

# The Indianapolis Times

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This people have I formed for myself; they shall show forth  
my praise. Isaiah 43:21.

## Indianapolis Day

THE city of Indianapolis is not only celebrating today, but it is  
taking stock. Those who have business with any of us please  
come around some other day.

Today, with our family and most of our neighbors, we intend  
to spend the biggest part of our time at the State Fairground  
getting acquainted with each other, finding out what Indianapolis  
has been accomplishing and getting ourselves so thoroughly sold  
on this old town that we can sell anybody who comes within our  
hearing.

We have an attractive, well improved and splendidly progres-  
sive city to live in and all of us who do live here should know more  
about it and be able to tell others more. Unfortunately we never  
consciously set about doing that unless a Chamber of Commerce  
official or some patriotic citizen suggests it.

We venture to say there are quite a number of east side resi-  
dents who haven't been on the west side in the last dozen years  
and equally as many south siders or north siders who haven't been  
on the east side. All of them together could tell an outsider very  
little about Indianapolis.

It's a great thing for a city to have something to celebrate  
about. Indianapolis has it in abundant quantity. But it is even  
more important that all citizens should realize that their city  
really has something to tell the world about and find out just what  
that something is.

That is what Indianapolis is finding out today. It's a fine idea.

## Renters' Paradise

JUST think of renting a house with electric lights, bathroom, run-  
ning water and open fireplace and modern in every respect, for  
\$2 a month per room. Think of it!

It's not being done in Indianapolis, but it's pleasant to con-  
template.

They are renting specially built houses at that low rental to  
miners employed by the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Company of West  
Virginia.

In the beautiful mountains, bungalows have been erected  
by the company to house their miners' families. These are rented  
to the employees of the mining company at a flat rate of \$2 a month  
for each room.

Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance  
Company, a few days ago turned the first shovelful of earth for  
a new \$6,000,000 building project at Long Island City, a suburb  
of New York, where rent will be \$9 a month per room.

These two projects fill a need. Something along the same idea  
doubtless would be welcomed in Indianapolis.

## Kidding the Home Folks

TWO weeks ago the President of the United States summoned  
members of the House of Representatives to meet at Wash-  
ington to cope with the national crisis.

One week ago politicians of both parties gave the country to  
understand these statesmen and patriots had responded to the  
President's call.

But not so.

When President Harding made his earnest appeal in his per-  
sonally delivered message to Congress he did not address a roll  
call quorum of either house.

He addressed a sort of mass meeting—without much mass.

Yesterday for the first time since the President's appeal a  
bare quorum of one more than half showed in the House on roll  
call. Congress is kidding the public when it says it has been or is  
doing anything in Washington to avert public suffering from lack  
of coal next December.

Up to yesterday's miserable showing it has appeared that a  
quorum of Congress is "back home" doing what it can to avert  
private suffering from lack of votes next November. Without a  
legal quorum at every day's roll call the present "emergency  
session" is a farce, a hoax on the public and an affront to the  
President of the United States.

## ANSWERS

You can get an answer to any ques-  
tion of fact or information by writing  
to The Indianapolis Times Washington  
Bureau, 1922 New York Ave., Wash-  
ington, D. C. enclosing 3 cents in  
stamp. Medical, legal and love and  
marriage advice will not be given.  
Unsolicited letters will not be answered,  
but all letters are read and receive  
personal replies.—Editor.

Q—What is natural cement? How  
is it prepared? Portland cement?  
A—Natural cement is the product  
obtained at a low temperature a nat-  
ural limestone without pulverization or  
mixture of other materials, and  
finely grinding the clinkers. The  
process of manufacture consists in  
mining and quarrying this limestone  
breaking it into lumps the size of  
one's hand, calcining these lumps with  
coal in kilns, and finally crushing and  
grinding the clinkers. Portland ce-  
ment is the product obtained by cal-  
cining to incipient vitrification an in-  
timate artificial admixture of properly  
proportioned calcareous and argillaceous  
raw materials, and finally grind-  
ing the clinkers.

Q—How may a covering for a hay-  
stack be made waterproof?  
A—Take any coarse fabric, steep it  
for a few hours in a strong aqueous  
solution of alum, dry, and coat the  
upper surface with a thin covering of  
tar.

Q—How may stoves be kept from  
rusting during the summer?  
A—Apply kerosene with a cloth.

Q—What is the best way to clean  
black silk?  
A—Brush and wipe it thoroughly,  
lay on the table with the side intended  
to show up; sponge with hot coffee  
strained through muslin; when partly  
dry iron.

Q—How does one find the circum-  
ference of a circle?  
A—Multiply the diameter by  
3.1416.

