

# The Indianapolis Times

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## CONTROL OVER BONDS

**T**ERRE HAUTE citizens are up in arms because the State board of tax commissioners will not allow them to issue bonds for the construction of roads. With their objections arises again the question of whether three men sitting in Indianapolis should be able to control practically all public building in Indiana.

If the citizens of Vigo County want roads and are willing to pay for them, they should have them. It should not be the province of a tax board or any one else to tell a community what it should have and what it should not have when the thing in question affects that community only. Such a system is carrying paternalism too far.

Of course, the question of whether a community really desires to spend money for an improvement should be settled. Too often a few persons make a big noise in favor of an expenditure while the great majority of the taxpayers who must pay the bill go about their business and say little. At other times, as has been the case of the proposed school building program in Indianapolis, a small group undertakes to speak for the community against an improvement which the community really wants.

The question resolves itself into one of community sentiment and should have nothing to do with the personal opinions of a tax board or any one else.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

**C**ONCERN over the visit of Governor Smith of New York to French Lick has every appearance of much ado about nothing. Thomas Taggart happens to operate a popular hotel, where those who can afford it frequently go to rest. Governor Smith went to that hotel to rest. Taggart happens to be a Democratic party leader and Smith a Democratic presidential possibility. Therefore, the conclusion that there must be momentous significance in the Smith visit.

Smith and Taggart have little in common except the fact they belong to the same political party. No Governor of Indiana would have dared sign a bill to repeal the State prohibition law. This is an evident fact regardless of any feeling on the subject by individuals. Smith signed the repealer because he believed the people of New York wanted it.

Taggart is playing Indiana politics and national politics, not New York politics. Smith has played New York politics to such an extent that he cannot play Indiana politics, which is the also Middle West politics and is the kind of politics that more frequently than not wins elections.

It is not conceivable that Taggart would back Smith for President. It is not conceivable even that they would attempt, at least at this time, to get together on a candidate.

Smith, according to reports, is playing golf and sitting on the hotel porch. That is obviously the purpose for which he went to French Lick.

## LONGEVITY AND OUR SLEEPING

**T**HE natural hours for you to sleep are from 9 at night to 5 in the morning, Dr. Sri Ram writes in the Indiana Medical Record. He says an hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after. Two hours before and four hours after midnight are the most valuable for sleep, because in these hours physical vigor is at its lowest ebb.

The average person needs eight hours' sleep a night, some require more.

Aged people, asked how they lived so long, usually give all kinds of queer reasons. If truth were known, most of them survive many years because they went to bed with the chickens and got up with the sun.

Do you know how to sleep scientifically? Dr. Sri Ram says if you curl up, the raised position of your knees causes the heart a great amount of extra work and is apt to produce sleeplessness.

Best to use a low pillow, for a high one strains the muscles of the neck and makes breathing imperfect.

He considers it healthier to sleep naked. Also claims that sleep is sounder and more refreshing if you lie with your head "toward the north in the direction of the magnetic currents of the earth." Dr. Sri Ram recommends a short air bath in front of an open window for insomnia. No charge for the prescription.

## 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, 1323 N. Y. Avenue, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Medical, legal, love and marriage advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken, or papers, speeches, etc., be prepared. Unsigned letters cannot be answered, but all letters are confidential and receive personal replies.—Editor.

## What and where are the Muscle Shoals?

A stretch of rapids in the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, extending for a total distance of thirty-six and one-half miles, but swiftest just to the east of Florence, Ala. The stream here sweeps in a westerly direction until it turns northward to Paducah, Ky., where it joins the Ohio River.

## Are motion pictures popular in Poland?

Yes; there are over eight hundred theaters in that country, of which fifty of the larger houses are located in cities such as Warsaw, Lemberg, Cracow, Posen, Katowitz, Lodz, Bromberg, Vilno and Lublin.

## How is the speed of rifle bullets measured?

Two screens are placed in the path of the bullet, one near the rifle and the other some distance away. They are connected electrically, and a fine time recording machine is used, and the bullet itself registers the time it takes to travel from the first to the second screen.

