

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.

Where East and West Can Meet

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE wants to call a second arms conference at Washington. The League of Nations expects to call such a conference, presumably at Geneva.

Why not get together and hold it at Tokyo—providing, of course, that Japan wants it, as seems to be indicated in the cable from Roy W. Howard, appearing elsewhere in this paper.

It was Kipling who stuffed the world with the nonsense about "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet"; and the sad part about it is that most people believe it.

The truth of the matter is, it is quite as possible for East to meet West and understand each other as it is for us to meet and understand the Mexicans. The Englishman and the Frenchman each has his own decidedly particular way of looking at things. But they can get together and arrive at least at an understanding of each other's point of view—whether they agree or not.

So can East and West, if they try hard enough and use a mutual modicum of good will and patience.

An arms limitation conference at Tokyo certainly offers some advantages. It would be immensely beneficial if some of our stay-at-home American, British, French and other statesmen went out there for a look-see. And what is more important still, a small army of journalists would go along, resulting in a flood of articles interpreting the East for the West. All of which makes for better understanding between peoples and when people understand one another it makes quarreling and going to war harder.

Another thing: When President Harding called the first arms conference in 1921, the United States was fast becoming the mightiest sea power in the world. His calling that conference was everywhere hailed as an indication that this country sincerely wanted peace.

Today the situations are reversed. Japan leads the world in expenditures for armaments, wealth considered. She leads by considerable both Britain and America in naval construction laid down or appropriated for since the Washington arms conference.

Would it not be taken as an indication of Japan's pacific intentions were she to invite the league, of which she is a member, and the United States, which is not a member, to discuss arms limitation with her in Tokyo?

Sounds reasonable, anyhow.

The League of Nations

THE existence and action of the League of Nations is the obvious cause of the cessation of war between Greece and Bulgaria.

"This is the fifth war the league has averted and it shows that even in the Balkan powder magazine the moral powers of the nations of the earth can preserve peace.

"It is no longer possible to doubt either

the value or the effectiveness of the league."—Newton D. Baker.

Repealing the Law of Supply and Demand

FOR over fifty years American grain farmers have been complaining bitterly about price manipulation in the pit of the Chicago Board of Trade. Until the present they have been told that the prices were the result of supply and demand, and that the control of them was beyond the power of any group of men.

Now the directors of the Board of Trade announce that henceforth they reserve the right, on ten hours' notice, to fix the limits within which prices can fluctuate. If occasion arises the board will "repeal" the law of supply and demand which has been so long proclaimed, and arbitrarily establish a range of prices. Along with this revolution comes the establishment of a committee on business ethics, and the extension of the right to vote by mail at meetings of the members of the exchange.

Why this sudden right-about-face? Why this wave of reform in the wheat pit? Does it mean that the law of supply and demand, as it gets older, becomes more feeble, and must be bolstered?

It is quite possible that the new rules for grain trading are dictated by an improved regard for business integrity. New evils in grain trading may also have been discovered recently. Such possibilities, however, will not account for the sweeping changes instituted by the Chicago traders who now make the admission that supply and demand alone can not be depended upon to fix fair grain prices.

A glance at recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court makes the causes for the new rules much more intelligible. Among those decisions is found an announcement that the terminal grain exchanges are properly to be regarded as great national utilities and subject to Government regulation. In the light of that decision, the internal reform of the Chicago Board of Trade appears to be, at least in part, a way of forestalling Government regulation—regulation which would probably be less patient than the farmers have been with the old hoax about supply and demand.

Something Worth Seizing

VEHICLES caught transporting booze in violation of the Volstead law are confiscated by the Government. Thousands of automobiles have been grabbed. Also some ships—small ones.

Now five railroads have been caught transporting beer into Chicago from eastern breweries.

Will Uncle Sam confiscate the railroads?

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing the Indianapolis Times, 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202. Send in stamps for reply. No charge for editorial advice cannot be given. Personal extended research is undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unpaid requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Why is it that when using one kind of gas in my automobile I do not get any knocks on hills, but when I use another kind I do? The kind of gasoline that does not produce knocks in all probability contains some constituent having so-called anti-knock properties. These are several substances that are known to reduce or prevent the spark knock commonly experienced when climbing a hill. Benzol is one well-known substance known to possess this property.

What is the weight of a cubic foot of gold? One thousand two hundred and thirty pounds.

What was the exact time for the signing of the armistice at the close of the World War? The armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, at 5 a. m., French time.

Where is McNell Island, Washington, and for whom was it named?

