

The Indianapolis Times

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HELPFUL HINTS BY CITIZENS

INDIANAPOLIS citizens have some good ideas for the betterment of the city. Letters in answer to the suggestions that local citizens speak their mind on the things needed to improve Indianapolis show constructive thought.

Among suggestions already made are:

The regulation of billboards.

Checking of the smoke nuisance.

Improvement of rush hour street car service.

Encouragement of industries to come to Indianapolis through the payment of some form of bonus.

Establishment of community child gardens to assist mothers.

Some of these suggestions may not be practical in the form in which they are presented, but all contain constructive ideas and it should be possible to work toward a definite result in each case.

Indianapolis residents, particularly those who live along and near boulevards, have long complained of unsightly sign boards. Taxing the boards was tried, but this seems to have had no effect. Maple Road boulevard, particularly, is lined with sign boards, marring what otherwise would be one of the most beautiful drives in the city.

The smoke abatement suggestion is on the way toward being carried out.

The street car problem is one we have always with us. One suggestion is that trailers be used during rush hours. This may or may not be practical. It is for a street railway engineer to say. The other method suggested is that "skip-stops" be revived. The public has shown its dislike for this system.

Indianapolis undoubtedly has lost a number of industries because of the unwillingness of citizens to pay bonuses as is the practice in other cities. The great industrial growth of Indianapolis without this plan attests to the advantage of our city.

The suggestion for community child gardens, or in pre-war phraseology, kindergartens, is a good one. There are now some free kindergartens, but not nearly enough.

What do you suggest for the improvement of the city. Have you any ideas for the carrying out of suggestions already made?

MORE ABOUT SUBSIDY

IS scheme for subsidizing private American shipping from the public coffers having gone amiss, Chairman Albert T. Lasker, retiring head of the shipping board, discovers he did not need the subsidy, anyway, to keep the American flag on the high seas.

Lasker, in his farewell letter to the President, outlines a plan for reorganizing the shipping board's merchant fleet on new lines. He would form eighteen subsidiary companies, owned and controlled by the government through the shipping board, each company to be locally managed and to be operated over a chosen field.

One company—or more, perhaps—would have headquarters in San Francisco, for example. Its directors would be local citizens and shipping men, the latter representing the government. The local board would be in a position to meet competition as it found it and to settle local problems as they arose, without the delay of consulting Washington.

Of the fleet of 1,650 steel vessels owned by the government, Lasker would reduce the four hundred now in operation to a fleet of about 250 ships. After selecting a second line emergency fleet of some 200 additional ships, Lasker would break up a thousand ships of lesser value, and sell them as junk.

Lasker makes it very plain this plan was worked up only as an alternative for the ship subsidy. Yet he thinks it will lead to ultimate sale of the ships to private operators. Lasker originally wanted to pay the private operators a subsidy to get them to buy government ships. Now he wants to organize subsidiary companies, each to develop its field, out of San Francisco, New York, New Orleans and other ports, until private companies are ready to buy them.

Now that is precisely what The Indianapolis Times has been saying all along, when it opposed the ship subsidy. If it were necessary to pay private operators to buy government ships, then far better keep them as government ships.

Questions

ASK THE TIMES

Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in postage. Medical and love and marriage advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. Please keep your questions brief. Unsigned letters cannot be answered, but all letters are confidential, and receive personal replies.—EDITOR.

Does the Bible state that the descendants of Cain were ne-groes?

How did the expression "gone west," meaning dead, originate? It originated during the World War. When a regiment was sent west it meant that they were going into heavy fighting and would probably never return.

What is Chauve Souris?

A novelty entertainment consisting of numbers of dancing, music and light skits, given by a group of Russian players under the direction of Balleff. It proved highly successful on account of the novelty and originality of the numbers and the ability of the players.

When were the \$50 gold pieces, or Panama Exposition coins, coined? In 1915 only. There were 3,019 of these coins put in circulation.

Who was George Inness?

A landscape painter, born at Newburgh, N. Y., May 1, 1825; died in 1884.

What is "chasidim"?

