

1,284 POUNDS OF GIRLS SEARCH FOR SLIM ROMEO'S

Trixie and Edna Are Heavy-weight Victims of Cupid.

By "HICK."

DISTRIBUTE 1,284 pounds of flesh between two girls.

Then you will have a good idea of what Trixie and Edna look like.

I went "culling" on the midway of T. A. Wolfe shows at the State fair yesterday.

As Doc Waddell piloted me into the tent parlor of the two heaviest happers at the fair, Trixie, who weighs 655 pounds, was just completing a dainty lunch of steak, potatoes, bread and other non-fat producing foods.

Trixie invited Edna, who tips the scales at 599 pounds, to entertain the visitors. Both girls admit they are fat. Both keep up with the styles of the day, that is as much as they can. Edna and Trixie have had their hair bobbed.

These fat girls have an ideal—a slim Romeo. It makes no difference whether he has a beautiful voice for moonlight singing or a uke, but he must be thin.

Here is Ruth

Leaving Trixie and Edna entertaining their guests. I dropped into the Igorot Village. Here a strange mother and three children attempt to duplicate a savage life. The children speak fairly good English, but the mother uses her native tongue.

One of the lads showed me how easily it was to climb a tent pole. He walked right up the pole like a monkey. The children's costumes are mostly human skin. Dr. J. E. Leone is in charge of these strange people.

Doc Waddell told me that Ruth would be jealous if I didn't call on her. When I found Ruth on exhibition I discovered that I needed a step ladder to shake hands with her.

Ruth (Ruth Duncan) is seven feet and a quarter of an inch tall. She is only 17 years old. "Doc" claims she is the tallest high school girl in this country.

In the same tent with Ruth is Dr. La Marr, who tells of the horrors of Chinatown. Landing at the animal circus, John Guilfoyle was just taking off his gun. John arms him-

self when he enters the cage of his lions. The lions looked rather domestic when I was present, but they were taking a nap. "Doc" pointed out that one of the lions had lost part of his tail.

"That proves that they do fight," Doc said with grim satisfaction. We then dropped over to the wild west and rough riding show. Am sure that several of the horses are good showmen because they seemed to know just when and where to throw their riders.

A Jealous Snake

"Ophidia" was not in a gentle mood when I called upon her. She was doctoring a badly bitten finger caused by one of the snakes in the show biting her. She refused to leave the pit and doctored her own finger. Such pets—well, I do not care for snakes either in dreams or real life.

Over at the glass blowing show I met Robert L. Hutchinson who knows more about the glass blowing business than the bottle itself does. He showed me how easily it is to take a piece of glass and by applying heat change it into a beautiful face. This is a good attraction for the children.

In rapid succession I visited a plantation show, numerous side shows, the Hawaiian Village and others. The Wolfe shows have numerous rides. Every show under the midway comes under the head of clean amusement.

Ever eat supper in a circus eat shop?

That is where I ate last night. I was seated next to Gladys, one of the diving girls from the water show.

Near me was one of the clowns. Then Fred Wilson, who hailed at one time from Brazil, Ind., entered. Fred is the high diver of the show. He

STOP ITCHING SKIN

Zemo, the Clean, Antiseptic Liquid, Gives Prompt Relief

There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture and that cleanses and soothes the skin.

Ask any druggist for a 35c or \$1.00 bottle of Zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that irritations, Pimples, Blackheads, Eczema, Blisters, Ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear.

Zemo, the penetrating, satisfying liquid, is all that is needed, for it banishes most skin eruptions, makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Zemo Soap, 25c. Zemo Ointment, 35c. Advertiser.

Beauty Resists Lure of Stage



MEET MME. ADOUTH, WIFE OF THE FRENCH PEARL KING AND ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LEADERS OF PARISIAN SOCIETY. A TALENTED ACTRESS, SHE HAS TAKEN LEADING ROLES IN MANY PLAYS FOR CHARITY, BUT HAS RESISTED, SO FAR, MANY OFFERS TO GO ON THE PROFESSIONAL STAGE.

has a record of 132 feet, what ever that means in diving language.

