

The Indianapolis Times

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For thy mercy is great above the heavens; and thy truth
reacheath unto the clouds.—*Psalm 108:4*

The Edge of the Abyss

FRANCE needs everything that can possibly be got from Germany. She is entitled to sympathy in every sane effort to get all she can. Even efforts which are not sane should not blind the world to France's bitter need. But she may, by such acts, plunge all of us into ruin.

Germany is now rationing food. The average man there has little money. What he has is almost worthless. He spends it freely, because tomorrow it may be worth nothing at all. France has refused to believe that Germany can not pay. Tomorrow Germany's answer may be: "We are starving!"

Famine used to be the worst to be feared. Now there are worse things. This worst thing is the break-up of society itself, and the end for a generation, if not for centuries, of all the good which comes of peace, friendship between nations and the blessings of trade and intercourse.

For Germany and Austria, if they sink, will not go down quietly nor alone. They will sink in explosion and earthquakes which will terrorize the world. We may expect—in such a case—that the fate of Russia will overtake the remainder of Europe—even France herself. Nor can the United States escape the effects of such tumbling.

The flames are bursting from the windows of the house across the street; but America is satisfied with an "official observer" of the conflagration!

History is full of examples of misled, unled, blind peoples; but our fatuous course today may easily be pointed to by historians of the future—if we preserve a civilization which will support historians—as the most excuseless of them all.

Railways, Coal and Congress

SOME railroads are so capitalized that they have to have outrageous rates in order to run at all and pay interest, to say nothing of dividends. Others accumulated great surpluses even during the last great slump in profits. But the laws are so made as to let the poor roads charge enough to keep out of the receivers' hands. The good roads charge the same rates.

Their profits are and must be so high as to amount to larceny so long as this policy is continued. It is unjust.

Some coal mines can mine coal for a fraction of what other mines must have to run at all. And now, what Ford calls profiteering and Hoover calls the same is mainly a fixing of prices of ALL coal high enough so that the poor mines can run at a profit. This is also larceny.

So long as railway charges are fixed so as to make good the fool investments of the past, and to save from punishment the financial crimes of watered stocks and over-issued bonds, we can never have transportation charges which will permit good times save for short periods.

So long as coal prices are fixed so as to allow the inferior coal mine to make money, we can never have cheap fuel. And without both cheap fuel and fair railway rates this country can never be prosperous.

Statesmen could cure this. It can not be cured save by proper laws. A political party which would offer a cure for these great evils would deserve to win, and would win in the long run by convincing the people. Our parties do not even try to offer a solution. Therefore, as parties, they are frauds, false alarms, and ought to be defeated.

THE PEOPLE ARE READY, WHERE ARE THE STATESMEN?

What We Know About God

A LITERARY gentleman of the South, cynically colder than is characteristic of his clime, has published a book.

In large golden letters on the outside of the cover is the unsuspicious title, "What We Know About God." Inside is nothing but totally blank pages.

Right there is a man who, through his own failure of observation, never saw God!

Any man with sight may see the living God, if he wishes. If he will look with seeing into the eyes of the human people around about him—eyes strained with grief or lighted with happiness; eyes divine with gentle kindness or tender with love; eyes that are full of pity for the suffering of the heavy laden and the lowly; eyes that forgive or that are compassionate or even passionate—if he will look into many, many eyes and read them with the sympathetic lenses of his own human heart, then, O ye sons and daughters of earth, then will that man find God in all His glory!

Thousands of Birds Each Season Make Trip From Alaska to Hawaii

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1325 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in postage. Medical, legal and love and marriage advice will not be answered, but all letters are confidential and receive personal replies.—EDITOR.

Q.—Is it true that birds fly from Alaska to Hawaii? If so, how far is it? What kind of birds? How long does it take?

A.—Turnstones, sandpipers, brittle-thighed curlews and wandering tattlers make the journey from Alaska to Hawaii, a distance of more than 2,000 miles in a single flight. Thousands of them make this trip back and forth in spring and fall. There cannot be the slightest break in the flight because between Alaska and Hawaii there is not so much as a single square foot of solid substance on which the birds can alight. Most migratory birds in crossing large areas of water start soon after sunset and reach their destination before morning. The Pacific Plover, however, flies the whole day as well as the whole night, and as it probably does not exceed a speed of fifty miles an hour, the flight from Alaska to Hawaii consumes nearly forty-eight hours.

