

## Indiana Daily Times

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## MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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ANOTHER MAN is trying to become President of Mexico. Barnum was right.

THE POLICE capture the "largest still" about once a week. Is there no limit?

AT LEAST John Wannamaker, who was reported dead, did not quote Mark Twain.

NO ONE will kick about the weatherman not making good on a promised cold wave.

AT LEAST the former administration left Mayor Shank the city hall and that mahogany desk.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY says it will lose no subscribers through increased rates. It may be due for a surprise.

SUBMARINE CAPTAIN made pirate by new rules—headline. It didn't take any rules to make pirates out of the German submarine captains.

## Measured Service

Indications are becoming stronger that Indianapolis may before long join a number of the larger cities of the country in having measured telephone service. This service will in all probability be open only to the telephone subscribers who make a few calls, because the unlimited service will still be cheaper for a large number of calls.

Measured service, that is, service in which the subscriber pays for each telephone call above a specified number, has the virtue of being absolutely fair to the subscriber. It is as fair as selling gas by the cubic foot and electricity by the kilowatt hour. It may have some disadvantages, but, properly worked out, it should be satisfactory to the consumer.

As the rate system stands now, the consumer who makes only fifty calls a month, pays for more service than he actually receives. He is helping to pay for the service of the consumer who makes 500 calls a month. This, of course, is not fair to the consumer.

As measured service is now being planned the subscriber who has a telephone in his residence would be allowed to make only sixty calls for the minimum rate. He would be allowed to make a total of seventy-five calls for the price of the user of an unlimited two-party telephone would be required to pay. Thus, for the subscriber who makes fewer than seventy-five calls a month the measured service would be cheaper. Above that number it would pay him to subscribe for unlimited service. This number of calls at first glance appears to be rather small. The telephone company states that each consumer makes an average of a little more than five calls a day. Thus the measured service consumer would be allowed less than half the average number of calls. Experience may indicate the justice of making this number greater.

From the standpoint of the telephone company measured service must surely have its disadvantages and some of these disadvantages may be reflected to the consumer. The present plan is to have the operators record on a ticket each call made by a measured service subscriber. This system will surely prove expensive to the telephone company and may prove annoying to the subscriber. There are sure to be errors. They can not be avoided so long as the human element is involved. Such errors could easily result in endless controversy over the amount of telephone bills. These things, however, would hardly counteract the benefits the small subscriber would derive from lower rates.

The system as outlined by the company to the public service commission would at least be worth trying.

## Fewer Murders

The reduction in the number of homicides in Indianapolis during 1921 will be taken by prohibitionists as an indication that prohibition is achieving results. They probably will be right. The board of health reports that during 1921 there were twenty-five homicides as compared with forty in 1920. This record was made despite an almost unprecedented crime wave. Booze is not a controlling factor in many kinds of crime, but it certainly is responsible for many. It is probably safe to say that more murders have resulted from drunken fights than from any other cause. Suicides also are reported to be on the decline, the number being reduced from fifty-two in 1919 and forty-nine in 1920, to forty-one in 1919. A part of this reduction also may be attributed to prohibition.

There is one deplorable fact in connection with the report of deaths made by the board of health. That is the continued high death rate from tuberculosis. This rate was not as high as it was last year, but it is higher than it should be. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1921 numbered 316 as compared with 336 in 1920. This rate probably has been made higher by the deaths of a number of ex-service men who contracted the disease during the war.

It has been demonstrated that tuberculosis can be cured in most cases if the treatment is started in the incipient stages. This being a fact, it is little short of criminal for a community to permit such a high death rate to exist. Public officials and others have been slow in realizing the extent of the tuberculosis scourge and to take active steps to check it. Some good work has been done in this direction, but it has not had sufficient support. The community should bend its efforts during 1922 to bring the tuberculosis death rate down.

