

The Indianapolis Times

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His seed shall be mighty upon the earth; the generation of the upright shall be blessed. Psalms 112:2.

The Editor: His Duty

NORTHCLIFFE, the man who saved England, is dead. With his going passes from the scene one of the really great editors of all time.

It is not an exaggeration to say he risked all—his fortune, his liberty and his life—to serve the public. Of these, Fate chose to ask of him only his life. Northcliffe as surely gave his life for his country as any soldier killed in a charge.

Early in the great war, Prussia had her heel on the allies' neck. One more telling blow and the Kaiser would be master of the world.

Over in France Britain's "contemptible little army"—as the Germans called the British in those days—was fighting with its back to the wall. And it was fighting a losing battle.

British troops lacked munitions. What munitions they were receiving were not of the right sort. Some one was blundering.

Back in England the home-folks were in total ignorance of the true state of affairs. The empire's greatest soldier, Kitchener of Khartum and Aspall, hero of the Sudan, was in charge. All must be well.

Imagine England's consternation, then, when Northcliffe, realizing the situation, suddenly tore into the war managers and war management. He told how the flower of Britain was being sacrificed in Flanders to wornout ideas and incompetency at home.

At first England gasped. Then, indignant, it struck back at Northcliffe. England would not have her idols torn from their pedestals, her heroes maligned, her household gods destroyed.

They burned Northcliffe's London Times in the public streets, in the great exchange. They hanged Northcliffe in effigy. They called him traitor. They said he was pro-German. They accused him of giving encouragement to the enemy. Some urged he be put in prison.

That Northcliffe went through all the tortures of the damned cannot be doubted. Not because those whom he sought to serve despised him, nor yet because of the danger he was running. What kept his nerves taut as harp strings was the horrible fear that he might not wake up his country in time.

Time, the great revealer, proved Northcliffe right. The King made him a viscount for his service. But the great strain hit home, and finally he fell, one of the real heroes of the war.

Though Northcliffe is dead his spirit, we hope and believe, will never die. Nothing cuts so keenly as being reviled by those one would serve, but the editor with the divine spark, like Northcliffe, will allow nothing to turn him from his purpose.

American Industry vs. American Citizenship

SENATOR GOODING, Idaho, has urged a high tariff on wool, of which he is a producer, on the ground it is necessary for American production to meet unfair foreign competition.

He has spoken with great emphasis of the first duty of America to American industries in the several speeches he has made since the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill has been under discussion in the Senate.

He has expressed his impatience with Senators who differed from him and voted, as he termed it, in behalf of the foreign rather than the American producer.

Gooding was born in England and once was a State Senator in Indiana. Article 3, Section 6, of the constitution of that State provides:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative who at the time of his election is not a citizen of the United States.

Perhaps Gooding did not know of this provision in the State constitution. Anyhow, he served—an alien—a term in an American State Legislature.

In 1904 he became a candidate for Governor and was elected in November. Somebody discovered Article 4, Section 6 of the State constitution, applying to State officers, which says:

In addition to the qualifications described above each of the officers named shall be a citizen of the United States.

Gooding was in hot water. So he went into the Federal district court Dec. 30, a few days before his inauguration, and took out American citizenship papers. This is shown by Records 73 of the court.

His appeal for the American producer will no longer be heard with the same sympathy, now that it is known how he became an American citizen.

ANSWERS

early in the nineteenth century. Some what later John Matthews of New York began the manufacture of soda water apparatus with a wooden generator, gasometer and pump, while the ornamental soda water fountain is said to be the invention of G. D. Dow of Massachusetts. Ice cream soda water was a later development, being attributed to Robert M. Green, while the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 saw not only the industry firmly established, but the general use of soda water as a beverage.

Q.—Who invented soda water? When? Who invented ice cream soda?

A.—The first use of fruit syrups with soda water is credited to Eugene Roussel, the proprietor of a perfume establishment in Philadelphia.

UNUSUAL FOLK

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The modern dairy maid doesn't get herself up a la Watteau. She wears a stout jumper and overalls and, when it rains, a pair of rubber boots.

