

# 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 \$120 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 its logical conclusion, this curious sequence of events would rather plainly indicate that agencies are 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 named by 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 lands, 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 kidnappings were dispatches dated Monday—another curious thing.

Congress Is Waiting

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

do not prove satisfactory, it was learned.

Senor Don Manuel C. Telles, acting charge d'affaires at the Mexican embassy here, in an interview with "The Times," said, "It occurs to me," he said, "that the circumstances of the Bielski kidnapping as well as the Cortez oil company kidnappings, 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 uprising. 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 Herrin, Ill., mine tragedy and one 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 BRED

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 BRADLEY

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 he changed all at once to a waiter. Who was serving me dynamite stew. With the aid of a pink alligator. Whose eyes were a beautiful blue.

NEXT I found myself climbing a stairway. Which seemed to lead nowhere at all. Till I stood on the links in the fairway. And played with a cast-iron ball. I hit it—it broke into pieces. And out of it came a cat. Who claimed to be the best of his kind. And wore a tin plate for a hat.

I DOUBTED her claim and protested. And chased her up seventeen floors. She thereupon had me arrested. For wearing pajamas outdoors. And though some details might be hazy. It all seemed a logical scheme. Say it's funny, the crazy. Ridiculous stuff you will dream? (Copyright, 1922, NEA Service)

## 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.

Then there is another who usually is slow in starting, but who, once in action, attains a high 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, and both 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 mold.

## BOOKS FOR SCULPTORS

Indianapolis Public Library, St. Clair Square.

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

"Lives of the British Sculptors," by Chancellor.

"Modern Tendencies in Sculpture," by Tuckwell.

"Sculptors of Today," by Parks.

\$25-A Week General.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Generals in the Irish Free State army get approximately \$25 a week. Efforts are being made to increase their salaries.

Australian Wages Stick

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 28.—The government has announced its intention to do everything possible to promote business without lowering wages.

## Rail Strike Threat Gives Deep Concern

By CLAYTON WHITEHILL

United News Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Confronted with the immediate threat of a railroad strike July 1 and with the coal supply situation admittedly acute, the Government and American industry stand on the brink of the most serious economic situation developed for many years.

The possibilities in the situation admittedly are grave. The Department of Justice is watching closely every move of each side and will take drastic action in event there is evidence of a conspiracy between the miners and the railroad workers to block commerce.

It was made clear at the White House that the Government has no power to intervene in the situation unless the public safety is involved. It will, therefore, take up the railroad strike problem as it is now considering the mine strike question, by first proceeding along voluntary, persuasive lines.

If this course fails, more drastic action will be taken.

In the matter of the coal situation, it was stated, the Government is doing what it thinks best and President Harding believes he presently will be able to make an announcement of definite accomplishment. He has asked both the operators and the miners to prepare a plan for a conference, each taking into consideration the position of the other. His idea is to bring both sides together, much as the arms conference met.

## UNUSUAL FOLK

By NEA Service

LUBBOCK, Texas, June 28.—As a hunter of wild turkeys Walter E. Taylor, an architect of Lubbock, claims the championship of the world.

Some time ago Donald Mayfield of Lubbock, Tex., wrote on one side of a postcard, a letter of some 600 or 700 words. Taylor heard about it.

Grabbing a pen and a postcard, Taylor wrote, on the former on one side of the latter all he could think of about wild turkeys—he's an authority, too—in sixty-six words. Taylor, now aged twenty-three, wrote the words to the line, or a total of 1,564 words, throwing Mayfield's performance entirely into the shade.

It is not the kind of writing that has to be written and can only be read with a microscope. Taylor's eyes required no artificial aid, though he is 66 years old, and the card can be read with the naked eye, without prejudice, however, to the admission that a magnifying glass helps.

Kills Her Own Father

HAZARD, Ky., June 28.—Essel Pass, 19, has been arrested on a charge of killing John Pass, 55, her father, because he reprimanded her for affection for a young man. She fired one shot from an automatic pistol, the bullet penetrating the brain.

Toothache For A Living

GENEVA, June 28.—Mme. Hortense Grochen, a Swiss woman, made a living for three years by pretending she had a toothache and begging for money to go to a dentist. A prison dentist will care for her teeth hereafter.

came together tightly. Thereafter he was snuggly itself, but very firm. "A blow has been struck, monsieur. Your action would seem to confirm the assumption that you found so offensive. But it does not on that account render you immune from the consequences."

"I desire no immunity," flashed back the young seminarist, stung by this fresh goad.

"But he does not wear a sword, messieurs!" cried Andre-Louis agitated. "That is easily amended. He may have the loan of mine."

"I mean, messieurs," Andre-Louis insisted, between fear for his friend and indignation, "that it is not his habit to wear a sword, that he has never worn one, that he is untutored in its use. He is seminarist—a postulant for holy orders, already half a priest, and so forbidden from such an engagement as you propose."

