

# The Indianapolis Times

EARLE E. MARTIN, Editor-in-Chief ROY W. HOWARD, President.  
FRED ROMER PETERS, Editor. O. F. JOHNSON, Business Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers \* \* \* Client of the United Press, United News, United Financial and \* \* \* Member of the Scripps Newspaper Alliance \* \* \* Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 2529 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis. \* \* \* Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week. \* \* \* PHONE—MAIN 3500.

## WRITE TO HOME FOLKS

THIS is written for all the lads in this city and throughout Indiana who are just striking out in the world for themselves. You will get a lot of hard bumps in the next few years. They will seem harder to you than they really are. The reason? Your parents up to now have been taking these bumps for you—sheltering you against them. This happens in all generations, and later you will do the same for your children.

As time rolls on you will become calloused to these hard knocks. Like going barefoot—at first it hurts the tender feet, but you soon get used to it.

Don't become discouraged. Many of the greatest heartaches come in those tender years when we strike out in the world for ourselves.

Young men—and Indianapolis is pretty well populated with fellows who have left their birthplaces—have a tendency to drift away from the folks at home. This is always regretted later in life, when it is too late to make amends, when we begin to realize the heartaches and privations endured by our loving parents to get us started on the right road and to give us a better chance than they had.

If you go to another town WRITE FREQUENTLY. Father and mother generally can steer you properly when you're in doubt. They may seem old-fashioned. Possibly that's because they have the old-fashioned quality, horse sense.

## RATS IN HOME OF JUSTICE

RATS again are overrunning the Courthouse, nibbling at the shoes of judges and gnawing bindings from records. Officials are making an effort to eliminate the pests, but it is an almost hopeless job.

The Marion County Courthouse is a building of which the community has not much reason to be proud. It was built back in the seventies when so-called Victorian architecture was the style. It is Victorian to the greatest possible degree. There probably is not another place in the county where so many rats can hide in the same amount of territory.

All of which leads to the old question of why Marion County cannot have a new and modern Courthouse. Of course, as most persons know, the present building is not paid for. The original bonds still are unredeemed. But this should not be a drawback.

The ground on which the building stands has grown in value many times. There is no particular reason why a courthouse should have such a spacious, and frequently unsightly lawn.

Why would it not be possible to sell half the Courthouse grounds and use the proceeds to erect a new building? The amount thus received probably would be sufficient, or nearly sufficient, to pay for a new building on the other half.

The county would not be much farther in debt than it is now and the rats and countless other inconveniences would be eliminated.

## 'SAFETY FIRST' IN WATER

THE annual toll of summer drownings is being taken again in Indianapolis. Boys have met death in uncharted pools and older persons have been drowned because they did not take necessary precautions.

The situation is one that must be dealt with by individuals. Police have instructions to keep persons out of waters not designated as guarded swimming pools, but it obviously is impossible for them to apprehend all those who disobey orders.

In the case of children it is a great problem. Parents should impress upon youngsters the seriousness of swimming or even wading in unprotected places.

Let's apply "safety first" to water sports and prevent another long list of deaths by drowning.

### 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. 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 were the names of the stars discovered by the astrologer, Miss Laurel Miller?  
According to newspaper reports, she claims to have discovered stars named Fasmus and Esilar.

What is the largest fraternal organization in the world?  
The Masonic.

What is the early history of the White Sulphur Springs, West Va.?  
They were visited first by General Andrew Lewis in 1751, when this section was first opened up. The property on which the spring is located was originally patented to Nathan Carpenter. After the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, the Indian power was broken and settlements began.

A reader of this column asks for suggestions for vacation parties. Any other reader interested may obtain a bulletin on the subject by writing to our Washington Bureau, enclosing a 2-cent postage stamp.

Where did the name Leora originate and what does it mean?  
Greek origin, meaning light.

How many combinations of five cards are possible in the fifty-two cards of a standard deck?  
2,598,960.

What is the scientific explanation of the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites?  
The following is given by one writer: "Since the Hebrews were hemmed in by the border fortresses, there was no alternative but to ford the sea at a shallow spot. It would appear that the combination of a strong east wind and an ebb tide, producing a complete drying-up of the

waters, was not an uncommon phenomenon. In the opportunity happening of this phenomenon, Moses would see the favoring hand of his God, and he led the people across during the night."

During the World War how many Americans were killed in each of the three divisions which suffered most?  
Battle deaths, 2nd. Division, 4,413, 1st. Division, 4,203, 3rd. Division, 3,102. The wounded, in the order named, were: 20,657, 19,141 and 15,052.

