

Indiana Daily Times

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THE MAN who got a parole in order to rig a still to operate while he was serving a sentence on the penal farm evidently wished to be well stocked for business following his "reformation."

NEW YORK CITY announces plans to dig 830 miles of subways in the next twenty-five years. Perhaps there's hopes for the establishment of a loop or two in Indianapolis transportation, too.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is experimenting with the study of foot and mouth disease of cattle on obsolete warships, at sea, thereby to obviate the spreading of disease beyond the experimental station. If we can find a spare old ship, lets establish an anarchistic colony.

Labor Saving

If the line of least resistance were not so enticing and men could follow reason and applied science, wonderful results would appear. So much that is done is performed according to the manner impulse first suggests, or habit compels, that we make our tasks doubly hard at times. Gradually mechanical means are substituted for brute force and machinery does the work of many persons, under the supervision of one or two skilled persons.

Despite all the improvements of our age with its technical skill, it is observable that more could be done along the line of substitution of mechanical appliances for human exertion and that, in this regard, the surface only has been scratched.

The entire world has been so accustomed to let George do the heavy labor for which he receives wages that unless an immediate monetary advantage appeared or George failed to show up for work, comparatively little thought was given to perfecting machinery to ease his labors. So long as he patiently plodded away, no great effort was made to alleviate his condition.

There generally has been sufficient labor and this sufficiency itself has contributed to the failure of development along these lines. True, advancement has been made, especially in sanitary and efficiency matters. But why should a man do by the sweat of his brow what a mechanical appliance will accomplish better, quicker and with little wear and tear to any one?

An electric motor, run from boilers mechanically stoked, will start or operate almost anything when properly applied. There remain millions of applications of this to be made today, to say nothing of other forms of labor-saving appliances.

It is the wise employer who will constantly study how to accomplish results without a maximum physical exertion, and it is an equally wise employee who will work out and apply any means to accomplish what has heretofore been done by hands or muscles. This applies equally in the home and factory.

The Man Without a Country

How immeasurably sad must be a man without a country! In New York harbor there exists one seemingly in such a plight. MacGregor Ross, aged 60, an I. W. W., has been for two years buffeted about, the United States claiming he was a Scot and Scotland disclaiming him and refusing him a passport to that country.

The Government desires to deport him as an undesirable person. No one wants him. He is at Ellis Island, a prisoner but is not permitted to return to Seattle, where he claims to live. He insists he is an American.

The time has passed when there should be any doubt as to whether one is or is not an American. Even the hyphenated American must go. The evidence is against Ross, taking into account his affiliation with the members of the I. W. W., many of whom were deported.

Irrespective of place of birth, no person can be an I. W. W. or a Communist and at the same time be a good American citizen, for they do not mix.

Americans may differ politically, may not see anything alike, but they do not forget that this is a country governed by the majority. The necessary and logical conclusion is reached that those like the I. W. W. who want the minority to rule and are willing to do anything to accomplish that end, are un-American or not American.

At times every one forgets that the will of the majority is the law of this land and in the heat of passion, often prefers his own way, rather than to defer to the cooler judgment of others, but such is not the fabric on which the Nation is built.

The ability to change any condition desired, through ballot or legislation has always existed, and such changes as are really desired have been accomplished without bombs, bloodshed nor outrages of any kind.

So when any one lapses back into the savagery of force, of control by murder and rapine, it is because that one knows he is in the minority and that he is seeking control of the majority.

One who cannot subject himself to a limited amount of discipline, in the respect of the other man's rights, does not deserve a place in the community and may not be surprised to find himself without a country.

The benefit and protection of our country is extended to all alike and the theory of government is that each should have equal opportunities. At times the execution of our laws is not perfect, the human element entering wherever there are human beings, but the Nation has endured and has reared over a hundred millions hearts who will say any time the old toast:

My country in the right; my country in the wrong, but my country all the time!

For the Future

The practice of economy by some involves simply the failure to let go of money and this, particularly by a community the size of Indianapolis is the highest extravagance that can occur.

