

## Indiana Daily Times

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## MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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THE MAYOR is planning another speaking tour, thus giving the city a breathing spell.

THE FIRST WEEK of the month is a good time for an agreement on the debt bill.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE commission should also have limited the length of telephone "dates."

THERE HAS BEEN another mail robbery in Indiana. What has become of that "shoot to kill" order?

NO ONE cares what kind of trousers the firemen wear so long as they retain their blue shirts and white ties.

FESLER says big increase in bond debt—headline. He must have received advance information from the tax board.

SOME of those things Senator New says Congress has done for the farmers probably came as a surprise to the farmers.

## The Telephone Rates

Seventy-one thousand manual and nine thousand automatic telephone stations were united in Indianapolis yesterday, and coincident with the unification rates were increased by the public service commission.

For years the people of Indianapolis have been subjected to annoyance and expense, due to the presence of two separate telephone systems. For years they have demanded that these two systems be unified. As it has been always with the grown-ups as well as the children, it is impossible to have your cake and eat it, too. The unification of the telephones was bound to bring about higher rates, if for no other reason than that it increased the facilities afforded each station.

Regardless of the fact that increased telephone rates have been justified in the judgment of the commission and a great many persons who have studied the subject there will be opposition to the new rate schedule.

This opposition will be only partly relieved by the ingenious provisions of the order, which make it possible for most patrons to continue service at the old rates, with only the inconvenience of suffering a limitation in the number of calls they make make.

The new rate order, effective on the consolidation of the two telephone systems, merely means that patrons will pay more for the privilege of talking to thousands more stations, or they may pay no more and curtail the use they make of their phones.

If it be granted that a raise in telephone rates is justifiable at all, it must be admitted that the commission so formulated its order as to avoid making a hardship out of the increased cost of telephone service.

In the face of economic conditions there will be many who will insist that no increase whatever can be justified. There is undoubtedly a measure of merit in this contention, but it can easily be offset by the presentation of comparisons which show that Indianapolis has for years enjoyed telephone rates lower than the average of like cities and lower than have been found just in other communities.

Those patrons who have heretofore used the manual two-party lines and do not feel that they can afford higher telephone charges are left the option of limiting their calls to ninety a month, with a charge of three cents for additional calls. Certainly this is not prohibitive.

Those persons who have enjoyed unlimited single party service for \$2.25 a month will have no justification for complaining of a charge of \$3.75 for that service when they take into consideration the fact that in return for the 50 cents additional they are connected with the old automatic subscribers, whom they could not call heretofore.

Patrons of the old automatic service are the greatest beneficiaries of the new rates, even though they are called upon to pay a moderately increased rate, for the value of their phone to them is enhanced by the privilege of calling more than sixty thousand stations which they could not heretofore reach.

Business phones bear the greatest increase, as they should. The increase is not exorbitant when consideration is given to the increased utility of the telephone, owing to the consolidation of the two systems.

Without reservation it may be said that the schedule of rates worked out by the commission is very reasonable, in the view of the greater utility afforded by the merging of the two telephone systems.

It is unfortunate that the increase should come at a time when there is so much ill-advised protest against the public service commission. Doubtless this order will be used by those who are prejudiced as the basis for the venting of additional ire against the commissioners.

The question really is whether Indianapolis is big enough to pay, without protest, for a great public improvement it has long sought, or whether it is going to cry because it cannot have its cake and eat it, too!

## The Democratic Advantage

There are two things that most politicians do better than anything else. One of them is "pointing with pride." The other is "viewing with alarm." On these two familiar phrases indigenous to political platforms nearly every campaign is waged. In almost every instance one side doates its time to "pointing with pride," while the other gives just as much attention to "viewing with alarm."

In 1920 the Republican party set out to "view with alarm" everything done by the Democratic Administration. Against the Democratic efforts to "point with pride" the Republicans were successful and the party was swept into power.

