

The Indianapolis Times

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FORCED STOPS AT GRADE CROSSINGS

THE Times has received from B. A. Worthington, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad, copies of grade crossing ordinances passed by the cities of Waukegan and North Chicago, Ill.

These ordinances require all automobiles to come to a full stop before crossing railroad tracks, so that the drivers may see if the tracks are clear. Drivers crossing without stopping and looking are subject to arrest and fines. Thus they are being forced to stop, look and listen for their own safety.

"The number of automobile accidents at grade crossings this summer is astounding," says Mr. Worthington. "The railroads have put forth exhaustive effort to prevent accidents of this character which are a source of constant great expense; but it is apparent there is much to be done that railroads themselves cannot accomplish. It is up to the newspapers to carry on a never-ending campaign of education and support reasonable legislation that they may be induced to further this cause of humanity."

Railroad crossing accidents are wholly unnecessary. They always result from carelessness. Inasmuch as the railroads are doing everything that is practicable to prevent such casualties it is only just and reasonable that proper measures should be enforced by mandatory laws and prosecutions that will tend to minimize the losses and suffering that result from the general disregard for the rights of the railroads to operate their trains to meet the public demands, as well as the disregard for personal safety which is often marked by fatal results."

The Indianapolis Times urges all communities to pass ordinances like those of Waukegan and North Chicago. At the same time all obstructions should be removed at railroad crossings, so that when drivers do stop they may have no trouble in seeing what's coming.

WHAT CAN COOLIDGE DO?

WHAT can Coolidge do to avert a strike in the anthracite coal fields?

You read the unofficial announcements that the President will not permit a strike Sept. 1, the date when the agreement between the operators and the miners expires. No explanation is given as to how the President proposes to prevent a strike.

He cannot forbid a strike unless there is hidden in the statute books some law which has never come to light, or unless Daugherty can conceive of some interpretation of the known statutes that has not yet occurred to anybody else.

He cannot seize the mines under any statute now on the books, although the United States coal commission sees the necessity for such a statute.

He can act only after a strike has begun. How he can act then is also uncertain. Daugherty got his Wilkerson injunction by setting up that the railroad shopmen were striking against the Federal Government when they refused to accept the award of the Federal railroad wage board. There is no Federal board with even the slight authority of the railroad board to lend color to such a proceeding in the case of the miners. However, Daugherty broadened the ground of his complaint in the railroad case to include that of a national emergency and the court apparently went along with him there.

So, perhaps, Daugherty can get another injunction—even enjoining the miners from receiving strike benefits, though the money in the benefit funds is their own property and interference with private property ordinarily is repugnant to injunction-issuing judges. The injunction would be designed, of course, to cripple the efforts of the strikers and to protect the work of strike breakers.

That seems the course indicated.

Roosevelt faced the same problem in the famous anthracite strike of 1902. He was saved much of the embarrassment that seems about to fall upon President Coolidge, however. In his case the appointment of an investigating committee, headed by Grover Cleveland, resulted in the operators agreeing to arbitrate, which they previously had refused to do. Arbitration brought the agreement under which the operators and miners have worked ever since. Roosevelt, it has been learned since, had formulated plans for the use of Federal troops. These troops could only have been used to enforce order in the coal districts. They could not have mined the coal—that is a skilled job.

SPEAKING OF GASOLINE!

THE price of gasoline drops a few cents and motorists from Norfolk to San Francisco, including thousands in Marion County, immediately begin counting the trifling pennies, blissfully ignorant of the fact that every day they are wasting far more money than they have saved by the drop in the price of gas.

To be sure, gasoline prices ought to be fair and equitable, there's absolutely no room for argument about it—but that has nothing to do with the 750,000,000 gallons of gas wasted yearly by improper carburetor adjustment and accumulated carbon deposits in the cylinders.

"More than 95 per cent of the automobiles of the country are operating with faulty carburetors and accumulated carbon deposits which, if corrected, would save over 25 per cent of the gasoline now used," says the research board of the National Motorists' Association.

If your car is one of the 95 per cent, and it probably is, then you are wasting one-fourth of the gasoline you buy. And it's your own fault.

FARMERS GETTING "WISE"

NATURAL turn of conversation of farmers visiting the Indianapolis livestock market is, "Yes, hogs are bringing fairly good prices, but look what I'm going to lose on my wheat crop."

