

The Indianapolis Times

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WAGES AND PRICES

WAGES and salaries in manufacturing industries doubled, almost exactly, between 1914 and 1921. This is shown by the last census.

Total wages and salaries paid by all American manufacturing establishments compared as follows:

1921.....	\$5,342,157,000
1921.....	10,763,442,000
1919.....	13,342,655,000

These figures show that the average person employed in manufacturing was paid about \$108 in 1921 and \$133 in 1919 for each \$53 he received in 1914.

The rise and fall in the average income apparently just about matched fluctuations in the cost of living, for people on the pay rolls of manufacturing industries. So, when considered in terms of buying power, incomes really stood still or close to it. "You got more dollars, but a dollar wouldn't buy as much."

The "total value" (presumably the selling price) of all manufactured products in 1921 was close to forty-four billion dollars—to be exact, \$43,653,283,000.

This was nearly a third less than in 1919. It was four-fifths more than in 1914, though wages and salaries were twice as much as in 1914.

The situation in 1921 was that labor (wages and salaries) received about a fourth of the value of the things it manufactured.

What became of the other three-fourths?

Well, more than twenty-five billion dollars were paid for materials used in manufacturing, and a lot of this represented labor's share (wages and salaries) back at the source—in preparing the raw and semi-finished materials for manufacturing processes and transporting them to factories and mills.

These figures for 1921 include all activities of 196,000 manufacturing establishments employing 8,257,000 Americans.

Reduced to simple figures, the situation in that year was that, to each \$820 paid for wages, \$256 went for salaries, \$2,534 for buying materials to be used in manufacturing, and \$1,831 added as profits, taxes and other items previously mentioned.

Figures fluctuate in various years, but on the average the statistics for 1921 probably show the relative amounts that go for wages, salaries and cost of materials out of the final value of the manufactured products.

HUMANS STILL PRIMITIVE

LUIS ANGEL FIRPO will appear in a boxing contest in Indianapolis tonight. Thousands will see him and to millions he already is a hero.

Firpo is a physical giant. He has great strength and a certain dexterity that causes him to conquer his opponents. These are his qualifications.

There is something primitive about making a hero of such a man, but the human race is still pretty much in the primitive stage. The ancients made heroes of their warriors. In the middle ages the greatest heroes were those knights who could overcome the most opponents. Today we make heroes of our boxers and our warriors as well.

But after all this attitude is pretty much of a normal one. Things of this kind help to take our minds away from the mental strain of modern civilized life.

CORTLAND VAN CAMP

THE name Van Camp has long stood for progressive business in Indianapolis. In the death of Cortland Van Camp the city loses a man who contributed much toward its prosperity.

Mr. Van Camp was largely responsible for two large concerns which still bear his name, the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company and the Van Camp Packing Company, both concerns leaders in their line.

Mr. Van Camp was once described in these words:

"He is nobly generous, giving cheerfully and abundantly to every worthy philanthropy, but always in a quiet way, shrinking from all ostentation and display. He may be termed a silent worker, letting not his left hand know what his right hand doeth, and true as steel to whatever cause he may espouse."

A COAL MINER'S IDEA

OVER and over again it has been said that there is an excess of miners in the coal industry. Neither the miner nor any one else denies it. And this excess, from all appearances, will continue to grow. As more young chaps go into the mines, improvements in mining methods are increasing the "per man" and "per mine" production. Statistics prove it.

Not so long ago Judge Gary of United States Steel wanted immigration bars let down to get more men for the steel mills.

Now, what's the matter with taking the excess men from the mining industry and turning them toward the steel trade?

Impractical? Yes, so long as men must toil twelve hours a day in the steel mills; impractical if, in the proposed change to the eight-hour day, steel mill wages are to be cut down proportionately.

But with an eight-hour day, a fair wage and good working conditions in the steel mills, there'd be nothing of the "impossible" or "impracticable" about it.

The idea comes from a veteran Indiana coal miner, who thinks about the past, present and future. He believes the plan would benefit the steel trade, the coal trade, the workmen in both cases—and the public.

And who—besides Judge Gary, possibly—thinks it wouldn't?

THE original Coolidge men are now beginning to appear.

BONDED warehouses are wanted to store wheat. And they used to store only corn and rye in them.

REMOVAL of the reformatory will be delayed, it is reported. Perhaps another appropriation is awaited.

