

Indiana Daily Times

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THE EFFORT to lay the abolishment of Pike Township by the county commissioners to Samuel Lewis Shank looks like an attempt to rob Leo K. Fesler of his glory!

THOSE VISITORS who ran over the silent policeman at Thirty-Eighth and Meridian streets simply followed out the inclinations of a lot of Indianapolis residents!

AS WAS EXPECTED, the street car company showed no inclination to place its neck in the same noose afforded by the surrendered franchise!

STRANGE, isn't it, that the chairman of the Republican party should have formed such an unfavorable opinion of the party's nominee for mayor without ever having met him?

BUT, would the county commissioners be sufficiently familiar with what constitutes a proper discharge of official duties to be able to tell whether the judges are entitled to higher salaries or not?

Mr. Lynn's Inconsistency

Charles J. Lynn, who classes himself as a Republican, has declined to participate in the drafting of a municipal platform for his party except on the condition that the platform contain a plank repudiating Samuel Lewis Shank, the duly selected party nominee for mayor.

Mr. Lynn takes the position that the municipal election is a struggle between two Democrats and that Republicans should not be subjected to criticism if they decide to vote for Boyd M. Ralston, the nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. Lynn also expresses a personal leaning toward the candidacy of Mr. Ralston.

There is considerable food for thought in the statement made public by Mr. Lynn and as his participation in the drafting of a platform was requested by others than Mr. Shank it appears possible to comment on his practical declination without undue reference to Shank.

There is, in Indianapolis, a growing feeling that municipal elections are not party elections after all. Throughout the whole of the primary fight party loyalty was a moot question. Mr. Thomas C. Howe was accused of being "irregular" by Caleb S. Denny and he never denied the accusation. Mr. Shank openly admitted having bolted the party and defended his bolt on the grounds that it was entirely justified. Mr. Robison, the only candidate whose regularity was not questioned, proved to be third in popularity with his party. Hence, it would appear that in municipal affairs party regularity is neither general nor does it command a reward.

Mr. Lynn now suggested that the same disregard of party lines which he and those who are associated with him found satisfaction in denouncing when it contributed to the defeat of their favorite in the primaries be continued in the election. The inconsistency of those who denounce party irregularity in one breath and advocate it in another continues to be an outstanding feature of the local political situation.

We rather question whether Mr. Lynn's statement can be construed to the advantage of Mr. Ralston, whom he says he advocates for mayor of Indianapolis.

If Republicans should not be subjected to criticism for deserting their party nominees, then certainly Democrats should not be subjected to criticism for the same action.

If there are in reality two Democrats nominated for mayor as Mr. Lynn would have us believe, then Democrats cannot be censured for exercising their personal choice at the polls in November, as Mr. Lynn declares Republicans must do.

Mr. Shank, whom Mr. Lynn seems to think should be defeated in November, will gather his election strength from his personal following, from "regular" Republicans and from the Democratic party. If it is true, as Mr. Lynn asserts, that Shank was nominated by Democratic votes, then it is evident that the strategy of Mr. Lynn's campaign against him involves the alienation from him of a sufficient number of "regular" Republican voters to offset Mr. Shank's Democratic support. Just how this is to be accomplished by advancing an argument that makes it as easy for a Democrat to vote for Shank as for a Republican to vote for Ralston is difficult to discern.

Neither Mr. Irving Lemaux nor Mr. Charles Lynn, nor any of the other Republicans who advocate a repudiation of the choice of the primary in which they participated have as yet advanced any theory for the campaign to defeat Shank that takes into consideration the personal following of the man. Yet, Shank's pledge cards were signed before the primaries by almost as many voters as eventually were counted as having voted for Mr. Thomas C. Howe.

Again, it is difficult to discern just how these public rebukes of the Republican party for having nominated Shank are going to be of benefit to Mr. Ralston as long as they are coupled with public invitations to the Democratic supporters of Mr. Ralston to desert him.

Community Effort

The winter activities of community centers and the recreational department of the city closed Friday and soon the summer work will be taken up.

This activity, under direction of R. Walter Jarvis, assisted by Miss Alice Mescall, is a unique part of the city's development and has grown into a very important branch of government. In fact, it is a civic appeal to the intelligence of citizens. It tends to a better citizenship.

The various entertainments, pageants and recreational features which this department conducts, summer and winter, bring citizens together as nothing else will. They enable a cooperation to exist or to be learned where it is sure to produce excellent results, for the spirit of unity and working together is but a development of the best that is in man.

