

The Indianapolis Times

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WAR MOTHERS KNOW

IT WAS more than a statesman who said: "We must see right done in the world if we are going to have peace in the world."

"Ten to fifteen millions of the best young men in Europe were slaughtered. Is that to be repeated?"

"It is for your Nation and ours to unite that there may sound through the world the angels' song of peace on earth, good will toward men."

The price of world peace is occupying the earnest thought of Lloyd George, who spoke in Indianapolis as an evangel for "Lincoln" justice to Germany.

How to prevent war is the world's big problem.

Who pays the price?
The youths who go forth to the battlefield, leaving the comfortable fireside, the wife, the sweetheart, the loved ones at home—they have paid it in blood.

The industry of a nation is turned from productive into destructive efforts.

Billions are poured into the slaughter of human beings.

Who pays?

Ask the War Mothers of Indiana as they meet today in this city. Many of them can tell you who have paid in long years of devotion and care from the time the baby first opened its eyes to look into the mother's happy face until the time the message came of his death in some cantonment or in France.

Peace? While Lloyd George made his appeal for it in Indianapolis, two Indiana Senators had preceded him with similar pleas.

Happiness of mothers knows no party, no creed, no government.

The appeals of Senator Ralston were echoed by Senator Watson. Former President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations was followed by the late President Harding's World Court proposal.

Mothers—they pay the price. Bitter tears have fallen for every bullet fired in war.

Little wonder that the entire world turns in its efforts to prevent the annihilation of mankind. Gases that literally wipe out thousands unprotected; airplanes that drop destruction and death upon entire cities; electrical bolts that can be propelled through the spaces of the heavens to massacre millions—all these are stern possibilities that the world must face in a future conflict.

The War Mothers must be supported in the common cause of world peace.

CELEBRATING NAVY DAY

THE people of Indiana will celebrate Navy day, Saturday, Oct. 27, sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

School teachers have been requested to co-operate by acquainting pupils with the history and accomplishments of our sea force.

It is not the aim to acclaim our navy as an instrument of war. Rather its service as an apostle of peace is to be emphasized. For it is not in war alone that the American navy justifies its existence.

Its very presence on the seas is an assurance of safety to commerce, the lifeblood of our nation. It guarantees to every American everywhere the protection of his rights and privileges as a citizen of this republic.

And its mercy is unbounded. Twice within the year it has carried relief to foreign lands and ministered to the homeless and distressed. It carried the American flag with cargoes of food and medical supplies first into flaming and Turk-ravaged Smyrna and later into shaken and quivering Japan.

The selection of Roosevelt's birthday as Navy Day is in tribute to the former President's service in aiding to raise the first arm of our national defense to a position of equality with the greatest in the world.

CHEWING GUM AND FAME

A FUNERAL was held in Indianapolis Tuesday for a man of whom the world heard little.

And yet to Asa M. Fitch, pioneer chewing gum manufacturer, is due a part of the happiness that millions in America have derived out of a mere combination of wood pulp and palate teasing flavors.

Personal happiness appeals more to the average man and woman than most of us realize.

And that despite the fact that Americans are the most idealistic and sympathetic to others. Indianapolis' donation of nearly \$60,000 to earthquake sufferers in far off Japan proves that.

Since 1892 Mr. Fitch lived in Indianapolis. Had he the advertising genius of William Wrigley, you probably would be chewing Fitch's Finest Fruit Flavors today.

Chewing gum is only a recent invention. The death of one of its pioneers, although unobserved by the world, is a milestone in the progress of luxuries and conveniences that bring pleasure to millions.

"OUI, NOUS N'avons Pas de Bananes." What is it? Only what the French have done to that dumgasted song.

GASOLINE at 7 cents in San Antonio, Texas. How could the Alamo be better remembered?

LONDON doctors are threatening to strike for more pay Jan. 1, but the lawyers are satisfied. The latter get all there is to be got, as it is.

IT IS reported that Ford is to build air "Lizzies" to cost not more than \$1,000 each. Maybe she'll go, Henry, but do you have to get out and crank her?

