

The Indianapolis Times

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A WORD FOR DOBBIN

WHENEVER the Horse Association of America learns a newspaper prints some such comment as "Dobbin as a Curio" and expresses the belief that the horseless age is coming, it becomes indignant. Indianapolis still has its horse market, and that in itself must be proof that the horse is not a dead issue. The association admits there has been a decrease in "horse practice" in cities and country. In the country, it says, this is not due to a decrease in horses, but to the facts that the animals are not used for driving on the roads and are not exposed to the conditions that predisposed them to illness in times gone past. "Where horses are confined to the farms and do their work in the fields there is, for instance, less of a tendency for them to develop the many forms of lameness that were in evidence when these animals had to travel hard roads," says Dobbin's defender. Recent surveys by the association show decided increases in the use of horses by contractors in building trades, it is asserted.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE

"I URGE that you enter into the life of the community in which you may be assigned, and associate intimately with your fellow citizens in any constructive work which inspires your personal interest. Do your share promoting progress in your locality, whether it be in religion, education, or one or more of the many commendable fields of civic associations."

Ten years ago this advice from the Secretary of War to the graduating class of the Army War College would have been heard with open-mouthed astonishment. Recently when Secretary Weeks gave it, it seemed quite appropriate.

The Army has decided to come down off its high horse, shake off its traditional exclusiveness, and mingle with the people whose army it is. Armies generally have been very aloof and high and mighty affairs, the American Army included. Now our Army is going to try the experiment of being democratic.

Secretary Weeks' were no random remarks to the war college. He has made several such speeches to army officers on various occasions urging them to assist "in removing the last vestiges of isolation, which are the Army's heritage."

As a matter of fact, when Mr. Weeks came into office, he seriously considered issuing an order to all Army officers urging them to participate in civic affairs and go to church with the townspeople and to generally make themselves good fellows in the communities in which they happen to be stationed. He was persuaded that this method of bringing about closer relations between the army and the civilian population might be resented.

Accordingly we find him passing the word along as the opportunity offers, and we note an increasing number of Army officers joining civilian clubs, not only in Washington, but in Indianapolis and San Francisco and in other cities.

And it seems to us to be a mighty good thing.

SPEECH IS LOSING OUT

DO you talk entertainingly? When you begin speaking, do the others "hush up" and listen with interest? Ed Howe, Kansas country town philosopher, thinks the only reason any one ever listens to other people's talk is because he knows it'll be his turn next. The art of good conversation is waning in our country, says Dr. Henry Van Dyke, professor of English literature at Princeton. He blames, principally, fast talking.

The early white generations in America developed conversation into an art. It was a natural development. To start with, few of them could read fluently or write legibly. In remote communities, in particular, the clergyman did the writing for his flock, keeping the social records. The storekeeper and schoolmaster helped make out the business records and write the occasional letter to relatives and friends back in civilization.

With writing and reading difficult, it was natural for the people to concentrate on conversation as an outlet for their craving for self-expression.

Conversation became an art, despite its conventional formality.

Then, too, there were no entertainments such as radio and movies in those days. Books were scarce, newspapers and magazines few. People didn't have much to do, except talk in spare time. News and exchange of ideas had to be mostly by the talk route.

Small wonder they were able to become conversational artists. The voluble talker is rarely interesting, but he at least can distribute words like the spray from a bug-gun.

As time goes on, conversation in America is doomed steadily to become less and less an art. Speech itself also will steadily drop out of use. This is inevitable because modern means of communication are making it easier to communicate by the eye than by the ear. Where a manager used to open the door and call out into the factory, he now turns to his stenographer or talks a "memo" into the wax record machine.

Some critics think we write too much, in average life. But they are wrong. We have to write as much as we do (nearly, at least) because we talk less.

Then, too, average mentality is rapidly becoming keener, and fewer words, either printed or spoken, are necessary to convey an idea and make it comprehensible. In days not long past, a man would say to his friend: "Did you observe, when we were talking to William, right after I said so-and-so, he did a peculiar thing" • • • etc., etc., etc.

Now the man raises one eyebrow and says to his pal: "Did you get that?"

Telepathy—thought transference by a semi-radio route—is coming into general use, crude and limited at present, but the forerunner of something greater to come.

Faint heart never won presidential nomination.

Switzerland is discussing prohibition. Then, beyond the Alps will lie bootleggers.

It is easy to tell how long a visitor will stay. If she brings six dresses, six days.

