

# The Indianapolis Times

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## WELCOME TO RAINBOW VETERANS

Years ago they came back. Remember the column  
around its way through Monument Place for hours  
and how we all cheered until we were hoarse and still  
a hearty shout of "atta-boy" for the very last man?  
Remember that jaunty, tin-hatted outfit that led that mar-  
ous procession?  
Remember Welcome Home day! Of course! Who'd ever  
get it?

Well, they're coming back to visit us, those boys who headed  
the parade, those Rainbow veterans.

All of them who can get here, will be in Indianapolis July  
3 to 15 for the annual convention of the Rainbow Division Vet-  
erans' Association. Not only all Indiana members, but about  
9,000 others from all over the country. There's one convention  
we mustn't overlook.

Those in charge haven't told exactly what will be expected  
of citizens, but let's all stand ready to do a real job as soon as  
the word comes.

## THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT

PRESIDENT HARDING, of course, is right. We refer to his  
Helena (Mont.) speech.

Suppose there were another war such as the last. Suppose  
after the first flush of excitement subsided, the young men of  
the country ceased to volunteer in great numbers. Suppose a  
few of them said to the recruiting officers, "We can't afford to  
fight at \$30 a month, our time is too valuable. We are being  
offered better jobs at higher wages every day. You'll have to  
pay us what the risk is worth or we won't take on your fighting  
jobs."

As the death toll increased and men became scarcer and  
career, soldiers would be drawing very fancy wages.

And yet, what is there illogical in the idea? Don't the same  
men who supply their sons to the army at \$30 a month charge  
all they can get for everything else they supply to the army?

But a way was found long ago to prevent young men from  
profiteering in their own flesh and blood in wartime. In recent  
years the labor party in England has been advocating the ap-  
plication of the same method to prevent profiteering in the flesh  
of cattle and hogs, in wheat and corn, in lumber and iron, in  
ships and railroads, and, above all, in money, in wartime. If men  
can be conscripted, there can be no legal or moral ground for  
failing to conscript every other asset of the nation.

The British "radicals" have been right all along. Harding  
is right now. There is this difference—the British workers, as  
their power continues to increase in the British government, show  
an unrelenting purpose to practice what they preach.

## SPIRIT OF SERVICE

WHEN Commander Donald MacMillan sailed away toward  
the north pole the other day, he carried with him a  
bronze tablet which he will erect on the scene of one of the most  
tragic disasters in the history of arctic exploration. Far up in  
the frozen north, it will stand as a perpetual memorial to sixteen  
Americans of the Greeley scientific expedition who died the slow  
and terrible death of starvation and exposure after two promised  
annual relief expeditions had failed to reach them.

Without fuel or food, they fought for life through the winter  
and spring of 1883-84, chewing scraps of old sealskin and lichens  
after they became too weak to hunt. One by one, they sickened  
and died, but the survivors kept up the scientific observations  
for which they had been sent into the arctic. The original party of  
twenty-three was reduced to seven when on June 22, 1884, they  
were finally rescued. Of the seven, only one was strong enough  
to rise to his feet. But the scientific records, which added greatly  
to the world's geographic, meteorologic and magnetic knowledge,  
had been carefully kept until forty hours before the rescue!

We have wondered, sometimes, what causes men to volun-  
tarily risk death when no occasion demands it and when suc-  
cess holds no tangible reward. The tragic experience of the ill-  
fated Greeley party, paying for the advancement of human knowl-  
edge at the price of their lives and keeping their scientific rec-  
ords up-to-date until creeping death stilled their benumbed fin-  
gers, gives the answer.

It is man's love and devotion for the work that he has set  
out to accomplish; the unswerving desire for success for the  
mere reward of being successful in a chosen ambition.

Arctic explorers have little to gain in material things, but  
the man in a work-a-day job can profit by their example. His  
success, to the greater or less degree, will be governed by the  
spirit with which he goes at his daily task, whether it be selling  
shoes, laying brick or running a bank.

## YOU AND 17-YEAR-LOCUST

IF you think you have a difficult time here on earth, compare  
with the seventeen-year locust which is swarming by billions  
again this year, attacking the trees. The unwelcome visitor has  
been reported in several sections of Indiana.

The United States Department of Agriculture says these in-  
sect pests are "undoubtedly the most interesting of all the in-  
sects peculiar to the American continent."

After their 1923 visitation, running to form, they ought not  
to show up again until 1940.

