

# Indiana Daily Times

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## MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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IT DOES SEEM that the county commissioners might have selected some one other than a professional politician for the clerk's office!

LET'S SEE. Didn't Frank Childers figure rather prominently in an affair which was commonly known as the Haag case a few years ago?

ANYHOW, it is quite certain that the bank bandits drove away from the scene of the robbery and they might as well have gone to Cincinnati as any other place.

## Adjusted Compensation'

Why is there such determination in bonus circles to call the bonus by some other name? Why do those who are demanding a bonus for former service men protest against calling it a "bonus" or "gratuity"; punctiliously referring to it themselves as "adjusted compensation" and insisting that it shall be referred to in no other way?

"Adjusted compensation?" Why adjusted compensation?

"Adjusted to what?" asks Senator Borah. "To what standard. To a stable boy? The unfortunate woman, circumscribed by race and conditions and environment, who scrubs the floors of our Capitol, receives more money than you propose to pay as compensation to the boys who were willing to imperil their lives. I would infinitely rather call it a bonus, a gratuity, from the hearts of the American people, than to insult an American soldier by telling him that he was worth no more than the charwoman upon our Capitol steps."

The claimants of "adjusted compensation" claim it on the ground that it is a debt due them. Of course no such claim can be made without assuming that the man who served in the American expeditionary forces was hired to serve and that he has not been paid the hire that he is entitled to. But how many Americans who served in those forces are willing to put their services on that plane? How many of them are willing to say they went into the Army for the money there was in it? Even though drafted, how many of them are willing to say that they served for wages, and that they could be paid for their service in wages of a dollar a day, or ten dollars a day, or a hundred dollars a day?

It is Hessians who fight for pay. The only Hessians Americans know are those hired by the British and licked by the Americans in the revolution. We whip Hessians; we do not grow them.

And yet "compensation" is what Hessians get for their service. If they do not get all they were promised they are entitled to adjusted compensation.

"Compensation" is defined by the dictionary as "that which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services." There is not money enough in the world to represent the equivalent of the American Army's value in the war. There is not money enough in the United States to represent the equivalent of the value of one division of that Army. Who could estimate in dollars and cents the services of those Americans who fell on the fields of France? How could we compensate in dollars and cents those who returned from field and camp maimed in body and broken in health? A grateful Nation must do all that can be done with dollars and cents to restore them to health and efficiency, but it can never "compensate" them for their glorious sacrifices for their country.

Better think it over, boys, and stop talking about "adjusted compensation." If you ever get what you call adjusted compensation it will be by scaring cowardly politicians into raiding the Treasury for you in the hope of themselves receiving compensation in your votes. If you ever get a "bonus," a "gratuity," it will be a freefall offering of your countrymen out of the fullness of their hearts, in gratitude for your patriotic services, not as compensation for them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## High Paving Costs

Bids of four dollars and ten cents a yard for the same kind of asphalt paving in Indianapolis that Louisville is getting for \$2.15 furnishes undoubted evidence that the cost of paving to property owners in this city is too high.

Neither the members of the board of works nor the city engineer can reconcile the letting of contracts on this basis with an unquestioned desire to protect the interests of the persons who must pay for this paving. There should be, and we believe there is, a unanimous agreement on this point in the ranks of the Shantz administration.

Evidently, however, there is a difference of opinion between the city engineer and members of the board of works as to a proper manner of forcing lower prices on paving. The engineer suggests that asphalt paving be grouped into one large contract and outside contractors be asked to bid on it. He also suggests that concrete be laid on streets that are not subject to heavy traffic under specifications that would make the paving possible at low costs.

The board of works has not concurred in either suggestion and has flatly rejected that regarding concrete paving by ordering that hereafter only wood block, asphalt, bituminous concrete and brick shall be specified in paving resolutions.

No definite action on the plan of grouping a large number of paving jobs and calling in outside contractors has been taken. In the meanwhile, some very good reasons have been disclosed, from a political standpoint, as to why the board should not be interested in Mr. Elliott's suggestions.

It is hardly likely that political advantages will be permitted to force asphalt paving on Indianapolis property owners at \$4.10 when Louisville gets the same kind of paving at \$2.15. Such a program is not at all in keeping with Samuel Lewis Shantz's pledges or his inclinations.

What is indicated in the premises is a lower price for asphalt and if Mr. Elliott's suggestions for getting that lower price are not satisfactory to the board of works, it is to be presumed that some other method of achieving the same end will be brought forth by the board members.

Doubtless Mr. Shantz will be loath to allow Mr. Elliott's zeal in the interests of the property owners to be the basis for his withdrawal from the city's employ. No doubt the mayor would be reluctant to have his board of works disrupted. The resignation of neither board members nor Mr. Elliott is desirable at this time.

There ought to be some method of ironing out this difficulty and at the same time protecting the property owners against excessive paving costs.

