

The Indianapolis Times

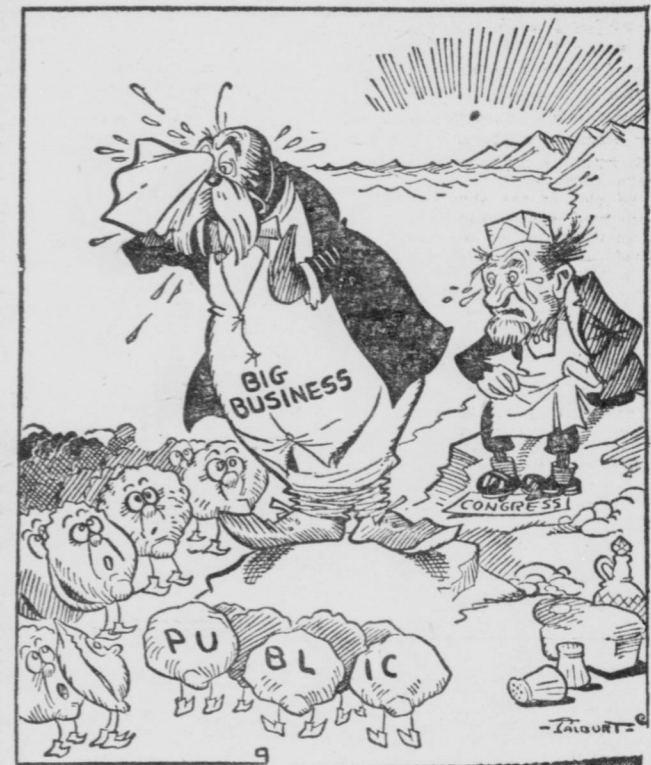
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Only take heed to thyself and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life; but teach them thy sons and thy sons' sons.—Deuteronomy 4:9.

Open Season for Oysters

It was obvious from the start that the higher-cost-of-living tariff would ultimately become law.

All that fussing and fuming you've observed in Congress was not so much due to opposition to the bill itself as it was to the members dickering and bartering among themselves.



"If you won't vote for a prohibitive tariff on the things big business in your bailiwick want 'protected,' I won't vote for a prohibitive tariff on the things big business in your bailiwick want 'protected,'" was the gist of it.

Framed in this spirit, as the new tariff undoubtedly was, it will prove a stupendous burden on the public, boosting their already too high cost of living anywhere from \$1,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 a year—from \$10 to \$30 a year per capita or \$50 to \$150 per family.

What with big business on the one hand and Congress on the other, regular folks—like the poor oysters of the poem—never had a chance. You remember, don't you, the walrus and the carpenter, in "Through the Looking Glass?" How they bamboozled the trusting oysters into believing they were their friends? And then how, with many a cajoling word and crocodile tear, they ate the oysters up?

Now that President Harding has affixed his signature to the measure the great monopolies, controlling American household necessities, may be expected to take up as a sort of joyful chorus the words of Carroll's immortal walrus—

"Now if you are ready, Oysters dear,
We can begin to feed."

High Rents

RAPIDLY mounting rents are driving writers and artists out of their colony, Greenwich Village in New York.

A small room, formerly a horse stable, is turned into a studio at \$200 a month rent. This is said to be a typical case. Such a sum, obviously, is beyond the means of the artist or writer struggling for recognition.

Why don't the artists and writers move to the country? you ask. They say they have to be near their market to get orders for their work.

A great fuss is being made over the situation by the Authors' League of America. The fuss will help advertise Greenwich Village and attract more tourists to its carefully staged tea rooms, cabarets and other points of commercialized Bohemianism. This will bring more money to the village. Then rents will go up again.

Too bad, of course, that rents are high for the temperamental residents of Greenwich Village. They will not attract much sympathy, however, because nearly every one in New York and other big cities is also in the clutches of high rents.

The bigger and more congested our cities grow, the more it becomes obvious that the real problem of city life is rent.

It is rent that has compelled the use of elevators, tall buildings, small rooms and the vanishing of the big yard that should be around every home.

