

# 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.

## The President's Message

Our country the people are sovereign and independent and must accept the resulting responsibilities. It is their duty to support themselves and support the Government.

That is offered by President Coolidge as the keynote of his address to Congress. Glowing with the expressed sentiment, he proceeds to apply it pretty literally to the farmers.

"It has appeared from all the investigations that I have been able to make," he says, "that the farmers as a whole are determined to maintain the independence of their business. They do not wish to have meddling on the part of Government or to be placed under the restrictions involved in any system of direct or indirect price-fixing, which would permit the Government to operate in the agricultural markets."

So much for the farmers, who in many sections of the country are having a hard time keeping their heads above water and in some sections are going bankrupt too rapidly to be counted.

But the water power interests. He insists that Muscle Shoals be sold to the highest bidder. The highest bidder is not, of course, expected to pay the full value of that great Government project. The wide difference between cost and selling price will be a subsidy to the power interests.

And the merchant marine. He reiterates his belief that the Government's ships should be sold. The price obtainable is so far short of what it costs to build ships that the private shipping interests which buy will receive thereby a substantial subsidy.

Tariff. He is silent on the subject this time. The tariff is pretty satisfactory to the manufacturing interests benefiting under it. The President does not propose to lower the protective wall. It may be the duty of the manufacturers, as well as the farmers, "to support themselves and support the Government," but the Government will continue help them to take their support out of the pockets of the consumers, as in the past.

Finally, taxes. He praises the tax bill which has been worked out by Secretary Mellon and the House Ways and Means Committee. The reduction of the present surtaxes paid by the very wealthy as well as the reduction of inheritance taxes, paid by the same, receive particular praise. There is going to be a lot of stump-speaking about this tax measure—if it gets by the Senate or if it does not. It is the rich man's bill or the poor man's? Coolidge seems to anticipate the suspicion that Mr. Mellon was thinking chiefly of his own class when he prepared his schedules, for, speaking of the tax bill, he says:

"All these economic results are being sought not to benefit the rich, but to benefit the people. They are for the purpose of encouraging industry in order that employment may be plentiful. They seek to make business good order that wages may be good."

Which brings us to the real Coolidge philosophy of life and Government, one from which he does not depart, no matter how carefully you examine this speech or his record as a public official. This philosophy is part of his life and he adheres to it. He has uttered it in paragraph just quoted, but not so clearly as he well remembered speech made to the Massachusetts Senate, Jan. 7, 1914. This is it:

"As the little red schoolhouse is builded the college it may be that the fostering and protection of large aggregations of wealth are the only foundation on which to build the prosperity of the whole people."

Perhaps this newspaper seems, to some readers, unduly inclined to criticize the present occupant of the White House. But, actually, there is no purpose to withhold from him credit for any accomplishments that serve the people. With his fundamental theory, which rejects most of his policies, on the other hand, it is impossible to agree. We simply cannot accept the idea that they only way to provide prosperity for all the people is to make a limited number very rich and then trust to luck and their good nature to see that some of their riches seep down to the rest.

## Good Politics

The Progressives in Congress are playing politics again. They are playing good politics. They have been led up to the mountain top of party power and privilege and shown the reward they might have if they would be good. They are good meant accepting without question the dictates of the three or four men who propose to control all the works of Congress this session. And the progressives—their number all this session, just the Wisconsin delegation and three or four others—having looked at the case and comfort offered them, have decided that reward is not sufficient. They prefer

to remain independent, free to vote as their constituents and their consciences dictate.

They cannot accept the authority of Nick Longworth over their actions. They gave their pledge to their own people, not to the genial husband of Alice Roosevelt, and they propose to abide by their pledge. It means that they will be crowded off all the important committees, it means that their legislative experience will be disregarded, save as other members come to them privately for discussion and advice. It means, of course, that they will have no political patronage to dispense in their own districts.

But it is good politics, from the standpoint of the progressives. Wisconsin isn't going to change between now and the next congressional election. Wisconsin will judge her representatives by the manner in which they have carried out Wisconsin's wishes, not Nick Longworth's, or even Coolidge's.

If good politics consists of conducting themselves so they may continue in Congress, the little group headed by Frear and Cooper have played good politics and nobody can question it.

In a larger way, it is good politics. Some day, and it may be soon, the pendulum will start swinging away from its present reactionary course. Then will the progressives come back into their own. Compromising now with their principles might make the present session more comfortable for them, but this session will pass. The public awakening is due one of these days and the public is certain to reward the little group that remained awake while the people slept.

