

The Indianapolis Times

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THE PRESIDENT

HAT the President will soon recover from the illness with which he was so suddenly and unexpectedly stricken must be the earnest and sincere wish of every man, woman and child in the country.

However bitterly political partisanship may rage, it speaks well for the part of America that at the first sign of danger to the man who occupies the highest place in the people's gift, sympathy is the one and only sentiment.

The presidential office imposes a tremendous burden on its occupant. Only those who are in a position to have an intimate view know how great the burden is and how great a sacrifice must be made by the man who is elevated to the exalted post.

The public hears a lot about the diversions of its President—his golf, horseback riding, etc., but little of the hours of grinding work. The fact is that in these later years the presidential duties have so piled up that the job is too big for any one man, however strong he may be physically and mentally. The terrific strain to which a President is constantly subjected is bound to lessen his powers of resistance to meet such a crisis as President Harding is now facing.

The public is somewhat responsible for this because it makes inordinate demands on its chief executive. The general view seems to be that the man in the White House must be a superman with limitless physical and mental powers.

President Harding took up his arduous task better equipped physically and temperamentally than most men of his age, and while he has not spared himself, it is greatly to be hoped that he has saved enough strength to win the battle that he is now fighting at San Francisco. And the prayers and hopes of a hundred million Americans will help him to win it.

SPLITTING UP GAS CO.

SUGGESTION that the Citizens Gas Company be divided into two concerns, one to manufacture gas and its by-products and the other to distribute gas, might well be worked out to the advantage and profit of the consumers and the company.

At present, the rate of return made by the company, not only on gas, but on its by-products, is limited. If the by-product market slumps the chances are gas users will suffer.

With two separate concerns, the gas and by-products company could have an opportunity to make something in fat years to take care of lean ones, while under regulation the distributing company would be assured of a steady demand and fairly uniform costs.

There is no reason why the public should support a by-products plant.

"DOOMING" GEORGE ADE

HOW many words do you know the meaning of? The average person can read and understand from 8,000 to 10,000 different words. Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly makes this estimate. He's managing editor of the New Standard Dictionary.

Quite a different matter is the number of words we have at the tip of our tongues and use in talking, compared with words we grasp when we read them.

Very few of us use more than 700 words in talking, according to some authorities who have checked up.

Shakespeare's vocabulary included about 24,000 words.

Woodrow Wilson, in seventy-five speeches, used 6,221 words, and Dr. Vizetelly estimates that Wilson in his writings used a vocabulary of at least 60,000 words.

Words change style the same as clothes. Dr. Vizetelly comments. He illustrates by pointing out that the sport who wore a silk shirt was formerly called a dude, but the word "dude" has gone out of style, now that the rank and file of the people can afford silk shirts.

Changing word styles are more evident in slang. "Put on a little speed" changed to "make it snappy," then to "Jazz it up." Once she was a "flirt," now a "vamp."

In another century no one will be able to read one of George Ade's "Fables in Slang" and understand the Hoosier author's chatter without using a slang dictionary, for slang rapidly becomes obsolete and forgotten.

Most of the short stories by O. Henry are similarly handicapped.

Richard Huelot compiled the first English dictionary in 1552. The supply of words has grown enormously since then. Contemplate a modern dictionary, growing rapidly to suitcase size though printed in small type on thin paper, and it is hard to believe that such a maze of words are made up of varying combinations of only twenty-six letters of the alphabet.

The finest shades of emotion, the infinite ramifications of human thought, as well as everything in our three dimensional material world—all these can be expressed accurately and graphically by changes in the mathematical arrangement of twenty-six alphabetical letters.

The simple little alphabet is right up near the head of the list of greatest inventions.

WHEAT'S so low, it must think it is a German mark, or something.

OPENING sardines is about as safe as juggling broken glass.

NEW YORK street cars are getting as safe as home-made airplanes.

EIGHT whales may have blown spray on Cape May, N. J., fishermen. Anyway, the men say they did.