The lack of foresight and the failure to realize the vision, brought about perhaps by the absence of faith in the city's future, cause the useless expenditure of an immense amount of money.

Take for example the parks of the city. There should be one acre of park for every hundred population. This has been worked out and demonstrated just as mathematically certain as is the size of the sewer to carry off the water in a certain area. Those in charge of the city's administration in not only Indianapolis, but practically every other city of any size in the United States, have refused to accept or recognize this proposition in years passed and as a result, numerous communities find themselves paying immensely high prices for tracts of land to be used as parks when those same tracts could have been purchased before for nominal figures. Had the earlier city administrations looked forward to the needs of the next generation, they would have obtained these tracts because of their natural location and advantages. These same administrations did have the foresight to educate youth for the future of the community but when it came to seeing that those same youths would require breathing spaces there was a woeful defect of vision.

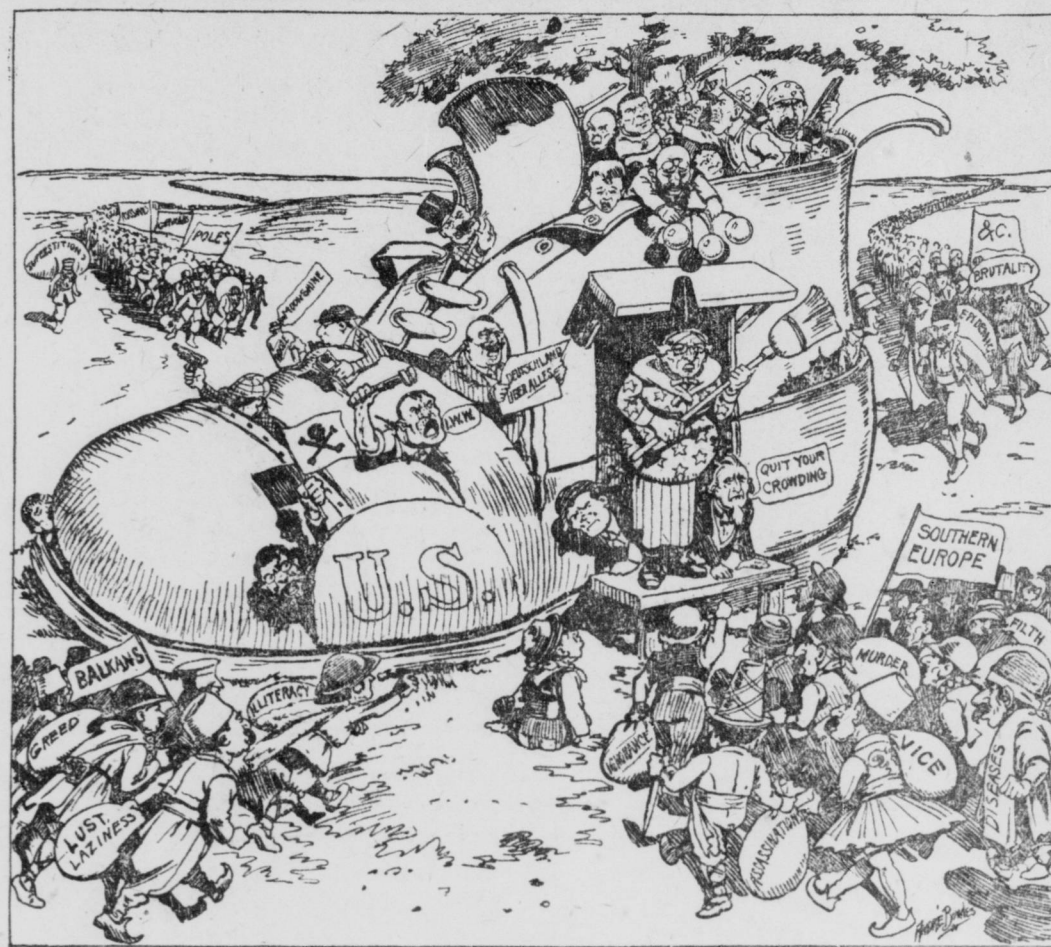
As a result of all this, some cities have very little park space. Others are bonded to the limit to purchase tracts of land. It is only recently that it has been recognized as a false economy, if indeed it is an economy at all, to neglect to look forward and to fail to invest cash for the benefit of the future.