There is no reason, except the high cost of maintaining a political organization, for high paving costs and the public is not now so enamored of political machines as to be willing to pay for their upkeep through paving contracts.

## England's Provinces

It appears that England has come to realize that her foreign possessions can be handled much more satisfactorily by allowing them to have some form of home rule. Her ultimate decision regarding Ireland and Egypt would so indicate. No doubt, India will eventually be given the same privilege.

It means a load of trouble off the hands of the mother country when she tells her provinces to "work out their own salvation"—while she carefully keeps an eye on their doings. It is no easy matter for England to know and cater to the desires of the many different races of people who constitute the British Empire.

In many instances the provinces do not realize that it is a hard thing for the inexperienced to handle governmental affairs and they come across a great many problems resulting in civil wars. The ability to manage great masses of people in a satisfactory manner is an asset which is acquired only by years of experience along that line. Russia is a sad example of bad rule and in such cases the people have to suffer.

Canada has long been an example of a well governed province of England and while it is not what is called a free country, the people living there believe they have a better form of government than the United States would not be willing to exchange.

The mother country realizes that its province is like a child growing into manhood—he wants to exercise his own free will to some extent, but he is not really willing to give up the privilege of seeking advice from older heads when he feels he has hit a snag; yet he likes to feel that he is doing as he pleases.

Perhaps the world is a little skeptical about England's willingness to do as it has done regarding its possessions, but Washington diplomats say this is to buttress the quaking wits of the British Empire.

## WANTS TO MAKE OLD ENGLAND MERRIE' AGAIN

Chesterton Says Britain Is Befogged With Stupidity.

LONDON, March 3.—Gilbert K. Chesterton has adopted lately the practice of saving his brightest thoughts for small private gatherings.

It was at a private house in London the other day that he held forth on the necessity for a "Merrile England," and he made light also of the alleged stupidity of the English people.

"In the middle ages," said Chesterton, "the English people had the reputation of being very cheerful and very artistic—hence 'Merrile England,' a phrase that still unaccountably lingers.

"What we have to do is to make England 'merrile' once more and not to be obliged to journey to what is known as 'Gay Paree' in search of enjoyment."

"English people have got the habit of complaining," Chesterton, "of going about with a singer and saying 'We are a stupid people.' Now very few people can afford—and I am not one of them—to make themselves more stupid than they really are. Yet there still exists a curious idolatry of stupidity and of ugliness, which is in reality a phase of the industrial era which is passing away."

"What England needs is to return to the days of Chaucer, of Shakespeare, and of all the great artists before the London fog of ugliness descended on Britain."

"All life is really a recovery of the past. Although we take off our clothes at night we don't say farewell to your wifes—however dandified it happens to be. If you put on your clothes—as in my case—is exceedingly probable—and find you have them on wrong and discover in your absent-mindedness you are wearing your coat with the tails in front, you don't say: 'This is destiny; such is my fate.' On the contrary, you make an effort at reconstruction—to recover the past. That is what is known as a reversion to the 'normal.'

"There never has been a movement with any kick in it that was not really authoritarian. There has never been a revolution that was not really reactionary. What England needs is to make the present as normal as most of the past."

## LITERACY TEST DOES NOT PROVE SUCCESSFUL

Immigration Law Tends to Keep Sturdy Foreigners Away.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The literacy test in American immigration law is a failure, and operates to keep out of the United States the more sturdy and industrious classes of European laborers, according to Dr. John J. Constanas, Washington surgeon, who returned here recently from a four months' tour of Europe in a survey of immigration problems for the Government.

Dr. Constanas made a special study of conditions affecting immigration in South European countries, though his observations covered many other countries in Central and Western Europe.

A vigorous stand by the United States to force the adoption by other countries of higher medical standards to govern those who seek passage on ships bound for the United States is recommended by Dr. Constanas, in a report which he will submit to Secretary of Labor Davis.

## MODIFICATIONS NEEDED

Secretary Davis invited Dr. Constanas, for many years a close student of immigration and Americanization questions, to suggest modifications in present immigration rules and regulations on the basis of his investigations abroad, today that the health of America's future immigrant population can only be assured, and in turn the health of American communities safeguarded by imposing severe medical tests abroad. He believes the United States, by joint action with foreign governments, can so tighten the inspection rule at American ports that transportation of mental or physical defective out of those countries to the United States can be stopped.

The suggestions of Dr. Constanas may later be laid before President Harding. His departure from the capital, Dr. Constanas said, with the President, the object expresssly a desire to learn the results of the survey both of labor and immigration conditions as they now exist.

## NEEDS LABOR

Dr. Constanas, a strong individualist, needs practically all of her surplus labor to help in rehabilitation. Dr. Constanas declared. In some few of the countries of southern Europe, including Italy, where the large population do not permit of a large surplus, there is a surplus of laborers who might make useful citizens in this country if they were admitted, he declared.