What did I want to eat?

I heard most of the men ordering "scum."

Must be a new dish. Sure I would have "scum." It turned out to be delicious meat and vegetable stew. Sure I would have corn on the cob.

Over this cook tent where the performers may order just what they want, Joe Oliver presides. He knows the circus game from all sides and he knows how to put up a good meal.

I then went out again on the midway, hearing the "speakers" calling out the wonders on the inside of their tents.

**NON-POLITICAL
'GET-OUT-VOTE'
CLUB ORGANIZED**

Formed to Combat Apathy on the Part of Voters.

Times Washington Bureau, 1422 New York Ave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—To combat the menace of apathy on the part of voters, the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club has just been organized in Washington and branches in all States and in all congressional districts will make their appearance soon.

The new club doesn't care how you vote, but it wants you to vote somehow. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-class, race and sex. But it believes that "a full and free ballot is the foundation of the Republic," declares that barely one-half of the people in the United States of voting age regularly cast a ballot, and pledges "public support and active service to the cause of securing a full registration and ballot of all legally qualified American citizens."

The man behind the campaign is Simon Michelet, Washington attorney and former secretary of the late Senator Knute Nelson. Michelet has spent days in gathering data from every State in the Union, proving that for every hundred voters who cast ballots in the last presidential election, there were ninety-six who stayed at home, more than enough to have changed the result of the election if they had so desired.

Governors of all States, Senators, members of the House of Representatives, national and State committees of all parties and business and civic clubs have been asked to join the movement.

Michelet's study showed that native born American citizens are more slack about voting than are naturalized foreigners. It also showed that the tendency to remain away from the polls is increasing. In 1896, 80 per cent of those qualified voted; in 1900 the percentage was 73; in 1918, 66 per cent; in 1922, 62 per cent, and in 1920, less than 50 per cent.

**FLARES TO STOP
PETTING PARTIES**

Gotham Police Use Wartime Devise.

By Times Special

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Flares of the kind used during the war to illuminate No Man's Land for strategic purposes will be used by the police to discourage auto petting parties. A campaign will be started, following complaints, along the Boston Post road and other arteries of this city.

Here's the idea. Locating a parked car, the officers will quietly place a charge of powder in front of the machine. Then he will light the fuse with a burning cigar. After which the sleuth will hide himself while 100 feet of surrounding territory will be bathed in a glare of brilliant light with consequent fumes and revelation of the petting party or parties.

Long Work Futile

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The fine art of cooking—lost for a generation—is being rescued by the American schools, according to Miss Anna E. Phelan, high secretary of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters.

"Our grandmothers taught their daughters to cook," she says. "But now it's up to the schools. The present-day mothers themselves can't cook."

EASTERN PRINCE COMES IN STYLE TO WASHINGTON

Large Retinue of Servants, Two Baggage Trucks and a Wife.

Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—When a royal Eastern potentate travels, he travels in royal style.

So it is with—well, we'd better let you have a look at his visiting card: His Highness, the Maharajah, Sir Ranbhu Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G. C. of I. E. K. C. S. of I. Maharajah of Jind.

The Maharajah, accompanied by his wife, three small children, his secretaries, a dozen turbaned servants and two big trucks loaded with baggage, blew into Washington the other day en route on a tour of this country. Baggage, servants and all, they had landed at New York a few days before.

Ruler for 200 Years

The Indian prince—for he and his ancestors ruled over a province in Punjab for over 200 years—established a regal suite of ten rooms at the Hotel Raleigh. Dined in to eat in the hotel dining room with the rest of the guests, he had his meals brought to him; he clapped his hands and gave commands to his retinue of servants and two swarthy bodyguards, attired in flowery white robes and billowy turbans, squatted just outside his door day and night to shield His Highness from possible harm.

The Maharajah, who appears to be about 25, was accompanied by his wife, the Maharani, who wears a diamond-encrusted high rank. Although she is the mother of three children, the Maharani doesn't look a bit over 16—her many young in India, you know.