## How is malt made?

There are four steps: First, steeping water from twenty-four to forty hours by which the grain takes up from 10 to 30 per cent of water, swells and begins to germinate; second, couching, in which the steeped grain is piled in heaps on a floor

usually made of flagstones and where in the growth of the rootlets is aided by the heat generated in the mass; third, flooring, in which the germinating grain is spread upon a floor in charges and stirred to expose it to the air, and in which the growth of the rootlets is checked and the germination of the acrospires is carried to the desired limits; and, fourth, drying, in which the germination is completely arrested by heat in a malt kiln. The malter decides from the length and appearance of the acrospires as to when the conversion of the starch has been carried to its right limit. The dried acrospires and the rootlets are broken off by hand, and the grain is removed by sifting.

## Why do the same vitamins occur in things as different as milk and codliver oil?

The vitamins in milk says Science Service, are thought to be derived from the grass and other green plants eaten by the cow and the vitamins in codliver oil are thought to come from microscopic green sea plants eaten by the cod fish.

## What was the cause of Byron's lameness?

It has been commonly supposed that it was due to a clubfoot, but evidence was offered at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine in London to show that he was not clubfooted, but that his lameness was due to a contraction of the tendons above the heel.

## What is the salary of a Congressman, and does he get paid when Congress is not in session?

\$7,500 a year; the new member is already drawing his salary.

# Steel Workers Refute Judge Gary 12-Hour Day Theory

## TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FORD MOTOR PLANT FINDS CAPACITY AT PEAK

### Manufacturing Method Considered Most Scientific of Any in World.

By United Press.  
DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—The Great Ford Motor Company will be twenty years old Thursday.

This birthday anniversary finds the concern enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history, and Henry Ford, its guiding genius and owner, rated the richest man in the world.

With all plants working at maximum capacity, the company expects this year to turn out more than 1,500,000 cars. A number claimed to

be in excess of the output of all other makes of cars in the United States. Whereas but 1,708 automobiles were turned out during the first year of the Ford company's operation, following incorporation June 16, 1903, production now averages more than five times that number per day.

The growth and expansion of the Ford interests is said to have been the most phenomenal business record ever established.

The capital originally subscribed in the company was \$100,000, of which only \$28,000 in cash was actually paid into the treasury. Among the twelve original stockholders in the company, Henry Ford held 25 per cent of the stock.

### Drove Own Cars

Ford sold his car to the public from the start by practical demonstration. He piloted the first Ford racer and won race after race in all parts of the country. Driving old "999" on an ice track at Baltimore Bay, Mich., Ford was the first to break the mile-a-minute record.

In 1907 Ford acquired additional stock in the company, bringing his holdings up to 58 1/2 per cent.

In 1913 a new standard for the industrial world was set by the famous \$5-a-day minimum wage for Ford workers, and the \$10,000,000 profit-sharing plan.

Edsel B. Ford, Henry Ford's son, assumed the presidency of the company and purchased the remaining 41 1/2 per cent of company stock held by outside stockholders.

Capital is \$100,000,000.

On July 9, 1919, the company was reorganized under the laws of Delaware for an authorized capitalization of \$100,000,000.

The first Ford was manufactured in June, 1903, and was sold in the following month. To date some 7,500,000 cars have been turned out and have been sent to all parts of the globe. More than 8,000,000 of them are in use in this country.

Manufacturing methods of the company are considered the most scientific of any large concern in the world. Methods have been standardized and production costs cut to the minimum. From the raw material to the finished cars.

The company owns its own coal mines in West Virginia and Kentucky, and iron ore mines and forests in northern Michigan. The Ford railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, connects with practically every transcontinental line, affording the best of shipping facilities.

The company operates the largest foundry in the world at its River Rouge plant, near Detroit. This plant covers 1,200 acres. The company also operates its own blast furnaces, machine shops, body plant, sawmill, coke ovens, cement plant, paper mill, power plant, glass factory, locomotive repair shop and the Fordson tractor plant.

The parent plant, at Highland Park, here, occupies 300 acres, and is the largest of them all, housing the home offices.

## Chinese Girl Will Pioneer U. S. Newspaper Ideas in Orient

By NEA Service

**C**HICAGO, June 18.—Enthusiasm for the progress of women in the world, a young Chinese woman, pioneer in her field, is planning to lead her sisters through a similar development in her home land.