Estimates of loss run about 25 cents a bushel, according to the majority of farmers within a fifty-mile radius of Indianapolis.

Government bulletins blame overproduction for the situation. The crop, estimated at 793,000,000 bushels, is far in excess of the demand, experts say. Europe isn't buying the surplus. As one farmer tersely put it, "The farmer simply is in the hole, with no way out."

In many sections, however, farmers are showing signs of "going on a strike." The same bulletins that so wisely cite overproduction, indicate that enough farmers are quitting the wheat-raising game to lower production 15.5 per cent this fall.

HAIRCUT IN ENGLAND IS DIFFERENT

Chair Is Old-Fashioned
Straight-Backed Affair
—Price Is Low.

BY JOHN W. RAPER

IN ENGLAND: You can hardly call a visit to a barber shop in either England or Scotland a pleasure trip. I have been in all kinds, from 4 cents for a shave and 10 cents a haircut, up to \$1 cents for a haircut and 25 cents for a shave, and one is about as uncomfortable as the other.

The average cost of a haircut is about 18 cents, and of a shave 6 or 8 cents.

The barber is all right, but his chair is a relic of the Druids. It is a heavy, straight-bottom, straight-back affair. It reminds you of the chair in which they seat you at an American bank when you go there to borrow money, or the chair in the hallway, close to the front door, in the residence of an American who made a tubful of money two years ago.

The principal difference is that the barber chair is absolutely plain, the back is lower and generally the seat is not upholstered. There is a little headrest that tilts back a few inches and sometimes the entire back can be tilted.

Shaving Mug Big

The shaving mug is a cumbersome affair, about twice the height of the American mug. Invariably the barber uses a soap powder. Now and then you find a shop in which he uses no mug, but shakes the powder into the palm of his hand, works up the lather with a brush and then covers your face.

When you get a haircut he carefully tucks in a long strip of cotton between your neck and the towel to make sure no hair goes down your back. In some shops the customer slips on a long white coat that opens in the back.

The customer seldom takes off his collar for either a shave or haircut, and I have seen none take off his coat.

Turns on Hose

After finishing the shave, the barber stands off a few feet and sprays you with scented water, enough for use in a flower garden, if not an orchard.

The old-fashioned revolving brush is much in use.

In Scotland the barber touches your face with a towel which he hands to you to finish the job, which struck me, after a few trials, as an idea not half bad.

When a customer gets a shave in some of the cheaper places he must not expect to get anything but a shave. If he wishes his face washed afterward or his hair combed he must pay for it or do it himself.

I have seen in London a number of signs, "Shave and hair combed, 4d" (8 cents).

Editor's Mail

The editor is willing to print views of Times readers on interesting subjects. Mail your views and sign your name as an evidence of good faith. It will not be printed if you object.

To the Editor of The Times

There is an article in the paper urging women to vote. I can not understand why women have the right to take men's places.

Who fought and won the war? Men did.

How much better times were when men were the head of everything. Women remained at home and took care of what was made. The men were the parents. Now many women work there. They take the offices, the world, vote and work where men should.

Yes, women and girls have to work, which they do; but they can work at so many things and stay in a woman's place and leave voting and filling of offices out.

Now, men, if the women are going to wear the pants, step out and take the women's places and let the women make the living.

READER OF TIMES.

Garbage Collections

To the Editor of The Times

I see by The Times that the board of sanitary commissioners is going to buy sixteen new garbage and ash collection trailers about Sept. 18. Isn't there some way of moving that date up a little. Several of us folks out at Twenty-Fifth and Talbot Streets, just can't see how we're going to "store" our garbage that long.

Although we're on the schedule for visits Tuesday and Friday the collector did not come until Saturday last week, and then only after some of us had "kicked."

Then he failed to come Tuesday of this week.

SMALL TAXPAYER.

A Thought

For a small moment have I forsaken thee; but with great mercy will I gather thee. In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment; but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee.—Isa. 54:7, 8.

As freely as the firmament embraces the world, or the sun pours forth impartially his beams, so mercy must encircle both friend and foe.—Schiller.

Naming Baby

"Now what shall we name the baby?" asked the professor's wife. "Why," ejaculated the learned man in astonishment, "this species has been named for centuries. This is a primate mammal homo sapiens."—The Forecast.