The spirit of America regards as economy the wise investment of money, no matter how much, in that which will supply a need fitted to the present or any future time. Persons skilled in replanning cities and in taking advantage of the natural resources are now employed by communities and often advise the expenditure of immense sums simply because foresight was not used in the past.

In Europe with its older civilization, some of these problems have been met and worked out. This has added immeasurable charm to travel and has attracted thousands of American tourists. The embankment of a river through a city, the parking of old fortifications, the utilizing of bodies of water have produced an individuality never to be forgotten, to those cities.

America is young, but it is to be hoped, that her economy may be broad and that her expenditures be well and honestly placed. Above all, honesty of purpose and expenditure is essential.

100,000 IMMIGRANTS EACH MONTH



There was an old woman who lived in a shoe; Had so many foreign children she didn't know what to do. 'This will soon be the land of the bum and the red, If they keep crowding in on me this way,' she said.

Europe and Asia are dumping immigrants into the United States at the present time at the rate of 100,000 a month (1,200,000 a year).

What are we going to do with them? And what is going to become of the poor immigrant?

Of course, all the people of the world have heard about the United States being a free country and most of them think everything is free here. I know of a case in which a newly arrived immigrant went into a restaurant, ate a hearty meal and refused to pay for it, as he had seen a sign on a nearby building announcing "Free Lunch," and he understood everything was free. The immigrants will find, however, that this is not exactly true.

A lot of other immigrants make the mistake of thinking this is a country where they can express their sentiments freely. In fact, the peoples of the world have the wrong impression of freedom in the United States. In many ways this is not a free country and it will never be, because if it were a free country, from their viewpoint, there would be no government.

The very first thing the Congress of the United States must take up at the coming short session is immigration. The political parties are going to have a whale of a time squaring themselves with the different nationalities that they have "worked" during the recent campaign. They made the Germans believe they were going to let all their friends into the country and also would fix it so Germany could dump a lot of her manufactured goods here cheaply. Twenty million Germans are now waiting to cross as fast as they can obtain accommodations and entry into the United States. The Germans now hold the balance of power in the United States and if they could get twenty million more here within the next ten years they would run the entire Government and might invite the Kaiser to come over and be President. They now politically control the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio.

When the United States refused to join the League of Nations we practically served notice on the rest of the world that we did not care a darn for anybody except ourselves, and the only way we can make good on this notice is by stopping all immigration. Our position would not be consistent unless we put the bars up so high that the people of other countries could not hurdle them.

We are now almost facing a war as a result of refusing to allow Japanese to move into this country. Japan would not feel so bad if the citizens of other countries were prohibited from entering, but how would the other countries feel toward the United States? What effect would it have on our foreign trade?

We must not forget that this country has grown rich in the last few years through exporting our surplus goods and machinery as well as our grains and provisions. Without an export market for our hog and cattle products, corn would sell for 20 cents a bushel, pork 5 cents a pound and wheat 75 cents a bushel. But the arrival of 100,000 immigrants a month, more than one million a year, means that many more persons out of jobs, that many more mouths to feed and taxes that much higher.

The question uppermost in every person's mind is, what will Congress do about it? We all know the average Congressman has not been able to handle his own affairs successfully and we do not expect he will accomplish very much handling the Nation's affairs. It has been suggested, and I think wisely, that the House of Representatives at Washington be reduced from its membership of nearly five hundred to a membership of one hundred, and that the biggest men in the country be selected for service and be paid twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) a year, so we could have the real brains of the country in one body. Think it over.