The girl is Miss Eva C. Chang, pretty, petite and just 22, who has completed two years of study at Oberlin and the University of Missouri, and is engaged in newspaper work in Chicago. She is the first Chinese newspaper woman in the world, she believes.

Her plan for the awakening of her sisters in the Orient includes the introduction of American methods into Chinese journalism, emphasizing especially the part woman plays in newspaperdom. Not only does she expect to make a stir in China when she breaks into the field as the first newspaper woman there, but she is preparing for

## SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF DISEASE ORGANIZED

New Body Will Deal With Heart Ailments.

The Indianapolis branch of the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease Inc., has been organized. Dr. C. J. McIntyre was elected president.

Mrs. Henrietta E. Ellinwood, who has been president of the Mothers' Aid for fifteen years, will be in charge of the association headquarters.

Other officers: William R. Stuart, vice president; Mrs. Henrietta E. Ellinwood, secretary; Martha Allred, treasurer; Dr. J. R. Eastman, Louis Holloway, G. W. Schull, Herman Gray, H. W. Warden, J. H. Sumner, Albert S. Goldstein, Dr. John W. Carmack, Dr. C. H. McCaskey, Dr. W. A. Oster, Dr. F. A. Henshaw, Dr. W. E. Pennington, Dr. Edgar E. Kiser, Dr. James S. Wynn, Dr. Robert M. Moore, George J. Altman, Dr. George Bond, Dr. Carl D. Lucas, Dr. J. W. Rignits, Fred Hanson and Dr. James C. Carter, directors.

More than half the counties of Oklahoma have one or more woman officers.

# The Long, Long Trail to Democracy in U. S.

By GEORGE W. NORRIS  
U. S. Senator from Nebraska

**W**HEN our forefathers threw off the monarchial yoke, they took the most advanced step in government, and they were careful unless they should go too far afield. It was a question how much power should be delegated directly to the people. The only place in the Constitution where the people were given direct voice and a vote in the selection of those who should govern them was in their right to select by direct vote the members of the House of Representatives.

Since our Government was founded, the trend has, in accordance with the immutable law of civilization, been in the direction of greater democracy, which always means placing additional power in the hands of the people. Thus, we have provided by an amendment to the Constitution for the direct election of Senators, and by a system of political practice through the organization of political parties, we have to some extent nullified the provisions of the Constitution providing for the election of a President by the college of electors. Presidential electors are selected

with an implied agreement of honor, that if elected they will cast their vote for certain persons for President and Vice President, but the machinery of the electoral college still remains. It is worse than useless; it stands as an impediment on the road of government progress, and it has no more excuse for its existence in a democratic form of government than has the appendix in the human body.

We have lived under this archaic system so long we do not realize that under the Constitution of the United States the State Legislatures by a very simple statute could ob-

viate the greater portion of the difficulty. It will be observed that the Constitution gives to the State Legislatures almost unlimited power in the appointment of electors. The most desirable thing would be an amendment to abolish the electoral college. It is useless. It is unnecessary. It is expensive. It is a denial to the people of the right to select through direct voice their chief magistrate. The electoral college cannot be defended. The only result of its existence is to increase the power of the comparatively few men who control national conventions.



JUDGE E. H. GARY.

## Skip-Stop—Honoring the Flag

### PUBLIC OPINION

—More Interest in Children—

#### A Straphanger's View

To the Editor of The Times  
You stated the other day that the skip-stop has been tried and the people don't want it. On the surface, this appears to be a true statement, but the skip-stop is like anything else. It must be sold on its merits. During the time when the skip-stop was being discussed, the "folks" were told it saved "juice" for the street car company, etc. Now the "folks" are not particularly concerned about what it will save for the company no more than they are concerned about an article that pays the merchant a large profit. What the folks want to know is—what will it do for us? So if the street car company would tell the people through paid advertisements that the skip-stop would save them (the passengers) fifteen to twenty minutes a day, and that a walk of one block before or after a meal would benefit their health, etc., they might get somewhere. Indianapolis will adopt the skip-stop when the folks begin to realize that it helps them.