IF THAT town keeps on borrowing money from him, Mr. Ford may be compelled to take Detroit for debt. Then he'll be sorry.

SENATOR KING of Utah is another one back from Europe. He says American manufacturers and farmers must be ready to market their products no matter what develops in Europe. It took Mr. King only three months to learn this, but he worked hard.

WILSON DAM 55 PER CENT COMPLETED

Government Will Complete Muscle Shoals Project Regardless of Ford Offer.

To answer the question that every other person is asking: "Just what is this Muscle Shoals proposition of Henry Ford's that they are talking about again?" Robert Talley, of this paper's Washington staff, has written three articles, giving the bare facts about the power project. Here is the first article:

BY ROBERT TALLEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Regardless of whether Henry Ford gets Muscle Shoals or not, the Government is going right ahead to complete this greatest man-made water-power project in history.

Approximately \$102,000,000—nearly \$1 for every man, woman and child in the nation—has been spent there already, and many more millions must be spent before the job is done. When finished, it will be capable of developing about 1,000,000 horse-power from water alone. Until this day, however, not one ounce of water-power has been developed.

There are three things the Government can do with gigantic enterprise:

1. Accept Henry Ford's offer.
2. Pursue Government operation.
3. Sell it or lease it to the Alabama Power Company or a similar organization.

Started in 1915

Work on this vast power project, started originally in 1915 as a mere aid to navigation on the Tennessee River, is progressing there today. Forty-one hundred men, under the direction of the Army's chief of engineers, are continuing the work on Wilson dam under the year-to-year continuation appropriations doled out by Congress.

This Wilson dam, now 55 per cent completed, will be the largest in the world. To visualize it, picture a wall of masonry three-quarters of a mile long and as high as a twelve-story building.

It will require 1,260,000 cubic yards of concrete. In comparison all other construction work pales. The Assuan dam in Egypt, now the largest in the world, required but 1,179,000 cubic yards; the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, only 344,000 cubic yards.

There are two other dams contemplated for Muscle Shoals but each of these is smaller.

The Tennessee River begins near Knoxville, Tenn., winds southward through the northern part of Alabama, turns north again and empties into the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky.

Fall of 134 Feet

Amid the shoals that block navigation in North Alabama, nature has offered marvelous opportunities for water-power development. There, in a distance of thirty-seven miles, is a vertical fall of 134 feet.

The aid-to-navigation program blossomed into a power project when the war came on and the crying need for nitrates developed. President Wilson developed Muscle Shoals into a great nitrate plant. Utilization of water power was far too distant for the short time available so two large steam plants were hurriedly built. One of these began turning out nitrates about the time the war ended; the other did not progress quite so rapidly.

For a year or more after the war, all work on the great dam was stopped and there was talk of junking the costly project. Within the last three years, however, Congress has provided dribbling year-to-year appropriations for continuing the work.

Steam Plant Leased

Meanwhile, the 90,000 horsepower steam plant at Nitrate Plant Number 2 has been leased temporarily to the Alabama Power Company. The rest of this big nitrate plant and all of Nitrate Plant Number 1 stand idle.

Today, with the future of Muscle Shoals still undecided, a vast water-power enterprise that threatens to revolutionize industry and promises to create a new industrial empire in the South is dragging its slow course toward an uncertain future. The bustling "city-that-might-be" is a city of wartime houses, practically empty and rotting in the rain.

Family Fun

The Sap
"Just to think, John! First utter drabness, then the working of the sap, and finally the gorgeous tree—splendid in its multitude of gold and crimson gowns! How like our lives!"
"How like, indeed, my dear! You the gorgeous tree, and me the sap."—Judge.

Boys Disprove It
The theory that boys are descended from monkeys has received an ugly setback. A Philadelphia gentleman possesses a monkey who washes himself with soap and water.—Punch.

Familiar to Father
"I see they have machines now that can tell when a man is lying. Did you know that?"
"Know it? Good Lord, man, I've been married to one for the last ten years."—Judge.