IN London somebody offered to sell 3,333,333 marks for \$1 and there were no buyers. Where were all the old paper dealers?

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is said to be thinking of calling a special session of Congress. Why should a man wish to hasten his troubles?

CHARLESE EVANS HUGHES is said to be a potential presidential candidate. He should be careful how he treats Hi Johnson this time.

DRY LAW IS INTERESTING TO SCOTCH

Little News of U. S. Printed in Glasgow Papers—Ask About America.

By JOHN W. RAPER

ANYWHERE IN SCOTLAND—If you want any news from the United States, ask a friend to cable it to you. You won't find it here.

In an idle moment, wishing to learn what was going on in the United States, I bought a Glasgow evening paper, probably the best in Scotland excepting one, circulation 400,000. There was a small article, American item, referring to liquor and British ships—about 200 words.

The next day there was a first page cartoon in the same newspaper, showing Uncle Sam keeping out British vessels that carried liquor.

There was also a cable telling of the arrest of Upton Sinclair. (I wish they'd stop arresting that fellow. They have an idea over here he is quite important. He is read a great deal in Scotland, especially around Glasgow.)

The next day there was an item telling of a man in a Pennsylvania town who had a tooth pulled and was discovered upon trying to leave the chair that one of his legs had been broken.

Booze Seizures

Several days later I bought a Glasgow morning paper. Nothing. I bought also an Edinburgh paper, generally conceded to be the best in Scotland.

It had a splendid editorial on American and British ships. It sharply rebuked all who had been indulging in wild talk about trouble with America on account of liquor being kept off the boats.

I don't know why the papers don't print more news from the Western hemisphere. They besiege me with questions.

Do bricklayers own motor cars? Do all factories have mass production?

Could I be the actual owner of a piece of land in America? They have heard I can be. Is that true?

Are the bootleggers extremely rich? (Are they? I don't know.) Do they run faster than ours? Isn't a man permitted to express an opinion without being arrested? (Another I can't answer.) Why don't cities operate their own trains? Do only the poor attend the free schools?

Are the telephonists (accent on the last syllable) the ones who aren't they'd be put to death.

Here is one asked by a Mason who questioned me about prohibition:

But your Free Masons, must they obey this law? How can they have an affair?

In Scotch Newspapers

What do the Scots find in their newspapers? Here is a sample Edinburgh evening paper of six pages, eight columns each, considerably wider than ours:

Page one, all advertisements.

Page two, editorials, letters to the editor (most of them on prohibition), financial and political news and half a dozen local and national news articles.

Page three, one column politics, one column university news, one column local and five columns of sport and financial news.

Page four, three columns advertisements, pictures of Queen Wilhelmina and some princesses, of a factory fire and of a fire place and mantel, and news for women, mostly how to make pickles and such like.

Page five, two columns of advertisements, four columns of news, two columns of laws of all kinds.

Page six, three columns of sport news, five columns of advertisements. Half of the sport news consists of race entries, most of the other is about golf.

NEXT: Tombstones tell Scotchman's job.

Observations

Doesn't it beat—all. Texas corn is popping on the ear.

Remember back in 1896 when dollar wheat was an issue? Well, keep your eye fixed on 1923.

There is now no doubt that the Fillipinos are unfit for independence. They take no interest in baseball.

The cake-eating bandit is the latest. He began away back yonder with mamma's cookie can.

The average educated person uses a vocabulary of 8,000 words. Stick around when he has to change a tire and you can prove this statement.

When short skirts went away they met themselves coming back.

A Thought

He that rebuketh a man afterward shall find more favor than he that flattereth with the tongue.—Prov. 25:23.

BUT when I tell him he hates flatterers. He says he does, being then most flattered.—Shakespeare.

Heard in Smoking Room

SCENE: A swell Pittsburgh hotel.

Two newly-arrived male guests call a bell-boy to room. Ask about Scotch. Are told price will be \$20 per quart. Order two quarts. Bell-boy returns quickly. Is asked if he is certain the whisky is safe. Guests are reassured profusely.

"Well, if you're so sure," says one of the guests to the bell-boy, "we'll just let you take a sample."

Bell-boy assents with apparent pleasure. Opens one bottle, takes a large drink, smiles and starts for door. As he arrives at door the bell-boy suddenly falls to the floor. Froths at mouth, writhes in agony. Guests stand, struck dumb with fright at sudden death of narrow escape and at boy's condition.