## Aviation's Future Up to Congress

THE special aircraft board charged with investigating American aviation has just made its report to the President and got his O. K.

The board deserves the thanks of the Nation. The situation they have done so much to clarify was an ugly one, a menace to the national defense.

One extreme faction tended to that ultra-conservatism observed in the aged dog comfortably dozing beside the kitchen range and deeply resentful even of being made to move over to a new rug.

On the other hand were a feverish few, enthusiastic to the point of fanaticism, mistaking their own wild dreams for established facts and ready to condemn as near traitors those who disagreed.

In these circumstances it is comforting to find the report of the board so liberally flavored with that rarest of human ingredients—horse sense. It is genuinely progressive.

Made up of a practicing aviator, an aircraft expert who at one time favored an independent air force, and other representative men, the board examined ninety-nine witnesses, a majority of them being expert airmen.

The board, acting as a sort of jury weighing the evidence thus taken, found:

That American aviation practices are quite up to the standard of Great Britain, France and other much touted air powers; that our airplanes are not death traps; that flying is being made safer every year; that no plane exists that can cross the Atlantic or Pacific and bomb us; that 300 miles is about the limit of the radius of actual bombing operations; that both the Army and the Navy must be strong in the air, but that their aerial arm must be under the command respectively of the Army and Navy; that an independent air force, acting on its own, is unwise. And so on.

The board does not arbitrarily state its conclusions. It gives its reasons in each and bases its reasons on the best available cumulative testimony.

These controversies—between the old and the new—are as old as time itself, the report points out. And we shall never be without them. In fact, the board says, they are helpful—"subject always, of course, to that essential discipline without which an army becomes a mob."

That is the nearest the board comes to mentioning Col. William Mitchell, whose sensational charges of "almost treasonable" administration of our air forces started the rumpus resulting in the inquiry.

The board makes many specific recommendations to improve America's position in the air. Notably it asks for Assistant Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce to keep this country abreast the times in armed and civil aviation. And it lays down a constructive program for their guidance.

The President has approved the report. The future of aviation in this country, therefore, is now distinctly up to Congress.

## RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

### ONE PICTURE OF JUSTICE

LYSSES MOSIER, of Noblesville, Ind., died the other day from the effects of a gunshot wound received years ago. The bullet struck his spine and paralyzed him from the waist down.

He had objected to the attention a high school boy, a neighbor, was paying to his daughter, certainly well within a parent's rights. So the youth shot him. There was no justification for the act. The youth was not in physical jeopardy; he was just peevish.

Of course outraged justice jumped with both feet on the rejected suitor with the quick trigger finger. He was captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to the Indiana State Reformatory to serve two to fourteen years.

The youth served a small fragment of the sentence and then was paroled. That squared his account with society.

But the father, who was so wantonly assaulted because he was particular of his daughter's company, served a longer sentence in bed. For three years he was paralyzed and bedridden—only released by death long after the prison doors had obligingly opened outward for his youthful assailant.

From the artistic standpoint there is something wrong with this particular picture of justice. The majestic dame seems to have her foot in her mouth and to be cross-eyed.

### NO MINISTER, NO FLOWERS

MRS. MATTIE E. MAY, an octogenarian of Attica, Ind., before her death Monday, requested that there be no minister and no flowers at her funeral. She directed that her body be carried to the grave in a spring wagon instead of a hearse.

Well, if that is the sort of funeral she wanted perhaps her wishes will be respected. But what difference does it make to her now?

There is no evidence that flowers, ministers, music, motorized hearses and all the other formalities with which we lay away our dead ever does the deceased any good. They neither see the flowers, smell the gasoline burned in their honor, nor hear the comforting words of the officiating clergyman.

When the body of the late King Tut-Ankh-Amen went to the tomb, it went with pomp and elaborate ceremony. He was laid away in a rock-hewn tomb in the midst of a couple of carloads of costly household furniture, utensils, jewelry and food. In the three thousand years that have elapsed since he has not sat on one of the chairs, crumpled a handkerchief, or used any of the other articles interred with him.

That doesn't prove the funeral ceremonies over his remains useless and silly.

Our funeral rites are for the benefit of the living not the dead. Flowers, ministers and the customary funeral programs comfort those left behind and don't harm the deceased. Why not leave one's funeral arrangements to those left behind?

### BUS BUSINESS UNPROFITABLE

JOHN S. POWELL, chief accountant for the public service commission, has completed an audit of the finances of one of the principal motor bus operators in Indiana. He reports that the line is unprofitable, that it would take a 5-cent-a-mile fare rate to pay operating expenses, depreciation and a return on the investment.

