

## The Indianapolis Times

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### WE'LL TELL THE WORLD

UNITED PRESS dispatch from Washington says, as a result of the oil scandal disclosures, progressive political leaders are "talking grimly of the third party and Senator La Follette for President."

Just why La Follette should be spoken of as a third party candidate instead of a straight Republican candidate is not easy to see.

La Follette's State under his twenty years of leadership is more solidly Republican today than Pennsylvania or Vermont.

La Follette's public record is a continuous effort, between elections, to fulfill the most attractive promises made before election—in the party platform.

La Follette has been "read out of party" many, many times. Not infrequently the gentleman who read Bob out was himself elected to stay at home the next time the people had a chance to vote.

La Follette for years has been earnestly urging and advising that the G. O. P. clean house, fumigate, cease evil communications, eschew wicked companions, and generally, repent and reform.

Specifically, in open Senate, he was warning his party about Teapot Dome two whole years ago. And for that warning he harvested a few more roasts; a few more shrugs of the shoulders; a few more invitations to get out of the party.

And he just smiled "grimly" and waited.

### AS TO VANDERLIP

RANK VANDERLIP certainly does not occupy an enviable position before the public as the result of his sensational speech about the sale of the Harding newspaper and his testimony before the Senate committee.

It appears to have been nothing more nor less than scandal-mongering.

Scandal-mongering about a person who is alive and able to answer for himself is bad enough. About a dead man it is infinitely worse.

If there is the slightest foundation in fact for the rumor to which Vanderlip gave nation-wide currency, that there was irregularity in connection with the sale of the Harding newspaper, it certainly does not appear in the record.

This newspaper does not believe there was any irregularity in that transaction. It does not believe the thing which Vanderlip did is indefinable and that is the view which the people of the Nation generally, without regard to their political ideas, will take of it.

### WHAT Y. M. C. A. DOES

MONG the foremost Indianapolis institutions working for the benefit of the community and particularly of the youth of the city is the Y. M. C. A.

Here are some of the things it has done during the past year: Held "Big Meetings" every Sunday during the winter, attended by thousands of men.

Provided 1,740 young men with desirable homes outside the "Y" dormitories.

The physical department handled 89,540 men and boys.

Conducted character building meetings attended by 21,630 students.

Served 87,550 men and boys through the social department.

Obtained positions for thousands through employment bureau.

Taught 1,114 men and boys in educational classes at cost of instruction text and materials.

The Y. M. C. A. is now putting on a drive for 1,000 new members at reduced fees. It is worthy of support.

### WONDER OF WONDERS

REMARKABLE thing has happened in San Francisco. A United States court has thrust aside technicalities with a wave of the hand and unblushing disregard of judicial custom. He didn't even strain at a gnat.

A bootlegger was arrested. His attorney contended that the search warrant that discovered the offender was faulty. "What difference does that make?" asked Judge Partridge, testily. "A bootlegger is a bootlegger, no matter what sort of warrant is used in his apprehension." That settled it, for the defendant attorney had nothing further to say. Probably he was breathless, stunned, or something.

This kind of action on the part of a court long has been possible, but no one ever rosily dreamed it was probable. Technicalities, aided and abetted by courts, have long been the chief and quite safe refuge of those caught red-handed. A departure from them, if it becomes common now that the Frisco court has broken the ice, is going to put an end to the clogging of court dockets as well as the frequent defeat of justice. More than this is it sure to raise courts in the estimation of those who have had reason to entertain serious doubts.

Judge Partridge has set an example. Perhaps we may yet get back to the intent and purpose of the law by eliminating the legal juggling of those barristers who are largely employed according to their ambidexterity in that branch of court vaudeville.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WELL, SIR, under urge of a note just received, we're going to take a crack at that Questions and Answers stunt, with due apology to our bully Washington bureau.

Q.—How can I remove the odor of oil from a second-hand Cabinet?

CALVIN.