Apologies of this subject comes the question of school hours. The school children of the city take the seats of the workers during the early morning rush hour. In every city in which I have lived school begins at 9 o'clock. Why must a child be in school in Indianapolis at 8:30. Is it because (as I have been told) teachers prefer to "knock off" earlier in the afternoon? E. W. H.

prize dogs, but very seldom do we see one of means or no family with a prize orphan baby—the most sacred prize of humanity. Sometimes I cannot understand why a dog has more right than a child in this "no mean city."

A dog can run over any one's lawn and there is not much said about it, but let one of our children that has no yard or playground except the street to play in do this and see how quickly there is something said about mothers letting their children run wild.

I think the child garden plan suggested by one of your readers would be a very nice thing for Indianapolis. Let's hear from some one else as to what they think about it.

MRS. A. M. TEAGARDEN.  
834 Park Ave.

## WHO'S GOING ON LASKER'S JOY CRUISE?

Harding Can't, but Would Like to Tell Al, 'Go to it.'

By W. H. PORTERFIELD.  
Times Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The International Dictionary says that "levitation" is the name used by old man Job to describe a crocodile or great dragon invoked by a wicked enchantress to cause eclipses of the sun.

We'll say Skipper Al's great boat is well christened. There's going to be an eclipse all right, if present indications count. Meantime, preparations for this greatest of all recorded joy cruises in history proceed apace.

Who all's going? Nobody knows. That's what makes it so wonderful. We know a lot of folks who are not going. Some because they weren't invited. This doesn't apply to Skipper Al's real friend, Warren Gamaliel Harding, whose life-size portrait in oils hangs in the Louis XV salon of the Levetan where the Kaiser Bill picture used to be.

President Harding can't go because he's due to start for Alaska next day. But he'd like to go. He has said so and as Al's friend, he tells him not to be bluffed nor to back out nor wobble, but go ahead and have a grand time.

That's the kind of a friend to have. Most friends would have wobbled a bit over the publicity Skipper Al has drawn down. Not so the President. "Go to it, Al," says he.

But who all's going? Will there be ladies aboard? Some say "yes" and some say "no," while inquiry at the shipping board headquarters elicits only silence in all known languages.

Butchers' Boys School

LONDON, June 18.—Butcher's apprentices are getting two afternoons off a week to attend the continuation school at Butcher's under the guidance of Leonard Bell, principal. They get their education in terms of beef, mutton, eggs and other known commodities.

Lloyd George Accepts

PONTYPOOL, Wales, June 18.—David Lloyd George, former British premier, has accepted an invitation to be an adjudicator at the Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod here in 1924.

## Steel Town 'Gives Lie' to Its Parent and Founder—Men Want Eight-Hour Day at Living Wage Despite

### Judge's Statement to Contrary:

By HARRY B. HUNT

GARY, Ind., June 18.—Gary contradicts Gary.

The child disagrees with the parent. In other words, Gary, the steel town, is at loggerheads with Gary, the steel man, over both the desirability and the necessity of the 12-hour day in the steel industry.

As head of a committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, appointed by himself, organized at the request of President Harding to study the situation in the steel industry to determine if the 12-hour day in the mills could not be abolished, Gary recently reported:

That the twelve-hour day is necessary.

That a majority of the workers prefer it.

That it imposes no unreasonable hardship on the men.

That it is not an injury to the employees, physically, mentally or morally.

Investigated Thoroughly

I came to this steel town, founded and fathered by the czar of the steel industry, whose name it bears, to find if Gary, the town, agreed with Gary, the man, on these questions.

My conclusion, after inquiry extending through the mills, through the business, commercial, social and civic organizations of the town, and covering scores of workers and ordinary citizens, is that:

Gary, the steel man, does not voice the beliefs of Gary, the steel town. This in spite of tremendous pressure, exerted economically and otherwise,

to keep Gary, the town, subservient in all things to the demands and desires of Gary, the chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

"What is the effect of the twelve-hour-day on the business life of the town?" I asked John Warner, secretary of the Gary Chamber of Commerce.

"Very bad," was the immediate response.

"The result is that they have opportunity for neither home nor community life. They have no time for recreation. They are merely slaves to their jobs. It is bad for them mentally, physically, morally. It is not only bad for them individually, but it is bad for the town and the whole community."