The condition of this one line is said to be fairly representative of the entire motor bus situation in the State. The lines aren't making money.

If such is the case all the opposition of traction companies and other existing transportation mediums to the establishment of competing bus lines is love's labor lost. They should encourage the bus business and give it plenty of rope to hang itself in bankruptcy court.

Probably some Hoosier bus lines are profitable and others are losing money. Just as in the case of grocery stores. The bus business is new and hasn't found its proper niche in the transportation scheme.

If a bus line can't operate successfully on a rate of less than 5 cents a mile there is no economic need for the line. Other transportation agencies can carry passengers more cheaply and left to themselves will in time eliminate such bus competition.

State regulation of the bus business should be concerned only with the public's interest not with the protection of existing traction lines or busses. What the bus business needs mostly is to be left alone to find its place in the transportation field by the competitive system of trial and error.

### A PASSIVE CANDIDATE

EVANS WOOLEN, Indianapolis banker, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, short term, next spring. But only a receptive candidate; he declines to scramble for the place.

In making his announcement he said: "Wishing not to press myself on the party, I shall make no canvass for the nomination."

That's an eminently proper and high-minded attitude toward public office, so different from ordinary, nine-run politicians who seek places in the sun. He merely expresses willingness to serve if chosen, while most candidates chase every voter to his burrow

and try to extract his vote by strength or guile.

Yet his attitude, although unusual, is not revolutionary. It is very much in keeping with the intentions of the framers of our Constitution, to which so many officeholders and office-seekers give lip adoration. They envisioned a scheme of government in which office would seek the man.

It did once—George Washington didn't campaign for the presidency.

No one doubts that Mr. Woolen is qualified to represent Indiana creditably and honorably in the Senate. He is an able, outstanding citizen of high character and attainments, with an enviable record of accomplishments in large affairs, public and private.

It will be interesting to see the outcome of his passive candidacy. It would be more interesting if all the other senatorial aspirants would adopt the same passive attitude. The result might prove whether in our popular elections "vox populi vox Dei" is a fact or just static.

### John, The Great



John McCormack

A John McCormack program would not be a McCormack program unless Irish folk songs were included. And so John has included a goodly lot of them for his recital to be given at the Murat, Sunday afternoon. On a B. Tabbot attraction.

## Use of 'Hard Liquor' Declines

Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series of articles by Mr. Gardner reporting the operation of liquor laws in the various provinces of Canada.

By GILSON GARDNER

Quebec liquor commission with great pride that the points to the declining sales of "spirits" and the increasing sales of wines.

In the forthcoming report, covering the year 1924-1925, will be figures showing the Dominion Parliament that while the volume of the year's sales increased by 100,000 gallons the value of the total sales decreased by nearly two millions of dollars. This is due to the fact that the price of wine has been constantly declining while the price of spirits carrying a higher tax on account of the higher content of alcohol remains about the same.

It is due also to the fact, say the commissioners, that the quality of the wines offered has been constantly improved. The commission carries a stock worth about five million dollars constantly in its warehouse in Montreal and has recently set up a purchasing office in Paris through which purchases are made from France Italy, Spain, Portugal and Holland. In the Paris office, as well as in the Montreal headquarters, are the best tasters to be had, as well as analytical chemists who test every offering and check up every consignment received. There are special cellars at the commissions warehouses and experts have been brought from France to care for the choice wines imported in bulk.

The result of all this care is the accumulation of a great variety of the choicest wines at prices to the consumer which no competitive profit system could achieve.

In the 1923 report of the commission is this paragraph: "We do not hesitate to attribute a large measure of the increase in the total consumption of wines to the fact that the public is gradually turning from the consumption of liquors with the high alcoholic con-

tent in order to give its preference to light wines. Our stock of these wines, although of excellent quality at present, is improving from day to day."

In the report for 1924 (the last published) the increase of the sale of wines is summed up for the six month's period from January to June of 1923 and 1924. During the former period a total of 183,179 gallons were sold as compared with 316,131 gallons during the latter period; an increase of 72 per cent. Meantime, during the same periods the sale of spirits decreased from 341,004 to 322,516 or 5.42 per cent.

The figures for 1924-1925, it is said, will be found to be even more impressive.

Attention is also called by the commission to the fact that most of the purchases by the American tourists, totalling some 40 per cent of the whole, are of spirits. If these were deducted, the change to light wines and beer in the Province of Quebec would be quite startling.

## Home Is Getting to Be Wonderful When It Contains the Panatrope as Part of Family

By Walter D. Hickman

OME sweet home will become even sweeter if Panatrope is a member of the family.

