

The Indianapolis Times

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Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service

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.

What's to Be Done?

A bread trust is with us. The penny or two or three of profit on each loaf of bread you buy will eventually reach the same pocket that received the pennies from bread buyers in most other American cities. Converging floods of pennies from all corners of the country into the coffers of the General Baking Company will mark the arrival of the day long predicted by opponents of Big Business.

Twenty years ago a bread trust was held up as the ultimate of monopoly. Today it is here. There is no mystery about it. By merger and absorption the big baking companies have been drifting into the hands of one set of owners. The General Baking Company will operate 157 bakeries and these are bakeries of enormous size, really immense industrial plants, each capable of supplying the staff of life to the population of a large territory.

What is to be done about it? Well, nothing will be done about it immediately, if the established policy of the national Government is followed. The very fact of the new trust's arrival would have been suppressed by the Federal Trade Commission had not two minority members defied the commission's rule and announced the fact. As for the Department of Justice, it has not yet taken official cognizance of the existence of the aluminum trust, controlled by the head of the United States Treasury.

What can be done about it? Should this new trust be busted and the companies forming it be forced to compete with one another? Is there any agency of the Government sufficiently clever, sufficiently powerful and sufficiently determined to compel competition? Probably not. Mellon, if he ever makes a success of prohibition enforcement, might be the man to undertake it. He knows the ins and outs of corporation practices and he might have real incentive in this case, for the more the baking business is monopolized the fewer of his aluminum pans will he sell.

Seriously, it is yet to be shown that business men who do not wish to compete with one another can be compelled to do so.

What then? None will deny that having the one most important element of life, aside from air, in the complete control of one group of men, is not an encouraging situation from the standpoint of national welfare.

The price of bread may show no change—for the moment, at least. But it is in the power of this small group to make the price what it pleases eventually. The men in the merger already have taken large paper profits and some cash profit out of the transaction. Only the price of bread can finally make their paper profits good. Bread consumers will some day have something to think about in this connection.

Another interested party is the farmer who raises the raw material of which bread is made. With one customer taking the place of many, who will dictate the price of wheat?

What is to be done? The country in general and the Administration in particular is not in a trust-busting mood. Has either the country or the Government any other means in mind for protecting our one hundred million bread eaters?

The Case of Miss Whitney

THE Supreme Court, in deciding the Charlotte Anita Whitney case argued before it this week, may determine the future of criminal syndicalism laws in the United States.

The case involves the right of a State to

penalize mere membership in an organization which advocates "forbidden" doctrines.

It comes to the court from California. Miss Whitney was a member of the Oakland (Cal.) branch of the Socialist party in 1919, and voted by ballot for delegates sent to the Socialist national convention in Chicago in that year. At that convention, a number of delegates were ejected and formed the Communist Labor Party of America.

Later a convention was called in Oakland to organize a branch of this, the Communist Labor Party of California, and Miss Whitney took part in the convention, as did other members of the Oakland Socialist branch, which had not yet decided whether or not to affiliate with the Communist group.

Miss Whitney submitted a resolution to the convention which outlined a perfectly legal program for the party. The convention rejected this resolution and adopted instead a declaration that "the ballot is worthless."

In spite of the fact that after this declaration of principle Miss Whitney never attended another meeting of the Communist Labor Party of California, she was arrested soon after and indicted on five counts. Eventually she was convicted on one count, charged with organizing and belonging to an organization assembled to advocate, teach, aid and abet criminal syndicalism.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, her defense argues that Miss Whitney's act in attending the Oakland convention cannot be punishable by reason of a subsequent event brought about against her will.

Capper and Jardine

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas refuses to be cheerful.

Statistics of increased exports of agricultural products are no balm to his troubled mind. He points to increasing agricultural productive power in Europe, coupled with very low wages, which, he says, will limit the market for products of American farms. Convinced that there will be a shortage of customers for our agricultural products, resulting in lower prices, he occupies his mind in devising ways by which the Government can avert the impending disaster. His answer to the problem, which he insists will arise, seems to be an indirect subsidy to American Agricultural interests through the creation of a Government corporation to dispose of surplus products.

