

ESKIMOS ARE TOO HAPPY

WHAT do you know about the Eskimos? You've seen pictures of them, standing around in the snow in their heavy furs, and probably decided they looked too stupid to be interesting. But the Eskimos are a remarkably fascinating, strange people, according to an interview with Donald B. MacMillan, the polar explorer, published in the Christian Register.

Parents select their children's husbands and wives among the Eskimos. Men marry at 20, girls at 12. A man's at liberty to have two wives if he can support them. The first wife is never jealous of the second, for she knows the newcomer will, by custom, do the household drudgery.

Orphan children are gladly given a home with any family they select. And Eskimo children never are punished. The old are deeply respected.

Life up there is a problem of hunting wild game for clothes and food, with no other industry that amounts to much. Eskimos have no calendar, no days, weeks or years. No woman knows her age. Time is taken as it comes, without worry, without measuring it.

Until they were discovered by explorers in 1830, says MacMillan, the Eskimos thought they were the only people in the world. They have in their mythology two people who started the human race, an Adam and an Eve. The old men pass on to succeeding generations a legend about "a great flood that long, long ago came over the tops of the hills 2,000 feet high." Noah's flood?

The Eskimos have always believed in a life hereafter as firmly as in this existence on earth. They accept this belief as too sensible to doubt or argue about. Heaven, they believe, will have less cold than here, with better hunting and a reunion with loved ones who have died. They also believe in a form of reincarnation.

The Eskimos, says MacMillan, are the happiest, most care-free people in the world, though terrors of darkness, tempest, cold and famine are ever at their doors.

"Many children die at birth, the mothers are so hard-working; but if a child lived four or five days it will live until it is 60, for there are no diseases in the Far North—no cancer, pneumonia or tuberculosis."

What? A country with no disease? A people among whom every day is Sunday? A race where parents are respected by their children and families are supremely happy? That won't do. Our public affairs lunatics will have to hurry up and civilize them.

PROBE "GO ON"
O and sin no more," says, in effect, the Senate committee appointed to investigate the charges of alleged waste and graft in the United States Veterans' Bureau. And the Senate committee prepares to mix a coat of whitewash for the late lamented administration of the bureau, in spite of the fact that the accusations of waste, petty graft and injustice are both unanswered and unproven.

Fortunately, there has been a change in the conduct of the bureau which points, according to present indications, to a fairly good housecleaning. That looks well for the future, but it is only half the story.

The other side is that powerful interests are urging the Harding Administration to make a big cut in the appropriations for the relief of disabled soldiers. A thorough investigation of the bureau right now might arouse public interest and reveal general opinion opposed to cutting of the veterans' relief funds.

What we need now is more facts. Then only will we be able to judge the merits of proposals for economy which may be at the expense of wounded and sick ex-service men.

On with the investigation!

QUICK! BRING VACCINE
THE League of Nations and the world court ideas have survived many sort of attack, fair and unfair, and have survived cruel and unusual punishments.

But there must be a limit.

That limit or thereabouts, seems to impend when the news is given out that George Harvey will resign as ambassador to Great Britain; pack his velvet panties in mothballs and devote the future wholly to campaigning for the world's court.

We shudder at the thought of an epidemic of Colonel Harvey speeches. In fact, if possible, the court idea should be vaccinated at once.

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, 1322 N. Y. 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 papers, speeches, etc., be prepared. Undisputed research cannot be answered, but all letters are confidential, and receive personal replies.—EDITOR.

What was the first U. S. division to get to France and the first to get to action?

The First Division, which went over with General Pershing, was the first to reach France, and the first to get into action. The first gun was fired by this division Oct. 23, 1917.

How much sugar does the United States import from Cuba and the Philippines?

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, from Cuba—\$2,255,237 pounds. Philippines—\$38,468,567 pounds.

In U. S. money, what was the value of the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas for the betrayal of Christ?

They were tetradrachms, or shekels, and were equal to between \$20 and \$25.

What became of the Apostle St. John?