If haircuts go to a dollar, as barbers predict, there will be lots of us posing as musicians.

Price of marriage licenses will be doubled in Chicago, just like other things in demand.

Must be great to be a male locust. The male locust can sing, but the female is absolutely dumb.



The Father

By BERTON BRALEY

The Fathers of our Country were in no wise afraid Of all the might and power that George, the Third displayed, They signed the Declaration Which made this land a nation, Nor thought the price of liberty too heavy to be paid.

The Fathers of our Country, they held a vision true, A vision of democracy, and bravely saw it through; With all their strength they wrought for it And what is more—they fought for it And held their purpose steady as brave men always do!

Because their hearts were fearless, because their aims were just Their spirit lives among us when all their bones are dust, And if our nation flourishes It is because it nourishes The dream of human freedom in which they put their trust.

And this is our inheritance to hold and to maintain, Not selfish isolation or sordid greed of gain, But faith in the ideal Of making freedom real, A light to guide humanity through all the world's domain!

The Fathers of our Country beneath its soil are laid, But those immortal words they wrote shall never pale or fade, And while their faith enfolds us And their great vision holds us Then, like our Country's Fathers we shall not be afraid!

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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 is the foreign-born white population of the United States?

6,928,452.

What is the plural of "aide-de-camp"?

The plural is "aides-de-camp" not "aides-de-camps."

How is the word "monetary" pronounced?

The word is pronounced "munetary."

Is the salt bath good for one?

The salt bath is very stimulating. Putting a small quantity into the bath will be found excellent, or rubbing the body with salt.

How is the day at home indicated on a visiting card?

In the lower left-hand corner of the visiting card the word "Fridays" or "Thursdays," etc., is engraved.

What proportion of the country's business is in the hands of negroes?

According to the census reports, there are 50,000 negroes in businesses of various kinds; their annual volume of business is about one billion, five hundred million dollars.

Why is the human body covered with fine hair?

These are the rudimentary remains of a complete hairy covering of ancestors of the race. It is supposed that the primary use of hair was for the maintenance of a uniform body temperature by preventing loss of heat by radiation.

Why is there so much difference between the winter climates of New York and Rome; they are in about the same latitude?

In winter the prevailing winds of Italy come from the warm Mediterranean, and not from a cold land area. In New York the prevailing winds of winter come from the frozen northwest. Latitude is a secondary factor in climate. The real factors are mountains and large bodies of water.

When and where was the first wireless telegraph message sent?

Probably the first successful attempt at telegraphy between stations not connected by wires was that of Samuel Morse in 1842, when, on Dec. 16, he transmitted signals a distance of 80 feet across a canal in Washington, D. C. The fundamental principles upon which modern systems of radiotelegraphy, and telephony are based were discovered by Oerstedt of Denmark, Faraday of England, and Henry of America, in 1820, 1831, and 1842, respectively. There were various additional discoveries made by different scientists, notably by Nikola Tesla in 1893. In 1896 Marconi took out a British patent on a system of radiotelegraphy, and opened up the whole field on a commercial basis.

FORD GETS ONE THIRD VOTES CAST

Collier's National Poll Suggests Widespread Political Revolt.

With one more week remaining of Collier's national straw vote on presidential possibilities, the result of the face-to-face poll suggests a widespread revolt against the American political system.

Henry Ford, Detroit auto king, has received a third of the ballots to date and leads President Harding in the tabulation by 28,000.

The total vote is: Ford, 73,724; Harding, 45,594; McAdoo, 17,322. A total of 225,298 votes have been tabulated.

The Indiana vote to date is as follows: Borah, 39; Cox, 429; Davis, 43; Ford, 1,409; Harding, 808; Hoover, 131; Hughes, 343; Johnson, 304; La Follette, 94; McAdoo, 302; Smith, 71; Underwood, 23; Wood, 98. Total, 4,154.

What lies behind the poll is a matter of conjecture for politicians, but with Ford gaining one-third of the vote of the Nation, observers declare the people either want him for President, or they are utterly disgusted with the political way of doing things and want America to be governed by a great industrial mind.

Science

Dr. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen died recently, a very poor man.

He discovered the X-ray which has done more for humanity than almost any other surgical discovery. Dr. Roentgen had plenty of opportunities to make money. He refused them all. He was awarded the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for the most important discovery in physics and he gave this money to a research society to enable other students to follow their lines of research.