Recently New York City staged the biggest folk-dance party in the world in Central Park, where 8,000 little girls in white, all about the same age and size, participated. Members of the school board and distinguished visitors were present and the children had a half holiday through permission of school authorities. This kind of work contrasts markedly with day parades by those seeking to overthrow the Government. It is directly in line with the activities, on a smaller scale, here.

Years ago each cave dweller was unsocial. He did not care to associate with his neighbor until danger taught him to confederate with those about him. Even today, those who can mix, can give and take and can meet others really handicap the average citizen.

It is of value to a city to have people gather together in summer or winter, and to foster enterprise in them, for the joy of participating in something beautiful or entertaining.

After all, clubs are organized for the same purpose, some rich and others poor. The work of Mr. Jarvis is to give to the citizens who desire it the benefit of all a city can bestow in amusement and recreation and the department gives this the year around.

A Fair Offer!

Even the most bitter opponents of the Citizens Gas Company will find something to admire in the frank challenge of the gas company to any one to take over and improve its outlet for coke in the domestic market of Indianapolis. The company says:

"If any friend of this company or well-wisher for the community thinks he could distribute our domestic coke better than some sixty-five dealers are now doing—if he can show that he is able to provide the capital and the organization to carry on the retail fuel business as he thinks we should do it, and furnish us a better local outlet for our coke than we now have—we will give him the exclusive agency to handle our product in this city for the benefit of the inhabitants and his own profit."

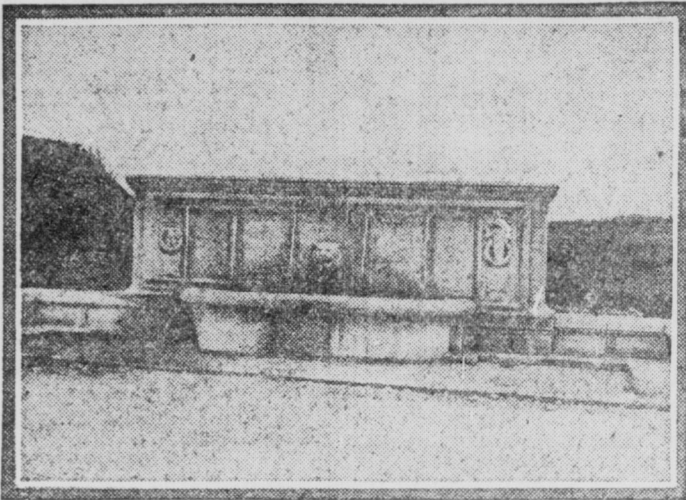
This is, in effect, a challenge to the citizens of Indianapolis to take over the domestic coke business and operate it themselves if they believe it can be operated to better advantage than the company is now operating. It is a fair proposition, fairly made.

And it has the added advantage of being susceptible to successful execution.

There are a great many people in Indianapolis who believe that more than 40,000 tons of coke a year could be used to advantage by Indianapolis citizens. There are those who believe that this coke could be delivered to the consumer at a profit to the dealer and a price to the consumer that would be attractive.

Here is the opportunity to demonstrate that belief. And if none elects to avail himself of this chance none has a reasonable basis for complaint against the methods the gas company may pursue in the future.

Honor Quentin Roosevelt



The Roosevelt family has erected a fountain at Chancery Aisne, the nearest village to the spot where Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, fell during the world war.

ALICE BRADY HAS IMMIGRANT ROLE

In 'The Land of Hope' Now on View

Frederick and Fanny Hatton wrote "The Land of Hope" in which Alice Brady is appearing at the Alhambra today, Friday and Saturday. The picture presents Miss Brady in the role of a Polish immigrant girl, who with a group of humble folks from her native village, seeks her fortune in America.

The girl Marya, and her lover Sascha, are both quaint figures. The pathetic youngsters think all their poverty and hardship will be at an end once they reach this country.

They learn that the Statue of Liberty is not made of solid gold, and that the bustling new world neither needs nor needs them. In the swift currents of life in which they find themselves struggling they are soon swept apart, and almost submerged. Several of the most interesting scenes in the production were taken at Ellis Island, the famous immigrant gateway in New York harbor.

Jason Roberts, who played juvenile lead with Frank Bacon in "Lightning" for two years, handles the role of Sascha and other members of the cast are Ben Hendricks, Jr., Larry Wheat, Schuyler Ladd, Betty Curdale, Martha McGraw, Fuller Melish and Bernard Siegel.