Each year the rent problem in cities grows worse.

Many theories and suggestions have been advanced, to reduce rents generally. When all is said and done, high rent is the penalty of living in cities.

It follows, logically, that the way to escape from high rent is to get out of the city. Rapid transit is the route of escape. And the ideal form of rapid transit is the airplane.

When airplanes become foolproof, safe, speedy, compact and cheap, cities will become collections of factories, theaters and shops. People will live far out in the country and travel back and forth by planes.

The greatest value of the airplane eventually will be in bringing cheaper rent. Obviously, it is the selfish interest of every American to do everything in his power to assist the development of flying craft.

The flying machine will free the city man from high rent, just as the railroad and auto have freed the farmer from isolation.

Want a "Play Night?"

NEW YORK, they say, wants a "play night." A play night? Oh, it's just a night when "anything goes;" when the town is "wide open;" when the conversation runs something like this: "What'll you have?"

Get the idea?

Somehow or other we had been laboring under the impression that prohibition, instead of being just a New York City ordinance, is a Federal law.

Perhaps we are wrong. We have long suspected as much—especially after talking with recently returned friends.

SENATOR BORAH REMEMBERS HIS MEMPHIS FRIENDS

Presidential Possibility in 1924 to Look Up Benefactor There

in November.

By ROBERT TALLEY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—When Senator William E. Borah, looming large as a 1924 presidential possibility, goes to Nashville to deliver an address in November he intends to run down to Memphis to hunt up a kindly banker who befriended him when he was broke, sick and hungry and turned the whole tide of his life.

"Ever since that happened thirty years ago," Senator Borah said today, "I've been wanting to go back to Memphis, hunt up that man and thank him. And now I'm going to do it."

Both Young Men

It happened in 1890, but Borah believes his benefactor is still alive, as both were young men at the time.

"It was during my last year in college at Lawrence, Kan., when my health broke down completely and the doctors advised me to seek a milder climate," Borah related. "They told me I had tuberculosis."

"I started South, with no particular destination, and finally found myself in Memphis, deathly sick and almost disheartened."

"My funds ran out, and although I had a draft for a small amount, I knew no one in town who could identify me. Finally I went to a bank and made my way up to a young man who seemed kindly enough and laid my plight before him. I told him I was a stranger in town, was sick—he could easily see that, anyway—and was up against it."

Cashed His Draft

"He seemed to take to me from the first. He cashed my draft without any identification and then he put me in his buggy and drove me around to his family doctor. He was as obliging as any man I ever saw."

"That old family doctor—I shall never forget him—thumped on my chest and examined me in all sorts of ways. When he got through he told me that I didn't have tuberculosis and for me to go home and forget it. Right then I began to feel better."

OVERWORK

By DR. E. H. BISHOP

O much is heard nowadays of "overworking."

This business man is all run down from overworking, or that college girl has ruined her health from too much study.

So the stories run.

Most people, however, who are "overworked," are, properly speaking, simply the victims of bad air, bad diet or worry.

They believe that because they are tired, it must be the work that is hurting them. Work seldom hurts any one who is physically fit. That is the one big essential. Keep every organ and muscle in your body in trim and you will be able to stand any amount of work.

People who get all run down from overwork and then are forced to take vacations, naturally improve in health while resting, but if they had taken care of themselves at work no forced vacations would have been necessary.

When the body has a terrible load of physiological habits to carry, additional work is a strain.

Aliments and disabilities are attributed very commonly to the less important instead of the most important causes. Consequently, the average health-seeker makes the error of correcting his daily regime in some non-essential respect. Great and permanent results require the adoption of an all-round, well-balanced regime.

Don't say you haven't time to take care of yourself. Simply form hygienic habits, exercising all you can, sleeping eight hours every night, and eating plenty of vegetables and fruits and your health will take care of itself.

UNUSUAL FOLK

By NEA Service

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—"Uncle Dan" Healey, veteran dining car caterer, is taking his first vacation in thirty-five years.

