

The Indianapolis Times

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Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis 5. * * * Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week. * * * PHONE—MA 1300.

He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want.—Prov. 22:16.

He deservedly loses his own property, who covets that of another.—Phaedrus.

KEEP POLITICS OUT OF THE SCHOOLS

WITH the Legislature barely under way, there already is a squabble in the House of Representatives over appointments to the important committee of education. Already factions are at work seeking to dictate appointments.

Are these efforts being made in behalf of the schools or are they being put forth for political purposes? Why this sudden interest in education? The only possible answer is that somebody expects to gain something at the expense of the schools.

Our public schools are too important to become political issues. Education is one of the bases of the State and Nation and should not be tampered with except for its own good.

Speaker Leslie is to be commended for his stand taken in the statement in which he said:

"The schools of Indiana are not going to be made the football of any faction or of any private aims. I believe I can select a committee of men big enough to be above selfish motives of any organization or faction."

We hope the speaker will be able to carry out his purpose. From where we sit it seems this could best be done by appointing to the committee members of the House who are not struggling for such appointment. By so doing he probably would offend some of the members of opposing factions, but undoubtedly he would be serving the schools and the State.

IS IT GOOD-BYE, IRON HORSE?

THE "IRON HORSE" came and saw and conquered. It had its season of power. And now it is on its way, apparently, to join its long-defeated rival, the flesh and blood horse, in the ranks of near oblivion.

Engineers say the turbo-locomotive will be the next important development in the world of transportation.

A 2,000-horse power turbo-locomotive is now being built in the Krupp works at Essen, Germany. Designs have been completed for 5,000-horse power locomotives, and it is only a matter of time until these will be made.

Henry Zoelly, Swiss locomotive engineer, in this country to attend a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, believes the final downfall of the old type locomotive is very near.

Old-style locomotives are able to develop only 5 to 9 per cent efficiency, he points out, while stationary steam plants attain 20 per cent efficiency with ease. The turbo-locomotive represents an advance over the old piston locomotive similar to that of the steam turbine in stationary plants.

Fifty per cent fuel economy, low water consumption and smooth running are further advantages of the new invention. These counterbalance the advantages of electrification, earlier competitor of the piston type locomotive. In addition, the electric engine was dependent upon a few generating stations and long transmission lines, and was extremely costly.

If you want to know how the new locomotive is to run, here it all is:

Two steam turbines on a single shaft are mounted crosswise at the front of the engine. These turbines (one of them used for backing) drive through reduction gears a jack shaft carrying the crank and crank pins. The drive to the wheels is obtained through connecting rods in the usual way. The tender carries a special device for cooling the condenser water so that it can be used over and over.

Simple, isn't it?

Zoelly hinted at further wonders to come. Very high pressures will be used extensively in driving turbo-locomotives, he believes, as soon as a suitable boiler to stand the pressure can be evolved.

TRUTH FROM THE OTHER SIDE

THE NEW YORK WORLD opposes the Child Labor Amendment. The principal ground of its opposition is the belief that such legislation should be State rather than Federal. The World is unwilling to give false reasons for its views and resents the campaign of falsehood being made by the paid workers against the amendment. Editorially, The World says:

"The Child Labor Amendment is not Bolshevism. It does not prohibit the labor of youths up to 18 years of age. It does not prohibit boys from doing chores on the farm or girls from washing dishes. It does not threaten the family, the home, religion or the flag. The men and women back of it are not inspired by Moscow, directed by Moscow or beholden to Moscow. They are, on the contrary, as fine-spirited a group of American citizens as this country can show."

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 inhabitation 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:

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CONGRESS AND WILBUR FAIL TO AGREE ON NAVY

Standing of Marine Armament Is Point of Vital Disagreement.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The impression Congress has given the country as to the condition of the American Navy and what Secretary Wilbur has to say about it fall to life in vital places.

Congress says, in effect, that our Navy is second to none, while Secretary Wilbur says it is second best in general and third best in spots.

