

The Indianapolis Times

Earle E. Martin, Editor-in-Chief.

Roy W. Howard, President.

O. F. Peters, Business Manager.

Published daily except Sunday by The Indiana Daily Times Company. 25-29 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis. Member of the Associated Press, League of newspapers of the United States, United News, United Financial and NEA Service and member of the Scripps Newspaper Alliance. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. Subscription rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.

TELEPHONE—MAIN 3500

For the Scripture saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. And, the labourer is worthy of his reward.

—Timothy 5:18.

School Needs Will Be Met

INDIANAPOLIS will have more schools.

This is assured whether those opposing the movement realize the fact or not. When a group of such representative citizens as called on the school board at its last meeting get behind a movement and express the degree of determination displayed at the meeting of Tuesday night the success of the movement is assured.

The citizens who called on the school board were there primarily for the purpose of obtaining a new Shortridge High School, but they made it plain they appreciate that the school problem in Indianapolis is bigger than the problem of providing a new north side high school. They made it plain that they are aware of the necessity for adequate facilities for younger pupils and they pledged their support to a movement to obtain these needed facilities. In this they can not be too highly commended.

Day after day the Times has set forth the necessity for better school facilities. Day after day facts concerning the deplorable school situation in Indianapolis have been given to the public. The effort is bearing fruit. The citizenship of Indianapolis has been aroused.

The first evidence that an aroused citizenship is accomplishing results was revealed at the meeting of the building and grounds committee of the school board last night, when architects were named to draw plans for eight new buildings and a superintendent of construction was employed. This move on the part of the school board should meet with the approval of every citizen of Indianapolis. It is a progressive step forward in the cause of education and of humanity.

The fight, however, is not ended. It will not be ended until the buildings are completed and classes installed in them. There are many things to be done between the employment of an architect and the opening of a new school. During this period every citizen interested in the children of Indianapolis should lend his assistance.

The Times intends to continue to do its part in obtaining better school facilities. The first battle has been won. If the fight progresses as it has been progressing the success of the entire campaign is inevitable.

Our Various Tariffs and TNT

FROM one end of the country to the other campaign orators are now hurling verbal brickbats or bouquets at the new high tariff law.

And behind all this boasting and knocking there is an enormous amount of unuttered dread and vast quantities of less silent hope—Republican dread and Democratic hope—that history may repeat itself and make the responsible party pay dearly for monkeying with the tariff.

In the past it has been more dangerous than TNT or the business end of a Missouri mule.

There have been six tariff laws in the last thirty-two years. Here is the record:

First. The McKinley law, enacted in 1890. Cost the Republicans the House that year and two years later the Congress and the presidency.

Second. The Gorman-Wilson law passed by the Democrats in 1894 to replace the McKinley law. Cost the Democrats the House and subsequently Congress and the presidency.

Third. The Dingley law, enacted in 1897 by Republicans. This was an exception. It stood until 1909, when it was replaced by the Payne-Aldrich law, also a Republican measure.

Fourth. The Payne-Aldrich law, enacted in 1909. Cost the Republicans the House in 1910 and two years later both the Congress and the presidency.

Fifth. The Underwood law, enacted by Democrats in 1913. Five years later the Democrats lost the House and two years after that, Republicans were returned to complete control of the Federal Government.

Now comes the Fordney-McCumber law. What will it do, and when and whom? ask politicians.

Moonshine Liquor and Death

NEWS dispatches tell of a 9-year-old boy whose mother gave him a small dose of moonshine liquor as a medicine. He liked the taste, found the bottle and drank half a pint. Two doctors and four nurses tried to save him, but he died.

This 9-year-old boy lacked resistance. We see grown-ups on our streets every evening who are able apparently to withstand the effects of moonshine. But moonshine taken steadily gets them eventually, though it kills by inches instead of at one blow.

Our Important Machinery

A "glass stomach that digests foods" has been perfected by Government chemists. Food is put into it, pepsin and other chemicals to the amount existing normally in the real stomach are added. An incubator keeps the mixture at stomach temperature, 37 degrees centigrade.

By experiments the glass stomach is expected to teach us a lot about what to eat and how to cook it to make it digest.

The stomach and our other organs are nothing but machines.

Do you take as good care of your body machine as you do of your flivver?