"All that he should have remembered before he struck a blow," said M. de Chabrilaine, politely.

"The blow was deliberately provoked," raged Andre-Louis. "Then he recovered himself, though the other's haughty stare had no part in that recovery. 'O my God, I talk in vain! How is one to argue against a purpose formed? Come away, Philippe. Don't you see the trap?'"

M. de Vilmorin cut him short and flung him off. "Be quiet, Andre. M. le Marquis is entirely in the right."

Andre-Louis let his arms fall helplessly. This man he loved above all other living men was caught in the snare of the world's insanity. He was baring his breast to the knife for the sake of a vague, distorted sense of honor due to himself.

### CHAPTER IV.

Within a few minutes all arrangements were concluded and that sinisterly intentioned little group of four assembled in the afternoon sunshine on the bowling green behind the inn. There were no formalities over measurements of blades or selection of ground. M. le Marquis removed his sword-belt and scabbard, but declined—not considering it worth while for the sake of so negligible an opponent—to divest himself either of his shoes or his coat. Tall, lithe and athletic, he stood face to face with the stout, balding, very fat and very red M. de Vilmorin. The latter also disdained to make any of the usual preparations.

(Continued In Our Next Issue.)

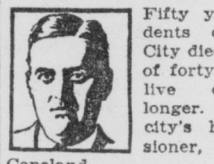
Women Start Jail Riot.

CALCUTTA, June 27.—Women prisoners incited the recent outbreak in the Presidency Goal, which led to a riot in which three men were killed.

## THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLE.

### DEATH



Copeland.

In tracing family trees, however, one gets the idea that more people lived to an advanced age a half century ago than now. In a rough way, this impression is correct.

The average duration of human life has been extended largely by reducing the death rate among the young, especially babies.

Medical science has made it possible for people who reach maturity to live longer than their ancestors. But usually this is counteracted by ignoring the simplest of health rules—or living the pace that kills.

### SUICIDE

Nearly every one wants to live to be very old. By right living and right thinking, the average person should live to 100, according to Dr. Royal S. Copeland.

The average person fails to reach 100, largely because he commits slow suicide.

Every time a man takes a drink of bad liquor, he snips months and possibly years off his life. Slow suicide comes in many other ways, especially over-eating.

You know the formula for old age. But are you living up to the rules? If so, you are exceptional.

### RINGS

Jewelers in many cities notice a growing tendency of bridegrooms wearing rings, the same as brides.

It is not a bad idea. A potentially wayward husband might be kept in the straight and narrow if his "engagement finger" had a gold band as a constant reminder.

Considerable opposition to wedding rings have risen lately among people who believe the tradition that the wedding ring is a survival of ancient days when men supposedly used it as a symbol of possession, same as a chain on a dog.

The origin does not matter. Most people keep closer contact with the psychic when they can embody it in a material symbol. Wedding and engagement rings are to love and marriage what the flag is to patriotism or a gold badge to a secret society.

### MONUMENT

The world's tallest structure, Woolworth building, now houses 12,000 workers. And 150,000 people a day stand in and out of this building which was erected by the 5-and-10-cent-store man as his monument.

Many marvel at this enormous structure, created from the profits out of transactions in nickels and dimes.

Woolworth's real monument, however, is the business he created. His present manager expects sales this year to reach \$160,000,000. A man's works do not always perish with him.

### BALANCE

A railroad purchasing agent writes: "An oak railroad tree lasts twenty years. And it takes twenty years to grow an oak tree to a size suitable for ties. Observe how finely nature balances the thing."

We lose that balance, however, when we fail to plant a tree for every one cut down. Teach your children the wisdom of conserving the forests.

### CROWN

Kaiser-adoring Germans were brought up to believe that the imperial crown of the Hohenzollerns was handed down from one ruler to the next.

The Berliner Tageblatt discloses that this was a hoax, that sizes in crowns varied, same as sizes in hats. Each Hohenzollern, for generations, had his own crown, built for special occasions and taken apart afterward.

The trappings of royalty are a lot like the "stage props" of a magician. So are many of the symbols of democracy.

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Daily Times Washington Bureau, 1322 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Ideal, legal, and love and marriage advice will not be given. Unsigned letters will not be answered, but all letters are confidential, and receive personal replies.—Editor.

Q.—How many African-born negroes have entered this country since the emancipation proclamation?

A.—No record by race was kept of the immigrants coming to this country until 1899. Since that time a total of 109,574 African-born negroes have been admitted to this country.

Q.—Why is the sky blue?

A.—Because nature is continually splitting up light waves into different lengths, it covers "the blue" means that one particles of matter in the upper air catch the short ended waves, the blue waves, and scatter them.

Q.—Do the stars have planets like our sun?