The Shamed Tramp
"Fancy a big strapping fellow like you asking for money. You should be ashamed of yourself!"
"I am, ma'am. But once I got twelve months for talking it without asking."—Pearson's Weekly.

It Cools Hubby Off
"What do you do when your husband complains about his bills?"
"Threaten to wear some of my last year's dresses with short skirts."—Judge.

Heard in the Smoking Room

THE smoking room was discussing the sudden wealth acquired by a boy totally deaf and marveled at his understanding of stock speculations, where those with ears wide open, utterly failed, when one man said:

"I am a broker and this boy has never yet made a losing trade, and I am one of those who have for five years. He deals mostly in steel, and I have had him followed and, to my personal knowledge, he has never come nearer any of the steel officials

UNUSUAL PEOPLE

Be a City Manager!

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 24.—Looking for a new kind of a profession? Learn to be a city manager.

Yes, there's a regular course for students in government in various colleges. But Louis Brownlow, this city's manager, is the one man who is giving students free practice at the job.

Brownlow is president of the City Managers' Association. "Every State university should have a school of municipal service," says Brownlow.

"One year's study in a university and at least one year's practice will usually qualify a man for the management of a small city. He can then work himself up in the profession."

TOM SIMS -!- Says

AMONG this season's sports are football, racing, boxing, hunting and those with new clothes.

Wrestling is a sport. So is fishing. Both are catch-as-catch-can. So is catching a cold.

Touring and golfing are sports. Takes a sport to do either. Also, it takes a good driver.

Papyrus races soon. They spend money on that horse, and make money. They use horse cents.

Use horse sense and stay off of horse race betting. Don't always get a run for your money.

Saving for Christmas is a winter sport. Start doing it now or making enemies of friends.

Boxers lead a hard life. Have to sock one another on the jaw to keep socks on their feet.

You have heard of men sleeping on pool tables. They have cushions. You can bank on them.

A pool shark is not a swimmer. Pool players call their shots, but not what they think of them.

Pool sharpens eyes, but not appetites. It's a racking affair. Get the breaks of the game.

Everybody sees pictures of diving girls. They go into their work head over heels.

Bowling is a great game, if you don't mind hanging around alleys. Keep the ball rolling.

Hockey is a game for ice skates and not cheap skates. Results cover a multitude of shins.

Polo resembles hockey except they use horses. Any horse play in it gets a horse laugh.

They win in golf by hook or crook, but not by hooking. Please slice that into the rough.

Indiana Sunshine

It seems that one of the small weeklies in the State tried to make a go of an Alexandria man by telling this story:

"An Alexandria man, meeting one of his friends on the street, made him a wager of \$5 that he could not repeat the Lord's prayer. The wager was accepted and he began:

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep."
"He was interrupted by the other party, 'here's your \$5. I didn't think you knew it so well.'"

But an Alexandria newspaper says he goes they can't make a go of any of their fellow townsmen. To prove they mean it, the paper offers a reward of \$50 leading to the identification of either of the gentlemen involved in the wager.

Science

There are many cults today predicting the end of this earth's career in a sudden burst of celestial fireworks in the near future. Not only have belief, but many of the older and more orthodox preachers are claiming that the end of the world is at hand. The World War, the lesser wars following the Japanese earthquake and revolutions and unrest in nearly all hands are used as signs of the general turmoil that is expected in many religious circles immediately to precede the end of this earth's career.

There is nothing new in this excitement. It generally follows world-wide disasters. The greatest of these waves of emotional religion occurred in medieval times. Through wars and pestilence Europe was in a desperate condition. It was generally believed that the end of the world would occur in the year 1000. Entire populations prepared for the event. When this religious fervor passed, the reaction was marked by the greatest cruelties of the dark ages.

Still later, James Wilson of Pennsylvania, afterward a member of the United States Supreme Court, brought the proposal up once again. Complaints by John Rutledge of South Carolina and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, that proceedings were being delayed, prevented reconsideration. A motion to postpone, so that it might be brought up at a later day, was defeated, only Maryland and Delaware supporting it.