And this is an enforced rest because "Uncle Dan" is seriously ill with heart trouble.

He has served two roads during his record stretch of service. The Chicago & Northwestern, and, for the past twenty-four years, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Seventy years ago he was born in New York State. As a boy he went to South America as a stowaway, and later visited California during the gold rush of '49.

At the age of 35 he took up dining car catering and in the past thirty-five years, hundreds of personages from all over the world have eaten meals prepared at the direction of "Uncle Dan."

"You're lucky when you are hungry and can get a Dan Healey meal," the late Theodore Roosevelt once said, and it's the same tribute paid by thousands of others.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED

You know courtesy is the foundation of all conversation. Once people pride themselves upon telling the truth, no matter how much it might hurt. Today we recognize that kindness is as much of a virtue as candor.

Arguments should be avoided as well as contradiction, always discourteous. If you find yourself directed toward a heated discussion of some topic, it is wiser to withdraw or direct the talk into other channels.

EX-KAISER IS ALL FIRE AND FLAME AS HERMINE'S LOVER

The inside story of the Kaiser's courtship and the strong efforts that are being made to break off his "love match" with Princess Hermine, is presented herewith by Ferdinand Jahn, who was sent by the United Press to Sabor, Silesia, home of the bride as soon as announcement of the engagement was made. The facts of the romance and the manner in which Wilhelm pressed his suit for the hand of the Princess, are revealed for the first time in the following dispatch:

By FERDINAND C. JOHN

United Press Staff Correspondent.

SAABOR, Silesia, Sept. 26.—Friends of the Kaiser all but swamped the Kaiser's fiancée, Princess Hermine, said today.

"Wilhelm is all fire and flame," they declared.

Fervid love letters from the Kaiser to his Princess all but swamped the little postoffice here. Some of the more endearing epistles were delivered through a third party, Wilhelm—"the aged hermit of Doorn"—as some call him—evidently fearing his most precious love phrases would be disclosed.

The Princess' announcement today that she would leave here on Nov. 3

for Doorn and marry the Kaiser Nov. 3 was a blow to the monarchists, led by the Crown Prince and his wife, who are doing all in their power to break off the match.

Princess Is Determined

Friends of the Princess state that she is going through with the marriage in spite of all opposition. The Junker party plans to send a delegation to Doorn in a final effort to break off the match.

Crown Prince Wilhelm and his wife fear that if the former "war lord" actually marries Princess Hermine—who is a firm, ambitious, wealthy widow—she will rule the household at Doorn and the Kaiser's monarchist movement in her own strong grasp. This the Crown Princess, especially wishes to avoid.

Sympathy in Germany for the lonely Kaiser will be lost if he weds, the opponents of the match claim.

Hermine has only been to Doorn once and that was last June, when she remained four weeks. The Kaiser's most ardent courting is believed to have occurred then.

Before she left here she said to her friends when asked where she was going: "Oh, I know where I'm going. I'm on my way to visit our Kaiser at Doorn."

She was as happy as a little girl when she returned and was over-bubbling with enthusiasm, her intimates said.

But the "course of true love never did run smooth" and as the gossip went around that Wilhelm and the Princess were in love, the opponents of such a match began organizing to outwit Cupid just as if they had been boy and girl sweethearts.

Before the romantic June at Doorn the Princess had many visits from royalists, but since then she has been snubbed altogether by them.

Fiancee Is Strong

Hermine is strong, muscular, and above medium size. She has long chestnut tresses and her brown eyes sparkle with cleverness.

The Kaiser's beloved is energetic and business-like, closely supervising her estate and household.

Not so long ago she brought a newspaper and changed its policy overnight. When she made the purchase the paper was liberal in its views. The next day it was an urgent supporter of the monarchist group.

Two of the Princess' daughters, one of 12, and another of 4, together with a son of 9, will make the trip to Doorn with her. One of her boys will be left in school here and another placed in the keeping of her pastor in Germany.

Hermine's first husband, a lieutenant in the Prussian guard, was killed when he fell from a horse in 1920.