Q—What is the recipe for  
Hungarian fruit roll?  
A—Make a pie dough. Roll out  
and spread with melted butter,  
raisins, currants, chopped apples,  
nuts, and shredded citron. Cover  
well with brown sugar and sprinkle  
with cinnamon and the grated peel of  
a lemon. Roll up the dough. Lay in

a buttered baking pan. Rub the top  
well with melted butter and let bake  
until brown. Serve with a sauce.

Q—On what day of the week did  
Aug. 11, 1895, come? July 4, 1901?  
A—Aug. 11, 1895, came on Sunday;  
July 4, 1901, on Thursday.

Q—What does "Vox populi vox  
Dei" mean?  
A—The voice of the people is the  
voice of God.

Q—Are blue laws and blue sky laws  
the same?  
A—No. Blue laws is a term ap-  
plied to certain Puritan enactments,  
particularly in Connecticut, concerned  
with Sabbath breaking and other mat-  
ters now generally left to the con-  
science of the individual. The term  
is now generally applied to any string-  
ent laws of religious or moral force.  
Blue sky laws are those which regu-  
late the issue and sale of stocks and  
bonds, and designed to prevent the  
promotion of fraudulent mining, oil  
and other enterprises, which usually  
thrive by the sale of stocks in small  
denominations to the ignorant and  
unwary of small means. Kansas  
passed the first law of this kind in  
1911.

Q—How is an amendment to the  
Constitution ratified?  
A—This may be done in either of  
two ways. If in three-fourths of the  
States majorities in both branches of  
the Legislature vote to ratify an  
amendment, proposed by Congress, it  
is adopted and becomes a part of  
the Constitution. And this is the way in  
which all of the amendments have so  
far been ratified. But instead of send-  
ing a proposed amendment to the State  
Legislatures for ratification Congress  
may direct that a convention shall be  
called in each State, to consider the  
amendment, and if three-fourths of  
these State conventions vote to ratify  
it, the amendment is adopted.

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## SERVICE IS POOR IN PATENT OFFICE; EARNS MILLIONS

Congress Denies Needed Help  
to Facilitate Busi-  
ness.

SURPLUS IS WITHHELD  
Samples of Inefficiency Point-  
ed Out—Official Seeking  
Relief.

### WANT ONE?

Uncle Sam conducts the biggest  
10-cent store in the world.  
For ten cents you can obtain  
from the Patent Office a pamphlet  
containing complete plans and  
specifications of any one of the  
nearly 1,500,000 patents issued by  
the Government. Last year re-  
ceipts from the sale of these  
pamphlets alone totaled \$222,000.  
If you are interested in some in-  
vention, write.

(Editor's Note—This is the second  
and last article dealing with the  
scandalous conditions existing in the  
patent office in Washington.)

By LEO R. SACK,  
Times Staff Correspondent  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Uncle  
Sam is making a neat profit out of  
his Patent Office, but is giving very  
poor service to the people in exchange  
for their money. It is admitted here.  
Though the citizens kept waiting  
some fourteen months for a definite  
answer as to whether his idea can  
be patented, the United States Pat-  
ent Office has turned into the Treas-  
ury a total of \$3,525,519.45 net earn-  
ings.

Earnings last year alone netted the  
Government \$163,552.85.

It is for Congress to provide the  
necessary help.

Suppose the John Doe Automobile  
Accessories Company of Indianapolis  
writes to the Patent Office to find out  
if a certain device has been patented  
by any other company.

Look for Yourself  
John Doe Company receives by way  
of answer:

"Patent numbers so and so cover  
automobile accessories of the nature  
you describe. Upon payment of 10  
cents for copies of all patents on this  
subject, you can look for yourself."

Assistant Commissioner Carl Flem-  
ing points out another difficulty:

"A non-fireproof building and wood-  
en filing cabinets containing original  
records of every American patent  
make the Patent Office a literal fire  
trap. These 1,500,000 records of every  
inventive endeavor could never be re-  
placed."

But Congressional regulations pro-  
hibit patent officials employing their  
surplus earnings to cure these evils.

### NEFARIOUS

Odors of Ditch in Garfield Park An-  
noy Citizens.

To the Editor of The Times  
Garfield Park is generally regarded  
as the beauty spot of Indianapolis and,  
in my opinion, it outrivels any  
thing in the Middle West. To the eye  
it has countless appeals; likewise  
to the nose, but in a different way.

If something isn't done to clean  
out the ditch which runs through it  
the place will turn out to be Indian-  
apolis' eyecore. There is scarcely a  
more nefarious, ill-smelling and sick-  
ening ditch to be found anywhere in  
this part of the country. Not only to  
visitors but to the neighbors who are  
forced to live in smelling distance,  
is the place wretched—all on account  
of a dirty little ditch.

