

The Indianapolis Times

TELEPHONE—MAIN 3500

Published by The Indiana Daily Times Company, 25-29 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
Member of the Scripps-McRae League of Newspapers.
Client of the United Press, United News, United Financial and NEA Service and member of the Scripps Newspaper Alliance.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.
Entered as Second-class Matter, July 25, 1914, at the Postoffice, Indianapolis, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.—Proverbs 16:7.

A Board That Failed

If the railroad labor board fails to enlist public sympathy and confidence it has no one to blame but its own membership.

The board's rulings were first ignored by the railroads, which were permitted to get away with it. Had it forced the railroad owners to obey orders then it might be able to discipline the employees now.

But it didn't. That's when the board fell down on the job. Now the striking employees can defy the board with impunity just as the railroad managers did, and get away with it.

These Government agencies must convince the public of their non-partisan determination to enforce the law, or they won't get anywhere. And they must do that enforcing with absolute impartiality.

The present board does not command general confidence. Hence it can't be expected to do much toward solving the problem.

Rockefeller's Dimes

The world's richest man, John D. Rockefeller went to a circus recently. He laughed at the clowns, fed peanuts to the elephants, applauded the hair-raising acrobatic acts, and bought pink lemonade and "hot dogs." And he had a great time.

The mob that followed John D. Rockefeller about the circus was interested in the dimes he gave to 200 of the fun producers.

Observe his system—only one dime to each person, and always a bright, spanking new dime, fresh from the mint.

John D. always carries a pocketful of dimes—and never appears in public without distributing some of them.

He is rich enough to distribute \$5 gold pieces. They, however, would be quickly spent. He is shrewd enough to know that nearly every one would save a dime from the world's richest man, as a "lucky piece."

In his unique psychological way, Rockefeller is trying to impress the public with the value of the humble dime. Pennies might be hurled back at him in derision. But none except drunken men ever threw away a dime. Probably John D. is like the rest of us, and would spend dollars of time trying to recover a dime lost through a sidewalk grating.

Rockefeller learned to handle dimes before he was able to handle dollars. So did Henry Ford, when he was a machinist. So did Schwab, when he was a day worker in the steel mills.

Comfortable financial independence is a matter of plain old-fashioned thrift, though expanding the modest fortune to a gigantic fortune depends on ability and chance.

Key to Greatness?

Scientific investigation of the human body's endocrine glands may answer the baffling mystery of "why so many writers come from Indiana."

Gifted writers usually have abnormally active thyroid glands, with the customary symptoms of hyper-thyroidism—artistic temperament, vivid imagination and the semi-trance that makes life seem a fantastic, unreal dream.

Something that stimulates the thyroid probably exists in the air, water or other phase of the climate of Indiana.

Each district of the earth produces a characteristic type of people. You observe this emphatically when you see a man from Japan standing beside a man from America. Similarly, you find the people different in various parts of the United States. One section is quick-moving and restless. Another is languid, even indolent. A third is slow-thinking, almost stupid. So it goes, and people move about until they find a district where the inhabitants appeal to them, where they "fit in."

Glandular research may be the key to the reason why certain parts of the earth's surface produce so many agitators, artists, musicians, inventors, "dumb-bells," captains of industry and so on.

You have heard people say instinctively, "There's something in the water in that section that doesn't agree with me, makes me feel out of sorts." In other words, the water does not supply the chemicals necessary to the individual's peculiar glandular needs.

Something in the climate of Japan affects the pituitary gland, producing a race of short people. Farther West, the climate works on pituitary glands to produce the tall Mongolians. Pituitary gland regulates the growth of the skeleton and supporting tissues. Climate, working on pituitaries, is what makes sections notorious for big feet.

In the "thyroid belt" around the Great Lakes, women incline to have large necks, with many goiters.

Climate, affecting the glands, regulates emotions and intellect as well as body peculiarities. Thus the hot tropical countries are eternally foaming with revolution. And in the northern countries there is less emotion and more brain.

Maybe climatic reaction on glands is why Ohio produces so many Presidents.

The most interesting angle of all this is that science eventually may supply artificially, in pill form, the brilliancy now supplied by nature according to one's geographical location.

House Can Impeach President and Senate Authorize Removal

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Medical, 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.

—How may the President of the United States be removed if he commits a crime or is guilty of acts which render him unfit to be chief executive?