Is the skunk an asset or a liability to the country?  
An asset; its pelts bring to trappers in this country \$3,000,000 annually, the output a year being about 2,000,000 skins.

Where and by whom was the first carpet in the United States made?  
By William Sprague, 130 years ago, in Kensington, Pa., which is now part of Philadelphia. The locality is now a great carpet-weaving center.

What is the largest coal mine in the world?  
What eventually promises to be the greatest is being developed at Three Forks, W. Va., Logan County. The line along which the openings are being made is three miles long and virtually girdles one of the largest mountains in Logan County. The complete project will be capable of an output of 8,000 tons daily.

Why should clothes be stored in the dark?  
Because of all the causes clothing wears out—exposure to sunlight, air, rain, mechanical strain and bacterial action—the first is the most harmful.

What gives the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb its importance?  
The fact that it is the first tomb of a Pharaoh which has been found unviolated, and in it the deceased resting with all his surroundings as he was buried by the priests in 1350 B. C.

What is Baby Peggy Montgomery's address?  
Care of Century Comedies, 1600 Broadway, New York City.

# Heroism Called for in Peace as in War

By HERBERT QUICK

It is not in war only that life calls for heroism. The courage which faces the sacrifice of happiness at the demands of duty; the rejection of tempting rewards when their acceptance calls for treason to honor—these are the things which we usually think of when the heroism of peace is mentioned. But some times the same sort of courage must be exercised as that aroused in the strife of battle.

The other day in New York the motorman of a street car was at the top of a hill when the power failed.

His car began coasting back down the hill. The motorman jumped off, and a man, who was a passenger, followed him. Three girls and a woman remained on the car, which at a terrific speed ran back down the hill, tore out the front of a brick tenement, and stopped in the ruins of the building it wrecked.

A young girl was killed, four other persons seriously injured and the homes of sixteen families were wrecked.

The courts have held the motorman for homicide. He deserted the car of

which he was in charge. He says that he applied the brakes before jumping. If he tried to apply the brakes, and jumped because they did not seem to work, if by staying by his car he had a chance to stop it and prevent the accident, the tragic results of the affair were clearly caused by his lack of courage. And yet, one can imagine how he felt when the power went off, and he was helpless. The car ceased to be a car. It became a projectile. He was no longer in control of it. It was a destroying agency in control of him.

A weak man, a man without the soldier's instinct for combat, might, after a perfunctory and panicky pass or two at the brakes, or without thinking of the brakes at all, forget everything but his own preservation, and leap to the ground and to safety. He may have thought of his family. He may have thought of nothing at all. He was in a tight place. Whether or not he was in such a place as justified him in letting that loosened monster go hurtling down to kill and destroy, will be for the jury to say. There's a problem for you.

## NEGROES BY THOUSANDS GO NORTH

Ban on Immigration Makes Demand for Southern Laborers.

By JOHN CARSON, Times Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—"Thirty thousand negroes have left South Carolina since last November," said Senator Dial of South Carolina. "The other Sunday thirty-five negroes left my little town."

"Four thousand farms in our State will not be cultivated this year. Four farms in my immediate neighborhood are not being cultivated."

Dial says the movement is a result of the ban on immigration, the demand of northern industries for labor and the after-war development within the negro race.

"In an optimistic, but the South's got to change," he continued. "I've always wondered why we were so poor. We may find out now through being forced to change."

Produce Less Cotton

Dial said it meant the South would produce less cotton, would grow sufficient foodstuffs to "live off of" and then depend on cotton as a surplus; would grow more hogs, cattle, fruits, potatoes, corn, soy, barley, and that more industrial life would develop.

"Just now we've got more cotton industries in the South than there are in Massachusetts. They're worried up in Massachusetts about it, but I don't see what they're going to do. They've got to change, too."

Dial then pointed out that high freight rates would help the Southern farmer in competing with California, Oregon and Washington, and even with the Middle Western farmers, in supplying foodstuffs to the great industrial centers in the East.

Will Not Come Back

"The negro will not come back this time because, in the change in the South, there will be no place for him to come back to."

I. O. Schaub, Southern director for the States Relation Service of the Department of Agriculture, insists also it means a changed South.

"More machinery, change in crop production, complete change in the character of horses and mules," said Schaub. "Some sections of the South have already learned the advantage in producing milk instead of cotton," he said as an example.

