

# The Indianapolis Times

EARLE E. MARTIN, Editor-in-Chief  
FELIX F. BRUNER, Acting Editor

ROY W. HOWARD, President  
WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press, the NEA Service and the Scripps-Paine Service • • • Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis • • • Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week. • • • PHONE—MA in 3300.

## LABOR DAY

NOTHING is wealth until it receives the magic touch of human labor. Labor alone can bring bread from a handful of seed. Even the diamond is unattractive until skilled labor brings forth its sparkle.

Labor is the force that creates civilization from the dust. So the people of the United States have seen fit to set aside one day to honor labor. This is just and proper.

Organized labor, being organized, of course takes the lead in celebrating Labor Day. In Indianapolis it has planned an elaborate program.

We can well take our hats off to the labor unions of Indianapolis today. The members have demonstrated again that they are good citizens and that they believe in lawful and peaceful government.

Indianapolis will not soon forget the action of the Marion County Building Trades Council in condemning the acts of vandalism that occurred at the Elks Building two weeks ago. This was a straightforward statement of which the city and the labor unions have a right to be proud.

It demonstrated where labor, except for an extremely small minority, stands.

It is a good explanation of why with every succeeding Labor Day organized labor has developed in strength and in standing in the community.

## GO TO THE FAIR

OF course, you are going to the State Fair. That is the privilege of every Hoosier and one that should not be overlooked.

The statement that the fair this year is "bigger and better than ever" is not an exaggeration. It far exceeds any previous fair in equipment, exhibits and program.

The State Fair is the show window of the Hoosier State. It marks our progress, commercially, industrially and in agriculture during the year just past.

There are a lot of things about Indiana that even the most experienced Hoosiers don't know. The best way to learn about them is to go to the fair.

Don't miss it. It is worth while.

## DARROW'S DEFENSE

NO Matter what may be the fate of Loeb and Leopold, at the hands of the court in Chicago, Clarence Darrow has rendered a great public service by the peculiar turn he gave to the defense of the youthful murderers.

Before the trial had begun public sentiment was practically unanimous for hanging, leaving out only those opposed to capital punishment on principle. Before Darrow finished his wonderful argument, however, there was a pronounced change of opinion in Chicago, and throughout the country.

This was not because of sympathy for the murderers, but because Clarence Darrow had given the country a liberal education in biology, psychology, psychiatry, physiology and philosophy, and had caused fathers and mothers to do some deep thinking about their own boys and girls and the critical period of adolescence.

It would seem as if Darrow's long life of study outside of the law had prepared him for this scientific defense in a murder case; and he made the most of it.

In having the boys plead guilty and not pleading insanity, Darrow dispensed with the jury trial and all of the tricks of the law and of the lawyers' unusual powers of eloquence. He then built up his case for a plea to the intelligence of the judge.

And in that plea Darrow admitted he could see little or no salvage in the two boys. In fact, he thought perhaps so far as they were concerned it might be more merciful to hang them; for either hanging or life imprisonment meant night for them. Their lives, with all the advantages the wealth of their parents had given them, were gone—thrown away.

So he pleaded for the two families, to save them from the everlasting disgrace of the gallows and he pleaded for the thousands and thousands of boys and girls now approaching or in the adolescent period, and for the untold thousands yet to come who must pass through it.

This is what made parents think. They saw the possibility of their own boys, through some trick of chemical or physiological fate, being in the same position of these boys—with minds diseased through no fault of their own. Yes, and the possibility of a similar fate of their own children or grandchildren through parental fault—the visitation of the sins of the fathers upon his children and their children.

So if the murder of little Bobbie Franks, and the judicial murder or incarceration of his murderers—the destruction of three lives—results in more intelligent study of children during puberty and adolescence these sacrifices may bring a wonderful compensation by the saving for society of many thousands of useful lives.