A.—The stars are suns and many of them have planetary systems like ours. How many we cannot say, for such planets would be too faint and small to be visible tens of trillions of miles away.

Q.—What are the educational requirements for an engineer?

A.—All branches of the profession require a thorough knowledge of mathematics, a general understanding of the principles which underlie all science, a knowledge of the materials of construction, and of general business principles. In addition to this the engineer must have a highly specialized knowledge of all of the principles which enter into the particular branch of the profession which he desires to pursue—of mechanics, hydraulics, steam or electricity, as the case may be. To obtain all this knowledge requires both a very broad general education and a thorough training in one particular field.

Q.—Is there any reference to the Israelites in Egyptian records or on monuments?

A.—On inscription found in 1894 shows that in the fifth year of Merneptah (who reigned in Egypt about the middle of the thirteenth century

## IT'S ENCOURAGING TO CALL ON THE NEIGHBORS OCCASIONALLY



AT HOME

ABROAD



B. C.) Israel was already settled in Palestine, and that an earlier date must therefore be sought for the exodus. With the single exception of this inscription, there is no mention whatever of Israel in the Egyptian records, and nothing is known in regard to the date of their supposed settlement in Egypt or the length of their sojourn there. All theories on this subject are based upon little more than pure conjecture.

Q.—Are bees ever raised for their stings? Is the business profitable? What are the stings used for?

A.—The practice of raising bees for their stings is not considered profitable, and there are only four or five producers in the United States. The stings are put up in alcohol and used medicinally.

Q.—Do the people in Australia have the same North Star that we do? If so, why is the Dipper in the same position in the evening as in the morning? In other words, why doesn't the Dipper rise in the extreme northeast and set in the extreme northwest?

A.—The North Star is not visible in Australia. Throughout the tropic zone and for a considerable distance on either side, the "Dipper" does rise in the northeast and set in the northwest. As one goes northward beyond Lat. 40 degrees N., the altitude of the North Star above the horizon becomes greater than the polar distance of any of the seven stars that compose the "Dipper," and the consequence is that the constellation in its daily revolution around the North Pole never disappears below the northern horizon, that is, it never sets.

Q.—What Spanish minister was called the "Prince of Peace"?

A.—Manuel de Godoy, minister of Charles IV of Spain, born at Badajoz. He played a conspicuous part in the

affairs of Spain during the French Revolution and the Empire and received the title of Prince of Peace for concluded with France in 1786, in opposition to the general wish of the nation; he lost all and died in Paris (1767-1851).

Q.—What is aromatic spirits of ammonia? What is it used for?

A.—A mixture of ammonia water and ammonia carbonate and flavored with some agreeable extract, usually oil of lavender. It is used very commonly as a sedative and heart stimulant.

Q.—How may one distinguish a light moon from a dark moon and why are some of the pictures dark while some are light in the almanac?

A.—During a few days near the time the new moon the dark side of the moon is turned nearly toward the earth, and this part of the lunar month is sometimes referred to as "The dark of the moon," while the

remainder of the month may be called "The light of the moon." The characters used in the almanacs are conventional signs indicating the moon's phases. The dark circle represents new moon, the light circle full moon, and the crescents the first and last quarters.

Q.—Who was Marie Jeanne Comtesse du Barry?

A.—Mistress of Louis XV. She was born at Vacouleurs, daughter of a dressmaker; came to Paris, professing millinery; had fascinating attractions, and was introduced to the king; governed France to its ruin, causing the dismissal of all Louis' able and honorable advisers; fled from Paris on the death of Louis, put on mourning for his death; was arrested, brought before the Revolutionary tribunal, condemned for wasting the finances of the state, and guillotined in 1793.

Q.—Are soy beans and field peas used for food?

A.—Yes, quite extensively.

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Idealist and sensitive. PHILIPPE DE VILMORIN, divinity student, was filled with horror when he learned of the brutal shooting of the peasant Mabe, discovered peaching on the estate of the great noble, the MARQUIS DE LA TOUR D'AZYR. With his young lawyer friend, ANDRE-LOUIS MORISSE, he appealed for justice to the rough but good-hearted QUINTIN DE KERCAUDOU, Lord of Gavrilac, who in indignantly believed he was the father of Andre-Louis. The Marquis was present at the interview and Andre-Louis learned with horror that he was suing for the hand of the young and beautiful ALINE DE KERCAUDOU, the niece of Gavrilac. At the request of the Marquis the discussion of the death of Mabe is continued in the inn. There was something sinister in the Marquis' attitude which made Andre-Louis fear for Philippe.

"I think," said M. de La Tour d'AZYR, slowly, "that we are at cross-purposes. I asked you to come here because the Chateau de Gavrilac was hardly a suitable place in which to carry our discussion further. But my object is connected with certain expressions that you let fall up there. It is on the subject of those expressions, monsieur, that I