

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.
Telephone—MA in 3500.

MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising offices: New York, Boston, Payne, Burns & Smith, Inc.
Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, G. Logan Payne Co.

Subscription Rates: Indianapolis, 10c per week; elsewhere, 12c per week.
Entered as Second Class Matter, July 25, 1914, at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., under act March 3, 1879.

FROM THE pictures it must be the Atlantic bored walk.

A LOAF a day keeps the coal supply away.

THE GAS company is now just where it started.

THE WORLD is getting better. A prominent feudist has died a natural death.

IF THE WORLD looks rosy to Chauncey DePew at 88 it should look mighty good to the rest of us.

A GENOA man once proved the world was round and now the Genoa conference is trying to prove it is square.

FORMER GOVERNOR Ralston is right. The bonus should not be paid by the ex-service men themselves.

HIDE AND SEEK methods used by Republicans—headline. Hiding their shortcomings and seeking votes?

Goodrich and the Soviet

Washington dispatches yesterday carried the nowise surprising information that James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, who has just returned from a trip to Russia ostensibly in behalf of the Hoover relief committee, will urge United States recognition of the soviet government.

Whether Mr. Goodrich will recommend unconditional recognition or whether he will temper what apparently has become an obsession with him with the dictates of sound judgment is unknown, but the fact remains that coincident with his arrival in Washington talk revived that the Harding Administration is growing more kindly disposed toward the present Russian government.

Mr. Goodrich, after his first visit to Russia, told an audience at the Columbia Club that Lenin and Trotsky "were two of the most maligned characters in history," and feeling as he does about that precious pair it is small wonder that he would desire to lead the rest of us along the same path of international righteousness.

The United States occupies virtually the same political relation to Russia that Europe does, although fortunately geographically removed from actual contact. If the soviet meets the demands of the European statesmen and subscribes to their conditions for re-entering civilization, there is small reason why the United States should not follow their example, but in no case should the United States grant any kind of recognition when Europe finds it impossible to do so.

The Administration should be guided more by the developments at Genoa than by the evident ambition of Mr. Goodrich in determining our future relations with the Russians.

Senator New and the Deficit

On the very day Senator Harry S. New made what was widely advertised as his final keynote campaign address in Indianapolis and commented, with evident pride, upon his support of economic measures sponsored by the Harding Administration, news dispatches carried the somewhat disconcerting information that the Nation's outgo next year will be almost a half billion dollars in excess of its income.

"To meet expenses, Congress has had to raise revenue," said the Senator. "It passed a revenue bill which removed the obnoxious inequalities and 'nuisance taxes' of the Democratic wartime measure. It eliminated the 'excess profits taxes' which failed of effectiveness because of their unsound economic character. It lessened the taxes on incomes and more equitably distributed them."

But a little farther on in his discourse he admitted, "Our labors with respect to the economic situation of the country are by no means concluded. We will revise the revenue act so as to make it rest even more lightly upon the people and we will pass a tariff bill."

Senator New did not explain and it is difficult for the ordinary citizen to comprehend how, in view of the fact that income has fallen off to such an extent that the country faces a huge deficit, it will be possible to reduce the revenue act so that it will "rest even more lightly upon the people."

The Conference for Progressive Political Action, with headquarters in Washington, may be prejudiced on some matters, but it utters what is undoubtedly in the minds of many when it takes Senator New to task for his vote on the income tax law in the following manner:

"The dominant element in this Congress has expended much effort to shield big business and profiteers from paying equitable taxes on vast incomes. After the House repealed the Excess Profits clauses in the new income tax bill, a few progressive Senators fought valiantly to retain taxes on excess profits. Amendments were offered to that end on Oct. 24, 1921, Oct. 28, 1921 and Nov. 7, 1921. On all three of these occasions Senator New voted for the millionaires and against the people."

"On Nov. 5, and 7, 1921, during the debates in the Senate on the income tax bill, on motions of Senator La Follette requiring investors in tax exempt securities to report to the Internal Revenue Bureau to make income tax returns open to inspection as a matter of public record, and increasing the inheritance tax rates, Senator New again voted for the profiteers and against the people on all three proposed amendments."