The seventeen-year locusts, which really are giant flies in-  
stead of locusts or grasshoppers, make their appearance out of  
the ground. They live only a few weeks, then fall to the ground  
dead. During this short life, all effort is devoted to reproduction.

The female begins on a tree branch. She is equipped with a  
sort of plow, which she uses to make a line of holes in the bark  
to the end of the branch. In these holes she lays her eggs, two  
in a nest. About a fortnight later the eggs hatch, larvae crawl  
out, drop to the ground, burrow down and entomb themselves  
deep enough to be immune to all kinds of weather.

For seventeen years they sleep, then crawl forth, mount  
to a tree branch and start the process of reproduction all over  
again. They come and go and repeat with perfect regularity,  
all maturing and laying eggs and dying at almost identically the  
same time. In their wake they leave a trail of ruined orchards,  
which they prefer to forest trees or vegetables.

Seventeen years of preparation for a few weeks of life!  
After all, it is much like human existence—95 per cent prepa-  
ration and toil, 5 per cent realization and pleasure. Nature's  
activities are infinitely varied and mysterious. It would be  
equally amazing if the seventeen-year locusts, that we take  
years instead of weeks to accomplish our purpose on earth.

## U. S. HOST TO 30,000 IN CAMPS

Barracks at Knox to  
House 3,600 Men of  
R. O. T. C.

## BUILT IN KENTUCKY HILLS

Remodeled Cottages of Little  
Town Turned Into Of-  
ficers' Quarters.

By DOROTHY STANHOPE.  
Times special correspondent who will report  
activities of Indiana men taking military  
training at Camp Knox.

CAMP KNOX, Ky., June 30.—This  
camp is built around the little  
town of Siltition, up in the  
Kentucky hills. The simple cottages  
remain as the quarters of officers;  
they have been remodeled and fitted  
with electricity, water and other mod-  
ern conveniences, unknown to the  
villagers.

The largest of the churches has  
become a moving picture theater, an-  
other has fallen into decay, the third  
is the camp chapel.

The Government was generous in  
its payment for property, but firm;  
no protest, no plea, awaited to turn  
aside the military hand in its pur-  
pose to take possession.

Exiles Were Old  
Some of the exiles were old—to them  
the monetary value of their property  
meant little. It could not buy else-  
where the old home, the tiny garden  
plot, the neighbors, the hundreds of  
associations that cling to their  
humble cottages.

And so it happens that for those  
who live in these cottages there are  
ghosts. For a while after the owners  
were dispossessed, these ghosts were  
materialized in the pitiful figures  
found seated on doorsteps—exiles who  
had wandered back to have a glimpse  
of the old home.

Immediately after the village was  
bought, the pastoral scene was  
changed to one of the greatest ac-  
tivity. Workmen moved in and this  
big camp, of mushroom growth, was  
constructed. The barracks are of the  
type built everywhere during the war.  
They have never been painted and the  
elements have given them the appear-  
ance of many times their five years.

Housed in Barracks  
It is in some of these barracks that  
the R. O. T. C. men are housed, and  
that the other military organizations  
will be, in turn, during the summer.  
Throughout the nation 30,000 men  
will be stationed at various training  
camps in the Nation, learning the  
game of "war."

Of this number 3,600 will be at  
Camp Knox.  
The camps were started in 1921  
and are meeting with steadily increas-  
ing popularity. Next year it is  
estimated 60,000 men will be received  
into the camps.

"It isn't true, because a young man  
learns to use a rifle he's going to rush  
out immediately and insist on using it  
one somebody," declared Nathan H.  
Lord, civil aid to the secretary of war  
for the State of New York.

Training Invaluable  
"If a war does come, however, the  
training in military discipline which  
these young men have received will  
be of invaluable aid to the country."  
Men who have taken the summer  
training, he states, have shown  
marked increase of efficiency in busi-  
ness, while large commercial con-  
cerns are now giving their men the  
month off to take the training as a  
special reward of merit.

## Questions

### ASK THE TIMES

#### Answers

You can get an answer to any ques-  
tion of fact or information by writing  
to the Indianapolis Times, Washington  
Bureau, 1322 N. Y. Avenue, Wash-  
ington, D. C. Questions on stamps,  
Medical, legal, love and marriage ad-  
vice cannot be given, nor can extended  
research be undertaken. Questions  
speeches, etc., be prepared. Unsolicited  
letters cannot be answered, but all let-  
ters are confidential, and receive per-  
sonal replies.—Editor.

What is Volapuk?  
An artificial language invented in  
1879 by Schleyer of Constance, Baden,  
for international use.

