

The Indianapolis Times

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THE WORM TURNS

THE great mass of the public and the officials representing the public will take an awful lot of punishment, but even the most humble worm will turn eventually. In the case of the controversy with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company over exorbitant rates the worm has turned. Telephone users have had enough and they now propose to see whether they have any rights.

The company succeeded in shaking off public control. It put into effect outrageously high rates without giving the notice prescribed by law. It has disregarded the laws of Indiana generally and there is some indication it has disregarded the orders of the Federal Court.

The public service commission is functioning as the law of the State intends it should function—to preserve the rights of citizens. It is a question of whether the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are bigger than the State of Indiana. It is a question of whether the people of Indiana have a right to control their own affairs, or whether they must submit to the dictation of a foreign corporation which is trying to reap a golden harvest for its stockholders.

There is no doubt about what the answer should be.

UNGUARDED CROSSINGS

OME of the railroads have been conducting safety surveys showing how many motorists fail to stop at crossings and giving endless statistics on the possibility of accidents. All of which is very well.

But others, it seems, have not even been complying with the law in the matter of taking safety precautions at crossings. A reporter for The Indianapolis Times found four crossings at which a city ordinance provides watchmen must be stationed unguarded. An official of one of the railroads declared he did not know about the ordinance.

Perhaps all the blame for crossing accidents should not be placed on motorists. It may even be that some roads through their safety propaganda have been attempting to detract from their own shortcomings.

Anyway, Coroner Paul F. Robinson and Chief of Police Herman F. Rikhoff have promised to see that the railroads do their part. The Indianapolis Times will cooperate in helping to see that the law is obeyed.

CALVIN COOLIDGE JR.

HE WAVE of sympathy for the father and mother and brother of young Calvin Coolidge which sweeps the Nation today touched practically every individual and is a cleansing and purifying emotion.

Ten million times doubtless it has been said this week that here is another example of boyish carelessness when a drop of iodine on the broken blister in time would have saved the life of which the doctors despaired.

Fortunately young Calvin's parents are spared in addition to the grief caused by the death of their son, the intolerable regret that Calvin did not go to the White House physician for first aid. He did, but the application failed for the reason that the germ picked up on the White House tennis court by the wound in his foot, was one of the most virulent and deadly known to science, one which attacks and spreads instantly and one for which no scientific serum or antitoxin could be prepared. How the germ got there is not known—it may have been carried by a rat or a bird.

With this deadly organism in young Calvin's life stream leaving literally millions of its progeny behind it, the boy faced an undefeatable form of blood poisoning.

None less in Calvin Coolidge's death there is a lesson for all parents. Seldom it is that blood poisoning is caused by an invincible germ.

In most of us there is an unborn prejudice against calling in the doctor, who is our best friend, until it is too late. Youngsters, particularly boys, feel that it is babyish to make a fuss over a blister or scratch or bruise, and it is through these preaches that deadly germs make their way.

It may be poor consolation to young Calvin's sorrowing parents that his death may save the lives of hundreds of other children whose parents will be shocked to learn of the danger that lurks in scratch or a blister. Not once in ten thousand times is a case like the Coolidge boy's likely to be repeated—the other 9,999 times a drop of iodine in time may be more powerful than a whole college of doctors, called too late.

A JUDGESHIP for that Minneapolis lawyer who made the telephone company pay him \$475 for time lost in getting wrong numbers!

IT MUST tickle the K. K. Klansmen 'most to death to observe that they're not mentioned in that Democratic plank.

Carnegie Hero Medals

are given for saving human life, but there are more ways than one, and this coupon may save your life!

One death out of every ten after the age of 40 is caused by cancer.

The number of recorded cases of cancer is steadily increasing throughout the world.

Only too often the utmost skill of modern medicine fails to save the cancer patient, because the patient comes to the physician TOO LATE.

In the two years and a half that the United States was engaged in the great war, about

80,000 soldiers were killed or died of disease. During the same time cancer caused the death of 180,000 people in the United States. A large proportion of these deaths represented a needless waste of human life.

Our Washington Bureau has ready for distribution a sixty-five page booklet specially prepared by the American Society for the Control of Cancer that tells WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CANCER.

Send for it—it MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE OR THE LIFE OF ONE DEAR TO YOU!

Fill out and mail the coupon below as directed:

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

I want a copy of the booklet, WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CANCER, and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose postage stamps for same:

NAME _____

ST. & NO. or R. R. _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

LABOR MAN MAY HEAD MEXICANS

Man of the People Expected
to Make Good Race for
Presidency.

By NEA Service
MEXICO CITY, July 9.—Some
call Gen. Plutarco Elias
Calles a "radical."

