

The Indianapolis Times

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I will be glad and rejoice in thee. I will sing praise to thy name, O thou Most High.—Psalms 9:2.

A New Day for Butler

DECISION of the Butler College trustees to purchase Fairview Park as a future location for the college is the first important step toward building Butler into a much larger educational institution than it ever has been.

The action of the trustees means that Butler College will have a campus of 246 acres in one of the most beautifully wooded and scenically desirable regions about Indianapolis.

When located in suitable buildings amid such surroundings and provided with the proposed endowment fund of about a million dollars, Butler College will attract more attention from outside the city, will receive more general support than in the past and is certain to grow more rapidly than at any time during the fifty years' history of the college. That this prediction is quite certain of realization is demonstrated by the record of colleges and universities in other large cities.

Indianapolis has and is destined to have in the future more of the facilities required for the seat of a great university than most cities of the central States. It is possible that the purchase of Fairview Park for college purposes may ultimately prove to be a most important move in that direction.

Plums in the Subsidy

PRESIDENT Harding told Congress in the ship subsidy message that it was costing the taxpayers of the United States fifty million dollars to operate its fleet of ships and that there would not be paid out more than thirty million dollars to private ship operators if his ship subsidy bill were made a law.

The President did not say what else the ship operators would get besides the thirty-million-dollar subsidy.

The President did not say what ship owners would get the subsidy and what ship owners would not.

The President did not say that a ship would earn just as much subsidy whether it carried a pound of cargo or whether it was loaded full. The President did not say that only owners of ships running on regular lines would receive subsidy.

The President did not say that the ships that run on regular lines are those devoted not to commerce but to the hauling of passengers and mail; ships devoted to the hauling of goods owned by the operator of the ship, such as the Standard Oil Company's tank line steamers, the United Fruit Company's fruit ships, etc.

The President did not tell Congress that besides the thirty million dollars going out of the treasury a golden flood would be stopped from flowing into the treasury by reason of the fact that these ship owners who enjoy subsidies—but no other American ship owner—could deduct from their income taxes their profits on the operation of the ships, and in case they were the owners—as in the case of the Standard Oil Company—of the cargoes of the ships, that deduction would be the per cent of the estimated freight that they paid themselves for hauling their oil.

The President did not say that Mr. Lasker has expressed the fact that these income and tax exemptions to the favored few American ship owners would probably not exceed a mere ten million dollars a year.

The President did not say that if a man bought a ship at junk price from the shipping board and sold it at a profit to be settled under a foreign flag that he would not have to pay income taxes on that profit if only he would buy or build another ship.

The President did not say that the "tramp ship," which is what Great Britain and every other country means by the expression "merchant marine," will not get one penny of subsidy under the proposed bill and their owners will not get any rebates, drawbacks, exemptions or other handouts from, through or by the treasury.

The President did not say that it was proposed to lend one hundred and twenty-five million dollars to the preferred class of American ship owners at 2 per cent a year, while business men, farmers, manufacturers and ordinary folk in general pay from 6 to 10 per cent.

If the President had told Congress all these things, he would have told them of a part but not all of the plums that are tucked away in the proposed Thanksgiving pudding—if the subsidy bill is passed on Nov. 29.

Indiana's Coal

INDIANA'S coal industry is being crippled because of five existing conditions that have been laid plain during the last two years.

In the first place, Indiana has too many coal mines. There are approximately 1,700 small mines and 225 major mines being worked. Second, there are too many miners. At the present time there are 30,000 union miners and approximately 1,500 non-union miners.

Third, there is no outside market for Indiana coal, and fourth, there is no demand in this State for Indiana coal. Coal consumers have the notion that Indiana coal is of poor grade and they are buying coal shipped in from West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Fifth, mining companies are going too far down under the surface to dig coal. A survey of the coal mines of the State made this summer by Cairy Littlejohn, State mine inspector, showed that coal is being mined at depths ranging from 900 feet to 1,500 feet. The fact is there is plenty of coal but a few hundred feet down, and if this was mined exclusively coal prices would drop. It does not cost as much to produce this coal closer to the surface as it does that far under.

Until these things are eliminated, coal prices will remain high, there will always be mines closing, miners out of work and the supply will be greatly increased.

A Question for Legislators

DOES Indiana need an eugenic law? Shall selected undesirable be allowed to perpetuate their weaknesses—insanity, feeble minds and hereditary diseases? These questions are apt to face the next Legislature, statements recently made by Dr. J. N. Hurty, new member and for many years secretary of the State board of health, would seem to indicate.

Proponents of eugenics claim that the vast majority of our crimes are committed by feeble-minded persons or their descendants. Disease is known to have blighted the lives of thousands of innocent children. Insanity is also a heritable weakness that annually costs the State huge sums, along with its dread kinship, epilepsy.

The human race reached its present perfection through operation of the law of survival of the fittest. Then civilization stepped in and checked the working of the system.