It is a large island in the extreme southeast part of Puget Sound, north of Nisqually, near Tacoma and the Puyallup Indian reservation. It was named for Captain McNell of the Hudson Bay Company's ship, The Beaver.

Where was the world's first broadcasting station? Königswusterhausen claims the distinction of being the world's first broadcasting station. It is a station in Germany, privately operated at a small town about twenty miles from Berlin. It is the grand radio center for German sending to European news bureaus. Fourteen towers support a multiplicity of aerials in the fields about three main buildings wherein several stations are operated, ranging in power from

two to fifty kilowatts. Herr Gerlach and Herr Schwartzkopf, director and assistant respectively, claim the honor of being the world's first regular broadcasters of music. Early in 1920, they made a small transmitter from spare parts and broadcast phonograph music. On the evening of June 13, 1920, the station was connected by telephone line with the state opera house in Berlin to broadcast Madame Butterfly, the first complete opera to be broadcast to the world.

Through what agency in the State is control of education exercised?

In general, State control of education is exercised through a board of education that sets up certain educational requirements like compulsory attendance and teacher's qualification, and equalizes educational opportunities through the apportionment of State funds, or encourages local effort by the same means and through properly qualified agents exercises professional supervision and provides expert advice to local bodies. Immediate charges and the responsibility to provide for schools are left by the State to local agencies in towns, townships, counties and cities. Hiring and discharging of teachers is a function of the local school board, as a rule.

How many persons were convicted for violation of the prohibition law in the year 1925?

For the year ending June 30, 1925, there were over 38,000 convictions, and the number receiving sentence in that year was over 52,000.

What is paid by the government of the United States as salary to its Ministers and Ambassadors in foreign countries?

With the exception of the American Minister Resident and Consul General at Liberia who receives \$5,000 a year, and the American Ministers at Czechoslovakia, Poland and China and the Netherlands, who receive \$12,000 a year respectively, all

American diplomatic officers having the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary receive \$10,000 a year. All American ambassadors receive an annual salary of \$17,500.

Are the midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis given a cruise each year they are studying at the Academy?

They are taken on a yearly cruise during the summer of the first, second and third years of their four years at Annapolis.

Are polecats and skunks the same?

The polecat of North America is the skunk and that of South America is the badger. The two names are used interchangeably in this country.

Comin' Home

By Hal Cochran

We sometimes envy people who go sailin' 'cross the sea and visit in a far off foreign land. No doubt, the thought appeals to you, just like it does to me. The thrill I very plainly understand.

The fogs of bally London are a sight well worth the time. The quaintness of Japan is something new. It must be nice in Switzerland, with mountains high to climb. The sights in France would thrill you through and through. Imagine o'er in Scotland where the bluebells bloom so fair. Just think of friendly Ireland, by the sea. The newness of the sights you'd scan in countries over there, would thrill and quite appeal to you and me.

But, after all, though trips abroad may be a rest and change, there's still one thought, no matter where you roam. The greatest thrill of all, no doubt, comes not from countries strange, but from the thought, you'll soon be coming home.

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A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained: what is man, that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that Thou visitest him?"—Psalms 8:3-4.

DIVID realized that in the Divine Mind man was of great importance. Amidst all the magnificence of this vast system of universal nature, man is not forgotten by his Maker; his hand supports him, His wisdom guides him and His excellent goodness provides, in a thousand ways, for his happiness and enjoyment—all of which goes to show that in the Divine Mind man outweighs all the multitudinous and stupendous orbs of the material universe. What is it in man which so attracts the Almighty's attention in the presence of the amazing splendors and glorious wonders of the celestial heights? This question was answered when God said: "Let us make man in our own image." Man is the crown of God's creation, being made in His own likeness, spirit of his

spirit, life of His life. Through the operation of sin that likeness has been marred, that image spoiled; but God has not lost interest in His supremest creature, for He sees in man the possibility of redemption and the element of a divine destiny. It is this that God sees in man that has so attracted His attention, caused Him to be mindful of him, and to visit him.

Indeed, when we consider the extent of God's efforts in behalf of man, the material resources he has ordained for his temporal support, the provisions of divine grace for his spiritual salvation, it appears that man is the chief object of His interest. Then, since God is so deeply concerned for us, since He has placed upon us an estimate beyond sun, moon, stars and all His material handiwork, surely this should awaken in every man the keenest sense of his importance, thrill him with deepest emotions and inspire him onward toward the ultimate realization of all his infinite possibilities.

