

The Indianapolis Times

FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr. Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance. Client of the United Press and the NEA Service. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis. Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week. PHONE—MA 3500.

No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

Bus Progress Stopped

THE public service commission, through its ruling on the motor bus situation, has stopped for the time being progress in transportation in Indianapolis.

The decision as a whole simmers down to the proposition that existing transportation lines, bus and street car, shall continue to operate but that there shall be no additional bus lines.

The ruling has been described as containing elements of both victory and defeat for both the Indianapolis Street Railway Company and the Peoples Motor Coach Company. As a matter of fact, the ruling was almost a complete victory for the street car company.

Both the car company and the motor coach company asked permission to operate additional bus lines, but it was obvious from the beginning that the object of the car company was merely to offer motor bus competition to the bus company. The car company probably is glad enough to be denied the right to operate additional motor busses so long as the bus company is denied the same privilege.

The commission has taken the attitude that a citizen in a given community is entitled to transportation but not to a choice of transportation. If there happens to be no bus line in his neighborhood he must either ride a street car or buy a flivver, regardless of the wish of the bus company to serve him with what might be his favorite form of transportation.

The reason for all this, the commission says, is that it is attempting to avoid "ruinous competition." Such "ruinous competition" when it existed among some Indianapolis utilities, used to serve to keep rates down and service up, but the commission does not recall this fact. As a matter of fact, the commission says something entirely different.

Competing bus service, the commission says, borrowing an expression from the terrible Darwin, would result in a question of "survival of the fittest." Evidently the commission does not believe in evolution. We always held the heretic opinion that progress is accomplished largely through survival of the fittest. But we had better say no more along this line or some Blackford County trustee will try to have us put in jail.

"We have passed the period when the public is required to stand back and pay expensive overhead and all the bills of duplication of service, while one utility is at the other's throat trying to run it out of business, so that it may have a monopoly in that particular field," says the commission.

By all means, gentlemen, let's don't let anybody strive to obtain a monopoly. Let's protect the monopolies already in existence.

Do you remember the days when one telephone company was engaged in "ruinous competition" with the other and we had \$1.50 service?

The 8-Hour Day Pays

NERVOUS investors in the stocks and bonds of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have been assured by President W. C. Teagle that the eight-hour day has been

Foreign Loans Increase

Times Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, July 20.—
WASHINGTON, July 20.—
[W]ith America's direct financial stake in the peace and prosperity of foreign nations has now reached the record figure of \$20,000,000,000, according to compilations of the Department of Commerce.

This sum, which approximates \$200 for every man, woman and child in the United States, is divided almost equally between loans made by private individuals and by the United States Government.

While the Government is engaged in attempts to collect the debts owed by foreign governments, private investors are continuing to lend great sums to Europe, to Canada and South America, and to the Orient and Australia.

In the first six months of 1925 the total of these private loans exceeded \$550,000,000, or 50 per cent more than during the first half of 1924. Three-fourths of these new loans went to foreign governments, and one-fourth to private industries located abroad. A year ago nearly all loans made by Americans to foreign countries went direct to the governments.

The Commerce Department's review of world finance indicates two important trends:

1. That confidence of American investors in world stability and the resultant stability of foreign industries is on the upgrade.

2. That the United States is without a rival in financing the needs of both governments and industries, no matter in what part of the world they are located.

Just after the close of the World War nearly all loans made by American investors abroad were guaranteed by foreign governments, or made to the governments themselves. Americans would not take a chance on private industry. If the present trend is maintained, it is alto-

adopted "without any material increase, in unit cost of the different operations."

This reply was made in response to inquiries as to how much philanthropy was involved in the company's shift from the twelve-hour day to the eight-hour day.

Though the company made an increase in the hourly wage scale, and agreed to pay a man who had been earning \$12 for a twelve-hour day, \$10 for an eight-hour day, there will be no increase in costs.

It is not surprising that this result should be obtained. In every industry where long hours have been abandoned and the eight-hour schedule adopted, it has been found that men are more productive in proportion to the time applied to their work.