While Senator Capper goes his way, depressed by forebodings of dark days ahead, his neighbor from Manhattan, Kansas, Secretary of Agriculture William Jardine, is the soul of cheerfulness. He seems to rest comfortably in the faith that the farmers can take care of themselves with little more than a friendly suggestion from the Government now and then about cooperative marketing, diversified crop planting, or some such relatively innocuous procedure. In his hands, the office of Secretary of Agriculture is a benign and peaceful post of Government.

In the two Republican neighbors from Kansas just about the extremes of political and economic philosophy are represented. Senator Capper would have the Government a leader and an active participant in the agricultural industry. Secretary Jardine, as near as can be determined, will follow a program of mild counsel, and the ancient doctrine of "laissez faire." By watching how the tides of political fortune favor these two Kansans, one can conveniently follow the progress of two almost diametrically opposed theories of government.

BEECH GROVE, like opportunity, may fail to knock repeatedly at our door.

ASK THE TIMES

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1527 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 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.

How long was Hans Wagner in the major baseball leagues and what was his record during his baseball career?

Hans Wagner was in the major leagues for twenty-one years. During that time he was credited with 725 stolen bases, a batting average of .329 and a fielding average of .944.

Who discovered the vulcanizing process for rubber?
Charles Goodyear, an unsuccessful merchant in about the year 1833 had been experimenting in the manufacture of rubber goods and was striving to find some process which would obviate the defects of pure rubber and render it less susceptible to the influence of heat and cold. He tried mixing it with magnesium, with quicklime and water, and with nitric acid. It had been discovered in 1832, by a German chemist that by mixing dry sulphur with rubber its stickiness was removed. Hayward, a chemist of Massachusetts had also made a discovery along this line. Goodyear acquired Hayward's

patent and process. By accident one day Goodyear dropped upon a hot stove some of the mixture and found, to his astonishment, that the heat did not melt it. He next placed it in extreme cold, and its texture still remained unchanged. Thus after years of patient experimenting, the process of vulcanizing was accidentally discovered.

I have a pet monkey. Can you give me some directions for housing and feeding it?

Monkeys are natives of a warm climate and can not endure a low temperature; therefore they should be provided with heated quarters, at least during cold weather. If the animal is to be confined continually, the cage should not be less than four feet in each dimension. The cage should be entirely tight with only the front wired, thus preventing draughts, which are fatal to these animals. The following is prescribed as a diet: Vegetables, raw or cooked; bulled rice, ripe fruit—bananas, oranges, sweet apples; stale bread, occasionally a bit of well-cooked chicken, fresh milk, to which a raw egg has been added. Water should be provided at all times.

Is rubber a conductor of electricity?
No. It is a positive non-conductor.

Tom Sims Says

Count your legs after doing the Charleston. See that they are all there. You should have two.

And, after doing the Charleston see that you get your right feet back. You may have your partner's.

Ever stand on a red hot stove with a dozen eggs in either hand? It is a Charleston step.

He who dances must pay the fiddler, and he who does the Charleston must pay the shoemaker.

In the Charleston, a step in time is too late.

Don't worry if this stuff fails to amuse you. New Jersey man broke his jaw laughing at a friend's joke.

Kellogg has barred Saklatvala from America. But he might slip in disguised as a radio station.

Pullman porters say they don't want to be called George. We find they don't want to be called at all.

When a man is kicking about something he is usually kicking himself about.

Another evil of prohibition is it keeps the weather from being the world's most discussed subject.

Bad news from Albuquerque, N. M., is that a movie star has won the right to remarry.

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

RILEY HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY

THE Riley Memorial Hospital for children was one year old Wednesday, the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of the beloved Hoosier poet whose memory the institution perpetuates. The occasion was observed with appropriate exercises.