## What Will Harding Do?

The reports, both in Indianapolis and in Washington, that Senator Harry S. New may be appointed to succeed Will H. Hays as Postmaster General, should the latter resign to head the motion picture theater business, foreshadow interesting political complications.

Undoubtedly, if Senator New withdraws from the race for the senatorial nomination in Indiana the organization will put another candidate in his place and do everything possible to secure his election. It is improbable, however, that any one except Senator New can, if, indeed, Senator New can, defeat Albert J. Beveridge should the latter finally decide to become a candidate. Under these circumstances, the organization might put a sufficient number of candidates in the field to force the contest to a convention, but it is possible that even a number of candidates, with Senator New out of the race, would not be able to do this.

President Harding would undoubtedly object to Mr. Beveridge being sent to the Senate. He is not the old-line type of politician that the President believes should be in the Senate. The fact that Mr. Beveridge probably would be nominated on the Republican ticket should Senator New be appointed to the position of Postmaster General might have a deterring influence on the President in making such an appointment. The situation puts him in a rather difficult position. He would be compelled to decide whether he desires more to have Senator New in the Cabinet or in the Senate. Of course, if the Senator is appointed to the Cabinet he is certain to be a part of the Government, whereas there are always possibilities that he would be defeated in an election for the Senate. At any rate, the outcome will be watched with interest in Indiana.

## Economic Conferences

The proposed economic conference to be called by the allied supreme council should, if gone about in a proper manner, result in great good. Prosperity cannot come to one great nation while the other nations of the world are suffering financially. It has been successfully demonstrated that no nation can live alone. As long as conditions exist that keep a portion of the world in financial difficulties the other part will suffer.

There are many questions that would come before such a conference, questions that must be decided before any settled commercial relationships can be established. One of these questions is the war debts of Europe to the United States. There is a condition of uncertainty on this subject that must be settled. Another is the commercial relationship between Germany and Russia and the rest of the world. These countries cannot be ignored and some definite plan of their relationships with other countries must be worked out.

It is hoped that the nations will go into this proposed conference with an idea of accomplishing the most good for all concerned and that they will not let small individual differences stand in the way of world prosperity.

## Washington Briefs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Two foreign journalists recently in Washington—a Frenchman and a German—are under fire in official quarters for violating the un-written law that the President of the United States must not be quoted except by express permission. In Le Matin of Nov. 29, the editor, M. Stephane Lauzanne, published quoted remarks of Mr. Harding at a newspaper audience at the White House. They referred to the President's views on the possible presence of Germany at future international meetings growing out of the Washington conference. A little earlier than that, a German correspondent named Fritz Jaeger, reporting for the Neues Deutschland, was introduced to the President by an American colleague. That night he flashed by wireless to his paper the utterly groundless statement attributed to Mr. Harding, that the President "favors the independence of Danzig." He embellished his grim fairy tale with the announcement he had also "taken lunch with Secretary Hughes, General Pershing and Senator Fletcher." That fable was based on the accident that his American colleague invited him to luncheon at a club where those officials happened to be eating in the same room.

One of the unofficial organizations launched to spur the armament conference and the American delegation action has gone out of business. It is the "general committee of the anti-armament," founded by Samuel Gompers. Oscar S. Strauss, formerly ambassador, accepted the active chairmanship of the committee under Mr. Gompers' honorary chairmanship, but laid down the office before indulging in any activities.

Frederick William Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, has been in Washington this week hobnobbing with G. O. P. organization leaders. He dined in the White House—farewell visit with the President prior to sailing for Europe on a pleasure trip with Mrs. Upham, Jan. 28.

General, the Earl of Cavan, who was British military delegate at the conference, and sailed away last week, will find himself when he reaches England elevated to the highest rank in the British army. He has just been appointed chief of the imperial guard. Will take office Feb. 1. General Cavan, familiarly known throughout the army as "Fatty," had a distinguished career in the World War as commander-in-chief of the British armies on the Italian front. He is 56, has been a professional soldier since 1885, and is the sixteenth holder of an earldom created in 1847. A tribute paid to General Cavan by the London Times concludes: "We recognize in him instinctively a jolly good soldier, a human being and a gentleman."