Veto Solely With President

This same day, Aug. 16, the convention voted to lodge the veto power solely in the executive. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, remarked that there was no danger in this. He preferred it to admitting to the judges into the business of legislation.

Which was about the last word said on the subject in the convention that framed the United States Constitution. Or, at least, the last word found in the official reports of its proceedings.

ARGUMENT OVER COURT IS AGE OLD

Constitutional Convention in 1787 Bickered Over Veto Power of Judicial Body.

Lowell Mellett, of this paper's Washington staff, has made an extensive study of the movement to curtail the power of the Supreme Court. Mellett has written a series of articles giving the outstanding incidents in the court's history. This is the fourth article in the series.

THE question of the power of Federal courts to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional never was decided by a "yes" and "no" vote in the convention which framed the Constitution.

There were men in the convention who would have voted yes and men who would have voted no and many men who were obviously confused. But the opportunity never was offered for a clear-cut decision.

Curiously enough, however, a proposition very like the one now proposed by Senator La Follette as a basis of checking the excessive power of the courts was offered by James Madison with the idea of strengthening the power of the courts—and was voted down.

La Follette would make it possible, when the Supreme Court has declared an act unconstitutional, to re-pass it and thereby end any question of its constitutionality. Madison proposed all laws enacted by Congress be submitted to the Supreme Court, as well as the President, and if either disapproved of any law, Congress would have to re-pass it by a two-thirds vote or else it could be void.

Court Strengthened
Throughout the proceedings of the convention, Madison endeavored to provide some such power for the judges and in this he was assisted by some of the ablest members. If they had conceived that the Federal courts should assume the right to kill acts of Congress, the result would have been different. It is doubtful if they would have spent as much time laboring to strengthen the courts.

The constitutional convention got under way in the latter part of May, 1787. As early as June 4 it voted a proposal to send to the Federal Government in the form of a council of revision, composed of the President and the Supreme Court judges to pass on all laws enacted by Congress. The convention voted instead, 8 to 2—voting by States—that the veto power should rest solely with the President.

Madison Raised Question
Aug. 15 Madison brought the question up again in the form of the motion suggested above. It was voted down, 8 to 3, Virginia, Delaware and Maryland voting for it. Charles Pinckney of South Carolina voiced his opposition to "interference of judges in the legislative business."

John Francis Mercer of Maryland, agreeing with Pinckney, remarked judges are expositors of the law and should have no authority to declare a law void. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts called the motion to the fact it was the same proposition that had been voted down in June. Gerry consistently opposed this measure in all its forms, though he is quoted as saying: "In some States the judges had actually set aside laws as being against the Constitution. The fact was, too, with general approbation."

John Dickinson, saying he was strongly impressed with Mr. Mercer's remark as to the power of the judges to set aside law, declared he thought no such power ought to exist.

George Mason of Virginia, on the other hand, seemed to have no doubt the judges would be able to declare laws unconstitutional. "In their expository capacity as judges," he said, "they would have a negative. They could declare an unconstitutional law void."

Relied on Congress
On another occasion Gerry, opposing the council of revision, said: "It was making statement of the judges and setting them up as guardians of the people." He relied for his part, he said, on the representatives of the people as guardians of their rights and interests.

Through the debates there ran a note of fear on the part of some members the Legislature might become too strong, a fear of democracy somewhat like that recently expressed by U. S. Senator Charles McNary of Indiana before a bankers' convention in Atlantic City.

Governor Morris of Pennsylvania, seeking a postponement of the question after its defeat was assured, said he couldn't agree that the judiciary, which is part of the executive, "should be bound to say that a direct violation of the Constitution was law."

Roger Sherman, Connecticut, announced he disapproved of judges meddling in politics or parties, as he conceived would be the case if the Supreme Court judges shared in the veto of laws.

