

The Indianapolis Times

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Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure
to give you the kingdom.—Luke 12:12.

From a distance it is something; and near by it is nothing.—La Fontaine.

AIRPLANE VS. BATTLESHIP

AS THE AIRSHIP put the Navy out of business? Is the battleship a has-been? Can one \$20,000 plane lick a \$40,000,000 warship?

Some, like General Mitchell of the Army Air Service, say yes. Others, like Admiral Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics, just as categorically say no. Who's right?

The Mitchell school of thought base their opinion very largely, if not entirely, on facts which, while undeniably facts, can be very misleading.

For instance they cite cases where battleships were actually sent to the bottom by airplanes. They show you photographs of "battleships" marked out on the ground which, twenty minutes later, were literally wiped off the earth by bombs dropped from the air.

Interesting, but meaningless.

The only battleships ever sunk by airplanes were friendly, obsolete battleships without a soul aboard, else were incomplete vessels standing still on a smooth sea. The airplanes could circle about as low as they pleased without the slightest risk of being fired on and leisurely let fall their bombs.

Such tests are no more conclusive than it would be for the Government to give you permission to take a wheelbarrow and load the bunkers of one of our battleships with dynamite, then set it off. You could blow up the biggest and newest battleship we've got, but it would not mean that you, single handed, are more than a match for a battleship.

War is not like that. Not by a jug-full. Modern battleships are armored against aircraft as well as sea craft. In battle they maneuver at from twenty to thirty miles an hour. They have batteries of anti-aircraft guns which can throw a barrage of gas and shrapnel to any altitude they please up to three miles or more. In a pinch they can lay down a smoke screen completely hiding them from view from above.

Every once in a while science invents something that people say spells the doom of the battleship. That's what they said about the torpedo. And the submarine. And now the airship. But the only thing that has happened yet is that the battleship alters to meet conditions as they arise.

Which is what is happening now. Great Britain, for example, next year will put into commission her answer to the airplane menace, by name the Rodney and the Nelson. These ships will have no funnels down which bombs might fall. Smoke will pass out at the side. Their main works will be encased in special armor to withstand aerial attacks and numerous anti-aircraft batteries will enable them to fight back. More than 725 feet long and 35,000 tons big, they will have 400 feet decks aft from which a squadron of their own planes can take off to fight the enemy's air raiders.

As the English say, "It would take a bit of doing" for a bombing plane to find a vital spot on one of these ships and drop a bomb on it from a height of three miles or more and, at the same time, dodge their anti-aircraft barrage as well as the squadrons of light, fast combat planes sent up from their decks.

Quite a different matter from sinking obsolete hulks friendly, gunless, crewless and motionless in a quiet sea.

Which brings us to what seems to be the honest truth of the matter. And that is that the airplane is an invaluable adjunct to both Army and Navy, so indispensable, in fact, that the Army and Navy that goes into battle without it, when the other side has it, is lost even before the fight begins.

What the future may bring forth no man can tell, just as the well-known bromide says, but the time is not yet when we can afford to scrap our fleet.

WHEN NATURE LAUGHED AT MAN

THE WHITE MAN, in his westward sweep from Atlantic to Pacific, made it a part of his migration to wipe out the forests that stood between him and land, or between him and lumber for his house and his products.

Virgin forests fell before him. They exist today only on the Pacific coast and in a few places where trees were so insignificant as to be unprofitable to lumbering.

Yet, curiously, there exists within ninety miles of Washington, the Nation's capital, as fine a stand of virgin timber as woodmen can hope to find, one which the westward-bound pioneers and their sons and their sons' sons passed by in their devastating sweep.

Nature grew this stand of six hundred square miles of big trees up in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. She guarded them with steep canyons and high cliffs, and laughed at man's efforts to get this lumber out profitably.

This interesting exhibit of Eastern virgin American forest is to be included in the proposed new Shenandoah National Forest. A bill to establish the new park has been placed before Congress by Representative H. W. Temple of Pennsylvania. The project has the approval of Secretary Work, Director of Parks S. T. Mather, and a committee appointed by the secretary to select the most favorable site for an Eastern national park.

The committee had urged upon it several locations, but narrowed the choice down to the Big Smoky Mountains in Tennessee and the Shenandoah site in Virginia. The existence of this virgin forest, last vestige of millions of square miles of wonderful trees that covered the Eastern part of the country when the white men came, finally decided them for the Shenandoah site. The Big Smoky Mountains location is urged as the next Eastern National park.