Unquestionably a great number of people who are obliged to pay Government taxes in some shape or form believe the elimination of excess profits and big income taxes has had much to do in cutting down the Government's revenues, and in view of the coming deficit they view with some apprehension the Senator's promise to again revise the revenue act.

New Waterways for America

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project, like all big undertakings, has its opposition.

Senator Calder of New York emphatically asserts that from an American standpoint the construction of this waterway would be unwise. He intimates that it would be most economical to permit other nations to join the United States in the construction, ownership and operation of this waterway, stating that many Americans of the highest standing had suggested to Theodore Roosevelt, when he was President, that the Panama Canal be handled in like manner.

It was President Roosevelt's decision that the United States alone should own and control the Panama Canal, and its successful and harmonious operation is proof of his good judgment.

That Canada will benefit considerably from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway seems to be Senator Calder's chief objection to the whole purpose.

If Canada should profit some from this intended waterway, why should we lament the fact? If we are good citizens, we approve that which is beneficial to the city in general and do not act from purely selfish motives. Likewise, as a Nation we do not object to helping a starving country—the many thousands given to Russia and Armenia corroborate this statement—why then should there be even a minute's hesitation over a desirable proposition simply because it will incidentally benefit some one else?

Senator Calder believes that the Mississippi River, the Illinois River and the drainage canal present the possibilities of a through route from New Orleans to Chicago and the Great Lakes, and the New York barge canal, a route to New York. "The proper development of either one—the proper utilization of either one—would in time inevitably compel the construction of the St. Lawrence waterways project by the Canadians themselves if the plan possesses the merits its proponents claim for it," said the New York Senator. If it possesses merit progressive America would see no advantage in waiting for it to "eventually happen."

There is no question but that it would be a good thing to dredge and widen the rivers through the central part of the United States. Aside from the transportation standpoint, the deepening and widening of these streams would serve to eliminate the havoc wrought by floods.

The many advantages which both these waterways would present seem reason enough why there should be no objection to their construction in the near future.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOPE OF AMERICA

Speaker Says All Should Vote Without Fail at Primaries.

To the Editor: As the day set for the primary election approaches, nearer and nearer, it becomes more apparent to one every day how very important it is that every man and woman who wears the name of Democrat should go to their usual voting place on election day and aid in choosing a good ticket for the November election. No place should be overlooked from United States Senator down to member of the advisory board.

It has been said that America is the hope of the world. Not long ago this statement was so absolutely true that the whole allied world was looking to this country for relief. In the early days of 1918, when the German army was making its mighty drive toward Paris, and it appeared for several days that the city of America would surely fall, and then the great French capital; when the English army was fighting with its back to the wall, and Haig was sending messages to London, that without help in twenty-four hours the English army would be lost, then it was that America was really the hope of the world. America was confronted with the greatest task that had ever faced any nation in the world's history. Upon America at that time hung the fate of the world. That America saved the day, saved human freedom, saved democracy and civilization, cannot be successfully disputed.

Just as America was the hope of the world in 1917 and 1918, so is the Democratic party the hope of America in 1922. If the Democratic party stands for nothing more than the one great principle of "equal rights for all and special privileges to none," it would be the hope of America, because no other party in this country upholds this doctrine, upon which depends the whole future greatness and glory of our republic.

We have, at this time, several kinds of special privilege blocs in our Congress. The most notorious and obnoxious, and the least justifiable of these special privilege blocs, is the despised protective tariff bloc which now menaces us. Once let this doctrine of special privilege become firmly and finally established in this country and prosperity and liberty and the peaceful pursuit of happiness are at an end.

It is only a short distance from special privilege to might makes right and from there a toboggan slide leads to anarchy. In the last three years we have traveled a long way down the hill that leads to final disaster and decay. This republic cannot always endure if one set of men are to have the privilege of securing for themselves great wealth, at the expense and to the detriment of another body of our people. This is just what "Protection" does. It taxes one man to benefit another. It taxes the poor to benefit the rich. It taxes one man to make a colossal fortune for another.