Getting back to the immigration problem, Congress should throw so many restriction around the admission of foreigners that mighty few would take the risk of trying to enter this country, because of the very big chance of not being permitted to land. Steamship companies should be required to guarantee to return free to their countries all who failed to enter here. If the possible immigrant is in doubt and he hears of many cases in which many others have been turned back, he will not be so likely to make the attempt.

The United States possibly can absorb 100,000 immigrants of the highest type in a year, but we cannot let in 100,000 a month without endangering our whole economic and social status—W. D. Boyce in the Saturday Blade, Chicago.

Frederic J. Haskin, Director, The Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

I enclose herewith 2 cents in stamps for return postage on a free copy of "How to Use Concrete."

Name

Street

City

State

Undaunted by reverses and unconvinced of the unrighteousness of the cause he had championed, Mr. Daugherty persisted in his effort to rehabilitate the Republican party nationally under such a leadership as would reinspire the confidence of the nation. In the face of the most determined opposition, under the very guns of reactionary leadership and control, the militant Ohioan exposed the candidacy of Ohio's great Senator and not only brought about his nomination, but, in one of the most overwhelming contests ever known in American history, the election of Warren G. Harding to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. From start to finish it was a gargantuan task, which could have been handled only by a man of gigantic resource, indomitable courage and unflinching optimism. The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to this extraordinary Ohioan, which its distinguished standard bearer is not apt to forget in the days that are to come.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

I'M GOING VISITING. SEE THAT YOU DON'T GO OUT. I'M GOING TO LOCK YOU IN.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT YOU ARE SEEING TO IT THAT I DON'T GET OUT.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This office applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

TELEPHONES IN U. S. AND EUROPE. Q. How does the number of telephones in the United States compare with the number in Europe?

A. All Europe has only one-third of the number of telephones that the United States has. For the entire of Europe there is a telephone to each nine of the population.

COTTON MARKET POINT. Q. What is meant by a "point" in the cotton market?

A. The bureau of markets says that a "point" in the cotton market amounts to five cents on each bale of cotton.

ORIGIN OF TERM. Q. Who were Luddites?

A. The name was first assumed by a band of English workmen organized for the destruction of machinery, the name being taken from Ned Ludd, who in a fit of rage broke two stocking frames. The risings were due in part to a general industrial depression and in part to a lack of employment due to the displacement of hand labor by the introduction of machinery.

TO STORE AUTOMOBILE. Q. How should an automobile be prepared for storing in the winter?

A. Draw off the water from the car; Jack up the wheels and let the air out of the tires; remove the storage battery, rinse out well with clear water, and set them upside down in a dark cool place. The leather upholstery only needs to be covered well for satisfactory storage.

WASHINGTON'S CABINET. Q. Who were the members of President Washington's first Cabinet?

A. Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Samuel Osgood, Postmaster General, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.

GASOLINE MAKING. Q. How many cubic feet of natural gas are consumed in making one gallon of gasoline?

A. A previous answer contained a typographical error. One thousand cubic feet of gas will make from one-eighth of a gallon to three gallons of gasoline.

BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA. Q. How big do the big trees of California grow?

A. The Sequoia or redwood tree often grows to a height of 250 feet. They sometimes attain a diameter of fifteen feet.

STORY OF TAPIOCA. Q. What is tapioca made of?

A. Tapioca is made from the rootstock of the cassava, a starchy plant grown in the West Indies, South America and Africa.

BEST GOLF COURSE. Q. What is the best golf course in the United States?

A. While this is in some degree a matter of opinion, Vardon and Ray, the English golf professionals, who have just left our shores after playing at eight or more courses, are quoted as saying that they considered the Columbia Country Club course of Washington, D. C., the best all round course in this country.

OLD MILITARY CUSTOM. Q. Why, in the funeral of a United States Army officer, does the horse follow the casket with the boots reversed on the saddle?

A. The War Department says that the use of a soldier's horse with his boots across the saddle in a funeral procession of the soldier, is a military custom which has come down through the ages and whose origin has become obscure.