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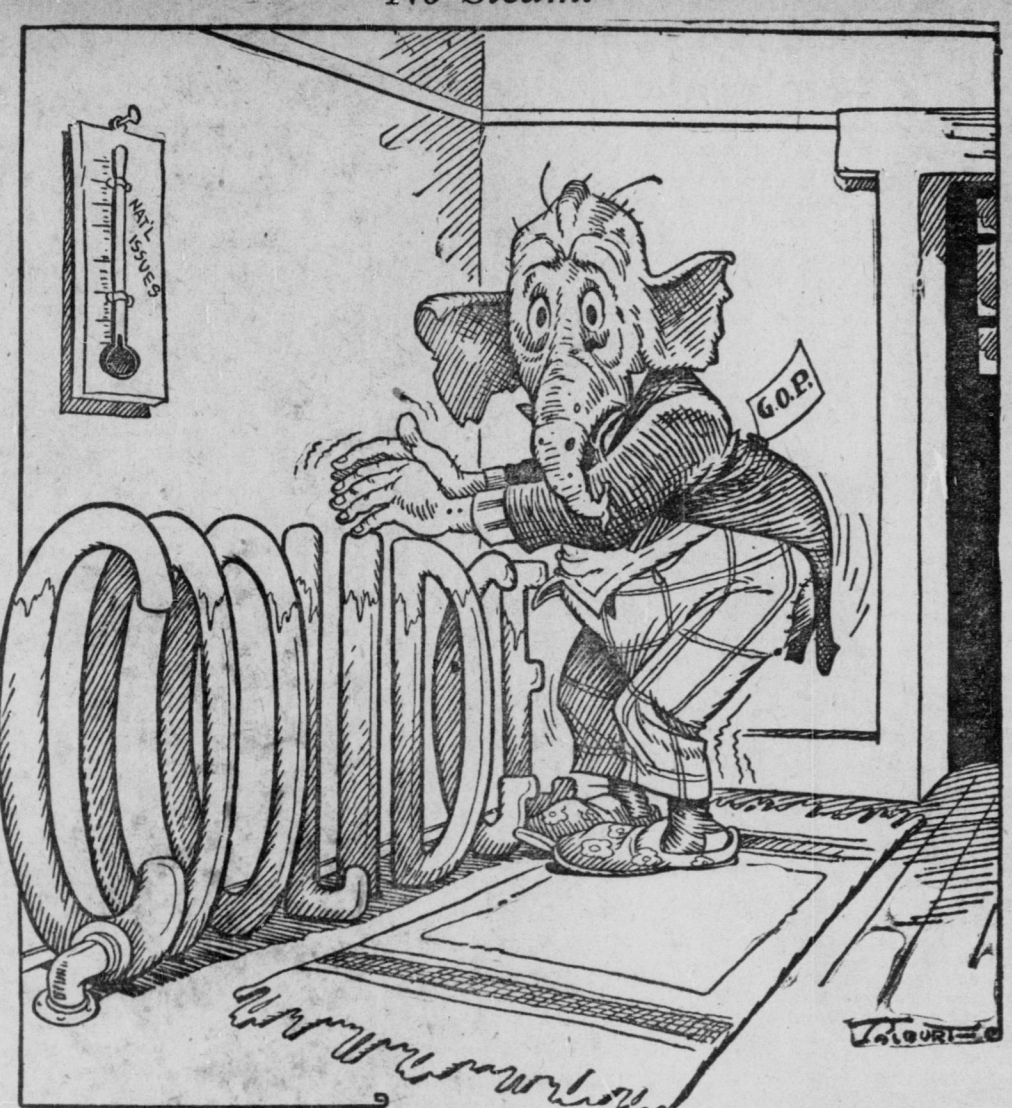
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New York
New York City is doing its city planning for the future on the basis that it and its suburbs will have nearly twenty-nine million people in the year 2000. Which is only seventy-seven years away. Population is expected to pass eleven millions before 1940.

Quite an interesting prospect for the farmers, who'll have to feed this mob.