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RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

NEW ACCIDENT RECORD

SERGEANT MARY MOORE of the police accident prevention bureau reports that traffic accidents in Indianapolis have taken fifty-one lives and injured 1,978 persons. Thirteen persons have been killed in the last twenty-six days.

Indianapolis is in a fair way to break its traffic death record. Last year automobiles caused only seventy-three deaths in the city. This year we are within twenty of that mark, with the two best accident months yet to go. If the fatalities continue at the October speed, 1924 figures will be far surpassed.

In the United States two lives are snuffed out every hour in automobile accidents. That's an appalling toll. But there would have to be six such deaths in the country every hour to equal the Indianapolis death rate for the past month. We kill 'em quick and often.

Perhaps nothing can be done to lessen this toll. Safety is preached and safety campaigns staged by public authorities. Speeding and reckless driving occasionally draw reproof and nominal fines. Still reckless driving and careless walking continue to mix in the middle of our streets—and the casualty list lengthens.

Obviously what Indianapolis needs is a more durable type of pedestrian, more resilient automobiles, or more rigid traffic regulations.

Until inventive genius supplies that need, people will have to watch their steps—both on the pavement and the accelerator. For the unwary citizen it is only a short step from the curb to the morgue.

NO MORAL GUILT

GEORGE REMUS, Cincinnati's premier bootlegger who recently completed a sentence in the Federal penitentiary, was in Indianapolis the other day to testify before the Federal grand jury. He told reporters he was through with breaking the prohibition law.

"About all I have done in my life is to sell good whisky," he said. "I believe the prohibition law should not have been enacted, and while I was technically guilty of its violation, I have never felt morally guilty."

A lot of people are like George. They feel no moral guilt about violating any statute that does not meet with their personal approval.

Cain didn't suffer any moral qualms over slaying his brother. Murder to him seemed only a private matter of concern to nobody except himself and Abel. But because the preponderance of public opinion of the time thought otherwise, Cain was punished. As a result of the frequent association of punishment with murder Cain's descendants have come to the conclusion that there is moral guilt in murder.

So with other acts now generally considered crimes. In the beginning, no moral obliquity was attached to their commission. The moral obliquity was the outgrowth of public opinion and the enforcement of punishment.

If violators of some of our newer statute-made crimes are punished with certainty and regularly they will eventually get the idea that such offenses are unprofitable and abortive. Punishment and public opinion will invest such offenses with moral guilt.

WORST EMPLOYER OF LABOR

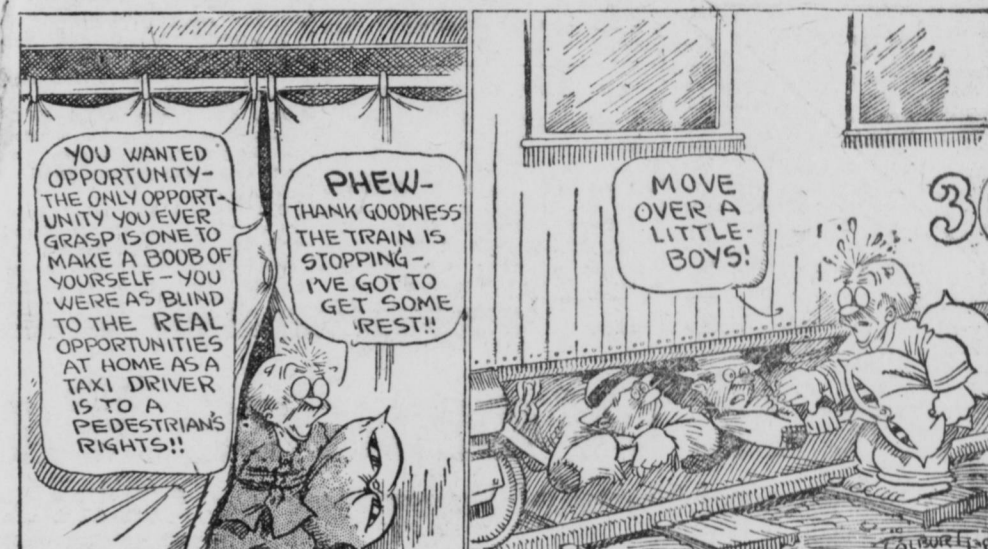
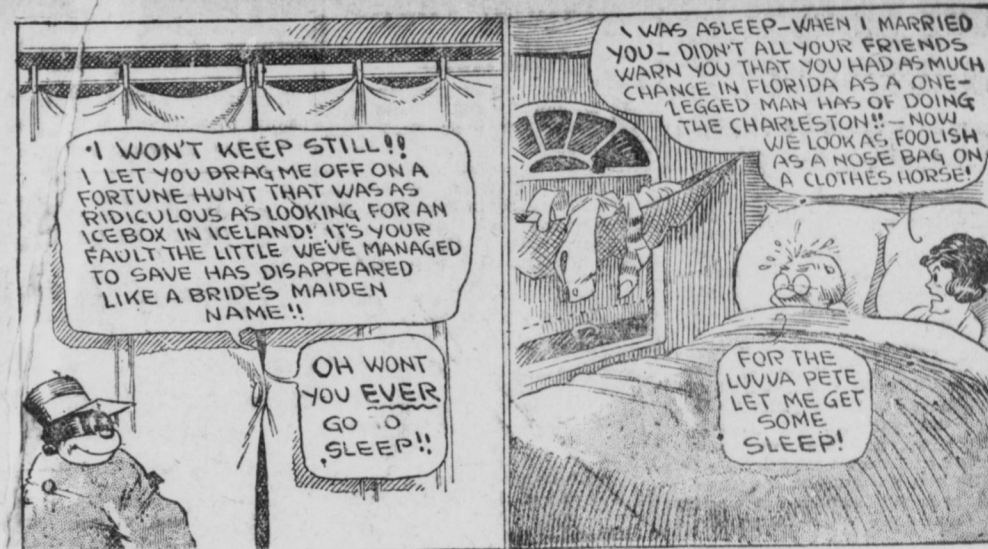
THE worst employers of labor in America are not the steel trusts or the great oil companies, but the Christian church," declared the Rev. Charles L. Goodell of the Federated Council of Churches, at a church conference in Indianapolis, Wednesday. "Ministers are underpaid and overworked."

