

Indiana Daily Times

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AROUND the city hall, Henry Fleming seems to be gone but by no means forgotten!

OF COURSE, it was a lawyer who interceded with Governor McCray in behalf of Albert Spurlin!

IT WILL REQUIRE a record of a great many convictions to atone for the laxities of last year in Judge Collins' court.

SINCE Dan Smith has been discharged on a pool selling charge one may wonder why there were nine continuances previous to the denouement.

THE ACTION of the House relative to the bill to abolish the public service commission indicates that there are a few others in favor of its abolishment besides those "destructionists" of whom we hear so much.

Corroborated

The report of Mr. Tracy to the county council yesterday in which he points out the waste of the taxpayers' money in the janitor service at the courthouse is worth while for two reasons.

It is an authoritative statement from a nonpartisan source to the plain effect that while there is a broad general demand for economy in government there is also a complete indifference to waste of public money on the part of county officials.

It marks perhaps the first effort on the part of any civic or governmental agency in Indianapolis to curtail any one of the many political perquisites that have long gone with political control at the expense of taxpayers who do not pay enough attention to politics to avoid being mulcted by politicians.

Mr. Tracy's report is, of course, a complete corroboration of the charges which have been repeatedly made in this newspaper concerning the waste of public money at the courthouse. It is interesting to note that he says nothing in his statement to the council that has not heretofore been made plain in the columns of this paper.

No longer may the county officials hide behind a wall that charges of waste are "partisan."

Mr. Tracy charges unnecessary waste and unbusiness-like methods and his charges are based on an investigation conducted by the municipal research bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gradually it is being demonstrated in this community that one of the most overworked defenses of criticism of public officials is the assertion that such criticisms are wholly partisan.

Kissing in Public

The Paris social, and literary world has decided that kissing in public should be forbidden and forthwith a prominent actress who kissed her dinner partner is excluded from a cafe.

One person alleges that real lovers never embrace openly, while another thinks public kissing is inelegant and the third urges that American laws practically forbid public kissing and thinks France should follow America.

Americans generally do not know much of this subject and it is true that American men never kiss each other. It is said kissing is both unsanitary and often undignified and, of course, public kissing is taboo, excepting in certain cases governed by well-regulated principles.

Primarily, blue laws forbid kissing on Sunday.

The right parties only should engage in the enterprise.

The kiss should be preceded by proper sanitary precaution, tooth cleansing, gargling, mouth washing and lip stick application.

It must be followed by an apology, a proposal or an exit. Common sense if not statutory enactment in America indicates each party should thoroughly disinfect the lips afterward. Indeed, it is almost the duty of the all-time health officer or all-time public nurse to respond soon after the necessary noise is over to give first aid.

It is well that France is awakening. Probably the example of the American boy in khaki will not be wholly lost, for who ever knew a soldier to kiss any one in private or public excepting, of course, some close relative?

Schwab's Sacrifice

The attitude of C. M. Schwab, the millionaire steel manufacturer, before the Walsh committee when he insisted he got no money for his eminent services to the Emergency Fleet Corporation has revealed, aside from the details of the audit, a remarkable human interest feature.

Schwab is reported to have broken down and cried before the investigating committee and was much affected by the accusation, which, when sifted down, was only a question of auditing, for plenty of witnesses testified that the funds he used during the war were never charged to the Government and that he paid his own personal expenses always.

Strong men, when at a very nervous tension, often break down and cry at small incidents. However, it is another thing to work one's best, without reward, during a war, and then to be accused of graft afterwards. Schwab was a dollar-a-year employee and under him were thousands of men employed at approximately a dollar an hour in wages.

The dollar-a-year employee desires more than anything else to be credited with the same patriotic motive that induced voluntary enlistments in the Army. He was often too old to enter the Army but had displayed marked ability in private life and his services were indeed very valuable to the Government.

It is stinging enough to receive the doubtful interpretation of acts when under investigation, without any other penalty.

There were mistakes made during the war, due to inexperience, to incompetence, and, at times, to wrong motives, but it is hardly necessary now to make mistakes in estimating the character of the men who won the war.

Water Powers

As a shadow of coming events, the Indiana Engineering Society recently heard an excellent paper, in Indianapolis, on the use of water power to generate electricity. The idea is not new, but the necessity of such action is daily becoming more apparent.