Let us see if there is any real substantial reason for my association with the last three years we have been traveling fast toward disaster and dissolution. We have seen every cussed traitor in this country patting on the back and called a good fellow by those who had in times past boasted of their patriotism and their loyalty and their devotion to the republic. They have taught their children that it is to be disloyal to the Republican party is to be a traitor to the country.

In this connection permit me to say that I am not a man who was not absolutely loyal to President Wilson, during the war, and was ever will be just as much of a menace to the welfare of the republic, as was the man who was not loyal to Abraham Lincoln from '61 to '65. While there were some thousands of Democrats who were not loyal to President Lincoln, there were many more thousands of Republicans who were not loyal to President Wilson.

In 1918 and 1920 there were many hypocritical demagogues like Henry Cabot Lodge and James E. Watson, who wilfully and wilfully misrepresented the campaign issues before the people. Being men of ability, such demagogues are the most dangerous fellows in the country. Compared with them and their ilk, not in this. We have seen candidates for high office on the Republican ticket so wily-wobly and such dodgers and flip-flopsters that no man could tell in a certainty where they stood on any question.

These are some of the reasons why every Democrat, man and woman, should go to the polls on primary day and help nominate the best candidates obtainable. This is our special privilege, and our duty, and every one of us should avail ourselves of the opportunity to help choose a good ticket on May 2.

HARVEY C. COLLINS, Huntington, Ind.

Unusual Folk

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 22.—Ask the average man, woman or child what kind of a car is passing, and nine times out of ten the reply is: "I can tell a Ford when I see one." "And that's about all," Frank Powers, Jr., is only 6. He has had a year of kindergarten and recently passed into the primary grade.

But he can tell you the names of sixty and more automobiles as they pass, and it is seldom you can stump him. He has been able to do this for two years, since he was 4.

WIFE SLAYS FROM AMBUSH. MUNSH, April 22.—Fran Elizabeth Koehler of Trenton, young widow of a rich Bavarian landowner, has been arrested on the charge of shooting her husband from ambush and robbing his estate.

Another American newspaper man has gone to Japan to become editor of an English-language newspaper published in Tokyo—the Japan Times and Mail. He is Edward L. Conn, until recently proprietor and publisher of the foreign news service, which specialized in diplomatic information.

'POODLES' LOVES TO READ



When "Poodles" Hanneford wants to read a newspaper, he doesn't look for a comfortable chair, but perches himself upon the neck of one of his trained circus horses. "Poodles" and other members of the famous Hanneford family will be the feature offering with Sells-Floto circus here Tuesday. There will be a parade here Tuesday morning.

Washington Briefs

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Fred W. Upham of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican national committee, has arrived in Washington after a three months' sojourn in Europe and northern Africa. "I told Secretary Mellon last night," said the chancellor of the G. O. P. ex-chancellor, "that I've qualified for a high finance job since I was last in America, because I learned how to change American dollars into the coin of eleven different realms, and was stung every time." Mr. Upham was guest of honor at a luncheon party in Paris last month. Another member of the party was a prominent Democratic newspaper publisher, who joyfully informed those present that Upham spent \$600,000 to elect Harding, came out of the campaign \$260,000 short and is now globe trotting on the deficit.

Mr. Upham's principal troubles abroad were concerned with corned beef hash at a restaurant in Cairo. The Egyptian waiter and they had it produced. "It was the nearest thing to fricasseed prairie dog I've ever eaten," remarked the Chicagoan.

Some of Lady Astor's "people" as they would say in her adopted British land, are "domesticated" in Washington. They are the Langhorne brothers, Virgilians like herself, who are blood-cousins. One is Marshall Langhorne, of the diplomatic service; another is Col. George Langhorne, U. S. A., now attached to the War College, and the third is Cary Langhorne formerly a surgeon in the Navy.