It is questionable whether the cause of religion would be benefited if the dollar-and-cents basis governing employment in secular professions and trades governed preachers of the Gospel.

A successful ministry can't be computed in terms of salary. St. Paul never drew a salary or a donation party. He, apparently, didn't think of pay in connection with his work. But judged even by modern standards he was a successful minister.

Nevertheless there is no question but ministers are shamefully underpaid. There has been improvement in late years. Preachers aren't expected to feed and clothe their families on scriptural texts

THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURT



stockholders—an increase of 30,000 in the past five years. Nearly one-half of this road's stockholders are women.

A survey by the Academy of Political Sciences some months ago revealed that the stockholders in 523 corporations in basic industries—including railroads, electric, steel, oil and packing companies—increased 3,000,000 between Jan. 1, 1918 and Jan. 1, 1925. The number virtually doubled in that time.

Lamenting the great corporations as a favorite exercise of demagogues and trust-busters a few years ago. They were believed to be devices of a few wicked capitalists to squeeze the blood out of plain people.

Perhaps that attitude was once justified. But now the owners of the great corporate enterprises are not a few ruthless buccaners in Wall Street lairs, but common folks scattered all over the country—stenographers, gentle widows, workmen, straphangers, small merchants and professional men. Millions of them.

This wide dissemination of corporate ownership in America is guarantee of the country's future stability.

Combustible theories are unlikely to flower into practice in a

country where a considerable fraction of the population clips coupons and draws dividend checks. Where everybody is a capitalist a radical wouldn't know where to start in on the slaughter of the hated class—whether with the grocer or iceman.

A Thought

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.—Ecc. 9: 10.

WORK is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare.—Tolstol.

Most of us have decided we are going to pay the doctor bill we owe if we ever get out of debt.

It is easy to decide what to do instead of work.

Bathing girl pictures should be censored. Georgia boy robbed a man to get money to go to Florida.

Learning to argue is easy. All you have to do is be from California and meet a man from Florida.

All investments that sound good are not good sound investments.

Tom Sims Says

Civilization is coming right along. You can buy almost any kind of food in cans now.

All the world is a stage. Act now.

Keep out of trouble. It is very disconcerting to learn how few friends you really have.

There are orchestras with only four or five pieces, but they sound as if they were tin.

One thing taught by experience is that you can't always learn by experience.

Absence from church was a crime in the seventeenth century. Now it is merely a custom.

If you feel badly just because you are alone it is just because you are in bad company then.

The hardest thing about lying to your friends is it makes you think they are lying to you.

A man can smell with his nose, but that's where a woman shines.

The barber college must have a course in conversation.

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