## POINDEXTER HOMESICK

By Times Special

SPOKANE, June 20.—Former Senator Poinexter, who was appointed ambassador to Peru when his term of office ran out March 4, last, is coming home for the summer, and semi-official announcement has been made that he intends to run for governor of Washington.

It is said he is heartily tired of South America already and wants to get back to "God's country." Mrs. Poinexter is keeping the "hot bottle" through her letters featuring Washington society and life in Peru, which are now running in Eastern newspapers.

## TWO LOCAL MEN HONORED

Sol S. Kiser and Ralph Bamberger Named on Hebrew Boards.

Sol S. Kiser, first vice president of the Meyer-Kiser bank, and Ralph Bamberger, attorney, have been elected to positions on the board of the supervising departments of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, it was announced today.

Appropriations totaling \$411,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the expenditures of 1922, were voted by the executive board of the Union in Cleveland last week. Money will be spent in charitable and educational work among Hebrew congregations in the United States.

## BROOKHART IS IMPRESSED

Iowa Solon, Touring Russia Expresses Admiration Over Outlook.

MOSCOW, June 20.—Senator Brookhart of Iowa, who has been touring part of this country's farm domains is much impressed by the attention which the government is paying to development of agriculture.

The Senator also visited Kiev and voiced admiration for the children's colony, known as Lenin Town.

## Cherries in December!

Now's the time to can fruit and vegetables ready for next winter's consumption. Fill out the coupon below and mail as directed:

Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

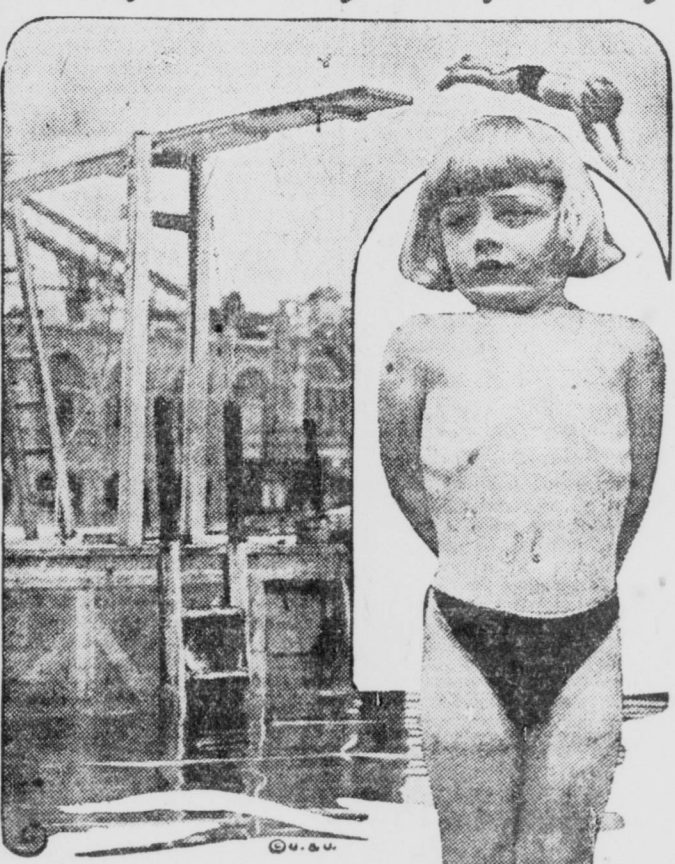
I want a copy of the bulletin, HOME CANNING, and enclose herewith 5 cents in stamps for same.

NAME .....

STREET & NO. ....

CITY ..... STATE .....

## A Perfect Dive by a Perfect Baby



Just before taking this high dive into the pool at a New York amusement park, Jackie Ott, 4-year-old winner of five "perfect baby" contests, shows his record-breaking three-inch chest expansion. Jackie hails from Miami, Fla. He stopped over in the big town while on his way to his summer training camp in the country.

## OHIO JUDGE WOULD CURB SUPREME COURT'S POWER

Attacks 'Five-to-Four' Decisions Setting Aside Laws of Congress.

By Times Special  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20.—Judge R. N. Wamamaker of the Ohio Supreme Court not only is now in favor of curbing the power of the United States Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional by a bare majority vote, but proposed as long as seven years ago that this be done.