Her Highness—A Flapper

Her Highness is already showing signs of American flapperism. True, she hasn't bobbed her glistening black hair and she doesn't use a lipstick, but over her native costume she wears a pale blue chiffon loose garment, and sports high French heels and chic beaded stockings.

Like other Hindu wives, the princess isn't allowed to speak except when spoken to by her husband. She nods pleasantly and answers questions only upon permission.

His Highness and Her Highness can speak English only with difficulty but the three little Highnesses—Prince Taki Sahib, Princess Ruby and Princess Diamond—prattle it easily as they have been trained by British tutors. The eldest of the children appears not older than 6.

The royal children can squall royally in both English and Indian as evidenced when they engaged in a battle in a hotel lobby over the appointment of two pencils. After the three yelling contestants from the far-off Eastern Empire had been pulled apart by an attendant, they were punished in the approved American woodshed fashion.

Proving, as might well be said, that spanking is universal.

Long Work Futile

PARIS, Sept. 2.—After forty-six years consecrated to the task of revising the French dictionary, the "Forty Immortals" of the French Academy have found that during this time the language has been so modified that they must begin all over again with their work of revision. The first volume of the "revision of the revision" will be published with in the next year.

Revive Cooking Art

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THIEVES ACTIVE OVER HOLIDAY, POLICE REPORT

Houses Are Looted While Families Observe Labor Day.

Reported hold-ups and burglaries in which the loot mounted into large sums, were on the police slates today.

Arthur Drouin, Manchester, New Hampshire, a tourist en route to Louisville, Ky., told police two cool men, one armed with a gun and the other with a knife, held him up at Ohio St., north of the Terminal Station sheds, and took \$50. Drouin gave detectives a good description of the men.

David Murray, 1814 Cornell Ave., told police he was around "Traders' Alley," West and Pearl Sts., Monday night when he met a stranger who offered him a drink of whiskey. As he took the drink the man knocked him down and robbed him of \$160, he said. Police charged Murray with intoxication and conducted a fruitless search for the hold-up.

Finds Home Robbed

J. L. Blessing, 1112 N. Rural St., and family spent the day at the park Monday and returned home to discover his home ransacked. A key was used by the burglar who took \$15 in silver money and jewelry valued at \$170.

The cash register thief made his reappearance Monday night, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to get the register in the C. W. Rickards restaurant, 112 S. Illinois St. Rickards said he answered the description of the man that got the register at another restaurant a few nights ago.

Police are hunting for vegmen who entered the Reliable Wrecking Company, Alabama and Wyoming Sts., and stole a sledge hammer, pinch bars and tools valued at \$27.

Child's Bank Opened

Mrs. Merle Jarvis, 1313 S. Alabama St., told police her home was robbed while she was away over the weekend. Child's bank containing \$5 was taken.

Walter Todd, 2504 E. Washington St., said his room was entered during his absence and \$15 and sixty street car tickets taken.

Oscar Alexander, 836 W. North St., told police his restaurant was entered and the victrola, valued at \$50, taken.

The same burglar who operated while families were away is thought to have entered the home of W. H. Todd, 4349 Central Ave., where he took silverware, underwear and \$5 from two child's banks that totaled \$250, and the home of L. W. Rhodamed, 232 College Ave., where all silverware, a watch, two suits of clothes, an overcoat and \$15 in money, all totaling \$500, was reported missing.

Willie Fuller, colored, 915 Camp St., said he left the house for a few minutes and returned to find his overcoat, valued at \$15, gone.

Sam Corbett, 714 N. East St., reports his room entered and \$10 taken.

BRASS TACK FOR G. O. P. WORKERS

Suggested by Dawes Bombast' Speech.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 2.—Listening to the "brass tacks, not bombast," speech of Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for Vice President, on the radio, inspired A. R. Zacher, works manager for the Atlas Tack Corporation, with the idea that a brass tack would be an appropriate campaign emblem for Republicans to wear from now until November.

