

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.

Not Much Choice

THE voters of Indianapolis will elect a mayor Tuesday, thus perpetuating the political system of government of the city as opposed to the business system.

The voters must choose between two men, John L. Duvall, banker, county treasurer and politician, and Walter Myers, attorney and politician. Regardless of who is elected, the city government after the first of the year will be conducted for political purposes, just as it is conducted now and has been conducted for years. If Duvall is elected, it will be controlled by one group of politicians. If Myers is elected, it will be controlled by another.

The Duvall campaign is being conducted by George V. Coffin, political boss, and supported by William H. Armitage, political boss. The Myers campaign is being conducted by William Clauer, a remnant of the old Bell-Perrott organization, and supported by most of the men who were members of that crowd.

Some effort is being made to convince the voters that Coffin is not nearly so powerful in the Duvall organization as many believe. But the effort is not convincing. At the meeting of the United Protestant Clubs at Cadle Tabernacle Saturday night George S. Elliott, head of the Marion County Klan, denounced Coffin. Duvall, who followed him on the platform, did not mention Coffin. A few minutes later the Sunday edition of the local Republican organ appeared on the streets with a column-long statement by Coffin, speaking as head of the Duvall organization, and insisting on the election of Duvall. Alongside his statement was one by Duvall. Up to the present writing Duvall has not denied that Coffin is the guiding influence of his campaign.

Myers has not denied that he is supported by the crowd which the newspaper that is backing him with so much enthusiasm now attempted to send to the penitentiary a few years ago. Myers will not deny this fact and if he is elected some of the old crowd doubtless will find its way back to the city hall.

There is just this distinction between the Myers following and that of Duvall, and it is so fine a distinction that possibly it does not mean much. The Duvall organization is headed and controlled by a single individual, a political boss powerful enough to appoint a United States Senator and to boss the government of the State of Indiana. There is real danger that this boss will control the city administration if Duvall is elected. On the other hand, the Myers organization has no outstanding boss, but it has within its ranks a number of men who have been more or less discredited.

In other words, the objectionable feature of the Duvall organization consists of the presence of one man, who apparently is all-powerful. In the Myers camp it consists of an unorganized group without much leadership, which might or might not become all-powerful.

As between the two, the voters of Indianapolis probably would take fewer chances in electing Myers—if there is such a thing as one political administration being better than another political administration.

A Transportation Dilemma

MOTOR bus lines, operating between cities in different States, are free to conduct their business as they see fit. They can run when they please, charge what they please, and suit themselves about equipment. State public utility commissions have no control over them. The United States Supreme Court has held that such traffic is interstate commerce, and that the States have no authority to interfere.

The Federal Government has done nothing about regulating interstate bus lines. Students of the transportation problem are skeptical about the advantages of a system of Federal control.

eral control. Many of the lines are isolated and operating between towns in remote parts of the country. There is no such thing as a national system of motor bus transportation. Under such conditions machinery for Federal regulation would be expensive and wasteful.

Without regulation bus lines exhibit the same tendencies that were so strikingly illustrated in the case of railroads a few years ago. Because one passenger or package makes so little difference in the cost of operation, there is a great temptation to indulge in cut-throat competition. Such destructive competition usually ends in an agreement to maintain a monopoly. Without regulation customers are bound to suffer under such an arrangement. It appears that public regulation is an essential of satisfactory bus line service at reasonable rates.

To overcome the effects of the Supreme Court decision, denying to the States power to regulate interstate lines, it is being proposed that Congress delegate its power to control this phase of transportation to the various State utility commissions. That seems to be the only feasible solution of the difficult problem. It has a precedent in the power which Congress conferred upon the States over interstate shipments of liquor moving into what was once "local option" territory. But even if constitutional such a scheme has many possibilities for confusion and conflict.

In the light of the Supreme Court ruling, the regulation of interstate bus lines presents a magnificent dilemma. Almost any move toward a solution has better than an even chance of being wrong.

Another Path for Women

MINIMUM wage laws are apparently a thing of the past.

Some attempt to amend the Constitution in order to overcome the legal difficulties barring such legislation will be made in the next Congress, but such attempts, unless backed by overwhelming public sentiment, make little progress.

Nevertheless there is much in the situation to cheer those who have the welfare of wage-earning women at heart. Protective legislation has been tried and defeated. But there are other ways of achieving the ends sought.