In an article published in 1916 in the Saturday Evening Post, Judge Wamamaker attacked the "five to four" decisions of the United States Supreme Court in cases setting aside Federal or State laws as unconstitutional. He proposed at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

In opposing "five to four" decisions on constitutional questions, Judge Wamamaker took the position that the Supreme Court itself has held that for a law to be declared unconstitutional it must be "clearly" in conflict with the Constitution, that the conflict must be clear "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He proposed that at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

In opposing "five to four" decisions on constitutional questions, Judge Wamamaker took the position that the Supreme Court itself has held that for a law to be declared unconstitutional it must be "clearly" in conflict with the Constitution, that the conflict must be clear "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He proposed that at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

In opposing "five to four" decisions on constitutional questions, Judge Wamamaker took the position that the Supreme Court itself has held that for a law to be declared unconstitutional it must be "clearly" in conflict with the Constitution, that the conflict must be clear "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He proposed that at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

In opposing "five to four" decisions on constitutional questions, Judge Wamamaker took the position that the Supreme Court itself has held that for a law to be declared unconstitutional it must be "clearly" in conflict with the Constitution, that the conflict must be clear "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He proposed that at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

In opposing "five to four" decisions on constitutional questions, Judge Wamamaker took the position that the Supreme Court itself has held that for a law to be declared unconstitutional it must be "clearly" in conflict with the Constitution, that the conflict must be clear "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He proposed that at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

In opposing "five to four" decisions on constitutional questions, Judge Wamamaker took the position that the Supreme Court itself has held that for a law to be declared unconstitutional it must be "clearly" in conflict with the Constitution, that the conflict must be clear "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He proposed that at that time the passage of a law by Congress to require at least seven of the nine judges to rule that a statute is in conflict with the Federal Constitution before it can be held unconstitutional.

Wamamaker held Congress has sufficient power, under the Constitution, to enact such a law and no change or amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order to provide for this limitation on the Supreme Court's power.

## BALTIMORE HOUSEWIVES FIGHT GOUGE

Take Offensive in Attempt to Expose Sugar Scandal to Public.

By Times Special  
BALTIMORE, June 20.—Women of Baltimore have taken the offensive in an effort to expose the sugar gouge scandal.

Through the Baltimore Housewives' League, the first organization to start a boycott, the women praise the President for his support. They point out, however, an expose of the gouge would do more to make the boycott successful. Incidentally, they do not hesitate to remind the President they will not forget the gouge and they have a vote.

After relating all the stories they have heard concerning the gouge, the women suggest the President publish such information as the Government has regarding the high sugar price conspiracy. They then asked some pertinent questions as follows:

"Who is responsible for high sugar prices?"

"Are the New York banks vitally interested in high sugar prices or is any one of them?"

"Did the loan of \$50,000,000 made to Cuba have any relation to the high sugar prices?"

"When the loan was made was it approved by our State Department and Ambassador Crowder?"

"Did Ambassador Crowder have anything to do with writing the Cuban law providing a sales tax on sugar?"

"Do the New York banks and the American refiners along the Atlantic seaboard control most of the Cuban sugar crop that is now being sold at high prices?"

"Are we going to be held up in future years by other combinations?"

Thoughts of Indiana Editors

'Brutal Unfairness'

(Lafayette Journal and Courier)

The Indianapolis school board has just put through a program of loyalty and brutal unfairness to ward women principals in the schools of the capital city. Not long ago the Indianapolis press solicitously pointed out the wrong and unwisdom of the systematic attack made in Lafayette upon certain tried and true, exceptionally able and worthy women principals in the local schools—an unwarranted attack on womanhood by a subservient school board majority directed by the mayor of this city.

Lafayette people now will offer condolences to Indianapolis. The same sort of unreasoning, unfair and crudely foolish attack upon women principals which recently shocked and disgraced Lafayette, is now arousing the hot indignation and vigorous protest of Indianapolis school patrons.

No attempt was made either in Lafayette or in Indianapolis to explain, to palliate, to soften the blow aimed at the women. They were given no proper notice. They had no chance to meet or to foresee the ouster proceedings.

Normalcy

(Decatur Daily Democrat)

Senator James Watson and State Chairman Waib were here an hour on their way home from Kalamazoo where they had been speaking making for the Republican candidate for Congress. When the election is held it is predicted the result will be close in a district which in 1920 had more than thirty thousand majority. Beats all how the people are voting against normalcy, don't they?

Investment

(South Bend News Times)

The announcement that the corporation which furnishes electricity for this section of the country intends to invest a few millions in new water sites and a larger power plant means much more than the expenditure of that money in this city.

The men who own this company have learned to think in percentages and have succeeded because they are able to meet the demands made upon them.

