

The Indianapolis Times

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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.

GRANTING first the essentials of loyalty to our country, and to our fundamental institutions, we may not only overlook, but we may encourage differences of opinion as to other things. For differences of this kind will certainly be elements of strength rather than of weakness. They will give variety to our tastes and interests. They will broaden our vision, strengthen our understanding, encourage the true humanities, and enrich our whole mode and conception of life. I recognize the full and complete necessity of 100 per cent Americanism, but 100 per cent Americanism may be made up of many various elements.

If we are to have that harmony and tranquillity, that union of spirit which is the foundation of real national genius and national progress, we must all realize that there are true Americans who did not happen to be born in our section of the country, who do not attend our place of religious worship, who are not of our racial stock, or who are not proficient in our language. If we are to create on this continent a free Republic and an enlightened civilization that will be capable of reflecting the true greatness and glory of mankind, it will be necessary to regard these differences as accidental and unessential.

This is a true American's creed. It goes back to the fundamental principles of liberty. May we never leave them!

may be a good American citizen despite the accident of birth or religion or environment. These are the things President Coolidge voiced when he said:

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An Editorial By a Banker

(By Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Economist for the Chase National Bank, New York City.)

A protective tariff is effective only to the extent that it reduces supplies in the domestic market. Commodities which we produce in excess of our domestic requirements, as wheat and cotton, cannot be raised in price by the tariff. A protective tariff can build up an industry which would not otherwise be developed in a country because the country's aptitudes in other lines are greater. It does this, however, only at the expense of other industries, by drawing labor and supplies away from them and imposing burdens upon them. A tariff on a commodity which is used as a raw material, or a semi-finished material in some other industry is injurious to the other industry quite as much as it is beneficial to the first industry.

The one is pulled down as the other is built up. There is no magic in the protective tariff. An act of Congress cannot create wealth. • • • In the United States we have a relative abundance of land, a relative abundance of capital and a relative scarcity of labor. We succeed best in those industries where land and capital can be employed lavishly and labor economized, that is to say, in mass production where a multitude of identical articles can be produced from a single model.

There is no mystery about the high wage scales in America. These high wage scales are not begotten by the tariff nor are they dependent upon the tariff. They grow out of the high efficiency of labor per individual. This high efficiency is due (a) to the widespread education and good native qualities of the labor and (b) to the comparative abundance of land and capital with which our labor may work. Our farmers, by and large, are injured by the tariff, both through having their costs raised and through having their foreign markets reduced. Copper production stands on the same footing. Various other raw material interests are in the same position.

Another large body of occupations injured by the tariff and in no way benefited by the tariff consists of those who have almost exclusively a domestic market which is not subject to foreign competition. These are hurt as producers by any increase in their prices growing out of the tariff. A very large, highly important and very miscellaneous group of occupations belongs to this class.

Some of the more important of these include the railroads, the building trades, wholesalers, retailers and other distributors, public utilities such as light, power and telephone, newspapers, hotels, public employees, including the Army and Navy; all educational institutions, and professional men generally.

Finally, everybody is hurt by the tariff as a consumer. Everybody in the United States pays more for many commodities than it would be necessary to pay if it were not for tariffs on these commodities. This extra payment by the consumers constitutes the price which the country pays for maintaining in present volume certain industries for which the country is not so well adapted comparatively as it is for other industries. It constitutes the subsidy which the country supplies to certain industries to enable them to bid away labor and capital from other industries which could use the labor and capital better if there were no tariffs.

SCIENCE GATHERS BITS FROM MANY NATIONS OF EARTH

By David Dietz

SCIENCE is international. The history of almost any important advance in the world of science, whether of the past or the present, gives ample proof of that. But scientists themselves are apt frequently to be as national in their thinking as other human beings. And so, even with scientists, the effects of war wear off slowly.

Announcement is made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science that invitations for its meeting next year will be issued irrespective of nationality. From the time of the war until the present, invitations have been issued only to scientists of allied or neutral countries of the war days.

