

The Indianapolis Times

ROY W. HOWARD, President
FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor
WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.
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The soul that sinneth, it shall die.—Ezek. 18:4.

Death is the greatest evil, because it cuts off hope.—Hazlitt.

JACKSON'S MESSAGE

GOVERNOR ED JACKSON got away to a good start with his message to the Legislature. It was short, to the point and for the most part sensible.

Particularly pleasing was his defense of the primary law. "To change the law so that delegates may be elected by primary, or in any other manner," he said, "would result in fewer voters participating in the nomination than under the present system."

And when we do this we take away a part of the power of the people to govern themselves. It is to be hoped that the Governor's defense of the primary will result in the retention of the present system.

Another point in which we are thoroughly in accord with the Governor is the one he made in regard to strengthening the blue sky law. Jackson probably knows as much about the operation of this law as any other man in Indiana, because as secretary of State he was more or less in direct charge of its operation. He has reason to know considerable about its failures, and some of these failures have been particularly bad ones. The law should be strengthened at once and it is hoped that the Governor will bring all his influence to bear in this matter.

The Governor also advocates a strengthening of the budget law to bring all departments under the budget. Indiana has been operating recently under a half-way budget system, which is as bad as no system at all. Every state activity should be placed under a strictly enforced budget. This is one of the principal problems before the Legislature.

Regulation of motor busses by the public service commission also was advocated. The busses certainly are in need of regulation and we are inclined to agree that the proper regulatory body is the public service commission and not the highway commission, as advocated by bus owners. Of course this assumes that the public service commission will give bus owners a square deal, as well as giving the same kind of deal to traction lines.

These things appear to be the principal points of Jackson's message. On the whole, his program is reasonable and well worth careful consideration by the Assembly.

BORAH: FOREIGN MINISTER

WITH the resignation of Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes to take effect March 4, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho becomes America's minister of foreign affairs.

Naturally that is not the way it was announced at the White House. There it was stated that former Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, now ambassador to London, would take Secretary Hughes' place. And so he will, too, officially, but it will be Chairman Borah of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who will wield the influence.

So a number of changes in our foreign relations may be expected. With Hughes and Borah it was a case of an impenetrable wall and the irresistible bullet, for each had his ideas and on them was adamant. With Kellogg and Borah, however, it will be different—insofar, at least, as concerns the wall.

Senator Borah wants another world conference on disarmament and will probably get it. He favors joining the World Court, provided a way can be found to detach it from the League of Nations against which he is irreconcilable, and on that, too, he will have much to say.

Other policies he may be expected to foster are less dollar diplomacy in Central and South America and the West Indies and the recognition of Russia. Hughes saw red every time he heard the name of Moscow and honestly believed the Communists were plotting in the shadow of the National Capitol to plant their flag on the White House.

What Ambassador Kellogg thinks about it is not definitely known, but Borah wants recognition and that ought to settle that.

Which might be a good thing. We recognize China, despite her kaleidoscopic procession of corrupt president, bandit outrages, civil wars, revolutions and unspeakable chaos. We do it because the State Department feels we must, at all costs, keep official contact with that unfortunate country.

The China policy rings true, but it might just as sensibly be applied to Russia.

The passing of Secretary Hughes from the State Department and the coming of Ambassador Kellogg not only means that the Senate, henceforth more than ever, will decide our foreign policy, but in the Senate, Borah.

YOU HAVE TO HAND IT TO BILL

IT BEATS all how some folks keep their names in the newspapers!

There's Bill Bryan, for instance.

Sitting quietly in the sunshine at Miami, Fla., his home, Bryan finds his name blazoned in the headlines in newspapers everywhere, just because a gathering of scientists in Washington chose to denounce him for his opposition to the theory of evolution.

The scientists contend that Bryan is a menace to education because he persuades State Legislatures to prohibit teaching of evolution in schools, and say that he knows nothing about science, which is probably the case, or he would not try seriously to do a Don Quixote against the scientists in their own field.

Queer, isn't it, that the men of science would take Bryan so seriously. The publicity they gave him last week was worth a million dollars, more or less, to Bryan, who makes his living and performs his public services largely through the medium of publicity.

Jackie Coogan's press agent, or Mary Pickford's, and lots of others, would give that much if some scientific congress would denounce them as menaces and put their names on page one.