His suggestion was accepted by the officials at the Fairhaven factory and within twenty-four hours brass tacks, with buttons to attach them to the coat lapel, were ready to be put on the market. Samples have already been sent to New York retailers.

Word is now being awaited from William M. Butler, who is a director in the Atlas Tack Corporation, as well as campaign manager for President Coolidge, with whom E. B. Rogers, sales manager for the factory, wishes to consult before putting the tacks upon the market.

**'PAINLESS' TOOTH
PULLERS EXILED**

Examiners Rule There Is No Such Thing.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The last of the flock of "painless" dentists, whose gaudy signs adorned Pennsylvania Ave., have departed from the Capital. The board of dental examiners recently ruled that there was no such thing as a painless dentistry was to perpetrate a fraud upon the public. So the signs have all come down and those whose sign constituted their principal excuse for being in business have shut up shop.

Washington, in years gone by, has been a haven for many quacks claiming to be doctors and dentists. Congress passed a stiff law to meet this situation. It is still lawful for the "professionists" to advertise, but only "legitimately" and all dentists must register and their diplomas are keenly scrutinized.

FAILURES FEWER UNDER WISCONSIN PROGRESSIVES

By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

"MY OWN STORY" is an exclusive newspaper version of one of the great autobiographies of modern times. La Follette's own story of adventures in politics as written by himself in 1912, together with an authorized narrative of his experiences in the years since then.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALLMENTS

After two defeats as Progressive candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, La Follette is overwhelmingly nominated and elected in 1900. The political bosses back the administration at every turn. In the State campaign of 1904 the machine men organize a bolt and carry the victory of the regular convention into the Supreme Court, which upholds the Progressive. At the end of a whirlwind speaking tour throughout Wisconsin, La Follette is re-elected. When the Legislature passes a railroad regulation law, a railroad strike is organized. This progressive legislation does not hinder new construction, but stops subsidies alone, the railroads gain at least \$1,000,000 a year.

How has it been possible that both the people of Wisconsin and the investors in public utilities have been so greatly benefited by this regulation?

Simply because the regulation is scientific.

The railroad commission has found out through its engineers, accountants and statisticians what it actually costs to build and operate the road and utilities.

Watered stock and balloon bonds get no consideration. On the other hand, since the commission knows the costs, it knows exactly the point below which rates cannot be reduced. It even raises rates when they are below the cost, including reasonable profit.

The people are benefited because they are not now paying profits on inflated capital. The investors are benefited because the commission has all the facts needed to prevent a reduction of rates below a fair profit on their true value.

So honestly, capably, and scientifically has the work of our commission been done that the railroads and other utility corporations have accepted their reductions without any contest at all. Our law makes it perfectly easy for the railroads to seek redress in the courts if they feel wronged in any way. Yet it is significant and there has never been an appeal taken in any railroad rate case decided by the railroad commission.

In Wisconsin we regulate service as well as rates. When the services of a railroad are not satisfactory to the public, complaint can be made to the Railroad Commission.

Under our law that complaint does not need to be a formal legal document, but a simple statement of grievance by letter or postal card.

In other ways our progressive legislation has materially benefited all the people of the State. For example, beginning in 1903, I secured in every water-power franchise the insertion of a provision that the rates charged should be regulated by arbitration.

Since that time the water powers of the State serving as public utilities have been placed under the control of the Railroad Commission, and a great corporation, supervised by the Railroad Commission, with its profits limited to 6 per cent on actual cost, has been created and has improved the headwaters of the Wisconsin River in order to secure a steady flow through the year.

Several enormous power dams have been constructed, and through these means the State has gone far toward utilizing its 1,000,000 available horsepower, while protecting the State against water power monopoly.

Wisconsin began in 1905 to build up a State forest reserve on the headwaters of its principal rivers. It now ranks next to New York and Pennsylvania in its area of forests belonging to the State, and has adopted a permanent policy of adding annually to the reserve.

The special session of the Legislature, which I called in 1905, provided for a committee to investigate insurance corporations.