A name employed at different periods to designate some class of especially pious persons among the Jews. From passages in the Psalms, the books of Macabees and the Talmud, it seems evident that the term was used as a designation of those

who distinguished themselves by loyalty to the law and the ancestral customs. They do not appear to have formed a sect or party. In modern times this name is applied to a sect which originated in Poland in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, characterized by a belief in miracles, and in the approach of the coming of the Messiah. They opposed Talmudic learning. Their religion became characterized by noisiness but also by intensity of pious sentiment.

What are the six swiftest wild animals of North America?

Wolves, coyotes, elk, deer, antelopes and jack rabbits.

What is the present Postmaster General?

Harry S. New.

Of what species is the famous white elephant?

An infrequent albino type of Asiatic elephant, highly esteemed because of the novelty and originality of the numbers and the ability of the players.

What vegetables grew in North America before the coming of the white man?

Indian corn, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkins, squashes and garden beans.

How many deaths are there from automobile accidents in the United States?

In 1921, 10,168.

Who is eligible to the Order of the Garter in England?

It is limited to those of royal blood or to very distinguished members of the nobility.

Who wrote the poem "The Fa-male of the Species?"

Rudyard Kipling.

Lawyer's Dream for a Happier and Better World Brings Rotary Clubs Over Twenty-Six Nations

International Convention of Society Convenes at St. Louis June 18.

By NEA Service
ST. LOUIS, June 13.—A Chicago lawyer, with humanitarian impulses, called three of his friends into conference with him at his office one winter night.

Before them he unfolded a vision that haunted him night and day—a vision of a happier and better world. People, he told them, needed some doctrine of service making dynamic the static, ethical principle of the Golden Rule.

Why not help him draft such a philosophy? Why not pledge themselves to abide by it in their different walks of life?

Would they help him? They did. One of the three was a coal dealer, another a mining operator, and the third, a merchant tailor.

That was eighteen years ago—Feb. 28, 1905. The men went out and interested others in their creed.

And that was the beginning of Rotary.

Idea Spreads

They called it "Rotary" because in those early days members met in rotation in their offices and shops.

Three years later the idea spread to San Francisco. Then the germ descended in other parts of the country.

The "National Association" was formed in 1910.

And today it's Rotary International. It's the organization with which all Rotary clubs throughout the world are affiliated. It's an organization of



HERE ARE SOME OF ROTARY'S WORLD LEADERS. THEY WILL ALL BE ON HAND AT THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: CHESLEY R. PERRY, CHICAGO, SECRETARY, ROTARY INTERNATIONAL; ANTON VERKADE, PRESIDENT, ROTARY CLUB, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND; PAUL P. HARRIS, CHICAGO, FOUNDER OF ROTARY; FRANK EASTMAN, PERTH, SCOTLAND, PRESIDENT, ROTARY INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; AND RAYMOND M. HAVENS, KANSAS CITY, MO., RETIRING INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

1,420 subsidiary clubs, with approximately 90,000 members in twenty-six countries.

Delegates from all these nations are gathering in St. Louis for their annual world meeting, June 18-22. From

all parts of the globe they're coming.

The lawyer-founder of Rotary is Paul P. Harris, president emeritus of Rotary International. Born in Vermilion, he went West after leaving Princeton University. He was ad-

mitted to the bar in Iowa in 1891.

But he wasn't ready to start practice then.

For five years he worked nearly all over the world. He was a reporter on daily papers in San Francisco and

Denver, and rode the range in the cow country. Then he picked oranges in southern Louisiana, sold marble and granite, crossed the Atlantic twice on cattle ships and made a third trip to Europe later.

In 1896 he hung out his shingle in Chicago. He had neither relatives nor friends there. But he considered Chicago the city of destiny—the city wherein many social and industrial problems could be solved.

Many Speakers

Harris will be the leading light at the convention.

Other conspicuous figures will include: Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Mo., retiring president; Frank Eastman, Perth, Scotland, president, Rotary International for Great Britain and Ireland; Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, secretary of Rotary International; Anton Verkade, president, Rotary Club, Amsterdam, Holland; Robert Patterson, Dayton, Ohio, vice-president, Rotary International, and former Premier Arthur Meighen of Canada.