Before his time, no matter how great the skill of a surgeon in fracture cases, he was never sure. There are many persons living as cripples who would have escaped this fate if the X-ray had been in existence when they were injured. Its use in diagnosis and treatment of many diseases is now common. In addition to surgery and medicine, American dentistry, the most advanced in the world, depends to a great extent upon the X-ray.

A Thought

The simple inherit folly; but the prudent are crowned with knowledge.—Prov. 14:18.

WISDOM consists not in seeing what is directly before us, but in discerning those things which may come to pass.—Terence.

Ford Loses Quail

Henry Ford bought 200 quail at \$3 a pair and released them on his Dearborn farm. Neighbor's house cat ate up nearly all of them before Henry had pussy shot.

RALSTON NAME IN 1924 POT

Hoosier Senator Cartooned and Discussed Editorially in East.

WISE IN DENYING RACE

Times Writer Declares Solon Has Necessary Courage for Presidency.

By JOHN CARSON, Times Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indianapolis and his friends may try as they wish to keep his name out of the presidential pot—they are doomed to failure.

Ralston is a candidate in the eyes of all national politicians. The national politicians agree, however, he is wise in refusing to admit his candidacy or to encourage the talk. His one chance of success is as a compromise, even his friends agree.

To show how Ralston is regarded, the latest incident is noted here. Ralston made a speech in Indiana on international issues. Ordinarily, such a speech would have had passing notice. But all big eastern papers played it for half column or more and the Senator was cartooned and discussed editorially. In other words, eyes are upon him.

Has He Courage?

As the writer had four years of rather close experience with Ralston when he was Governor, hardly a day passes some one of the many Washington correspondents does not make some inquiry about him. They all seem to know that he is "conservatively progressive." They picture him as a dry, as a sober thinker, somewhat of a plodder. But invariably the one question is:

"Has he got courage? Will he stand?"

And immediately they bring up the street car strike in his administration and the part he played in it. They want to know whether he ran or stood during the crisis.

I can recall that incident without the slightest trouble. Perhaps he was right and perhaps he was wrong, but he did have courage. The day came when the strikers led by Milt Clawson paraded to the statehouse and demanded a speech. Ralston was in his office with "Billy" O'Brien, "Billy" Vollmer and Bert Winters. The mob outside was shouting for him. His friends insisted he should not go out, that in the excitement there was danger for him, that some irresponsible citizen might cause trouble.

Faces Strikers

Ralston brushed them aside. He said he would go out and speak to the strikers regardless of what happened. And he did. He was a little excited himself, a little un-nerved by the situation. But when he reached the front steps of the statehouse, he was ready for the trial. His voice did not waver. He pitched into it, told the strikers his position, told them exactly what he had done and would do and then stopped. And they cheered him heartily for it.

This asking if Ralston has courage is of interest because as a rule the Washington correspondents are pretty tired of the exhibition of how Congress rules one day, the President the next, where policies are decided only to be modified in search for compromises, where a Fordney can ride over the will of the chief executive and dictate a financial program as absurd as the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill.

Fishin'

J. S. Peterson, 1141 North Belle View Pl., Indianapolis, sadens he has come to have to work. He sends us this verse:

Get your minnow bucket, And cast your hook, For the call to the creek, We know that you feel. For this one thing we know, And of it we are sure, That the call to the creek, Has but only one cure. And that's to "go fishin'" And cast your hook, Then mind something in, When you hear the "click-click."

Now the spirit of "fishin'" is in the air, and you would do well to be conquered. When the "strling is brought home."

If Potential, What?

China is, potentially, the richest country in the world and a weak China is more easily and systematically robbed than a strong China.—Phil Simms. Fact: But China exercising all her potentiality would, likely, put all the so-called Christian nations to the bad. You might say that robberies of China are necessary, as fears are to a dog, in reminding him he is a dog.



DECLARATION WAS SIGNED IN AUGUST

By NEA Service.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Declaration will be read in every city and hamlet July 4, while bands blare, flags wave and orators eulogize those who signed the great document.

Only one thing wrong—they didn't sign the Declaration of Independence July 4. The signers affixed their names thereto some time between Aug. 2, 1776, and Jan. 18, 1777. One signer—Thomas McKean—didn't affix his name even then, and it does not appear in the first printed copies.

Lee Started It

The Declaration of Independence came into being through an action of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. As a member of the Second Continental Congress he introduced a resolution June 7, 1776, as follows: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances."

