

# 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.

## Inflated Values

THE highest priced property ever sold in Indianapolis, a city of 365,000 people, is the northwest corner of Meridian and Washington Sts., at \$20,000 a front foot, with a 120-foot depth. And yet a forty-foot front in Miana, Fla. (with a depth of only eighty feet), sold at \$1,500,000, which is nearly \$40,000 a foot, or more than is paid for the choice ground in New York, Chicago or Boston. Such ridiculous inflation leads the Wall Street Journal to observe:

"A former western farm mortgage dealer wrote from Miami to a Chicago relative as follows:

"Conditions here for common people not owning property are rapidly growing worse. There are anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 real estate salesmen and few are buying. Several of the real estate offices are trying to sell out. Others say they think things will be better when the winter comes.

"I am only guessing, but I believe there are at least 1,000 real estate offices in Miami and many of them are desperate. They will fairly pull you into the office if you stop to look at their signs.

"A few men selling big stuff have made money. The last big sale I have heard of was \$500,000 in the business center of Miami for \$1,500,000. That looks like Chicago prices inside the loop.

"The railroad and express companies are in a fearful jam and the situation does not improve. The docks are piled up with all kinds of goods, yet building material is scarce. I saw a big lumber yard that did not have over four or five cars of odd sizes of lumber.

"Concrete building blocks sell for 25 cents each and common flooring is \$75 per thousand. Eggs are 75 to 85 cents a dozen, apples 9 cents each, grapefruit 15 cents and green at that.

"October 1 they commence to raise rents, but my guess is that we will soon see the end of the Florida boom."

## What Price Glory?

EVEN years after, 26,903 World War Veterans are still pricing glory in government hospitals.

And that apparently is where they have made a mistake. They should have got well on.

So slow have they been about it that an impatient nation has now closed upon them the door of opportunity. Unless Congress chooses to modify its present position, no veterans, however needful of it, can henceforth given vocational training by the Veterans' Bureau.

The bureau was ordered to close its training application lists, June 30, this year. There are 18,401 veterans still in training at that time. Congress ordered that their training be completed by June 30, 1926.

Veterans in hospitals and unable to make application or take training were thus automatically cut off from rehabilitation. How many of the 26,903 men in hospitals will ever be able to take training no one can tell. The number beyond doubt, however, will run into several thousand.

Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Bureau, will go before Congress this winter to ask modification which will allow him to continue special training classes.

Of all the wreckage left behind by the war, these men most need help and Congress unquestionably will be moved. Will the men still in hospitals be given the same opportunity for complete rehabilitation they would have had two or three years ago?

The man in Walter Reed Hospital who has undergone three dozen operations that his face no longer frighten peaceful people, is wondering.

## 'Lords of the Earth'

HERE is a far more serious side to President Coolidge's warning against tolerance than appears on the surface. Certainly much more serious than we, in this country, generally realize.

"The results of the war will be lost," he said at Omaha, "and we shall only be entering a period of preparation for another conflict, unless we can demobilize the racial antagonisms, fears, hatreds and suspicions, and create an attitude of tolerance in the public mind of the peoples of the earth."

And then he added:

"If our country is to have any position of leadership, I trust it may be in that direction, and I believe that the place where it should begin is at home."

All of us know, of course, of the wave of intolerance now sweeping this country. Racial and religious bigotry are on a rampage. Laws have been enacted taking from the citizens the right even to talk as they think and, where the law leaves off, all sorts of organizations have sprung up to curtail the freedom of the individual and his conscience.

But that is not the phase of the problem we would deal with here. We are developing a national bigotry, a national intolerance, a national better-than-thou attitude which, when combined with certain other things for which we are not so much to blame, are building up a national peril of which few of us are clearly aware.

Brutally Americans are rapidly taking the place in world opinion until recently held by the overbearing Prussians. We are being spoken of abroad as the "lords of the earth," and with no intention to flatter, either, the Moscow "Isvestia" speaks the Russian thought when it says we are craftily "acquiring world hegemony." Latin-American opinion is largely that we are attempting an "overlordship" in Mexico, Central and South America. Japan pictures Uncle Sam as a fox—the most evil of Japanese spirits—and cartoons him as a "detestable brute" treading on the Nipponese flag.

In Germany we are nearly always cartooned as a 'huge money-bag sitting as a bloated czar on a skyscraper throne forcing our subjects—the other nations of the world—to kneel in supplication before us. In France, Italy and elsewhere it is the same old story, while even England broadcasts the impression over and over, like a refrain, that she would like to be generous with those who owe her, but can't because the United States is pressing her hard for its pay.

And so it goes, all over the world, while individual Americans, here and abroad, give the impression of devil-may-care, newly-rich bores, extremely offensive to the average less fortunate foreigner.

