

Indianapolis Times

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Associations.Daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing
Meridian Street, Indianapolis. • • • Subscription Rates:
Ten Cents a Week Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week
ONE—MAIN 3200

COME TO RAINBOW VETERANS

Years ago they came back. Remember the column round 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 mournful procession?

Remember Welcome Home day? Of course! Who'd ever forget 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 13 to 15 for the annual convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans' 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 scarcer, 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 application 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 Greely 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 voluntarily risk death when no occasion demands it and when success holds no tangible reward. The tragic experience of the ill-fated Greely party, paying for the advancement of human knowledge at the price of their lives and keeping their scientific records up-to-date until creeping death stilled their benumbed fingers, 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 insect pests are "undoubtedly the most interesting of all the insects 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 instead 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 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 preparation and toil, 5 per cent realization and pleasure. Nature's activities are infinitely varied and mysterious. It would be equally amazing to see seventeen-year locusts, that we take years instead of months 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 Officers' 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 Sittishon, 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 modern conveniences, unknown to the camp chapel.

The largest of the churches has become a moving picture theater, another 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 purpose 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 elsewhere the old home, the tiny garden plot, the neighbors, the hundreds of associations that clung 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 pitiable 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 activity. 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 appearance of many times their five years.

House 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 increasing 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 on somebody," declares 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 invaluable aid to the country."

Men who have taken the summer training, he states, have shown marked increase of efficiency in business, while large commercial concerns are now giving them the means of opportunity to take the training as a special reward of merit.

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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 alarming fact that there were more than five million wage-earners out of employment.

"Today," says Francis L. 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 unbroken 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 "probably the greatest demand for labor in normal times that this country has ever known."

TOM SIMS SAYS:

WE saw a presidential possibility lose two votes when a certain kind of auto hit a fence.

This weather seems to be going crazy with the heat.

It is not true that recent earthquakes were caused by a bride dropping 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 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.

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 Algernon?

Gerald, strong with the spear; Owen, young warrior, well descended; Algernon, whiskered.

What can be done to prevent ageing neck?

First of all give it plenty of cold cream