IMMIGRANT 'BOOTLEGGING' ALONG BORDER IS GROWING

RIGHT HERE
IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

Message

GOVERNOR JACKSON recommended in his message that all money received from any source by State boards, commissions and departments be paid into the general fund. He would have all departmental needs met by appropriations.

Only thus, he argued, can the budget system for controlling expenditures be made an effective instrument.

It sounds reasonable. There will be opposition to the plan, however.

Several departments and many boards collect fees from various sources, which they expend for some departmental activity without reference to the budget. To turn these fees into the general fund and trust to appropriations might distress them.

Nevertheless, funds so collected take on the character of "velvet." A department's tendency to spend them—like all easy money—for desire not actual needs.

A State dollar is a dollar whether created from a toiling agriculturist, in taxes or derived from the sale

of a chiropractic license. If the budget system is good business in the expenditure of the tax dollar, it is equally good business with every other State dollar.

A budget system that does not apply to all receipts and expenditures is only about as satisfactory as an almost good egg.

Retirement

MONDAY he was the chief executive of a great State. Today he is in the courtroom of a country town—a plain lawyer trying a prosaic country-town lawsuit.

That's the change forty-eight hours brought in the life of Emmett F. Branch. From the pomp and power of official eminence he has descended to the quiet routine of private life.

Before his elevation to the chair of authority he was a practicing attorney. He is again just a lawyer. The office was only an episode.

During the past week similar dramas have been enacted in many American States. Governors have become private citizens, and private citizens have become Governors. The changes have occurred without fuss, tumult or disturbance.

We are so accustomed to this orderly transfer of the reins of government that we think nothing of it. It is just a natural act to be expected in the ordinary course of events.

But back of that simple act of unquestioning acceptance of the will of the majority is the training of a thousand years in the art of self-government.

As long as our public officials retire and successors take their places in the midst of a fusillade of handclapping instead of bullets there is no reason to fear the stability of our institutions.

Widening

THE board of public works conducted a hearing Monday on the proposed removal of the esplanades from N. Delaware St. between Nineteenth and Twenty-Second. Many residents of the district protested against the plan.

The hearing was just another skirmish in the old conflict between private inclination and public necessity.

Before the completion of the new Fall Creek bridge the section of N. Delaware St. affected by the project was just a comfortable, unhurrying residential street. The roadway was sufficiently wide to accommodate the vehicles.

Then the grass plots down the center did not conflict with utility, while adding greatly to the beauty and charm of the neighborhood. Naturally, residents still regard them with affection.

The old street died, however, the instant the first vehicle crossed the Fall Creek bridge. The thoroughfare is now a main traffic artery to the constantly growing north side. Eventually every inch of roadway will be required for utilitarian purposes.

By what process is crude rubber dissolved?

The usual commercial solvents of crude rubber are benzene or gasoline. The rubber should be masticated in a rubber mill and stirred in the solvent in order that it may dissolve quickly. A 5 per cent solution is ordinarily used.

Between what hours are morning, afternoon, evening and night?

In popular usage, morning is the period between break of day and 12 noon; noon is from 12 to 1 p.m.; evening, strictly speaking, is from sunset to dark, and night is the period of darkness.

Can the coating of a kodak film be rubbed off the celluloid?

Yes, if the film is treated first with hot water.

How was Stonewall Jackson killed?

Shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville, as he was returning from a reconnaissance, his party was mistaken for Federal cavalry, and was fired upon by the Confederates. He was severely wounded in the left arm and right hand. The following day his left arm was amputated, and he seemed in a fair way to recover, but pneumonia set in, and he died May 10, 1863.

What are the Fauna of South America?

The fauna include the prehistoric mammals, marmosets, blood-sucking bats, coatimundis, peccaries, llamas, alpacas, chinchillas, agoutis, toucans, pug-birds, jacamars, toadies, motmots, humming birds, macaws, curassows, trumpeters, sun-bitterns, cockatoos, jaguars and pumas.

How can a small quantity of gold be melted?

A firecracker, made especially for the purpose, may be used. The dirt should be fluxed to a slag by mixing with crystalline borax and litharge, and possibly sodium carbonate. If the melt is a large one, it is performed in a graphite crucible. Gold is not difficult to melt, and the pot can be heated sufficiently with coke or charcoal provided the draft is right to assure good combustion.

All that was lacking was a fire and the resultant panic.