According to tradition, after a vain attempt had been made to martyr him, he was banished by Domitian to Patmos, but on the emperor's death, (A. D. 96) returned after a general amnesty to Ephesus and resumed the supervision of the church there. He died somewhere about the year 130 A. D.

Where is the word "reverend" mentioned in the Bible?

The only place is the III Psalm, ninth verse: "He sent redemption unto thy people: O God, He hath commanded His covenant forever; holy and reverend in His name."

What was the "year without a summer"?

In literature, 1816 is thus spoken of, because there was a killing frost

AMERICAN FARMERS BITE THE HAND THAT'S FOOLING THEM

By HERBERT QUICK.

WHEN this Administration came in, it had in mind the commission of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. I speak of it as the commission, not as the enactment; for it seems to be much more of an offense than a statute.

There was need to line up the farmers. So an emergency tariff act was passed which, it was loudly asserted, would

keep our farmers from being ruined by foreign competition. The object of this emergency tariff was to get the farm bloc committed to Fordneyism. It worked. Look back at the record when the Fordney act was passed, and you will see how the political geniuses of the farm bloc were roped in. Not all of them, but most.

Thus the farmers, both in

Congress by representation and out in the country, were fixed up. Fordney did his worst—and quit. He will never be seen in Congress again.

And now what is this we hear from the American Farm Bureau Federation? Why, the awful truth is that this federation of farmers, scattered all over the country, has had the nerve, the supreme

gall, to make a study of the tariff, to see just how much good it is doing them. Samuel R. Guard, the federation's publicity man, tells about it in The Country Gentleman. This study was made by the bureau's research department—the nerve of these grangers having a research department! And by the way, the men who made the study seem to be Republicans in the main, head-

ed by Professor Moorhouse, who served as a Republican in the California Legislature a few years ago.

This study shows the Fordney-McCumber tariff costs our farmers the tidy sum of \$301,000,000 a year as consumers over and above the gains by it as producers. It shows the tariff costs the whole people the somewhat impressive sum of \$1,750,000,000 a year, and

yields not over a third of that sum in revenue.

The interesting thing is a lot of the farmers are getting the real truth about the tariff, are lining up against it, and will ask some embarrassing questions of the orators who go out in the next campaign telling what the administration has done for the farmers. Done to them, is what lots of them are saying.

Premier Mussolini Declares Germany "Is a Block in the Road"

Man With Peculiar Power Holds Italy Hypnotized.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
NEA Service Writer

ROME, May 16.—Interviewing the man who hypnotized forty million people would seem a difficult job. It would be no wonder if Mussolini of Italy is the easiest man to interview—once you get to him—in Europe.

It is easy because he answers questions. Most Latin—most Europeans—beat the devil about the bush. Mussolini comes right back at you.

"Eh, bien," he exclaimed, drilling me with his enormous hypnotic eyes as we sat facing each other across his desk in Chigi Palace—the Italian foreign office. His tone said as plainly as had he used the word: "Shoot!"

"The world is full of trouble," I said as an opener. "What is Italy's?"

"Done!" Mussolini exploded, the word which indicated he was about to unlimber coming across the desk at me like a cannon ball. "Six months ago Italy's chief trouble was that she needed order. Now she has it."

His words came in jerks, about six at a time, like bursts from a machine gun.

Finances Problem

"Today," he went on in perfect French, except for the occasional words which he is the son of a blacksmith, a "self-made" man and has taught himself pretty much all he knows. "Today Italy's greatest need is to get her finances in order—to balance her budget. Three years ago there was a deficit of 20,000,000,000 lire. We have cut it to 3,000,000,000. We must cut it to zero. Voilà!"

"Then will you reach that 'zero'?" I asked.

"That does not depend entirely on Italy. If Europe quits making trouble, soon. If not, I cannot say."

"What's the matter with Europe?"

"Mainly two things," Mussolini shot back much like a tennis player volleys back his opponent's ball. "Russia is one. Germany is the other. Russia is just a big hole—a void—in the world. Nothing there but literature—rhymes. Germany is a block in the road."