They know, or are reasonably certain, that there will be customers for that electricity when it is produced from streams or coal.

They are investing their dollars upon the one belief that this city will require more power for factories, more current for domestic use.

These men are not gamblers. They are investors and operators of a great industry, which meets the demands of other industries.

Wise persons who know that the greatest prosperity is to be found in a prosperous community will pick South Bend as the coming industrial center of Indiana.

Smoke

(Bluffton Banner)

In an anti-smoke drive in Indianapolis it is claimed that damage done to property in that city from the smoke that annually belches forth from the big smokestacks wreck a damage of a dollar fifteen for each ton of coal consumed. This much to property, not counting white collars, health, and so forth. Pretty high estimate, but very instructive if true.

Isn't this a merry song. Full of pep and glee? I've mentioned all the instruments Within my memory. If there are any others That may occur to you, Why, you can sing the rest of this, But I'm all through!

(Copyright, 1923, NEA Service, Inc.)

# STREET CAR RIDES WORTH WHATEVER YOU WILL PAY, IS OPINION OF EXPERTS

Factors in Operation of Trolley Lines So Varied Fixed Method of Determining Costs and Values Is Impossible.

This is the second of a series of articles on "What's the matter with the street cars?" written by C. A. Randau, of The Times' Washington bureau.

By C. A. RANDAU.

HOW much is a car ride worth? Whatever you will pay for it. Experts have been unable to agree upon a more specific answer.

So many varying factors enter into the operation of trolley lines that no fixed method of determining costs and values is possible. Trial and experiment are essential to the solution of the problem as it presents itself under different circumstances in different localities.

Street car fares in American cities today vary from eleven cents to 50 cents to 10 cents per ride. Before the war 5 cents was the standard charge. Now the average is about 6 1/2 cents.

Despite this 20 per cent increase in the amount of single fares, and an annual increase of 30,000,000 passengers, street railway officials manifest little satisfaction with the situation, and for the most part send forth wails of distress.

Billion Paid in Fares

One billion dollars is paid in street car fares each year by the people of the United States. The sum is approximately one-sixth the total capitalization of all the car lines, and fully one-third as much as some experts declare all the car systems and their equipment are worth.

All the "takings" of the street cars represent ready money. There are no bad accounts. No staffs of collectors are required. Car companies are practically the only important businesses that send out no bills.

Consequently it is an easy matter to determine actual income. Current expenses may be easily ascertained. The difficulty arises when an effort is made to arrive at the capital value of car lines.

Suffice it to say in cities where the valuation problem has been solved or temporarily side-tracked, the price of a car ride is being determined on a "cost of service" basis. This is the case in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dallas and a few other cities.

In Cleveland, where a more extensive study of traction problems has been made than in almost any other American city, the plan is working very satisfactorily.

City Supervises

The Cleveland street car company is privately owned, and the stockholders are guaranteed 5 per cent on their stock. The road is operated under the supervision of the city, through the street railway commissioner.

In the company's franchise operating expenses of 26 cents per car mile and maintenance charges of 12 cents per car mile are provided for. After interest, taxes and operating allowances are paid, the balance of the monthly revenue is placed in an "interest fund." When this fund reaches \$700,000 fares are automatically reduced; when the fund falls to \$300,000 fares go up.

The highest fare permitted is 6 cents plus 1 cent for transfers, and eleven tickets may be purchased for 50 cents.

Baltimore traction officials maintain free transfers are more equitable for the reason they place no penalty on living in outlying districts.

BEAUTIES OF INDIA ARE OLD AT 35

By NEA Service  
NEW YORK, June 20.—Just see what happens to women who spend all their lives in beauty parlors: Mrs. Lily Strickland, just back from India, says the temple dancers of India, who put physical beauty ahead of everything else, are old women when they're 35.

"Yes, and often they're old crones at 40," says Mrs. Strickland, who has just returned from India, where she has been doing research work.

"Ninety-nine per cent of the women there are educated exclusively along physical lines. Mentally they are children. Such interests as politics are closed books to them."

"Figuratively they spend their lives in beauty parlors. Care of the body is an art. They bathe daily in olive or mustard oil. They perfume themselves heavily with the essential oils of jasmine and attar of roses, sandalwood and pungent amber."

"Yet with all this care and the lives of ease that they lead, these women begin to age before they are 30. They are old women at 35, and at 40 they have lost every trace of attractiveness."

Mrs. Strickland is well known as one of the leading women