There are, and always have been, a considerable number of persons who believe that the minimum wage was the wrong path to a right goal.

In States where it was tried, the minimum wage has tended to become a maximum wage. Further, there is some truth in this assertion by the Supreme Court:

"It cannot be shown that well-paid women safeguard their morals more carefully than those who are poorly paid. Morality rests upon other considerations than wages."

"No distinction can be made between those who work for wages and those who do not; nor is there ground for distinction between men and women, for certainly if women require a minimum wage to preserve their morals, men require it to preserve their honesty."

If a minimum wage for men were to be proposed, a terrific clamor of opposition would instantly arise; and two-thirds of the clamor would come from the working men.

Men have found by years of experience that satisfactory wages are obtained not by legislation but by organization. Women, newer in the industrial world, have not yet learned this lesson.

Deprived of their "protective" laws, women must sooner or later turn to organization for their protection. The path toward this achievement may be a hard one. Results worth having are usually achieved only after difficulty. Yet in the end, if they succeed, the women cannot fail to benefit.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

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 marital advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned replies cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Why are halibut shipped without their heads?
 The head is very large and takes up a great deal of room in packing for the market and in handling. The head has no food value and so it is discarded.

How much compensation can a dependent father or mother of a man who served in the World War receive? Can compensation be received from more than one son?

Pension or compensation is provided by the Federal Government for the dependent parents of men who fought in the World War. The pension to a dependent father is twenty dollars a month and the same is paid to a dependent mother. If both father

and mother are dependent the compensation is thirty dollars a month for the two. Compensation can only be paid, however, on the service of one son.

Is the bite of a tarantula dangerous?
 It was formerly supposed to be fatal to life but recently it has been proved that the bite is not dangerous.

When should fruit and walnut trees be pruned?
 In the spring before the sap begins to rise. This is also the best time for spraying.

With what people did the crackline glazes or enamels originate and how are they made?
 Crackline glazes or enamels probably originated with the Chinese and are produced in the following manner: the glazes or enamel after application to the ware is deliberately made to craze. Coloring materials

such as cobalt, iron oxide, copper oxide, are rubbed into the cracks. The coloring material is retained in the craze marks, thus giving an old, cracked appearance. Any good glaze or enamel may be used for this purpose.

What is the best biography of Woodrow Wilson so far published?
 It would be impossible to say which of the many lives of Wilson is the best. Indeed, this is entirely a matter of opinion. Among the outstanding ones already published might be mentioned that by his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, which had a wide sale and proved very popular; one by Joseph Daniels, one by David Lawrence, one by William E. Dodd and one by Eugene C. Brooks. There is one about to be published by Ray Stannard Baker, who is the only biographer who has had access to Wilson's private papers.

THE HERO CROP
 HARRY NAUMAN, a crossing watchman at Hammond, Ind., has been awarded a bronze medal by the Carnegie hero fund commission.

At the risk of his own life he snatched a woman from the tracks in front of a speeding passenger train.

He was the only Hoosier to be awarded a medal at the meeting of the Carnegie commission, which recognized thirty-two acts of conspicuous heroism.

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A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?"—Job 38:31.

Most inconspicuous, least brilliant, and yet most observed, best known, best beloved of all the star groups in the heavens, are the modest, soft-shining Pleiades. Astronomers tell us that the sun, in his annual journey through the circle of the zodiac, reaches and is projected into that little star cluster of the Pleiades about the middle of the month of May, the season par excellence of flowers and of the earth's greatest beauty, and in olden times people believed that it was "the sweet influences of the Pleiades" that gave to the sun at this time his genial power and through him to our earth her gorgeous robes of glorious flowers and her aromatic breath.

All this Job must have had in mind when he asked, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?" Here is an apt metaphor of human life. There is no way to

bind the sweet influences of a good and pure life, no more than it is possible to bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades.

Their influences affect the sun and through the sun are reproduced upon the earth, appearing in an infinite variety of forms, here in the color of a leaf, there in the fragrance of a blossom, and yonder in some other form. Their tendency is to multiply and spread. So it is in the world of human life. Every good thing you say and do yields an influence which possesses an element of self-propagation.

Like the Pleiades, you may not be very brilliant or conspicuous, but in your lowly position, living a quiet, simple life, speaking a kind word and doing a good deed whenever you can, you may send forth into the world an immeasurable influence for good, an influence that will be forever registering itself in manifold forms and in places you never suspect.