Heard in Smoking Room

The train ran on to a siding directly opposite the main street of the town. You know the kind of a town it was: Not a soul in sight, except Bill Wygant leaning against a post that supported the postoffice awning. Not a thing to disturb the dust in the street except when Bill lazily catapulted a gob of tobacco juice out into the thoroughfare. Lonesome.

"Mattsville?" repeated Lowry, thoughtfully. "Yes, I've been in Mattsville. I spent three weeks there in one afternoon, recently."

"Gee," said the man in the corner,

6OM SIMS --- Says

RECENT talk in the United States of adopting the Constitution of the United States has quieted down.

Either pantaloons or a safety pin shortage has hit England.

Lightning stunned four Chicago golfers. Let this be a warning to fishermen who lie, also.

Football news is back. Notre Dame players must take dancing. The two are the same.

A dollar buys almost a newspaper headline of German marks.

Took an American twenty-seven hours to swim the English channel. He ought to buy a motor boat.

Boston man broke a robber's nose. Never stick your nose into other people's business.

Two New York crooks who had no etiquette books slapped a girl's face and took \$4,264.

The world gets better. French haven't enough oil for a war.

Autos are so scarce in parts of Mexico, Jose Silva of Mazatlan has lived 122 years.

Old straw hats make the cows give better milk.

We will have nutting parties soon, after nut oil.

The water melon crop is short. This is verified by statistics and by dry cleaners.

France thinks it is her treaty and Germany's treat.

Would you believe the oldest typewriter is only 56?

Vacations are about over, all except the scratching.

It's a very foolish Congressman who doesn't have his picture made pitching hay.

Turns on Hose

After finishing the shave, the barber stands off a few feet and sprays you with scented water, enough for use in a flower garden, if not an orchard.

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Mended Coolidge Shoes

Mr. Coolidge practices what he preaches. He wouldn't put machines into his shop because he believes he couldn't turn out the right kind of work.

"Did Mr. Coolidge like to watch you work?"

"Used to sit right in that chair there." He indicated a worn, un-backed chair, on the seat of which were a number of shoes to be mended.

"So did Mrs. Coolidge. Used to bring the boys down and sit right over there. They needed lots of taps. Wonderful woman. Remember when Cal was courtin' her when she used to teach just above here. A couple years and I wrote a poem about her."

Talks of President

Getting the cobbler to discuss the President is like drawing teeth. His summary was: "I've been mighty lucky to have Cal Coolidge for a friend and the United States is mighty lucky to have him for a President. He has turned out just as good a man as he was boy when he first started coming into this shop when he was a sophomore at Amherst."

"I don't remember that he was much interested in politics then, but he was a real serious, sensible young fellow—more than most of 'em seem to be now. He began to get into politics when he went into the law here." He paused and peered over his glasses. "Seems to have been doing pretty well at it since," he chuckled.

Read to Sister's Feller

The orchestra was playing a soft dreamy air when a young man in the first balcony, taking his girl's hand, said: "Dearest, I have loved you, adored you for months and if you would only—"

"Shh!" came from a man in the seat in front of them.

"They advertise this as a Pop Concert and I'm going to pop or bust." Then turning to the fair creature at his side he began again.—Boston Transcript.

Mother at the Fortune-Teller's

"How was the seance?"

"A great success. Mme. Hokusho materialized. Napoleon Bonaparte, Marie Antoinette and Julius Caesar."

"Quite a distinguished gathering."

"Yes, and I was not aware until after the seance that all three could speak English fluently."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Observations

If this scheme for the conservation of wild life takes in the right people, it is going to be a great help.

Massachusetts is beginning to feel its breakfast cereal. One of its natives swam the English channel the other day, and then there is Cal.

It must have been a shock to Oscar Underwood to find that his lightning rod attracted nothing more than a bolt from Bryan.

Sept. Daniels has lost his Navy shirt out in Oklahoma. When will we ever be able to rid ourselves of these terrible aftermaths of the war?

Animal Facts

Cotton raisers in the South have discovered that the plebian goes will not touch a cotton plant, but will destroy all other growth between the rows of cotton. Hence, being short of field help because of the negro migration to the North, they are turning geese into their cotton fields to save the crop from the weeds. A goose to the acre is sufficient.

The Arctic tern holds the world's record for migration. It breeds within 7½ degrees of the north pole, and then about, and on its southern flight it goes to the edge of the Antarctic continent,