Artillery roared over Washington yesterday while the statue of Jeanne D'Arc was unveiled by Mrs. Harding and Miss

## Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

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By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—What would you do if a little dog of yours, a pet of the family, was suddenly and intentionally killed by a brute who turned his motorcycle on her?

N. K. T.

MY DEAR N. K. T. \*

IF I should tell you. \*

WHAT I'D do. \*

TO A motorcycle man. \*

OR ANYBODY else. \*

WHO WOULD deliberately. \*

KILL MY dog. \*

FOR NO good reason. \*

THEY COULD put me in jail. \*

FOR THE rest of my life. \*

AND SO I won't. \*

I'LL SIMPLY tell you. \*

OF A man I knew. \*

OUT IN the West. \*

WHO KILLED a man. \*

IN WHAT folks said. \*

WAS A real square fight. \*

AND THEY put him away. \*

IN THE little jail. \*

AND HE was there. \*

FOR A week or more. \*

BEFORE THEY took him. \*

TO THE county seat. \*

TO STAND his trial. \*

AND WHILE he was there. \*

IN THE little jail. \*

THEY BROUGHT in a man. \*

WHO HAD poisoned a dog. \*

AND FOY want of room. \*

THEY PUT him away. \*

IN THE same little cell. \*

WITH THIS other man. \*

WHO HAD killed a man. \*

IN A fair, square fight. \*

AND WHEN this man. \*

WHO HAD killed the man. \*

WAS TOLD by the jailer. \*

THIS other man. \*

HAD POISONED the dog. \*

HE THREATENED to choke him. \*

IF THEY kept him there. \*

AND THEY took him out. \*

I THANK you.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.

THAT HORRID PERSON HAS BEEN SELLING STOVES TO ALL THE MEN IN THE OFFICE BUILDINGS.

I SUPPOSE SHE JUST JOLLIES THE FOOL MEN.

## AUTHOR SAYS FEW READERS GRASP MEANING

Chesterton, in Discussing 'Fantastic' in Literature, Warns of Absurd Conclusions.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Gilbert K. Chesterton took a busy man's holiday when he lectured at the Anti-Suffrage Club—sponsored over by Anthony Hope Hawking on the subject of "The Fantastic in Literature."

Mr. Chesterton said that there was a very common suggestion that laughter had its origin in some form of cruelty or hostility to others, or pleasure at their distress or pain. This was generally repeated throughout the modern world and was very popular because it was depressing.

"An old friend of mine," he continued, "Mrs. Samuel Barnett, had recently explained herself to some people about the rhyme of the cow jumping over the moon; and it was very touching to see the way in which literary critics with one accord rallied to the defense of 'Hey, diddle, diddle,' feeling a sort of common enthusiasm that here at last they had found a great example of English poetry which they had not only always praised and admired and raised for the emulation and admiration of the world, but which they had actually

CHILDREN ALWAYS LAUGHED AT 'EM.' "It would require a good deal of psychology to contradict two facts of which rhyme was a simple illustration. It was certainly a fact that children laughed at that nursery rhyme at a very early age, and it was also a fact that the cow jumping over the moon was a very simple incongruity that amused. Another was that it would be very difficult, even for a modern psychologist, to maintain that the pleasure a child took in that rhyme was entirely based on the crass delight which a child would have in the cow coming with a great thump to the ground.

"Few people seem to understand the fantastic when it is used logically upon the principle of the reduction ad absurdum. For instance, a man says there ought to be no private property of any kind; that there are none of the things men have that they should not share. "Then they say him, 'Your proposal about a common toothbrush or a communal pair of trousers?' and he replies that you are making a jest of the absurd remark. He is the man who made the joke, but the difference is that I can see the joke and he can't."