The paper suggests two places where the Wabash River could be utilized and intimates it would furnish power for the entire State of Indiana. This is taken only as an example of possibilities, with smaller places that could be developed.

An example of what can be done in this regard is the Keokuk dam over the Mississippi, which generates an immense amount of electricity and has withstood the shock of high water and spring floods. It even supplies electricity to places in Indiana.

To the present generation the burning of the forests—the waste of clearing the land for cultivation seems incredible, but in the future the failure to utilize nature's resources in the streams will look equally queer.

Some day immense dams will pour the water, great machines for generating electricity will be moved by the pressure and the current will be distributed throughout the country in place of the shipment of coal, which now occurs. Those days are not far distant, either.

Encourage This

The Young Men's Christian Association expects to put on a campaign for additional members on the 2d and 4th of February and it is probable that every office and store in the city will be visited by solicitors asking that eligible members take the advantages of the association for the coming year.

This institution had not intended to conduct a campaign for new members as the benefit to be derived from the association really speaks for itself and is sufficient more than to justify any one joining. However, the campaign was put on with the idea of drawing in people who have not hitherto enjoyed the association.

This is a very worthy cause and it is trusted that Indianapolis will continue her support. Those who are conducting the campaign are donating their services and should be received in the kindly spirit with which they are working.

WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER CXXXII.

"That Chinese restaurant was a nifty place, wasn't it, girl? West seems to know the city pretty well for a chap who's been down in Mexico so long, doesn't he? Wonder if West got his check this morning. Would you ring and ask? No, I guess I won't. Not yet. What time does the second mail come, anyway?"

Jim interrupted his nervous pacing up and down the floor to fire this broadside of questions at me. It was the morning after his party to celebrate the winning of a fortune in the Salt Water Oil. The check which he had confidently expected from his brokers by the first mail had not arrived, and, naturally enough, he was impatient to hold in his hands the slip of paper that represented his newly won fortune.

I gave the refectory table an extra rub with the oiled cloth I was using, and then I replied with calmness I hoped would serve to calm him a bit.

"Oh, it'll come any minute now, little boy. You might phone downstairs and see if it's in already. I'm kind of anxious, too—there ought to be a letter from Harry or even from Betty."

Without waiting for me to finish my sentence, Jim limped over to the telephone. A minute later he turned away in irritation.

"What's in—nothing for us," he muttered nervously. "Now where do you think that check can be?"

"I don't see why you worry so, dear,"

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory

You remember in the last story a scandle flickered and flared, and then the lightning flashed and the thunder rolled.

"Dearie me," exclaimed the old woman and she picked up her broom and swept the floor, for she was a neat old lady, let me tell you, and kept her home spick-and-span.

"It's a bad night," said the Man in the Moon; "can you lend me an umbrella?" So the old woman gave him one, and then he wished them goodnight and went out into the darkness, but how he ever found his way back to the sky country is more than I can tell.

Perhaps he flew up on the back of an old owl. At any rate, he reached the moon safely, for the next night it was shining as brightly as ever when Little Puss Junior looked up to the sky as he was making his way along a country road that led to the town of Banbury Cross, where lived an old lady who owned a white horse. She had Liberty Bonds and Thrift Savings Stamps and Japanese shades on her best parlor lamps.

Well, it was getting late, and as the town was still some distance away, Puss Junior crept into a haystack and was soon fast asleep, and in the next story, if a little black spider who loved apple cider doesn't tickle his ear, I'll tell you of another adventure he had in the town of Banbury Cross.—Copyright, 1921.

(To Be Continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY TIMES, INFORMATION BUREAU, FREDERIC J. HASKIN, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. This offer 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.]

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

Q. Have many people left Russia during the Bolshevik rule? E. E. K.
A. The American Red Cross says that they estimate that there are about two million Russian refugees scattered throughout Europe, one million of which are in Poland.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTION.

Q. How should I proceed to get copyright on a book? H. J.
A. The copyright office says that to obtain copyright protection on a book, it must be printed and published with the copyright notice, and two complete copies, with registration fee of \$1, and

Original Recipes for Using Canned Foods

Here is a handsome booklet containing forty solid pages of new recipes that tell the housewife how to serve canned foods more attractively.