"These two countries may be considered as one obstacle, for they are working together—one supports the other. Europe's economic ill cannot be corrected until the void is filled and the block removed from the road. That means reparations must be settled. Germany must pay."

Conferees? Not

"How is this to be brought about—by conference?"

"No. Conferences don't settle anything. All they do at one conference is to agree to have another. The patient is very sick. The doctors confer, but the patient gets no better."

"No. The interested nations must agree one with the other—first two, then three, then four and so on, until a general agreement is reached."

"What about the opposition to the Fascist party which has just resulted in four resignations of cabinet members being handed in to you?"

"What opposition?" snapped the premier as if he did not understand. "You mean in the Popular party? Over with. Finished."

"Have you no fear of a reaction setting in—a return to the old days and parties as they were before your march on Rome?"

"Old Parties Dead"

"Not the slightest. All the old parties are dead, their ashes scattered. The rest have been absorbed by us. Tomorrow you will see. The streets of Rome will show you why I do not fear a reaction. 'The people are with me and then there are 160,000 'Black Shirts'—Fascist soldiers. These are mine. They belong to me."

For a few minutes we talked of people—European personalities. Lenin was a menace. Kemal Pasha, quite a figure. Chancellor Cuno "was to be reckoned with." He's a business man," Lloyd George "writes too much."

Then I put the question—the one question I most wanted to ask. This new Italian leader, virtually dictator, who holds Italy in the hollow of his hand, seems to wield some sort of supernatural influence over the 40,000,000 people of his country. His great, black, wide-open and staring Svengali-like eyes gave him the air of a hypnotist.

Force, Faith—Eyes

"You seem to have some strange hold on the people of Italy," I said. "What do you attribute your power to?"

I asked the question deliberately. I wanted to see how he would take it.

Mussolini smiled. He had risen and come around to my side of the desk. Now he took a step forward until we stood face to face, very close, his piercing eyes stabbing directly into mine.

"That is one of the mysteries," he said enigmatically.

"Personal magnetism," suggested his chief of cabinet, smiling also.

One thing is certain. Part of Mussolini's power comes from his absolute self-confidence. He is the most self-confident man I have ever seen in his lexicon there is no such word as fail.

Only time can tell whether Europe has another Napoleon or just a most interesting meteor trailing across the sky.



MUSSOLINI'S EYES—THEY DOMINATE ALL OF ITALY.

GOUGERS IN SUGAR HAVE HEAVY LOAD

Costing Gamblers \$18,000 Per Day to Hold Off Commodity.

By JOHN CARSON,
Times Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It's costing the sugar gougers at least \$18,000 a day to carry their sugar load.

The housewife who may complain about lack of sweets and now and then be tempted to surrender her boycott on sugar should remember that the gougers have cause for worry. They are paying the bill every day they hold sugar from the market.

The last figures showed about 1,400,000 tons of sugar in Cuba and the United States, controlled by the New York financial ring and American refiners with plantations in Cuba. Granting their investment is not more than 4 cents a pound, that sugar is worth \$122,000,000. At 8 per cent, the interest on that is \$9,760,000 or about \$18,000 each day.

The sugar gougers are investing that sum in the hope they can put over their gamble and gradually peddle just enough sugar to keep the prices to their present high level. If they succeed, they will clean up millions for the thousands of dollars they are investing. But sugar profits depend on large sales and rapid turnover. Sugar cannot be carried indefinitely.

Housewives may not know these facts, but the sugar trade does. And sugar history has shown that the gamblers always weaken the moment they are convinced their gouge is in peril of failure. The moment they think they are playing a losing game they rush to get out.

An emphatic thirty-day boycott, some insist, would drive them to cover now.

HAYNES WILL ENFORCE DRY LAW IN N. Y.

By Times Special
WASHINGTON, May 16.—"New York State is not exempted from the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The citizens of that State can take their choice; they can for or against the Constitution. The Federal Government intends to enforce the law as vigorously as it knows how."

