

The Indianapolis Times

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THE PRESIDENT

THAT 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 is 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 "firt," 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 picnicer 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.

ABY JOHN W. RAPER
NOWHERE 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 find first-class coffee in a hotel or restaurant.

Scots who have been in America tell me the coffee here is improving. Some of them say that in the next century 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 Scene
First of all come the scene and shortbread, both Scottish institutions. The scene, 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 unsliced, raisin or currant filled, of wheat or graham flour, bran or oatmeal.

Breads are of numerous kinds, raisin bread apparently being the most common. When you sit down at a tea table you will find 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, puffs and rolls and tea is—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 shoe. P. S.—I'm learning. Twice today I looked to the left before crossing a street.

NEXT—Scotch women spend their lives polishing brass, says Raper, who finds their homes full of it.

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 gliderplanes from several nations will take part in the meet. Ralph Hagoplan has a mysterious machine with which he expects to surprise the world. Barbot and Mummert, of the Curtiss company, may compete.

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 gonin' wrang,
To step aside is human.

—Burns.

Heard in Smoking Room

AS THE train began slowly pulling out of Akron, a fellow who was late came tearing and yelling over the depot platform, threw his grip upon the car steps, grabbed the railings and, at risk of his life, swung himself aboard. The fellows in the smoking room who had crowded to the window settled back into their seats and a fat one mopped his forehead and said:

"Whenever I see anything like that, I sweat furiously, be the temperature zero or a hundred. I tried what that fellow did, once, at Sacramento. San Francisco was burning, and maybe my wife and baby with it. I was late. The train had begun to move out. I raced for it, a hundred yards in 10 seconds if an inch. I threw my small valise into the crowd on the rear platform of the observation car and grabbed the railings. That train increased its speed 500 per cent. the first second. A jerk and I was partly off my feet. I took steps of 25 feet but couldn't put myself aboard. Faster and faster went the train and the ladies on the platform shrieked

TOM 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.

What Editors Are Saying

Dollings (Muncie Press.)

It has taken a crash like that of the R. L. Dollings Company, with all its probable accompanying losses to innocent investors, to awaken the people of Indiana to the necessity of an adequate "blue" law in this State. The Dollings Company because it was organized previous to the first of August, 1920, was not forced to report its detailed business under oath to the State securities commission as have concerns of like nature organized since, and so the State appears to have had little direct control over it.

Memorial (Decatur Daily Democrat.)

The beautiful Adams County Memorial Hospital dedicated Sunday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies to the loving memory of the soldiers and sailors and nurses who served their country in the World War and to mankind in general, speaks for the unselfish spirit and brotherly love the people of this splendid community have for their heroes.

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 yearn 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.

Observations

The Jirishka—invention of an American missionary—is losing out before the bicycle and flyer in Japan. There used to be 200,000 of the two-wheel carts in Tokyo, 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.

New York horticulturists have evolved a new sweet cherry that is earlier, more hardy, more prolific and more tasty than any now known. "Se-neck" is its name.

Hundreds of tons of scrap tin, collected at British Columbia salmon canneries, are being shipped to San Francisco for manufacture into toys. Germany used to buy this scrap, but no more. During the war and until now it had been a waste.

Some 300 students, ambitious to obtain riches, are studying bricklaying in a New York Y. M. C. A. school, just established.

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. On the positive side there is the very decided support the retail cooperative societies gave trade unionists in various fights and particularly in the great mining strike of two years ago.

Parties Are Close
For a long time various theorists, both in the cooperative movement and the trades union movement, have discussed a close welding of the two, whereby every trades unionist would be a cooperator and every cooperator would become a trades unionist. The thought was that in labor conflicts the cooperative movement with all the forces of its money and its food and clothing supplies should stand back of the strikers.

This never came to fruition, but the cooperative societies in the long protracted mine strike did support the striking miners. The miners' trades union issued vouchers and these were cashed by the cooperative retail societies in the shape of food and clothing. The burden of long and doubtful debts thus assumed by the cooperatives became a heavy one.

Together in Politics
Another manner in which the cooperative movement shows its sympathy with the trades unionists is in the political field. In many places the cooperators actively support the Labor candidates for Parliament.

In still other sections the Cooperatives, as such, puts up its own candidates and four were elected to the present Parliament—A. V. Alexander from the big city of Sheffield, T. Henderson from Glasgow and R. C. Morrison and A. Barnes from London districts. They usually act and vote with the Labor party.

Family Fun

Holes

A Wisconsin editor was visiting in Chicago and decided to buy a new Panama hat. Going into a store, he asked the price of one that looked good to him. The clerk replied: "Fifteen dollars."

"Where are the holes?" the editor asked. The clerk appeared bewildered for a moment, but managed to ask, "What holes?"

The editor replied: "The holes for the ears of the hat that would pay \$15 for a hat like that."—Pathfinder.