This writer attended the association's meeting at Liverpool, England, in 1923. The guests included scientists from the United States, France, Holland and Scandinavia. But though the scientist of Germany were not present in person, they figured in the discussions. For the Einstein theory was one of the chief topics of discussion at the meeting, and Professor Einstein, as most people know, is from the University of Berlin.

THE Einstein theory itself, is a proof of the international character of science. The original experiment upon which it

was based was performed in the United States, in Cleveland, Ohio, to be exact, by three American scientists, Professor A. A. Michelson, the late Professor Edward Morley and Professor Dayton C. Miller.

As Einstein, himself, sets forth in his publications, he also based his theory in part upon work done by Lorentz, famous Dutch physicist, and Minkowski, the Russian mathematician.

Today, the leaders of research into relativity, aside from Einstein himself, are Dr. Harlow Shapley, an American, and Professor A. S. Eddington, an Englishman.

MANY other similar instances can be cited. For example, Pasteur, a Frenchman, discovered the part bacteria play in disease. Lister, an Englishman, applied this theory to surgery and revolutionized the dangerous blundering surgery of his day into the modern antiseptic surgery.

The electron was discovered by Sir J. J. Thomson, an Englishman. But the first man to isolate an electron was Dr. R. A. Millikan, an American, while the theory held by scientists today to account for the behavior of electrons was propounded by a Danish scientist, Dr. Niels Bohr.

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

BEACH GROVE citizens—300 of them—signed a petition, presented to the Indianapolis city council Monday night, opposing annexation to the Hoosier metropolis. Previous to this, a petition, bearing 350 names, in favor of such union had been filed.

A apparently there is a difference of opinion among residents of the suburb as to the desirability of coming into the city. This despite the fact that the 1925 tax levy in Indianapolis is lower than in Beech Grove.

Even at that why should the smaller community want to be annexed to its larger neighbor?

It already enjoys all metropolitan advantages, light, water, paving, police and fire protection of a sort, mismanaged public affairs, and a traction-bus squabble. As an integral part of Indianapolis it would have no more—except the solemn joy of participating in Indianapolis city politics—and might have much less.

Annexed, Beech Grove might find itself helping to pay for Golden Hill Park, Kessler Blvd., and other costly north side projects without receiving any public improvements in return. It might help pay the municipal fiddler without hearing any of the music.

Is a fine commentary on the dilapidated state of our municipal government and our partisan administration of municipal affairs that an overwhelming percentage of the residents of a suburb on the flank of the city would rather stay out than come in. They aren't much impressed with our "no mean city" boast.

Would they feel the same if we had less politics and more straightforward, efficient business in the Indianapolis City Hall?

REBIRTH OF GRIFFIN

GRIFFIN, IND., dedicated its new community building the other day. It was more than a dedication. "There is no death," sang the soloist at the ceremony. And she sang truly, for the occasion proclaimed the rebirth of the little Hoosier community destroyed by the tornado last spring.

Without warning the wind came and Griffin vanished. Every building in the town was torn asunder and strewn in splinters over the countryside. Homes and families were wiped out. Where a moment before was a placid, comfortable village there was death and desolation.

Hardly had the wreckage subsided before the Red Cross, public and private agencies were hurrying to the scene with blankets, food, doctors, nurses, medicine and help of every description.

The suddenness and completeness of the disaster was only exceeded by the promptness and scope of the relief measures. The dead were buried, the injured nursed back to strength, the homeless sheltered, the hungry fed. Hearts and purses not only in Indiana but throughout the country responded to the appeal.

Because of such help Griffin is rebuilt. There is really no economic or geographic reason for the town's existence. But it stands today a testimonial of the tenacity with which folks cling to the spot they call home—and proof that the American is at his best in the role of Good Samaritan.

A SUBSTITUTE IN PRISON

TONY COSTA of Clinton, Ind., was sentenced to the State Farm for high crimes and misdemeanors. But Tony didn't go. His sentence is being served by a hired substitute, Louis Carino, according to a recent discovery. Now officers scurry around for the sprightly Tony.