This was about the time of the Hughes investigation in New York, and the committee appointed pursuant to that legislation rendered a very signal service to our State.

As a member of that committee, H. L. Ekern, who was then speaker of the Assembly—a legislator of real creative power—developed a very remarkable aptitude for the insurance problem.

Ekern is a Norwegian, a university graduate, a lawyer. In the Legislature of 1907 he appeared before the committee having charge of the insurance legislation, and there demonstrated his ability to hold more than his own against the ablest actuaries and lawyers representing the largest insurance companies in the United States.

In 1910 he was elected Insurance Commissioner of the State and in the Legislature of 1911 he brought about a complete reorganization of our insurance laws. He practically laid the basis for a system of State insurance—the first, I think, in the United States.

The public service of the State has



AN EARLY PICTURE OF MRS. LA FOLLETTE.

been democratized by a civil service law opening it to men and women on an equal footing independent of everything excepting qualification and fitness for office.

I think the passing of this law was the only case of the kind where the employees then holding office were not blanketed into the service, but were required to take the regular competitive examinations in order to retain their jobs.

I give here, also, some further facts to show that, Wisconsin, instead of being retarded by progressive legislation, advanced more rapidly than the country taken as a whole.

During the years 1903 to 1911 the capital surplus and undivided profits of all State and national banks in Wisconsin increased 72 per cent, whereas for the United States they increased only 48 per cent.

Individual deposits for the same years in Wisconsin banks increased 82 per cent, while in the United States as a whole they increased only 74 per cent.

Judged by commercial failures Wisconsin prospered better in proportion than the country. The total liabilities in commercial failures for the entire United States in the four years 1906 to 1909 increased 33 per cent over the total amount for the preceding four years, 1902 to 1905. But the liabilities in Wisconsin for the same year fell off 5.3 per cent.

In other words, comparing the four years that followed the progressive victory of 1905 with the four years that preceded it, the business failures in Wisconsin fell off one-twentieth, but for the whole United States they increased one-third.

These are a few of the conclusive proofs that progressive legislation in Wisconsin was not destructive, as its enemies predicted. Instead of driving capital out of the State, it attracted capital—more than other States. It made investments safe for all, instead of speculative for a few. It has been conservative and constructive as well as progressive.

No account of the long and successful struggle in Wisconsin would be fair and complete that did not record the splendid services of the men who led the fight for progressive principles. I regret that I can not here give to each the individual recognition that is merited. That must wait for a more detailed history of the Wisconsin movement.

This closes the account of my services in Wisconsin—a time full of struggle, and yet a time that I like to look back upon. It was a fight supremely worth making, and I want it to be judged, as it will be ultimately, by results actually attained.

If it can be shown that Wisconsin is happier and better State to live in, that its institutions are more democratic, that the opportunities of all its people are more equal, that human life is safer and sweeter—then I shall rest content in the feeling that the Progressive movement has been successful.

And I believe all these things can really be shown, and that there is no reason now why the movement should not expand until it covers the entire nation.

While much has been accomplished, there is still a world of problems yet to be solved; we have just begun; there is hard fighting, and a chance for the highest patriotism still ahead of us.

The fundamental problem as to which shall rule, men or property, is still unsettled; it will require the highest qualities of heroism, the

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profoundest devotion to duty in this and in the coming generation, to reconstruct our institutions to meet the requirements of a new age. May such brave and true leaders develop out of that the people will not be led astray.

I was elected to the Senate Jan. 25, 1905, four weeks after the Legislature met. At first I was very doubtful whether I ought to resign the governorship and go to Washington.

Much work still remained to be done in Wisconsin, and I felt that I could not accept until all the pledges which we had made to the people were redeemed in letter and spirit.

For this reason I determined not to resign as governor until the legislature we had under way was not only passed, but actually in operation.

While I recognized that the work of democracy is never finished, I resolved for myself that I would not

MOTION PICTURES

OHIO

NOW SHOWING

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With Jack Holt and a Great Cast

Made entirely in natural colors

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