Although she is of the nobility, she allows her children to play with peasant neighbors. The correspondent saw one of her boys romping with a dirty-faced peasant child on the estate of Hermine.

The Princess' full name is Hermine Von Schoenach-Carlath and she is a mistress of the ancient Schoenach castle that dates back to the eighteenth century. She is a descendant of a proud line of reuss nobles.

CHINA OWES TWO BILLION AND HAS NO CREDIT POWER

Pekin Government in Bad Way Financially With Only One Security Left.

By R. G. MARSHALL

United Press Staff Correspondent.

PEKIN (By Mail to United Press.)

—China's inability to get a substantial loan, either foreign or domestic, at a time when she needs it seriously, is explained by a report of her financial status, compiled by Chinese and members of some of the legation staffs.

China owes in round numbers \$2,000,000,000 and of this total \$440,000,000 is unsecured, or the security is wholly inadequate.

The remainder is secured by the customs, such as salt revenues as have not been seized by the provinces, the railroads and the telegraphs.

The largest single unsecured debt is to the Nishihara banking group in Japan, which loaned without asking security, \$150,000,000 when the Anfu or pro-Japanese government was in power.

Seized Salt Mines

A year ago the unsecured loans did not exceed \$200,000,000, but since that time the provinces have seized the salt fields. Wu Peifu seized the revenues of the Peking-Hankow railroad and Chang Tso-lin seized the northern half of the Peking-Mukden railroad. Wu Peifu also seized a portion of the telegraph revenues. These government enterprises have had a measure of efficiency, but the properties have been seized by the military despite the protests of foreign investors.

Just one good security remains, the customs. That source is under rigid foreign control and being established mainly in port cities accessible to foreign gunboats, is in little danger of seizure.

The customs is taxed to the present limit by foreign loans, only a small portion each month being available for the government. An increase of one and a half per cent is soon to go into effect, but most of this increase, according to the Washington Conference agreement, must go for liquidating the foreign debts.

LEARN A WORD TODAY

Today's word is—CALIPH.

It's pronounced—ka-lif or kal-if, with accent, in either case, on the first syllable, but with the "a" long in the former, as in "kale," and short in the latter, as in "bat."

It means—literally, "successor," but is used in English almost, if not quite, exclusively as a title, applied to the successors of Mohammed, both as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey.

It comes from—Arabic "khalafa," to succeed.

It's used like this—"With the English holding him practically a prisoner and demanding from him a policy in line with their wishes, and with the Kemalists, who control most of his dominions, demanding from him an entirely different policy, the position of the caliph at Constantinople is embarrassing."

Youngsters Evade Child Labor Law By Taking Work Home—Folks Needed Food

By F. G. ORR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Under the new Federal child labor law there were about 5,000 youngsters anywhere from 5 to 15 years of age in the lone vicinity of Providence, R. I., who were beating that law, according to a report just issued by the children's Bureau of the Labor Department.

How did they beat it? By taking the work home.

The parents in the case were asked why this home work was taken on and their reason for evading a law framed for the protection of their own children were worth study.

"We didn't have enough money with just one man working," said the mothers of 655 of these children, in effect. "We had to do anything to get a bite of bread."

The 155 mothers of 412. One hundred and forty children had to earn money for their school books and clothes. One girl worked so she would have enough to buy a graduation dress. One mother wanted to dress her children as well as the others in the neighborhood.

Some Were Unwilling

Did children all work willingly? Don't you believe it. In many cases mamma had to bribe, and threaten, scold and hire them to work, according to the report. One woman with five children said:

"I make the children string tags; sometimes they cry and want to go

out. I can save the money earned, and buy something."

On the other hand, 362 of these members of the younger working set worked because others in the neighborhood did. You might almost say because it was fashionable. Everybody was doing it. Sometimes ten or a dozen of them would get together and sing at their tasks.

With 187 of the children the fathers and mothers seemed to think it was a choice of two evils. If the children weren't inside working they would be out on the crowded streets.

One mother thought her boys were better off working at home than "roaming the streets and wearing out their shoes."

