

The Indianapolis Times

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Published daily except Sunday by The Indianapolis Times Company.
25-29 S. Meridian, Indianapolis.
Member of the Scripps-McRae League of newspapers.
Client of the United Press, United News, United Financial and NEA
Service. Member of the Associated Press and the American Alliance.
Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve
Cents a Week.
TELEPHONE—MAIN 3500

Buying an Empire

"ONE million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the loan to Liberia will go to bankers in New York."

So says Senator Borah. The Harding Administration, which came in on a protest against foreign entanglements, is getting us entangled in the Old World.

We are buying an empire, year by year. Buying it mainly not for the people of the United States, but so that our millionaires make money out of it. It is well to take stock of it.

Liberia in Africa now comes under American suzerainty. We shall control Liberia through our control of her finances. Our colonies are Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippines. We do not conceal our rule over them. We control Haiti, Santo Domingo and Panama. We dominate Nicaragua—to hold another canal route—and have turned over her finances to American bankers. More pickings for our financiers.

We intervene in the government of Cuba—dictate her internal legislation. Bolivia, the third country in size in South America, has yielded control of her revenues to a commission of three, two of whom are Americans, and American bankers have just made her a loan of \$24,000,000. And there are railway concessions, oil, mines and great richness there.

To these items add that Paraguay and Peru have financial advisers recommended by our Department of State.

Be a big brother to them? Yes. But we are now on every one of the five continents or their islands except Europe, and the course of empire smells strongly of the dollar.

We may well lift a skeptical eyebrow when we hear Administration leaders like the little Senator Lodge declaring against "foreign entanglements."

When it comes to doing our plain moral duty as the natural leader among nations, men of his caliber are ready to faint. But they are there with the bells on when they hear the call of the dollar, and the bugaboo of "foreign entanglements" melts away to a little less than nothing.

The Two Tom Watsons

WITH the going of Tom Watson of Georgia not one, but two men—an ordinary man and a genius—took passage to the beyond.

To most of us Tom Watson was only a United States Senator, iconoclast, politician; passionate, hair-triggered opponent of all "regulars," in politics and out; a man of violent speech and threatening gesture, socialistically inclined and "agin'" most all that's orthodox.

That, indeed, was one Tom Watson.

The other was the scholar, the litterateur, author of "The Story of France" and "The Life of Napoleon"—two wonderful books—and other works. He was one of the very first men of English letters to take bone-dry history and make it sing; a writer who could take sleep-producing fact and weave it into a history as fascinating as a novel and as difficult to lay aside in the small hours of the morning.

Watson, the writer, will go down in history. Watson, the statesman, will soon be forgotten.

But, after all, Watson's fling at politics was but a minor incident in an artist's life, and his hot shots at conventional people and things but the froth of his real soul.

Normal Unemployment

"EMPLOYMENT in the country," says a business bulletin for late September, "has become practically normal. About this time last year it was estimated that approximately 5,500,000 workers were out of employment. Today it is estimated that only 1,500,000 are without jobs."

So it is NORMAL for 1,500,000 wage-earners to be workless in this country of fabulous riches. Estimating only three to the family such normale means 4,500,000 people who NORMALLY have no income, who are destitute or living precariously.

It won't do. There's certain to be altogether too much discontent in a bloc of a million and a half idle, gloomy men and several million more undernourished, ill-clothed women and children. Let us strive to strike off one nought, anyway, in that 1,500,000.

Frog That a Bull Would Be

A bullfrog once tried to swell up until he was big as a bull. He exploded long before his ambition was achieved.

The Greek King Constantine attempted something similar. He tried to swallow Turkey in Asia, and most everything else that wasn't nailed down, to make himself "big." And he met the fate of the frog.

Constantine's abdication is just one of the fragments of the explosion. Many other fragments are still in the air. When they come down there may be other broken crowns.

What Makes an Indian?

WHY is an Indian? Two American hunters just back from the Cassiaras, the range of mountains that form a fence between British Columbia and Alaska, discovered a day out on the march through this region inhabited almost solely by bears, wolves, mountain lions and caribou, that they had forgotten matches.

Johnny Quash, aged 12, was thereupon sent back by his Indian uncle, one of the guides, to buy a few boxes and trail back after the party. The hunters proceeded over a trackless country, up mountains and down, through forest and muskeg and winding valleys.

At midnight on the third day, Johnny, 12, hatless, unarmed and alone, walked into camp with the matches. Before daylight he started back for home, alone.

Reckon that's what makes an Indian.