City officials immediately ordered conditions corrected. That is well. Indianapolis is sufficiently renowned for street casualties without annexing the holocaust championship.

Emergency exits are not much used. When they are wanted, however, the demand is acute. After a building becomes a funeral pyre it is too late to repair emergency doors frozen shut from neglect.

The recent school disaster in Oklahoma proves—like many previous catastrophes—that any hall is only as safe as its exits.

Timely inspection has made Tomlinson Hall exits safe—for the time being—but now about other frequently crowded halls and auditoriums in the city? An investigation now might save a coroner's inquest later.

What is the value of a silver three-cent piece dated 1868?

From 20 to 60 cents.

What was the first American city to establish the commission form of Government?

Galveston, Texas.

It is easy to catch up with a lime excuse.

Shut your mouth and open your eyes, if you would be healthy and wealthy and wise.

Fall in love with yourself and you won't have any rivals.

Isn't it funny when nothing seems funny?

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The Pension Bill

Of the War of 1812, at the close of this fiscal year thirty-three widows were still in receipt of pension. Of the War with Mexico, there were thirty-one soldiers and 1,437 widows on the roll June 30, 1924. There were on the roll at the end of the fiscal year 535,539 pensioners, a gain lost to the roll of 14,217 from the total of 539,756 on the roll at the beginning of the year. The amount disbursed for pensions for the fiscal year 1924 was \$29,994,777, as against \$26,012,500 for 1923. The total amount paid to pensioners from 1799 to 1924, inclusive, has been \$5,836,351,398.66. Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

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I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

SPECIAL NOTE: Our Washington Bureau still has copies available of the bulletin, COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH.

Trying to Revive Him



Cash Value to Bonus Is Planned

Times Washington Bureau.

1322 New York Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—When Congress passed the soldiers' bonus law providing only for endowment insurance, Senators and Representatives who favored a cash bonus promised they would persist in their attempts to obtain it. Senator Jones of New Mexico (Dem.) has just taken the first step toward redeeming his pledge by introducing a bill which would give the bonus certificates a cash surrender value.

The certificates now being sent out from the Veterans' Bureau consist strictly of twenty-year endowment

insurance policies. After the end of the second year, these policies may be used as security for small loans. A policy for \$1,000, payable in 1945, will have a loan value of approximately \$80 in 1927; \$120 in 1928; \$350 in 1935 and so on to \$900 in 1944.

Loans interest on these policies will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and must be repaid before final settlement of the insurance is made.

Senator Jones now proposes to amend the bonus law so that at any time after three years from the date of issuance the bonus certificates may be surrendered for a flat cash settlement. He would add to the

insurance policies that apply to all fully paid-up endowment insurance policies issued by private companies. Under his plan, a veteran who has received a certificate for \$1,000 of insurance could obtain \$550 in full settlement in three years, instead of waiting twenty years for the larger amount.

Senator Jones estimates that enactment would accomplish two desirable results: (1) Give the soldiers the bonus money when they really need it. (2) Cut the Government's bonus bill in half.

Estimates as to the cost of the endowment insurance plan fix the ultimate amount at approximately \$3,500,000,000. If the Jones amendment were adopted, and all veterans availed themselves of its privileges, the total bonus cost would be reduced to between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000.

That the greater proportion of the war veterans lost interest in the bonus when Congress failed to provide cash and offered instead long-term insurance is indicated by the fact that less than one-third of the men who served in the army have applied for their certificates.

Friends of the cash bonus say this lack of response is what they expected, for the soldiers needed immediate financial assistance, not promises of "tombstone insurance," as Senator Jones designates the present law.

The Jones amendment is now before the Senate Finance Committee for consideration. Whether it gets further than the committee's pigeon-hole depends largely on the support that is given the measure by veterans and veterans' organizations, for only strong support from the soldiers will reasonably assure such protection.

not because she threatened to invade continental United States, but because she was determined to terminate temporarily our right to international exchange of commerce.

If I may continue with the same figure of speech, she did not threaten to kill us, but merely to amputate an arm. We spent \$40,000,000,000 to resist this invasion of our rights.

The question we are confronting now is whether we shall continue to maintain a navy adequate for the protection of our international lines of communication and of our great coastal and international commerce.

A systematic adherence to the full treaty ratio not only with reference to the ships covered by the treaty, but with reference to all branches of the naval service will reasonably assure such protection.

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Than Half a Dozen

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