

The Indianapolis Times

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For thy mercy is great above the heavens; and thy truth reacheth unto the clouds.—Psalms 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 excruciating 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 climate, 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 gentleness and 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 or inferring to the Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1522 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Medical 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.—Is it true that birds fly from Alaska to Hawaii? If so, how far do they fly? 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 sundown 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 true and foolish, in that way suiting these characters. The

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.

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, now has opposition of 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 Artell, 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. Artell agreed to reduce the field against Poindexter to one progressive through an elimination board, but Judge Austin 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 beat 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 APPLB 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 farmer is paid for 5,500 pounds of butter a year. A church concert in a Württemberg 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.

WAR

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'd 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 thrift are blood-relations.

OUT OF THE WILD

By BERTON BRALEY

HOME again, home again, back from vacation. Back to the comforts of civilization.

Back where the bugs don't attend each collation. Back where the food isn't constantly fried. Home, where the beds aren't excessively lumpy. Home, where the tables aren't shaky and lumpy. Home, where the floors aren't all gnarly and bumpy. After all, home is the place to abide!

HOME, where the windows aren't stubborn and sticky. Home where the stove isn't smoky and tricky. Where all the woodwork's not wormy and ticky. Where you get water by turning a tap; Where there are mirrors to aid your adorning. Where milk and papers are brought you each morning. Life in the country I'm not at all scorning. Still, I think home's the best spot on the map!

THERE'LL be collectors to bother and hound me. There will be noise of the city around me. Worries and cares that have oftentimes bound me. Once more will give me a pain in the dome; Business will drive me without much cessation. Clothes, food and fuel bills cause irritation. Nevertheless, now I'm through with vacation. Take it from me it is good to be home! (Copyright, 1922, NEA Service)

A NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL

The New York Times, recognized as the spokesman for great business and financial interests centering in New York, publishes 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.

Winston Churchill Rises as Possible Selection for England's Premiership

By MILTON BRONNER

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Chaos marks the British political situation. All gossip centers about Lloyd George and these chief questions: When will a general election occur? Who will win? Who will be the next Premier?

Barring unforeseen circumstances—and Lloyd George—there probably will be no general election until the summer of 1923.

When it comes it is likely that a coalition will again rule. Neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party will have a clear majority, and it is not thought now—contrary to recent beliefs—that the Labor party will be swept into power, though it is sure to have from 200 to 250 members in Parliament.

Premier possibilities are confined to these men: Conservatives: Lord Derby, Earl Balfour, Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead.

Coalition Liberals: Lloyd George, Winston Churchill.

"Wee Free" Liberals: Viscount Grey, H. H. Asquith.

Labor: Arthur Henderson. A Labor government would be regarded as nothing short of a revolution, but most Englishmen would feel safe with the reins in the hands of Henderson, who is not in any sense a radical.

The so-called "Wee Free" Liberals are improbable, for their section of the party is badly split between the followers of Grey and Asquith.

Among the Conservatives, Balfour probably would be the most likely, but his acceptance of a peerage is considered a sure sign that he never again expects to lead a government.

Chamberlain, the present Tory leader, has too much opposition within his party. Bonar Law would have little chance because of his Ulster sympathies. Birkenhead is flippantly said to have "a brilliant future behind him." And Lord Derby, though a successful war minister and ambas-

sador to France, is too much of a great landlord and too much of a British prejudice against a prime minister being in the House of Lords.

So the "best bets" are narrowed down to Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. Winston has written a \$100,000 book of memoirs, a sign that he plans to retire. But there is never any betting on what the Welshman will do. He is the most incalculable force in British politics. It is not improbable that he might form an entirely new party based on the undoubted swing among the people toward liberalism.

If Lloyd George does retire, keep your eye on Churchill. This son of an American mother, only 48, and abler of the younger men in Parliament, has been a war correspondent, a soldier and an author, and has served a long apprenticeship in every important Cabinet post, except two. He is personally popular, and as the qualities of conciliator so much needed in forming a coalition government.