This Shenandoah National Park project is a worthy one and should receive the attention of Congress before it retires. Ninety per cent of the National parks are now located in the Rocky Mountains or west of them, where but 10 per cent of the people of the country live. The East, with its centers of population, needs these great outdoor playgrounds. Lucky it was that Fate saved for the first Appalachian Park not only mountain peaks, waterfalls, trout streams and scenic grandeur, but a historic forest as well.

VETERANS ARE SELLING THEIR BONUS CERTIFICATES

Soldiers Said to Fail to
Grasp Value of Compensation.

Times Washington Bureau,
1522 New York Ave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—"What will you take for your bonus certificate?" This is the tempting question being asked of World War veterans by note-shavers and side-street bankers in many of the large cities of the country, according to information reaching the Veterans' Bureau.

Many ex-soldiers are selling their bonus papers for a small percentage of their ultimate values. The market value of a bonus calling for \$1,000 in 1945 seems to have become more or less stabilized at \$100 in January, 1925. Poor bargainers among the veterans get considerably less.

Widespread failure of the ex-soldiers to grasp the fact that their "adjusted compensation certificates" have no cash value at present has become very evident to officials of the Veterans' Bureau and to members of Congress. Though the first certificates were mailed only a few weeks ago, requests for information as to how much the certificates are worth in money have come from all over the country.

Amendment Urged

The answer to all these has been "nothing." Inspired partly by the growing number of these queries and partly by their desire to redeem the pledges made last year that they would continue to advocate cash bonuses, some members of Congress are urging adoption of an amendment to the present law offered by Senator Jones of New Mexico, which would give the certificates a cash surrender value similar to that of paid up insurance policies. Other bills are being drafted.

In the meantime, Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, announces that "veterans should be warned against persons attempting to purchase their certificates."

"After two years," Director Hines says, "the bonus" certificates will have a loan value, and can be presented at any national bank or any incorporated State bank as security for a loan. This loan will run from about 10 per cent of the face value of the policy during the third year to 90 per cent during the nineteenth year. The maximum interest that can be charged is 6 per cent.

Payable in Twenty Years

"The face value of the certificate is payable to the veteran twenty years after the date of the certificate, or upon the death of the veteran prior to the expiration of such twenty-year period, to the beneficiary named by the veteran. Demand for payment can be made only by the veteran or his designated beneficiary."

"The veterans, as well as those who are trying to buy the certificates, have an opportunity to defraud, to point out by the bureau selling the certificate the veteran must designate the purchaser as his beneficiary. Under the terms of the law, however, the veteran is permitted to change his beneficiary at any time without notifying the beneficiary previously named."

The only thing to do with the certificates, the bureau emphasizes, is to put them in a safe place. They are neither good buys nor good sales.

Income Tax

To determine net income, upon which the tax is assessed, the taxpayer must first compute his gross income. Regardless of the amount of net income a return is required of every individual whose gross income for 1924 was \$5,000 or more.

How can dust and stains be removed from overstuffed furniture?

A vacuum cleaner will remove all dust, and Fuller's earth rubbed well into the material will remove light stains. To remove oil spots make a paste of Fuller's earth and water and cover the spot. When this is dry brush off the paste.

When did the San Francisco earthquake and fire occur and what was the loss of life and property?

On April 18, 1906. The main shock was felt about 5:15 in the morning. The property loss was estimated at over \$200,000,000. The loss of life was about 452, of whom 266 were killed by collapse of buildings, 177 by fire and nine by accidental causes.

Is it true that a person may multiply a United States coin if he chooses?

Yes, but the coin must not go back into circulation, for any attempt to pass it as money is a violation of the law.

Q. What is the rule for "crowning the men" in checkers?

When a man first reaches any of the squares on the opposite extreme line of the board it becomes a king, and can be moved backward and forward as the limits of the board permit (though not in the same play), and must be crowned (by placing a man on the top of it) by the opponent; if he neglects to do so, and proceeds to play, any play shall be put back until the man be crowned.

Name five sources of Government revenue?

Income tax, inheritance tax, postal receipts, customs receipts and excise taxes.

What is ice?

Water reduced to a solid by being subjected to a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

What is the meaning and what are the variations of the name Florence?

It means "blooming" or "flourishing" and its variations are Flo, Flossie, Florrie.

Name five American writers of fiction that were born in Virginia?

Thomas Nelson Page, Mary Johnston, John Fox, Jr., Ellen Glasgow and Willa Cather.

Is compensation paid by the Government to World War veterans if the disability is not of service origin?