It was a clever ruse. Regular Sidney Carton stuff as portrayed

in Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." But probably it won't go so big in Indiana as in fiction. Tony hasn't bought off trouble; only postponed it.

But what of a system so lax as to make such substitutions possible—only discovered by accident? Are any professional time-servers substituting in the State's penitentiaries?

Prisons are maintained at considerable public expense for confinement of lawbreakers, not free boarding establishments. No matter how full they are, society isn't benefited unless they are full of the right men. There should be reasonable certainty that the person committed is the person convicted.

Perhaps in this particular case the sheriff and officials exercised normal diligence. A man walked into the sheriff's office, said he was Tony—who was out on bond pending appeal—and was ready to begin his sentence. He was taken at his word.

Positive identification of persons is no longer difficult. Finger printing and Bertillon systems are highly developed arts. Why not employ them to keep track of convicts on the who roam at will under shadowy heads of the courts slowly digest their cases?

POLICE AS MARKSMEN

MAYOR SHANK has decreed that members of the police department must engage in pistol practice and qualify as marksmen. Hizzoner was charged because officers a recent running gun fight with three bandits punctured the air, not the desperadoes.

Other recent cannonading by officers has been equally bloodless. Apparently Dead-Eye Dicks and Wild Bill Hickocks are not numerous on the Indianapolis police force. A brushing up on gunnery may not be amiss.

Police carry weapons not primarily to cover their nakedness, for reasons of modesty, or to add to their dignity—but for protection and to quell riot, crime and insurrection.

A police gun is a law-enforcing tool not a badge. Therefore an officer should know how to handle it expertly and with accuracy when occasion demands.

No peaceful citizen likes to be killed by a stray bullet fired by an officer in pursuit of fleeing malefactors. As far as he is concerned the result is disastrous. But energetic banditti can't be subdued successfully with feather-dusters—bullets are more effective. Consequently gun battles are liable to occur with peril to innocent bystanders.

With policemen qualified as marksmen there is less likelihood of there being winged bystanders and perforated evenings and greater probability of dead bandits following a brush. And a few lead filled bandits will do more to discourage the trade locally than anything else. It's great sport to hold up and rob a shrinking citizen but it isn't so much fun to ride in a house and look natural.

A police force with educated trigger fingers is much to be desired.

Are tin cans made entirely of tin?

No, they are made mostly of sheet steel, the outside and inside surface only being coated with a thin layer of tin.

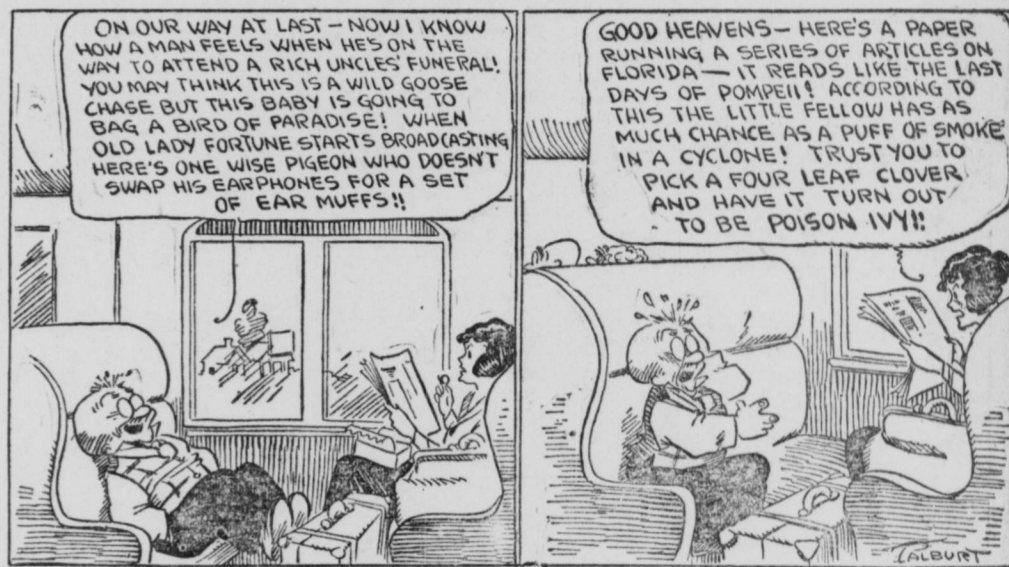
Can you give some directions for skinning a snake and tanning the skin?

