

The Indianapolis Times

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The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein. Psalms 111:2.

How to Get Fair Rents

ENGLAND during the war passed what they called a Rent Restriction Act to keep owners of houses from profiteering at the expense of tenants.

So did some American cities.

The acts have been kept in force after the war. In England, as in America, there is a great scarcity of houses. A leading builder in England, after saying that he had built more than 12,000 houses in his time, said: "In 1914 I closed down, and have not since put one brick on another, and never mean to unless the rent restrictions are removed."

Nobody can blame him. People build houses for profit. They will not build unless it pays; and legislative bodies can not tell what rents will pay the builders and what rents will not.

Rent is calculated on two things—the cost of the land and the cost of the house. Tenants must pay rents which will return interest, taxes, depreciation, and a profit, or builders will not build. This is mere common sense.

Legislative bodies can however, affect these factors in the interests of both builders and tenants. Many cities are experimenting with the matter. They exempt houses from taxation for a few years after building, but this is only a temporary adjustment. Laws can be so made as to make lands permanently lower in price, so that the tenant will not be forced to pay so much interest on ground rents, and builders can be given permanent immunity from taxation on their improvements. This by exempting all improvements from taxation. This should apply to all improvements, old and new. By this means activities would be given a permanent impulse against holding lands out of use and unimproved. The profit in vacant land would be a thing of the past, since it would pay exactly the same taxes as if improved. On the other hand, the profit in land ownership would lie exclusively in the direction of improving the land.

Result: As many houses as could be profitably built; profits for builders at lower rents to tenants; a larger supply of houses. And the only thing which will make lower rents is more houses. That is the law of supply and demand.

"Censored"

WILL HAYS, official dry cleaner for the motion picture industry, says the producers are going to attack censorship by eliminating the necessity for it.

This sounds sensible. Seeing will be believing.

Observe that he admits the "necessity."

The theatrical profession has been fighting censorship so long that the earliest records are lost.

Modern boards of censors date from 1642 when the Long Parliament in England suppressed the theater entirely. Chief reason for this, according to the elder Disraeli, was that the members of Parliament had smarted so much under the satirical whips of the dramatists.

This censorship was political, as all forms of censorship tend to become unless they are curbed by the will of the people.

Theatricals eventually had to be permitted again in England because the politicians could not stand up under the brilliant sarcasm of songs and petitions circulated by stage writers. Most famous of these was the "Rump Song." Here's part of it:

Now while you reign, our low petition craves
That we, the king's true subjects and your slaves,
May in our comic mirth and tragic rage
Set up the theater and show the stage—
This shop of truth and fancy, where we vow
Not to act anything you disallow.
We will not dare at your strange votes to jeer
Or personate King Pym with his state-beer.
Your tragedies more real are expressed;
You murder men in earnest, we in jest.

Actors at that time had the legal status of vagabonds. But the battle between the stage and politicians kept up until the stage won.

Censorship in 1922. Censorship in 1642. The critics are stewing about it now, as they were nearly three centuries ago. People seem to have the same basic troubles and problems, in varying degrees, in one generation as in the next.

"Holier than thou" attitude in human nature is asbestos in the fires of time.

Lese Majeste

THE downfall of the Hohenzollerns has not destroyed the theory of divine right. In Japan, the faith still persists. Dr. Tetsuji Aoki, formerly a member of the faculty of Keio University, Tokio, has begun serving a sentence of four months' imprisonment for writing an article protesting against the theory of the divinity of the Japanese royal family.

Many Japanese lawyers petitioned the government to quash the sentence. Japanese newspapers say public sympathy is with Dr. Aoki. Nevertheless, the bureaucrats in Tokio give no heed to the voice of the people.

Dr. Aoki has been made a martyr for free speech. There must be other martyrs before Japan is saved for democracy.

ANSWERS

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.

Q.—How soon do orange trees bear?
A.—Usually within three or four years from the time of planting.

Q.—Is it not customary for the Government to give a bounty for triplets?
A.—No.

Q.—Is there a unit of measurement called the Canadian ton? What acceptance is made of a 2,000-pound ton, as compared to a ton of 2,240 pounds, and what are they called to distinguish them apart?