The vicarious Viscountess, when married and living near Charlottesville, Va., as Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, twenty years ago, was a frequent visitor to Washington and is well remembered by the capital set of the early Roosevelt days. There is the keenest interest in Lady Astor. She is assured the center of the stage and the lion's share of the limelight the minute she strikes the capital trail.

Herman H. Kohlsaat, veteran newspaper publisher, was in Washington early this week gathering up loose ends for his political memoirs about to appear serially under the title of "From McKinley to Harding." They are to be of a peculiarly intimate character and will abound in untold history certain to make any number of people sit up and take careful notice.

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Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Copyright, 1922, by Star Company. By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B.—My wife and I have agreed that we shall both be bound by and will accept your solution of a question that has threatened at times to disrupt our household. She wants to place bird houses, in which birds may build nests, all over our porch and trees, while I contend that it is merely a selfish desire on her part and that the birds will be much better off if left to their own devices in the matter of their homes. Are you for me or agin me?

HARRY M. S.

MY DEAR Harry.

I'M AGIN you.

AND FOR your wife.

AND FOR the birds.

AND I don't care.

IF MAYBE the birds.

WOULD BE just as well off.

IF LEFT to themselves.

FOR I do know.

WHEN I've gone out.

AS I have done.

AND ON my trees.

AND ON my porch.

HAVE NAILED up houses.

TO WHICH came birds.

TO BUILD their nests.

THAT I've been glad.

AND FILLED with joy.

IN KIDDING myself.

I'VE HELPED the birds.

WHEN ALL the time.

I'VE KNOWN quite well.

IT is the birds.

WHO ARE helping me.

AND IF I'm able.

TO JUST reach out.

AND DRAG some joy.

FROM A flock of birds.

THEN IT must be.

THAT IN the world.

THERE is more joy.

THAN THERE would have been.

WITHOUT THE birds.

AND SO I say.

IF I were you.

I'D LET my wife.

NAIL HOUSES up.

WHEREVER IT is.

SHE CHOOSES to.

AND WHAT of pleasure.

SHE MAY get.

WHEN THE birds arrive.

AND BUILD their nests.

WILL BE reflected.

IN HER morning smile.

AND HER good-night kiss.

AND YOU'll be happier.

THAN YOU would have been.

WITHOUT THE birds.

I THANK you.

Gandhi's Career is Picturesque

CALCUTTA, April 22.—Gandhi, the Indian leader, who now languishes in jail under charges of sedition, has gone through changes of character and manner of living most picturesque and unique.

Not so many years ago Gandhi, slight and bespectacled, was a law student in England. For many months past he has been almost monastic, having given his fortune to the cause of a free India. He has walked the blazing hot streets of India barefooted and has eaten only plain food and taken no water as a beverage.

For many months he has slept on a hard wooden board. All of these acts were done by Gandhi as penance, as an essential of self-purification, which, according to Gandhi, is a root-principle of Hinduism.

Gandhi, a quiet little man, is a deep thinker and intellectual and has about him a suggestion of saintliness which has led to the natives calling him "Mahatma," which means "saint."

This Indian leader inherited a deeply religious temperament from his mother, who educated him in his early years in the ideals of asceticism. To him the service to humanity is the highest ideal, and the means to carry it out are the observance of the vow of truthfulness and non-resistance to violence.

The secret of Gandhi's spell over the people of India has been his personality. Soft spoken, almost musical in his speech, when he addressed the natives he swayed them. Though he may languish in jail, Gandhi will ever be an idol of the Indian populace, and no jail term is apt to break down his ideals.

BOY PRINCE ACCUSED.

LONDON, April 22.—In defending his wife's suit for divorce, Walter E. L. Noury, a solicitor, accused Prince Ibrahim Said Esaki, a young Egyptian, of wrecking his home.

"THERE IS NO DEATH."

BERLIN, April 22.—With the exclamation "There is no death," Hugo von Andern drained the contents of a vial of poison in a crowded hotel restaurant. Several women fainted.