MANY Americans are summering in Paris, where 3,000,000 liters of beer is drunk daily.

EATING cucumbers is as safe as smoking after drinking gasoline.

WHEN sending a wedding gift, time and worry may be saved by saying what the darn thing is.

WE are getting ready for airplane traffic. Many of our roads seem to have been built for it.

SOMETIMES a picnicker who goes in swimming just after eating gets pulled out all right.

WHEN four houses were dynamited in Pittstown, Pa., they thought it a presidential boom at first.

SCOTLAND'S COFFEE IS IMPROVING

Raper Finds Tea Habit Is 'Getting Him'—Cakes Are Delicious.

By JOHN W. RAPER
NORTHWEST IN SCOTLAND—The tea habit is getting me. Reluctantly, slowly, I am lowering the American coffee flag and preparing to hoist the white flag of surrender.

Two things have done it. First, the terrible coffee that is served in Scotland, though, to tell the whole truth, now and then you can get good coffee here as generally as in the United States. Many eating places have put in "coffee machines," or urns, and provided recipes which the cooks are forced to follow.

No cream is served with coffee in Scotland. You use hot milk. In most of the cheap restaurants milk is added, while the coffee is in the pot on the fire, and in some they add the sugar.

Another thing that brings surrender is the wonderful cake and bread given to you with tea. When it comes to making cakes, cookies, breads and rolls, America is in its infancy. I tried for a time to keep track of the different kinds, but when I reached thirty, I gave it up as a job without end.

Famous Scotch Scone

First of all come the scone and shortbread, both Scottish institutions. The scone, as I have seen it, is either shaped like a piece of pie or round, like an American biscuit. A Scotch woman told me it was made in the same way as American biscuit is, except that there is less shortening.

The shortbread, as I have seen it, is in narrow pieces four or five inches long and has an interior much like the inside of a two-week-old doughnut in appearance, but there the resemblance ends. You may not care a great deal for the first piece, but after the second you will have the habit.

Rolls and Breads

There are more kinds of rolls than I supposed were in the world—hard and soft, round or long and thin, spiced and unspiced, raisin or currant filled, of wheat or graham flour, bran or oatmeal.

Breads are of numerous kinds, ranging apparently being the most common.

When you sit down at a tea table you will find from half a dozen to a dozen and a half kinds of cakes and buns. If by chance the table is bare a waitress will shower you with them in a hurry.

Griddle Cakes

Only one thing defies the Scotch baker and that is the pancake, always called the griddle cake here. The griddle cake is generally served with the delightful cakes, puddings and rolls and tea and I am guessing from two days to two weeks old. I wrote the address of a Cleveland cobbler on one, stamped it and dropped it in the postoffice, and eventually it will be sewed to the bottom of some Cleveland man's shoe. It is too heavy for a woman's. P. S.—I'm learning. Twice today I looked to the left before crossing a street.

Rotarians

(Frankfort Crescent News.)

That is a fine spirit that prompts the rotarians of Frankfort to father a picnic for the boys of the city. It is a spirit that does not vanish with the close of the day of festivities. It is a spirit that lasts throughout the year and makes strong men year to help the growing boy.

Humiliation!

(Bluffton Evening Banner.)

And who'd think that impure milk would make a bunch of penal farm guests sick! Most of these fellows have gone against all kinds and makes of moonshine and then to be sickened to the point of death on cow's milk! Humiliating, to say the least.

Mummert has a monoplane that weighs only 500 pounds, including fuel, driver and 2-cylinder motorcycle engine. It carries 19 gallons of fuel. The machine can reach a speed of 80 miles an hour and can go 1,200 miles without taking on more fuel.

Experiments with gliders started in Europe soon after the war. As soon as it was found that they were practical, the next step was to add a small engine. The glider type has made great progress in the last few months.

A Thought

Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. Ps. 41:1.

THEN gently scan your brother man.

Still gentler, sister woman; though they may gang a ginnin' wrang.

To step aside is human.

—Burns.