And when she trips forth at dawn—at 4 a. m. to be exact—she contemplates the delivery of a quantity of milk that her Watteau predecessor probably would have fainted at the mention of. Lillian Johnson, for instance, delivers 350 quart bottles every morning. However, Lillian has the advantage of a pretty fast team to "cover" her route.

She may not be the only girl milk wagon driver in the country, but there certainly aren't many. She's 18 years old. She delivers milk for her father's Toledo dairy.

LILLIAN

How did the name of the Order of the Bath originate?

A.—The name was evidently derived from the initiatory ceremony of bathing, which used to be practical at the installation of a knight, as an emblem of the purity henceforth required of him by the laws of chivalry.

Q.—What is the meaning of the following names:

A.—Verana, true; Grata, grace; Adrian, manly, brave; Lionel, lion-like; Myra, myrtle; Arabella, fair; Brenda, dark-haired.

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PUBLIC DEMANDS HARDING EXPLAIN STRIKE DILEMMA

Congressmen Return Filled With
Hopes of Immediate
Settlement.

WALLACE DEFENDS FARMER

Claims Agriculturists Have
Suffered Most and Said
the Least.

By ROBERT J. BENDER
United News Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Harding has been urged by his political advisors to make a full report to Congress and the people on the exact status of the great mine and rail strikes, the measures taken to end them, why these steps proved futile and what is the contemplated course of the Government now.

Members of the House, returning to resume business yesterday, focused attention of the industrial world upon Congress. First, they believe a full accounting must be made to the farmers and others "back home" who are suffering more and more from the strikes.

Wallace Pleads for Farmers

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, during the course of a talk before the Farm Bureau at Leesburg, Va., Monday, echoed the concern manifested now in Republican political quarters over reports of House members.

Giving statistics to show that while wage earners were getting more than before the war and the purchase value of the dollar is greater than before the war, the farmer is making less today than before the war.

"In short," said Wallace, "the farmers of the country, numbering almost one-third of our entire population, have borne altogether the heaviest burden of deflation. They have endeavored to get relief by all lawful means, but while making these efforts to avoid their heavy losses they have not struck. They have grown this year one of the largest crops in our entire history.

"Now the farmer demands that both

the owners of the coal mines and the coal miners recognize their equal obligation to produce coal and to demand that the management of the railroads and the railroad workers

recognize also their equal obligation to keep trains moving, for unless the food he produces is moved promptly to market, the people will starve.

Believe In Fairness

"If the various groups in this country are determined to prey upon one another and abandon law and order for strong arm methods, the farmer can take care of himself. He can reduce his production to his own needs. He can follow the example of some others and refuse to sell what he produces. But he does not believe in that sort of thing.

"The farmer calls upon capital and labor to cease their petty blockings and resume production, trusting to American institutions and the American sense of fair play to see that justice is done to both of them."

Members of the House have just heard this call of the farmer, personally and sharply. Crops rotting through lack of transportation facilities only adds to losses the farmers have suffered through low prices. They want an accounting. The President has been the directing head in the strike settlement negotiations for weeks. What has he done, who is to blame for the failure and what does he propose to do now? are questions House members are asking.

Mrs. Dodson Heads Move

Mrs. Louis M. Dodson, director of organization, Republican women's executive committee, is chief sponsor for the plan, along with Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the women's national committee, and other influential Republican women.

Others cooperating are Mrs. Ellia Yost of West Virginia, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. C. Pearson, Oklahoma; Miss Jeanette Eckman, Delaware, and Mrs. E. Adams, Iowa.

Mrs. McCormick Active

Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of Senator McCormick of Illinois, reports Illinois women have taken the lead in opening headquarters at county fairs and that these have been the most popular spots on the fairgrounds.

Easy chairs are provided where visitors may rest while they listen to phonograph records of political speeches. Music and motion pictures also are provided as well as lemonade and iced tea.

"The county fair promises to be a splendid political medium," says Mrs. Dodson. "Our chairman in all States have been asked to open booths or tents at all fairs. The idea has been taken enthusiastically."

British Look With Humiliation
At Outright Disposal of Titles

By MILTON BRONNER

LONDON, Aug. 16.—"Ah, good morning, sir, would you like a nice new handle to your name? We have some nice new fresh knightships, baronetcies and peerages, bright and clean from the factory and going cheap this week."