ONE WHO IS THERE.

To the Editor of The Times  
A serious accident occurred on Key-  
stone Ave. Saturday night in the  
center of one of the bridges, all be-  
cause the road way was narrowed at  
the time it was built. An eighteen-  
foot road, ordinarily no more than  
sufficient to allow two automobiles to  
meet, has been narrowed considerably  
at the approaches to each of two  
bridges, apparently because the con-  
tractor wanted to save a little money.  
Moreover, pedestrians, and there are  
many, have to use the same bridge.

One of these bridges is a wooden, cov-  
ered structure, and ought to be re-  
moved out of respect for the time it  
has served. The other ought to be re-  
moved out of "respect" to the man  
who built it.

DANGEROUS.

By NEA Service  
IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 22.—"The  
statutes against Sunday baseball and  
picture shows will be ignored in Iowa  
City during my term."

This is the announcement Miss  
Emma Harvat is quoted as having  
made following her election as mayor.  
Miss Harvat doesn't believe in blue laws,  
and neither is she unique among  
American city executives, and neither  
is she unique among them in not intend-  
ing to enforce such laws, but she's pret-  
ty nearly, if not quite, unique in  
saying so. Miss Harvat is a business  
woman. For thirty years she ran an  
Iowa bookstore and then built and  
sold houses, before being elected to the  
city council. Then she was chosen  
mayor—or mayoresse.

REACHING SOUTH AMERICAN  
POINTS FROM LONDON OR NEW  
YORK BY WAY OF CAPE PRIO.

American engineers interested in es-  
tablishing a South American radio  
service began making some prelimi-  
nary surveys in 1916 and 1917. They  
found that signals were unreliable  
during the greater part of the twenty-  
four hours on account of static.

After the war a second group of  
engineers went down and continued  
the experiments. Their findings con-  
firmed those of the first expedition.

But the demands for a radio com-  
munication service to South Amer-  
ican, British, French and German  
radio interests pooled their efforts  
during the past year and selected  
H. H. Beverage, an American engi-  
neer, to make final determinations  
concerning the practicability of such  
a service.

He has just returned to report that  
direct communication between Rio de  
Janeiro and London or New York is  
still impracticable. Nevertheless, di-  
rect communication is to be had if  
Beverage's scheme of operation is put  
into effect.

Establishing an experimental sta-  
tion on Cape Frio, seventy-five miles  
east of Rio de Janeiro, he found con-  
ditions exceptionally favorable. Using  
the most modern directive receivers he  
found it possible to record reliable  
signals from both America and  
Europe during the great part of the  
day and night.

To get direct communication with  
the great cities in the southern part  
of the continent, Beverage proposes  
the establishment of two groups of  
stations on Cape Frio. One group  
will be the high-power combination  
for communication with Europe and  
America operating on wave lengths  
of the order of 15,000 meters. The  
second group of comparatively low  
power will operate on wave lengths  
of 5,000 meters, giving connection  
with cities to the south.

The plan now is to have this relay  
an automatic one. The signal com-  
ing into Cape Frio from London or  
New York will operate a relay which  
in turn will effect the re-transmission  
of the signal to Rio or Buenos Aires.  
A north-bound signal will operate in  
the reverse manner.

This is the first comprehensive at-  
tempt to utilize automatic relay in  
commercial radio work. If successful,  
it may mean that radio connections  
are to be "plugged through" in the  
same way that land line telephone  
connections are now handled.

By PAUL F. GODLEY  
America's Foremost Radio Authority.  
It has now been known for many years  
that it is much easier to receive radio  
signals coming from the north and  
south than those from east and west.  
No great difficulty was therefore ex-  
pected in connecting New York and  
London with Rio de Janeiro and Bu-  
enos Aires.

But radio's ever-present enemy—  
static—broke in and necessitated a  
change in the original plans.

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## American Inventor Forecasts Cinema Will Become Strong Educational Force

By NEA Service  
BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Immense strides  
in education by revolutionary methods  
of talking movies are predicted by Dr.  
Lee De Forest, American inventor,  
who has just given a public demon-  
stration of his phonofilm.

De Forest, who has been conducting  
experiments here on his device, which  
photographs sound as well as pictures  
on the same film simultaneously, will  
take his invention to America in Sep-  
tember.

Dr. De Forest, pioneer in develop-  
ment of wireless telegraphy; holder of  
120 United States and foreign patents  
on radio telegraphy and telephony, in-  
cluding the "Audion," which made pos-  
sible transatlantic wire and wire-  
less telephone service, says:

"Education provides a limitless field  
for talking motion pictures, entirely  
aside from the possibilities of film  
operas, musical skits and vaudeville,  
scenic films, animated cartoons, news  
topics and captions.