A.—The "Canadian ton" is a ton of 2,000 pounds, avoirdupois. The ton of 2,240 pounds is sometimes called the "long ton" or "gross ton," while the ton of 2,000 pounds is frequently designated as the "short ton" or "net ton." The former is mentioned in the laws of only a few States, among which may be noted New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania,

Rhode Island and Washington, and the District of Columbia, while the latter is generally recognized in the State laws.

Q.—Was Sir Walter Raleigh a poet?
A.—Yes, he wrote a number of poems with merit enough to survive. Among them: "Now What Is Love?" "Wrong Not, Sweet Empress of My Heart," "The Lie" and "His Pilgrimage."

Q.—What two chapters of the Bible are alike?
A.—The nineteenth chapter of the Second Book of Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are alike.

Q.—Why is the first day of Lent called Ash Wednesday?
A.—From the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes upon the heads of those who were condemned to do penance on that day.

Q.—How may indelible ink stains be removed?
A.—Stains made from nitrate of silver may be removed by moistening them with a brush dipped in a strong aqueous solution of cyanide of potassium (a deadly poison) and then washing the fabric in water. Great care should be exercised in trying this.

BRITAIN STIRRED BY NEAR EAST'S JUMBLED STATE

Lloyd George and Poincare May Extend Monday's Parley to Present Issue.

GREEKS LAND TROOPS

Despite Promise to Allies Have Brought 25,000 to Robosto—England Alert.

By RALPH H. TURNER
United News Staff Correspondent.
LONDON, Aug. 2.—Confusion throughout Europe has served to upset efforts of the one stable government, Great Britain, to avert a crash.

Attention of Premier Lloyd George is being focused on Central Europe and the Near East. A troublesome situation has arisen in the Near East as the result of the threat of Greeks to occupy Constantinople. In Italy there is a serious cabinet upheaval. The French are becoming increasingly restive at the attitude of Germany on reparations.

The foreign office has prepared a reply to the note of Premier Poincare on reparations, announcing that Lloyd George will meet Poincare in London Monday, and expressing a desire that discussions be confined to reparations. The Near Eastern question, the note suggests, be held temporarily in abeyance.

Italy and Belgium have both been invited to send representatives to the meeting, giving the conference an aspect of greater importance. The note was to be sent to Paris Monday night.

Britain Warns Greece
Lloyd George announced that the British representatives in Athens, complying with instructions from the home government, had warned Greece that attempts to occupy Constantinople would not be tolerated.

The serious consequences that would follow have served momentarily to ease the situation, and the Greek government has given definite assurances that Greek troops will not enter the neutral zones without the consent of the allies.

However, Greek troops continue to land at Robosto, 25,000 thus far having arrived. A British light cruiser squadron is proceeding from Malta to Constantinople as a precautionary measure, and the Mediterranean fleet is being brought up to full strength.

UNUSUAL FOLK

By NEA Service
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 2.—George F. Maddock is general manager of the \$20,000,000 Sutton Basin reclamation project, one of the prizes of the engineering profession.

Not so long ago his job was that of a mechanic, skilled in installing type-setting machines. It was a good job, too, but he had about exhausted its possibilities. Deficiency of education kept Maddock from getting higher. He had a wife and several children and was getting on toward middle age.

If these were handicaps, they didn't prevent him from starting on a course of study under the principal of the Sacramento High School. Presently he was able to enter Stanford University. At night he worked as a printer, in the classroom by day. Presently Maddock won the assistant professorship of electrical engineering at Stanford. Then he was hired as engineering adviser to an organization of California hemp growers. Finally the reclamation project claimed him.

Maddock doesn't speak of his achievement as extraordinary, but it's unusual nevertheless.

THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLÉ
GOLD
There must be a lot of cursing around the Green Tree saloon in Dawson. More gold is being mined this year in British Columbia than the Yukon yielded in the banner year of its gold rush.

APPLE No fuss is made about it, however, probably because B. C. is not far enough away. If it were as hard to get to as the Yukon was in 1898, when the Soapy Smith gang was levying tribute north of Skagway, amateur prospectors would be stampeding into British Columbia from all corners of the globe.

Most of us think that fortune exists only at great distances, far off on the other side of the hills.

