

WAR'S
9th Anniversary

SEES

KINGS, GENERALS, CAPTAINS,
STATESMEN — HEROES ALL
IN NATIVE CLIMES, LEAD-
ING FAR DIFFERENT
LIVES IN PRESENT DAY



By United News

INE years ago today the storm of the world war broke upon Europe. In France, Belgium, Germany and Russia crowded troop trains, long lines of infantry, batteries of artillery and breaking supply trains were pouring toward threatened frontiers.

On that day Germany invaded France at Cirey; Russia crossed the German frontier.

Today 10,000,000 crippled men throughout the world remain as testimony of the mad holocaust that followed.

But what of the captains and kings—the great figures who flamed as leaders before the world in war day?

United News correspondents in Europe have surveyed world capitals in the past week, seeking the great of yesterday. They have found them in strange places. A few still hold high offices. Many are disgraced, outcasts, or exiles.

Here are reports of their varied activities:

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, who for a brief span of days ruled, amid terror and revolution, Russia's 138,000,000 people, is editing a tiny newspaper in Prague. He purchased a small Russian publication and is trying to get circulation and sell ads. Once he slept in the bed of the Czar; today his home is an attic above the Danube.

GENERAL WRANGEL, who led the far-flung hope of his "white" army in fierce fighting as he was beaten back upon the Crimea, is camping out in an old French chateau at Fauveres. He is penniless, doing chores to keep his family in food. Mrs. Wrangel has sold her jewels; a son has started work in a factory; a daughter makes dresses for a living in Uars.

GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER, brother of the late Czar, has taken off his medals and settled down to work, writing plays for a magazine in which he explains that women of the world must unite to save civilization.

MARSHAL FOCH, commander of the allied armies, is engaged in winning allies for France. He has just returned from a trip to Poland and Czechoslovakia on a propaganda tour.

RENE VIVIANI, whose voice once roused the world to fight for France, is quietly practicing law. His juries do not always listen when the tempestuous barrister pleads.

GEORGE CLEMENCEAU, "The Tiger," planned to spend the ninth anniversary of the war working on a book of philosophy he expects to finish in fifteen years. He rises daily at 5 a. m., does a "daily dozen," eats three hard boiled eggs, and starts to write.

KING CONSTANTINE was greeted with shouts of "Christ is risen," when he rode into Athens in war days. He is dead, in dethroned exile, of a broken heart.

YOUNG KING KARL of Austria is dead, an exile also.

CZAR NICHOLAS, "The Little White Father," lies murdered, in an unknown grave.

SULTAN MEHMET VI, his harem scattered, another on his Stamboul throne, is a refugee in Mecca, protected by the British government, having fled, secretly, in terror of death.

EMPEROR ZITA sat beside Karl upon the throne of Austria-Hungary. She is today in Geneva, attempting to pawn the last of her jewels.

BONAR LAW, sick and broken, has been forced to retire as premier of England.

LLOYD GEORGE, "the Welsh Wizard" is today an ordinary M. P. He may come back.

KAISER WILHELM II saws wood at Doorn, Holland, perhaps conspires and still dreams of empire.

THE CROWN PRINCE, dashing one time general, fishes and helps the village blacksmith on the lonely sand dunes of Wieringen, in Holland, far from the glories of Unter Den Linden and the Kaiserhof Hotel.

MARSHALL HAIG works on behalf of the ex-soldier organizations, receiving generous dividends from Haig and Haig whisky, but bulkling small in British affairs of state.

EARL BEATTY of the North Sea fleet is today first sea lord of Britain, married to the daughter of Marshall

Auto Accessories Missing

G. Marquette, 1140 Dawson St., to-day reported to police that three tires a motorboat and tools, valued at \$70, were stolen from his car Wednesday night.

HOURLY TEMPERATURE

6 a. m. 75 10 a. m. 82
7 a. m. 77 11 a. m. 83
8 a. m. 80 12 (noon) 84
9 a. m. 88 1 p. m. 89

PRESIDENT GAINS
SLOWLY ON WAY
BACK TO HEALTH

Sleep and Rest, With Careful
Watching, Will Bring Com-
plete Recovery.

HARDING HAS PATIENCE

Physicians Declare No One
Can Foretell When Danger
Is Passed.

By LAWRENCE MARTIN
United Press Staff CorrespondentWITH PRESIDENT HARDING'S
PALACE HOTEL, SAN
FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—President

Harding, fighting his way back to health, is being aided by another night of sound sleep, according to those on watch at his chamber at 5 a. m.