But now the situation is changed. It is the turn of the Republicans to "point with pride" and of the Democrats to "view with alarm." This reversal of the situation is very important. It is axiomatic that it is much easier to "view with alarm" than it is to "point with pride." An effort to "point with pride" was made at the Republican Editorial Association banquet. While the facts presented were important it must be admitted that they were dry—very dry. There was little inspiring or stirring about the oratorical efforts.

In 1920 the orators sweated their collars down and aroused the people to a frenzy with their denunciation of the Administration. The Republican Editorial banquet, as compared with the activities of the 1920 campaign illustrates the difference between the two methods of campaigning. More votes can be gained in a loud and stirring campaign than through the recital of accomplishments. The recital of bald facts can not be made thrilling while denunciation and criticism almost always is.

As a result of the fact that they will be compelled to base their campaign almost exclusively on "pointing with pride," while the Democrats can at last take their turn at "viewing with alarm," the Republicans are certain to have a disadvantage in the coming campaign.

## Beveridge and Shank

Strange things happen in politics and political history, read in connection with current events reveals them.

For example, Samuel Lewis Shank is now advocating the nomination of Albert J. Beveridge for Senator, and at the same time insisting that candidates for the Legislature be pledged to the repeal of the law establishing a public utility commission.

In 1912, when Albert J. Beveridge was a Progressive, he said, according to the Indianapolis Star, which is now supporting both Shank and Beveridge:

Yet a public utilities commission is one of the most serious needs of our State. The Progressive Party will make such a commission. After we had put our plank in our platform, the Republican machine put an imitation of our plank in its platform. But the Republican machine would not enact such a law if it could, and could not if it would. Neither would or could the Democratic machine. For the public service corporation of Indiana is one of their chief forces behind both the Republican and Democratic machines in this State.

Nine years after a Democratic Legislature, under the guidance of a Democratic Governor, established a public service commission, we find the man who declared a commission "one of the most serious needs of our State" advanced for nomination and one of his chief sponsors demanding the abolition of the commission!

Will Mr. Beveridge back Mr. Shank in his demand for the abolition of the public service commission?

## MEN AND BUSINESS

By RICHARD SPILLANE

**P**HILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—A square peg will not fit into a round hole. Misplaced men do justice neither to themselves nor their employers. Germany is doing something that America might do with profit. Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz reports, in the Electric Railway Journal, that there is a growing tendency in every branch of life in Germany to test applicants for jobs as to their qualifications before employing them in order that the highest efficiency may be obtained.

Some of these tests are elaborate. This is particularly so in branches where property or life may be put in jeopardy by unskilled hands. For motorists the tests are as searching as for locomotive engineers. So, too, it is regarded to chauffeurs, operators of machinery in industrial plants and in all the important construction trades.

Motormen have to pass examinations not only as to memory, signals, handlings of brakes, color, blindness, etc., but as to presence of mind. A candidate for this job is subjected to severe tests to determine how, he will conduct himself in an emergency. If he shows signs of losing his wits in time of danger he is rejected at once. To determine his courage an applicant is asked to demonstrate the working of a controller handle. While he is encased in manipulating it there is a sudden report and a short circuit flash passes before his eyes or the floor of the platform on the car wobbles. If he drops his hand from the controller or jumps away in alarm or otherwise loses command of himself he is rejected.

**S**OME of the advantages claimed for the tests are:

1. An increase in the safety service.
2. A reduction in working expenses.
3. Avoidance of employment of persons unfit for the service and therefore unsuited for the service and therefore either inefficient or actually dangerous.
4. Avoidance of any unnecessary loss of time in the service of persons unfit.
5. A fair determination of the facilities of every candidate.
6. A possibility of producing conclusive evidence of care in selection of men in the case of negligence damage suits.

**N**OT only that but he must prove he has a fair knowledge of the physical make-up of a car. This must include not only the mechanical but the electrical parts. He is not expected to know it all, but he is expected to know enough to make him fit for the job.

Motormen and conductors must "go to school" before their examination and when they finish their school terms are expected to be pretty well informed about every part of the car.

So, too, it is with chauffeurs. One can obtain a license to handle a motorcar, until he has proved his fitness.