Science

An international glider contest is scheduled for Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 15. The glider offers the greatest chance for the next big step in aviation. Glider and glider planes from several nations will take part in the meet. Ralph Hagopian has a mysterious machine with which he expects to surprise the world. Barbot and Mummert, of the Curtiss company, may compete.

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Observations

The Jinrikisha—invention of an American missionary—is losing out before the bicycle and glider in Japan.

There used to be 200,000 of the two-wheel carts in Tokio, but only a few now remain. The change is good for the coolies. Recurring heat and cold, due to operation of the rikshas, made the mortality very heavy among them.

When, where and between whom was the longest glade flight?

At New Orleans, La., April 5, 1893, between A. Bowen and J. Burke, lasting 7 hours and 19 minutes, 110 rounds, ending in a draw.

What was the largest number of rounds ever fought, between whom and when?

Patsy Tunney and Jack Jones fought 276 rounds in Cheshire, England, in 1825, Jones winning.

What is the largest of the South American countries, and what is its area? How does it compare with the United States?

Brazil is the largest with an area of 3,276,358 square miles, which is 250,000 square miles greater than the area of continental United States.

Frank Ashbrook, biologist, has just written a book on fox farming and the Government has printed it. As a fur-bearing animal, bred in captivity, the silver fox is no rival. Ninety per cent of the silver fox pelts sold on the market now are from ranch-bred animals. During February, 1922, 2,375 of these pelts, from American farms, were sold in London, and one of them alone brought \$631.68. Silver foxes are being grown successfully in practically every one of the northern tier of States and in the cooler parts of California, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Last year there were 15,000 foxes in captivity, representing an investment of \$8,000,000.

Robert Ridgway, ornithologist of the United States National Museum, is back from Costa Rica. He discovered a bird new to science there gives a continuous song, green or ruby red light. It is called "carunculus" and is pronounced "carunculus" by the natives. One or two of the insects, imprisoned in an inverted tumbler, will illuminate a moderate-sized room sufficiently to admit of reading printed pages.

Thousands of them, flitting about of a night, make a brilliant pyrotechnic display. Ridgway also tells of the Costa Rican bell bird that makes a noise like the whack of an axe against a hollow tree. This peculiar noise was heard for miles.

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In issue of July 27, purchasing agent for Standard Oil Company of Indiana was given as E. F. Kroenke. Correct answer to this question is J. F. Hewson, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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What are the principal exports of Egypt?

Cotton and cotton seed, cigarettes, eggs, phosphate and rice.

What would be the cost of driving thirty-two naias when the first nail costs one cent and each other nail is double the cost of the preceding nail?

\$42,959,672.95.

COM SIMS --- Says

HERE'S summer half gone, and many of us more than that.

Ford plans to distill coal, which ought to make a hot drink.

Chinese are fighting at some town, but we can't spell it.

Pussyfoot Johnson has gone to Arabia, perhaps to stop those wild Arabian nights.

Many statesmen are returning from Europe. It can't be helped.

What the United States needs is an eight-hour day for the sun.

The world gets better. Chicago bandit shot at a man and missed.

The shortage of farm labor is due, perhaps, to the shortage in the farm laborer's pocket.

Balance of power in Europe depends upon their balance of mind.

Here's good news. Young men will control the next Congress. No body controlled the last.

A real mad college graduate informs us plasterers in St. Louis are getting \$14 a day.

Washington will have new one-way streets; none, however, leading to the treasury building.

An almost six-foot New Yorker has married a midget of 40 inches, and we'll bet she's boss.

LABORITES AND 'CO-OPS' ARE ALLIED

Two Forces in England Observe Closest Friendly Relations With Each Other.

BY MILTON BRONNER
NEA Service Writer

LONDON, Aug. 1.—As the English cooperative movement, expressed in its retail and wholesale societies, is largely a working class movement, theoretically at least, the cooperators should always find themselves in close and friendly relations with the trades unions and with their political expression through the Labor party.

In actual practice there is both a positive and a negative side.