One reason, of course, for foreigners everywhere feeling as they do about us is that they nearly all owe us money. And the classics have warned us that a loan generally loses the lender his friend. This is the inevitable result if the lender, at the same time, adopts an attitude of superiority and intolerance.

Our newly acquired title of "Lords of the Earth" makes our position unusually difficult and, at the same time, most dangerous. Most anything we do is apt to give offense where none is intended.

"Noblesse oblige"—greatness imposes obligations. We must remember this. If we do not, then indeed "the results of the war will be lost and we shall only be entering a period of preparation for another conflict," quite as the President said.

## SCHOOL PLANS TO CARRY ON WORK OF BURBANK

By David Dietz

LANES are being made by Leeland Stanford Burbank University to take over and perpetuate the work of Luther Burbank, famous throughout the world as "the plant wizard."

Burbank has been carrying on his work for over fifty years. Most of it was done upon a thirteen-acre farm at Sebastopol, Contra Costa County, California.

He is now an old man and for two years has been getting the farm into shape to turn over to some recognized scientific organization. According to William G. McAdoo, a member of the special committee handling the matter for Stanford University, the university plans to raise a special endowment fund which will make it possible for research workers to continue Burbank's experiments indefinitely.

The Sebastopol farm at the present time includes more than 13,000 hybrid walnut trees, over 1,000 new hybrid plum and prune trees and many varieties of new hybrid cherry trees.

Although Burbank is usually thought of as a Californian, he comes from New England stock, having been born on a farm at Lancaster, Mass., in 1849. He was the thirteenth child in his family.

He spent his youth on the farm and then attended the local academy. He went to work in a factory next, but the work was too confining for his health, so he returned to farming.

He soon began to experiment with the development of improved plants through the processes of selection and cross fertilization.

The first process means simply saving the seeds only from the most desirable plant of a group, planting these next season, and continuing this selective process so as to weed out the poor plants and increase the number of desired plants.

The second process is one by which new or hybrid plants are produced by using pollen from one plant to fertilize a different type of plant.

• • •

Burbank's first production was the so-called Burbank potato. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that more than seventeen million dollars' worth of Burbank potatoes have been raised by farmers of the United States since the plant wizard developed it.

Burbank has performed more than 100,000 distinct breeding experiments on the Sebastopol farm. These involved the use of more than 6,000 different species of plants gathered from all parts of the world.

## RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

### THE STATE SAVES MONEY

THE State of Indiana at the end of the fiscal year Sept. 30, had nearly \$2,000,000 more in the treasury than at the close of the preceding year, according to L. S. Bowman, State auditor. Several departments, notably the secretary of State's office, turned back considerable fractions of their appropriations.

Perhaps the large balance is an accident or the result of conscious striving for economy so loudly proclaimed. Whatever the cause the effect is gratifying. Probably the State administration will willingly listen to applause.

But at the same time the State treasury toys with a succulent surplus State officials refuse to accept Julietta—Marion County's insane hospital—or its inmates, pleading lack of funds.

With tears in their eyes and throats sobbing they begged Marion county officials not to be so cruel and inhuman as to discontinue maintenance of Julietta at county expense. Care of the insane, they admitted, was properly a State duty, but they shrank from shouldering the burden because of the expense.

Why should the scrawny Marion County treasury bear the charge of providing for the 254 unfortunate insane patients it now has on its hands while the fat State treasury jolts at ease?

Reducing State expenditures to the minimum, consistent with proper administration of public affairs, is laudable. But if a surplus is accumulated by curtailing necessary expenditures and proper humanitarian functions, the saving is not real economy. Such a surplus is only campaign thunder.

### ONE STOLEN HORSE

AT the convention of the National Horse Thief Detective Association—comprising delegates from Indiana, Ohio and Illinois—now in session at Frankfort, Ind., the secretary stated only one stolen horse was reported to the association in Indiana last year.

There are 13,500 horse thief sleuths in the State, it is said. And one stolen horse! My, what an exhausting, perilous lives these volunteer detectives must lead in pursuance of their official duties.

That one equine animal should be placed on exhibition. It is the only horse alive that has 13,500 detectives for its protection.

Of course members of the order performed other services during the year. Two cows and 125 automobiles were reported to them as stolen and presumably the perpetrators relentlessly tracked. In all they claim to have brought 700 thieves to justice in the year. Besides assisting in the search of automobiles and homes for Demon Rum.

Perhaps their activities as defenders of law and order justify the existence of the associations. But a few regular deputy sheriffs or a moderate sized police force could make a more imposing record of law enforcement activity.

Indiana does not need for maintenance of public order or private protection an armed force—existing unofficially and by virtue of an archaic statute, subject to no control by public authorities—greater than the army of Washington commanded in the Revolution.