Specifically, the Senate Naval Appropriations Committee and the corresponding House committee concur in the statement that "the country need not be alarmed" about reports that the Navy has fallen below the 5-5-3 ratio, and adds that certainly so far as capital ships are concerned, the ratio is being maintained.

Here is what Secretary Wilbur wrote to Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee:

"A fair comparison of the present fighting strength in ships of Great Britain, America and Japan would appear to be 5-3-3."

Considered Unfair

But even that statement, if left unqualified, was considered unfair by the secretary—who thinks in terms of sea power as a whole and not merely in terms of ships—for he added at once:

"This ratio does not take into consideration strategically located and well equipped naval bases which add greatly to the sea power of a nation."

The above qualification, in reality, is vital. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The navy is stronger than the punch it can deliver in waters where it may be called upon to strike. In the waters of the Philippine Islands, for example, which Uncle Sam is just as much in honor bound to defend as he is the Panama Canal or even Long Island, we have no developed bases and, because of that, we rank not second as a sea power, but third.

This, Secretary Wilbur frankly acknowledges.

For that matter we have very few adequate bases anywhere, despite the admitted fact that "they add greatly to the sea power of a nation."

Bases Inadequate

"We have no operating bases in the Pacific that are adequate," Secretary Wilbur told Chairman Butler. "The Atlantic bases are better but are not nearly all adequate."

"As regards petroleum reserves," he stated, "we have a deficiency of 60 per cent in the reserves required for the Pacific, i. e., 32 per cent only of the necessary reserves on hand. The Atlantic reserve deficiencies are still greater."

And in Hawaii, our mainstay as an outpost of defense in the Pacific.

"The reserve at Oahu," he said, "on Jan. 1, 1924, was about 1,759,667 barrels. In a Pacific war the Navy will use about 70,000,000 barrels the first year."

Less than a two weeks supply this time last year, and the situation has grown little better since.

Not Up to Ratio

Even as to capital ships we are not up to the 5-5-3 ratio as intimated by Congress. As to tonnage, perhaps, or nearly so. But not in other vital particulars.

"The British capital ship fleet," says Secretary Wilbur, "enjoys a very marked superiority in number of ships that may be brought into action at the moderate and decisive ranges between 21,000 and 24,000 yards."

"At 23,000 yards, according to official figures, the British could hammer us with their entire fleet of twenty ships while only ten of ours could be brought to bear on them. At 22,000 yards we could bring in two more, making the odds 20 to 12 in Britain's favor, or 5 to 3 in favor of 5 to 3. At 21,000 yards all our eighteen ships could go into action, providing they could keep up, which most of them could not."

The British have two battleships that can steam 31.5 knots an hour; one, 31 knots; one, 30; five, 25; seven, 23; and four that can make 21 knots an hour. None of our ships can do better than a fraction over 21. All but one, the "Florida," do from 20 to 21 knots. The "Florida" is to be overhauled so she can do from 18 to 20.

All of which means that sixteen of Britain's twenty battleships are faster than ours and normally could force a battle at whatever range suited their fancy—say at 23,000 yards where their guns could pound us while ours were unable to fire and prevent our drawing any closer.

Which by no means gives our sailors a 50-50 or 5-5 chance with the British, members of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Too True

By HAL COCHRAN

I'll betcha, if you're married, you have staged a scene like this, and I'll betcha that you've done it more than once. I'm really sorta trustin' that the thought won't go amiss, 'cause it's one of married people's little stunts.

It's early in the morning and you've just jumped out of bed, and the time is drawing nigh for daily toil. You'd really ought to hurry down to work, but, shucks, instead, you're waiting for the coffee pot to boil.

You loaf around the fireside while the cold wind blows without. It's just a bit of waiting that you need. The paper's on the front porch, and you crave the thing, no doubt. It's nice to sit by open grates and read.