—He may be impeached by the House of Representatives and removed from office by a trial and two-thirds vote for conviction in the Senate of the United States.

—What were Thomas Jefferson's views on war?

—"I abhor war and view it as the greatest scourge of mankind." Also, "The most successful war seldom pays its losses."

—When are the Nobel prizes awarded?

—Dec. 10.

—What is chlorophyll?

—The green coloring matter of ordinary foliage.

—What is the first wedding anniversary?

—The cotton wedding.

—What is carbide?

—Carbide consists of compounds of carbon and the metals or certain of the metalloids. The name carbides is also applied to compounds of carbon with certain non-metallic elements such as silicon. The carbide of silicon is a crystalline substance remarkable for its great hardness and used, under the name of carborundum for making whetstones, polishing cloths, etc. The

Not So Very

BY BERTON BRALEY.

WHENEVER you hear some tell that olden times were paradise, He's under a romantic spell, and views the past with foggy eyes; Don't let him live in that past, And make this fact clear, as you should, In spite of those who eulogize, The Good Old Days were not so good.

OUR ancestors were forced to dwell Without the knowledge that we prize; Their little babies died like flies From lack of knowledge and diseases. And thus the thinking man implies, The Good Old Days were not so good.

THE last, herself, the ancient belle, Into a casket half her size, And in a faint she often fell; Her hair was always a tangled mess. Such weakness for today she lies With man himself in hardship—

I'd hate to have it otherwise. The Good Old Days were not so good!

ENVY.

RECALL the old saying? Well, I suppose you would like to if we could. For, striped of bunk and rosy lies, The Good Old Days were not so good. (Copyright, 1922, NEA Service.)

Fight Wages on Disposition of Oil Resources

By a Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In a way, the public oil resources are like a bunch of easy money. Unlike water power, they will not last forever. Tap them, burn them, for the power they will create, and the oil resources are gone.

The proposition is to so conserve and use the oil resources the country now has they will benefit the public greatest.

"Let the solid old law of supply and demand govern the development of oil deposits," says one faction, headed by Secretary Fall, "drive the best deal possible for the Government and open oil fields to promoters."

"Do that, and we'll have no oil in a generation," replies the opposition, headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette.

"Let's set aside public reserves and save the oil. We'll need it badly some day."

However, the Fall faction, having the upperhand, opens up the public reserves, assuring the La Follette conservation crowd that now is the time to drive a good deal for the Government.

Turn where you will, three things are inevitable—death, taxes and Standard Oil.

"When the oil is gone, there'll be enough shale to last for generations," they tell the La Follette group. True, shale gasoline will cost twice as much, that's inevitable."

The oil in public ownership is estimated by the Bureau of Mines to be 700,000,000 barrels. In addition it is guessed that there are 25,000,000 more barrels in Alaska. But nobody really knows. No wells have been drilled up there as yet, and there may be more and there may be less.

Until recently the Government had three public oil reserves—popularly known as "the naval oil reserves."

Two were in California, approximately 40,000 acres. The third was in Wyoming.

Those in California were leased because private concerns on adjoining lands were draining Government reserves via underground seepage. Just this spring, for similar reasons, and the additional one that the Secretary of the Navy Denby now says he prefers to have navy oil stored in tanks at the sea coasts, the Wyoming re-

serve was leased.

Something that stimulates the thyroid probably exists in the air, water or other phase of the climate of Indiana.

Each district of the earth produces a characteristic type of people. You observe this emphatically when you see a man from Japan standing beside a man from America. Similarly, you find the people different in various parts of the United States. One section is quick-moving and restless. Another is languid, even indolent. A third is slow-thinking, almost stupid. So it goes, and people move about until they find a district where the inhabitants appeal to them, where they "fit in."

Glandular research may be the key to the reason why certain parts of the earth's surface produce so many agitators, artists, musicians, inventors, "dumb-bells," captains of industry and so on.

You have heard people say instinctively, "There's something in the water in that section that doesn't agree with me, makes me feel out of sorts." In other words, the water does not supply the chemicals necessary to the individual's peculiar glandular needs.

Something in the climate of Japan affects the pituitary gland, producing a race of short people. Farther West, the climate works on pituitary glands to produce the tall Mongolians. Pituitary gland regulates the growth of the skeleton and supporting tissues. Climate, working on pituitaries, is what makes sections notorious for big feet.

In the "thyroid belt" around the Great Lakes, women incline to have large necks, with many goiters.

