

The Indianapolis Times

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Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven; whose sin is covered.—Psalm 32:1.

Your Pocketbook

Even in hot weather you are interested in money—how to get more dollars, how to get more out of each dollar.

It costs you \$155 now to buy what cost \$100 in July, 1914. This is the latest report of the national industrial conference board, which figures that a wage-earner's cost of living is 55 per cent higher than pre-war.

Some things have dropped in price more than others.

A shotgun that costs 90 cents in Germany enters our country and is sold to a consumer for \$15.

A bird cage sells for \$1.20 in Germany, crosses the ocean and an American goes into a store and pays \$11 for it.

These and similar cases are observed by Senator Watson of Indiana.

The buying power of our dollar seems to vary with the parties that are doing the buying, even making allowances for the costs of distribution.

How about the German workman who produces these cheap products? He is working for low wages—living on the equivalent of 40 cents a day in American money, according to Congressman Ira C. Copley, who recently has been touring Germany.

You ponder all these facts, and are apt to come to the logical conclusion that something is wrong with the system of money, since the dollar is like a yardstick that measures three feet in one place and three inches in another.

Considering its peculiar and uncertain behavior, it is small wonder that money is as hard to catch as a greased pig.

Money is the most imperfect of man's inventions.

Curious Combination of Circumstances in Mexico

BY ROBERT J. BENDER,

United News Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A curious combination of circumstances has thrown an atmosphere of mystery about the sudden outbreak of bandit kidnappings in Mexico, which has awakened both interest and suspicion in official, diplomatic and congressional quarters here.

Carried out to the logical conclusion, this curious sequence of events would rather plainly indicate that American agents at work again to force American intervention in Mexico, or at least, throw further obstacles in the path of recognizing the Obregon government. Big oil companies are being used as a means to the end.

Felix Diaz in Washington.

Gen. Felix Diaz, mentioned as possibly leading a new revolution in Mexico against Obregon, has visited Washington; has been dined with Congressmen, Senators and Administration officials.

The curious phase of this kidnapping outbreak lies in the fact that both occurred on the same day in widely separated districts, both involved oil men, and, according to Mexican officials here, both apparently were directed by the same man—General Gorosabe.

General Gorosabe is a lieutenant of General Pelaez, who, in turn, is an agent of General Felix Diaz, according to Mexican authorities.

The last heard from American officials in Mexico by the State Department as regards either the Bielski kidnapping or the Cortez kidnaps were dispatches from the American State Department and request that the offenders be punished.

Congress Is Wailing.

Congress will take some action if steps taken by the State Department

do not prove satisfactory, it was learned.

Senor Don Manuel G. Tellez, acting chargé d'affaires at the Mexican embassy here, in an interview with the United News said:

"It occurs to me," he said, "that the circumstances of the Bielski kidnapping as well as the Cortez Oil Company kidnaps, are somewhat coincidental."

Obregon Has Control

Even if some political significance is attributed to the kidnapping, the incidents themselves are isolated, and do not involve any widespread kidnapping. President Obregon has things well in hand, and conditions are improving daily.

"I do not mention the following to start any controversy, but merely to clear up the fundamentals of the situation: One Mexican was killed in the Hermin, Ill., mine tragedy and was badly beaten; five Mexicans were kidnapped near Salt Lake City the early part of June and are still missing. In each instance I have been instructed to notify the American State Department and request that the offenders be punished."

IF YOU ARE WELL BREED

You remember that a woman does not remove her gloves or lighter wrap when making a formal call.

When a man and woman make calls together the man waits for the woman to give the signal for departure and leaves at once when she is ready.

PERFECTLY LOGICAL

By BERTON BRALEY

I WAS sitting at ease in an ice box, which was floating along in the air. When the bottom dropped out of a dice box.

And out fell a black bear.

Then I was seated at a table.

Who was the aid of a pink alligator.

Whose eyes were a beautiful blue.

That was perfectly logical.

Next I found myself climbing a stairway.

Till I stood on the links in the fairway.

And played with a cast-iron ball.

I hit it—it broke into pieces.

And I was the last to eat.

Who claimed she was one of my nieces.

And wore a tin plate for a hat.

Doubted her claim and protested.

And chased her up seventeen floors.

She then had me arrested.

For wearing pajamas outside.

And the whole detail might be hazy.

It all seemed a logical scheme:

Say, isn't it funny, the crazy,

Ridiculous stuff you will dream?

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SPEED, ENDURANCE

By DR. R. H. BISHOP.

Have you noticed the different way in which different men accomplish their work?

There probably is at least one man you know who works steadily and evenly right through the day without any noticeable alteration in his efficiency except perhaps a gradual lessening during the last hour or two.

There is another who usually is slow in starting, but who, once in action, maintains a higher level of productivity than the first, and may be able to hold the pace longer besides.

Notice how a nervous man works. He usually throws himself with great vigor into his task. He starts in a minute and is quickly ahead of all competitors. But the chances are that his energy will not hold out. He taps it too fast. After a couple of hours or less he feels tired.

Each of these types is familiar, and there are as many variations as there are individuals. Yet men rarely take this into consideration when blocking out their day.

It is useless for the nervous, high-strung, quickly-fatigued man to try to live by the same program as his phlegmatic, even-tempered neighbor. The conditions under which the two produce the best results are not identical.

The man who cannot do his best until after a long period of warming up, ought to stick to his job, once at it, as long as he can. The man who accomplishes most by spurts, and takes intervals of play between times, ought not to feel that he is doing wrong in failing to imitate the steady worker. Both can do high-grade work but not under the same conditions.

Every man ought to discover the special conditions for himself, in so far as he can. Otherwise there is waste. Nothing is gained and much is lost by trying to run everybody through the same mould.

BOOKS FOR SCULPTORS

Indianapolis Public Library,

St. Clair Square.

"History of European and American Sculpture," by Caffin.

"Lives of the British Sculptors," by Taylor.

"Modern Tendencies in Sculpture," by Taft.

"Sculptors of Today," by Parks.

"25-A Week Generals," by Parks.

"Toothache For A Living," by Hazzard.

"Australian Wages Stick," by Taylor.

"Growth of the Monuments," by Taylor.

"Monuments," by Taylor.

"How to Make a Sculpture," by Taylor.

"Sculpture," by Taylor.