And then the talk commences: who shall bring the paper in? Just who will brave the chilly morning air? The mister asks the missus; she refuses with a grin. For tempting biting wafts she doesn't care. "Oh, you go out and get it," is the way the line will run. But neither wife nor hubby cares to freeze. And so the paper stays upon the porch until the sun comes out to take the chilliness off the breeze.

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RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

Hooky

ALFRED R. TRAVIS, a 14-year-old pupil in the La Porte High School, has never been absent or tardy in the ten years since he started to school.

It is not surprising that he is declared, by his teachers, to be a model student. His faithful performance is exceptional.

Of course, he has missed some joys. He has missed the thrill of stolen hours—and the greater thrill of trying afterward to convince a skeptical teacher that the absence was in the line of duty.

He has never "played hooky."

Which, to most boys, means he has never lived. The average lad is not distinguished by voluntary immolation at the shrine of knowledge. To him a hangman is sufficient provocation for a week's sick leave. Anything or nothing is excuse for tardiness.

Many men of weighty affairs had poor school attendance records. In their youth, instead of dreaming of the sober joys of education, they dreamed of the schoolhouse burning down—and an enforced vacation.

Most men never entirely outgrow the juvenile propensity to "play hooky." They long to sneak off to some adult substitute for the old swimmin' hole, and revel. An occasional indulgence of this impulse is refreshing. Over-indulgence is merely loafing.

Golf

THE city park board has authorized purchase of land east of Keystone Ave.—between Southern and Troy Aves.—for a municipal golf course. South side golf bugs rejoice, for that section of the city lacks courses.

A few years ago embattled taxpayers would have fought a proposal to acquire land for such purpose, from sun-up to the nineteenth hole. Golf was considered a feeble amusement of the idle rich.

But from being an object of derision the game has become the favorite outdoor sport of a considerable fraction of the population.

Places too small to support bonded debts or official scandals have golf courses. And in cities they have become popular public necessities.

Perhaps it is an economic waste. The land occupied by a golf course might grow a city dump or a farm mortgage. And thus become a working piece of real estate instead of just a place for recreation.

However, outdoor play isn't economic waste. It's health insurance. So a city, for its future well-being, should provide adequate facilities for popular outdoor recreation—whether the need is for a place to wiggle the ears or wiggle a golf club.

CHANGING LAW

AN EDITORIAL

By M. E. TRACY

FIFTY years ago the sheriff seldom buckled on his gun, except to go after a murderer, horse thief or highwayman.

Fifty years ago the policeman was generally respected as one who could be brought into action at the moderate and decisive ranges between 21,000 and 24,000 yards.

Fifty years ago arrest was regarded as disgraceful, because few were arrested, save for real offenses. Times have changed, and so have customs, but nothing has changed more distinctly than the law.

We have become a people of small vices.

Our peace officers are busy preventing childish infractions of some new regulations, or in tagging and writing up offenders.

The bootlegger, the careless driver and people who don't know the rules, have come to absorb nine-tenths of our attention.

Things that had used to accomplish with a faith, or mother with her slipper, we now leave to great cohorts of blue-coated representatives of the majesty of the law.

The law has become a sort of nagging chaperon, and the people are getting to laugh behind its back in consequence.

It is no longer something big, fine, dignified and aloof, but a familiar, plainish monitor that pries into every little detail and excites itself over every sort of peccadillo.

The law has caused us to become a people of small vices and many crimes. It has made us offenders by the million.

Worse than that, it has made us contemptuous and indifferent. Politicians may be responsible to some extent for the way the law has entered our private life and interfered with our personal conduct, but back of the politician, prodding him on, and crushing him when he failed to comply, there has been a multitude of theorists, reformers and efficiency experts.

From a hundred simple statutes, the law has swelled to tens of thousands of fine-print regulations. It has grown so voluminous that no one can hope to master it.

It has grown voluminous, not because of major offenses, but because society has grown vicious in a big way, but over petty trifles and frivolous demands.

THE man who parks his car in the wrong place is not to be mentioned in the same breath with a forger, but in the eyes of the law an arrest is an arrest.