Sawyer said the President's respiration was 32, temperature 98.6 and pulse 110.

The physicians were markedly cheerful as they left the room where the President lies ill. They appeared extremely well satisfied with the substantial progress their patient is making.

The President slept later than usual.

Secret service men in the corridor reported there had been no coughing in Mr. Harding's room, and it is believed he is resting easily, as he did last night.

At 7 o'clock, Dr. Sawyer and Dr. J. T. Boone, who had been with Mr. Harding all night, went into Secretary Christian's room, presumably to talk over the President's night.

Physicians settled down today to what promised to be a long period of vigilant watchfulness.

While all indications pointed to

(Continued on Page 6)

TWO IN HOSPITAL
AFTER ACCIDENT

Mother and Daughter Injured
on Way From Chicago.

Von Tippitz, he of the flowing whiskers, has picked Baden for his home; Von Mackensen, terror of Siberia, lives in East Prussia. The Kaiser's sons, other than the exiled crown prince, live amid the past glories of Potsdam.

LUDENDORFF owns a quiet villa outside of Munich, where many visitors come and go. He writes a bit. Ludendorff is one of the big figures behind the scenes in the Bavarian fascist movement.

VON HINDENBURG, war lord of Germany, lives quietly at Ilanover, now and again attending demonstrations of the monarchist party.

STAND ON OUR FEET

New York Prices Take Break From
8.2c to 7.9c Per Pound.

Sugar was retailing at 10 cents on the local markets today with prices holding steady.

A break in the market, sending the prices down from 8.2c to 7.9c will not be reflected here until supplies now on hand, bought at high prices, are exhausted, it was said.

Officials of the Standard Grocery Company, operating stores over the city, said temporary rise or fall on the New York market would not affect the local situation.

The public, in cases of publicly owned utilities, gets the benefit of returns.

Get Capital More Cheaply

Bemis declared private companies have great difficulty in competing with municipally owned utilities because the latter do not have to pay return on depreciation.

He also declared municipal plants, because of the tax-free feature of their securities.

(Continued on Page 11)

PTOMAINE: Dr. C. C. Robinson Writes for Times Readers
Describing Disease That Attacked Harding

What do YOU know about ptomaine poisoning, the disease primarily responsible for President Harding's serious condition?

It is one of the most prevalent menaces to health. The President's illness shows how dangerous it can become, through complications.

Dr. Clifford C. Robinson, Chicago, one of America's foremost medical men, makes the following explanation of ptomaine poisoning for readers of The Indianapolis Times.

By DR. CLIFFORD C. ROBINSON.

It may be that many laymen are not informed as to the real nature of ptomaine poisoning. The word, ptomaine—or more properly ptomaine—is derived from the Greek, meaning fallen body, or corpse. Some physicians argue that the word should not be used in connection with food poisoning. They claim real ptomaines form only in human bodies after death, and at present are only two in number.

Efforts to have Griffin's police gun brought before the jury were to be made today. Rusted from several weeks in the mud of a creek bed, where it was found by boys in swimming, it was turned over to police by a farmer last night.

Whitfield parked his automobile near where the gun was found, following the shooting.

Scientists who make a special study of such animal poisons are called toxicologists.

Twenty-five years ago, many of the important laboratories in our great cities and also at the universities were eagerly carrying out the study

of ptomaines. This was on account of the expressed hope that science might clear up the true chemistry of bacterial poisoning. Not much interest is being manifested today. This is owing to the fact that ptomaines

were found to be not very toxic. On the other hand, very poisonous poisons may be formed by a pathogenic bacteria. What this means to the layman is that there is really comparatively little food poisoning

caused by the presence of ptomaines.

The poisoning from which persons suffer who are commonly said to have this trouble is contracted by eating food that is partially spoiled or decomposed. This may be improperly preserved canned meats, tinned fish or other fish, sausage, cheese, ice cream or milk. Under different conditions the same organisms may produce totally different types of ptomaines. This is an important fact, when seeking to find the real cause, in patient.

The symptoms show in one who has been attacked by ptomaine poison in a very short time. The system endeavors to throw it off and dizziness is followed by severe headache, chilliness and sharp abdominal pains.

In some cases violent vomiting occurs and the patient becomes partially unconscious and sometimes in severe cases coma and death.

In the treatment of ptomaine sufferers, the usual treatment of getting the material out of the stomach before it can enter the system is followed. Use stomach pump at once and empty the gastro-intestinal tract. The physician will then be careful to see that no bacterial growth is present.