These original recipes are so fine that they are being used by the teachers in many of the leading schools of domestic science.

In the back of the book there is a complete index listing in alphabetical order twenty-seven different kinds of soups and enumerating a total of 216 new recipes, including everything from apple dumplings to white sauce.

It has been said that any woman who gets this book of recipes will wear it out from use—and when she does she can have a new one. No charge except 2 cents in stamps for return postage.

In filling out the coupon print name and address or be sure to write plainly.

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 recipes for Canned Foods.

Name

City

State

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel!"

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

Until late tonight kindly stars rule, according to astrology. Jupiter and Saturn are in strongly hostile aspect. Venus is adverse long after sunset.

It is time for initiative of every sort, especially in all commercial lines.

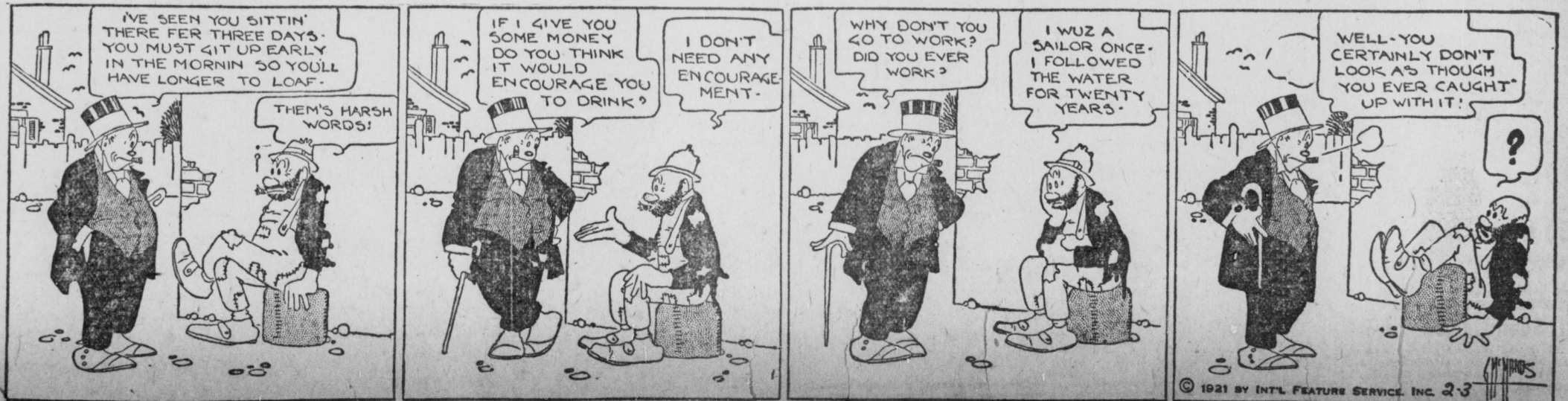
Again many signs point to the increase of success in small undertakings. There should be prosperity in new ventures.

Health legislation will now come prominently before legislators. Hospitals are likely to suffer from insufficient support.

Persons whose birth date it is have the forecast of travel and change that will be beneficial.

Children born on this day will be fond of variety and adventure. Many sailors are born under this direction of the stars.—Copyright, 1921.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



Knox County Coal Operators Appreciate The Necessity For Price Re-adjustment

As far back as October, 1919, Knox County Operators, recognizing that the business world could not indefinitely forestall the inevitable period of liquidation, joined with the bituminous coal producers of the states of western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana in refusing the miners' demands formulated at their Cleveland convention, which provided for a six-hour day and 60 per cent increase in wages.

A strike followed in November. The Federal government intervened, took hold of the situation, created a Coal Commission and referred the entire dispute for its decision. The opportunity to fight the issues out on their merits, to determine from a purely economic standpoint what the unreasonable demands of the miners actually meant to industry, to domestic coal users, was thus denied operating companies, collectively and individually.

We Commend The Work Of Legitimate Deflation.

We are in hearty accord with the fine work of liquidating prices of all commodities to permissible levels. Our hope is to reach a stable condition that will permit reasonably steady operation at a fair margin of profit. Knox county sales realizations for 1920 will bear out this statement.

