

The Indianapolis Times

ROY W. HOWARD, President.
FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor.
W.M. 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 4.
Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.
PHONE—MA 1350.

One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.—Rom. 14:5.

One day spent well and agreeably to your precepts, is preferable to an eternity of error.—Yonge.

DANGEROUS ECONOMY

THE Thursday's session of the House Naval Affairs Committee in Washington was of stupendous concern to the entire country.

One glaring fact was repeatedly thrown into relief, namely that the much talked of and widely depended on 5-5-3 naval ratio between Britain, America and Japan, is now only a fiction of the most dangerous sort.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur testified over and over that it does not apply to sea power as a whole, and not to the Navy as a whole. But only to capital ships and even then has little to do with actual fighting power. It applies to tonnage and tonnage only, like so many piles of pig-iron.

On top of that he admitted that British battleships outweigh ours, out-speed ours and out-shoot ours. Yet he could offer no remedy which did not run counter to the policies of the administration. He knew what ought to be done but was in no position to tell.

President Coolidge is against the modernization of the Navy at this time because it would conflict with his policy of economy. And Secretary of State Hughes opposed increasing gun ranges for diplomatic reasons.

Between two fires Secretary Wilbur is the last official in the land to be envied. But the tragic part of it is the general feeling throughout the country that the Washington conference gave us a Navy second to none and that the national defense goose hangs high.

The truth is we are liable to go to sleep in a sort of fool's paradise from which our awakening may be sudden and rude.

NIGGARDLY UNCLE SAM

FAILURE of Congress, by one senatorial vote, to pass the postal pay increase bill over the President's veto, comes not only as a disappointment to the postal employees, but to the public as well.

If ever an industry required of its employees long and hard and faithful service for the meagerest of wages, that industry is the United States Postoffice, which should be setting an example in the matter of wages and working conditions to private employers of the land.

Postal employees, because they work for the Government, are denied the usual means of forcing their employers to pay them proper wages. They must take what wages Congress gives them. Their only alternative is to quit the service, which is what will be happening if they are denied wages sufficient to maintain a decent American standard of living.

This would be disastrous to the public. No service in the country so intimately touches the lives and the welfare of the American people as does this job done rain or shine or snow, day and night, by the postal employees.

Economy and reduction of taxes is something desired by the American public, but Congress and the President are mistaken if they think that this saving should be taken out of the mouths and off the backs of the families of postal employees.

Postal employees can rest assured that this question of decent American wages was not decided permanently against them by the vote of the United States Senate. The American public has profited and prospered by insisting upon wages adequate for a decent American standard of living from private employers. It will insist upon at least that much for its own employees.

SPENDING MONEY TO SAVE IT

NO ARGUMENT is likely to be offered against the proposed \$40,000,000 Federal expenditure for national forest lands, except that of "economy."

But withholding the money for this purpose will not be economy. It will be no more economy than withholding money needed to repair a leaking roof, or money needed to repair a crumbling river levee, or to stop the advance of a prairie fire.

The American forests are going. If money is not spent to start their regrowth the time soon will come when they will be gone. A world without wood cannot be imagined by the present generation, though it is in store for future generations unless reforestation becomes a definite national policy. But a world in which wood will sell at an almost prohibitive price is not hard to foresee. It will be a harder world to live in. There is no economy in shutting our eyes to the fact. Every year of delay adds to the penalty that one day must be paid.

The Universe

How much do you know about the sun, the earth, the moon, the stars?

Can you tell the relative sizes of the earth and the planet Mars? Do you know the circumference of the earth? How far the air belt around the earth extends? What is the basis for speculation as to the inhabitability of other planets than the earth? How the distances to stars are measured? What is the composition of the sun? How fast the earth moves in its orbit? What is the speed of light? Why does an eclipse of the sun occur?

These and hundreds of other interesting facts about the universe in which we live are covered in the latest bulletin just issued by our Washington Bureau on POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

If you wish a copy of this bulletin, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed:

CLIP COUPON HERE
ASTRONOMY EDITOR, Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times,
1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, POPULAR ASTRONOMY, and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose postage stamps for same:

Name.....
St. and No. or R. R.....
City..... State.....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.
SPECIAL NOTICE: Our Washington Bureau still has on hand copies of a bulletin on another sort of "stars," namely, MOVIE STARS. Any reader who wishes a copy of that bulletin in addition to the above, place an X mark opposite this paragraph and enclose 5 cents for the two bulletins.