In a mild case, that is taken in time, the recovery is often rapid. But great care is required in more severe cases to make sure that the patient does not suffer from complications of the ptomaine. This may cause serious trouble and a long sickness.

The Illinois commission agrees with Justice Brandeis of the United

(Continued on Page 6)

INVESTMENT BASIS
OF ILLINOIS RATES

Historical Valuation Makes Setting of Utility Prices in

Neighboring State Automatic

Note—This is the second of a series of articles on why Illinois utility rates are being reduced while Indiana utilities are de-

manding increases.

BY FELIX-F. BRUNER

Utility rates are being reduced in Illinois. Why?

The principal reason is that the Illinois commerce commission, which corresponds to the Indiana public service commission, is shaking off "fanciful figures" and theories that have involved local rate hearings and that have cost the consumers money.

Little investigation is necessary to

disclose the fact that the Illinois commission is working on a different basis from that of the Indiana commission.

In an effort to learn why Illinois rates

were found to be not very toxic.

The poisoning from which persons suffer who are commonly said to have this trouble is contracted by eating food that is partially spoiled or decomposed.

This may be improperly preserved canned meats, tinned fish or other fish, sausage, cheese, ice cream or milk. Under different conditions the same organisms may produce totally different types of ptomaines. This is an important fact, when seeking to find the real cause, in patient.

The symptoms show in one who has been attacked by ptomaine poison in a very short time. The system

endeavors to throw it off and dizziness is followed by severe headache, chilliness and sharp abdominal pains.

In some cases violent vomiting occurs and the patient becomes partially unconscious and sometimes in severe cases coma and death.

In the treatment of ptomaine sufferers, the usual treatment of getting the material out of the stomach before it can enter the system is followed.

Use stomach pump at once and empty the gastro-intestinal tract.

The physician will then be careful to see that no bacterial growth is present.

In a mild case, that is taken in time, the recovery is often rapid.

But great care is required in more severe cases to make sure that the patient does not suffer from complications of the ptomaine. This may cause serious trouble and a long sickness.

The Illinois commission agrees with Justice Brandeis of the United

(Continued on Page 6)

Exhibit Prepared for Public Service Commission by Edward W. Bemis, City Consultant, Makes Important Comparisons.

MUNICIPAL PLANTS' PRODUCE TO USER IS CHEAPER

Only Four Important Places Have Higher Minimum Monthly Charges for Metered Service, Expert's Figures Set Out.

Water rates in Indianapolis are among the highest in the country, an exhibit prepared by Edward W. Bemis, consulting engineer for the city, in the case before the public service commission showed today.

Of fifty-four cities with populations between 100,000 and 1,000,000 from which information is obtainable, only four have higher minimum monthly charges for metered service than Indianapolis has at present.

Seven of the twenty-six similar cities have higher flat rates than Indiana has without the increase proposed by the water company.

Forty-two of sixty-five cities have a lower metered charge per thousand gallons than Indianapolis.

ONLY SEVEN PRIVATE PLANTS.

Of the sixty-four cities only seven, including Indianapolis, have privately owned water utilities.

The privately owned utilities are in Oakland, Cal.; San Francisco, Bridgeport, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Paterson, N. J., and San Antonio, Texas.

Utilities with higher minimum meter rates than Indianapolis are Louisville, Ky.; Albany, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

Cities with higher flat rates than Indianapolis are San Francisco, Louisville, Fall River, Mass.; Albany, Reading, Pa.; Providence, R. I., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

On a flat rate basis an Indianapolis consumer with a six-room, 20x50-foot house on a 40x150 lot, the house having bath, toilet, wash bowl, sink, wash tub and hose connection, pays \$1.72 a month for water.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP CHEAPER

In Washington, D. C., a similar consumer pays only 65 cents a month. In St. Paul he would pay 98 cents, in St. Louis 89 cents, and in Portland, Ore., 85 cents. Every one of these cities has a publicly owned water plant.

Likewise, the minimum charge for meters in many places is extremely low. For example, Cambridge, Mass., 42 cents; New Bedford, Mass., 31 cents; Worcester, Mass., 33 cents; Minneapolis, Minn., 33 cents; Omaha, Neb., 36 cents; Rochester, N. Y., 50 cents; Syracuse, N. Y., 50 cents; Cincinnati, 40 cents.

The corresponding rate in Indianapolis is \$1.50. Every one of the cities mentioned has a publicly owned water system.