

## The Indianapolis Times

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## THE WRECK EPIDEMIC

INDIANA has been the scene of three big wrecks, accompanied by tremendous loss of life, during the last few months. They have demonstrated the fact that with all our boasted modern mechanical ingenuity we have not yet succeeded in getting away from the human element. Carelessness and thoughtlessness have been responsible in each case.

In one wreck block signals were not working, due to human carelessness. Carelessness also was evident in connection with transmission of orders. In another case, a railroad employee is supposed to have left a switch open, resulting in eleven deaths and injury to thirty or more.

The only positive remedy is a mechanical device, yet to be invented, that would prevent two trains coming together. The present remedy is more care, both by railroad officials and employees. It is an unusual circumstance that with the lesson of the tragic Fortville collision so freshly in the minds of everyone two more such accidents should have occurred in rapid succession.

## ISOLATED BUT CUTTING ICE

MAYHAP Iceland is right. We do not know. Anyway, having had a sniff of modern civilization, it turns up its frayed nose and then desperately plunges back into the dead and gone.

A dispatch says the parliament of the little country has decreed that, for two years to come, there shall be no importations of such luxuries as pictures, films, jewelry and other effeminate or fancy things. Ready-made clothing also shall be taboo and the automobile barred from entrance. Back, back to the homespun garb, coarse food and undecorated and primitive living conditions. That is the order of this late day in Iceland—the simple life in its simplest form established by law.

Men the civilized world over have long tried to regulate and control individual tastes and appetites and purposes by law, and they have very largely failed. Perhaps Iceland, snowbound, icebound and ocean-bound, may get away with it as completely as it plans. Perhaps it may cause civilization, as represented by the insinuating silk stocking, the gaudy bauble and the language of the frozen radiator, to detour. Perhaps it may turn its people face-about and send them wandering down the road to yesterday. And perhaps it may successfully do none of these things. We shall see. But whatever the result it will be able to, at least, lay claim to the fact that its isolation and insignificance did not prevent it from attempting about the most complete experiment in paternalism of record. It must at this very moment be the envy of our own legislators of a similar bent of mind.

## PAT IS OVERDOING IT

SENATOR PAT HARRISON of Mississippi, who is to be the Democratic keynoter, is in pretty good trim already. He started to train with a graphic, heart-rending description of the G. O. P., which, he insists, "is dislocated at every joint and bleeding at every pore." "It floats downstream," he adds, "tossed by every current and battered at every turn, like a weatherbeaten raft. No one guides it and the raftsmen are fighting for their own safety."

It looks as if Pat knows his subject, but he must, as a good Democrat, have a care. If he persists in such tear-drawing, heart-pulling and sympathy-inviting descriptions as is this initial one, he is likely to find that some overwrought individual has shed his clothing and jumped into the stream with the purpose of saving the bleeding raft from complete oblivion. Then he'll be sorry.

## SOMETHING GOOD FROM WAR

ONE of the most deadly liquids used to destroy the fighters in the World War was chlorine gas. Sweeping over a field, it laid men low in every direction like a blight. It was an especially effective agent of war, misery and death. Now it is to be used, in modified form, as an aid to health.

The gas has been tried on Congressmen, and even the President, in the treatment of the ailments of the respiratory organs and it has brought relief. This fact leads to the application of logic. If anything on earth will benefit a public official, it is wisely argued that same thing cannot fail to be helpful to the more deserving and needy, the general public. So diluted chlorine gas will go into general use for throat and lung afflictions, the first public application being planned for New York City, where throats, at least, have been under a severe strain for some time. From there its use will spread over the entire country and colds that furred and tickling sensation in the general throat is expected to disappear from our list of things we don't care for.

The main point about this new treatment is that peace has developed from a most deadly accessory of human battle an aid to human health and well-being. It is good, indeed, to record that something beneficent has at last come out of the war.

SWITZERLAND boasts a supply of cheese 100 years old, which appears to be about the limit of offensive and defensive preparedness.

