

The Indianapolis Times

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Deliver my soul, O Lord, from lying lips, and from a deceitful tongue.—Ps. 120:2.

A liar is a bravo towards God and a coward to towards men.—Bacon.

WHAT THE FIGURES PROVE

NO good is served by allowing to go unchallenged all the misrepresentations current regarding the Government operation of the railroads.

Director General James C. Davis made a final report to the President the other day. From his figures the assertion has been broadcast that Government operation of the railroads cost the people \$1,674,500,000.

Leaving out of consideration the fact that the Government was compelled to take over the railroads in order to carry on the war, and leaving out, also, the millions saved to the people in freight rates, compared to present rates, let us consider that figure of \$1,674,500,000. Director General Davis says it is composed of two parts. For the twenty-six months of Government operation there was spent \$1,235,000,000 more than was received in freight, passenger and other income. For the six months following Government operation, the period in which the Government continued the guarantee of railroad earnings although operation was entirely in the hands of the railroad owners, the cost to the Government was \$536,000,000. Putting those two sums together, you obtain the \$1,674,500,000 figure which has been blazed across the country to show how expensive Government operation proved.

Very well. Twenty-six months of Government operation, by Director General Davis' report, cost the people \$43,000,000 per month. Six months of private operation, by that same report, cost the people \$89,000,000 per month.

A \$43,000,000 monthly deficit under Government operation. An \$89,000,000 monthly deficit under private operation.

It is to be hoped the people will see the true significance in Director General Davis' report. In considering the matter they will be helped by remembering that immediately following the return of the railroads to their owners vast claims for damages were filed against the Government, growing chiefly out of alleged "undermaintenance" of the railroad properties. The aggregate was \$768,003,274. These claims were exploited for all they were worth. They really were worth very little; it now appears from Director General Davis' report. This shows that the Government has settled all of these claims—and settled them out of court—for a total of \$48,574,901. The railroads asked for more than three-quarters of a billion dollars. Examination of their claims showed they had less than fifty millions coming to them.

The people owe it to themselves, since they pay the freight, to fix some of these facts in their minds.

DAUGHERTY BACKFIRES

ONE H. M. DAUGHERTY of Washington Courthouse, Ohio, former Attorney General, was called to the stand in a New York court the other day to testify as to the reputation of the defendant, whom he knew.

After testifying, he threw in, for full measure, this observation:

"Taking a little liberty, if the court please, possibly—I hope it is within reasonable bounds—considering what we have gone through with in this country in the last three or four years especially, I could not testify to the reputation for integrity and honesty of hardly any man, especially if he held high public office, because the higher and the more efficient he is, the more subject he is to attack, and I could not testify that I would have anything like a good reputation when I get home the day after tomorrow—until I read the newspapers in the morning, at any rate."

Whereupon the judge held that a court was not the place to take the lid off the Capitol much as Mr. Daugherty might want now to bare his version of the truth about Washington. This Daugherty is the same Harry M. Daugherty who was Attorney General of the United States a year ago. At that time, a committee of United States Senators was trying to bare the truth about the Department of Justice. Daugherty refused to testify before the committee and denied it access to Department of Justice records. Agents from his department sleuthed on Senators and did all they could to make the investigation difficult and embarrassing. A brother of this Daugherty is still defendant in a contempt case because he refused to furnish the committee with facts in his possession. Daugherty was finally removed from office by President Coolidge because he hampered the committee's efforts to investigate.

Let's keep Daugherty's role straight.

In New York

By JAMES W. DEAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Over on Montague St. in Brooklyn is a gymnasium where several scores of young men are training with boxing gloves, nourishing the hope of becoming a champion some day. In one corner is a regulation boxing ring. It is occupied almost every night with youngsters biffing away at each other in good zest.

The windows of the gymnasium are of stained glass. The building is brown stone, with many arches of ecclesiastical order. It is the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

"We are trying to give to young men the chance for exercise and physical training in a wholesome atmosphere," says Rev. John Howard Mellish, the pastor. "All are welcome regardless of creed or race."