A.—First throw the doors wide open and admit all the fresh air and sunlight that's loose. Then, take a new whisk broom and carefully sweep out all the cobwebs, mice nests and the dirt from roof, floor and sides. Then, take a solution of carbolic acid, lye and formaldehyde and scrub the inside thoroughly. Let the sun and air act for a time and then go over the interior with sandpaper. If the slightest aroma of oil remains, go over the interior with juice of raw onions.

No man need be worried by a second-hand Cabinet that stinks, Calvin, and you should not hesitate to ask us for answers to other questions than oily ones.

"GOB" DENBY is still defending those "Alkali Al" naval oil leases. If "Gob" keeps on slipping out with the undertow, they'll have no life lines long enough to save him politically.

## Women Like Tipless Hotel



By NEA Service  
WASHINGTOM, Feb. 16.—Women visiting Washington pick out the Grace Dodge Hotel to stay, because—

1. It is run exclusively for women, exclusively by women.

2. No tips are permitted.

3. Every kind of feminine convenience is furnished.

At the head of this institution is Miss Mary Lindsley. Back of the enterprise is the Young Women's Christian Association.

The hotel has proven a marked success during the twenty-two months it has been running, reports Miss Lindsley.

THE GRACE DODGE HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY, IN WASHINGTON, AND MISS MARY LINDSLEY, MANAGER.

## SURFACE CRUST OF EARTH IS SHRINKING

When Ground 'Wrinkles' Result Is Mountain Chain—Rocks Formed Beneath Water Now Found in Air.

By DAVID DIETZ  
Science Editor of The Times  
(Copyright by David Dietz)

**T**HE atmosphere, rain, rivers, glaciers and oceans, as we have seen, are continuously at work wearing away the land.

If these forces were the only ones at work, the continents would be leveled into featureless plains stretching from ocean to ocean and all the sedimentary rocks which formed under water now lifted high above sea level and bent and buckled and twisted over.

But a second group of forces counterbalances the work of the first group. This second group tends to uplift the land.

As a result of these forces, we find the continents marked with great chains of mountains. We find groups of sedimentary rocks which formed under water now lifted high above sea level and bent and buckled and twisted over.

But we also find a third type of rock whose formation was brought about by these forces.

**Due to Contraction**

The forces which cause the shortening of the continents and the mountain ranges upon them, are due to the contraction of the earth, many geologists believe.

Contraction is thought to be due to loss of heat and to molecular rearrangement of the materials in the interior of the earth.

As the earth contracts, the outer crust or surface of the earth becomes too large for it. Consequently, it collapses. Parts sink. Other parts are buckled up into great wrinkles by this sinking.

Geologists know that the continents are composed of lighter rocks such as the granites, while the ocean beds are composed of heavier rocks known as basalt.

Consequently in the re-adjustments due to shrinkage, the heavier ocean beds tend to sink while the lighter masses composing the continents are pushed up and elevated.

Geologists have a theory known as the theory of isostasy. According to this theory, the crust of the earth is considered as floating, so to speak, upon the molten but rigid interior of the earth.

According to this theory, the heavier materials, such as the ocean beds, settle down because of their weight. This causes the lighter materials, the continents, to rise.

Because of the rigidity of the earth, the contraction process cannot be a gradual one.

**Strain Is Tremendous**

It is periodic. The tendency toward shrinkage sets up tremendous strains in the structure of the earth's crust. These strains next get so great that the material gives way to them.

The shrinkage first sets up strains which cause small movements of portions of the earth's surface. The difference of elevation caused by these small warps is usually only several hundred feet.

These small warps in time set up strains which cause a breaking and greater re-adjustment between the rising and settling portions.

At these times, the shortening, folding and breaking of the earth's crust causes the rise of great mountain ranges.

Geologists believe that eight readjustments of this nature have taken place in North America in the course of the world's history.

Finally there are the great periods of major re-adjustments when the continents are lifted as units above sea-level.

Geologists believe there have been six such major readjustments in the world's history.

Next article in series: Earthquakes.