IT LOOKS as though Massachusetts would cast its delegating vote in the convention for Al Smith, showing how thirsty may make even culture resort to hopeful gesture.

## The Soldiers' Bonus Law

You want to know what the newly passed War Veterans' adjusted compensation law provides?

Our Washington Bureau has a specially prepared bulletin ready for distribution to every reader of The Indianapolis Times who is interested in learning what the bonus law gives to veterans.

BONUS EDITOR, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, THE BONUS LAW, and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose postage stamp for same.

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## UNDERWOOD IS TYPE FOR EXECUTIVE

Psychologist Says Candidate's Decisions Can Be Relied Upon.

By DR. WILLIAM M. MARSTON Washington Psychologist and Psycho-Analyst

SENATOR OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD'S face and head denote, at a glance, massive and substantial accomplishment. They belong to a man who has arrived, and who can't be budged from the position he has won.

Drawing a line straight down, from where Underwood's nose joins his upper lip to the bottom of his chin, would show the Senator of an executive type, the chin tip being slightly behind the nose-lip line. This chin does not protrude itself as an impediment to efficient progress through troubled waters, but it is a very broad, substantial chin comparable, perhaps, to a first-line battleship capable of much speed, but not of entering shallow water.

Underwood's mouth is of the ampie, appetite variety. The lower lip has the beginnings of being a speaking organ for unselfish discussion. The upper lip, to be sure, habitual.

Thorough thinking, power

Loving Nature, Property Seeking Characteristics

SENATOR UNDERWOOD ANALYZED.

## Getting Shot

By NEA Service WASHINGTON, June 4.—If you're going to get shot in a battle between bootleggers and prohibition agents, get elected to the Senate first.

The Senate has authorized payment of \$7,500, for hospital and doctor bills, to Senator Frank Green of Vermont, who was beaten by a bootlegger's bullet in a battle near the capital. Poor consolation at that!

## Science

Business men have complained in the past that the schools turn out too many bookish persons, who will not buckle down to work, while educationalists have grieved over the fact that their product was not appreciated.

These two forces have quarreled over a spite fence for several years. The schoolmaster has held the idea that the industrialist was a sordid materialist not to be considered, while the manufacturer retorted that pupils coming from the schools knew nothing of any value. Both of these attitudes are to be discarded.

A movement has been initiated in England for bringing together a committee for adapting the needs of the school to after-life and making education what it really should be. They have adopted as their slogan, "Education is the art of making people at home in their environment."

Executive Efficiency

## OUTSIDERS MAKE NAVY NECESSARY

Fear of Alliances Also Is Factor in American Situation.

Editor's Note—L. E. Judd, editor of the Akron Press, accompanied the naval fleet to the Caribbean Sea for its maneuvers this spring. He made a study of the naval needs from a man's point of view.

By L. E. JUDD

For all the nations of the world were so well fed, so prosperous, so engrossed in their personal affairs, and so generally contented as United States, if all were to accomplish in their national view points, there would be little need for navies or armies.

But, unhappily, this is not the case. Limited resources inspire jealousy. Harsch nations meddle in international avarice. International suspicions and hatreds are still inborn in many sections of the world, not so fortunate as our own land.

So it is not entirely because of our own needs that we must maintain an efficient navy. It is more because of the conflicting needs of certain other nations.

Without a man fully capable of maintaining our honor, we would be a shining mark for many ambitious, covetous nations whose peoples have not even approximated our national contentment.

## Must Protect Property

Because we have more than any other nation, we have more to lose. It naturally follows that we must protect our own, just as it naturally follows that we are nationally able to afford the best protection money can buy.

If we could forget our ancient dogma concerning "entangling alliances" there might be a different story to tell. But without an effective association of nations to guarantee peace, we must be sufficiently strong to look out for ourselves. There are still too many potential war breeders on the face of the earth for us to relax our vigilance.

That we are dangerously derelict in protecting our national safety was brought out during the recent maneuvers of our combined fleets in the Caribbean Sea.