Coal prices, however, will never return to pre-war levels. And what is more, coal can not be mined and sold at lower levels than the average contract prices for 1920 as long as the present wage scale for coal mining prevails.

The Three Big Factors in Labor Cost.

Machine runners and helpers, loaders and day men—these three classifications of mine labor constitute 90 per cent. of the total force required to operate a coal mine. The 1920 wage scale paid this class of labor shows the following increase above the wage paid January, 1916:

Machine Runners, Helpers and Loaders.....	98%
Inside Day Labor	167.6%
Outside Day Labor	205.8%

The average increase to the above classifications of mine labor since January, 1916, is 153.8 per cent. Engineers have received increases ranging from 149 to 185 per cent. Firemen from 191.9 to 196.3%. Even trapper boys are being paid an increase of 183.9 per cent.

Labor costs represent 65 per cent of the total costs of coal mining. You, of course, understand what an average increase of 153.8 per cent. means in the upturn of labor costs. But labor costs are not solely responsible for increased mining costs. Supplies necessary in coal mining increased from 10c per ton in 1916 to 40c in 1920.

Read the following scale showing increases in miners' wages for all classifications of labor from January 1916 to 1920.

1916.	1916.	1920.	1920.	Percentage of Increase.
Pick Mining Rate, per ton, Mine Run Basis	\$.61	Pick Mining Rate, per ton, Mine Run Basis	\$1.08	77
Machine Mining Rate, per ton, Mine Run Basis—		Machine Mining Rate, per ton, Mine Run Basis—		
Punching Machines:		Punching Machines:		
(a) Runner .....	.075	(a) Runner .....	.143	
(b) Helper .....	.07	(b) Helper .....	.133	
(c) Loader .....	.365— .51	(c) Loader .....	.704— .98	92
Chain Machines:		Chain Machines:		
(a) Runner .....	.643	(a) Runner .....	.074	
(b) Helper .....	.043	(b) Helper .....	.074	
(c) Loader .....	.399— .485	(c) Loader .....	.812— .96	98
Day Work, Punching Machines:		Day Work, Punching Machines:		
Runner, per day	3.52	Runner, per day	8.375	137.9
Helper, per day	2.84	Helper, per day	7.50	164
Day Work, Chain Machines:		Day Work, Chain Machines:		
Runner, per day	3.34	Runner, per day	8.137	140.6
Helper, per day	3.34	Helper, per day	8.137	140.6
Yardage and Room Turning—Machine Mines:		Yardage and Room Turning—Machine Mines:		
Entries 7 to 9 feet wide	1.48	Entries 7 to 9 feet wide	2.144	44.8
Entries 12 feet wide .....	.93	Entries 12 feet wide	1.34	44.1
Yardage and Room Turning—Pick Mines:		Yardage and Room Turning—Pick Mines:		
Entries 7 to 9 feet wide	2.07	Entries 7 to 9 feet wide	3.00	45
Entries 12 feet wide	1.30	Entries 12 feet wide	1.884	44.8
Inside Day Labor, per day	2.84	Inside Day Labor, per day	7.50	167.6
Spike Team Driver, per day	3.10	Spike Team Driver, per day	7.825	152.4
Motormen, per day	3.33	Motormen, per day	8.125	144
Trappers, per day	1.40	Trappers, per day	3.975	183.9
Outside Day Men, per day	2.24	Outside Day Men, per day	6.85	205.8
Blacksmiths, per day	3.26	Blacksmiths, per day	7.92	142.9
First Engineer, per month	93.73	First Engineer, per month	233.42	149
Second Engineer, per month	81.25	Second Engineer, per month	220.31	161.3
Third Engineer, per month	75.00	Third Engineer, per month	213.75	185
Day Firemen, per month	72.20	Day Firemen, per month	210.81	191.9
Night Firemen, per month	70.54	Night Firemen, per month	209.07	196.3

The agreement containing the above rates of pay is to run until March 31, 1922.

Again we say there cannot be a material lowering of coal prices under the contract figures of 1920, as long as the wage rates paid coal miners remain at the present high levels.

Knox County Coal Operators' Association

"Organized to Build Markets for Indiana Coal"

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