Records carefully checked show that 5,000 descendants of one feeble-minded woman who lived in Revolutionary war times have occupied prisons and insane asylums of the United States. The history of this fam-

LIQUOR AS PARAMOUNT ISSUE IN 1924 WORRIES PARTY LEADERS

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Party managers and most members of Congress are intensely unhappy these days over the prospect of the 1924 campaign having liquor as its "paramount issue."

The statement attributed to President Harding that the recent election results probably would result in a "slight liberalization" of the Volstead act has been accepted by the wets, not as a crumb, but as a big chunk of comfort to their side, and they are starting out this week to work for a wet plank in either or both of the national party platforms.

Meanwhile, they will push, in Congress, their fight to amend the Volstead act to permit light wines and beer. For the present, they'll be satisfied with anything they can get—2.75 per cent beer would fill them with joy—politically speaking at least.

Democratic leaders hope that they might be able to carry in 1924 such Eastern States as New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Massachusetts on wet planks, but they might lose in some of the Western States.

Likewise, Republican leaders, at this time, look upon the liquor issue as a red-hot iron.

That a "no quarter fight" is ahead is clearly indicated by vigorous statements put out from wet and dry headquarters here.

"Hereafter," says W. H. Stayton, national wet manager, "a wet will scratch as relentlessly as a dry. We shall organize definitely in every State and in every congressional district. Where the two great political parties fail to nominate a wet in a district, we shall put up our own independent candidate. If the two existing parties won't settle this question there will have to be an independent movement that will."

To this, Wayne B. Wheeler, national dry manager, replies:

"If the opponents of prohibition carry this fight into the next presidential campaign we will meet them and defeat them as we have in the past, not only in State legislatures and Congress, but at the national conventions of the great political parties and at the polls in the choice of presidential candidates. No old party or new party can build victory on a platform or around a candidate advocating nullification of the Eighteenth amendment."

Labor Presents Solid Ranks to Nation's Voters

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Consider labor in the new political movement. Heretofore politicians have looked upon the so-called "Labor Vote" as a joke. They were right. There was no such animal. Workers were all split up as Democrats, Republicans and Socialists. For religious and other reasons there could be no political solidarity of the working class in the Socialist party. So that party got nowhere.

The drive of the "Open Shop" or "American Plan" employees since the war to break up the unions, began to develop a labor solidarity that didn't exist before. When the banker group in control of the railroads started their open-shop campaign against the railway unions other than the four brotherhoods, they not only forced solidarity of the railway workers by driving the brotherhoods to support of the other railway unions, but they drove practically all of the railway unions in a body into politics. Their leaders were an important part of the group that organized the "Conference for Progressive Political Action." No other influence contributed more to the defeat of Pomerene in Ohio; and they got in their work in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and many other States in the last election.

BOOKS

Children's Room, Indianapolis Public Library, St. Clair Square

What Becomes of Office Boys

"Where's your office boy, Dave?" "Fired him Saturday—never did anything but stand around, looking wise."

"Well, he don't be in your way any more, I reckon, now you're rid of him."

"Don't be so sure about that. He may turn up here some day as an efficiency expert."—From Everybody's Magazine for December.

UNUSUAL FOLK

By NEA Service

HAILE CENTER, Texas, Nov. 22.—As a free lance detective and criminal chaser, J. Frank Norfleet is in a class all by himself.

At rare intervals, when he returns to his ranch home ten miles west of here, Norfleet talks of the adventures he has had since he took up the trail of a gang of confidence men who fleeced him out of \$45,000 in Dallas in 1919.

Norfleet has been a wanderer since that experience. He has left his ranch to the management of his wife and their son, Peter.

In his pursuit of the men, who had swindled him, Norfleet has traveled more than 100,000 miles and spent nearly \$15,000. His chase has led him far into Mexico and Central America, all over Cuba, across Canada and into many parts of the United States.

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Oak or Mahogany Model V—\$35.00

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Model VII—\$50.00

Model VIII—\$75.00

UPRIGHTS

Oak, Mahogany or Walnut Model 80—\$100.00

Model 90—\$125.00

Model 100—\$150.00

Model 110—\$150.00

Model 111—\$225.00

CONSOLES

Model 210—\$100.00

Model 240—\$200.00

Model 300—\$250.00

Model 310—\$250.00

Model 320—\$250.00

Model 330—\$250.00

Model 340—\$250.00

Model 350—\$250.00

Model 360—\$250.00

Model 370—\$250.00

Model 380—\$250.00

Model 390—\$250.00

Model 400—\$250.00

Model 410—\$250.00

Model 420—\$250.00

Model 430—\$250.00

Model 440—\$250.00

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Model 690—\$250.00

Model 700—\$250.00

Model 710—\$250.00

Model 720—\$250.00

Model 730—\$250.00

Model 740—\$250.00

Model 750—\$250.00

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