TOM SIMS - - - Says

BE good this hot weather. Jail is too confining.

United we sit. . . . A word to the wives is not sufficient.

Nothing is as deadly as a mosquito. He murders sleep.

Having cold feet doesn't keep you cool in August.

Judge says a man can marry on \$90 a month. We say he can if she doesn't know about it.

When we learn how hungry a bear is, we can tell you how hungry camping out makes people.

The mad college graduate informs us several men working under him make more than he does.

Bootleggers are too busy to take their vacations now.

Very few trains have been knocked off the track in the annual drive against them by autos.

Los Angeles race horse man is seeing ghosts. May be just the ghost of a chance.

Weeds are keeping out lettuce from getting a head.

Days are getting shorter, but the hot ones are not short enough.

We like winter better than summer because flies don't.

Wonder if you can throw rocks at a girl in knickerbockers?

Bathing beaches have a large floating population.

Indiana Sunshine

Professors at Earlham may know more than their students about certain things, but when it comes to playing tennis they're outclassed.

By defeating Profs. Chester Roberts and D. F. Heath, Ed Branigan clinched the student-faculty championship for the students.

To boost trade, Clinton merchants have planned a "Ford day." They will offer prizes to the farmer bringing in the oldest, the worst dilapidated, the filthiest, or the noisiest Ford, and the Ford carrying the fattest woman, the Ford driven by the skinniest man and the Lizzie carrying the biggest family.

In asking for a divorce, Perry Ash of Shelbyville alleges that it has been impossible to please his wife, though he even mortgaged the furniture in their home to take her on a trip through Kentucky.

Children at Tipton are grieving over the passing of an old sweet apple tree that has borne apples for the children of that city every year for nearly a century. It recently broke off at the base, overburdened by an unusually large crop.

The first annual doll parade recently held at Bloomington was such a success that it is planned to make it an annual. More than 2,000 persons watched the dainty little girls in the contest strut before the judges pushing their decorated carriages and prettily dressed dolls.

Family Fun

No Bad Ones

A young married woman who moved into the country considered the keeping of hens a pleasant and profitable undertaking.

During one of her animated descriptions of her success a friend inquired: "Are your hens good laying eggs?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, in a delighted tone, "they haven't laid a bad egg yet!"—London Tit-Bits.

When Ma's Hat Suits Pa

"I dreamed last night that I had a perfectly lovely spin hat."

"That's the first dream of a hat you ever had that didn't cost me money."—Boston Transcript.

Sister's Chum Guesses

"I'm going to tell kisses at the charity ball tonight. Do you think 10 cents apiece is too much to charge for them?"

"No, I guess not. People expect to get cheated at these charity affairs."—Washington Sun Dodger.

Mother's Idea

"Isn't it wonderful, my dear. They actually found a Frankenstein's tomb couches and chairs thirty centuries old, and in good condition."

"I have always said, John, that it pays in the long run to buy the best."—American Legion Weekly.

Ma Hands Pa One

"I don't see why a man should get married when a good parrot can be bought for \$25."

"As usual, woman is at a disadvantage. A grizzly bear can't be bought for less than ten times that."—Indianapolis Journal.

PRESIDENT'S WIDOW HAS RICH ESTATE

Mrs. Harding One of Few Who Have Been Left Amply Provided For.

By FLORA G. ORR

WHEN Mrs. Harding goes down the list of Presidents who have left ample provision for their wives and families. This has not been true all ways of our chief executives. Some have left estates and life insurance worth mentioning. Others have not.

When necessary, Congress steps to the rescue and to show the gratitude of the country for a chief's services, provides a pension of \$5,000 a year for the widow.

When William Henry Harrison died in 1841, after serving as President for only one month, it was discovered there was little provision for his invalid wife.

Appropriates \$25,000
That was the first experience the country had had with the necessity of looking after a President's widow. Promptly Congress appropriated a gift of \$25,000. Upon this amount Mrs. Harrison lived for twenty-three years, until her death in 1864.

John Tyler was President when he was 55 years of age. He did not die until he was 71, but the country discovered that Mrs. Tyler, who was his second wife, had been left with nothing. This time a pension of \$5,000 a year was granted, which Mrs. Tyler drew for twenty-seven years.