Who was Ziska?  
John Ziska von Trocnov was a Bo-  
hemian religious leader (1360-1424).  
He fought against the Turks with the  
English, headed a popular movement  
against the Roman Catholics and  
formed an army of extremists from the  
Protestant Hussites.

What are the characteristics of  
of Titian's pictures?  
Titian was the greatest colorist of the  
Renaissance, the master of rich,  
glowing tones. Others rivaled and  
sometimes surpassed him in drawing,  
in grace of composition, in dignity,  
in elevation of religious sentiment  
and feeling, and in dramatic strength,  
but none equals him in sensuous  
beauty of tone and the marvelous ren-  
dering of flesh tints. As a portrait  
painter he ranks with the first of  
any age.

What are the most fashionable  
hours for a day time wedding?  
The fashionable wedding hour in  
many sections is high noon, or at  
three or three-thirty, with a reception  
always half an hour later.

Who was the Fair Maid of  
Kent?  
Joan, the daughter of Edmund of  
Woodstock, son of Edward I. She  
appears to have formed a liaison with  
the Earl of Salisbury, and then to

have married Sir Thomas Holland.  
She became Countess of Kent (1352)  
and on Holland's death married the  
Black Prince and became the mother  
of Richard II.

A reader of this column asks  
for a history of coal mining, the  
origin of coal, etc. Any other  
reader desiring similar infor-  
mation may obtain a bulletin on  
the subject by writing to our  
Washington Bureau, enclosing a  
2-cent postage stamp.

How can one prevent piano  
wires from rusting?  
By sprinkling them with unslaked  
lime.

How can a mackintosh be  
cleaned?  
Scrub it on both sides with soap  
and water, rinse with clear water  
until the soap is removed, smooth as  
much as possible with the hands, and  
hang up to dry without wringing.

What are the meaning of the  
names Gerald, Owen and Alger-  
non?  
Gerald, strong with the spear; Owen,  
young warrior, well descended; Alger-  
non, whiskered.

What can be done to prevent  
an ageing neck?  
First of all give it plenty of cold  
cream; never sleep with the head  
high; massage the neck night and  
morning with cream.

What should one do for bee  
stings?  
If the sting remains in the flesh it  
should be pulled out and a drop or  
two of diluted ammoniac water ap-  
plied to the wound. A compress wet  
in cold water or cold boracic solution  
will help to allay the pain.

## Jobs for All Who Will Work

By Times Special  
WASHINGTON, June 30.—In  
July, 1921, Secretary of  
Labor Davis called the  
Nation's attention to the alarm-  
ing fact that there were more  
than five million wage-earners  
out of employment.  
"Today," says Francis I. Jones,  
director general of the United  
States Employment Service,  
"there is a job in this country  
for every able-bodied man who  
wants to work."

Twenty-three months of un-  
broken improvement, with the  
bare exception of December,  
1921, when the upward curve of  
employment sagged just once,  
has been capped this month by  
what Jones describes as "prob-  
ably the greatest demand for  
labor in normal times that this  
country has ever known."

## TOM SIMS SAYS:

WE saw a presidential possibil-  
ity lose two votes when a cer-  
tain kind of auto hit a fence.

....  
This weather seems to be going  
crazy with the heat.

....  
It is not true that recent earth-  
quakes were caused by a bride drop-  
ping a biscuit.

....  
Amundsen may not try to fly to  
the north pole. If summer keeps on  
we may try it, though.

....  
The quickest way to reduce is  
have you ever seen a fat postman?

....  
Cold cream helps sunburns, but  
nothing helps sideburns.

....  
Unofficial report says several  
June brides are learning to cook.

....  
Doctors claim a new rheumatic  
serum limbers stiff joints quicker  
than sitting on a tack.

....  
They say one bad effect of the war  
is 2,000,000 crap shooters. The bad  
effect, however, is the unlucky ones.

....  
While most other countries need  
it the most, the United States uses  
the most perfume.

....  
New Hampshire permits divorce  
on fourteen grounds, all battle  
grounds.

....  
King George is a stamp collector,  
but is considered harmless.

....  
Goatskin is the favorite material  
for Orient water bottles, much to the  
goats' disgust.

....  
A watchspring is more likely to  
break during a storm, and a rolling  
pin during an argument.

....  
California operates about 260  
stage lines, but the movie stars have  
the best stage lines.

....  
Only one farmer in fifty in the  
United States has a truck, showing  
how few truck farmers we have.

....  
A penniless man who went to the  
Kansas oil fields to get rich owes  
\$1,500,000 now.

