

The Indianapolis Times

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Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 25-29 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis. • • • Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week. • • • PHONE—MAIN 3500.

INDUSTRIAL STATESMANSHIP

GOVERNOR PINCHOT of Pennsylvania has stopped the anthracite coal strike before it was fairly well begun. His action reveals what a State executive can do if he has courage. How did he do it? Did he call on the Federal Courts? No. Did he call on the troops? No. He simply called on common sense. Common sense told him that he couldn't mine coal without miners. Injunctions and threats and rifles wouldn't take the place of miners. So he couldn't propose a settlement on the operators' terms and expect to get coal.

He could, however, propose a settlement on the miners' terms and compel the operators to accept or get out of the way and allow the State to mine the coal. There obviously was great justice in the miners' demand. Pinchot couldn't see the justice of their whole demand, but he saw sufficient to justify his course. A week of moral pressure, the only kind of pressure he had upon the miners, enabled him to win them over to his program of partial relief.

So coal will be mined. The Eastern States will not suffer and the country has seen something new in industrial statesmanship.

AN EYE ON SUPPLIES

THE ANNUAL meeting of the county council to consider the 1924 budget of nearly \$3,000,000 brought out three facts that should be of interest to the tax-paying public, namely

THAT public officials realize the public demands lower taxes. THAT more money will be spent anyhow.

THAT business administration of public institutions in Marion County still is a fancy.

The council and auditor slashed 5 cents from the county rate of 26 cents on the \$100 valuation of taxable property. This was done by agreeing to refund some \$600,000 bonded debt coming due next year, that is, to not pay it for a while.

Requests for appropriations were pruned ruthlessly, which looked like stern economy, but means not a thing. The officials will exhaust their appropriation and appear at special council meetings several times next year with demands for "emergency appropriations" which will be given. Not a very business-like way of fixing a yearly budget, you say.

So the public learns that the tax rate has been cut, and the budget held down. (Applause.)

At the same time the council, not without comment of some members, however, appropriates \$80,000 for supplies at Sunnyside, \$22,000 for supplies at the jail, \$25,000 for poor farm supplies and other like funds to institutions and departments for supplies, which will be turned over to the various officials to spend.

A semi-annual inventory and report of supplies is not required, councilmen learned, nor is there a business report on what becomes of the supplies.

This condition casts no reflection on institutions and county officials, who did not institute the system, and with whom at present no one finds fault, but rather with the executive officials of the county, the county commissioners and the county auditor.

Real economy, which the latter officials have protested they want, is practiced by private business houses, which know exactly where supplies come from and where they go.

KEEP "CITY COURTEOUS" ALIVE

THE City Courteous," Indianapolis painted on its sidewalks during State Fair week. She lived up to the name, too.

The fair is over. But, though "The City Courteous" may fade from the sidewalks, there is no reason why it should fade from the hearts of the city's people.

Hoosier hospitality lasts the year round. Courtesy goes hand in hand with hospitality. "The City Courteous" should continue to extend a helping hand to its many visitors.

THINK THIS OVER!

IM GLAD I can give as much." With this spirit of true charity, L. H. Lowell, an aged man, who lost the use of his right hand many years ago, walked into Indianapolis Red Cross headquarters and contributed \$5 to the fund for the relief of stricken Japan.

Picture him as long past the age when most men have retired; earning his living selling soap in downtown office buildings; yet cheerfully giving in time of disaster. Then picture yourself. How much are you glad you can give?

BRAIN ATROPHY AND SO FORTH

JUST as we were ready to hold ambitious women for a while by emphasizing the fact that, while the average man's brain weighs fifty big ounces, that of woman weighs only forty-four scant ounces, along comes a British scientist with a jolt that gives us pause. He says we do not use our brains to half their capacity.

This bald statement is an invitation for logic's best efforts. Nature abhors useless things. It gets rid of them pronto. Thus nature is going to retain only the small amount of brain we employ and evict the remainder to the junk pile, the while it reduces the size of the brain cavity in proportion. The No. 5 hat will come back. Gee-whillikins!

Then the scientist goes on to illustrate the game nature plays and is playing, at our expense. The roofs of our mouths are becoming more highly arched and our teeth are, of consequence, becoming crowded out into the open places. While, as a funnel for thirst-quenchers, this palate formation is up to date and timely, it in nowise enhances the beauty of its owner. The scientist admits that, but he goes forward heartlessly with more proof that nature is not only "wunnerful," but it has a darn mean disposition, taken by and large. He even says our wisdom teeth are doomed entirely and then he adds that we are all soon to wear "adenoid faces." Worse yet, our noses and chins are going to stick out into space like cow-catchers and plowshares.

