

WHAT'S BECOME OF COUE? HOW many days since you have thought of Coue? He is almost forgotten. To endure persistently in American memory, one must be a baseball player, a prize-fighter, a stage or movie star, a theatrical scientist or medical man—or the inventor or marketer of a breakfast food, beauty lotion or some mechanical device that can be sold cheaply.

A reader, one of the wise few who will get permanent good from Coue's system of harnessing the imagination, sends a letter announcing his discovery that the original disciple of the Coue method of treating ailments by auto-suggestion was—Socrates!

He died 2,322 years ago.

Xenophon, Greek historian and militarist, wrote in his "Memorabilia" that Socrates one day said to him:

"I consider that those live best who study best to become as good as possible; and that those live with most pleasure who feel the most assurance that they are DAILY GROWING BETTER AND BETTER."

That sounds familiar, strikingly like Coue's "Day by day, in every way, I grow better and better."

Ten thousand years ago, and more, they probably had epidemics of the Coue idea. The orientals, especially.

Thousands of years from now, the Coue idea will be resurrected and have flash-in-the-pan epidemics of popularity.

What a pity, that these good ideas cannot stay with us permanently instead of visiting occasionally and departing before they become indelible!

THEIR LEAGUE AND OURS THERE is much that we Americans can learn about the League of Nations from Lord Robert Cecil, British spokesman for the league, who is visiting us now. Not the least in his message to Americans is the clarification of one fine point, which probably can be blamed more than anything else for our undignified fear of the league.

Europe's conception of the league and ours are entirely different pictures. Europe sees the league, as Lord Robert explains, merely as an instrument of peace. It is simply one method of undertaking to end international disputes before they lead to war. The league is, after all, but an international round table.

In their frenzy over the menace of "entangling alliances," our irreconcilable Senators have conjured up for us a league straw man, with a bogie behind him. They have stood him up and knocked him down so much that some of us forget what the league really is. These Senators have almost made us believe that the League of Nations is a super-government, set up to threaten our sovereignty.

It is not that, at all, and Lord Robert does us a distinct service to point out to Americans what the League of Nations actually is. In a word, the league is merely the only existing machine which today undertakes to settle international differences without the resort of war. It may not be perfect, as Lord Robert admits. But it is the best instrument we have today, and it is functioning for fifty-two member nations. And when a better plan for fostering peace is invented, the league is ready to give way to it, if we understand Lord Robert's message.

THE ONCE DESPISED MILKWEED HENRY FORD'S chemists discover that milkweed contains rubber as good as we now import from the tropics. That isn't all. After Henry extracts the rubber, he'll use what's left of the milkweed—in making rosin, thread and fertilizer.

For generations the milkweed has been considered a pest, good for nothing. It is becoming evident that everything in the world exists for a useful purpose, lying dormant until hard work and patience lead to discovery. Opportunity sleeps at every elbow.

Maybe you think this milkweed stuff is a new Ford joke. It isn't. Ford tells it during an interview with a reporter for the Wall Street Journal.

MORE RADIO MAGIC A SPEECH by President Harding will be picked up by microphones and broadcast May 10 from radio station WEA, New York City.

The radio expert of a New York paper figures out that "from the studio to the antenna the power carrying Mr. Harding's voice will be amplified about 3,000 billion times."

If you could similarly magnify your strength, you could easily do the work of all railroad locomotives in this country.

The old-fashioned brain gets rather dizzy when it contemplates the scientific magic of 1923.

Questions ASK THE TIMES Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1000 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Medical, legal and love and marriage advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken, or paper, speeches, etc. be prepared. Unsigned letters cannot be answered, but all letters are confidential and receive personal replies.—Editor.

What are the so-called seven chief virtues?
Faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude.

How many people in the United States are deaf and dumb?
About 90,000—47,000 males and 43,000 females.

Who invented algebra?
It is not known, for certain. It is said that Diophantus wrote it in 170 A. D., and he may have been the inventor. Was brought into Spain about 900. Its signs are said to have been used first in 1544, but algebra did not come into common use until 1590. Descartes applied algebra to geometry in 1637.

What was the size of the largest gold nugget ever found?
One weighing 130 pounds, found in 1838 in Australia.