Split skin up center to base of skull. Remove skin from body. Apply alum and salt (one part alum to two of salt). Rub this on fleshy side and stretch skin until dry. Soften skin with damp cloth and scrape the inner tissue. Care should be taken not to scrape too deep. After this process add a small amount of sweet oil or neat's foot oil. Skins are sometimes pickled in a solution in proportions of one part alum, two parts salt and ten parts water. The alum and salt should first be dissolved in the water, then permit the composition to come to a boil. When cool, submerge the skin and leave in the solution for a day or two, then dry.

Where is the U. S. S. Arkansas at present?

It is now being modernized at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and will probably be there for some months.

THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURT



ASK THE TIMES

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Inclosure: cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential—Editor.

Are American consular officers allowed to act as administrators of the estates of deceased Americans leaving property within their jurisdiction?

They are so authorized if local law permits.

What is the health and death rate per thousand in the United States in 1923?

The birth rate was 22.4 per thousand; the death rate 12.4 per thousand.

How often is the word "Hell" used in the English Bible?

Fifty-three times. Thirty-one times in the Old Testament to translate the Hebrew word "Sheol"; and in the New Testament, ten times for the Greek word "Hades," eleven

times for "Gehenna" and once for "Tartarus."

How could one secure a position as a page in the Senate or the United States House of Representatives?

The pages in these two bodies are appointed through the patronage of the Senators and Representatives. Those in the House are paid about \$99 per month for the time Congress is in session; those in the Senate \$103 per month for the same period. The age limit for pages is from 12 to 16 years. Your Congressman or Senator can give further particulars.

Who was the star in the motion picture, "The Reckless Age?"

Reginald Denny.

I have a tortoise that will not eat. What kind of food should I give it?

A tortoise will have to be coaxed to eat when in captivity or in a confined place. Try giving it flies, scraped meat, berries and fruit.

Tom Sims Says

The first real sign of fall is when everybody starts thinking winter must be here.

When a man says "I run things at my house," he may mean the washing machine and the furnace.

The greatest crime in the movies is the way they select some of their heroes.

Learning what a woman is crying about is as easy as uncrumbling an egg or unspilling milk.

Some people will do anything, but most of them would rather do nothing.

The world gets better. We hear an organ in a movie really trying to play a tune. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

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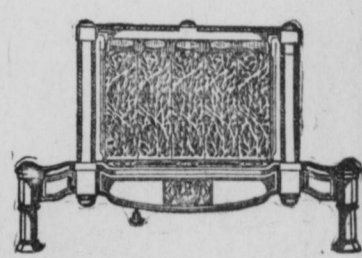
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Slang

By Hal Cochran

It seems that our terrible lingo of slang has come to the point where it's needed. There's hardly a person who hasn't the hang, and warning's against it aren't heeded.

The real English language, as used to be spoke, in many ways now is forgotten. The way we are treatin' it may be a joke, but, frankly, I think that it's rotten.

"Hot Dog" and "Oh, Pappy" we

loudly will shout. And, "that is the peanuts," we'll say. I wonder, sometimes, what it all is about—this chatter we're usin' today.

There once was the time when a fellow'd exclaim, "I'm going out callin' tonight." But, now, such expressions are terribly tame, and "I'm goin' steppin'" is right.

Our language would sound a lot better, I'm sure, if only correct words we'd use. But, shucks, it's a habit. There's really a lure in slang that Americans use.

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A Thought

Wherefore put away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor.—Eph. 4:25.

Truth is always strange, stranger than fiction.—Byron.

All is fair in love and war and also in many other unfair things.

All work and no play makes Jack a killjoy.