WRITER SAYS SENATOR NEW GOES TOO FAR

Questions Proof of Benefits Conferred on Farmers by Congress.

To the Editor: I have just read the speech of Senator New before the Kiwanis Club as reported in your issue of the 19. The spirit of the speech is most commendable.

I know nothing about politics, but do know the farm and the farmer's problems from fifty years of experience. Evidently he has had no experience in this line and, no doubt, was addressing an audience with but little. I hardly think he would have attributed the advance in prices of various farm products to the Emergency Tariff, the War Finance Corporation, and other recent legislation referred to had he been experienced or even thought the matter out to its logical conclusion. There is a mistake somewhere in the calculations.

Take the Curtis bill referred to which added \$25,000,000 to the capital of the Farm Loan banks. How could that effect the price of products, as these banks deal in real estate loans to farmers, and would not even indirectly affect the grain market. To assume it would be to prove too much.

What had the \$100,000,000 of the War Finance Corporation to do with the advance in prices of products. There are three positions in the premises to choose from: Either money was loaned by it to hold back production; or loaned money to finance exporters; or financed foreign investments. If it was the first, then we have Government intervention to impede or restrict the flow of commerce. At best it is a speculative procedure. If he chooses the second position, then we have the Government financing exporters as a business which is hardly within the function of Government. If he chooses the third, then we have the Government financing private and foreign investments—a very questionable procedure. In time of peace. It also proves too much to be taken seriously.

What had the Capper-Kenyon bill to do in the situation. It increased the rate on farm loan bonds from five to six and one-half per cent. The object was to make available more funds for real estate loans to farmers. This also proves too much if we attribute the rise in price of farm products to that piece of legislation. It did not have such a purpose in view.

This leaves the emergency tariff to consider. It went into effect on May 27 last. If he thinks that law is responsible for the rise in price of any of the farm products, he is confronted with the fact that wheat reached its lowest price in several years after the law became effective, and is as low or lower now than on May 27, even though there is a suspicion the market is partially cornered at the present time. If we say it had anything to do with the advance we would be unable to account for the phenomena that corn and hogs went up and wheat went down.

We exported more wheat and corn the past year than in any other year in history. It was not, then, a question of a market, but the price thereof that governed the whole situation. The inferences to be drawn from his statement as to effect of the legislation mentioned by him will not bear inspection. The theory that protection by tariff in any line where an exportable surplus is now and has been for years past produced, has no national grounds on which to base the claim. It may pass as politics, but for nothing else. I admired the spirit revealed, but I can not accept the conclusions he would have us draw, that the legislation was to be credited with rise in prices of farm products, for it does not account for the facts in the case.

G. W. INFELD.

RADIO PRIMER

OPEN CIRCUIT—The aerial, or primary, circuit of a radio set which is not directly connected, except by induction, to the secondary or closed circuit. Completion of the open circuit is made by grounding.

Saves Four

A report of the bravery of D. Webb of the U. S. S. Orion has been sent to the Navy Department by Admiral Andrews. Webb saved a woman and three children in the fire that made 2,000 homeless at Norfolk, Va.

"MAM" FOR MARY.

LONDON, April 22.—Aqua-lunatics and less intimate friends will now use the Victorian term of "Mam" in addressing Prince Mary. Married women of the royal family are so titled.

Auxiliary Coil Adds Tuning Capacity

By R. L. DUNCAN. Director, Radio Institute of America. Can an amateur increase the tuning capacity of his radio receiving set?

Easily. If the tuner he is using will not respond to wave lengths above 450 meters, let him wind a single tube with several turns of wire, put a slider or taps on it for variation, and connect in series with the aerial. This should be placed ahead of the primary and secondary circuits. This adds some resistance to the set, but it increases the wave length. By having it so hooked up with a small switch, the operator can cut in or out, the extra coil only when necessary.