What is the average amount of metallic ore produced from a ton of ore?
Four-tenths ton.

What does "mantani semper liberi" mean?
"Mountaineers are always free." It is the motto of West Virginia.

What are the ceremonial observances of the flag?
It should be hoisted at sunrise, hauled down at sunset. At "attention" civilian spectators stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Military spectators stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

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OLD BUCCANEER TALES TAME AS PIRACY GROWS IN MODERN RUM WAR ON SEAS

Orphan Is Champ Marble Player



George Flint, 12-year-old inmate of the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh, N. C., won't know very well until the Raleigh Times started its marble tournament. Then he became famous by beating all orphanage boys and the pick of other schools. George will go to the Atlantic City tourney.

WATSON HAS 'NOTHING AT ALL TO SAY'

Riley's Poem Paraphrased in Connection With World Court Squabble.

By JOHN CARSON
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The day after President Harding made his speech in New York, defending his proposal for participation in the international court, the doors to Senator "Jim" Watson's office were closed and locked. The Senator had nothing to say. Immediately Riley's bit of verse was paraphrased:

"Nothing at all to say, boys,
Nothing at all to say,
Presidents that are in love, boys,
Usually have their way.
Billy Taft did before you,
When Teddy objected so strong,
Nothing at all to say, boys,
Nothing the whole day long."
It was hinted and rumored and left to be understood, however, that Senator "Jim" was going to be a peace-maker in the party. He was going to try to find a way out.

Having led up the hill in the charge on Harding's court, the next policy was to lead down the hill.
But if the rumblings from the White House are to be properly appraised, all this will accomplish nothing. There is more than one report of pique from the White House because of Senator "Jim's" leadership, assumed and not conferred.

At the same time, it was to be noted that Postmaster General New was with President Harding when he made his New York speech. New was on the Harding train, perhaps as a rooster. He was with the President, physically, mentally and politically.

And in this connection, if Jim Watson is right that Harding is knocking at the doors of the League of Nations, it might be recalled that New, as the Senator from Indiana, was named a member of the Foreign Relations Committee a few years ago when Senator Lodge recruited his battalion of death. But President Wilson was offering the league and a policy of international intercourse then and Wilson was a Democrat.

Cereals From U. S.
Colombia buys most of its cereals and cereal products from the United States. Thus far there has been practically no market for other than American goods.

The Chinese government has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of cotton.

Land Gunmen Rival Water Bandits in Illicit Booze Trade
—33 Government Dry Agents Have Been Killed in Enforcing Law.

By EDWARD THIERRY

NEW YORK, April 28.—Piracy and murder are writing pages picturesque and violent in the booze history of America. No complete statistics are available of this growing crime phase, yet thrills surpassing fiction are found even in a brief and casual survey.

Smugglers, pirates, "hi-jackers," gunmen, bootleggers and bandits today furnish battle, blood and color not to be found between the covers of yesterday's dime novels.

Thirty-three Federal dry agents have been killed since enforcement began, not counting police and other city county and State officers.

Booze directly or indirectly killed seventy-two persons in New York in the first four months of 1923, according to records of the medical examiner's office; that's more than four deaths a week.

Fights with the law and internal feuds have cost the lives of many bootleggers and rum runners. Unlisted numbers have died of poisonous liquor.

Here's a fortnight's characteristic booze record: Five men murdered, five drowned, one burned to death, one driven insane, one wounded, nine mysteriously missing.

Those two April weeks began with a story of piracy from Vineyard Haven, Mass. Eight bodies were washed ashore after a battle at sea, noisily enough to be heard at the distant Gay Head life saving station. The pirates' vessel got away in the fog, but the steamer John Dwight, loaded with bottled ale, sank after her boilers had blown up.

Pirates were blamed also for a mystery shrouding the fate of nine members of the crew of the schooner Patricia M. Beman, found with sails set and anchor dragging in Great South Bay, Long Island.

Decks had been splintered by bullets and were littered with cartridges. Cabins were in disorder, as if captain and crew had left hurriedly. Were they carried away or driven into the sea? Empty whisky cases and burlap sacks were found in the looted hold, and a notebook showed notations of sales of 3,218 packages of liquor. There was a case to be made, it seemed, at \$48 or \$50 a case, or some \$150,000 worth of booze.