## Small Ships Unlimited

Disarmament conference agreements limit us to our present tonnage of capital ships so that there can be no dreadnaughts built during the next eight years. But we and other nations are unlimited in the matter of building war craft of 10,000 tons or under. This lighter class of tonnage includes the highly important light cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers, submarines, mother ships and aircraft. Each nation is privileged to do as it sees fit in construction of these ships.

Our strength is on a theoretical equal with that of Great Britain, while we are entitled to a five-to-three superiority over Japan in the matter of capital ships. So far as actual tonnage goes, we are approximately in this position. But several of our first-line battleships would be materially weaker in battle than the ships of Great Britain or Japan. This is because our weaker battleships are coal-burners, slow and carry guns of insufficient elevation, thereby reducing their firing range and putting them at a great and dangerous disadvantage.

## Should Be Remodeled

These ships should be remodeled, provided with oil-burning engines and the elevation of their guns should be increased so as to put them on a firing range equality with the strongest. In their present condition they are not going to do us much good in actual battle, for they would be sunk before they could get within two or three miles of their own firing range. The fact that they are coal-burners would make them all the more vulnerable as targets for an enemy possessing longer range.

Congress has not provided sufficient funds to keep these capital ships in proper repair. Glaring deficiencies were brought out during the recent maneuvers. Sustained speed and agility was impossible, due to the run-down condition of the power plants on practically all of our capital ships. A number of our capital ships are not equipped as they should be for defense against air attacks.

These facts are having a pronounced effect upon the morale of line officers and men. They realize that their chances would be slim if we were to go into battle in our present run-down condition.

## He Called Father

"So you propose to take my daughter from me without any warning?"

"Not at all." If there is anything concerning her you want to warn me about, I'm waiting to listen."—London Answer.

## Family Fun

Kind of Rough

Leis' and Dora's joyous shrieks

from the yard attracted their mother's attention. Running out, she asked them what they were doing.

"We're playing fire," cried Lois, almost breathless from excitement.

"Fire?" apprehensively. "And how do you play that?"

"Oh, it's heaps of fun! Dora makes believe she's a door and I knock her down."—American Legion Weekly.

It is quite possible the motive

in evidence at the start may

be brought out by the person's

environment so it is the predom- inant one at maturity. So it seems to be with Senator Underwood. Politics have persistently repressed love and have, at the same time, brought out appetite—the motive necessary for success.

Underwood has a splendid head.

His forehead is exceedingly high,

broad and well-blended with the

down and side curves of his skull.

That means a thorough-thinking,

fully conscious, well-controlled mind.

In fact, the forehead and head are

so unusually strong that one would

expect that cool, evenly balanced

judgment would usually outweigh

executive quickness and directness

of action.

Gets What He Seeks

If Underwood has made up his

mind that he has a good chance of

winning the Democratic nomination,

his head shows that such a

judgment is something to be on!

To sum up: Half Senator Underwood's eyes and mouth are made

for spotting good food—including

political plums—afar off, and for

reaching such tidbits hard and

efficiently. The other half of eyes

and mouth protest against such pro-

cedure, and would seek out human

needs, ripe for discussion and

recreation.

Bub Has A Thought

"Mamma," said Archie, "do all

wicked people go to the bad place?"

"We are told so, dear."

"Aren't some people wicked?"

"Yes, I suppose they are."

"Well, I think the people who are

not so very, very wicked ought to

go to the bad place only in the winter time."—Boston Transcript.

Fail to Find Secret

UNUSUAL PEOPLE

William (left) and Albert Van

Zijlverden, brothers, prospered in

the tobacco business in Africa.

Then American tobacco came in

and they were unable to meet the

competition. A difference in the

curing of the American tobacco

made it more popular. To try and

discover the curing secret, the

brothers came to America by

smuggling themselves on board a

ship. Arriving at Houston, Tex.,

they were discovered and will be

sent back to Africa, with the

curing secret still unsolved.

There may be safety in numbers,

but not in a number of bills.

There may be safety in numbers,

but