The eight-hour day is both humane and practical. That it is humane should be enough to cause its general adoption. That it is also practical—that it will even pay dividends—leaves even its "hard-headed" opponents without a sound of objection.

Well, Now . . . Gosh!

HIST! And also shush! Even Wall Street has ears!

The International Bankers—capital I and capital B because this is a story about capital—have joined the Bolsheviks!

Yes, that's what we're told. It comes from London.

It's like this: About a year ago an extremely Socialistic person, named Matteotti, an Italian deputy, was brutally murdered. Other Italian Socialists ever since have insisted Mussolini's Fascists plotted and carried out the assassination, even to the point of Premier Mussolini having had forehand knowledge of the whole thing himself.

This they cite as a sample of the reactionary and czar-like policy of an autocratic government. And Italian Socialists—and Communists—have been pretty sore.

Thus Moscow has considered Italy a good field to cultivate. Also Wall Street and the International Bankers. Apparently resenting the treatment that their friends, the Socialists and Communists of Italy, have been receiving at the hands of Mussolini, our Idle Rich, so we're told, have decided to make a common cause with Moscow!

"Occult international forces from Wall Street to Vienna and from Milan to Moscow," says the London Telegraph, are working tooust Mussolini from power and are using the same method.

"That is to say, emissaries of the forces in question have been enrolled in the ranks of the Fascists for the purpose of sowing dissension and demoralization."

It's positively blood-curdling. Wall Street and Moscow, banker and Communist, boodler and Bolshevik, hand in hand, gumshoe to gun, slinking around together to avenge a murdered Socialist and wreck an ultra-conservative capitalistic government.

Morgan and Trotsky, Rothschild and Zio ovie in cahoots, buying their false whiskers and bombs at the same counter, joining the Fascists and boring from within!

Sea serpents and Balkan war clouds must be scarce this summer.

The Big Boss

By Hal Cochran

SOMETIMES the boss has a reason to think that the world is a queer working place. Sometimes we feel he's a hard-hearted gink and of feeling has nary a trace.

He is the man who is heading the works, where the everyday fellow's employed. His is a brain that you'll find, seldom shirks, for it's bound to be ever annoyed.

More petty things that are bothersome, quite, are brought to his desk every day. Using discretion, he sets problems right, e'er he sends pussled men on their way.

Co-operation means business success. It's the key to our work-a-day cheer. Co-operation would fizzle, I guess, if the big boss we work for weren't here.

Give him the credit that's due. That's the touch that will help when it's all done and said. While we are using our hand-power and such, he's the fellow who's using his head.

Household Pests

Summer time brings the insect pests that are the bane of all housewives—the housefly, the mosquito, the house centipede, the bedbug, ants, roaches and fleas.

The latest bulletin, just ready by our Washington Bureau, on Household Pests tells you exactly how to make effective war on these destroyers of comfort and health. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

Clip Coupon Here

Household Pests Editor, Washington Bureau The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, HOUSEHOLD PESTS, and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose United States postage stamps or coin for same:

Name

St. and No. or R. R.

City State

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

SCIENTISTS SIGHT COMETS AT GREAT DISTANCE AWAY

By David Dietz
NEA Service Writer
THREE heavenly visitors are "looking us over" at the present time, getting their first glimpse of our earth, Mars, Venus and the other planets.

The visitors are comets.

Astronomers, those pioneers on the celestial side of the last frontier, have caught sight of the visitors with their telescopes.

One was discovered by Schain of the Pulkovo Observatory, Russia. The second was sighted by Reed of South Africa, and the third by Orkisz of Krakow, Poland. Astronomers all over the world are now tracking the progress of all three comets.

None of the three will approach close enough to the earth to be visible without the aid of a telescope.

Schain's comet is the most interesting. It is 400,000,000 miles away, yet visible in the telescope.

Comets are not usually visible at that distance. This means that Schain's comet is a giant among comets. Were it to approach closer to the earth, its tail would be visible as a great streak of fire across the sky.

When a comet is at a great distance from the sun, it has no tail.

The closer it gets to the sun, the larger the tail grows.