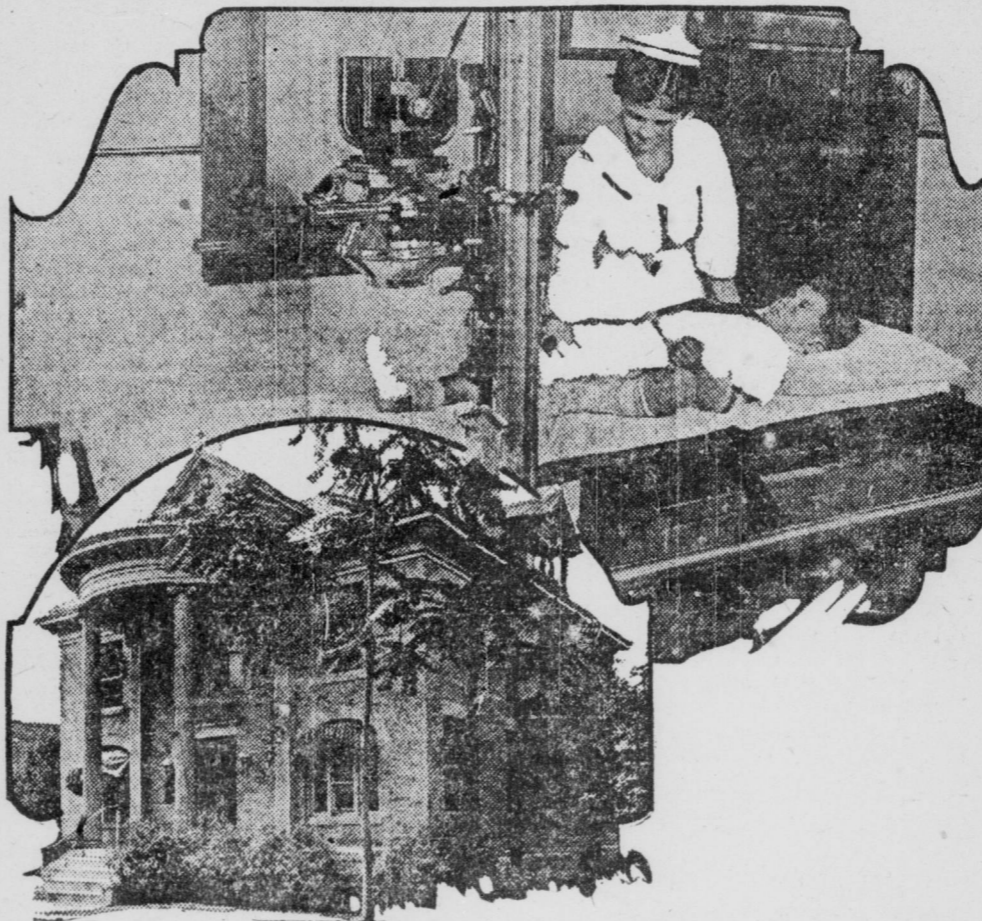
RED HEADS
Red-heads are more efficient than blondes or brunettes, says an official of a big insurance company.

Historians sometimes wonder why there are so few red-headed geniuses. The answer is, because there are so few red-headed people to draw from. Red hair is usually a sure sign of keen wit, rapid thought, ingenuity and deep thinking. You never knew a red-head that was a dumb-bell. The sale of henna proves that outsiders are envious.

ABILITY
Leopold Auer, trainer of master violinists, lost in Success magazine how he instantly recognized a violin genius when he heard Jascha Heifetz play at the age of 9, also Mischa Elman at the age of 10.

Auer helped grubstake the two lads to a musical education. Ability usually rises or falls to its own level. Plenty of helping hands in the world. If yours hasn't come yet, it will show up later. The helping hand is one of the finest things in life. Make it contagious, all along the line, for a better world.

UNION CITY CLINIC ADOPTS GROUP DOCTORING



In the up-to-date X-ray room of the Union City Clinic (above), and a view of the Clinic building (below).

By RYTHE HENDRICKS,
Times Staff Correspondent

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 2.—"Group Medical Attention" started in the army. The Union City Clinic has introduced it into civil practice.

The average patient doesn't know what really ails him. He knows only that he's troubled by certain uncomfortable symptoms. From his description of these symptoms the doctor determines his disease. Then, if the case is unusual, he directs the patient to a specialist—or maybe, if doubt exists, to an X-ray expert. All this costs the patient time and money.