Panatrope is not the name of a girl but is the title that Brunswick has christened its latest contribution to the musical world.

At the hearing of the Panatrope in an exhibition concert, I know now what the author of "The Lost Chord" meant when he wrote that number. The chord surely has been lost until the Panatrope arrived and found it. The Panatrope at the electrical glorification of the phonograph, using the improvements in recording and projection which radio has given to the world.

Seems to me that a fellow could go up to the Panatrope and say to it, "Listen, old thing, I would like to hear Nick Lucas croon his stuff just as he does on the stage."

Panatrope will answer the request by reproducing Lucas, his voice and his guitar, just as Nick puts out the melody in person. Seems to me that this new gift of Brunswick to the world, is more than a mechanical thing. It is human. By the turning of a control lever, any melody becomes a soft inviting tune.

Then when more volume is needed, the simple advancement of the lever increases the tone so that not only a room is filled but the entire neighborhood may get in on the melody.

And then if you want the whole world to hear the Panatrope, just put it in third musical speed. When advanced at this stage, the Panatrope is able to fill with melody any dance hall I have ever seen. This machine so develops and projects the tonal qualities that tones,

shading and color, heretofore completely lost by the old models, becomes a gigantic and important background to the melody.

When you hear the Panatrope you will know what I mean by the finding of the lost chord. The old type phonograph was wonderful in its day. But the Panatrope advances music to that stage where it ceases to be mechanical and becomes natural music as produced by the artists.

When I met Panatrope I got down on my knees and nearly prostrated myself in front of this "human

### 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., enclosing five 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. Unsolicited requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Does the Marconi Company of America still exist?

The Radio Corporation of America purchased all the assets of this company on Nov. 30, 1919.

What was the consumption and manufacture of gasoline and kerosene in the United States in the months of September of this year?

There were 906,109,000 gallons of gasoline made in the United States in September, of which 848,867,000 gallons were consumed and 57,242,000 exported. The figures for kerosene for the same period were: Production, 197,534,000; consumption, 130,298,000, and exports, 68,112,000 gallons.

thing." Can't get it into my head that Panatrope is a machine, because it yielded to my every mood.

The tone does not come out of the "arm" of the machine, but by the use of five stages of amplification in the form of vacuum tubes, the tones seem to come from the entire machine instead of at a given point.

By the use of a cone speaker, the tone is thrown directly and completely into a room after leaving the transmitter. In other words, the tone has been "musically digested" before it is served.

The Panatrope is to my way of thinking one of the best mediums of getting the best out of every artist. This new machine actually permits the artist to project his personality. By the old method of recording and projecting, great pianists have failed completely to record their artistry.

It is all different today with the Brunswick Panatrope and the modern electrical system of recording. The new method gives you the real artist and not a shadow of his artistry.

I honestly welcome the Panatrope as one of the ten wonders of the year.

Indianapolis theaters today offer: Ed Wynn in "The Grab Bag" at English's; Singer's Midgents and the Paramount Four at Kelt's; Laurel Lee at the Palace; Joyce Lando and Company at the Lyric; burlesque at the Broadway; "Irish Luck" at the Apollo; "The Best People" at the Ohio; "The Unguarded Hour" at the Circle; "The Kooper of the Bees" at the Colonial and "All Around Frying Pan" at the Isis.

## THE HUMAN SIDE OF BANKING SERVICE

### Are You "All at Sea" When You Go Abroad?

A PROMINENT Indiana business man recently decided to take a six-months' vacation in European countries and Mediterranean ports.

We had the pleasure of helping to plan his itinerary complete—from Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park, New York, all the way to King Tut's tomb—and back.

But at the last moment he was forced to cut his trip in half. Three months was all the vacation he could get. Here was a dilemma.

For months he had been laying his plans. His typewritten schedule, into which he had put so much thought, and about which he had built such expectations—was worth less than just so much scratch paper. The whole thing had to be done over—revised and condensed. And his boat sailed in forty-eight hours. What would you have done?

Here is what he did:

Came to the Travel Department of the Fletcher American Company. Told us his troubles. Let us help him to replan his trip.

And now he is on the Riviera—sailing on the revised schedule which it was possible for us to build up for him—quickly and accurately.

Service of that kind is all a part of the modernized service of this modern bank.

It is the kind of service which YOU are invited to use, whether your problem be one of foreign touring, banking or saving.

## THE FLETCHER AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Capital and Surplus, \$3,375,000.00



INDUSTRY HAS BANKED WITH THE FLETCHER AMERICAN BANK FOR HALF A CENTURY