Q.—What is meant by the term "cake-eater"?

A.—"Cake-eaters" are young men whose ambition in life seems to be having good clothes and good times at the least expense. They are the direct opposites of everything that is considered manly and the term "cake-eater" may have been applied simply because it is inane and foolish, in that way suiting these characters. The bouquets.

Corsages

The use of large, unnatural looking flowers of velvet or silk, is frequently noticed on the new frocks. They are frequently made into large corsage bouquets.

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OPPONENTS FEAR POINDEXTER MAY BE RENOMINATED

Expect Washington Senator to Win Unless Opposition Is Organized.

NEWBERRY VOTE CITED
Former Progressive Friends
Desert Banner and Rally
to Woman's Aid.



SENATOR POINDEXTER
By NEA Service

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 7.—With the Washington Senatorial primary set for Sept. 12, the outstanding issue is the fight of Senator Miles Poindexter for renomination.

Poindexter, who won a spectacular fight in 1910 when he received the nomination as an insurgent, is now in opposition to the same progressive forces, while former conservative opponents now are his strongest supporters in a fight for renomination on his record.

Progressives, however, are unable to narrow their candidates to one, and his renomination is assured, it is predicted.

Mrs. Frances Axtell, first woman legislator in the State, has been named as Poindexter's chief opponent by labor and woman's organizations.

George B. Lamping, father of the State bonus, and unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate, is seeking nomination as a progressive and claims heavy veteran support.

Both Lamping and Mrs. Axtell agreed to reduce the field against Poindexter to one progressive through an elimination board, but Judge August E. Griffiths, former campaign manager for Poindexter, refused.

Opponents of Poindexter are citing his action in the Newberry election case, when his vote was to ~~dead~~ Newberry. The press which supported him in his insurgent campaign in 1910 is bitterly assailing him now. However, he has won the support of a former editorial enemies.

THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLE MARKS

The paper mark is gradually going out of circulation in Germany. Worthlessness is repudiating the mark out of existence.

In its place, Germans are beginning to use foreign money. English pound and American dollar lead in popularity.

Primitive barter also comes in. Two typical cases: A Prussian farm is rented for 6,500 pounds of butter a year.

APPLE A church concert in a Wurttemberg village charges two eggs admission.

Meantime, Germany works busily. Money is important, but not indispensable.

ICE

One million dollars a day is what ice costs the American people. The national ice bill for seventy years is as big as the present national debt.

Paying for our ice until 1932 is not going to start an economic earthquake. Why worry, then, about the national debt? Somehow, a dollar handled by Uncle Sam looks ten times as big as a dollar handled by the individual American.

WATER

France and England race to out-build each other in battle airplanes. Tension between the two countries is serious enough to add a few more white hairs to diplomats' heads.

You reflect, "One'd think they had enough of wars?" If things came to a showdown, events would prove you right. Another big European war is not probable—yet. Have to wait until the people have saved enough to pay for the last one and finance another. War and thirst are blood-relations.

STERILIZED milk is milk which has been brought to the boiling point. The temperature brings about slight changes in the milk which do not take place in pasteurization.

Q.—How is the world "comptroller" pronounced?

A.—As thought spelled "controller."

Q.—What was the date of the Lisbon earthquake and how many lives were lost? In what earthquake were the most lives lost?

A.—1755. Some 40,000 lives were lost. In the Messina earthquake in 1908 the loss of life from the disaster was officially reported as 77,283, far exceeding the number of death from any other earthquake of which there are authentic knowledge.

Q.—What is meant by the term "cake-eater"?

A.—"Cake-eaters" are young men whose ambition in life seems to be having good clothes and good times at the least expense. They are the direct opposites of everything that is considered manly and the term "cake-eater" may have been applied simply because it is inane and foolish, in that way suiting these characters. The bouquets.