And the general does not deny
the charge.

"If fighting for equal opportuni-
ties for every citizen makes a man
a 'radical,'" he says, "I guess I am
one."

The general is a Laborite. He is
pledged to carry on the work of
Obregon just the way Obregon
wishes it carried on.

This includes the division of land

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

Canoeing

By HAL COCHRAN

There's nothing much doing so
let's go canoeing and loaf on a mirror-like lake. It's restful, at best;
you can go as my guest, and a trip
down a streamlet we'll take.

We enter the boat and we set it
afloat; then I paddle serenely along.
You nestle in pillows and then to
rest; the willows that droop on the shore,
sing a song.

The katydids call in a note that
is clear and the whippoorwills whistle
their tune. You shortly discover
that nature is here and you're lost in
its realms pretty soon.

The breezes are blowing a lily
that's growing nearby and it beckons
to you. We glide to the thicket
where gently you pick it to take in
our tippy canoe.

Tis all 'imagination; a one-day's
vacation, and quiet and silent you've
sat. The boat and the stream are,
in truth, just a dream, but I'll bet
you feel better, at that.

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COOPERATION OF FARMERS AT STAKE

Herbert Quick Questions

Plan to Take Over
Grain Companies.

By HERBERT QUICK

I HAVE just received my copy
of the American Farm Bureau
Federation Weekly letter. I receive it as a member of
the Federation.

The current issue states that the
energies of the Federation's executive
committee has lately been concentrated
on a study of tentative proposals for the taking over of a
consolidation of the five large grain-
marketing companies, the Armour
Grain Company, Rozenbaum Grain
Corporation, Bartlett, Frazer & Co.;
Rozenbaum Brothers, and J. C. Shaf-
fer & Co., "into a producer-owned,
financed and controlled cooperative
institution."

The letter also states that President
Bradfute of the Federation has
appointed a committee of five members
to study and analyze the propos-
als.

Need Analysis

It needs study and analysis. This
committee of which President Brad-
fute is chairman has a task on its
hands which may be of epochal impor-
tance. The making of this deal,
and its subsequent failure, would
very nearly spell the end of cooper-
ative progress in America for a
quarter of a century.

It is to be regretted that members
of the federation like myself, who
are mere members and not officers,
cannot have some additional facts
as to the way in which this matter
arises. Who made the proposal?
Are these very acute manipulators,
not only of the grain markets but
of financial affairs of immense mag-
nitude, trying to unload unprofitable
businesses upon us farmers? How
about the capitalization of their
huge elevators, country elevators,
and terminal facilities? What has
been their returns on these properties
for the past few months and
years?

Don't Love Farmers

They are not men who have in
the past shown any great love for
the interests of the farmers. They
have all of them always shown
great devotion to their own.

This great contemplated trans-
action is of national importance. It
puts the very existence of the co-
operative movement in danger
through any failure. Great coopera-
tive movements are much more liable
to failure than smaller ones. I mean
nothing derogatory to the men han-
dling it when I say that for their own
protection, the study and eventual
O. K. of men better known to the
farmers and the world as financiers,
economists and friends of agricultur-
e should be obtained before the
thing is done.

A huge deal is on with men of the
class prone to put something over.
Such men might make the fortunes
of those who would aid them.
Farmers are justifiably suspicious.
There are perhaps a dozen men in
the United States who might be
named, whose approval of the final
plan would give us all confidence in it.
These men are not on the com-
mittee, high as some of the mem-
bers actually do stand. A body of
such men should be selected without
reference to membership in the
American Farm Bureau Federation
to give the thing, if it goes through,
that indorsement which is essential
to its success.

among the Indians, the propagation
of education, the enforcement of
the child labor act, the eight-hour
day and six-day week in every indus-
try and the minimum wage laws for
men and women.

Calles was born in the State of
Sonora. He was, in truth, a bare-
foot boy. He did not own a pair of
shoes until he was 16.

In school he was bright. His
teacher once told him he would be
governor of Sonora some day. And
he was.

As a young man he taught school.
Later he became superintendent of
schools in the capital of Sonora.

But the old Diaz regime did not
like progressive people. Calles soon
found himself in conflict with the
government. And he went back to
teaching.

When the Madero revolution came,
Calles, like Obregon, joined it.
When Obregon became a general,
Calles became a colonel. Obregon,
on entering the presidency, made
Calles a general.

Soon afterward he was appointed
secretary of war. Later he was
named prime minister. He resigned
that office when he announced his
candidacy for the presidency.

He is married. There are four
sons and five daughters in his fam-
ily.

He is a man of the people.

He is a man of the people.