**Ye TOWNE GOSSIP**  
Copyright, 1921, by Star Company.  
By K. C. B.

Patrons of street cars—by the hundreds every day—come to the street corners to buy rides from us—and are picked up and given rides by automobile owners.

"This practice among automobile owners is a source of loss to us amounting to thousands of dollars per year."

It is neither fair to the company which has to furnish a satisfactory standard of service, nor to those people who are dependent upon this service; for it hinders our efforts and cripples the service for the patrons."—Extract from the Memphis Trolley Items.

**MAYBE IT'S true...**

**ABOUT THE service...**

**AND THE money loss...**

**BUT I don't care...**

**IF IT is or not...**

**AND EVERY day...**

**WHEN I drive my car...**

**AND AM alone...**

**OR HAVING empty seats...**

**ILL PICK 'em up...**

**AND CARRY them on...**

**TO WHEREVER it is...**

**THEY WANT to go...**

**AND I'LL be glad...**

**I WAS able to...**

**AND THEY'LL be glad...**

**TO MISS the crush...**

**OF A crowded car...**

**AND WHEN I stop...**

**AND THEY'LL be glad...**

**I ON them...**

**AND GO their way...**

**AND TAKE that smile...**

**TO THEIR working place...**

**AND THE smile I have...**

**I'LL CARRY along...**

**TO SOMEONE else...**

**AND BECAUSE it's true...**

**THAT UNKINDness...**

**AND UNKIND words...**

**ARE DRIVEN away...**

**WHEN A smile comes along...**

**THEN IT must be true...**

**THAT ON that day...**

**THERE WILL be less...**

**OF UNKINDNESS...**

**THAN THERE would have been...**

**HAD I believed...**

**THAT DIVIDENDS...**

**ON STREET car stock...**

**ARE OF more import...**

**THAT A kind impulse...**

**THE WHICH they're not...**

**AND NEVER will be...**

**I THANK you...**

**Ah, the Carefree Life!**

**MEDINA, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The Gish family here decided to spend the winter in California.**

Accordingly, Mrs. Gish and Miss Mary Leah, who operated their store, placed a sign on their door—"Back in the Spring," locked the door and departed for the Far West.

—By Public Ledger Company.

**BRINGING UP FATHER.**



## JOHN GOLDEN ONCE A BRICKLAYER

But Today He Is a Successful Stage Producer



Alice Terry and Jack Mulhall who are the leading players in a movie version of "Turn to the Right," which has just been completed after the rights were purchased from John L. Golden.

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## TURN TO THE RIGHT HAS BEEN MADE INTO A MOVIE.

Twenty-six years ago a boy named

John L. Golden worked as an apprentice bricklayer on the Garrick Theatre in New York. He did not lay bricks, but one was fitted to do something well.

A little later he took to writing music and became a popular song writer. A few years ago, to put the romantic touch to his career, the same John L. Golden went back to the old Garrick and hired it to rehearse a new play which marked his debut as a theatrical producer.

"Well, let's produce some plays ourselves," replied Mr. Smith.

"Turn to the Right" was the result of their first experiment.

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## ON VIEW TODAY.

Frances Starr in "The Easiest Way,"

which is on today's engagement at English's.

"Miss Luis Bett" continues at the

rat, where the engagement terminates Saturday night.

Ivan Bankhoff is the featured attraction at B. F. Keith's this week.

"Melodance" is the chief offering at the Lyric this week.

"The Revue of 1922" is the current offering at the Park.

"The show to be seen today includes:

"Boomerang Bill," at the Ohio; "The

Sign of the Rose," at the Circle; "The

Law and the Woman," at Loew's State;

"Three Little Ghosts," at the Alabama;

"The Three Musketeers," at Mister

Smith's, and "Sky-High," at the Isis.

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## Highways and By-Ways of Lil' Ol' New York

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By RAMOND CARROLL.

English markets, and the colonial mar-

ket as well, were also closed against

Irish exports.

Nevertheless, Irish woolen manufac-

tures continued, and the improved