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RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

OUT OF DEBT

RICHMOND, Ind., today pays off the last of the bonded indebtedness—maturing between 1930 and 1940—on its municipal electric light plant. The enterprise also has a cash surplus of \$50,000 to meet depreciation charges.

Three years ago this plant was like the average municipally managed utility. It was run down at the heel, in debt \$387,000, piling up a deficit, and giving poor service. Today it is out of debt, the service is good, and it is selling current cheaper than the rates in any other city in Indiana. It is said.

The metamorphosis wasn't the result of a miracle or of the waving of a wand by a good little fairy.

For three years the plant has been operated as a business enterprise on a non-partisan basis. The manager and his subordinates have been picked on the strength of their knowledge of electrical rather than political machines—and have been kept in their places regardless of the ebb and flow of city politics.

If such astonishing results can be accomplished by the introduction of business methods and non-partisanship in municipal affairs in Richmond how much more could be accomplished by a non-partisan business administration of city affairs in Indianapolis with its \$7,000,000 budget.

How likely are we to get such an administration at the election tomorrow? Are George V. Coffin and other aspiring machine politicians sweating themselves transparent for that purpose or for the usual municipal spoils?

DAREDEVIL DRIVING STUNTS

HANDICAPPED to the steering wheel of his automobile, a stunt driver is now engaged in an attempt to drive 100 hours through the streets of Indianapolis without stopping his car or resting. He has performed the feat in several cities.

Another stunt driver, the so-called "blindfolded auto marvel," is scheduled to drive today through downtown Indianapolis while blindfolded. It is said he will drive blindfolded a mile a minute on dirt roads—without damaging anything but a speed law.

Those two stunts ought to be very edifying to the peaceful burghers of Indianapolis. Our native speedsters and reckless drivers don't make our street traffic sufficiently spicy and thrilling.

Just what do such freak stunts demonstrate? They don't test out any new feature of automotive engineering or prove the motor car's economy of operation or dependability. They advance the automobile industry about as much as a leap from the monument with a parachute would help aviation.

A motorist slightly blinded with a few inches of moonshine is considered a menace to other street traffic. He is arrested and charged with reckless driving and a string of liquor offenses as long as his arm.

A locomotive engineer is prohibited from remaining at his throttle longer than sixteen consecutive hours. It has been proved that a longer period dulls his alertness and makes him unsafe in an emergency. And a locomotive runs on private rails, not on city streets. Automobile driving calls for as much alertness and perfect coordination of brain and hand as running a locomotive.

If in city traffic the 100-hour endurance feat and the blindfolded driving stunt aren't reckless driving—against which the police occasionally war—what is?

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MATRIMONIAL SLIP KNOTS

LAST year the marriage business in Indiana, declined, according to statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce. Marriages in the State in 1923 numbered 40,971, while in 1924 there were only 36,368 couples united.

But comparing the two years, divorces—according to the report more than held its own. In 1923 one divorce to every six and one-half marriages; in 1924 one to every five marriages.

There's record for sociologists to view with alarm. The ratio of divorces to marriages in Marion County for the two years will give them additional quivers. Here in 1923 and 1924 there was approximately one divorce for every three marriages.

Truly in the Hoosier capital matrimonial knots seem to be slipping.

The large and growing number of divorces in this country worry public press and social authorities. The divorce evil, they say, is wrecking American standards of morality, the homes, and will smash American civilization. Unless it is checked, the more lugubrious say, another generation or so will see our national morals no better than those of the harlot and white-slave.

Certainly the country's divorce record is not cheering; too many matrimonial barks founder from trivial causes, such as burned hot cakes, snoring or an Easter hat. But only a small percentage of divorces are sought for such trivial reasons.

Over 80 per cent of Indiana's divorces are obtained by wives. Chiefly for the reasons of abandonment and drunkenness are the principal grounds. Who will say that a wife isn't entitled to freedom from the marital yoke for any of those causes?

Probably there is just as much conjugal happiness in the country as anywhere. The disposition to marry, only less disposition to divorce, is in tolerable unions. Wives no longer suffer in silent abuse and mistreatment. They have decided they are human beings with some personal rights, not doormats.

Tom Sims Says

You can't do much without some sort of backing, except make an evening dress.

