended were the hospitalization of wounded and ill; the creation of service homes in each state for the care of soldiers' families; loans up to \$10,000 to individual members of the A. I. F. to build homes; the granting of land and the equipment of farms; pension to incapacitated fighters and their families; vocational training and transportation from various parts of the world back to Australia.

Exclusive Story of Griffith's Plans for Filming History of the World

BY JAMES W. DEAN.
(Copyright, 1922.)

NEW YORK, May 10.—W. W. Griffith, just returned from London, has given this writer the following details of his proposed film depicting the history of the world:

H. G. Wells will head a "board of historians" comprising the most noted living authorities on history. This board will have the final say in determining how events of history are to be interpreted.

Work on the film will start within a year.

It will consist of 100 or more reels told in installments of ten or twelve reels.

The film will be a preaching against war.

It will be exhibited in every nation in the world.

Scenes will be photographed in various parts of the world. Most of the interiors will be made in America.

The film will extend over a period of several years. The cost will be in eight figures.

Financial leaders of Great Britain have already pledged their support. Griffith is now enlisting American capital in the project.

One man here and one man in London are already engaged in preparing plans for the filming of the picture.

These facts were related by Griffith in an exclusive interview. It is the first detailed statement he has given for publication. This interview bears out in every detail a forecast of Griffith's plans made by this writer two weeks ago.

"It's just an idea that will work out if persistence and earnestness can do it," Griffith told me. "It is the idea that to think is to understand and with understanding there can be no wars. There are never violent disagreements in literary clubs or in any gathering of thinking persons."

"The motion picture is the esperanto of expression, but the world does not yet understand it. Lloyd George or any of the great leaders at the Genoa conference today could make all the other delegates understand clearly his viewpoint and his expression of ideals some great benefit might come from the conference. But many lan-



D. W. GRIFFITH,
Who produced "Orphans of the Storm,"
now at the Ohio.

guages are spoken there. Many cannot understand Lloyd George when he speaks and he cannot understand them when they reply. The force of their ideas loses strength in translation."

"The motion picture can be understood in Russia, the Orient, Germany, France, or in any country. It can be the means of making people think. There is a surprising number of people who do not read. The people of America are cultured as compared to those in Russia, but in America there are here many people read only what interests them, the sport page, the dramatic column or some special feature. Many do not read at all and very few read about the things that make them think."

"This is the idea I discussed with H. G. Wells, Lord Beaverbrook and other men of influence in Europe."

"Wells was enthusiastic and has pledged his full co-operation. Flunkers of England have offered to back the project financially. But the film is to be a universal project. I am now enlisting the support of American financiers. It will take a great sum of money to make the film."

"The historical details will be worked out by a board of historians headed by Wells. All of the great authorities on history will be asked to co-operate. Their words will be my last word. I want to have the greatest of directors for the film. He will be honest enough for me."

I asked Griffith what incident in history would be the initial episode of the film.

"That will be up to the board," he said. "I have filmed several historical photoplays. In 'The Genesis of Man,' I depicted evolution from the amoebæ to man. But the film will depend on the interpretation of the historians. That will be my only sufficient to make the beholder think about the historical and economic significance of the film."

"The American tests will be made by an expedition that the Society of Friends of America is sending to Australia.

"It will not take 'The Outline of History' for its text," Griffith answered. "However, I would like to see the film made in a photoplay after the 'Outline of History.' The 'Outline of History' will have to contain a romantic theme to hold the attention, but the romance will be only sufficient to make the beholder think about the historical and economic significance of the film."

"When the masses see that war is an unnecessary thing there will be no more wars. They have been criticized for making some of the scenes too violent. They said 'The War of the World' was brutal. But this film will be brutal, more brutal than anything I have yet made."

He had got up out of his chair by now. Usually a slow talking, plodding man, he was now aroused in the spirit of his undertaking, the thing that will mark the realization of an idea, an ideal that he has casually disclosed in other films.

"War is brutal," he shouted as he thumped the top of his desk. "Ask the Germans. Ask the French. Ask the winners or the losers of any battle. The German doesn't hate the Frenchman and the Frenchman doesn't hate the German. They and the men of all nations would plow their fields in peace all their lives if some few men would only give for themselves would not assume themselves to be a false form in which they do not think for themselves."

"They are aroused to this fury by the picture of men going into war with bands playing and flags flying. The glory of war! Ask some of our boys who were over there about the glory of war. Glory to hell! There is no glory in war."

"The glory of war goes only to a few leaders who run no personal danger. That has been the history of mankind. Every war has meant a great loss, paid by the masses. When the masses can be made to understand this, talk of the glory of war will fall on deaf ears. This film will be presented in every way to every generation, but if it is the means of stopping one war it will be a work well done."

"Plans will be worked out for the showing of the film in every nation. When war looms, let the Government show just a few reels of this film. Then war will not come."

The most noticeable characteristic of Griffith is his voice. Deep, resonant, it has the timber of an operatic basso's. There is self-assurance in it and suggestion of the thing that is this man's unabating passion—tolerance.

Head, deep and high. Eyes, steady, bluish gray. Nose, long and high-bridged, that of a quick thinker. A manly smile and thin lips, that of a serious, yet amiable, man. A man, wide above the ears and smiling rather sharply to a firm jaw, that of the highly intellectual type, best exemplified in Woodrow Wilson, according to character analysts.