A vanity comedy entitled "Anna Dill" at the Fox news weekly and the Miami Six, singing instrumentalists, are added program features.

Other attractions on view today include: "A Prince There Was," at English; "The World and His Wife," at the Marat; popular vaudeville, at the Lyric and B. E. Keith's; "The Travelling Salesman," at the Isis; "Deception," at Lee's State; "Sentimental Tommy," at the Ohio; "The Fighting Stranger," at the Regent; "The Man of the Forest," at the Circle, and "The Miracle of Manhattan," at the Colonial.

KEEPING HOUSE WITH THE HOOPERS

(The Hoopers, an average American family of five living in a suburban town, on a limited income, will tell the readers of the Daily Times how the many present-day problems of the home are solved by working on the budget that Mrs. Hooper has evolved and found practical. Follow them daily in an interesting review of their home life and learn to meet the conditions of the high cost of living with them.)

THURSDAY.

When Mrs. Hooper had started out to find Helen when she failed to return from school at her usual time, she blamed herself very definitely for having let the matter of the child's desert run along until what seemed to be the psychological moment for correction and punishment. The lecturer who had spoken on the subject of children's natural tendency to tell untruths occasionally had warned mothers against haste and harshness in correcting them and had been emphatic in his advice that they study all the facts in the case and try to understand it from the child's point of view before they decided on the necessary discipline.

This Mrs. Hooper had been trying to do, and she had put off her talk with Helen waiting for an opportune time for several days after she had known positively that the girl was not telling the truth when she said that she had spent two afternoons with Edna Jackson, the little daughter of the wealthiest family in town whose home on the "big" was always the greater part of the year. As the anxious mother hurried along the street, she wondered again for the hundredth time what in the world could possess the child to do this and she closed her eyes for a moment as she thought of the lengths to be deceitful. But her worry for the moment was where she would look for Helen. Her information had been positive that the Jacks had been positive that the Jacks were not at home. The dancing school teacher had told her on Saturday that Mrs. Jackson was in Europe and that Edna was in boarding school. But she decided to go to the "big" house in the next block and see if she were playing with Alice. As she was about to turn the corner she met the bride turning toward home. She stopped for a moment to greet her.

"I thought I'd get back in time to

stop in for a cup of tea, Mrs. Hooper," the bride said, cheerily, "but it took me such endless ages to decide whether I'd have my lamb chops cut straight or on the bias that the rest of my shopping was fearfully delayed."

"Did you happen to meet Helen anywhere since you left town?" asked Mrs. Hooper, feeling embarrassed at having put such a question to her young neighbor.

"Helen?" exclaimed the bride, "why, of course I did! I just stopped at the library to turn in my book that was week overdue, and I saw her sitting in one of the alcoves."

"Thank you," said Mrs. Hooper with great relief. "I'll go on and meet her. I suppose she is reading and doesn't realize it is so late. Can't I go back for you, Mrs. Hooper?"

"No," said Mrs. Hooper. "I'll walk up to the library, now that I am out. I hope you are coming to the club tomorrow?"

"Wouldn't miss it for the world,"

laughed the bride. "Election of officers is always exciting."

When Mrs. Hooper walked down the length of the little Carnegie library of which the town boasted, she saw Helen sitting in the alcove looking dreamily out of the window. She had no book and evidently had not been reading, and when she looked up and saw her mother she began to cry.

"No better come home now, Helen," said Mrs. Hooper quietly as she took her hand.

Nothing further was said until they reached the street, and then deciding that it was impossible to walk for several blocks without saying something that would bring up the subject of Helen's misconduct, Mrs. Hooper said: "I think you'd better hurry on home and clear away the tea things that I left on the porch and I'll go on and do a little marketing because I didn't go in town this afternoon."

BREAKFAST.

Prunes and Lemon.
Hash on Toast.
Hot Biscuits.

LUNCHEON.
Spanish Rice.
Peanut Butter Sandwiches.
Lemon Jelly.

DINNER.
Cream of Tomato Soup.
Stuffed Baked Fish.
Browned Potatoes. Creamed Onions.
Buttered Beets.
Fruit Salad.
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HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel!"

FREDAY, JUNE 10.

The sun and Venus dominate in benefic aspect today, according to astrology. Mercury and Saturn are also friendly.

Good luck should attend all lines of human activity that are concerned with artistic matters and there will be a general interest in architecture as well as music and the drama.

Trade and employment are to be more promising although many persons will be out of work during the remainder of the summer.