The hobby of Henrik Van Loon, the author, is the violin. He played it an hour without stopping at a publisher's office the other day. He often promised to play, but failed to bring the violin. This time the publisher told him that an invitation to visit his office would not be extended unless he proved that he could play.

Elevated trains on steel superstructures and trucks rumbling over streets hollowed for subway create a din that drowns all ordinary noise. The housebreaker and

Telling It to Congress

Better Times, Better People
People are cleaner, better, abler—physically, mentally, and morally—than ever before in the history of the world. — Representative Tillman (Democrat) Arkansas.

Saving Wild Life

The number of wild animals in the national parks showed an increase last year, due to the absolute protection afforded them from hunters and poachers. Owing to the drought that prevailed throughout the Western States during the summer much of the forage for these animals dried up, and considerable anxiety is felt by park authorities as to the welfare of the elk and deer and the coming winter being so severe. — Report of the U. S. Game Warden of the Interior.

SENATOR

Question of Aircraft Carriers Enters Into Navy Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—"I most certainly do not intend to drop my resolution relative to whether or not the new British warships, Nelson and Rodney, violate the treaty of Washington," Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee told the writer today.

"It has been stated on the floor of the Senate and in the newspapers," he said, "that the Nelson and Rodney are the latest thing in battleships; that they will be 35,000 tons each; that they will each carry nine sixteen-inch guns forward; that the after-decks will be used for airplane platforms, and that there will be no stacks."

"What I want to find out is this: First, whether the Nelson and Rodney are aircraft carriers or battleships."

"Second, whether they conform to the limitations contained in the Washington treaty."

"Third, if combined battleships and aircraft carriers, whether or not such ships, as aircraft carriers, do not violate Article X of the treaty by carrying guns in excess of the caliber permitted."

"Fourth, whether, as aircraft carriers, they do not violate Section IX of the treaty in reference to tonnage and number of guns carried."

British Protest

"Another thing I want to find out is what has been done by this country to settle the question raised by the British protest against the elevation of the guns on thirteen of our eighteen battleships."

"My resolution asking the President to furnish the necessary information is now on the table, very much alive and right where I can bring it to the attention of Congress at any time."

"This I shall do at the first opportunity moment. I feel that whatever else may be said about it, we at least have a better case against the Nelson and Rodney, under the treaty of Washington, than the British have against the elevation of our guns."

Article XI of the treaty provides that no aircraft carrier shall exceed 27,000 tons, save under certain specified conditions, when they might, at a maximum, be of 33,000 tons. The Nelson and Rodney both exceed the limit by 2,000 tons.

"Article X provides that no aircraft carrier shall carry a gun of a caliber in excess of eight inches and not more than eight of these. Britain's two new mystery-ships carry nine sixteen-inch guns each."

Article II permits the British to build two new "capital ships" not exceeding 35,000 tons each, but Chapter II, Part 4, specifically attempts to distinguish between type of craft. "A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter to be built," it says, "is a vessel of war, NOT an aircraft carrier, etc."

Aircraft Carrier Defined

At the same time the treaty defines an aircraft carrier as "a vessel of war . . . so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon." . . . In other words, with a flight-deck such as the Nelson and Rodney are described as having.

What, then, are the Nelson and Rodney?

President Coolidge has removed his economy objection to gun elevation, the cost being a comparatively small item, and now bases his opposition entirely on the fact that the change would constitute a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty of Washington.

Dissenting officials here hold that coincident with her stand against the elevation of our guns, Britain is apparently guilty of a far more serious breach of the spirit, if not the letter, of that same pact.

One of them put it: "Britain is straining terribly at a gnat and at the same time is demanding that we swallow a camel."