Broadening the scope of its boys' work will be one of the most important questions Rotary will face at this year's sessions.

The Rotarians, since entering this field, have erected gymnasiums and clubhouses for the youths of many cities, sponsored Boy Scout troops, looked after the newsies' interests and labored among the luckless lads haled before the juvenile courts.

TOM SIMS SAYS:

OUR guess at the Dempsey-Gibbons outcome is as good as any. We bet Christmas comes next winter.



Next thing you know New York will be exporting booze.

Here's the news from Canada. Banners ruining the corn crop. This bug may be kin to Senator Borah.

China is having trouble with the Japanese, but not as much as she is having with the Chinese.

Good news from London. Lawyer business over there is poor.

French airplane maker says he sees us all flying in a few years. We say he had better look again.

West Indies fireflies are so bright you can read by their light, but, of course, they can't.

Good news from Holland. Political graft being stamped out. Keeps the Dutch from getting in Dutch.

Whooping cough is breaking out among the royalty of England, but we don't give a whoop.

Great baseball news from Washington today. Figures show about a million acres of peanuts planted.

Milk statistics show we are drinking so much more milk the cows may have to work some at night.

Chicago cops raided eight bucketshops because the buckets leaked.

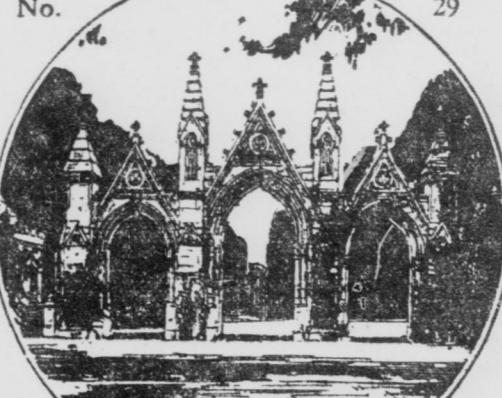
Lightning struck a Seattle church. May have been after a man who dropped buttons in the collection.

Doctor says men make the best cooks. We say men marry the best cooks.

Southern Trade Congress opening in Washington July 9 may trade the South for some arctic regions.

CROWN HILL CEMETERY HISTORICAL SERIES

No.



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In 1863 it was decided that old City Cemetery, located at South street and White river, was insufficient for the needs of a growing city. In September of that year an association was formed with James Ray as president, T. P. Haughey, secretary, and Stoughton A. Fletcher Jr., treasurer, to make arrangements for the purchase of a new cemetery. In 1864 Crown Hill cemetery was dedicated, Hon. Albert S. White, formerly United States senator, delivering the oration. There are 250 acres in the tract and lots were bought rapidly by the leading citizens. The money obtained from the sale of lots is used to beautify the cemetery, which accounts to a large degree for the reputation Crown Hill has of being one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country.

As in this instance, Fletcher's Bank, the predecessor of the Fletcher American National Bank, has always been interested in and instrumental in the promotion of any movement for the betterment of Indianapolis and Indiana. It is one of the reasons why it is one of the strongest and most highly respected banking institutions in the country.

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Fletcher American National Bank

1839



1923

Capital and Surplus, \$5,000,000

SOUTH BEND POLICE ARE BADLY IN THE DARK

Modern Diogenes May Use Electric Light Globes.

By Times Special

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 13.—

Muffled cuss words escaped from lips of police as they attempted to put visitors to city "jug" in their proper places today. Some one of the male factors locked up over the weekend, probably intending to assume the role of a modern Diogenes using a light globe from the city jail.

Police believe they may have been taken in vengeance.

How Dry I Am!!

Make your own cooling drinks at home, and sip them on your own porch. Our Washington bureau has collected more than a score of recipes for the choicest,

Washington Bureau, Indianapolis, D. C.

I want a list of your recipes for

HOME-MADE COOLING DRINKS,

and enclose 2 cents in stamps for postage.

NAME

STREET & NO.

CITY STATE