Persons whose birthdays it is have the augury of a year of great good fortune. Those who are employed should benefit. Children born on this day are likely to be generally successful in their undertakings. These subjects of Gemini are often inclined to worry over trifles.

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NAVY INSURES AGAINST WAR—ROOSEVELT, JR.

Assistant Secretary Addresses Indiana Manufacturers at Banquet.

CORNWELL REVIEWS TAX

That the Navy is the first line of defense, and that while the primary duty of the fleet is insurance against war during times of peace it is carrying on in many different ways, was pointed out by Theodore Roosevelt, assistant Secretary of the Navy, in his talk at the annual banquet of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, at the Claypool Hotel last evening.

Senator Harry S. New, in his address, in which he touched upon features of the tax system, said that in his judgment the first step taken in bringing about a revision of the tax system, should be the repeal of the "so-called excess profits tax."

Various features of the Federal tax system were touched upon by the address by William C. Cornwell of New York of J. S. Bache & Co., whose subject was "Sales Tax the Best and Only Solution." He declared that "the business man's way, and the sound, sensible, non-political way is to abolish all these destructive taxes and to put in operation the tax on turnover or gross sales."

SENATOR NEW PRESIDES.

Governor McGraw was called upon for a few remarks by Senator New, who presided and who was introduced by J. L. Kimbrough, president of the association. The Governor took the opportunity to pay tribute to the manufacturers for the part they have taken in the war and the Government during the war.

In touching upon the matter of a strong, well equipped Navy, and the matter of its maintenance, Mr. Roosevelt said that the Government has a great difference is between a modern battleship and one of fifteen years ago. He said that the Nation must have a proper complement of dirigibles, or aircraft and submarines.

PERSONNEL COUNTS IN LAST ANALYSIS.

Material is important, he said, but personnel is even more important, and that in the last analysis it is personnel that counts, and in order to give properly trained and equipped personnel the country should have an enlisted personnel of 120,000 men.

In speaking of some of the ways in which the Navy carries on in times of peace, he said that where the fleet cruises, the Navy carries on a great deal of work. The furnishing of foreign charts to sailing vessels by the Navy, and the furnishing of radio reports to all commercial ships, which give them their bearings of our coast, were among the features enumerated by him as was the excellent training given the men in the Navy.

He said that the pacifists in this country are everywhere pushing forward under one guise or another.

"In company with them," he added, "are many others who are upholding their doctrines for various reasons. Human nature furnishes the parallel in 'Pilgrim's progress'."

CHRISTIAN MEETS THREE IN PILGRIMAGE.

"Christian comes on his pilgrimage to three men fettered and asleep, and the name of one was Simple, the other Sloth and the third Presumption. Christian told them 'If he that goeth about like a roaring lion comes by you, you will certainly become a prey to his teeth.' With that he looked upon him and began to reply in this sort. Simple said, 'I see no danger,' Sloth said, 'Yet a little more sleep, and Presumption said, 'Every man must stand on his own bottom,' and so they lay down to sleep again."

"All three of these men are with us today in the country. Simple says, 'Let us have a League of Nations and there will be no more wars.' Sloth says, 'Let us lighten the burden of taxation which rests on the neck of our people,' and Presumption says, 'A million men will spring up over night to push the invader from our sacred soil.'"

QUESTION OF ARMS.

"This country," he said, "is now engaged in considering the question of the limitation of armaments. Both House and Senate have passed resolutions with this in view. It is almost worthy subject to consider. I am, and am sure, sympathetic with such an attempt, as all right-thinking people should be. We must, however, realize just what we are doing. It is dangerous in the extreme unless we understand exactly what is proposed."

He added that "We must never put ourselves in the position of blindly defending, and then, in innocent defenselessness, await the deliberations of the other armed nations. On this question of the limitation of armaments, we must realize that possibilities are not probabilities or certainties. We must deal with facts, not fancies. There is one standard which must be applied to all questions which come before us: 'Is it in the interest of the United States? If this is not answered satisfactorily, there is no need to inquire further.'"

Mr. Roosevelt also in his address touched upon the matter of "internationalism" and the payment of the war debts. He said that the matter of the "home rule in cities" and an attempt to crush labor unions, which, he said, is "often carried on under the guise of a crusade against Bolshevism."

REASONS FOR CHANGE IN TAXING SYSTEM.

"There are three important reasons why the present taxing system must be changed," said Mr. Cornwell in his address.

"First: Because the revenue department is hopelessly congested with work, is three years behind, and can not possibly administer the present taxes."

"Second: Because the business of the country is disastrously held up through confiscation of capital by taxes."