## THE POOR FISH

THE day has past when fish were yours for the sake of tossing a line into a creek or river. Fish are getting more scarce each year. Sportsmen are going farther north while local fishermen have to be content with the small-fished-out streams that are numerous in the State. True, they land a large catch now and then. But think of the small sized fish that are taken that should be thrown back. Many fishermen take the small ones for the sake of having a "mess" to show the gang.

The result of this unfairness has caused good catches to become less numerous each year.

The man who takes his family out for week end camping trips, Sunday picnics and holiday outings is the chief offender. Very seldom on these trips are many fish caught. The ones that are taken from the water are kept so long they are dead when thrown back.

All this is just thoughtlessness and is the cause of the scarcity of fish. The creed of the majority of the fishermen nowadays seems to be "take 'em all."

THE CHAPLAIN of Leavenworth federal prison says that "practically all the causes for wrongdoing are wrong home conditions, wrong business conditions and wrong social conditions." However, it may be possible that we are all right otherwise.

## COPPER ORE LOCATED BY NEW DEVICE

Radio Turns Prospector And Discovers New Veins.

By NEA Service  
JEROME, Ariz., Sept. 1.—Radio has turned prospector.

In fact, so certain has this science become in its discovery of copper ore hidden deep underground, that the United Verde Copper Company, one of the world's largest copper companies and owned by Senator Clark of Montana, has adopted it in this and other areas.

Veins are being mapped out by radio far ahead of the time for min-



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING NEW RADIO DETECTING INSTRUMENT IN OPERATION.

ing them. Deposits which otherwise might never have been discovered are now revealed to man.

Daniel G. Chilson, electrical engineer for the company, is the inventor of this radio process. It took him practically twenty years to develop it to what is now a certain method of prospecting for copper. His invention has revealed many large deposits of ore heretofore passed over by experienced prospectors.

In the course of twenty-two months with the United Verde company, Chilson has covered the greater part of the Verde district and his survey contains information that no amount of time and money could have secured through the usual methods of prospecting and development.

### At It Twenty Years

Chilson first conceived the idea of locating ore bodies by radio in 1904, at Goldfield, Nev. He first found that sulphides—such as copper—were the best conductors and that copper ore deposits, even when separated by earth, water or other electrical conductors, were themselves capable of maintaining electrical continuity or contact.

Chilson's description of his invention is brief: "Contact is made upon sulphide ore having electrical continuity, with electrical energy of the proper frequency impressed upon same, in such manner that all connecting ores will act in unison with the transmitter and as a part of the transmitter. A receiver, then, operated in proximity to ores thus affected, will indicate their location, through the medium of the magnetic field created by the ores, acting as part of the transmitter."

### Far and Deep

"It has proved possible with this process to locate sulphide ore bodies, under favorable conditions, to depths of 2,000 feet or more. It is also possible under favorable conditions to operate as far as six or seven miles distant from the transmitter contact. "It is possible to work underground in like manner, except as limited by the influences of power lines, pipe lines and rails in close proximity to the receiver, which limitations, of course, prevail alike on the surface and underground."

Chilson has checked up his process with known ore bodies and has found the instruments to be accurate. Knowledge of geology, important to successful mining and prospecting, has been found practically unnecessary with the use of his instruments.

### Science

An expedition headed by Crown Prince Adolph of Sweden has gathered more than half a million historical objects, the results of several years' excavations, and has taken them to Sweden for study. These articles were found where once thrived the ancient Greek city of Asine. The expedition was working on a buried city of 300 B. C., and as they dug down they came upon the remains of another city and its people that existed in the year 1600 B. C.

The materials found at this lower level show great similarity to the records left by the mysterious people of the island of Crete, whose writings man has deciphered.

More expeditions for scientific and historical research are now in the field than ever before and are better equipped and better financed than formerly. One result is that ancient history is being constructed so fast that a person starting today to write a book about it would find the book hopelessly out of date before it was published.