This is Prohibition Commissioner Roy Haynes' deal to the New York Legislature, which at the end of Haynes' second year in office, repealed the State prohibition enforcement law. The fact that New York has taken "a backward step," as Haynes put it, has not shaken his faith in the success of prohibition.

"Twenty-two Legislatures just adjourned registered distinct progress in enactment of better prohibition enforcement codes," Haynes said. "A 22-to-1 ratio is not so bad—especially when it is recalled that New York sympathy always has been against prohibition."

Haynes admits bootleggers are doing a thriving business.

TOM SIMS SAYS:

A wild flapper tells us she wants to marry an ex-convict because they are used to staying home.

If the British get any madder at red Russia they will see red.

If you can't dance, dance anyway. You can claim what you are doing is the latest step.

June bugs are due next month, but many of us are bugs about May.

Kentucky predicts a big tobacco crop. You can put that in your pipe and smoke it.

The trouble with climbing the social ladder is people up above kick the rungs in your face.

It is harder to sing "Home, Sweet Home" in a rented house.

This is the time of year you can swap anything for an overcoat.

France has so many airplanes now the British are afraid the French will drop in on them.

Egyptians led clean lives. The women are wearing bathrobes and calling them King Tut dresses.

Being human is a hard life, but suppose we were microbes. Takes a billion microbes to be a crowd.

Horse power is no good without horse sense.

Sympathy

By BECKTON BRADLEY

I'm not a Pollyanna bird. I cannot sing my woes away. And when misfortune has occurred, My heart is very far from gay. I'll grumble when my luck goes "now" And doubtless be a sour-faced old, But I can tell you anyhow, I won't be sorry for myself.

I will not always wear a smile, I'll sometimes whimper at my woes; I'll often groan in tragic style And wipe my eyes and blow my nose. I can't be ever full of cheer And yet my friends and loved ones cheer. But this I swear with tongue and soul, I won't be sorry for myself.

I will not tell myself that I am most unfortunate of men, Though I may fret and stew and sigh And lose my courage now and then. Though I grumble, I'm content and swayed, Losing my friends, my peace, my self. Still, this I'll tell the cock-eyed world, I won't be sorry for myself! (Copyright, 1923, NEA Service, Inc.)

Hold-Up Men Take \$60

Two youths relieved Frank Shelton, 20, of 2110 Prospect St., of \$60 Tuesday night. He gave police a description of the hold-up men who halted him at Koehne St. and the Big Four Railroad.

Whitewash Time!

Now's the time for all good men to get out the old whitewash brush and paint up!

Our Washington Bureau has ready for you an eight page booklet telling all about whitewash and cold water paint. If you want it, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed.

Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times, 1322 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of WHITEWASH AND COLD WATER PAINT, and enclose a loose 2-cent stamp for same:

Name.....

Street and Number.....

City.....

State.....

(Our Washington Bureau advises that many coupons are received without name or some essential part of address. Please be careful.)

MOVE UNDER WAY TO CUT VET RELIEF

Question Will Come Up on Convening of Next Congress.

Here is the third of the series of articles on the United States veterans bureau, written by C. Randall of this paper's Washington bureau.

By C. A. RANDAU

WASHINGTON, May 15.—How much is "everything?"

"No bonus for the healthy, but everything for the disabled," was the slogan of the Congressmen opposed to the soldiers' bonus proposals. Now they would like to change it to "nearly everything."

In other words, a move underway to slash into the funds appropriated for the relief of disabled war veterans. No action, of course, can be taken until Congress meets, but the question is certain to come up very soon after legislators assemble.

Capitalize Post Inefficiency

The waste and alleged graft which characterized the Administration of the Veterans' Bureau under the Forbes regime is counted on to facilitate this move. The opponents of the relief measures now in force expect to capitalize the past inefficiency.

The fact that the misuse of funds was carried on at the expense of the needy veterans will be so pointed out. This plan dovetails with the scheduled whitewash of the Veterans' Bureau. Were a thorough investigation to be made it would be shown that more serious than the waste and graft was the neglect of helpless ex-service men.