In the service, during the war, were five Union City, Ind., physicians to whom the value of "group medical attention" made so strong an appeal that they resolved to keep it up when they returned home.

Accordingly, with a sixth doctor who joined forces with them, they opened offices in the same building in Union City, obtained the cooperation of a dentist with quarters less than two squares away, and launched their experiment.

There has been no sacrifice of individuality. Each physician maintains his practice independently. But whenever any one of the seven wants advice or assistance from another, it is his for the asking, and unless the case is complicated, requiring much work and study, without extra cost to the patient.

This means almost countless informal consultations, in addition to which, every Wednesday evening, the members of the group meet to discuss all unusual cases under treatment by any of their number.

The plan further insures a prompt response to all emergency calls. If, when one is received, the physician summoned happens to be unavailable, the services of the member of the group best qualified to take his place is offered, and in several urgent cases this economy of time has resulted in the saving of life.

The first effect of the plan's adoption was to give Union City and vicinity a medical service in most respects equal to the best obtainable in the largest cities. In the eighteen months since the Union City Clinic was established, so much progress has been made that in April the doctors bought the Union City hospital, and eventually it is their plan to erect a new hospital adjoining their office building.

Shubert Vaudeville to Open at Park Week of Labor Day

By WALTER D. HICKMAN.
The invasion of Shubert vaudeville into Indianapolis will begin at the Shubert Park Theater during Labor Day week, at the remodeled and decorated Park Theater on W. Washington St.

The Shuberts this season will offer what is known as "unit vaudeville." From one to two headlines will be featured in each unit. Indianapolis had a sample of the unit idea for a week last winter at the Murat Theater.

The opening bill at the Shubert-Park will be "Laughs and Ladies," one of the four Friedlander-Weber units. The second bill will be "Mulligan's Follies," and the third bill will be "A Feast of Fun." The Gertrude Hoffman show probably will be the offering for the fourth week.

Matinees will be given daily when the season opens.
Shuberts Name Houses.
The current issue of the New York Clipper gives the list of Shubert vaudeville houses as follows:
Brooklyn, Crescent Chicago, Garrick and Englewood; New York City, Central and Harlem Opera House; Detroit, Detroit Opera House, Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Opera House; Syracuse, Wieting; Washington, Shubert-Belasco; Omaha, Brandels St. Paul, Palace; Minneapolis, Garrick; Newark, Keeney's; Buffalo, Criterion; Louisville, Shubert Masonic; Cincinnati, Sam S. Shubert Cleveland, Ohio; Hartford, Grand Indianapolis, Park; St. Louis, Empress; Altona, Mishler; Wheeling, Cort; Providence, Providence Opera House; Pittsburgh, Pitt; Syracuse, Wieting; Washington, Shubert.

NANOOK LIKES CANNED MUSIC



"Machine man—talk—good."
That was the verdict of Nanook, the mighty Eskimo hunter hero of "Nanook of the North," on hearing a phonograph for the first time in his life. Thinking the "canned human voice" might be good eating, Nanook took a bite of the record. He found the voice pleasant, but the taste not so good. "Nanook of the North" will be the offerings at the Circle next week.

Scrapping Primary Is Disastrous to National Freedom, Says Capper

By ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senator from Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some thing like a clamor for repeal of the direct primary is arising this year from "Old Guard" members of both political parties. They don't like the way the people are using their political freedom, particularly in this year's contest. We have under the controlled caucus and convention a government of all the people by professional politicians financed by special interests which they necessarily serve.

There must be financing somewhere in the machine system and the donors of campaign funds and particularly lobby funds are necessarily first served.

Under the old convention system large sums changed hands and privileges costly to the people were bartered away; conventions were packed and nominations bought.

In primary contests most of the money is spent for postage and printing, for conveying information about candidates and issues.

Those who oppose the primary system virtually say the American people are not qualified for self-rule. If that is true, the only remedy is monarchism, the same monarchism that wrecked Europe, which Europe is discarding.

The primary system is capable of improvement. It will be improved and extended. But the improving and the extending should be done by its friends—the "jokers," must be kept out.