Rejuvenated Prohibition Party Will Oppose Anti-Saloon League

By F. M. THIERRY

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—New vigor is being infused into the almost dormant Prohibition party with these strangely coupled aims:

To elect dry Congressmen and dry State legislators, irrespective of political parties—and to prevent the Anti-Saloon League from "running prohibition."

This is the statement of John McKee, recently elected New York State chairman of the Prohibition party.

McKee is a Brooklyn real estate man, 70 years old, a temperance worker all his life. He is also treasurer of the Native Races Anti-Liquor Traffic Association and treasurer of the Prohibition Trust Fund which has \$35,000 left in bequests to fight booze.

"The Prohibition party in this State as in other states," says Chairman

DEVELOPMENT

By DR. R. H. HISHOP

By DE. R. H. HISHOP
A certain normal size to attain. Whether we reach this size or not depends largely on the first few years of our life. If we have good care and are well nourished up to the age of five or six, the chances are we shall reach that normal height and weight.

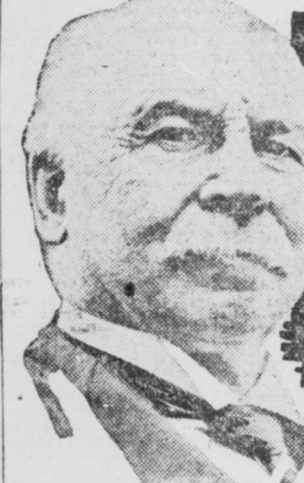
There are two periods when the growth of children is especially marked. They are, first, from six to nine years of age in boys and girls, and second, from eleven to thirteen in girls and from fourteen to sixteen in boys.

Increase in height should be followed by an increase in weight. Whenever there is an increase in height in progress, the child is apt to become thin and anemic. This is because the making of bones quickly uses up the red corpuscles in the blood. The child becomes nervous and irritable and requires extra care, both at home and in school. He should have plenty of rest at this period, and care must be taken in the selection of his diet. He should not be pushed ahead at school, and if worried over his studies, a vacation may be desirable.

Proper nutrition plays a large part in satisfactory growth and development.

Easily digestible food is important during infancy and childhood. A healthy appetite for plain, health-producing food should be cultivated from the beginning. Much dyspepsia and ill-health in later life is due to early food indulgence or indulgence in wrong kinds of food.

The mental growth must be carefully watched from the beginning, as the impressions made on our minds during childhood are ones we carry all through life.



JOHN MCKEE

dry candidates of the major political parties.

"In other words we are not fighting for our party ticket so much as we are for dry officials, no matter what their political affiliations. Our aim is not to set a fox to guard the geese. The man who likes beer isn't fit to enforce the dry law. It is the real prohibitionist, who drinks dry as well as talks dry, who ought to enforce it."

"We are also against the Anti-Saloon League. It may want prohibition, but it wants to run it and maintain its members in jobs as censors of morals."

SCHOOLHOUSE

Unfinished, Forces Pupils to Go Elsewhere for Classes.

To the Editor of The Times
America's first pride should be in her schools. Time was when that was true—now it is doubtful. In this county, where two or more buildings are now in the process of construction, with schools already begun, perhaps a hundred pupils are under the necessity of going to different rooms, halls and buildings, all because the regular school building will not be completed until late in the spring.

First, the authorities condemned a perfectly good schoolhouse, because, as they said, it was unfit for use as a school building. The contract was let on the assurance of the contractor that the building would be ready for use by the beginning of the fall term. The school is not ready and probably will not be until next fall.

Consequently, the children will have to go to different places this winter. Citizens have boasted of it's being a consolidated school, but there's nothing consolidated about the present system.

HANCOCK.

LEARN A WORD TODAY

Today's word is—TAUNT.

It's pronounced—tahn-t.

It means—to tease; to reproach, with severe or insulting words; to upbraid, especially by casting something in one's teeth; to jeer at; to make the subject of scornful censure or reproach.

It comes, probably, from—Old French "tanter," to tempt. It's used like this—"Commenting on the Government's injunction against the striking railroad shopmen, Samuel Gompers said it certainly was unpleasant to be 'taunted,' but he never before heard 'taunting' defined as a crime."