Mother's Auto Knowledge

The Mrs. was learning to drive her new car and was very much thrilled over it.

"Of course," she said, "I could never change a tire myself. Why, I can't even lift one. You know they have eighty pounds of air in them in addition to the weight of the tire!"—Judge.

Brother Henry's New Job

"Harry appears quite prosperous. What's he doing now?" "Didn't you hear? Why, he is an oculator. Very successful, too, I understand."

"Oculator! What's that?" "One who massages the kissing muscles of vamps."

Just Like Willie's School

Proud Citizen—So you've been visiting our schools, eh? Splendid, aren't they? Magnificent discipline, superb buildings, beautiful furnishings. By the way, I want to ask you what was the first thing that struck you on entering the boy's department?

Visitor—A pea from a pea-shooter.

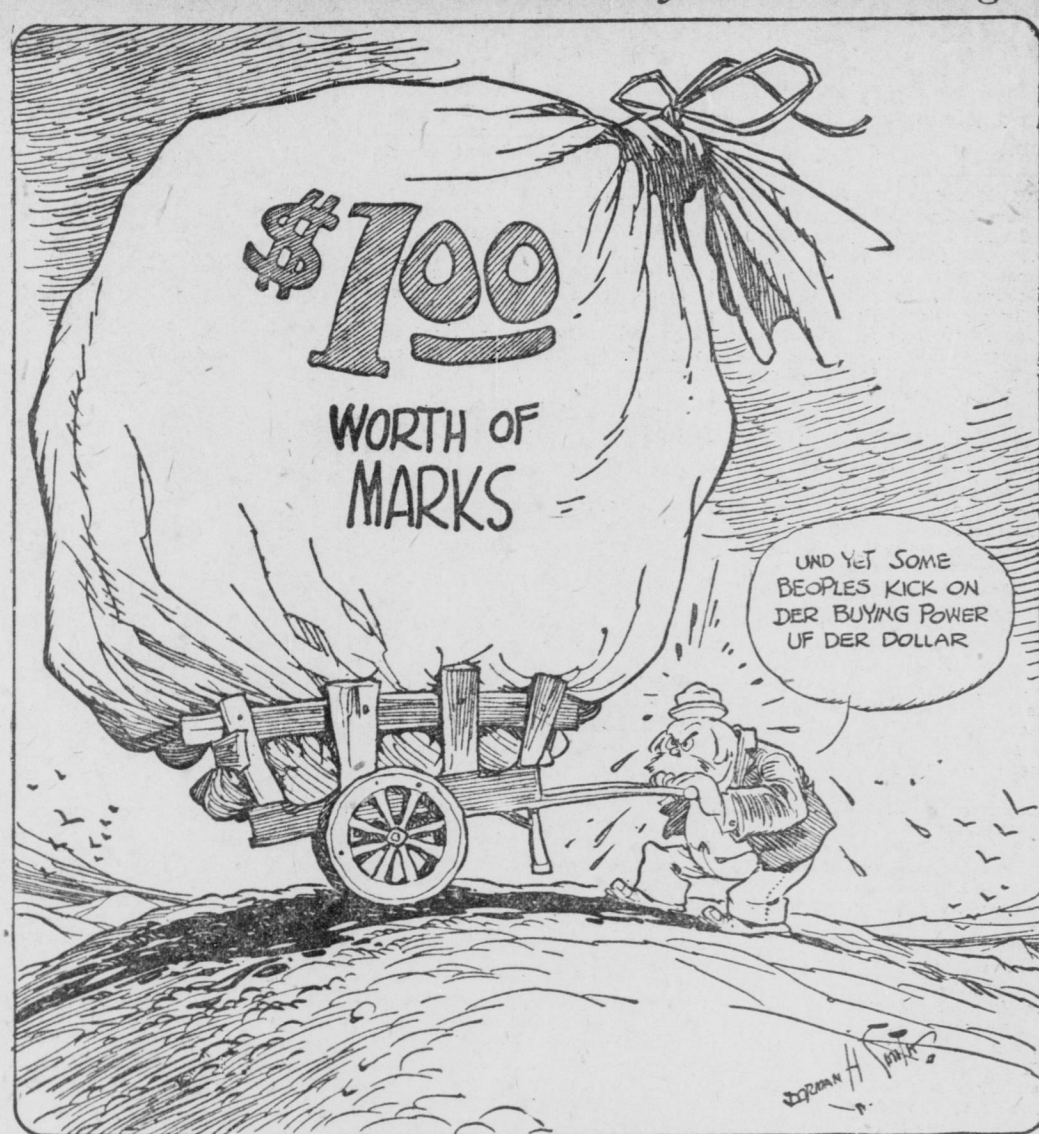
Animal Facts

Robert Ridgway, ornithologist of the United States National Museum, is back from Costa Rica. He discovered a fire-fly down there that gives a continuous yellow, green or ruby red light. It is called "carbuncle" and is pronounced "carbunculus" 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, fitted 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 call may be heard for miles.