THE OLD GRIND

By BERTON BRADLEY.
(Unemployment Decreasing—News headline)
PRAISE be, I am working again!
It ain't such a much of a job,
But take it from me, it's a pleasure to be
A part of the laborin' mob.
When I have been loafin' so long
I know just how long it has been,
Now the kids can have shoes, and I'll say
It's a good news.
To tell you I'm workin' again!

It may be a picnic to loaf.
When you have a wad that is swell,
But when you go broke and your clothes
Are in shreds,
It ain't any picnic—it's hell!
Any one who knows it's your job,
And nobody wants any more,
You'll see why I say, with a Hip-Hip Hooryay
I'm workin', I'm workin' again!

THE wife's worn one dress for a year.
And how we were fed I don't know.
There's a litterateur on the Ways of
the Poor,
But there's lots of things it don't show.
Now I've got a pay check once more!
Of all the glib words tongue or pen
Have said or have wrote, these are gettin'
my vote.
"Oh boy, I am workin' again!"
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HINDRANCES

Contributor Laments Attitude Toward President Harding's Strike Efforts.
To the Editor of The Times

It was with a pained surprise that I read your first page editorial entitled "Mr. Harding's Hindrances." It struck me, from a careful reading of the Times, since the recent change in ownership, that Indianapolis finally had come into a clean, dignified, high-minded newspaper. Knowing the Scripps-McRae policies, I felt that here, at length, this unfortunate community would realize a long-felt need, in a free, untrammelled and magnificent newspaper. It was because the editorial in question seemed something of a departure from the usual spirit and seemed to have for its object nothing more than a destructive criticism, that I want to register my humble protest. My objection is not so much to the truth or pertinence of the editorial, both of which are debatable, but to its seeming lack of helpful purpose.

Certainly the public realizes the short-comings of the Harding Cabinet. It recognizes the limited sources of influence and information at Washington. It also has learned to be charitable with its President until convinced that such feeling is not appreciated or deserved.

But this seems like a gratuitous slap. If the Times really believes Harding will ultimately do justice to the grave problems now before him, why embarrass his efforts by pointing out the weak tools with which he must work?

Don't such editorial utterances simply serve to add to the Times to the "hindrances of Harding?"

P. B. PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The Times

"Bows to wishes of negro voters." reads a headline in the Times. Well, why not? What objection can there be to this belated recognition of the 18,000 voters who for so many years have guaranteed Republican victories, and who, because of mistreatment, have accounted for Republican defeats by failure or refusal on the part of many of them to vote as they were trained to do during the generations following the war of the rebellion?

Certainly Marion County Republicans can do no less than thus undertake to correct the grave injustice done in the primary of 1922, and duplicated scores of times in the years before, making it impossible for the negro to get a square deal or an honest count of the votes cast for a representative of his race.

I think this action by Chairman Freeman is one of the squardest and most courageous ordered by a Republican organization man in this community in many years. More power to him!

J. G. GREEN.

LEARN A WORD TODAY

Today's word is—PLAUSIBLE.
It's pronounced—plaw-zib-uhl, with accent on the first syllable.

It means—worthy of being applauded; apparently right, fair or trustworthy; reasonable.
It comes from—Latin, "plausibilis," praiseworthy, or originally from "plaudere," to applaud.

It's used like this—"The complaint is made that the primary election system, permitting anybody to run for any office he fancies, now represents a plausible theory running wild."

RESURFACING STREET

Roaring Oil Burners Make Deafening Noise Removing Asphalt.

A couple of fire-breathing monsters, technically known as surface heaters, have invaded the downtown district as the first step in the re-surfacing of E. Washington St. from Illinois to Alabama Sts.

Interested crowds watch the oil-burning noise-makers heat the pavement. Spectators discussed the operation with signs because they could not hear for the roar.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED

You personally acknowledge any gifts as soon as they arrive. This obligation should never be delegated to another unless the recipient is prevented by illness.

Only a thoughtless and inconsiderate person ever fails to attend to such matters, no matter how trifling in value the gift may be, or how unimportant the giver.

Fix Rental Basis
The board of county commissioners Thursday will decide the basis of rentals on which the county's property bought for the plaza project will be sublet to original owners.