No; the disability must be due to injuries received, or disease contracted or accelerated while in the service.

What was the population of Nineveh when at the height of its glory?

According to the Book of Jonah, it has been estimated as about 600,000. Since, however, it has been calculated that the population of the city and suburbs could not have exceeded 350,000, while the city itself may have been the home of 175,000 souls.

Masons Burn Mortgage

By Times Special

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 22.—Rushville Masonic Temple was free of debt today. A deed for the lodge home was presented at a jubilee Tuesday evening by the Phoenix Temple Association, which financed the building of the temple after the old home was destroyed. At one time the temple faced bankruptcy proceedings.

RIGHT HERE
IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

Paternalism

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES L. UNDERHILL, of Massachusetts, was the principal speaker at the banquet of Indiana insurance men the other night.

"People are tired of bureaus maintained by the Government to interfere with business and want less paternalism on the part of State and national governments," was his text.

Unquestionably we have strayed far from the Jeffersonian ideal that the government is best that governs least.

In a few years we won't dare to have an eclipse without permission of some bureau, a license, and a bond filed with a justice of the peace.

Paternalism in government is condemned by everybody. Like the weather, it is much discussed, but nothing is done about it. The ramifications of governments, State and national, grow more complex and inquisitive.

What is paternalism? That's the rub. To one group the regulatory measure they urge is vitally necessary for public welfare. To the ones regulated that proposal is rank paternalism—and vice versa all the property.

The plans call for location of the central structure in the square bounded by Meridian, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Michigan Sts. This site was selected after detailed study by highest artistic authorities. However, in this square are the only two pieces of property not controlled by the memorial commission. These are two churches.

Location of the principal building in close proximity to the churches would be detrimental to them and would destroy the symmetry and unity of the plaza design.

To place the building in another square would be flouting the experts. That's what passage of the bill would probably entail.

The church properties can be acquired—for proper consideration.

Nothing is so sort in America except the memorial plaza as conceived. Altering the design because of two pieces of property would be folly.

The project, depending on how faithfully it is carried out, will be an artistic triumph or a State extravaganza.

Red

JOHN C. SCHMEDDEL of Ft. Wayne was a communist in 1920. He saw, thought and talked "red." "I would rather live in Russia than in the United States," he boldly asserted.

He was deported. A year's residence in the Russian paradise cured

What are the constituents of the atmosphere by volume?

Nitrogen, 78.12 per cent; oxygen, 20.94 per cent, Argon, 0.937; helium, neon, krypton and xenon in exceedingly minute quantities.

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him. He tried unsuccessfully several times to re-enter the United States. Once he attempted to swim ashore from a vessel in New York harbor.

Two months ago he crossed the border from Mexico, but was arrested in Chicago. By giving bond—a thoroughly capitalistic device—he secured release pending decision in the case.

The Government is now being petitioned to drop proceedings. He pleads for permission to remain care for his family and resume his trade as a humble Ft. Wayne piano polisher.

Red usually fades to pink when exposed to communism. Those like Emma Goldman and Bill Haywood, who were deported, long to live again under the inquisitive government they so fluently cursed.

Redness is mostly wool. It's easy for unstable mentalities to acquire a taste for world revolution, capitalistic governments, down-trodden proletariat and other phrases.

That's merely indulgence in auto-intoxication—followed usually by a headache. The vital interests of men are not governments, but their families and jobs.

Plaza

SENATOR WILL K. PENROD sponsors a bill before the Legislature that the war memorial building shall not be erected in any block of the memorial plaza where the commission does not control all the property.

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The projection of great estates, especially by such means of security and efficient management as we have developed, would, in the end, centralize the money power beyond human imagination, and evolve an element of artificial control totally at variance with the spirit in which this Republic was created.

A similar proposal, however, is pending in the House—so the subject matter of the executed bill will march on for a while longer.

No condition in this State demands legislation on that line to insure the freedom, security, or well-being of its citizenship.

Of itself the deceased bill was unimportant. Nevertheless the amount of intolerance in the State, revealed by the measure's presence in the Legislature, is disquieting.

Religious animosities are easily stirred. They disrupt states, nations, and peoples more than all other controversial subjects combined. So far America has partially succeeded in excluding the more rugged religious hatreds of Europe.

Those we have, though, will often amazingly, if permitted to feed on the public school system. That system is closer to the hearts of more people than any other governmental activity. A school controversy quickly becomes civil war.

To introduce religious prejudices, for whatever purpose, into public school management or control, is helping the