Simply and succinctly, we are going to have awful heads on us.

Perhaps the scientist is right. We don't pretend to know beyond a doubt. Only may we guess that we are to have puckered palates, drooping noses and steamboat chins, but we can find some proof that he is quite right regarding the loss of half our brains. Indeed, he might have gone further and said there is promise that we may lose all of them. Some folks over in Europe appear to have suffered such a loss already.

PROHIBITION IS A FAILURE IN PRACTICE

Moral Crusade Necessary to Preserve Intent of Volstead Law.

By C. A. RANDAU
Times Staff Correspondent

WHEN prohibition enforcement in the United States is an outstanding success, in practice, it is such a failure. heroic measures, in fact nothing less than great moral crusades, have become essential if the Volstead act is to be more than a mere document.

This, in substance, President Coolidge has just been told by prohibition Commissioner Haynes. The enforcement officers are of the highest type, the commissioner assured the President, and are everywhere making gratifying progress. Until the attitude of the public changes, however, it is idle to hope traffic in illicit liquors will cease.

Must Awaken Public

The next step in making America dry involves the awakening of the public to the shame inseparable from the purchase and consumption of alcohol. The Anti-Saloon League has recently taken an important step in this direction by christening both sellers and buyers of liquor "piggery." The Federal Government, in more discreet terms, is to join in stigmatizing the patronage of bootleggers.

A frontal attack on bootleggers themselves has failed to halt the importation, manufacture and sale of immense quantities of whisky and gin. Familiarity with the practices of the law has in many cases tended to embolden the alcohol traffickers.

Education Rapid

A typical case is of a Washington bootlegger who formerly supplied a small clientele with second-rate beer. In view of arrest and decided to give up his "business." In disposing of his last few cases of whisky he was arrested. From that point on his education was rapid. He met the bonding company charks the police court lawyers and the prohibition unit "third degree" experts who offered to let him off for certain information.

He became satisfied it was easy to beat the game if certain technical requirements were complied with. He abandoned his idea of retirement and proceeded to enter the "game" on a bigger scale. It is duplicated wherever bootleggers exist, which is everywhere in the United States.

Science

The smallest animal that can be seen with the naked eye is called a tardigrade. It is closely related to the spiders, but, when magnified, looks like an armadillo of prehistoric times. It is found in water and damp moss and is one of the strangest of living creatures. When it is dried the tardigrade shrivels up but doesn't die. It may remain in this dried-up condition for years without change. When moistened it begins to swell and within half an hour it returns to its former state of activity, apparently resuming life where it left off and none the worse for its long period of sleep.

The tardigrade has four pairs of legs but no mouth appendage and no circulatory or breathing organs. Its life is a great problem for biologists, and it also presents a subject of interest to psychologists and religionists, because it is the only thing known that shows an apparent resurrection of the body.

How can I remove the odor of skunk from clothing?

Sprinkle liberally with a solution of one part of labarum to three parts of water. Let this stay on the clothing for a day or so, and then wash the clothing out in the tub for an equal length of time. This solution can be obtained from any druggist.

Which are the best poultry laying centers in the country?

The Districts of Petaluma, California, and Vineland, New Jersey, are considered the best poultry producing centers in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Who invented ice cream?

To "Dolly Madison," wife of the President, is sometimes given credit for inventing ice cream. Truth, however, must not be sacrificed to gallantry. Ice cream was introduced to the English aristocracy of the late eighteenth century by a London confectioner named Gunton, who may or may not have been its inventor.

It is quite possible, of course, that among the many mistresses of the White House, Dolly Madison may have been the first to serve ice cream at the presidential receptions and thus have popularized in this country a delicacy that had been known for at least half a century in England.

Heard in Smoking Room

THE smoker was full of summer reporters on their way home, and, of course, they gossiped about the various places at which they had spent the season.

"My resort," said the man with the sun-blister on the tip of his nose, "would have been delightful, had it not been for the flies. Gosh! but they were fierce. No screens, you see. The insects were everywhere, and they were especially bad in the dining room. One day a lot of us were on the big front porch, and we fell to discussing the conditions at the hotel. We all agreed that the scenery, boating, fishing, golf and everything of an

outdoors nature could not be beat—but the flies, wow. One woman was especially sorry about the flies. In a querulous voice she broke into the conversation at every opportunity with the announcement that she just simply could not enjoy her afternoon nap because of the flies that invaded her room. After she had complained several times, one of the male guests, apparently solicitous for her welfare, and also being well acquainted with the situation, said to her:

"Madame, I would respectfully suggest that you school yourself to take your nap at high noon when the flies are all in the dining room."

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