MENINGITIS

By DR. R. H. BISHOP.
ONE of the most popular maladies that book heroes are heir to is brain fever. What the authors probably did not know is that brain fever, or meningitis, as it is commonly called, is contagious. People catch it when weak from fatigue, with vitality lowered.
Many people are "carriers"—that is, have the germs in the mouth and nose—but do not develop the symptoms. The number of people susceptible to the disease is small, only about one in ten, but every one should be cautious lest he convey the disease to others while himself showing no signs of it. The meningococcus dies after leaving the body and only leaves it in the secretions of the mouth and nose. Therefore, in order to spread the disease, the fresh secretions from the mouth or nose of a case or a carrier must enter the body of another person.

In order to control the disease one must exert the utmost personal care. Nothing unnecessary must be put into the mouth and the mouth and nose should be carefully covered when sneezing or coughing, or the head should be turned well downward, so as to prevent the secretions flying into the air in a fine spray.
These rules are for the control of all "catching" diseases.

NEGROES OPPOSE GARVEY DOGMA, 'BACK TO AFRICA'

'Insurgents' Circulate Pamphlets on Eve of International Convention.

ASSERT HE IS A MENACE

Statements Allude to Mythical Vessels on Black Star Ocean Line.

By United News
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Marcus Garvey's dream of an Africa, where all negroes will unite in one huge black empire is being rudely disturbed by members of his own race.

On the eve of the "third international convention of the negro peoples of the world," opposing negro leaders have started a convention of their own.

While Garvey preaches his famous doctrine of "Africa for the Negroes," such men as A. P. Randolph and Chandler Owen, publishers of the Messenger, and William Pickens and Robert W. Bagnall, field secretaries of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, will be holding forth in Harlem and asking this question:

"How can you take the colored people back to Africa when they've never been there?"

The faction hostile to Garvey opened the fight Monday by distributing thousands of pamphlets among the convening delegates.
"Garvey is a menace to negro freedom. Can negroes afford to tolerate a supporter of the Ku-Klux Klan? Will negroes follow a leader who urges them to surrender all manhood rights in America? Should Garvey, who is not a citizen, advise negroes in the United States to surrender their citizenship rights?" the leaflet asked.

"The biggest obstacle to Garvey's scheme of transferring the 11,000,000 American colored people to Africa is that these people object," the pamphlet continued. "Garvey does not seem to have taken this into account."

The statement alleged that the negro dreamer has not yet accounted for \$500,000 which was given him by other negroes all over the world to invest in the Black Star line, a steamship company intended to carry negroes "back to Africa." Garvey is now under Federal indictment charged with using the mails to defraud in that he advertised and booked passage on mythical vessels of the Black Star line.

MEMBERSHIP GROWS

Knights of Columbus Supreme Secretary Reports to Convention.

By United Press
ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 2.—During what he described as one of the most arduous twelve-month periods in American fraternal history, Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley in his annual report to the Supreme international convention at Atlantic City, showed that the K. of C. from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1922, had added 33,994 to its membership rolls and \$2,195,559.75 to its assets.

The total assets of the organization the report stated approximate \$15,000,000. These States lead in total membership: New York, 115,856; Illinois, 76,826; Massachusetts, 73,419; Pennsylvania, 51,867; Ohio, 41,233; Michigan, 30,130; and New Jersey, 28,306. Quebec leads the Canadian jurisdiction with 22,147 members.

Asks \$2,500 Judgment.
Judgment of \$2,500 is asked by Paul T. Kaiser against the B. Griffoy Real Estate Company, in a suit filed in Superior Court, Room 5. Kaiser alleges that the money was paid the company to purchase him a lot at 2702 Paris Ave., which it has failed to do.

A Reminder—and An Invitation

Your savings deposit made with us on any of the first four days of August will earn interest from the first of the month.

If you are not a depositor of ours, we cordially invite you to open an account with us during this period or at any time that is convenient. We accept deposits of any amount, from \$1 upward.

To you, as to all our depositors, we offer safety of your savings together with prompt and courteous service at seven convenient locations; our main office is at the northwest corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets, and we have established branches or affiliated banks at

2122 East Tenth Street
1233 Oliver Avenue
West and Washington Streets
Thirtieth and Illinois Streets
2812 East Washington Street
1541 North Illinois Street

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