Failures of This Year

IN nine months of this year more than 17,000 business firms failed. It is a big figure, but it doesn't appear so large when we realize that during the same nine months at least 1,800,000 companies went right along without failing.

The liabilities of the failures exceeded their assets by about \$200,000. Spread evenly over the whole population of the country, this is less than \$2 for each of us.

Most folks look at hard times through a high-powered magnifying glass. The lone ship that perishes at sea gets the attention. No one notices the vast fleet that rides the gale safely.

BRITAIN LAWYER COMING TO U. S. TO TALK MONEY

New Chancellor of England Exchequer Will Take Up War Debt.

By MILTON BRONNER,
NEA Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Treasury officials in Washington had better watch their step.

Sir Robert Horne, new chancellor of the exchequer, and one of Great Britain's most convincing lawyers, is going to the United States on a slight matter of business—involving some four billion dollars.

He is to take up with the American government the funding of the great debt which his country owes the United States.

HORNE. In England he usually carries his point. Will he carry it in America, too?

Successful Career

Only 51, Horne has had one of the most successful careers of any man in British politics in recent years. When the war broke out he was practicing law at the Scotch bar. Too old for military duty, he gave up his office and offered his services in any position where he could be of use. In a few months he was helping to run the British army railroads in France.

Is Conservative

In 1918 he was elected to Parliament as a conservative. But before he took his seat he was made minister of labor. Two years later he was made president of the Board of Trade which corresponds to our Department of Commerce, plus many things that we have in our Department of the Interior.

In these jobs Horne fought the mining and coal strikes. Toward the end of last year he was given his latest job—being chancellor of the exchequer, which corresponds to our Secretary of the Treasury.

Great Dancer

Horne is known as the most eligible bachelor in the government and is a great dancer. He has been known to work hard all day at governmental business and then two-step most of the night. He is a story teller, an ardent golfer as is becoming in a true Scot, and prefers walking to autoing any day.

He is one of the few cabinet men who have nicknames—a tribute to his popularity. British poets have often started out their verses "Hall Smiling Horne!"

This has been changed in Sir Robert's case to "Hall Smiling Horne!"

He will soon be beaming on Washington.

THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLE.

N. P. Lindberg, originator of the slogan, "Say it with flowers," is killed in an auto accident in North Dakota. As you suspected, he was a florist.

His famous four-word slogan has sold more flowers than any 10,000 florists that ever lived. And the slogan was not carefully thought out. Lindberg coined it off hand, almost absent-mindedly, in conversation at a national florists' convention.

APPLE. That is what a gambler calls chance. It is change, the sudden appearance of the unexpected, that shapes our destinies and makes life interesting. Never get discouraged. Chance probably has something better in store.

GOLD. Eighteen billion dollars worth is the world's total production of gold since 1894 when the Democrats discovered America.

Only eight billion dollars of this exists as money or locked up in banks and the treasures of nations.

An unknown quantity is being carried about in the form of watch cases and other ornaments to satisfy humanity's vanity.

Possibly a third of the gold mined since 1894 has disappeared. All things come from the soil. All things return to it. Small wonder, land is the average person's idea of the best investment.

BABY

A needle two inches long was swallowed three years ago by Ethel Erickson of Stockton, Cal. Then she married. Her baby, 22 months old, cries and rubs its shoulder. Mother investigates her baby's shoulder and pulls out the needle.

Mention this when you want to break up a dull talk about the situation in Europe. Why are the unimportant things of life most interesting? Answer: Civilization is dull. And whatever is dull is bound to be rather stupid.

THE SEALERS

By BENEDICT ALLAN ENGLAND

MEN with the tan and the strength of the sea in them, Bronzed with the sun and the breath of the wind, Men with a deep-chested, full-throated glee in them, Thick-muscled, big-handed, leathery-skinned;

Men that look death in the face without quivering,

Laughing at danger and grinning at woe,

Fearless and reckless and wholly unwavering,

Going the way they are destined to go!

MEN with a dauntless and hardy simplicity, Men full of nature's superb electricity, Stalwart, upstanding, untutored—but fine.

Hardened by tempest and toughened by toil,

Living a life that is valiant and rigorous,

Fighting the sea for a share of its spoil.

SLEET, ice and tempest, each year they go forth to them.

Glad of the hardships that seem to them play,

Somehow the bitter cold breath of the north to them

Seems but a tonic that makes their blood gay;

Underpaid, badly-fed, blithely-heated giants, too;

Daring the perils that Vikings might dare.