After Lincoln's assassination, Congress gave Mrs. Lincoln \$25,000. Four years later, she wrote to the Vice President and requested a pension. Broken in health, she said she could not, upon her limited means, live in a style befitting a widow of the chief magistrate of a great Nation.

Mrs. Lincoln Not Popular
This request was at first refused. Mrs. Lincoln was not popular with the country, and the committee on pensions reported they were unable to perceive that Mrs. Lincoln was entitled to a pension. Later, through the efforts of the Illinois delegation, \$5,000 a year was granted.

Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Garfield also received \$5,000 a year each upon the deaths of their husbands. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield were also granted the franking privilege. Mrs. Roosevelt is the only widow of an ex-President who has that privilege today. It will probably be accorded to Mrs. Harding as well.

What is the weight of a cubic foot of gold?
1,205 pounds.

Who is the present public executioner in Paris?
He is an anonymous person, familiarly styled "Monsieur de Paris."

What are esters?
A glass of carbon compounds formed by the union of acids and alcohols. The name is an arbitrary variant of ether; also known as ethereal salts, sometimes inaptly spoken of as "compound ethers."

Are there any wild canaries in the United States?
There are no American birds of the same species, or related species, as the canary. The American goldfinch, sometimes called the wild canary, is the only American bird that in any way approaches the true canary.

What are the Seven Wonders of the New World?
Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park, Garden of Gods, Mammoth Cave, Yosemite Valley, Giant Trees, Natural Bridge.

How much hydrogen is necessary to lift one pound?
Eighteen thirty-one tenths cubic feet, measured at zero centigrade, and at the standard pressure of seventy-six centimeters of mercury.

Which is the highest mountain in America?
In North America, Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 29,300 feet; in the United States proper, Mt. Whitney, California, 14,501 feet. Mt. Aconcagua, Chile, Argentina, is the highest peak in both Americas, 23,080 feet.

Please finish the verse beginning "Yet each man kills the thing he loves," and who is the author?
"Yet each man kills the thing he loves" By each let this be heard. Some do it with a bitter look, Some with a flattering word, The coward does it with a kiss, The brave man with a sword."

This is from Oscar Wilde's ballad of Reading Gaol.
How many people visit the National Forests during the summer for recreation purposes? The United States Forest Service states that between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 visitors were counted during 1922.

Were the proverbs in Poor Richard's Almanac original with Franklin?
No. These wise sayings of Poor Richard were put in language that the people could understand, but they were not altogether original by any means. Most of them came from the maxims of the early poets of Greece whose wise saws had been repeated and translated into every language.

Consolation
After all, a low price for wheat does not pinch the farmer as much as a crop failure. Two bushels of wheat at \$1 a bushel are practically equivalent to one bushel at \$2. What the farmer wants is a bumper crop and a record price. That's his same hankering. Cheer up, farmers, wheat prices eventually regulate all other prices, according to some of the most able economists. If the law of many centuries works out as in the past, the city man can get a picture of what he is headed for later by contemplating the farmer's predicament in 1923.

In the Ruhr
England's made up her mind that unrest in Europe, kept alive, as she sees it, by France's course in the Ruhr, has got to stop.

Premier Baldwin said so in the House of Commons last week. He offered France one last chance to join in a rehabilitation policy which the British, he declared, intend definitely to adopt. Otherwise, he added, England will go ahead with her plan anyway—alone or with such help as she can get.

In the House of Lords, at the same time, Foreign Minister Lord Curzon gave warning that Europe is on the verge of chaos unless something's done quickly.

There seems small chance that France will yield.

Oh, Such a Headache!
Germany's floating debt on June 20 was 17,000,000,000,000 marks. Count 'em! Seven-teen trillion marks! That, at normal exchange, would be 500 times all the gold, silver and bank notes in circulation in the United States, including the bullion in the Treasury. Counting 100 marks a minute, or 6,000 to the hour, and working on an 8-hour-day basis, it would take over a million years, working Sundays as well as week days, to count it.

Maybe He's Just Stalling



Ask—The Times

QUESTIONS
ANSWERS
You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 N. V. Avenue, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Questions must be clearly stated. Answers cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken, or papers, letters, etc., be prepared. Unanswered questions are confidential and receive no personal replies.—Editor.

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