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A NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL

The New York Times, recognized as the spokesman for great business and financial interests centering in New York, published an editorial under the caption, "Loose Conversation," as follows:

Yesterday's statement at the White House about the Chicago injunction is proof enough that the popular reaction has been unfavorable to the high and mighty attitude of the attorney general. On Sunday he telegraphed to the New York Herald that the Government would pay no attention to "loose and irresponsible conversation on the part of the people who may themselves yet be brought into court."

It is now plain, however, that so great a multitude of loose and irresponsible conversers rose up in protest that the Administration felt it desirable, after a Cabinet meeting, to issue a word of reassurance.

No one's constitutional liberties are to be taken away from him by the injunction. It will be used only against those who are violating the laws of the land. If this explanation is correct, the

wonder deepens why the attorney general saw fit to do so much thundering. And it can not be denied that some of the language used in the injunction gave color to the fears which the White House seeks to quiet. When a person is enjoined from "in any manner, by letter printed or other circulars, telegrams, telephones, word of mouth, oral persuasion or suggestion, or through interviews to be published in the newspapers, or otherwise in any manner whatsoever," doing certain things, it certainly looks as if he were condemned thereafter to a life of silent meditation and prayer. But this was never the intent of the Government, we are now informed.

This placatory deliverance by the White House is doubtless preliminary to a great change in the terms of the injunction when it comes up for a final hearing next Monday. The thing has palpably gone ill with Congress and the country. The expected enthusiastic rallying of citizens in support of a majestic Department of Justice did not come off. We may now expect to hear fewer grandiloquent words from Attorney General Daugherty, while loose and irresponsible conversation about him will go on freely.

WORKER PREFERS TO REMAIN DEAD

Takes Poison After Leaving Note With Instructions to Survivors.

By United Press

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 7.—"I don't want any quack doctor or any other sucker to try and bring me back, or I'll lay for him."

These words were written by Charles Connor, transient railroad worker, whose body was found at a hotel here. Connor had taken laudanum and grappa. His health and lack of work were believed the reasons.

"I want to go and that's my business," said the letter found beside Connor's body. "No flowers please, I don't want them."

"What's beyond we don't know and nobody ever returns to tell us. All you know is what Bill Sunday's gang tells you."

BISHOP PLEADS FOR OBEDIENCE OF NATION'S LAW

Newark Divine in Discussion of Prohibition Question Before Convention.

HOLDS RELIGION ESSENTIAL

Perplexing Problems Call for Spiritual Remedies, He Declares.

By United Press

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7.—"I do not argue about prohibition, but plead for obedience of the law," the Right Rev. Edwin Slimes, bishop of Newark, stated today in opening the general convention of the Episcopal Church here.

"If adjustments must come when time has determined public opinion, let them not be settled by those who are interested in the sale of strong drink or by those who put individual desires over against the numberless lives and homes ruined by strong drink, forgetting that the restriction of personal liberty, willingly for the common good, is one of the finest traits of Christian character and the condition of the progress of civilization."

Remedy Is Spiritual

Bishop Slimes declared that the perplexing industrial problems facing the country cannot be settled without religion. The remedy, he said, for the world's ills, is recognized as moral and spiritual rather than economic.

He further told the delegates that the church was moving forward "out of the land of prejudice and narrow vision."

UNUSUAL FOLK

By NEA Service

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—John A. Geary was born in Limerick. He learned rebellion and to talk at the same time. As a boy he came to Kentucky; then returned to Ireland to organize Fenian troops. Hunted by English, he escaped only by pushing two of them into the sea from the gangplank of the ship which he took for the United States.

During the Civil War he fought with the Confederacy. In 1870 he joined in the Fenian uprising in Canada.

The Canadian rebellion failed and settling down in Lexington he became one of Kentucky's rich men.

For fifty years the British government has kept a vice grip held. Now, with the establishment of the Irish Free State it is lifted at last. So Geary is going back to tread the "old soil" once more. It will be but a visit, however. This country is his home.

Cartridge Plaits

Cartridge plaits over the hips are a favorite method of introducing fullness in the new coats and coat dresses.

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Fletcher

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Be Here September 11th!

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