Gary, with its population of 65,000, made up of 25 nationalities, might be expected to demonstrate something of the possibilities of the "melting pot" in which diverse races are supposed to be blended into Americans.

Gary's a Furnace

But Gary is not melting pot. It is a furnace which burns men out, not a crucible in which they are blended. The difference, sociologists insist, is chiefly due to the daily 12-hour heat.

After a 12-hour day in the mills, a man has just two desires—to eat, then sleep. Recreation? Study? Interest in community or civic affairs? Social contact with other men? First the ability then the desire for these are burned out of him by his 12-hour workday. Food, then rest, then back to the mills again. That is his life.

The result is a minimum of mingling between the diverse groups and nationalities that make up this super-industrial city. A community of more than a score of distinct "sections," the inhabitants of which soon lose all interest in or desire to know better the other groups or individuals which make up this city of steam and steel.

"The workmen," Judge Gary stated in his report, "prefer the longer hours because it permits larger compensation per day."

That point of view, so far as I could learn, somewhat distorts the attitude of even those men who do acquiesce in the twelve-hour day. As they put it, they prefer the twelve-hour day because at the present hourly scale for unskilled labor they could not earn enough to support their families on an eight or ten-hour day. They approve the twelve-hour day not because it gives them "larger compensation," but because it gives them enough to live.

An eight-hour day at the present scale, all agree, is impossible. What is desired is an eight-hour day at a living wage.

"The twelve-hour day," a man closely in touch with the situation in the big Illinois Steel Company's plant here, declared, "results in a tremendous loss through inefficiency and labor turn-over. The men enter the mills to serve a twelve-hour sentence. There is no enthusiasm and little loyalty."

Must Take It Easy

"Instead of trying to produce the best and most that is in them, they try to get by with a minimum. They say, probably with truth, that they cannot work at full speed for twelve hours. They must slack, take it easy, kill time, in order to hold through their long shifts. The loss of productivity through that one factor, in my judgment, almost if not completely offsets the added output of a twelve-hour as against an eight-hour day."

But as a social problem the twelve-hour day is even more important than as an industrial one. Judge Gary seeks to lower the immigration bars, to let in more immigrants, while the city of Gary is finding that the twelve-hour day he imposes in his industry is the greatest single barrier to the Americanization of foreigners already here.

"Steel," says Gary, the man, "can't be produced on an eight-hour day."

"Steel," says Gary, the town, "can be and is being produced on an eight-hour day."

Which sounds very like a child giving the lie direct to its parent!

A second story on Gary, dealing with the immigration situation, will be printed Tuesday.

## The City Man's Flower Song

By BERTON BRALEY

I love to ride the countryside  
And see the flowers bloom;  
A sentiment is in their scent,  
Romance in their perfume.  
I love the rose that wildly grows,  
The daisies bright of hue.  
(Of all the plants that meet my glance  
I only know these two.)

The golden-rod may gaily nod,  
The lilacs may be fair,  
The cowslips may, along the way,  
Be slipping everywhere;  
Their scent I whiff, but what's the diff

Between them, I don't know;  
Or, if you please, which grows on trees  
And which on bushes grow!

As I drive by I gladly cry,  
"Aren't those do-funnies sweet?"  
The ding-bobs sure are quite de-mure;

That whoozs can't be beat."  
I'm sure you see, on every bush,  
The names I can't recall;  
But I can smell them just as well  
As though I knew them all.

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## TRAFFIC WISDOM

by Dr. R. C. Roueche  
Chairman, Safe Drivers' Club

Pedestrian crossing a street.  
1. At the curb, LOOK LEFT.  
2. At the center of the street, LOOK RIGHT.

## LESSON NO. 10

Motorist passing street car headed in the same direction.

1. Obtain clear view to right of street car.  
2. Pass street car only on right side except where street cars run on side or sides of roadway.

3. Advance at least 50 feet beyond street car before turning on to car tracks.

4. Avoid racing diagonally across path of street car.

5. Avoid blowing pedestrian out of your way when they are waiting for car which you are passing or are about to pass.

6. Where street car is at safety zone avoid crowding vehicles on your right and slow up, as pedestrians are liable to get in your path.

## PLAY-FAIR ON THE HIGHWAY