INTERLLED PARLEY ON DEBTS APPEARS INEVITABLE

Simms Explains Where
United States Stands
With Other Nations.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An interlled parley for the discussion of debts growing out of the World War has become imperative, if not inevitable.

Some \$25,000,000,000 are outstanding to be collected by former allied countries, one from another, not counting the billions Germany owes and is now in process of paying.

At 3 per cent, this already staggering sum is increasing annually to the tune of \$750,000,000—three-quarters of a billion. And almost half is owed to Uncle Sam. Here is approximately the way it is divided up:

France owes the United States \$4,000,000,000 and England \$3,000,000,000.

Italy owes the United States and Great Britain \$4,500,000,000.

Belgium owes the United States and Great Britain \$900,000,000.

Great Britain owes the United States \$4,750,000,000.

The smaller countries owe Britain, America and France \$3,500,000,000.

Russia owes France \$4,000,000,000.

Russia owes the United States and Britain \$500,000,000.

Smaller Sums

A good many more millions are scattered about Europe, but such sums are mere chicken-feed compared to the above and may be left out of the present reckoning.

President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes take the position that German reparations payments to it allies and the payment of what the allies owe us, have nothing in common. Which they have not, any more than what you owe the grocer has to do with what the grocer owes his landlord. But unless you pay the grocer, the grocer may not be able to pay his landlord, so there is some connection, after all, perhaps a vital one.

Great Britain not only can pay, but is actually paying her debt to the United States, irrespective of whether she collects what is coming to her. Next to ourselves she is the world's greatest creditor, her former allies owing her some \$10,000,000,000 as against their debt of \$11,000,000,000 to us. She stands to be the heaviest loser, for not a dollar is assured to her while 40 per cent of the allied debt to us is assured by Britain.

Russia Repudiates

France insists she can never pay the United States and Britain all she owes unless all her debtors pay her, including Germany and Russia. And Russia can be wiped off the slate right now. In fact Russia has already repudiated the debt. It is likewise problematical how much the smaller countries can or will pay France. Nor is the ultimate sum that can be collected from Germany fixed or even known.

France's national wealth is estimated at 400,000,000,000 francs at five francs to the dollar. Her national debt—internal, floating and foreign—would reach somewhere between 400,000,000,000 francs, or roughly equal to her national wealth. Of course France today are worth not quite a third of their par value, which increases what France is worth, in francs, but at that margin is dangerously close.

The national wealth of the United States, for instance, is estimated, in round figures, to be \$400,000,000,000—nearly four times as much as France's, while our public debt amounts to less than \$22,000,000,000, or approximately \$199 per capita. There is already loud complaint in this country because of the high cost of living.

Suppose the French government tried to tax the people of France to the point of making it possible to pay her entire debt, unaided by the payment of billions to her?

France Should Pay

An interlled debt parley might do much good if properly handled. France ought to pay every cent she owes, or at least every cent she can. A practicable business arrangement was evolved by American experts whereby Germany can pay what she owes. Some similar plan, properly modified, should be found to ascertain what France can pay and arrangements made for her to pay it.

An interlled debt parley, with the United States participating, does not necessarily mean that we would be left with the bag to hold or that our European debts would be canceled. To the contrary, such a conference would serve to clear the atmosphere.

Today the British, French and others are picturing Uncle Sam as a Shylock demanding payment forthwith in money or flesh. Gradually a world-wide sentiment is being built up against the United States. This should be stopped, and could be if, at a conference, we aired the whole situation and made our position plain for all the world to see.

Kid Stuff

By HAL COCHRAN

This yarn is supposed to be just for the men; a story told over and over again. But what is the harm if I tell it once more—that men don't know just what clothes hang on their backs.

Right heat in the closet the hangers will hang a pair that dad knows, but don't give a dang. They're really a nuisance he figures; what's more, he'd rather just throw all his clothes on the floor.

His coat's on the davenport, all in a mess, where father can lay his hands on it, I guess. He just doesn't happen to be near a rack, when he enters the house and it falls off his back.

His hat and his gloves on the table are thrown, yet if he'd considered he'd surely have known that tired and worn mother more prudence deserved, for she'd have to move them when supper is served.

It's always the same, e'en when night time arrives, for all of the men have the time of their lives through being just careless and goodness but knows why dad never troubles to hang up his clothes.

(Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

Hospital

A GIFT of \$250,000 from Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coleman, N. Meridian St., to Indiana University School of Medicine was announced yesterday. It will be used for a women's hospital, to be located on the medical school campus. It is a splendid gift, which will enable the medical school to become of greater service to the State.

The new Coleman Hospital, Riley Hospital, Long Hospital, University School of Medicine and city hospital are all located in the same vicinity. They form a notable group that will be a medical center outstanding in the Middle West.

As hospitals multiply civilization advances.

For a hospital is the material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

NELSON.

The material expression of the noblest instinct of human nature. The desire to relieve suffering and to serve others, it's a monument to unselfishness.

It should be gratifying to the people of this city that it possesses such hospital facilities. Which are constantly expanding. It testifies that humanity is moving forward, not backward in this community.

And these institutions are made possible, to a substantial extent, by the generosity of private individuals, who have answered satisfactorily in their own minds the question: Am I my brother's keeper?

Dignity

IN a speech before the Indianapolis Local Council of Women, recently, H. N. Sherwood, State superintendent, explained his recent request for an increase in his salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500.

"Asking for the raise in salary is not a personal matter at all," he said. "It is for the dignity of the office."

Dignity always costs money. Perhaps \$2,500 isn't more than the market price for a prancing specimen sound in wind and limb.

But dignity does none of the work of the world. Its principal function is to lead an occasional parade of the ego and attendant vanities.

Yet people love their dignity. Sometimes they would rather starve than part with one hair of it. "It would indignify" is the unanswerable argument by which prejudice wins many debates over sober logic.

Which is the reason white-collar vocations are always over-crowded, while manual jobs frequently go begging. A young man who is a born mechanic prefers being an under-paid clerk to a well-paid artisan. Because it's more dignified.

That settles it.

The world doesn't need more dignity—true, false, official, or private. But it could use more aspiration. And the inclination to do and serve while dignity goes hang.

Elevation

G. WRAY, assistant city engineer in charge of track elevation, reported to the board of works Wednesday that the railroads delayed preparation of elevation plans.

The Belt line was asked nineteen months ago to prepare plans for elevating its rails between Prospect and W. Eighteenth Sts. But has not done so.

Other elevation plans move at the same headless pace. The board has asked the railroads why.

Slow but sure is not the slogan of elevation projects apparently. The motto above their beds contains the single word "slow."

A project that doesn't reach the blueprint stage nineteen months after inception will never break a speed law. Majestic time will roll up-sided before that project becomes an actuality.

Probably no public improvement here has contributed more to municipal welfare and development than track elevation. Grade-level rails were steel handcuffs shackling certain sections. Much has been done to file these fetters from the city. However, it isn't entirely loose.

The remaining track elevation can't be done in a minute. Years will be needed to complete the program. But without blue-prints, actual construction won't even start this side of eternity.

Small Investors Buying Securities of Railroads

Times Washington Bureau,
1322 New York Ave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"The public is back in railroads," is the cheerful message railway executives and bankers have sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is interpreted by the commission to mean that with possibly an exception here and there, railroads will experience no difficulty in financing their operations during the next few years.

Discouraged by the poor financial showing of even the leading railroads of the country in the period following the war, investors deserted the rail securities and thus further enhanced the general difficulties encountered by railroad financiers. The problem became so serious that the Government was compelled to step in and lend the roads money.

Though many of the roads still have these loans, others have repaid them, and the total amount is being reduced gradually. Only one of the nation's great roads, the St. Paul, is still seriously in need of the Government funds and even in this case hopes are being entertained that by next June when the line will be called upon to redeem a large bond issue public support will be strong enough to enable it to float a successful loan. According to the I. C. C. officials, this is the one serious "hurdle" now faced by the country's large systems.

The general public's growing confidence in railroad securities has been tremendously stimulated during the past two months by the increased dividends granted by some of the most prosperous lines. For the first time in fourteen years, the Santa Fe line has granted a dividend increase of from 6 to 7 per cent, and the important Lackawanna system recently granted an extra dividend of one dollar in addition to the regular 6 per cent. Still other lines have renewed dividend payments after long periods of financial difficulty. The St. Louis and San Francisco, for instance, several days ago sent out the first dividend checks on its common stock that have gone out in more than thirty years.