Being hurt at times isn't half so painful as going through life afraid to try anything.

It is easy for a girl to find a husband. Her difficulty is finding a single man.

The things you neglect do not matter half so much as the neglecting of them does.

Character is about like muscle. If you are not called upon to use either they become soft and flabby.

The fellow with a grouch wishes he wasn't.

Among the symptoms of love are a vacant feeling inside and an enlarged vocabulary.

A hypocrite is a man who eats cloves to make his friends believe he has had a drink.

A man is known by the company he keeps from yawning.

Are you broke, or did you have your winter coal charged?

Talking about what big fires they have in hell won't make a little boy want to go to heaven.

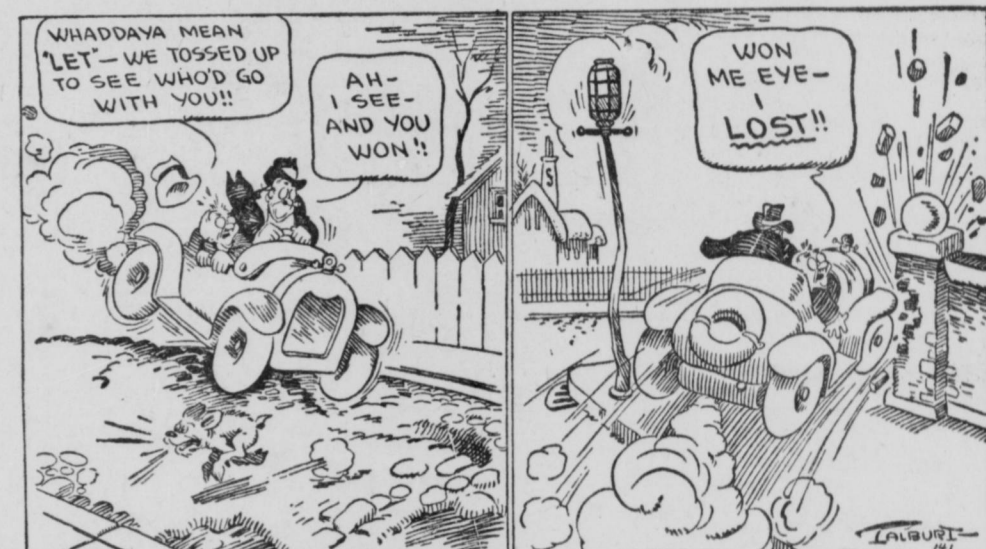
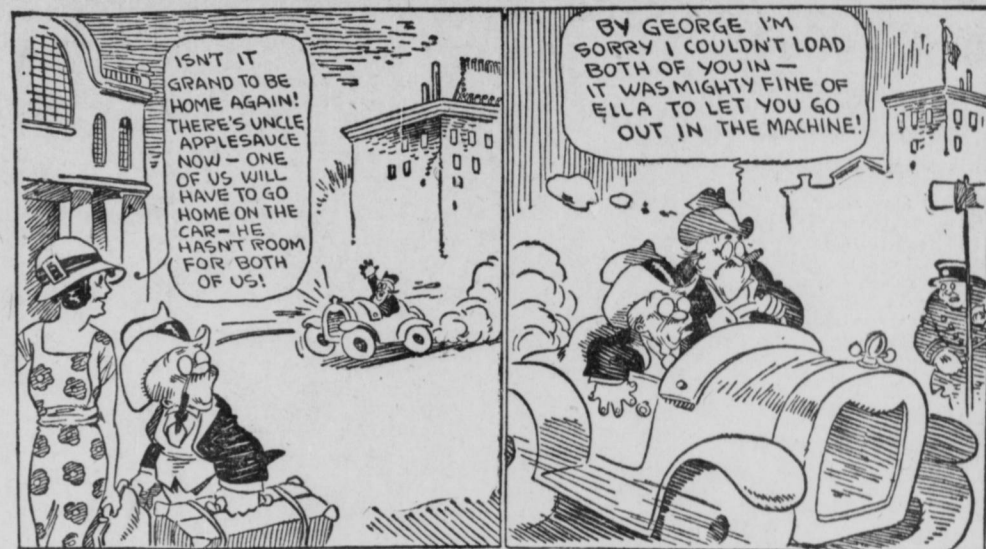
There is one bad habit worse than all the others. It is the habit of forming bad habits.