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

### TOTS LABOR BECAUSE OF WEAK LAW

Fifty-Eight Out of 97 in Oyster Canneries Never Attended School.

This is a second of a series on child labor conditions in the south.

By ROY J. GIBBONS,  
NEA Service Writer

**B**ILOXI, Miss., Feb. 16.—Pigs may be pigs! And when thus defined the majority is satisfied and lets it go at that.

But when Rev. George M. L. Hoffman here told the world, through the columns of a church publication, of pigs that sleep with boy workers in the Biloxi shrimp and oyster canneries, he won recognition for himself and for the swine.

"Immediately a powerful local organization informed me I must retract," Rev. Hoffman recalls.

"In addition one of the town's leading citizens—a man interested in the cannery industry—telephoned me he was coming to my house to see what I was going to do about the matter."

Rev. Hoffman has not retracted, and those who protested have carried none of their implied threats.

Possibly the writer was more fortunate than Rev. Hoffman, for he found no bed-loving swine in human habitation.

However, he did meet four little canary boys, not one of them past his 13th year, who were having a riotous drunk on the effects of a bottle of "shimney."

**Employer Condems Law**

Henry E. Gumbel, president of the Seafood Company, and others, in whose factories the reprehensible conditions complained of do not generally obtain, were informed of this case. They protested amazement.

"I am positively against the employment of children," Gumbel says. "But under the lax State laws which do not compel them to go to school, many shrimp and oyster canning factories in Biloxi are virtually forced to put these youngsters at work."

Of ninety-seven children interviewed in the Biloxi shrimp and oyster canning communities, fifty-eight said they never attended school, twenty-seven said they went part time, five said they had gone the minimum eight weeks required under the law and the remaining seven alleged having completed grades up to and including the fourth reader.

The ages of children range from 5 to 14.

Under the laws of Mississippi girls under 14 and boys under 12 are prohibited from working, and boys between these ages are not supposed to work more than eight hours a day.

But for some inexplicable reason canning factories are exempted from the penalty clauses.

Most factory employers said they try to live up to it.

"But it's hard to do," one said. "The kids slip in and out, and it keeps a fellow busy chasing them."

**Average \$1 for Day's Work**

The father fishes for oysters in the company's boats, earning \$20 to \$25 a week.

His wife and children stay ashore to shuck and pick.

Shuckers and pickers are on a piece-time basis and are at liberty to come and go as they please, provided they don't abuse the privilege.

The women make from 75¢ to \$2.50 a day. But the writer found no child who averaged more than \$1 during a single day, and usually the amount was less.

Families transported from other States by the cannery companies are furnished free houses and fuel and given their return fare, provided they stay till the end of the season.

Most women workers said they worked from the "whistle's blow" in the morning until between 3 and 5 in the afternoon.

Nursery facilities for children too young to work are provided by few of the oyster and shrimp canneries.

While the parents are engaged these babies crawl on the shell and debris-strewn floor and many are reported to have had their hands crushed by passing oyster cars or fallen off docks while left unattended.

**Spend Large Sums**

"Then we must buy so many gloves—two and three pairs a day—for the oysters when they cut through."

"And alum for your hands when it's time for shrimp and the acid eats in, one pound costs more now than five pounds of it did before the war."

J. W. Apperson, president of the Biloxi Chamber of Commerce, attributes whatever evils there may be in the cannery communities to weak State educational laws.

**Family Fun**

**What's the Use**

"With all due deference, I say it's not," the woman said. "We have a good time at the telephone when it's time for shrimp and the acid eats in, one pound costs more now than five pounds of it did before the war."

"We say 'Are you there?' Then, of course, if you are not there, there is no use of going on with the conversation."

"And it's time for shrimp and the acid eats in, one pound costs more now than five pounds of it did before the war."

"Well, then, perhaps tomorrow, my dear," he said.

"Not until then," she said.

"What would happen if a a hole in the floor?" he asked.

"We'd fall through," she said.

"What would happen if a hole in the floor?" he asked again.

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