The Southern Railway, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and half a dozen smaller lines, have renewed dividend payments recently.

Dividends Resumed

According to students of the railway situation, this is only a beginning of what will eventually develop into a widespread increase and resumption of dividends. There are now eight or ten lines which have not paid dividends for from two to ten years, which are earning enough to resume such payments. That it is only a matter of time before the

Science

The subject of morons now occupies numerous volumes and even much newspaper space. This has occurred since the World War. Previous to that time the term seldom was used.

The draft in England produced what was called "Class 3" men. In the United States it unearthed a similar class which were called morons. The large number of persons who came under this classification aroused great interest. In brief, it means defective or mentally deficient persons. Today it is a term commonly used in criminology.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

The first scientific theory was that actual morons were throwbacks or reversion to primitive ancestors. This theory is now held to be incorrect on the grounds that man's ancestors were winners in the struggle for existence and have progressed and that such large numbers of defectives would be impossible. The latest theory is that they are "degenerate mutants." A mutant is a species or individual showing a sudden change. The growth of this species is rapid, because mental defectives are not restrained by normal reasoning powers.

Depressing, to Say the Least



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1322 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. Unlabeled requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

What is Ty Cobb's address?
Care of the Detroit Baseball Club, Detroit, Mich.

What is babbit metal?
A composition of copper, tin and antimony.

What is the melting point of brass?
1,000 degrees C.

What were the earliest settlements in what is now the United States?

Acama, New Mexico, established in 1589; Agamenticus, Me., 1640; Tucson, Ariz., 1552; St. Augustine, Fla., 1565; Jamestown, Va., 1607.

What causes the corks to pop from catsup bottles?
Fermentation of the catsup. If the catsup is cooked sufficiently long and sound tomatoes are used, this fermentation will not take place.

Has Tommy Gibbons any children?
Yes, five, the oldest being about 8 years.

Does Henry Ford conduct any schools in connection with his plants?
Yes, two, one is the Ford Motor Company Apprentice School for men of from 18 to 25; the other, the Henry Ford Trade School, for boys from 12 to 18.

Was mental deficiency more common among rural or urban dwellers in the first draft during the World War?

The Surgeon General's report for 1919 states that, based on the physical examination of the first million draft recruits, the mental deficiency is more than twice as common in rural districts as in urban districts and more than twice as common in the average city than in larger cities like Chicago and New York. In these cities the rate was .6 per 1,000; in urban districts in general, 1.2 per 1,000, and in rural districts, 2.3 per 1,000.

When and to whom did Tommy Ryan lose the welterweight title?
To Kid McCoy in 1896.

What was the value of the cargo of the Lusitania?
\$735,579.

How many marriages are there and how many divorces yearly in the United States?
For 1922 the figures were 1,126,418 marriages and 148,564 divorces.

What is Vincent Astor's address?
23 W. Twenty-Sixth St., New York City.

Who were Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer?
Characters in Mark Twain's books by these names; both characters appear in both books.

The pictures of what Presidents have appeared on postage stamps?
Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt, Garfield, McKinley, Jefferson, Hayes, Cleveland, Jackson, Madison, Benjamin Harrison, Monroe, Taylor and Harding.

Why was Andrew Johnson impeached?
Congress and Johnson had never been in harmony and everything was

done to deprive him of his power as President. On March 2, 1867, Congress passed the tenure of office act, which forbade the President to remove officers of the Government without the consent of Congress. Johnson violated this measure, as Congress hoped he would, and the House impeached him on Feb. 24, 1868. However, the Senate failed by one vote of the necessary two-thirds to convict him, and he finished out his term.

When did the glue industry begin in the United States?
In 1837. Peter Cooper produced the first American-made glue; since that time the industry has progressed steadily.

How many miles of railroads are there in South America?
About 64,992.

Where is the United States currency printed?
At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

How does the United States get its correct time?
The United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., furnishes correct standard time for the United States.

What became of the golden spike that was driven by Governor Stanford at the time of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad?
It was removed immediately after the ceremony and is now in the Stanford collection at Stanford University, in California.

"TRAVEL WITHOUT TROUBLE"

Winter Tours for Independent
Travelers, Starting Any Day

California, Hawaii
Canal Zone, Florida
Southern Resorts
Bermuda, Havana
West Indies, Washington
Atlantic City, Niagara Falls
For Full Information See Richard A. Kurt