HOROSCOPE. "The stars incline, but do not compel."

SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

This should be a fortunate day, according to astrology. The Sun and Neptune are in benefic aspect. Venus is adverse.

For most activities today the stars are favorable, making for friendly intercourse, pleasant companionship and serene mind.

It is a fortunate day under which to visit friends and relatives, especially those whose favor is especially advantageous.

The churches should benefit from this day, which will stir mind alert and quick to accept good influences. Preachers should find congregations exceedingly responsive.

Persons whose birthdate it is should pursue an even way during the coming year. Those who are employed will be promoted.

Children born on this day will be fortunate in their undertakings. Girls have the augury of romantic and happy marriage.—Copyright, 1920.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

Uranus reigns in evil place early in the morning, but later astrologers read that the planet changes to benefic aspect. The Sun and Jupiter are mildly adverse.

It is a rule held fortunate for experiments of every sort and inventors should greatly benefit.

There is a lucky sign for travel after midday, but pleasure trips are likely to be more fortunate than those with business aims.

Persons whose birthdate it is will travel and enjoy changes that will be favorable in the coming year. Speculation will be unfortunate.

Children born on this day will be quick and clever, exceedingly promising in all probability. They usually are very self reliant and successful.—Copyright, 1920.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Corv.

One day as Puss was traveling over an island that belonged to a king named Minos he came across a man and his son who were busily making wings for themselves. You see, this man had made King Minos angry and had been shut up in a tower, from which he had escaped. But being on an island, which the king had ordered carefully guarded, this man and his son could find no means to get away. So at last the father decided to make wings for them both, and then, of course, they could fly like birds across the water to the great mainland that lay afar off. For many weeks he had asked the birds to give him feathers, and when at last he had enough he set to work to make the wings.

New the larger feathers he bound together with thread and the little ones with wax, and when at last the wings were finished the father put his on and flew up into the air. Then he fastened the smaller pair to his son's shoulders, but before he let him fly he said: "My son, do not fly too high or the heat will melt the wax. And do not fly too low for the dampness will clog the feathers." And then they set off. But oh, dear me. That little boy disobeyed his father, and pretty soon he flew high in the sky and came so close to the hot sun that the wax melted, and the little feathers dropped off, and down came the boy into the deep blue sea and the feathers streamed the water. But there was nothing to do, for the deep blue sea had taken away the little boy because he had disobeyed his father. So the unhappy man came back to where Puss stood near the shore and made a pair of wings for him.

And you can well believe that Puss didn't fly too high, but crossed over the water safely, and when they came to the mainland, Puss saw a man on the shore pick up the spine of a fish. Now this was nothing so very wonderful in itself, but in the Country of the Gods, where there were no carpenters at that time, it gave this man an idea, and taking a piece of iron, he notched it on the edges and made a saw. And this was the first saw that was ever invented, that is, in that country, and wasn't it wonderful to think that our little friend, Puss Junior, should have been there just at that time?

"Well, I must be on my way," said Puss, and he said goodby. But he never knew that soon after that this man was pushed off a high tower by the little boy's father, who was envious of him, but the Goddess Minerva saw him falling and changed him into a partridge. And this bird never builds its nest in trees or lofty places, but nestles in the hedges, because it never can forget that it once fell from the high tower.—Copyright, 1920.

(To be continued)

Minister Entertains Burglar Unawares

Special to The Times. GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 4.—During the absence of John Adler of Hubbell's Corner, Ripley, Ind., southeast of here, from his hardware store, a stranger entered, collected loot valued at \$75, placed it in a convenient place, and then went into Mr. Adler's living room adjoining and engaged in a conversation with Rev. A. Proehl, a boarder. The minister, thinking the gentleman a guest of the family, officiated as entertainer and made the robber perfectly at home. After an hour's visit, the burglar left, saying that he had to walk to Sumner, a distance of three miles, and wished to make the town before dark. It was several hours before the stolen property was missed.

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