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 Slinnes, 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 Slinnes 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

LINCOLN, 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 detectives he escaped only by pushing two of them into the sea from the gang-plank 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 Ireland. 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 price on his head. Now, with the establishment of the Irish Free State it is lifted at last. So Geary is going back to tread the "old sod" once more. It will be his visit, however. This country is his home.

JOHN A. GEARY.

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

Marquise Visits Fair
The Marquise de Charette, Paris, was at the State fair today with her mother, Mrs. S. T. Henning, Shelbyville, Ky. The Henning family owns Irish Guernsey cattle at the big fairs and the marquise said she comes from France every year to make the rounds with Mrs. Henning.

BOOKS

The Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, Ohio and Meridian Sts.

FOR AUDITORS

"Auditing Procedure," by Castenholz.
"Auditing—A Practical Manual for Auditors," by Dicksee.
"Public Accounting and Auditing," by Sherwood.
"Principles of Auditing," by Wildman.
"Auditing Theory and Practice," by Montgomery.

MARQUISE VISITS FAIR

Parisian Comes From France Each Year for Event.

The Marquise de Charette, Paris, was at the State fair today with her mother, Mrs. S. T. Henning, Shelbyville, Ky. The Henning family owns Irish Guernsey cattle at the big fairs and the marquise said she comes from France every year to make the rounds with Mrs. Henning.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED

You remember that the best way to teach your children good manners is by example.

A child should be taught not to seat himself until those older than he are in place.

He should not be permitted to interrupt when older people are talking, but should be given an opportunity to voice his wants, and is entitled to courteous consideration.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

This Is The School

Students who come here are expected to work. That is the only way they can learn to get anywhere. The school has been built on results around a course of well-organized work. On these practical subjects our graduates are meeting the urgent requirements of business. You need not worry about employment if you will come here. "Buckle down," follow instructions and work. That kind of a program will "make business want you." In fact, the demands, both in business offices and Civil Service, are greatly exceeding the number prepared. Why not arrange to

Be Here September 11th
Set a definite date. Then let nothing else interfere with your plans. Attend Indiana Business College at Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Vincennes, Crawfordsville, Peru, or Central Business College, Indianapolis. Write for catalog and application form to Eliza A. Blaker, President, 23d and Alabama Sts., INDIANAPOLIS. Get in touch with the point you wish to attend, or see, write or telephone Fred W. Case, principal.

Central Business College
Pennsylvania and Vermont, First Door North Y. W. C. A., Indpls.

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TEACHERS COLLEGE
1862 OF INDIANAPOLIS 1922

THE Teachers College of Indianapolis announces the opening of the fall term of the Jackson Kindergarten and Graded School on September 11th.

The scope of this school includes kindergarten and all of the grades below high school. New building, unexcelled facilities for all children under high school age. For rates of tuition and other information call RA ndolph 1904. Office hours 9 until 4 o'clock.

ELIZA A. BLAKER, President.

TEACHERS COLLEGE
1862 OF INDIANAPOLIS 1922

AWNINGS
Indianapolis Tent & Awning Co.
447-449 E. Wash. St.

THE LECKNER STUDIOS
FOR VOICE AND PIANO
announces the opening of their fall term of instruction.
Tuesday, September 19,
709 N. Pennsylvania Street.
Phone: Main 9097.

LYMAN BROTHERS
223-225 EAST OHIO STREET
The Store of Courteous Service

See Our New Fall Line of Beautiful Mirrors
We are placing on display this week a new line of our Mirrors. These mirrors have never been shown before in Indianapolis. Our assortment is large and of exceptional beauty.

Have you ever thought how much you owe your mirror—how absolutely dependent you are on it for your appearance? It tells you everything at a glance. Besides being your most critical censor, a mirror here and there lights up and decorates a room mostly artistically.

COME IN, IT WILL BE A PLEASURE TO SHOW OUR MIRRORS—AND OUR PRICES ARE SURPRISINGLY MODERATE