As a result, astronomers believe that the tail is composed of some extremely thin gaseous matter which is pushed out of the head or nucleus of the comet by the effect of the sun's rays upon it.

A NEW reason for keeping a fashionably thin figure is advanced by Dr. Hugo Eckner, famous Zeppelin expert who piloted the Los Angeles from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst on her initial trans-Atlantic journey.

Dr. Eckner says he believes that trans-oceanic Zeppelin service will soon be a regular thing, and that passengers will be charged according to their weight.

A rate of \$5 a pound would be fair, he says.

B EWARE "the blues." We don't mean the musical type which usually has the effect of producing anything but the blues.

We mean prolonged periods of mental depression.

They are a danger signal, according to a bulletin just issued by the national committee for mental hygiene.

A study of 167 cases of suicide in Massachusetts revealed that prolonged attacks of mental depression or "the blues" was an outstanding symptom in one-third of the cases.

The World Over

By Chester H. Rowell

GREAT ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

THE spectacle is predicted in the next Congress of the Democrats out-Mellonizing Mellon. Instead of cutting the maximum suix to 25 per cent, as Mellon proposes, some of the Democratic leaders are talking of half that.

The argument, according to cynical Washington correspondents, who never see any but vote-getting motives, is that last year the Democrats tried the experiment of joining with the insurgents, on the opposition that it was popular to lower the taxes on small incomes and keep them up on large ones.

But, from the election, they concluded that there was something unpopular about their party, and inferred that it must be this. So now they may try the reverse policy to see if that is any more popular.

How would it be for somebody to consider, not popularity, but right? Fortunately, in financial matters the right policy eventually becomes the popular one.

It vindicates itself by its practical operation. Taxes may be too low, as well as too high. Results tell.

T HE worst way to adjust taxes is to try either to "cinch the rich" or to bluff the poor.

If you really succeed in cinching the rich, you usually injure the poor, by lowering wages, raising prices and increasing unemployment.

More often you do not succeed, but merely bluff the poor into thinking that you have done so. The very tax that seems to favor the poor is likely to be the one which they pay themselves, most burdensomely.

Cancer is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Diabetes is not cured, but controlled, so that it can be lived with.

"Bright's disease" is harder, but something can be done even with that.

"Heart disease" covers a large range of conditions, many of which can be prevented.

There is much still to do, but if this generation does as well as the last, the normal working life of our grandchildren should be 80 years.

The acute infectious diseases are some of them mastered, and the rest on the way to mastery.

Tuberculosis is already largely curable, without a specific remedy, and that is almost in sight.

Cancer is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Diabetes is not cured, but controlled, so that it can be lived with.

"Bright's disease" is harder, but something can be done even with that.

"Heart disease" covers a large range of conditions, many of which can be prevented.

There is much still to do, but if this generation does as well as the last, the normal working life of our grandchildren should be 80 years.

The acute infectious diseases are some of them mastered, and the rest on the way to mastery.

Tuberculosis is already largely curable, without a specific remedy, and that is almost in sight.

Cancer is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Diabetes is not cured, but controlled, so that it can be lived with.

"Bright's disease" is harder, but something can be done even with that.

"Heart disease" covers a large range of conditions, many of which can be prevented.

There is much still to do, but if this generation does as well as the last, the normal working life of our grandchildren should be 80 years.

The acute infectious diseases are some of them mastered, and the rest on the way to mastery.

Tuberculosis is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Cancer is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Diabetes is not cured, but controlled, so that it can be lived with.

"Bright's disease" is harder, but something can be done even with that.

"Heart disease" covers a large range of conditions, many of which can be prevented.

There is much still to do, but if this generation does as well as the last, the normal working life of our grandchildren should be 80 years.

The acute infectious diseases are some of them mastered, and the rest on the way to mastery.

Tuberculosis is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Cancer is still a puzzle, but already there is knowledge enough to save multitudes of sufferers, if they will take advantage early enough (with the emphasis on the "early") of that knowledge.

Diabetes is not cured, but controlled, so that it can be lived with.

"Bright's disease" is harder, but something can be done even with that.

"Heart disease" covers a large range of conditions, many of which can be prevented.