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and submitted to the respective colonies for their approbation."

Action on the resolution was postponed. June 11 a committee—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston—was named to prepare a Declaration as a preamble to the resolution.

Tabled Again

Their draft was reported June 28, but tabled. July 1, Congress, as a committee of the whole, agreed to it and reported the resolution.

July 2 Congress adopted the independence resolution. The Declaration was considered by the committee of

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the whole July 3. The following day, July 4, the Declaration—including the first paragraph of Lee's resolution—was adopted by Congress.

Congress immediately ordered authentication of the Declaration and printing it as a circular, distributed it to State assemblies, etc.

Not more than a fourth of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence were present July 4.

What Editors Are Saying

KNOCKERS

(Marion Leader-Tribune) The biggest reason why Marion is going ahead is the fact that the war on the anvil chorus has been won.

ROAD HOGS

(Alexandria Times-Tribune) A wanton disregard of the law of the road has hurled many an automobile into the ditch and caused the loss of many human lives. The road hog is a deadly menace and the breed should be exterminated before it exterminates many more worthy and useful citizens.

CROSSINGS

(Huntington Evening Press) J. J. Heavey, regional safety inspector and veteran employee of the Erie Railroad, from the Press broadcasting station, delivered a short address pertaining to his campaign, "Cross Crossing—Caution," that might well have been heard by every motorist as far as the radio waves reached.

"I want to affirm that whenever or wherever a crossing accident occurs where there is a collision between a locomotive and an automobile, there is always one person who could have prevented it—the driver," said the Erie man who is a pioneer in the "Safety First" movement in the United States.

DEPENDENTS

(Muncie Evening Press) A new Indiana State law permits counties to turn over to mothers of children whose fathers have abandoned them or fail to support them, sums of money not greater than the cost of maintaining such children in a public institution, and permitting the mothers to retain the custody of their children. In no case, it is understood, shall the compensation to the mother be greater than 75 cents a day for each child.

Because the law is little known, not much effort has been made thus far in Indiana to take advantage of it, yet mothers placed in the sad position of being forced to give up their children to a so-called public "home," should be made aware of its provisions. Most States and counties have abolished the "children's home" and provide that all boys and girls must be cared for in private families, the public supplying the funds. It is said to have been found, also, that in addition to providing unfortunate boys and girls with the proper family environment, this plan generally has been found to be less expensive than maintaining a public institution for children's care.

TOM SIMS SAYS:

DEMPEY and Gibbons together couldn't beat the tax collector.

...

Fish along the Atlantic coast chase every gob of sea foam because it might be beer suds.

...

Just like the children, Mt. Etna breaks out with the heat.

...

Even if spare rib prices are down, never hug a girl too hard.

...

Russia is mad at the Swiss, but the Swiss don't give a yodel.

...

Stay away from Paris. They are wearing no-piece bathing suits.

...

Peach growers report their efforts this year are bearing fruit.

...

The world moves. Army has a new smokeless powder. Maybe it is made from smokeless cigars.

...

Great Falls sounds more like it was named for the Dempsey-Gibbons fight than Shelby does.

...

They took eight stitches in the head at a Dallas (Tex.) diver who thought the water was deep.

...

Couple in love fifty years have married in Wabash, Ind., so no longer have the Wabash Blues.

New Code for Flag Gives Instructions on How to Display Colors of United States

WHICH side of a line of flags should the American flag occupy? Which is the proper way to hang bunting—with the red or blue stripe uppermost? Is it proper to bedeck speakers' stands with draped flags?

In order to clarify mistaken ideas about use of the flag, and to promote greater respect for the American colors, the National Flag Conference, comprising representatives of all patriotic societies and officials of the Army and Navy, met in Washington recently. The result was a new flag code. Extracts from it follow:

The proportions of the flag as prescribed by executive order of President Taft, Oct. 29, 1912, follow:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.

Fly (width) of flag, 1.5.

Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.

Fly (length) of union, 0.75.

Width of each stripe, 1-13.

Diameter of star, 0.616.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the place of the flag of the United States is on the right, i. e., the flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.

When displayed with another flag, against a wall from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When flags of states or cities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States the flag of the United States must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent

staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the flag of the United States.

When the flags of ten or more nations are to be displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace.)

When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building the union of the flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the flag is at half staff.

When the flag of the United States is displayed other than flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When

displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons or drapings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the flag.

When displayed over the middle of the street