During the same two weeks a Long Island man was found insane from

6,000 MALE CONVICTS IN THREE PENS

Women Prisoners, 400 in Number Scattered Over Nation.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, April 27.—There are 6,000 male prisoners confined in the three big Federal penitentiaries of the country—McNeil Island, in Puget Sound; Leavenworth, Kan., and Atlanta, Ga.

But the 400 women Federal prisoners are scattered all over the country in State prisons and so badly crowded are most of these institutions that the women cannot be properly housed or cared for and their moral and physical condition suffers greatly in consequence, according to Herbert H. Votaw, superintendent of Federal prisons and chairman of the Federal parole board.

At the next session of Congress, Votaw, who, by the way, is a brother-in-law of President Harding, will, with the consent of his chief, Attorney General Daugherty, press this need and ask for a suitable appropriation to cover the cost of an adequate Federal prison for women.

GERMANS INVENTED TANK

Patent Records Show Idea Originated First in 1912.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Germany, while introducing poison gas in the World War, overlooked one of the most effective weapons of modern warfare, patented in Germany two years before the conflict began. A search of the records of the American patent office has disclosed that the armored tank first used in the war by the British was patented in Germany by Gunter Burstyn, an Austrian, in February, 1912. The invention was practically a duplicate of the type used later by the British. American officials are puzzled by the failure of the German government to use the tank.

How to Become Hero in Eyes of War Officials

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, April 28.—What does one have to do to be a hero in the eyes of the War Department?

Merely this and nothing more, the War Department says, in crowning Private Daniel R. Edwards, of Bruceville, Texas, a machine gunner, as that State's outstanding hero in the recent conflict.

No. 1—Charge with a machine gun on your shoulder, get bayoneted in the wrist, but keep going. Hold an advance position to protect your infantry, see your three machine gun pals killed, get wounded, dress your own wounds and keep at it alone all day until relieved, despite repeated attacks with liquid fire.

No. 2—Return to duty with a shattered arm, crawl into an enemy trench, kill four opponents in fighting at close quarters, capture four more and get your leg blown off by a shell.

For the first feat, Private Edwards was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and for the second he was given the Congressional Medal of Honor.

exposure after drifting at sea with two others in a launch loaded with eighty-three cases of whisky; two men were wounded, one shot four times, during a quarrel among bootleggers in Brooklyn, and Bridgeport police reported 310 stolen automobiles still unclaimed of some 400 picked up by Connecticut State police since January and mostly said to have been used by rum runners.

River pirates, afloat in motor boats scooting in and out among the piers in every port along the Atlantic seaboard, have been responsible for even more killings and battles than rum pirates who sail the twelve-mile limit.

Ocean liners tied at piers and cargo ships anchored in harbors are the pirates' prey. A fatal duel in the Hudson River was the latest of many skirmishes; previously there was a murder in a New York harbor smuggling plot, another when detectives descended upon pirates looting a ship at Hoboken, a battle in a Florida port when one gang betrayed another to Government agents, a pistol fight in which twenty men were seized as they boarded a schooner in New York Bay, and a gun fight when pirates attacked a rum runner in a New Jersey port.

Henry Ford Plans to Keep Toolers on Farms; Great Cities Doomed, He Says

By NORRIS QUINN
NEA Service Staff Writer

DETROIT, April 28.—Michigan, whose fertile, rolling soil drew forth the crop of "I-wanna-go-back-to-the-farm" popular songs a few years ago, soon will become the testing ground for the project of a revolutionary social experiment ever undertaken.

Henry Ford, automobile magnate and capitalist, is the promoter of the experiment. He's willing to back the project with a large part of the million-a-month income he enjoys.

Ford plans to do this: He wants to stop the continually growing exodus of young men from the crowded industrial center. But, at the same time, Ford needs thousands of workmen to turn out his annual quota of motor cars.

So he intends to turn farms all over Michigan into miniature factories, operated by water power, where farm lads can earn good wages during the otherwise idle months of the winter while during the summer they can turn their attention to farm labor—the production of food for the Nation.