"The value of the present silent film  
for education is sadly limited because  
lacking an intelligent accompanying  
description as the film proceeds, it is  
apt to degenerate into merely a pas-  
time for the pupils. Film lectures are  
possible with talking movies on all  
sorts of subjects—languages, history,  
geography, physics and geology.

"Will Effect Saving in Time  
"With the talking film as an aid to  
education immense saving of time can  
be effected; just as now in one even-  
ing we can grasp the entire story of  
a standard novel, which formerly re-  
quired weeks to finish.

"However, I am not advocating lit-  
erature or the careful study thereof.  
But in most branches of learning it is  
not the language of the text books  
which we need, but the facts, contained  
therein.

"To assume that our children must  
pursue the same painful, tedious, time-  
consuming methods in acquiring knowl-  
edge which their parents went through  
is equivalent to deprecating the ar-  
rival of stenography and typewriters,  
on the ground that the development  
and discipline of the mind demands  
that we and our clerks write out  
everything in longhand!"

Fear Groundless  
"Some people fear for the safety of  
the human brain and the nervous  
systems of the coming generations,  
due to too rapid modes of living and  
working and learning.

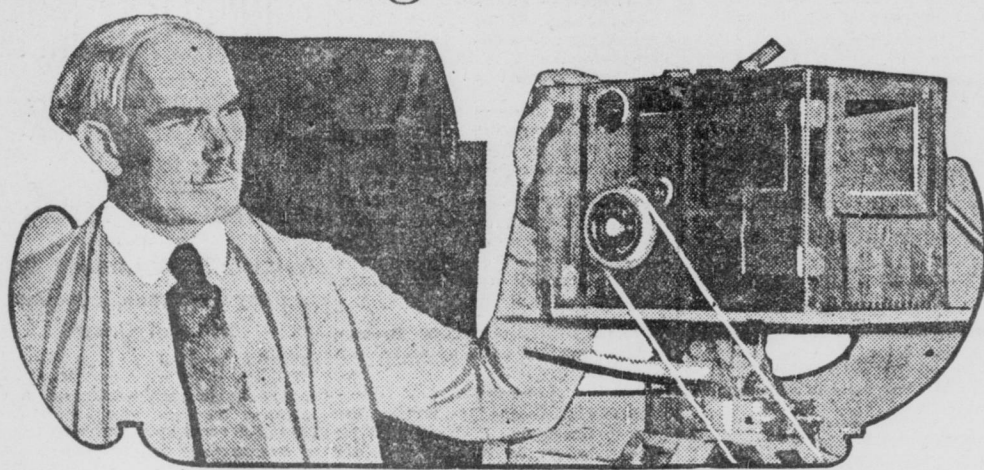
"Such people will surely dread the  
attempt to cram in a few weeks, via  
the phonofilm, the minds of our  
youth with the knowledge which they  
now spend months or years in acquir-  
ing—or which more often they neg-  
lect completely, preferring a few days  
of hectic cramming just prior to ex-  
aminations.

"Surely, it would not be difficult to  
devise some methods for improving  
the present inefficient and wasteful  
methods of education. My answer is  
that intense mental concentration is  
far less damaging to brain, nerves

and body than to spend ten times the  
time hunched over a study table.  
"Make the acquisition of knowledge  
pleasant and the knowledge will stay  
by one far longer.

"Let students learn quickly, learn to  
concentrate both eyes and ear on the  
subject before them—thus giving them  
time for other or further studies,  
which are otherwise quite out of the  
question, and more time for outdoor  
recreation and body-building.

"I believe the talking film, aside  
from being an instrument of amuse-  
ment, will be a potent factor in edu-  
cation."  
(Copyright, 1922, NEA Service.)



DR. LEE DE FOREST DEMONSTRATING HIS TALKING MOVIES APPARATUS IN BERLIN. FIRST  
PICTURE TO REACH AMERICA.

we are interested in—it is merely the  
story, the facts, the truths, contained  
therein.

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now spend months or years in acquir-  
ing—or which more often they neg-  
lect completely, preferring a few days  
of hectic cramming just prior to ex-  
aminations.

"Surely, it would not be difficult to  
devise some methods for improving  
the present inefficient and wasteful  
methods of education. My answer is  
that intense mental concentration is  
far less damaging to brain, nerves

and body than to spend ten times the  
time hunched over a study table.  
"Make the acquisition of knowledge  
pleasant and the knowledge will stay  
by one far longer.

"Let students learn quickly, learn to