The law enforcement record of the Horse Thief Detective Association is the best argument for their disarmament and disbandment.

AUTOS PAY THEIR WAY  
AUTOMOBILE and trucks licensed in Indiana during the year ending Sept. 30, numbered 711,065, according to report received by Frederick E. Schortemeier, secretary of State.

That was an increase of 75,334 over the previous fiscal year.

The license fees collected amounted to \$4,643,549, a gain of a half million dollars over the year before.

Motor vehicles, through license fees and gas tax, pay to the State of Indiana an immense sum of money. They are the golden eggs. As sources of revenue they are equally productive in other States. Everywhere they are more than paying their way.

In fourteen States of the Middle West, including Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, 9,000 miles of new roads under construction this year. About one-third of the mileage is in concrete or hard surface pavement. The cost of the 9,000 miles will aggregate \$94,000,000.

These fourteen States have received in automobile taxes so far this year \$127,000,000—\$33,000,000 in excess of their road expenditures.

A pedestrian, with a growling automobile crouching on his chest or chasing him up a tree, regards the motor vehicle as a nuisance. It is a noisy playmate and an unwelcome bed-fellow, but as a source of revenue it is unrivaled. It has built, is building and will build more mile of improved highway in the United States than any other human invention.

### PADLOCKS AND PROHIBITION

AUGUST BREMER, prosecuting attorney of Lake County, has filed abatement suits against twenty-three soft drink parlors in Gary and will seek to slap padlocks on them for liquor violations. He has launched a campaign to dry up Indiana's steel district.

The padlock has recently come into prominence as a prohibition weapon. In some instances it is perhaps effective. It may restrain some hotels, restaurants and some legitimate business from engaging in booze selling as a sideline. It doesn't even temporarily inconvenience the small fry who sell moonshine from behind a thin screen of pop bottles. When one place is closed the proprietor moves around the corner and is open for business again in a half hour.

For several months the Federal District Attorney in New York has been energetically padlocking Broadway. There is no visible evidence that the tongues of Gotham are parched and cracked as a result.

Flagrant violations of the dry law, wherever encountered, should be suppressed of course. But a lot of the activity against half-pint offenders is merely misdirected effort. More can be accomplished in the way of enforcement by campaigning against the larger sources of supply.

"Success or failure of national prohibition will not be determined in less than twenty-five years," the Rev. Milo J. Smith of Indianapolis told his fellow churchmen in convention at Oklahoma City, Wednesday. "No law can be enforced without public sentiment and that is the way the prohibition law is falling down."

The prohibition problem is not the camouflaged soft drink parlor, but its customers. If the sources of supply of potable liquor are stopped up by aggressive pursuit of manufacturers and wholesalers and the retail customers have to resort to wood alcohol and fusel oil they will soon voluntarily padlock their thirsts. Prohibition will then be joined by temperance.

### A Thought

Better is the poor that walketh in uprightness, than he that is perverse in his ways, though he be rich.—Prov. 28:6.

Poor and content is rich and rich enough.—Shakespeare.

Why is it that a cloudy day is the best for fishing?

Because the fish are not so easily frightened by shadows from above the water and cannot so easily distinguish the line attached to the bait.

What is the monetary unit in the Philippine Islands?

The peso, worth 50 cents in United States currency. One peso is equal to 100 centavos. Other coins are 50, 20, 10 and 5, and 1 centavo pieces.

## THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURT



## About That Word, 'Obey'

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

AREN'T we having a nice argument about this word, "obey," in the marriage service? And what a to-do about nothing!

For even in these decadent days and regardless of whether we put it in or leave it out, the husband who is worthy of obedience generally gets it.

No intelligent man should wish to exact servile submission from a wife; he asks, instead, like a reasonable human, that his wishes be considered.

And no wife, who possesses any sense at all, ever obeys her husband simply because the word appeared in her wedding ceremony, but because she loves him and wishes to please him, because she realizes that in the fundamentals of existence he is wiser than she; because she knows that he has had a great deal more experience with life and people. She is prepared to accept and act upon his advice upon these grounds—and they are sufficient.

Husbands today, unlike those of yesterday, are not the men of their houses only as they merit that position and not from mere sex supremacy.

The very fact that women rebelled about this oath in the marriage service is proof that their sense of

honor has increased enormously. Here was something which many a woman felt she could not swear to do, and she has asked not to be compelled to do so. Will she make any the worse wife for that?

The men, if you will recall, went on generation after generation, "to forsake all others and to cleave only unto her," when many of them knew that they had not the slightest intention of abiding by this and it appears not to have troubled their consciences very much.