But the best laid schemes of mice and men, etc. Airplanes may break up New York and all other big cities long before the year 2000, enabling workers to live far out in the country, with cities reduced to centers of manufacturing, shopping and recreation.

No Steam?



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, 1323 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Who was Martin Waldseemüller?

A German geographer, and the most distinguished cartographer of his time (1470-1521).

Should a bridesmaid wear light or dark shoes and stockings?

It depends upon the rest of the costume. If your costume is light, wear white or grey shoes and stockings; if dark, wear black or brown.

What is the speed boat record?

Eighty and fifty-six hundredths miles per hour, made by Miss America II, at Detroit, Sept. 6, 1921.

How can I remove stains from real ivory piano keys?

Use oxalic acid, and keep the keys white by rubbing with a soft piece of cloth wet with alcohol, or Eau-de-cologne. Expose the keys to sunshine on bright sunny days to bleach them.

What is the origin of the word "brooker?"

From the old French "Brocher," meaning literally a brocher, a topster. The word passed from the original sense "tapster" to that of retailer of wine, and at length to that of any retailer and "jobber or middleman."

How is La Jolla pronounced?

As La Holya. The letter "a" has the sound of "u" as in under. The accent is after the "l," as Holya.

Can you give me the lines immediately preceding "I love not man the less, but nature more," and tell me where they are to be found?

See Canto IV of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," stanza 174. They are as follows:

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods;
There is a rapture on the lonely shore;
There is a society, where none intrudes,
I love not man the less, but nature more.

Which is the most heavily taxed country in the world?

Great Britain. The total taxation represents fully one-third of the national income. The burden of the individual is from eight to twelve times as heavy in the United Kingdom as in the United States, which is probably the most lightly taxed country, of any size.

Supernal Dubs

By BERTON BRALBY

There's just a little tidium
In hearing, through a medium,
What specters have to say;
Their efforts conversational
Are hardly educational,
They frequently display,

For all their ghostly mystery,
An ignorance of history.

And other things like that,
Which, when they make it audible,
Is very far from laudible,
In fact, it's pretty flat.

These spirits so ethereal
Appear to lack material.

For thoughts that stir the mind;
Their talk so lacks in clarity
That we assume, in charity,
They left their brains behind.

When Jesse James and Pharaoh
Repeat the same scenario
About the spirit throng,
When speech of Grant or Bonaparte
Is scarcely to be known apart
There must be something wrong

So, though it's rather rude in us,
These speeches platitudinous
O'er which the spirits mull,
Convince us, as they mander on,
The "higher plane" they wander on
Must be exceeding dull.

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Tongue Tips

John S. Sumner, secretary of New York Society for Suppression of Vice:

"How often it happens—a party of two boys and two girls in an automobile. The spirit of adventure leads to drink all around. Intoxication and its frequent disastrous consequences. The story of the girl who starts out in the car and walks home has become an obscene jest in the 'comic' magazine. How terribly real and how momentous is the responsibility of the parent, who is the owner of this new instrument of vast usefulness and yet also of licentiousness and seduction!"

Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of University of Missouri: "You can't have democracy without elementary and high schools and the most advanced type of colleges."

Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director New York Zoo: "The one thing that would count heavily and put an everlasting crimp in the flippers as a wild game destroyer is a fifty per cent reduction in all bag limits and in the length of all open seasons, and reducing the automatic and pump shotguns to two shots. Can anything make the sportsman of America see before it is too late?"

Riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven.—Prov. 23:5.

Travel
(Lafayette Journal and Courier)
Nowadays one travels "so many filling stations" north, "so many filling stations" east, etc., and the distance traveled may be accurately measured by the number of filling stations passed.

A Thought
Riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven.—Prov. 23:5.

His yellow slave
Will knit and break religions;
Make the hoar leprosy accus'd; place thieves,
And give them title, knee and approbation,
With Senators on the bench.

—Shakespeare.

"Valuables Must Be Safely Kept"

The safety and solidity for which the Fletcher American Bank stands takes tangible form in the Safety Deposit Department.

Here, as in every other part