In the year that has passed since it opened its doors, 878 patients have been admitted to the hospital, 878 little children with twisted, crippled, diseased bodies, facing forlorn, dependent futures.

In addition, the hospital service was extended to 340 outside children. The youngsters came from eighty-two of the ninety-two counties in Indiana.

Of course, not all the patients treated by the institution during the year were cured. Many have infirmities incurable. But a surprisingly large percentage have been made sound and whole, while an even greater number have shown improvement and their cases are less hopeless than when they entered the hospital.

These are the accomplishments of only its first year. Steadily year after year the Riley Hospital will continue to mend the broken, deformed bodies of suffering little Hoosiers so that they may take their rightful places in society—become assets, not liabilities to their generation.

From the hospital may come a President of the United States, or a genius who will revolutionize human thought, who otherwise might go through life pleadingly extending a tin cup to compassionate passersby at a street corner.

The Riley Hospital has taken large sums of money from the State and from individual Hoosiers. Is it worth the cost? Ask a child who has been there.

VALUATION OF RAILROADS
THE Interstate Commerce Commission has completed the valuation for rate making purposes of the Anderson & Lapel Railroad—an Indiana line. The total of this transportation property is placed at \$108,910 as of June 30, 1916.

Now that this vast undertaking is completed life in Indiana will doubtless be purer and sweeter. Most Hoosiers haven't been able to sleep at night worrying about the valuation of the Anderson & Lapel Railroad.

For fifteen years the Interstate Commerce Commission has been engaged in railroad appraisal work. This was the water to be squeezed out of our predatory transportation systems. Thus was the public to be protected from excessive rates. Rates were to be based on the actual cash value of the roads.

It was a beautiful dream. Since the valuation work was started the Government has spent countless millions of dollars to carry on the work. It is no nearer completion than a dozen years ago. About the only road for which final figures are available is the Anderson & Lapel line, which operates a mile and one-half of main track.

And the valuation figures of that road—computed on the basis of 1916—are now out of date. They are no more valuable to the railroad business of today than cuneiform inscriptions on sunbaked Babylonian bricks.

The practical goal accomplished

by the millions spent by the Federal Government in railroad valuation projects could be put in a citizen's eye without causing discomfort. Transportation rates rise and fall regardless of Federal bureaus, no matter how much money they are given, don't usher in the millennium all out of breath.

THE RUSH OF COLLEGE

BOTH Indiana and Purdue Universities have this year the largest enrollments in their history. According to the figures of the registrars 6,460 students are now attending these two institutions.

All the other colleges, universities and normal schools in the State report similar gains. One out of every 150 persons in the State is attending college. In other States conditions are similar. Throughout the country there is a veritable rush to college.

There are three-fourths as many students now enrolled in American colleges as have graduated from all the institutions of higher learning in the country in the 300 years since Harvard, the first American college, opened its doors.

College graduates used to be about as scarce as dinosaurs. They were creatures read about, but seldom seen browsing over the local landscape. People in many villages almost doubted the existence of a Bachelor of Arts; they never saw one. Now strings of collegiate degrees are becoming as common as freight cars.

Instead of being a vain hope and a wild dream with most youth now going to college is a matter of course. Everybody's doing it.

What does it all mean? Is it thirst for education or desire to lead four pleasant years at dad's expense? Some thoughtful educators declare that only a small fraction of those entering college are likely to receive any intellectual stimulus from their courses.

Certainly all graduates turned out in the next few years can not automatically live on their sheepskins, or brilliantly adorn learned professions. Some of them will have to be plain rank and file—hewers of wood and drawers of water. Their status will depend on their inherent qualities, not on their degrees.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE BIBLE

DR. EDWARD R. BARTLETT of the Pawnee University told the Marion County Sunday School Council of Religious Education, Tuesday, that answers to one-fourth of the Bible questionnaires distributed to classes in the university indicated the student were utterly devoid of biblical knowledge.

Answers revealed that some students couldn't tell anything about such biblical characters as David, Peter, Barnabas, Gideon and Cornelius.