Griffith, due to multitude of details and personal attention to many details, is one of the most interesting men to interview. His voice reaches the ear, and he is a quick thinker. He often answers before a question is fully unfolded—uncanny intuition.

[—] [—]

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view in Indianapolis today: "Three Lives," Gish; "Ming the Milner," Wells; "The Lyric," Keith; "Musical comedy and movies, at the Broadway; "Orphans of the Storm," at the Ohio; "Jack Johnson's road show, at the Broadway; "The Spanish Jade" and "Behold My Wife," at Loew's State; "Two Kinds of Women," at Mister Smith's; "Across the Continent," at the Alhambra; "Across the Deadline," at the Circle, and "The Primitive Lover," at the Circle.

Head, deep and high. Eyes, steady, bluish gray. Nose, long and high-bridged, that of a quick thinker. A manly smile and thin lips, that of a serious, yet amiable, man. A man, wide above the ears and smiling rather sharply to a firm jaw, that of the highly intellectual type, best exemplified in Woodrow Wilson, according to character analysts.

Griffith, due to multitude of details and personal attention to many details, is one of the most interesting men to interview. His voice reaches the ear, and he is a quick thinker. He often answers before a question is fully unfolded—uncanny intuition.

[—] [—]

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view in Indianapolis today: "Three Lives," Gish; "Ming the Milner," Wells; "The Lyric," Keith; "Musical comedy and movies, at the Broadway; "Orphans of the Storm," at the Ohio; "Jack Johnson's road show, at the Broadway; "The Spanish Jade" and "Behold My Wife," at Loew's State; "Two Kinds of Women," at Mister Smith's; "Across the Continent," at the Alhambra; "Across the Deadline," at the Circle, and "The Primitive Lover," at the Circle.

Head, deep and high. Eyes, steady, bluish gray. Nose, long and high-bridged, that of a quick thinker. A manly smile and thin lips, that of a serious, yet amiable, man. A man, wide above the ears and smiling rather sharply to a firm jaw, that of the highly intellectual type, best exemplified in Woodrow Wilson, according to character analysts.

Griffith, due to multitude of details and personal attention to many details, is one of the most interesting men to interview. His voice reaches the ear, and he is a quick thinker. He often answers before a question is fully unfolded—uncanny intuition.

[—] [—]

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view in Indianapolis today: "Three Lives," Gish; "Ming the Milner," Wells; "The Lyric," Keith; "Musical comedy and movies, at the Broadway; "Orphans of the Storm," at the Ohio; "Jack Johnson's road show, at the Broadway; "The Spanish Jade" and "Behold My Wife," at Loew's State; "Two Kinds of Women," at Mister Smith's; "Across the Continent," at the Alhambra; "Across the Deadline," at the Circle, and "The Primitive Lover," at the Circle.

Head, deep and high. Eyes, steady, bluish gray. Nose, long and high-bridged, that of a quick thinker. A manly smile and thin lips, that of a serious, yet amiable, man. A man, wide above the ears and smiling rather sharply to a firm jaw, that of the highly intellectual type, best exemplified in Woodrow Wilson, according to character analysts.

Griffith, due to multitude of details and personal attention to many details, is one of the most interesting men to interview. His voice reaches the ear, and he is a quick thinker. He often answers before a question is fully unfolded—uncanny intuition.

[—] [—]

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view in Indianapolis today: "Three Lives," Gish; "Ming the Milner," Wells; "The Lyric," Keith; "Musical comedy and movies, at the Broadway; "Orphans of the Storm," at the Ohio; "Jack Johnson's road show, at the Broadway; "The Spanish Jade" and "Behold My Wife," at Loew's State; "Two Kinds of Women," at Mister Smith's; "Across the Continent," at the Alhambra; "Across the Deadline," at the Circle, and "The Primitive Lover," at the Circle.

Head, deep and high. Eyes, steady, bluish gray. Nose, long and high-bridged, that of a quick thinker. A manly smile and thin lips, that of a serious, yet amiable, man. A man, wide above the ears and smiling rather sharply to a firm jaw, that of the highly intellectual type, best exemplified in Woodrow Wilson, according to character analysts.

Griffith, due to multitude of details and personal attention to many details, is one of the most interesting men to interview. His voice reaches the ear, and he is a quick thinker. He often answers before a question is fully unfolded—uncanny intuition.

[—] [—]

ON VIEW TODAY.

The following attractions are on view in Indianapolis today: "Three Lives," Gish; "Ming the Milner," Wells; "The Lyric," Keith; "Musical comedy and movies, at the Broadway; "Orphans of the Storm," at the Ohio; "Jack Johnson's road show, at the Broadway; "The Spanish Jade" and "Behold My Wife," at Loew's State; "Two Kinds of Women," at Mister Smith's; "Across the Continent," at the Alhambra; "Across the Deadline," at the Circle, and "The Primitive Lover," at the Circle.

Head, deep and high. Eyes, steady, bluish gray. Nose, long and high-bridged, that of a quick thinker. A manly smile and thin lips, that of a serious, yet amiable, man. A man, wide above the ears and smiling rather sharply to a firm jaw, that of the highly intellectual type, best exemplified in Woodrow Wilson, according to character analysts.

Griffith, due to multitude of details and personal attention to many details, is one of the most interesting men to interview. His voice reaches the ear, and he is a quick thinker. He often answers before a question is fully unfolded—uncanny intuition.

[—] [—]