## FIGHT ENEMY IN OWN MANNER.

"Just like when the ordinary jolly old major or man in the club tells you, 'I always like to fight the enemy with their own weapons.' I say to him, 'How long does it take you to sting a wasp?' or 'How do cannibals taste?' or some thing of that sort.

"In these circumstances the man in the club is liable to accuse you of fantasy, but as a matter of fact, it is he who is the fantasist. The main thing which mistakes the Committee is that they are making a jest of the absurd. The point to insist on is that he is the man who made the absurd remark. He is the man who made the joke, but the difference is that I can see the joke and he can't."

## INFLUENTIAL LEADERS.

"Three outstanding leaders of the democratic Russia, 'this hope of ours,' have arrived in Washington, adding a certain brief on the final stages of the conference. They are Prince Lvoff, the first prime minister of the post-war era; Professor Paul Miliukoff, foreign minister, and Nicholas Aksentoff, minister of the interior. Their credentials are those of the 'General Committee of the Russian Constituent Assembly,' formed at Paris a year ago this month. The Russian statesmen represent the Constitutional party, which also belongs to the United States Government as Russian ambassador.—Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.

There is a good deal of talk around Washington of the probability that President Harding will appoint Herbert Hoover to be the head of any mission sent by the United States to the European economic conference. The Secretary of Commerce would, of course, be the ideal selection, owing to his up-to-date and first hand knowledge of the financial and industrial lay of the land. He is the only man in the old world who has the added advantage of personal acquaintance with virtually every statesman of importance in Europe. There would be plausibility in the creation of a delegation that included both the Secretary of Commerce and Ambassador Harvey. Their personal relations are understood not to be distinguished by any superfluous cordiality.

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PROHIBITION OFFICERS FIND OLD MASSACHUSETTS WELL STOCKED.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—There are 11,000 honest-to-goodness American dollars lying around the vaults of a local bank that belong to Louis C. Casper, but the young man cannot be found.

If Casper fails to put in an appearance before Jan. 1, 1923, he will be declared legally dead, and the money will be distributed among twenty-odd cousins of the missing youth.

Young Casper disappeared early in 1916, on a day when his mother sent him to the bank to deposit \$1,000. The money never reached the bank, and Louis has not been heard from since.

In 1918 his mother died. Two years later his father died, leaving an estate of \$11,000. A Denver law firm instigated a county-wide search for Casper.

Fortune Held for Missing Man

WENATCHEE, Jan. 7.—According to reports made by Law Enforcement Officers R. F. Stearns and L. D. Cobb upon their return from a visit to the old battleship Massachusetts, lying some two miles in the Gulf off shore, the old battleship was being used as a convention booze.

The officers were tipped off to the popularity of the hulk as a place for fishermen some time ago. Then they tried to charter a vessel to go out into the gulf to see what they could find, it finally ended in the enforcement officers being attacked twice before by worms and was undergoing a third attack which was feared would wipe out the entire grove. He informed the State experts and asked for immediate action.

AN ATLAS pilot was detailed to take a plane to the Carver farm, where a home-made hopper, similar to a flour sifter, was built and attached to the fuselage of the airplane. The hopper was then loaded with one hundred rounds of cartridges of lead, and the "battle of worms" began.

The pilot took off and, choosing the windward side of the grove, soared back and forth, while his observer operated the hopper. The speed of the plane created a strong wind-current which carried the poisonous powder to the rear of the machine in a veritable cloud.

The powder was released was sprayed over the grove and settled on the leaves of the trees. Back and forth went the machine, landing at intervals to recharge the hopper. This process continued until 600 pounds of the poison had been distributed over the trees.

Experts were surprised to find that the poison had been extracted with the treatment. The trees, which had already been almost entirely defoliated, were found to be in thriving condition, and bodies of millions of dead worms littered the ground, which it was said would prove beneficial to the trees which naturally followed decomposition.

Two months later another inspection was made at the grove, and the experts were surprised to find the first beliefs of the entomologists.