Income Tax

Business expenditures are not always business expenses within the meaning of the income tax law. For example, a merchant may build an addition to his warehouse at a cost of \$100,000. This is a capital expenditure for an addition to his assets. Capital expenditures are not deductible. Distinction is made between expenditures for an asset and asset. If the merchant, during the year, should spend \$500 for repairs to his warehouse, such as painting the roof or replacing broken windows, he may deduct such amount from gross income as a business expense, provided his plant or property account is not increased by this amount.

Medical, law or other professional books, machinery, tools, implements, or surgical instruments purchased by a taxpayer for his use in his business, trade, or profession and which are of a permanent character are capital assets, and their cost is not allowable as a deduction. A farmer may not deduct the cost of a thrashing machine or tractor, these being capital expenditures, but is allowed to deduct the cost of hoses, rakes, and small tools which are used up in the course of a year or two in farming operations.

The purchase price of an automobile, even when used wholly for business or professional purposes, is not deductible, but is regarded as an investment of capital. The cost of gasoline, repairs, and upkeep of an automobile is deductible if used wholly in business. If used partly for business, and partly for the pleasure or convenience of the taxpayer or his family, such cost may be apportioned. Only the proportion of such cost attributable to business purposes is deductible as a necessary expense.

Paying Our Debts

The public debt has been reduced \$2,800,000,000 since March 1, 1921, and provision is made in each year's budget for debt retirements of about \$500,000,000, chargeable against ordinary receipts.—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TO PUSH PROBE OF BRITAIN'S MYSTERY-SHIPS

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

Enrollment

CHARLES R. YOKE, school board president, declared recently that there are 127 classes of Indianapolis public schools meeting in basements and cottages. This despite the several new buildings opened this year.

School enrollment this year exceeds last year by 1,400. This normal increase alone is sufficient to fill four buildings.

More pupils are listed in every city high school now than in September with no additional facilities—except at Manual Training, where a new wing has been completed.

Shortridge is an educational sardine-can. Teachers have to correct papers and perform similar duties while standing on one foot in street cars or equally convenient places.

Meanwhile not a shovel of dirt has been turned nor a brick laid for the long-discussed West Side High School. School buildings on paper look nice but somehow don't accommodate pupils.

Constantly growing congestion is the acute school problem. New construction proceeds at a snail's pace.

Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1325 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Questions of legal and editorial character cannot be given, but extended research will be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

How much tension will steel stand? About 15,000 pounds per square inch.

Who is the present head of the Greek Catholic Church? Patriarch Constantine VI. He resides in Constantinople.

How many islands in the Hawaiian Island group? Twenty, of which nine are inhabited. Who are the Volunteers of America?

An organization formed for religious and philanthropic work in New York City in 1896, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Gen. Ballington Booth, the founder, was elected president. Its object was "the reaching and uplifting of the people of America, who have not hitherto been reached or affected by ministrations of any existing religious corporation."

What does the name "Paddy" mean? It is a nickname for Patrick, which is, in Irish, "Padraig."

Can you give a formula for cutting off the top of a bottle? Fill the bottle with lard, set it where you want it to break; place a red hot poker in the oil. Have two pieces of iron ready in case it does not work with one. As soon as you put one in and the oil starts to boil, take it out and place in the second one. Rub a stone around the sharp edges of the glass, after it is broken, to smooth it.

Who made the world's trotting record for the half mile, and when? Lou Dillon at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1904. The time was fifty-eight and three-fourths seconds.

Can you give a recipe for turtle soup? Boil a turtle until the flesh leaves the bones. Add a grated carrot, one sliced onion, soup herbs, a teaspoon of allspice, a salt spoon of paprika, and salt to taste. Boil for one hour. Strain, thicken with two tablespoons of butter rolled in as much flour, which has been browned, add two teaspoons kitchen bouquet, and when the soup has cooled to the proper thickness, add the juice of a lemon. Serve at once.

Can an electric motor and generator work together without an outside source of power after starting? No; this would be perpetual motion.