## Home Again

Dragged and weary and sore at the feet, you're back from vacation again. You're peering your home; it's a block down the street. You hustle to get there, and then—Why, surely, this isn't the place where you live. The scenery is not quite the same. And then, when another once-over you give, you find what is really to blame. The grass has grown long and the yard is unkempt; it's littered with papers and such. While you were away tender care has just slept; there's an absence of tidiness touch. The porch is just covered with ad tressers' wares and the mail box is filled to the top. There's milk stacked galore on the old back porch stairs. The milkman was not told to stop. Thus vacation's over and you have returned. What greeting! Alas, and alack. And yet all this clutter is readily spurned for despite it, you're glad to get back. (Copyright, 1924, NEA Service, Inc.)

## REAL TRUTH TOLD ABOUT POLICE WAR

Coolidge Did Not Act Until Trouble Was Settled

Times Washington Bureau, ASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Coolidge's failure to date to take a position on the Ku-Klux Klan issue recalls here the report of the citizens' committee of Boston, which found that the then Governor Coolidge was equally lacking in aggressiveness at the time of the Boston police strike.

Though the President's national reputation for firmness rests almost entirely on his supposed action at the time of the strike, the citizens' committee found that the Governor had taken no step until the strike had been settled. Then, and then only, he came forth with a flamboyant edict denouncing the strikers.

That the President will play equally safe and have little or nothing to say about the Klan until the Maine election has been held is the belief held here.

### Committee Reported

The citizens' committee of Boston, composed of the most important business men, bankers and professional men, and belonging largely to the Republican party, reported:

"By Thursday morning, Sept. 11, order had been generally restored in the city. On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 11, Governor Coolidge assumed control of the situation as indicated by his proclamation of that day."

Before reaching this conclusion, the citizens' committee made a complete chronological record of every phase of the strike from the time it was first threatened, on Aug. 27, 1919, to the settlement on the morning of Sept. 11.

The Governor of Massachusetts controls the Boston police force through his power to appoint the police commissioner.

### Not Interested

From Aug. 27 to Sept. 3, Governor Coolidge manifested no interest in the strike situation. A committee of citizens, working in conjunction with Mayor Peters, had attempted to negotiate with the Governor through his appointee, Commissioner Curtis, but without success.

Finally, on Sept. 3, the committee called on the Governor and were informed that Mr. Coolidge would take up the matter through the commissioner.

From Sept. 3 to Sept. 8, attempts were made to work out a plan of settlement. The citizens' committee and the mayor were in full accord, but had difficulty with Commissioner Curtis.

The chronological record from Sept. 8 to Sept. 11, tells the rest of the story.

### Told by Dates

Sept. 8.—After Mayor Peters attempted to communicate with Governor Coolidge in order to present the plan of settlement, but failed to obtain an audience. He then mailed the plan to Coolidge and published an announcement so that public might know it had been put up to the Governor.

Sept. 8.—After repeated attempts, citizens committee finally obtained conference with Governor late in day, and urged him to call out State guards.

Sept. 9.—Coolidge informed Peters formally he had no authority to interfere. Peters made public statement that he regretted Coolidge neither approved plan nor offered alternative for settlement.

Sept. 9.—Mayor Peters and committee saw Curtis. Curtis said he did not need State guard and did not want it.

Sept. 9.—Mayor and committee saw Governor and pleaded for State guard, but no action taken by Governor.

Sept. 9.—Same evening, rioting began and some robberies reported and disorder threatened. Citizens' committee dug up old statute giving city official authority to call out troops in that jurisdiction once necessity arose. Curtis called on Peters to take action and withdrew himself and his authority from picture. Mayor Peters assumed responsibility and authority and called out troops.

Sept. 10.—Mayor Peters demanded troops call out additional troops. Curtis replied by merely acknowledging request and again asserted his retirement from authority. Coolidge responded that he was awaiting any further call for troops.

Sept. 10.—Peters called for additional troops for Sept. 10, at 5 o'clock.