These are the men on whom you place reliance to

Bring you, dear lady, that fur that you wear!

(Copyright, 1922, NEA Service)

SALVATION ARMY WILL REVOLT IF INSURGENT PLAN CARRIES

By JOHN O'DONNELL
NEA Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Salvation Army of America will break cleanly from the English parent organization and establish itself as an absolutely independent unit with Evangeline C. Booth as commander-in-chief if the "insurgent officers" who number 90 per cent of the American Salvation Army are able to translate their present plans into action.

This revolt is the result of the result of the "brutal and arbitrary" order of Gen. W. Bramwell Booth which he issued in London through the newspapers recalling his sister from the American command which she has held for eighteen years.

Only one obstacle halts the insurgents. That obstacle is the loyalty of Commander Booth to the tradition of discipline instilled by her father, the founder of the organization. Against this barrier is the pressure from insurgents within the organization and friends from without.

"The spirit and blood of a soldier is in my veins," said Commander Booth. "I have never had a thought of doing anything other than obeying orders, even when they entail a sacrifice. But I will say that I have never before been called upon to make such a sacrifice as this order of my brother entails.

Americans Indignant.

Reports of bitter indignation have been pouring into the New York headquarters ever since General Booth's announcement about his sister's removal has become known.

The order was criticized first on the grounds of the "insulting and unmilitary" manner of issuance. It was first given to the press and then an official copy was sent to America. It was scolded for its "particularism" in the removal against her wishes of a commander who had been in America for eighteen years. No excuse of organization custom could be given, as the officers with whom General Booth has surrounded himself in London have held their places for twenty and thirty years.

But the fact that caused the move for independence on the part of the American Salvation Army was the decision to remove such unified work as the Salvation Army accom-



COMMANDER EVANGELINE C. BOOTH

plished in America during the war. It was this that caused the independence movement to gain ground so rapidly.

"I am in absolute ignorance of where I shall be sent or how soon I shall have to go," said Commander

Booth today. "I have not yet had any definite word from my brother relative to my removal."

"Have you any reason to doubt that he intends to take you from America?" she was asked.

"The newspaper statement was over his signature and I have no reason to doubt its authenticity," she replied.

"There is no command equal to that of America, either in responsibility or importance," the commander replied when asked if her transfer could in any way be construed as a promotion.

"Will not your brother's decision to do away with a national head impair the loyalty of the organization?" she was asked.

During this part of the interview it was easy to see that the commander was making a sincere but futile effort to defend her brother's order and to protect the Salvation Army discipline.

"The Salvation Army organization in America is in harmony with America's ideal of national unity," she replied. "The separate divisions achieve unity under a single national head. While my brother is doing away with our national head, I do not think he is doing this with any purpose to break up the Salvation Army organization in this country."

Will Obey Orders

"But won't the breaking up of the American organization be the sole and inevitable result?" she was asked.

"Well, I only hope it won't then. In unity there is strength."

When asked about the strong sentiment in the Salvation Army in America which believes that it should break away from London control and ignore the recall, Commander Booth replied:

"I have never had a thought of doing anything other than obeying orders, even when they entail a sacrifice."

"The spirit and blood of a soldier is in my veins. There are no influences that could make me rebellious to discipline. Obedience to this order is the hardest thing I have ever had to do."

"But I shall go."

GOODS HOARDED IN GERMANY AS MARKS DECLINE

Populace Knows Money Will Be Worth Less Next Week, So Lay in Supplies.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Queer and painful are the pranks being played upon Germans in Germany by their tumbling marks, according to Congressman Henry W. Temple, Republican, Pennsylvania, who has just returned from several months abroad.

Temple accompanied Representative Theodore Burton of Cleveland to the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Vienna. He is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, while Burton is the congressional member of the allied debt refunding commission.

"When we got into Germany," Mr. Temple said, "we bought one thousand marks for a dollar. Par is about four to the dollar. Three weeks later we bought marks at 1,500 for a dollar.

Lay in Supplies

"The German people know their money will be worth less next week than it is this week, so, instead of stacking up marks in the bank, Germans are buying extra pairs of shoes, extra bolts of cloth, things with tangible value. Goods and commodities are being hoarded instead of money."

Money lending, he said, is no longer practiced, and manufacturers, anticipating a crash, are