Who were the men who were retorted alive by Commodore Schley from the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition under Lieutenant Greely?

Lieutenant A. W. Greely; Sargents Fredericks and Ellison, and Private Connell. Sargent Ellison died shortly after the rescue. Of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition, seventeen perished from starvation at the point where found.

while the need for new facilities gallops. At that rate supply will never overtake demand.

Indianapolis might as well face the fact that enlargement of the school plant must be undertaken now. It will be a painful process to the taxpayer, like applying a mustard plaster, but it will save him a real hemorrhage later.

Place

THE question, "Resolved, Woman's place is in the home," was debated at the luncheon of the Indianapolis Local Council of Women the other day. The affirmative side won by vote of the two hundred women present.

The verdict stabbed consistency in the back. Most of those women are intensely interested in activities outside the home, and would rebel at permanent domestication. But what's a little matter of consistency among friends?

What is woman's proper sphere? Man would like the answer to that conundrum. It isn't in the book.

He has tried unsuccessfully for thousands of years to put woman in her place and keep her there—but she overflows all creation. It's like trying to thrust a handful of air into a coat pocket. It refuses to stay put.

It is beginning to be suspected that woman's proper place depends on the woman. One may find in home and domestic pursuits her sphere. Another might be less disquieting to society if she sought her place among bobbed-hair bandits rather than in the kitchen.

Woman will have her own way in any event—why oppose her? That's the one sound bit of masculine philosophy evolved in the ages. He only hopes she'll find a place in his neighborhood. He rather likes to have her around.

Memorial

THE Peard bill—prohibiting location of the war memorial building in any block of the plaza where the commission doesn't hold all the property—passed the Senate without a vote against it.

Only two more hurdles intervene between it and the statute books. If it becomes a law it will seriously disarrange the plans and cause the loss of some money so far expended.

The plans, which this bill overturns with an easy wave of the senatorial hand, were adopted after mature deliberation and consultation with architectural and artistic authorities.

Perhaps they are wrong. Relocation of the main building or presence of the churches may not detract from the artistic harmony of the plaza. That's a matter of opinion. Some would say that filling stations on other plaza corners wouldn't spoil its beauty. The sale of lots for such purposes might defray the cost of the memorial building.

However if the project is to become as magnificent a reality as the State feeling and pride that prompted its undertaking the opinion of experts, not laymen, must be followed.

The memorial is no temporary expedient. It is intended to be something of which the State will be proud for generations. The project can stand delay better than hazardous alteration of plans.

Spokesmen

A PUBLIC hearing on several proposed regulatory acts was held by the House of Representatives Wednesday night. Friends and enemies of the various measures were present—and a score took part in the discussion.

The most interesting thing brought out was the impressive number of people sundry speakers claimed to represent, and for whom they were spokesmen.

One asserted, without gulp or stutter, that 600,000 people were united in backing the bill he supported. Another declared she represented an organization of 50,000 members, who unanimously endorsed her views. Another was spokesman for a paltry 20,000. And so on.

Perhaps all of them actually represented the numbers they claimed—but it is doubtful. Enthusiastic propagandists are not shrinking violets in claiming popular backing. They are very prodigal with digits and figures.

Attending almost any public legislative committee hearing will convince one that the census is wrong. The State must have several millions more inhabitants than the official enumeration records.

Verbally flourishing large bundles of people is a favorite trick employed to influence legislative bodies from Congress down to city councils. Revolving always in such an atmosphere it is not surprising that legislative mills frequently grind out more chaff than wheat.

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Thawing Them Out



Footling Uncle Sam's Expense Account

Times Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Coolidge's urgent plea for stricter economy in the conduct of the Federal Government has centered attention on the fact that the Nation is footing an annual expense account over three times as large as the yearly pre-war outgo.

In 1914 the total Federal disbursements amounted to \$1,045,600,861. For the fiscal year 1925, Uncle Sam's expense account will be \$3,534,083,508.