Sept. 11.—Thursday.—Order restored and city tranquil. Thursday afternoon, Coolidge called out State guard. The report of the citizens' committee:

"By Thursday morning, order had been generally restored in the city. On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 11, the Governor assumed control of the situation as indicated by his proclamation of that day."

## Tongue Tips

Stanton Davis Kirkham, author: "Oh happy day for him who gives strutting to outshine his fellows and settles down content to be himself."

Miss Anna Mae Garry, who traveled to Europe as a stowaway on a wagon: "An American girl can do anything."

Dr. Basil Hall, Bradford royal infirmary, England: "I do not think their recent military experiences have done much to advance the usefulness of medical men in dealing with sickness in civil life."

Alan G. Goldsmith, department of commerce: "Stabilization of the European economic situation will result in a revival of world trade, in which our country is bound to have its share."

E. M. Lord, Osborne, Mo.: "It really isn't that too many are trying to live in America that is making times a little hard now. It's because too few are trying."

## Boss of the World Today



## CHINA IS DOOMED BY BIG POWERS

Faction Is Played Against Faction in Great Game.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS, Times Foreign Editor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The plight which China finds herself in today is largely the result of the mercenary meddling of the foreign powers.

Gladly they would dismember her, tear her limb from limb, apportioning the pieces among themselves, but for mutual jealousies and distrust, plus the opposition of America. So they play native faction against faction, one self-appointed tin war lord against another, while they slowly gear up their plans for exploiting the nation's 400,000,000 inhabitants to the hilt.

Unless the situation can be remedied, unless the big powers can agree among themselves to quit their dishonest and inhuman practices and do something drastically and genuinely constructive, China as a nation is doomed.

### Claim Illegal

To give their activities a covering of decency, they recognize the incompetent Gen. Tso K'un as president of China, although his claim is illegal and outside the walls of Peking he has no more authority than President Coolidge has over Mexico, Central and South America. Indeed hardly as much.

Having done that, Japan plays her own game elsewhere, backing Marshal Chang Tso-lin, dictator of Manchuria and eastern Mongolia, who openly proclaims his independence of Peking.

Similarly the other big powers back their own puppets, making use of their own pet native leaders or group of leaders in defiance of the so-called federal government which they publicly pretend to recognize. It is a ghastly joke at China's expense.

The trouble with China is, she is unable to protest herself. She is being used as an international doormat. The right of the weak is inoperative west of the China Sea.

### Powers Interfere

China was taught opium smoking by foreigners. First of all nations to attempt to stop this traffic, she necessarily failed because foreign powers liked her and stuffed it down her throat again.

Mighty Britain gave helpless China a beating in 1840, because China kicked against Britain's stupendous importations of opium. Britain not only made her keep on "hitting the pipe," but took Hong-Kong and demanded an indemnity of millions to boot for having attempted to interfere with Britain's trade.

This illustrates the way the great powers deal with China. Afraid of each other, they have now adopted a policy of "hands off," which is to say China's pace down the slippery slide will be unofficially accelerated in every conceivable way while officially the legations at Peking will continue to pay respect to a paper government.

What China needs is to be let alone long enough to work out her own salvation, which, admittedly, might take a considerable time, else she should be put in the hands of a sort of international receivership. The League of Nations should work out a modified plan to rescue China skin to that by means of which Austria was recently saved from collapse.

## A Thought

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. —1 John 3:18.

Love understands love; it needs no talk.—F. R. Havergal.

## Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question or bit of information by writing to the Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1222 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Enclose 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given. We can extend research for information. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Please give dates of the first killing frosts for the past twenty years, Indianapolis and vicinity. Nineteen hundred four, Oct. 23; 1905, Oct. 26; 1906, Oct. 10; 1907, Oct. 21; 1908, Oct. 12; 1909, Oct. 12; 1910, Oct. 28; 1911, Oct. 24; 1912, Oct. 30; 1913, Oct. 21; 1914, Oct. 27; 1915, Nov. 3; 1916, Oct. 22; 1917, Oct. 9; 1918, Nov. 2; 1919, Nov. 2; 1920, Oct. 23; 1921, Oct. 13; 1922, Oct. 13; 1923, Oct. 21.