Full Rank of General Given to Only Six Men Since Washington

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times' Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Inclosed in your letter should be a postage stamp. Unsolicited letters will not be answered, but all letters are confidential, and receive personal replies.—Editor.

Who were the full generals in the United States Army?
A.—George Washington, U. S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, John J. Pershing, and, for the period of the War, Tasker H. Bliss and Peyton C. March.

Which of the Presidents of the United States were bachelors?
A.—Buchanan was a bachelor all through his Administration and Cleveland was married during his first term.

When were Queen Victoria's

REPUBLICANS WILL RENEW ATTACK ON WOODROW WILSON

Campaign Speakers Accept Challenge on Government Cost and Foreign Policy.

By CLAYTON WHITEHILL
United News Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Republican campaign speakers will devote themselves between now and election, to accepting the challenge of the Democrats that the administration party is responsible for high living costs and for the extravagance of government.

Furthermore, they are raising the issue of foreign relations which the Democrats are studiously avoiding, and they are reviving the attack on ex-President Wilson particularly regarding the Treaty of Versailles.

The tariff, according to the Republicans, "gives employment and prosperity to millions of men and women engaged in manufactures, agriculture and mining, at the highest compensation in the world, and gives them also the returns with which to buy from each other. There is no truth in the free trade argument that the enactment of a protective tariff will invite retaliation by other nations. It is untrue because practically every other nation has already enacted a protective tariff which levies duties against the United States."

No Answer to Tariff

No attempt is made to answer the detailed figures of the Democrats to show that the Forney-McCumber tariff increases the cost of staple articles. Therefore it would seem, the Republican campaign so far as tariff is concerned, will largely be a defense of the theory of protection.

In contrast with the policy of

waste, extravagance and graft" of the Wilson Administration the Republicans point out that the first regular session of the present Republican Congress appropriated \$3,745,000,000, or \$2,710,000,000 less for the year's maintenance of the Government than was appropriated by the last Democratic Congress.

It is further pointed out that through the operation of the executive budget system—under which annual expenditures are said to have been reduced a billion dollars—it has been possible to reduce taxes a billion dollars a year, and despite shrinking revenues, to reduce the national debt by a billion dollars during a single year, and "since the Republican control of Congress came in 1919, the public debt has been reduced by three billions."

I will not discuss the policies of

President Poincaré, nor the matters of reparations and interalleys.

Will Discuss Treaty

"I will certainly discuss the treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, the condition of Europe and the respective attitudes of France, England and America.

"I believe in the continued unity

of the allies. They served together in the war whose primary object was to secure peace. But peace is not really firmly established and we can only win peace as we won the war—by unity. To fall in the peace, to face another general conflict would be to face the dark chapter of inevitable ruin for modern civilization.

Clemenceau received me in his little home on the seashore. It is barely fifty feet away from the surf. Probably no other great actor in the world war and peace drama dwells

in such isolation and Spartan sim-

plicity.

The bedroom is almost monastic in its bareness—little single bed, a washstand, a mirror before which to shave—and that is about all.

The study has some book-laden shelves, an old work-table, a few comfortable chairs and a fireplace, in which, when I was there, some fresh cut logs were fragrantly burning.

The kitchen, over which old Marie presides, has those utensils which constitute the glory and pride of European cooks—a complete set of copper pots and pans, and every one of them shining like a mirror.

Dressed Shabbily

When he received me he was

clothed in a rusty old brown suit

and was wearing brown leather gaiters. On his head was a battered old hat and on his hands were the

famous gray gloves which have become part of the modern history of France.

The Tiger neither bit nor snarled.

He was most delightful, most human.

His gray eyes danced with the true

spirit of youth. His smile revealed a

great number of sound teeth and they

were not stony teeth, either. The

long time I saw anything of the

grim Clemenceau was when I asked

him to write and sign a brief message to the American people, which

we could reproduce.

"No, no, no!" he growled. "No!

As I said good-bye to him, Clemenceau mused aloud:

"It will be a very strange experience coming back to America. I left it in 1860—fifty-three years ago. And

just the other day I celebrated my

eighty-first birthday and hardly any

body knew it.

"I used to live in Seventh St. New

York. I suppose it is all skyscrapers

now. But I daresay there is one

thing I will recognize—the Hudson

River."

I said to him—"There is another

American feature you undoubtedly will

recognize. You will be met in New

York by about 200 newspaper men."

"Heaven help them," said the old

man smiling. "I won't."—Copyright, 1922, NEA Service.

APPLE

Was he only of normal

height in his day, or was he a circus

freak? No one will ever know. For

some mysterious reason, nature

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