Examination of these two sets of figures, however, reveals the astonishing fact that except for the expenditures growing directly out of the World War, the United States is today paying less for Government than in 1914.

If the sums now being spent on interest and principal payments on the national debt, and on the upkeep of the Veterans' Bureau, are subtracted from the total Federal outgo, there remains an annual expenditure of \$1,712,275,000. Included in this total is the sum of \$30,000,000 that it costs to maintain the shipping board, and the sum of \$260,000,000 that has been added to the expenses of the Army and the Navy. These costs, results of the war, if subtracted from the present outgo, would bring the comparative cost down another \$290,000,000, or to \$1,422,275,000.

That sum, of course, is still larger than the billion spent in 1914, but in the meantime the value of the dollar has diminished very sharply. A few weeks ago the Department of Labor statistics showed that it now takes approximately \$1.70 to buy the quantity of food, clothing and housing that could be obtained for \$1 in 1914.

Of the departments of the Federal Government that had been established in 1914 very few, except the

Army and Navy, have allowed their expenses to increase as rapidly as the dollar has gone down. Some departments, if the comparatively less valuable dollar is taken into consideration, are running on smaller budgets today than ten years ago.

Here are a few comparative figures:

	1924	1925
Legislative	\$13,468,828	\$14,329,816
Executive Office	584,134	641,367
State Department	358,912	15,927,648
Interior	216,311,438	290,478,724

Except for the executive office proper, all departments are now spending more than ten years ago, but in many cases the increases have not kept pace with the increase of commodities.

Neither has the cost of Federal Government, excluding the debts

'I Can't'

By HAL COCHRAN

Consider the things that you might do real well, if never you halted to chant that famous expression it's easy to tell, but hard to get over—"I can't."

From youthhood to age it's a popular phrase. We've all, some time, used it, no doubt. It's simply a portion of human folks ways and used as the easiest out.

The tasks that you meet in the everyday run are only worth while when they're tried. The up and a doing them's really more fun than simply just letting them ride.

The man who keeps plugging and faces the test is paid for the fight he endures. You'll find there's a kick in just doing your best, for happiness really is yours.

No man is so small and no task so great that "I can't" needs enter his living. Your efforts, remember aren't based upon fate, but rather the stuff that you're giving.

growing out of World War settlements, kept pace with the increase in national wealth.

The Census Bureau has stated that the national wealth grew from \$188,000,000,000 in 1912 to \$320,000,000,000 in 1922, or an increase of over 70 per cent in ten years.

Excluding war expenses, the cost of Federal Government during the past decade has gone up practically 40 per cent.

Tom Sims Says

Nations planned a ten-year naval holiday, but some didn't take even a half holiday.

Even though it was an army dentist a soldier shot at Washington, we say he shouldn't have done it.

But about this arms argument and the big guns others are making; wonder what they are aiming at?

They do strange things in Texas. Besides electing a woman Governor they arrested an oil stock salesman.

Girls at school in Vassar have voted to smoke. May be all right. But we have found that where there's smoking there's fire.

Arkansas prisoner leaped from the train and escaped; a quaint old custom fast coming back in style.

National balloon races set for May 1, which is spring, and people will be up in the air anyway.

Just to show you what can be done in New Orleans, La., a man lived seventy-four years before being arrested.

Only a few more reading months before bathing girl pictures. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

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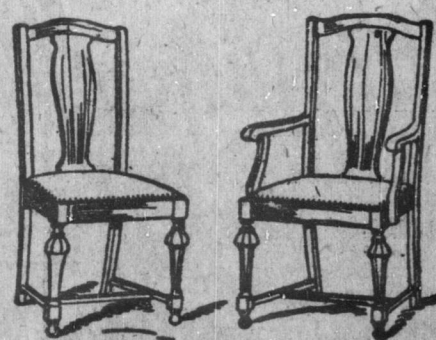
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