Most women obey their husbands in the essential things, if the man is at all worthy of an intelligent wife's obedience, she gives it to him with her whole heart. In spite of all our talk we still strive to please the men we marry and usually we love them very much.

We may dress to suit ourselves and bob our hair if the notion strikes us, but these paltry things cannot be cited as rebellious acts because even though we be wives, we are still individuals and deserve some personal privileges as such.

Let's not worry about whether wives obey their husbands. Let's concentrate for a while upon the effort to make marriageable couples understand the sacredness of those other words which read, "in sickness and in health, until death us do part."

## Tom Sims Says

Most women long for a home with costly furniture and phonograph records which play on one side only.

The latest man in town has quit 'selling coal and gone into the ice business for the winter.

Two can live on love alone until time to eat.

When you see a man standing with his wife before a window full of hats you know she is boss.

Music hath no charms to soothe the savage phonograph, player piano or squawking radio.

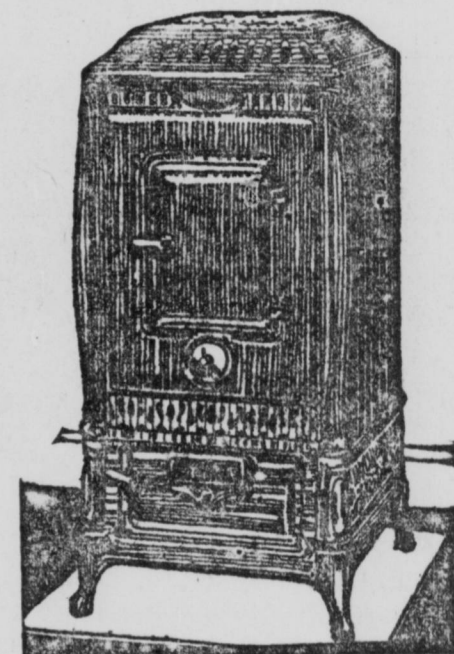
Our neighbor's new baby seems to have static.

We didn't know a couple were married until we saw him fussing at her.

Friday is considered unlucky by some people, but then every day is considered unlucky by some people.

A wise man never turns up his nose at the neighbors or at his wife's cooking.

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Heats Like a Furnace

Costs No More Than a Stove

Very Liberal Weekly or Monthly Terms

## BUCK'S New Direct Heater

—Come and see how it heats the whole house

Note the above illustration of Buck's new Direct Heater. Its handsome cabinet is finished in brown-grained mahogany. Its heating principle is as different from an ordinary stove as it looks. Stoves depend on radiation for results. This heater depends on circulating hot air thru the house—drawing the cold air from the floors into the bottom of the cabinet. It has a hot-air circulating capacity six times greater than the largest base burner—an ample capacity for 5 or 6 rooms. We are conducting a special demonstration on it this week. If you are using an old-style heating stove you shouldn't miss seeing how you can use this remarkable heater to great advantage in your home.

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## ASK THE TIMES

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and financial advice cannot be given, and no extended research will be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

My wife acquired American citizenship through my naturalization. If I should die would she lose her citizenship?

No. She will retain her American citizenship and can claim all her rights thereto, unless after your death she renounces her American citizenship or goes abroad and resides there for more than five years.

Was the song "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away" the first ever written by Paul Dresser? Paul Dresser states in a magazine article that the first song he ever wrote was "The Letter That Never Comes" in June 1886. He gave it to

a man to arrange the song for piano and orchestration. He went on the road with a theatrical company and after writing many times for the return of the manuscript song, one day picked up a copy of the "New York Clipper," and there saw the announcement of his song, but with the other man's name as the author. He never received a penny for that song. His first published song was "I Believe It, For My Mother Told Me So." It netted the author about two hundred and fifty dollars. Other songs published later were "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," "The Blue and the Gray."

What were the dates of the reign of King Solomon and for what particular act was he best known? Solomon, king of Israel, is supposed to have reigned from about 970 to 930 B. C. He was noted for his great wisdom and as the builder of the temple.

## Criticism

By Hal Cochran

Are you of the brand that is always on hand to pick other people to pieces? The world's full of folks who make sarcastic jokes on others. The habit never ceases.

How people get fun, out of razzing that's done, is something I can't understand. What queer brand of pleasure that comes in full measure when some one is constantly panned. This habit, adhered to, when folks are referred to, can only be harmful at best. We shout that and this when a friend's gone amiss. Yea, we must get it out of our chest.

It surely is so, and we all ought to know that there's nobody perfect, by far. The real type of friend is the one, in the end, who can praise folks, whatever they are.

Let's all put a halt to the finding of fault. Let's all try a plan that is new. Put knocks on the shelf—you'll be savin' yourself, for, how near to perfect are YOU?

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