Climate, affecting the glands, regulates emotions and intellect as well as body peculiarities. Thus the hot tropical countries are eternally foaming with revolution. And in the northern countries there is less emotion and more brain.

Maybe climatic reaction on glands is why Ohio produces so many Presidents.

The most interesting angle of all this is that science eventually may supply artificially, in pill form, the brilliancy now supplied by nature according to one's geographical location.

Objects to Plan of Agitators to "Civilize" Broad Ripple

To the Editor: The persons who are trying to get Broad Ripple annexed to Indianapolis say that those persons signing the remonstrance will, if it goes into court, have to pay a big court cost. I would like to say that there is enough money in the treasury of the remonstrants to pay all the cost, that no one signing the remonstrance need worry about costs.

Those wanting to annex Broad Ripple and the city council that put it over say they want to give us improvements such as gas, water, electric lights and a paved street, all of which we have had from two to ten years. It seems as though they think we are backwoods people and heathens and worship idols, and will have to send missionaries out to civilize us.

We think they are the ones needing missionaries, for they are the ones worshipping idols, "the almighty dollar." In their own pockets and don't care how they get it.

Almost all those fighting for annexation were educated at the township school at Broad Ripple which we all support and now they are trying to deprive our children of the same privilege.

We can get anything that money will buy for less than Indianapolis would give it to us and still be out of bounds.

The only thing Indianapolis could give us is a big bunch of debts and take away from us our \$3,000,000 worth of taxable property and a town that has the cleanest record of any town its size in the State.

A VOTER.

Pardon Our French!

The Times is indebted to Madame Louise Marcelot of Indianapolis whose corrections of the French in an article by a Washington correspondent were noted.

Q.—How long do chickens live?

A.—Chickens will live to be eight or ten years of age, but commercially the dual purpose breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, etc.) are not considered profitable after the second year and the Leghorns after the third year. Breeders usually keep hens until the fourth or fifth year, because although they do not lay as many eggs as the younger hens, the eggs are much larger and the chicks will be larger and stronger. As the hens get older the egg production decreases.

Q.—Has any one ever succeeded in swimming the English Channel?

A.—In 1875 Capt. Matthew Webb, an Englishman, crossed from Dover to Calais in twenty-one hours and thirty-five minutes, actually swimming about thirty-two miles. The second successful attempt to cross the channel was made in September, 1911, by William T. Burgess, an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized Frenchman. He swam from South Foreland, Dover, to Le Chatelet, a little village two miles east of Capt. Griz Neiz, in twenty-two hours, thirty-five minutes, covering about sixty miles.

A. R. S.

To the Editor.—It is about time for the authorities to punish some of the spuders and drunken automobile drivers on Keystone Ave., northeast of the city. On the Fourth of July I was forced to drive my car into a culvert because of the "road-hogging" tactics of a bunch of drunken men and women. And as they passed they laughed at me!

I counted no less than thirty automobiles which were exceeding the speed limit by ten to twenty miles an hour. Something must be done!

A. R. S.

To the Editor.—In this day of daredevil stunts and "death defying" exhibitions why doesn't some one try a leap from the top of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument?

Years ago, I remember, a certain adventurous person sought permission of the city authorities to try the stunt. The man's idea was to dive headlong into a trough of water and "emerge unharmed" but this idea didn't appeal to me, for it was dropped.

As a motorless airplane or

Music Degree Offered

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 8.—Degrees in music will be granted by

Music as a result of the board of trustees establishing the degrees of Bachelor of Music, Master of Music and Bachelor of Public School Music.

11:30-11:40 a. m., musical program.

11:30 a. m., weather reports and weather forecast (485 meters).

12:30 p. m., special items of interest to women, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

1:00-2:00 p. m., musical program with special features.

2:00-2:15 p. m., market reports.

3:00-3:15 p. m., musical program.

5:00 p. m., baseball results.

10:00 p. m., time and weather reports (485 meters).

RADIO PRIMER

OSCILLATIONS—Alternating currents of very high frequency. These

oscillations produce continuous or undamped waves, if they maintain a constant amplitude. If their amplitude dies down, as in spark transmission, the oscillations produce discontinuous or damped waves.

Music Degree Offered

11:30-11:40 a. m., musical program.

11:30 a. m., weather reports and

weather forecast (485 meters).

12:30 p. m., special items of interest to

women, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

1:00-2:00 p. m., musical program with