....  
Many June college graduates are  
still trying to prove it.

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two of diluted ammoniac water ap-  
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in cold water or cold boracic solution  
will help to allay the pain.

## Heard in Smoking Room

A BEVY of newspaper men in the  
Pullman smoker were telling  
racial yarns, and when it came  
to the San Francisco Argonaut man's  
turn, he said:

"An Irishman, in order to celebrate  
the advent of a new era, went out on  
a little lark. He did not get home  
until 3 o'clock in the morning, and  
was barely in the house before a

nurse pushed up and, uncovering a  
bunch of soft goods, showed him  
triplets.

"The Irishman looked up at the  
clock, which said three, then at the  
three of a kind in the nurse's arms,  
and said:

"Of'm not superstitious, but thank  
heavens that Of didn't come home at  
11."

## COURTS SUBJECT TO CURB

Judiciary Must Bow to Legis-  
lative Power Vested  
in People.

## SOVEREIGNTY IN HOUSE

George Washington Known  
to Have Opposed Any  
Veto of Laws.

By ROBERT L. OWEN  
U. S. Senator from Oklahoma.

IT was never intended the Supreme  
Court should have the power to  
declare laws unconstitutional.

The truth is, people of the Ameri-  
can colonies, who lived under the Eng-  
lish practice, recognized as a fixed  
principle the judiciary is subject to  
the legislative power of the people.

It is true Rhode Island did, about  
this time, pass an act which the Su-  
preme Court declared unconstitutional.  
It is also true the Legislature put  
the court out of office for that of-  
fense.

It is also true two or three other  
States had a similar experience, and  
the court was rebuked by the people  
for its conduct. The Legislature of  
New Hampshire removed its Supreme  
Court four times on the ground of  
fence.

Judiciary Council  
In the constitutional convention  
which framed our Constitution, Ed-  
mund Randolph proposed a national  
judiciary council of revision, which  
was to examine every act before it  
shall operate and the dissent of this  
council was to reject the act unless  
the Legislature again passed it.

They did not propose finally to veto  
an act of Congress and never let it  
go into effect. They only proposed to  
have a temporary veto and if Con-  
gress insisted on passing it, then let  
it be the law.

Eleven Favored Courts  
Only eleven members of the Con-  
stitutional Convention out of sixty-  
five favored giving the judiciary any  
control. They were Blair, Gerry,  
Hamilton, King, Mason, Morris, Wil-  
lamson, Wilson, Baldwin, Bready  
and Livingston.

George Washington, Charles Pink-  
ney, James Madison and many others,  
twenty-two in number, were known to  
have expressly opposed any judicial  
veto.

The Constitution speaks for itself,  
however. It puts the sovereign power  
in Congress.

## Indiana Sunshine

Muncie tobacco dealers say pipes  
are coming into high favor among  
young men. Women stick to cigar-  
ettes, however.

County Commissioner B. F. Breiner,  
Decatur, measured the growth of his  
corn during the extreme hot weather,  
and reports it grew thirteen inches in  
five days.

Rufus Green, Fairmount, is sitting  
on a pinnacle of fame contentedly and  
swinging his legs today, as the result  
of a "hook" he made in a gravel pit.  
He hooked a six-pound bass. But the  
gravel pit in which he caught the  
fish is Rufus' own secret guarded with  
Sphinx-like silence.

Bluffton claims the most bashful  
man in the State. Louis Zink, 50, who  
was so bashful he couldn't get on in  
the world and had to go to the  
poor farm, was set to carrying water  
to workers in a field. A kindly mo-  
torist gave him and his water bucket  
a lift. But Louis was so bashful he  
wouldn't ask the motorist to stop  
when he arrived at the field. Searchers  
found him trucking back to the poor  
farm with his water, from a town  
ten miles away.

The Lebanon Red Cross is coopera-  
ting with State health authorities in  
planning health clinics for children of  
pre-school age. The first is set for  
July 15.

Et. Wayne Optimists will award a  
distinguished service cup annually to  
the citizen who accomplishes the great-  
est good for the city.

## The Mechanic

By BERTON BRALEY

A Primrose by the river rim  
A yellow primrose was to him.  
And it was nothing more;  
So people of the cultured kind  
Regarded him as crude of mind.  
With no artistic lore.

Yet he could take a car apart,  
Repair it with his cunning art.  
And, when the job was done,  
The motor, like a living thing,  
For very joy would purr and sing.  
So smoothly did it run.