You will recall that we can change the wave length by varying the capacity and inductance of the primary and secondary circuits. The variable condenser in series with the aerial decreases the length. The condenser shunted across the secondary adds capacity to that part of the circuit and puts it in resonance with the primary.

It will be noted in most diagrams of receiving circuits that a small fixed condenser is shunted across the head phones. The high inductance of the phones offers considerable resistance, holding back to a certain extent the incoming signals, and thus preventing perfect vibrations of the headphones.

But the fixed condenser provides a complete circuit for the high frequency waves without allowing them to pass through the telephone receivers direct.

Sunday's Program

INDIANAPOLIS STATION WLK—2:30 p. m., radio services from Cadle tabernacle. 8:30 p. m., musical program; Ben Holmberg's Orchestra. 11:00 a. m., special religious and classical musical programs. DETROIT (MICH.) STATION WWJ (easter time)—2:30 p. m., radio chapel in afternoon. 7:00 p. m., musical program at night. SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) STATION WBZ—3:30 p. m., radio chapel services. 8:00 p. m., religious musical program. PITTSBURGH STATION KDKA (easter time)—11:00 a. m., services of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. W. Wofford T. Duncan, minister. 2:45 p. m., children's Bible stories. 3:30 p. m., radio chapel at Station KDKA, conducted by the Rev. Stanley A. Hunter. 7:00 p. m., services of the Calvary Episcopal Church; the Rev. E. J. Van Ethen, rector. NEWARK (N. J.) STATION WJZ (easter time)—3:00 p. m., radio chapel services. 4:00 p. m., readings from Shakespeare, by Mrs. Emma Sheridan. 5:45 p. m., recital by Minna Kaufman, soprano. 6:30 p. m., Sandman stories. 7:30 p. m., "Individuality," by Richard Bennett. 7:45 p. m., "Selective Service," by Maj. J. H. Bennett. 8:00 p. m., program celebrating the 200th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. 8:30 p. m., vesper service and choral songs by the Columbia Club of West Hoboken. CHICAGO STATION KYW—3:30 p. m., radio chapel.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

INDIANAPOLIS STATION WLK—9:30 p. m., time and weather reports (485 meters). INDIANAPOLIS STATION WOHO—8:30 p. m., musical program. 9:30 p. m., (Ft. Benjamin Harrison), program of interesting points about radio work in Esmerre Army Corps. CHICAGO STATION KYW—7:30 p. m., news, final markets and financial report. 7:30 p. m., children's bedtime story. 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program. Jewell Logan, soprano; Lynn Sackett, tenor; Robert Inaud, violinist; Edythe Bonn, accompanist; Edythe Matasick, accompanist; Maria Milnowski, pianist. 9:00 p. m., news and sports. SCHEDULED (N. Y.) STATION WGY (easter time)—7:00 p. m., market quotations supplied by New York City Department of Farms and Markets and Weather reports. 8:00 p. m., "The Dangers of Fraudulent Signatures," by M. A. Nerberg. "Pennsylvania State Educational Aims," by William M. Day. 8:30 p. m., versatile entertainment by the Fellows Club Orchestra of Pittsburgh. 9:00 p. m., news by United Press. 9:35 p. m., Arlington time signals. NEWARK (N. J.) STATION WJZ (easter time)—7:00 p. m., Uncle Wiggley's bedtime stories, by Howard E. Galt. 7:30 p. m., "Life of George Westinghouse," by Colonel H. G. Prout. 7:45 p. m., "Educational Significance of New York Schools," by Dr. Paul. 8:00 p. m., concert by Winthrop Dance Orchestra. 9:15 p. m., recital by T. J. McNamara. 9:25 p. m., Arlington time signals. DETROIT (MICH.) STATION WWJ (easter time)—7:30 p. m., musical program. ATLANTA (GA.) STATION WSB (easter time)—6:00 p. m., sports and late news. 8:00 p. m., musical program.

AWNINGS

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Miss M. E. HOAGLAND, Democrat.

Candidate for Marion County State Representative. Subject to Primary Election, May 2, 1922. Advertisement.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