"Third: Because the Government can not derive revenue enough to meet its yearly expenses either under the present tax provisions or under the substitutes offered by the treasury, which merely ex-

tend and shift the onerous methods already in use.

"The reason you are here, interested in the tax question, is because the present system of taxation has done incalculable harm to the United States. The tax-makers started out with the avowed intention of making the rich pay for the war."

MONEY DRIVEN FROM BUSINESS.

"Incumbent payers took to the woods, and through investment in tax-exempt securities have deprived the country of funds for industrial development. The courage to undertake business enterprises was destroyed, because profits would be largely absorbed by the Government, and losses would have to be borne individually. Money for business enterprise has vanished."

"Excess profits taxes absorbed by the Government, have dried up the industrial reserves depended upon, normally, to bridge over depressed periods like this. Hundreds of concerns are crippled, and unemployment is widespread."

"In its direct bearing upon each individual in the United States, it should be understood at the outset that all these heavy taxes have been, as far as possible, grandriddled and skimmed out of the consumer, and you and I and everybody are today, paying, according to an estimate of the Department of Justice, 23 per cent more for commodities than we would be doing if there were no such taxes."

EXCESS PROFITS YIELD CUT IN HALF.

"That is one reason why we are interested in having a change, but the reason the Government is interested is because excess profits and all profits are dwindling out of sight under the present depression. For the year ending June 30, 1920, the yield from excess profits and income taxes was nearly \$400,000,000. The yield this year will cut this in half, and probably much less than half."

"Incomes have been steadily seeking a way out of the investment, and the returns to the Government grow smaller and smaller."

"Abuse of taxation has arrested the flow of capital and dried up its sources. The political and industrial forces, even if the most destructive taxes are abolished, are weakly inefficient for producing the funds and will positively continue the pressure against capital outflow."

"The Government has gone to find some new way of raising the money."

WOULD PUT TAX ON GROSS SALES.

"The business man's way, and the sound, sensible, non-political way, is to abolish all these excessive taxes and to put in operation the tax on turnover or gross sales."

Mr. Cornwell said that the tax on turnover, or sales tax, would yield anywhere from a billion and a half up to probably four or five billions, depending upon the extension of its incidence. "Under the Smoot bill," he added, "it is estimated to yield \$150,000,000 now, and more in active business years."

He said that "the contention that in adopting the turnover tax, which is a consumption tax, the burden is taken off the rich and put upon those of moderate means, is a fallacy, because the burden is already on consumption."

Carefully-worked-out statistics, he said, show that the 1 per cent turnover tax, from raw material to consumer, would add only 2 1/2 to 3 per cent to average retail costs.

"The turnover tax," he said, "is so simple in its computation that it can be figured out by a schoolboy who has had no education other than in decimal fractions. This very simplicity would be an amazing relief to the whole country—not only from the mental point of view, but from the economic side of saving enormous sums every year that are now being paid to experts to compute tax returns."

NEW TOUCHES ON TAXATION QUESTION.

In touching upon the matter of taxation Senator New said:

"Every business man, and particularly you manufacturers, feels the weight of taxation that the waste of war has piled upon. The present system, adopted in more or less haste during the war, when time was precious and deliberation difficult, is unwisely burdensome and should be—must be—substantially changed. It has become a drag upon industry. In my judgment the first step toward relieving the burden of the so-called excess profits tax, I can think of no cause that so operates to retard business development. Nobody with intelligence enough to successfully conduct a business is going to expand it while all the risk is his and all the profit goes to another, even though that other be the Government."

"It is a mathematical certainty that during the next year, and probably for several years thereafter, the Government will require for current expenses a sum approximating \$4,000,000,000 and this being the case, the questions that naturally arise are, can the excess profits tax be repealed, and if so, must there be a substitute for it? I am inclined to think it can be cut off and no direct substitute provided for. If it is to be done, the expense of the Government must be cut to the bone, but this is a time for just that kind of cutting. Believe me, certain other members of Congress, including Chairman Good, of the House Committee on Appropriations, and the majority required can be raised from the following sources:

"Customs	\$ 400,000,000
"Income and gift taxes	1,000,000,000
"Taxes	1,200,000,000
"Miscellaneous Taxes	500,000,000
"Miscellaneous Receipts	500,000,000
"Postal Receipts	500,000,000
.....	\$1,150,000,000

CITES FACT THEY ARE ONLY ESTIMATES.