Which has the higher standing as to the best schooling, the Teachers' College of Indianapolis or the Indiana State Normal at Muncie? Both are accredited by the State of Indiana.

Is it true that there is an over supply of grade teachers in Indiana? No.

Which three States pay the highest salaries to grade teachers and how much are the salaries paid?

Indiana pays from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year at present. The last available statistics (1920) show maximum salaries as follows: New Jersey, \$1,282; Arizona, \$1,279; California, \$1,272.

### Tanks in the World War

An answer in this column July 29 stated that the British first used tanks in the World War in 1917; this was an error; it should have been 1916. Tanks were first used at the Battle of the Somme, September, 1916.

What is the shortest possible distance in which a locomotive with five passenger cars attached, going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, can be brought to a stop?

It would be necessary to know the weight of the engine and cars, the type of locomotive, the kind of grade, the condition of the track and other factors before an answer could be given. There is an article giving a technical discussion of the stoppage of trains on page 24 of Railway and Locomotive Engineering, January, 1918.

## Kidnaped



Boston police are looking for the man and woman whom Betty Patch (above), 15-year-old school girl claims held her captive three days in a New Hampshire hotel. She walked back to Boston, forty miles.

## DIRIGIBLE IS LATEST IN AIRCRAFT

ZR-3, Giant Balloon, Soon to Arrive in United States.

Times Washington Bureau, ASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—When the mighty ZR-3, sister ship of the Shenandoah and queen of the stately lanes, arrives in this country from Germany in the near future Americans will see the latest achievement in man's conquest of the air.

So large that she could not be housed in a building the size of the United States Capitol, so powerful that she can carry thirty passengers and seven tons of freight in addition to her crew of twenty-five men and so fast that she could make week-end trips from San Francisco to Honolulu and return, this giant dirigible represents the apex of the Zeppelin company's twenty-five years in manufacturing gas-bag aircraft.

The ZR-3, representing part of the reparations claims, is the United States' sole spoils of the World War. This new mammoth of the skies is to be flown across the Atlantic by her German crew and delivered to the Navy Department at the Lakehurst, N. J., air station.

### Like Ocean Liner

Nothing short of an ocean liner can compare with the ZR-3. Unlike the military Shenandoah, she is designed solely for commercial purposes. Her appointments and sleeping quarters excel those of the finest Pullman coach and from great windows passengers may view the country below as they travel in far more comfort than persons in a railroad train.

While no record is to be attempted, the ZR-3 can easily cross the Atlantic in three days. She could traverse the New York-St. Louis-Los Angeles-Chicago-New York circle air route in about four days, making no other stops. Having a cruising range of 7,600 miles (after deducting 1,000 miles for safety) she could fly from New York to Tokyo or to the South Pole without landing en route.

### Could Make Long Trip

If San Franciscans wanted to spend the week-end in Honolulu they could leave home on this dirigible Saturday morning, arrive at Honolulu Sunday morning, spend the day taking in the sights, leave Sunday night and get home easily by Tuesday morning. This journey today takes a steamship about five days each way.

The navy probably will use the ZR-3 for exhibition purposes as an incentive toward the development of commercial aviation. An agreement prevents her use for military purposes.

The ZR-3 will not be the first dirigible to fly across the Atlantic. The R-34, a British bag made the flight and return several years ago while the ill-fated "Roma" was delivered to this country from Italy.

Credit for first crossing the Atlantic with a heavier-than-air machine belongs to the United States Navy as the NC-4, a navy plane, flew from Portugal to this country in 1919.

## Nature

Rain need not be falling where you are for you to see a rainbow. But it must be raining somewhere between you and the bow and the sun must be shining, because it is the drops of water in the air that break up the white light from the sun into the seven primary colors—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red—thus forming the rainbow. A glass prism when held up to the light also breaks the sun's white light into its primary colors.