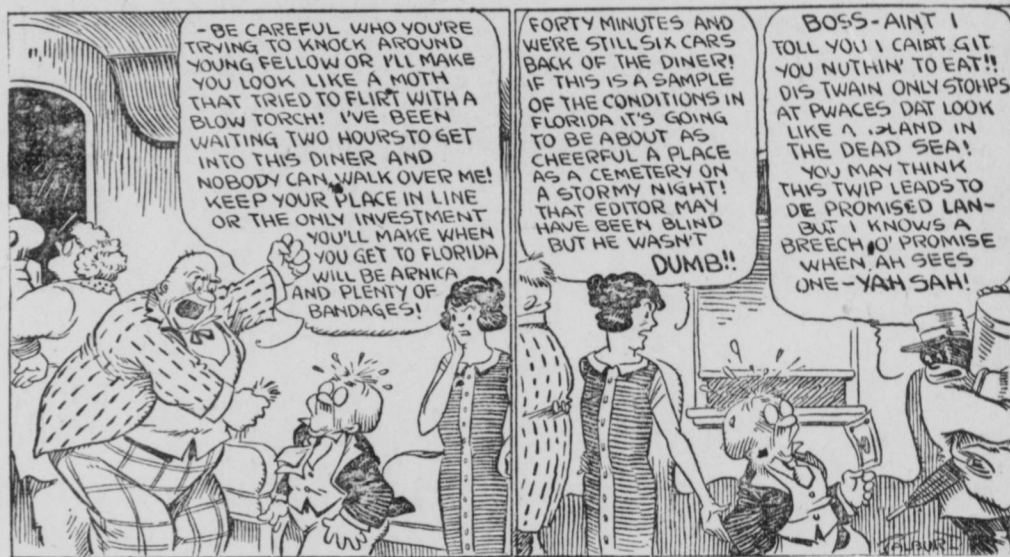
Other speakers have said the same thing about the lamentable ignorance of the Bible exhibited by young people. Average high school students have a 10-year-old's knowledge of the Bible, quoth one.

Probably it is all true. But why blame the young people?

In a previous generation many homes contained little reading matter besides a Bible and an almanac. Family prayers and daily Scripture reading were common. Often children were required to read the book through from cover to cover in daily stints, and had a copy given them as a reward for their perseverance.

In how many families today do such customs survive? The family altar today is likely to hold a radio set and the family circle is a balloon tire.

THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURT



Family discussions are more likely to be about who shall have the car for the evening than about the Apostles. The burden of biblical teaching is shifted entirely to the Sunday School, where for an hour a week the Bible, the collection and the picnic are equally stressed.

The Sunday School does its best but laying the foundations of biblical knowledge is a home industry.

Candy

By Hal Cochran

Let's stand behind the counter in a little candy place, and wait upon the trade that comes each day. We'll see a heap of pleasure on each little youngster's face, who comes to let his pennies roll away.

A ragged little fellow stands and gazes round and round. Just what he wants he's not quite sure he knows. And then, a bit of something new in candy tins is found. He loudly shouts, "a penny's wortha those."

A girl, with baby brother, tries to satisfy the tot and sweetly says, "now pick out what you'd like." The brother picks a pound box, though a nickel's all they've got. Now isn't that exactly like a kite?

A flock of little roughnecks come a racing in the store. They stall, and look, and wonder for a time. And then they frankly tell you that the thing they're looking for, is what they'll get the most of for a dime.

The little folks will come and go. They keep it up all day. And, now and then an aged man will stop. You'd think he'd want tobacco, and you're shocked to hear him say, I wanna buy a lemon lollypop."

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A Thought

Also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array.—1 Tim. 2:9.

Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse; are fancy you consult, consult your purse.—Franklin.

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Pudding Pan, 1-quart.
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Pudding Pan, 1½-quart.
Pudding Pan, 2-quart.
—Pettis housefurnishings, basement.

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