"Of course, these are estimates of the anticipated receipts, but I think they will be found reasonably accurate. To this there may be added something in the way of payment of the war debts owing by our late associates in the war, but it were wise not to count on this. Last year the Government was a little over seven billion dollars, almost four billion dollars of which was derived from income and excess profits. In the \$500,000,000 estimate of miscellaneous receipts, I include the proceeds of the sale of what remains of a great surplus acquired during the war including many wooden ships and equipment, most of which will go to waste unless quickly disposed of. The abolition of the excess profits tax will itself result in a large increase from incomes."

Last year the Treasury of the Treasury retired almost a billion dollars in Liberty bonds and Victory notes drawing 4 1/2 per cent interest. There was a mistake and that instead he should have applied the proceeds of the sinking fund to the redemption of the sinking fund, drawing 5 1/2 and 6 per cent. Within the next three years Government loans will

amounting to something like seven billion dollars. Shall we provide for the payment of these by assessing taxes upon the industries of the country or shall they be refinanced? In my opinion, the condition of business calls for the adoption of the refunding policy."

SAYS TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM REAL ONE.

"I think, too, we should repeal the taxes on transportation, both freight and passenger, out of which the Treasury received last year \$250,000,000. There is no greater problem before the Congress than that of transportation. It is hopelessly impossible, from the standpoint of the roads and the shippers alike, that present conditions shall long continue. The current rates for both freight and passengers are unendurable and, even as they are, the roads are not making ends meet. It has been charged in some quarters that the roads have been guilty of extravagance in management. There should be a rigid investigation of this and if the charge be proved, they should be compelled to correct the abuse. On the other hand, railroad labor which formerly accounted for 50 per cent of operating cost now stands for 70 per cent of it. It is perfectly obvious that this condition cannot be permanently endured."

"The industrial world is being passing through its greatest crisis, the end of which is, I hope, in sight. The unprecedented shrinkage in inventory values, the necessary conservatism of the banks, the enormous increase in labor costs and that of transportation, have combined to arouse the gravest apprehension. There has been real basis for it, as every one knows, and to the cur-

tainities of the present have been added the uncertainties of the future. Nobody knows what his taxes are to be or on what assessed. We are still guessing as to the tariff schedules. There must be an answer to these riddles. It is up to this Congress to provide it. You can keep a business man scared for a long time, but you can't keep him scared always. Remove the uncertainties. Show him what his taxes are to be; what the tariff is to be; remove the excess profits tax, and the manufacturer will have the confidence as well as the incentive to adopt the slogan of the President, 'Full Speed Ahead.'"

BLIND TIGER CHARGE; ARRESTED.

Sixty-nine quarts of real bottled in bond whiskey were found in a garage in the rear of the old American Brewery building on West Ohio street, near the canal last night. Lieutenant Jones and the squad who made the raid arrested Elmer Case, 217 West Pratt street, and Fred McKinney of the same address, on charges of operating a blind tiger."

FILES SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8.—Times: Torphy of this city has filed suit in the Circuit Court here asking a divorce from James Torphy, now a resident of Indianapolis. Mrs. Torphy asks \$10,000 alimony and \$2,000 attorney fees. She charges cruel treatment and failure to provide.



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THE CARLIN MUSIC CO.
143 E. Washington St.

PROBLEMS OF The By-Product Coking Business

12. Why We Do Not Go Into the Retail Coke Business

(Continued)

Yesterday we gave an all-sufficient reason for not going into the retail coke business—lack of money. No further discussion is necessary from a practical point of view. But for the further information of persons interested in this question we will give other reasons. Suppose we had ample capital, would it be wise to embark in this business?

No other objections are as weighty as the one we gave yesterday, but there are others that would be well worthy of consideration even if we had the necessary capital.

COULD WE SELL MORE DOMESTIC COKE IN INDIANAPOLIS THAN EXISTING AGENCIES ARE DOING? Possibly we could. Our main interest being the development of our coke market, it is certain that we would push the retail coke business as no dealer now feels justified in pushing it. Although our retail fuel department would have other fuel to sell, it is not likely that we would ever let anything else interfere with constant and consistent efforts to extend the use of coke.

At the beginning, and perhaps for several years, it is probable that our local coke sales would not be greater than they would be under our present methods. Undoubtedly, more coke would be used in Indianapolis from the very beginning, but the excess would probably not be our coke. We would not expect to be both wholesalers and retailers. Every one of the 65 dealers who now handle our coke would promptly secure some other coke to sell in competition with ours. We may not always be satisfied with the way the local dealers push our product; but substantially all of