It will not be difficult for the appropriation slashes to find evidence of waste. They can point out that during 1922 the Veterans' Bureau ran up a sight-seeing travel bill of nearly \$2,500,000. That Hawaii was directly administered from the Washington, D. C. office of the bureau in order that headquarters officials could take long and pleasant "official trips," etc.

Demand Unreasonable

Assistance will also be rendered by the unreasonable demands of some of the disabled veterans. Some men who were more or less disabled as a result of the war are suffering from a complaint not unlike sleeping sickness. They feel that the Government owes them a living. Though they are in a decided minority, they are noisy enough to hurt the cause of all disabled veterans, and are doing so at the present moment.

The waste within the bureau has been at the expense of the veterans. Once the waste is eliminated—and it is being eliminated at the present moment, under the administration of Director Hines—there will be sufficient funds for the relief of Uncle Sam's wards—the sick and the crippled.

A change in the law, however, is far more likely to bring hardship upon the individual needy veteran than it is to bring about greater efficiency.

Another Gold Rush?

Reports from the Philippines have it that there is much gold in the mountains of Luzon and on other islands. It is alleged that no thorough exploration for gold was ever made because the Spaniards were unable

Girl Leader in College Journalism



Miss Mary M. Kinnavey, Chicago, now is national president of the Theta Sigma Phi, professional college league fraternity for women in journalism. She also heads the Woman's National Journalistic Register, an organization that connects aspiring journalism grads with bread-earning jobs.

RAILROADS IN U. S. WORTH 20 BILLION

Transportation Facilities Put at Forty Billion Valuation.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Transportation facilities in the United States are worth nearly \$40,000,000,000. This amounts to a per capita investment in means of travel of nearly \$4,000.

Railroads head the list with a value of approximately \$20,000,000,000. Automobiles and auto roads are next with an estimated valuation of nearly \$12,000,000,000. Street car lines and subways follow with a value of \$6,000,000,000. Canal and river improvements and steamships both on the high seas and inland lakes are valued at more than \$2,000,000,000.

These figures are based on reports compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics, the Census Bureau and other agencies. In all cases exact valuations were unobtainable, owing to constant improvements, depreciation, etc.

With only one-sixteenth of the world's population, the United States, according to valuation experts, has nearly one-half of the world's traveling facilities.

At the present rate of development, the value of autos and auto roads will exceed that of railroads in less than five years. New autos valued at more than \$2,000,000,000 are being added to the country's total every year, and the improvement to highways exceeds the depreciation of cars in use.

Around the World in Five Minutes

Slave Traffic in 1823

French officials in Africa have reported to their government that slave dealers are in action in certain regions of Africa. Several French warships have been sent on a cruise of the shores of Somaliland. Arabia is alleged to be the most lucrative market for slaves.

Lower Taxes

Englishmen are rejoicing over a slight tax cut. The new British budget will allow a reduction of sixpence per pound on income tax and 50 per cent cut on corporations profit tax.

Do You Remember When?

Data dug up in court relative to the closing of The Ship Inn, near St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, England, showed that in 1857 the house was rented for eight cents a year.

The First Free Schools

HISTORICAL SERIES

No. 25



The First Free Schools

The first free schools were provided under the Constitution of 1851 and offered the same privileges to girls as to boys. In 1863, when A. C. Shortridge was made superintendent of Indianapolis schools, the High School was installed in the old Beecher Church on the northwest corner of the Circle and Market street.

Today, with 1,595 teachers, 78 grade and 3 high school buildings and a total enrollment of \$9,612 students, the Indianapolis school system is one of the finest in the country.

Almost a quarter of a century before the first free schools the predecessor of the Fletcher American National Bank started in business. For eighty-three years this institution has been in intimate touch with the financial problems of the business men of the city and state, with a service for every banking need.

Fletcher American National Bank

1839 1923

Capital and Surplus, \$3,000,000