We are cluttering our statutes books with tawdry marks and demerits, yet they go into the hopper as part of the law, and the law is coming to be looked on as a sort of school mistress because of it.

Basic principles are being obscured by a multitude of cuts little devices.

We no longer demand that men do their duty to the State and each other by being honest, truthful and self-controlled, but by watching red lights and listening to bells.

We can wink at perjury, but we can't tolerate jaywalking. We can give the killer a suspended sentence, but who disobey the traffic cop takes a grave chance.

We can forgive a corporation the mistake of \$2,000,000 in its income tax return, but if a farmer happens to leave a pint of fermented grape juice in the wrong place, we are merciless.

Empty

REGINALD MOSIER, a La Grange youth, playfully pointed an empty revolver at his head and pulled the trigger. He wanted to prove the weapon wasn't loaded. Yesterday he died in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

This is the fourth death in the State in little more than a month caused by playing with unloaded guns.

It is not an unusual record. Month after month empty weapons exact their bloody toll of youth. Warnings against the menace prove unavailing.

In many peaceful homes revolvers are kept on the theory that they afford protection.

Seldom has this theory been substantiated by events. Probably a well-trained typhoid germ camped on the front steps would protect the household better than a loaded revolver under the pillow.

Firearms, particularly pistols, have an irresistible fascination for boys. Around them is the glamor of romance and adventure. They fire a boy's imagination. With gun in hand he becomes, for the moment, a bold bad-man.

The pistol's purpose is to kill, not protect. The householder that harbors it for any purpose is inviting tragedy. Because boys will play with it. Even when empty it isn't a safer plaything than a rattlesnake.

Resignation

HOMER ELLIOTT, United States district attorney, submitted his designation five months ago. Delay in selecting his successor, however, keeps him in the office against his wishes.

The third man to whom the post was tendered has just declined the offer.

A private employer, when a resignation is submitted, acts promptly. He doesn't insist the job stick to its reluctant holder like a mustard plaster.

Private enterprises have learned that an employee dissatisfied with his position is disturbing to business morale.

Perhaps it is difficult to find a new district attorney. The salary is not impressive. Nevertheless there are many well-qualified men in Indiana who would accept the place. It wouldn't take five months to find one if personal qualification was the sole consideration.

The delay is not occasioned by inability to find a competent man, but to find the right man—politically. The office is a morsel of senatorial patronage, and politics fatten on patronage.

Patronage takes precedence over public good and private wishes. That's one reason there is frequent more government in business than business in government.

The Dry Water-Hole



STATE CHILD LABOR LAWS

By LOWELL MELLETT

THE child labor amendment, if ratified by the States, will merely enable Congress to enact legislation protecting children. Believing it had full constitutional power to do so, Congress twice in the past eight years did enact such legislation. Both laws were held unconstitutional, but they indicated the sort of legislation Congress can be expected to enact if the amendment now proposed is adopted.

A great deal is made of the amendment's provision in the amendment. Bear in mind that when it enacted child labor legislation.

Is it true that New York City has more Jews than Jerusalem?

Yes, New York has more Jews than any other city in the world. The latest figures show there are 1,643,112 Jews there.

Were any members of Harding's Cabinet of foreign birth, Secretary of Labor John J. Davis was born in Tredgar, South Wales.

How can paint be removed from linoleum?

Often it can be scraped off with something blunt like a clothespin or a spoon. If these do not remove it, scrub the spot with gasoline.

On what day of the week did Jan. 13, 1912, come?

Saturday.

What three Presidents died on July 4?

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.

When and where was the Kappa Alpha Psi colored fraternity organized?

Jan. 5, 1911, at Indiana University.

Is there such a thing as a perfect vacuum?

No, this is impossible except as a theoretical conception.

What city is called "The Smoky City"?

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where is the great American desert?

In southwestern Arizona and eastern California.

What official is at the head of the civil service commission?

The present of the commission is appointed by the President of the United States. The present incumbent is William C. Deming.

What is Richard T. Crane's address?