Letters to the Editor

CARS TOO SLOW

Booster Says Electric System Should "Pep Up."

To the Editor of The Times

Indianapolis has a fairly good street car system, as good or better than the average in most cities in the same class.

There is one objection, however, that is the cars run too slow. The College line cars, especially, seem to have no "pep" and coast along seemingly in an effort to kill time. The Broad Ripple car makes the trip to Washington street in almost the same time that the Forty-Sixth St. cars do on the College line.

BOOSTER.

SITUATION CHANGED

Sentiment Seems to Favor Ex-Governor Ralston.

To the Editor of The Times

Administrator of Samuel M. Ralston should not be overconfident of his success at the polls in November, although sentiment generally appears to favor his candidacy for the United States Senate. I make this statement in view of what I regard as a changed political situation in Indiana.

Granting that Ralston can carry every congressional district by only small pluralities, with the exception of the Seventh (Marion County) and the Tenth (Lake County), his election would not be certain. These two districts, with heavy pluralities for Beveridge, would be tremendously hard for a small out-state Democratic lead to overcome. By reason of numerous able Republican disturbances in Marion County, opposition hopes are higher than in many years. Democrats must not deceive themselves into thinking that they can carry Marion County without devising some means of cutting down the tremendous voting strength of the colored population. The increase in negro voters in Indianapolis is one of the changes in local politics which the Democrats have not generally recognized when figuring their chances.

The Republican party has had this vote always. To make it doubly certain this year, a more, Tom Dexter, was put on the ticket for the State Legislature. It might be said, without bias, as far as the colored man is concerned, that Dexter lends no strength to the Republican ticket. Negro voters have always stood for whatever candidates or issues the Republican party proposed.

It must be noted, however, that even among Republicans, there are some prejudiced against the black man, and many of these will not stop at scratching their ticket, but go all the way toward the Democratic side. This, admittedly, is ingratitude to the negro, who, right or wrong, has voted as a unit for the Republicans.

The Democrats are weak in Lake County, which really is a part of the Chicago industrial district and contains thousands of foreign-born voters who have stuck dependably for the Republican ticket. The American-born population in the Calumet district is also Republican. This section is influenced largely by Republican newspapers of Chicago.

The Democrats will gain Congressmen almost certainly from the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts, and probably in the Eighth and Twelfth districts. Their chances are only fair in the Fifth and Sixth.

In the face of these changed conditions, principally in regard to Marion County and Lake County, Ralston must obtain a big lead outside them to win.

JAMES MARSHALL.

Modern Discoveries Strengthen Belief There Is Life On Mars

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Daily Times Washington Bureau, 1400 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.—When did the theory that there is life on Mars originate?

A.—It is impossible to say just when this belief in the theory of life on Mars began. Modern investigations and discoveries have strengthened this belief, and the present discussions probably date from the investigations of Professor Pickering of Harvard, who said in 1893 that with an expenditure of \$100,000,000 the earth can talk to Mars through 35,000,000 miles of interstellar space. His plan was this: Light travels with vast rapidity and to enormous distances. Reflectors of sufficient size catching the parallel beams of light from the sun could readily be made to drive them back at an angle that will send an enormous flash to the eyes of watch-

ing Martian astronomers. Once the Martians see this flash, coming, then withdrawing and coming again, they will realize that we are signaling to them. If they answer with similar flashes—and every telescope on earth will be pointed toward them in the eager quest for a reply—the whole vast problem will be solved in a flash, as it were. Thought will have been sent to Mars and sent back again.

Q.—Are Henry Ford's plants unionized? Does he pay union wages?

A.—His plants are not unionized. In general, he pays above the union rate of wages to all his employees.

Q.—When was the first marathon run, and how did it get its name?

A.—The first real marathon was run during the new Olympic games at Athens, Greece, April, 1896. The name "marathon" was derived from the legendary run of Pheidippides, who ran 150 miles from Marathon to Sparta, to ask the aid of the Spartans, arriving in Sparta on the second day.

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