While in Europe, Dr. Constanas, by special request of the Greek government, introduced American methods into the Greek hospital system and supervised the setting up of the first Greek clinics upon the American plan. For this service he received the thanks of the Greek government and was the recipient of honors from its highest officials.

## Beware Elyria, Bo!

ELYRIA, Ohio, March 3.—Local municipal officials are considering the proposal that the old stonepile, within a stockade, and the custom of making prisoners work on the streets, inaugurated by the old town fathers years ago, be revived in an effort to check the tramp evil. Transients boycotted Elyria as long as the "work gang" existed.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.



## Accuses Chinaman



Harry N. Fields.

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

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By RAYMOND CARROLL

NEW YORK, March 3.—The latest Rockefeler gift of \$6,000,000 to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, for endowment and buildings of the school of hygiene and public health, again lifts the curtain upon the past benefactions of America's richest father and son.

To date, John D. Rockefeler, Sr. and John D. Rockefeler, Jr., have invested themselves of more than \$50,000,000, a sum greater than was expended by the United States in the purchase of Alaska, Louisiana, the Philippine Islands and Florida and the construction of the Panama Canal.

The Johns Hopkins University gift comes out of the Rockefeler Foundation, one of the four mediums provided for the distribution of Rockefeler wealth. The other three are the General Educational Board, the Laura Spelman Rockefeler Institute, each handsomely endowed and independent of the other as to plan and scope. The huge gifts to Chicago University antedated the creation of those four colossal "hand-cut" agencies.

Funds of the Rockefeler Foundation alone now aggregate between \$70,000,000 and \$150,000,000, which yield about \$8,000,000 interest annually. But as was the case twice during the war, gifts to the gift to Johns Hopkins University will probably dip into the principal. Edwin R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeler Foundation, is of the opinion that the appropriation for the new school of

hygiene and public health is the largest ever made in America at one time by one organization to another organization.

Since its organization nine years ago, the Rockefeler Foundation has made the following gifts: Red Cross, \$1,000,000; other charities, \$1,000,000; medical education in Canada, \$5,000,000; Pekin Union Medical College, \$20,000,000; spent through the International Health Board in world-wide propositions of public health, concentrating in the control of hookworm, yellow fever and malaria, \$7,000,000; Harvard school of public health, \$2,250,000; and Medical School of Columbia University, \$1,000,000.

Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, zoologist, and John W. Davis, formerly American ambassador to the court of St. James, are the last elected trustees of the Rockefeler Foundation, the election of which Dr. George E. Carpenter is president and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the board.

A schedule of the securities of the Rockefeler Foundation shows that about \$34,000,000 is invested in bonds and \$145,000,000 in stocks. The bonds are largely gilt-edge railroad securities. As for the stocks in the list were stocks paying dividends from 8 per cent to 30 per cent. It was estimated at 20 to 25 per cent where the various Rockefeler enterprises center, that in the neighborhood of five hundred individuals are connected with the administration of the four great charitable agencies established and sustained by the Rockefellers.

Mister Smith's, and "Over the Hill," at the Ibis.

On Monday night, Frank McGlynn, in "Abraham Lincoln," will open a week's engagement at English's.

Monday afternoon at the Murat, Shubert vaudeville will be presented for the first time in this city. The engagement is for a week.

Another act of headline caliber that will bid for popular approbation will be Karyl Norman, known as "The Creole Fashion Plate." An array of beautiful gowns is a feature of the act.

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## ON STAGE AND SCREEN.

The following attractions are on view today: Leo Ditzchell in "The Great Lover," at the Murat; Thompson, a magician, at English's; Eddie Leonard, at the Kork, "Pardon Me," at the Lyric; London Belles," at the Park; "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," at Lowe's State; "The Swamp," at the Alhambra; "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," at the Ohio; "Penrod," at the Majestic.

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## Mayor Calls Sleds Pleasure Vehicles

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—Despite the ruling of a New York magistrate to the contrary, sleds are pleasure vehicles and will be considered so by police officials of Cincinnati, Mayor George Caroll declared after reading of the suspended sentence given to a boy who insisted upon pulling a sled on which a child was riding, through a park where all but pleasure vehicles were barred.

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## RELIABLE BOCK WURST

### It's Different and Better

The supreme deliciousness of Kingan's "Reliable" Bock Wurst may be measured by the flavorful goodness of its ingredients.

Pork, eggs, milk, cereal and parsley are combined in just the right proportions to produce a flavorful, appetizing sausage, light enough for the diet of the lazy days of spring—yet nourishing and satisfying.

You'll find Kingan's "Reliable" Bock Wurst at your dealer's, carefully packed in sanitary one-pound packages. Ask for it by name.

## KINGAN'S

By GEORGE McMANUS.

Fletcher Savings and Trust Company

Northwest Corner Market and Pennsylvania Streets

REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

## Paris Finds Way to End Auto Slaughter

PARIS, March 3.—The Prefect of Police of Paris, Robert Louillier, has found a radical means of obliging drivers of motor vehicles in the streets to be more