836 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

What are some of the moving picture plays in which Warner Baxter has appeared?

"If I were Queen," "Blow Your Own Horn," "The Ninety and Nine," "The Girl in His Room," "A Girl's Desire," "The Garden of Weeds," "Christine of the Hungry Heart."

How can paint be removed from glass?

Rub a rag moistened with ammonia water or with a commercial paint and varnish remover. Scrubbing with fine pumice or a suitable abrasive soap, will also be helpful. In scrubbing or rubbing with an abrasive care should be exercised not to scratch the glass.

The ammonia or paint and varnish remover should be applied carefully to avoid any of it coming in contact with the painted work, such as sash, frame, etc.

Who wrote the following lines: "One murder made a villain, millions a hero."

Princes were privileged to kill. And numbers sought the crime. Belchy Porter in "Death."

tion in 1916 and 1919, Congress believed that it could regulate the employment of children up to 21. But here is all that the acts of Congress provided:

Children under 14 should not be employed in mills, factories, manufacturing establishments, canneries or workshops.

Children between 14 and 16 should not be employed in such establishments more than eight hours a day or six days a week, and should not be employed at night.

No Children in Mines

Children under 16 should not be employed in mines or quarries. The Federal legislation which was declared unconstitutional was no more "radical" than that. But there are only thirteen States in the Union that now measure up to these requirements in all particulars. Only eighteen States measure up to the provisions in regard to work in factories, canneries and so forth. A

few States, on the other hand, go beyond the Federal attempt, in the protection of children. The Federal laws left the States free to do this, as would any Federal laws enacted under the proposed constitutional amendment. Federal legislation would simply set a minimum standard.

Age Minimum in States

Montana and Ohio now make sixteen years the minimum age for work in factories and stores. (Certain exemptions are provided, as is the case with nearly all the regulations.)

Texas, California, Michigan and Maine make fifteen years the minimum for such work.

In all the remaining States, except two, the basic minimum with a great variety of exemptions, is fourteen years.

In Utah and Wyoming there is no minimum age fixed.

Boys in Mines

The minimum age for boys working in mines in Wisconsin, Arizona and New Jersey is 13.

In Texas it is 17.

In twenty-eight States it is 16.

In Michigan it is 15.

In Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Louisiana, South Carolina, South Dakota and Minnesota it is 14.

In Nebraska, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine no minimum is fixed.

Hours Per Day

Children under 16 may work no more than eight hours in stores and factories in twenty-seven of the States.

In Idaho, Pennsylvania and Florida they may work nine hours.

In Texas, South Dakota, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina and Rhode Island, ten hours.

In New Hampshire, 10½ hours.

In North Carolina, 11 hours.

In Georgia there is no limitation.

Night Work

Most of the States prohibit night work in factories and stores by children under 16. But Montana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, Vermont and Maine only prohibit night work in factories. In Georgia the prohibition is only for factories and only for children under 14½. In South Dakota the prohibition is for children under 14. In Texas, Utah and Nevada there is no prohibition.

People Travel Farther

The number of passengers carried on railroads in 1923, although larger than in the year preceding, was smaller than in 1913, 1914, 1916, and in each subsequent year, including 1921, but the relationship does not hold true of the passenger-miles because of the increase in the length of the average journey.—Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It doesn't Pay

Income from agriculture has not in any year since the price decline of 1920 sufficed to allow both a commercial return on capital and adequate rewards for the farmer's labor, risk and management. Yet it has shown a gradual improvement in the last three years.—Department of Agriculture Annual Report.

Real Conservation

The true way to conserve our coal supplies and our oil supplies, so far as power production is concerned, is to develop power from water, which does not waste by its use, but is supplied by nature year after year.—Representative Merritt (Republican), Connecticut.

Why Is It?

Before the war wheat was just about a dollar a bushel and bread sold at five cents. Since the war wheat has gone back for the last four years to a dollar a bushel, but bread has been held at over eight cents a loaf.—Rep. Brand (R.) Ohio.

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