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 has 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.

Greece Swats H. C. L.
While profers are given free rein in the United States where they gouge the public to a fare ye well, little war-torn Greece is going right after the hogs. The government is opening seventy-six chain stores—forty-eight in Athens and twenty-eight in Piraeus—where the population can buy the necessities at cost.

One Place Where a Dollar Buys More'n Enough



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. Inquire 2 cents in stamps. Medical, legal, love and marriage advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken or, unless specified, be prepared. Unsigned letters are confidential, and receive personal replies—Editor.

Did Dolly Madison invent ice cream?

The only authority on the subject we have been able to find ungalantly refuses her credit, but concedes she may have been the first to serve ice cream in the White House. It is said ice cream was first introduced to the aristocracy of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century by a confectioner named Gunton, but it is not known whether or not he invented it.

On what day of the week did Feb. 21, 1908 come?

Friday.

In what year was Charlie Chaplin born?

In 1889.

Wrong Address

READERS: The Postoffice Department has returned to our Washington Bureau mail for the following readers, because of deficient or incorrect address. If the readers for whom this mail was intended will write our Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., giving the correct address, the mail will be promptly forwarded to the:

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Lyons, Ind.

Does the seventeenth-year locust appear all over the United States every seventeen years. No, they appear in some parts of the country every year.

How much was spent on highways by the Federal Government through the Department of Agriculture in 1922?

\$5,603,100.

Should one speak of dozens of eggs, or say twelve dozen eggs—for example?

Use dozen for the plural when a number precedes it, as three dozen eggs; use dozens when other words precede, as, several dozens of eggs.

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

When, where and between whom was the longest glove fight? 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 3,274,358 square miles, which is 250,000 square miles greater than the area of continental United States.

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 nails when the first nail costs one cent and each other nail is double the cost of the preceding nail? \$42,959,872.95.

The Bluffer

BY BERTON BRALEY

As a kid he was scared of the other boys.

The smaller ones and the bigger. Yet he faced 'em all with a seeming poise.

And fought 'em with sturdy vigor; He was scared of the girls, but he made a bluff.

Of courage, and stuck right to it, And got away with it well enough, So nobody ever knew it.

And as he grew to a man's estate He was ever with fear athrob. He was scared of people, and scared of Fate.

And scared of his daily job; But somehow or other he played the game.

And steadily battled through it. He was scared and frightened, but just the same.

There's nobody ever knew it!

He bluffed his friends and he bluffed his foes.

With his glorious dissembling, And nobody guessed his endless throes.

Of doubt and of fear and trembling; He died with brave words on his breath.

Scared blue, but he wouldn't show it! He gallantly bluffed through life and death.

A hero who didn't know it! (Copyright, 1923, NEA Service, Inc.)

Caramba! Otherwise, Gee!

In the city of Aguascalientes, Mexico, soda-pop is ousting from public favor pulque, mescal and other native forty-rod pop-skull intoxicants. Mexico may have prohibition before we do.

From the Referee's Tower

By ALBERT APPLE

Reward

He finds a purse containing \$3,030, returns it to its owner—and gets \$5 reward. This experience happens to Giuseppe Euplio, trackwalker for the Boston Elevated. At any rate, he luckily was not charged for finding it.

Speaking of the rewards we get for services rendered in this life: Dr. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov, Russian winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1904, recently had his pockets picked of his \$2,000 bankroll in the Grand Central Terminal, New York City. Emerson's law of compensation occasionally seems to get short-circuited.

Mortgaged

More than 1884 million dollars' worth of new stocks and bonds were listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the first six months of 1923. These stocks and bonds represent mortgages on part of our national wealth. About seventy-five years of new financing, at this rate, would blanket the entire national wealth with a mortgage of 100 cents on the dollar.

There's a big start in that direction already. Around \$54,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds already are listed on the New York Exchange, and, in addition, about 100,000,000 shares of no par value. Include stocks and bonds listed on other exchanges, or not listed at all, and you wonder if the national wealth already isn't mortgaged almost to its full limit.

THE GROWTH OF THE SAW INDUSTRY DURING THE LAST FIFTY FLETCHER-AMERICAN YEARS



In 1870 there were but forty people employed in the manufacture of saws valued at \$160,000. Last year the retail value of the saws manufactured in Indianapolis was in excess of \$25,000,000 and more than 2,100 people were engaged in this big industry.

The Fletcher American National Bank, which was founded thirty years before the beginning of the saw industry in Indianapolis, has also made great strides in its development.

An intimate understanding of the fundamentals underlying all successful business is one of the reasons why Industry comes to Fletcher American National for assistance