Ford's plan has just become generally known through a bill introduced into the Michigan State Senate which would make water power available for the Ford project.

But Ford himself told me the germs of his plan in an exclusive interview here in January, 1922, which I passed on to The Indianapolis Times readers through NEA Service.

"The great cities are doomed," Ford told me at that time. "I don't mean they'll fall to ruins immediately. A few will stay. They'll be big distributing and assembling points—not congested centers of population."

"The people will go back to the farm and small town. They're headed that way now."

"The city has served a useful purpose. It has taught people how to live in groups. When they go back, they won't tolerate unpaved streets, badly equipped schools, defective sanitation."

"Factory workers won't commute to and from work—their work will commute to and from them. They'll

Nurse Testifies as to Bandit's Escape



Miss Coralea Ramey, nurse of St. Mary's Hospital, Athens, Ga., who is in New York to testify in the investigation into the escape of Gerald Chapman, "master mind" in the million-dollar mail robbery.

'PEACE' NOW PRAYER OF CZECHOSLAV

Frontier of Nation Is Almost Impossible to Defend.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
NEA Service Staff Writer

PRAQUE, April 28.—If trouble again overtakes Europe as the result of an attempt on the part of Germany to "boomer back," or of Russia, or of anything else, Czechoslovakia may again disappear from the map.

Delicately poised in the very center of Europe, part of her having been carved out of Austria and part out of Hungary, with a crescent-shaped border of Germans on her western edge, any European quarrel would almost surely be the signal for a lot of envious neighbors to attempt a coup against Czechoslovakia.

He meant, of course, the absolutely unique shape of the country—494 miles long from East to West and in places not more than forty-five miles wide.

Italy is a long, narrow country. So

Her frontier is almost impossible to defend.

"Czechoslovakia isn't a country—it's a fish!" That is what President Haisch of Austria jokingly remarked to President Masaryk, his friend, of Czechoslovakia.

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TOM SIMS SAYS:

SAD thing about having the old pep all night is you may have the old pip all next day.

Swat the fly. Flies come into the house without wiping their feet.

Enough coal has been mined now to keep us warm until winter.

A great many people living on the fat of the land are lying on the fat-headed of the land.

The road to hell is paved, which is why the traffic is heavy.

A neighbor tells us he has already gotten a meal out of his garden. It was a chicken.

The ever-increasing number of divorcees is an evil. Dividing never will be multiplying.

Experience isn't such a great teacher if you spend all of your time on the same lesson.

Distance doesn't lend any enchantment to a tack in your shoe.

Absence of winter makes the heart grow fonder.

You can't keep a good head of hair down.

Baseball fans blow almost as much as electric fans.

People go to a lot of trouble they should keep away from.

Naturally, the rising generation gets out of bounds.

Consider the little birds. Flying around all the time keeps them up in the air.

Every man thinks his garden plot is the land of promise.

Corydon Men in Atlanta Pen May Get Chance to Make Good

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Ben and George Applegate and Wilson Cook, of Corydon, Ind., are going to have an opportunity to make good.

Time was when the Applegates was Japan. And China. But all these countries are half or all sea-coast—that is, protected by salt water. Czechoslovakia is an island entirely surrounded by land, and on three sides by none too friendly countries.

So that is why, if you ask anybody in this country what above all else they want, they will instantly reply: "Peace!"

Peace is this 4-year-old, war-torn republic's domestic policy, its foreign policy and its prayer. It thinks it, eats it, sleeps it and, if need be, will fight for it.

141,000 Under Arms
They've an army of about 141,000 troops under the colors now. Service is compulsory; the term two years, beginning at twenty years of age. The French have a mission here instructing the troops and a French general heads the general staff. The soldiers remind one of the Belgians, the way they are uniformed and equipped.

If there is any menace to Czechoslovakia, militarily speaking, in the immediate future, it would be from the direction of Hungary.

But there does not seem to be much danger even from that direction just now. Hungary's army is small—35,000 men—and then there is the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia—virtually surrounding Hungary and each with a comparatively large army.

Next: Czechoslovakia has two George Washingtons.

They're new to the world, but they're old to the world. They're old to the world, but they're new to the world. They're old to the world, but they're new to the world.

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