To make a halting engine function  
With true efficiency and unction,  
Was art enough for him.  
It thrilled him as a primrose might,  
Which came upon a poet's sight  
Along the river's rim.

It takes artistic eyes to see  
The beauty of a flower or tree;  
There's also art in knowing  
The beauty of machines and such,  
Of gear and valve and brush and  
clutch.

And how to keep 'em going!  
(Copyright, 1923, NEA Service, Inc.)

## Points Made by Poets

He—dying—leaveth as the sum of him  
A life-count, closed, whose ills are  
dead and quit,  
Whose good is quick and mighty, far  
and near.

—Arnold.  
Bobby Sticks Dad  
"Dad, what is it that mother seldom  
sees; you often see, and God never  
sees?"  
"Give it up, Bobby. /Shoot!"  
"An equal."

And yet the first words of this  
treaty are the following:  
"The high contracting parties,  
in order to promote international  
cooperation and to achieve inter-  
national peace and security by the  
acceptance of obligations not to  
recort to war, by the prescription

## All Signs Fail in a Dry Season



## LLOYD GEORGE DISCUSSES TREATY

(Continued From Page 1)

would have accomplished by deceit—  
by deceiving their allies and by be-  
ing faithless to the treaty to which  
their country had appended its sig-  
nature. This is one French school of  
thought on the treaty of Versailles.  
It is the one which has brought Eu-  
rope to its present state of perturba-  
tion.

There is a second school which  
reads into the treaty powers and pro-  
visions which it does not contain  
and never contemplated. These crit-  
ics maintain stoutly that M. Briand  
and all other French Prime Ministers  
except M. Poincare betrayed their  
trust by failing to enforce these im-  
aginary stipulations. They still hon-  
estly believe that M. Poincare is the  
first French prime minister to have  
made a genuine attempt to enforce  
French rights under the treaty.

Third Party Afraid  
There is in the background a third  
school which knows exactly what the  
treaty means but dare not say so in  
the present state of French opinion.  
But perhaps they think it is better to  
bide their time. That time is coming.  
When it does arrive let us hope it will  
not be too late to save Europe from  
the welter.

In America there are also two or  
three divergent trends of opinion about  
this treaty. One which regards it as  
an insidious attempt to trap America  
into the European cockpit so as to  
pluck its feathers in order to line  
French and English bosoms. If any-  
thing could justify so insular an esti-  
mate it would be the entirely selfish  
interpretation which is put upon the  
treaty by one or two of the allied gov-  
ernments. The other American party,  
I understand, defends it with vigor as  
a great human instrument second  
only in importance to the Declaration  
of Independence. There may be a  
third who think that on the whole it  
is not a bad settlement, and that it is  
a pity a little more tact was not dis-  
played in getting it through the vari-  
ous stages of approval and ratification.

In England there are at least three  
schools. There are critics who de-  
runc it as a brutal outrage upon  
international justice. It is to them a  
device for extorting incalculable sums  
out of an impoverished Germany as  
reparation for damages artificially  
worked up. Then there is the other  
extreme. The "Diehard" section—  
more influential since it became less  
numerous. They think the treaty let  
Germany off much too lightly. In  
fact they are in complete agreement  
with the French Chauvinists as to  
the reprehensible moderation of its  
terms.

In Britain also there is a  
third party which regard its pro-  
visions as constituting the best settle-  
ment when you take into account  
the conflicting aims, interests and  
traditions of the parties who had to  
negotiate and agree.

## Masses Are Ignorant

But take all these variegated  
schools together or separately and  
you will not find one in a thousand  
of their pupils could give you an in-  
telligent and comprehensive summary  
of the main principle of the treaty.  
Most of the disputants are content  
to take their views from press com-  
ments and denunciatory speeches. Un-  
happily, the explanatory speeches  
have been few. Some there are who  
have in their possession the full text  
—nominally for reference;—but you  
will find parts of the ignored pro-  
visions in their copies black with  
the thumb marks which note the per-  
spective dialectic searching for pro-  
perties to hurl at the object of his  
fury. Clauses which ease and modify  
the full demand are treated with stern  
neglect and the remainder of the  
pages are as pure as untrodden snow.  
You can trace no footprints of poli-  
ticians, publicists or journalists in  
the whole provinces of this unex-  
plored treaty. The covenant of the  
League of Nations is lifted bodily out  
of the text and it is delivered to the  
public as a separate testament for the  
faithful so that the saints may not  
defile their hands with the polluted  
print which exacts justice. They  
have now come to believe that