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A Thought

So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself.—Eph. 5: 28.

THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURT



FAIL TO GET BALLOTS

Clauer Says Democratic Voters Get Empty Envelopes.

Charges that seven of ten Democratic voters in one precinct who applied for absent voters' ballots failed to receive them were made by William E. Clauer, Democratic city chairman, today.

Clauer was to make a protest to election commissioners. The seven voters, he said, were sent from the office of John W. Rhodehamel envelopes without ballots in them.

FRANCE AGAIN TO TALK DEBT

Negotiations With America to Be Reopened.

By United Press
 PARIS, Nov. 2.—France intends to reopen her debt negotiations with the United States as soon as possible.

This will be announced officially to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Painleve Tuesday when he addresses that body for the first time since he created the second Painleve cabinet.

In his speech he will stress France's desire to reach an agreement with the United States following the failure of former Finance Minister Caillaux to achieve a definite settlement at Washington.

PNEUMONIA IS FATAL

Edward Day Stuart, 2, of 2716 N. Meridian St., son of James Stuart, managing editor of the Indianapolis Star, died of pneumonia this morning after an illness of less than a week.

Besides the parents, a sister, Miss Rachel Stuart of Denver, Col., and a brother, James Stuart Jr., survive. Until word is received from the sister, funeral arrangements will not be made.

UTES TO BE TUESDAY FOR MASONIC DEAN

The Rev. Willis D. Engle Had Been Episcopal Rector.

The Rev. Willis D. Engle, 79, retired Episcopal Church rector and dean of the Indianapolis Masonic fraternity, who died Sunday at his home, 1955 Ruckle St., will be buried Tuesday morning at Crown Hill Cemetery. At 10:30 a. m. services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church with Dr. Lewis Brown, officiating. At the grave the last rites will be in charge of the past masters of Mystic Tie lodge and the funeral oration will be given by Charles S. Barker.

He had served as secretary forty-eight years, a record unequalled in America so far as is known. He devoted almost fifty years to Masonic endeavors and was the first man to receive all three degrees in that lodge.

He was born at Niles, Mich., Oct. 22, 1846 and had lived in Indianapolis since 1865. He was ordained Oct. 24, 1902 by Bishop Francis. He is survived by the widow and two stepchildren, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell of Greenwood, Miss., and Mrs. G. R. McDavitt of Indianapolis.

CONVICTED MAYOR HOME

By United Press
 GARY, Ind., Nov. 2.—On the eve of the municipal election Russell Johnson, Republican, former mayor of Gary, will return home from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Johnson, together with fifty other prominent Gary men, was convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws last spring. He was sentenced to serve eighteen months in prison.

TAX ORDER VACATED

Board at Newcastle to Make Adjustment.

The State tax board today vacated its order reducing tax levies in Newcastle and Henry County on the grounds that the original levies were made on valuations that were too low. A hearing is to be held at Newcastle this afternoon to make an adjustment.

GILLIOM WRITES ABOUT DRY LAW

Attorney General Says Many Are Violators.

A large number of persons in Indiana are failing voluntarily to observe the State prohibition law, Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom declared in a report which he sent to all prosecuting attorneys in the State today.

Despite this, prosecutors generally are making a bona fide effort for enforcement, he said. He based his assertions on a survey of prosecutions during May and June. Of the 5,098 prosecutions on liquor charges, 3,825 convictions were obtained, the survey showed.

NINTH BODY RECOVERED

By United Press
 NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2.—Divers today recovered the ninth body from the sunken Navy submarine S-51, lying on the floor of the sea, off Block Island. The body of Henry L. Crawford, Ardmore, Okla., was the one found.

Read about what a modern girl did when she was suddenly left a million dollars. Her name is Joanna. Her story starts in The Times tomorrow.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

The New York Store Established 1853

ONLY at Pettis—The Genuine Mueller

Furnacette!!

—The Highest Quality Parlor Furnace!



Exclusive Furnacette Features

Automatic Heat Regulators
 Built-In Floor Protector
 Extra Liners
 Glass Caster Cups

The Furnacette heats the whole house and takes the place of two or three stoves. It gives more comfortable and uniform heat than any stove and has heating capacity equal to two or three while using no more fuel than one.

Save Coal With \$5 DOWN Balance On the A "Furnacette"

—Pettis stove dept., basement.