And the salesman hands you this price list:

Knighthood \$5,000

Baronetcy 200,000

Baron 400,000

Viscount 450,000

Earl 500,000

Marquis 600,000

It doesn't happen just like that but conservative Britons view the present wholesale selling of titles in that light.

Fuss Kicked Up

The latest fuss has been kicked up over a list of knightships and peerages handed out last June on the occasion of the king's birthday.

Some of the recipients were accused of being war profiteers. The old tale about sale of honors was whispered.

It has long been believed, no matter which party was in power, that the surest way for a rich man to get a handle to his name was to pour money into the political campaign machinery of the party running the government.

However, it remained for the Duke of Northumberland, a Tory of the Tories and the greatest coal mine owner in Britain, to come down to actual figures. In a recent speech in the House of Lords he spoke of letters he had seen in which men specifically mentioned that for \$10,000 to \$12,000 they could obtain a knight hood for an aspirant, while baronetcies cost from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

The Duke didn't say specifically whether he really believed or disbelieved these statements.

Lords Discredited

The whole thing has served still further to discredit the already much

discredited House of Lords, which is becoming largely a rich man's club.

Long ago some one derisively said the upper house of Parliament was no longer the peerage, but the "beerage." This was a reference to the lords of the beer trade who found a place in the upper chamber.

But since there have been added many other trades, so that among the peers by birth and descent and the peers ecclesiastical, there also sit, so to speak:

The Marquis of Whisky.

The Earl of Steel.

The Viscount of Groceries.

The Baron of Fish.

Q.—When and where was the first

Baptist church in America?

A.—At Boston, Mass., in 1655.

ANSWERS

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

Metropolitan Economist Urges Idea of Creditors' Commission for Europe

By NEA Service

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—What should the United States do about bankrupt continental Europe?

A new and novel answer to the question, comparing the world situation to that of an individual debtor whose affairs are taken over by a creditors' committee, has been given by Dr. B. M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank.

Europe's financial problem is one of the chief topics before the Institute of Politics, now in session at Williamstown, Mass., and Dr. Anderson is one of the four chairmen of its conference on European Rehabilitation. He spoke at the opening of the conference and will preside at the two final sessions.

"During the crisis through which we have just passed," Dr. Anderson said, "we have perfected institution of the creditors' committee as a substitute for the drastic processes of the bankruptcy court.

"The creditors of an embarrassed debtor get together; they work out a plan by which his affairs can be straightened out.

"The object of the arrangement is to leave his business a going concern, in which assets exceed liabilities.

"Great Britain and the United States, sitting as a creditors' committee

tee for continental Europe, might make this proposal:

"One: Continental Europe is to institute the following essential reforms:

"(a) Public finances are to be straightened out by drastic curtailment of expenditures, including military expenditures, and by increase in taxation. Floating debts should be funded into long-term issues.

"(b) The fluctuating, irredeemable paper money of continental Europe, should be restored to a gold basis by the resumption of actual gold payments.

"(c) There must be an economic settlement of the German reparation question. This involves a great reduction in the total amount demanded, a total moratorium on payments for two or three years, and a fixed grad-

"Since it is obviously impossible for continental belligerents to resume gold payments at the pre-war parities, new and much lower gold parities should be established at which re-

sumption of specie payments can be speedily begun and certainly maintained. In the case of Germany this might well mean resumption on the basis of 20 cents per 100 marks.

"(d) The elimination of the numerous artificial trade barriers which different countries of Europe, fearful of imports from one another, have established.

"Two: In consideration of these reforms and only in consideration of these reforms, the governments of Great Britain and the United States ought to be willing to cancel the debts of their continental allies to them.

"This does not involve the cancellation of the British debt to the United States Government.

"The uses to which the proceeds of new loans are placed however should remain subject to the control of the lenders. Europe has already had from the United States since the armistice something like \$7,000,000,000. Proceeds of new loans should be employed only for necessary purposes.

"A competitive tariff is all that the present situation can justify. Leaders in business and finance, where in former days conferences were held knitting together the huge Austrian empire, Grunberger pleaded for \$50,000,000, which he said would place the nation back on its feet economically.