

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.

Coolidge Cornered

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has cut a job out for himself if he hopes to convince the farmers of Iowa and neighboring States that it is unsound economics for the Government to assist in obtaining a fair price for farm products.

He will first have to abandon his lifelong belief in the economic soundness of the tariff on which New England manufacturers have been fattening all these years—at the expense of the farmers and other consumers.

He won't abandon that. The outcome of the revolt started by the farmers and finally taken up by the bankers of the farming States is likely to be Coolidge's capitulation. Signals of surrender have been hoisted at the White House since the bitterness of the farmers has become clear.

The upshot of this political rebellion is likely to be the formation of a Government export corporation that will so handle surplus crops as to prevent the hammering down of prices every time American farmers produce more than the American people alone can consume. The farmers will be protected in their basic prices, probably.

Then will come the howl from the other consumers, the city folks who eat bread and meat and vegetables. For the middlemen will still be with us. Consumers will not be protected against higher prices.

There might be more benefit to the country in the long run—though not to Coolidge—if he stood pat in his opposition to giving the farmers the same advantage as the manufacturers. It might eventually lead these farmers to wreck the tariff system of which they have always been the victims. In so doing they would help the other consumers of the country as well as themselves. The same cannot be said, of course, of the export corporation plan.

Anyhow Our Flivver Will Be Worn Out

OWN a car? Or pay taxes? Then you'll be interested in this.

Just now, as you may have observed, we're enjoying quite a hullabaloo over the British rubber gouge.

A year ago crude rubber sold at 36 cents a pound. Today it's above a dollar. Controlling the market, the British make us pay approximately \$1,000,000,000 for a year's supply which, at admittedly fair prices, should cost us only \$325,000,000.

This three-quarters-of-a-billion-dollar gouge makes an average set of automobile tires cost you \$40 more than they otherwise should. So Secretary of Commerce Hoover is complaining most bitterly. It isn't right, he says, and we are all with him. In fact something ought to be done about it. Absolutely.

But the rubber gouge isn't a circumstance compared with the gas gouge we are being let in for, thanks to the scandalous squandering of our oil supply. And no one is lifting a finger to stave off the evil day. No one in Washington is even talking about it, though the Army, Navy and air force couldn't turn a wheel without it.

There is in the United States, of course, only just so much oil. When that is gone—and experts tell us it will be gone, at the present rate of consumption, in ten years—we will have to depend upon foreign countries, principally Britain, to whom we already go for rubber, as above stated. Either that, or resort to new and expensive processes for extracting oil from our shale deposits.

Gas from shale, we are told, will cost us at least 25 or 30 cents a gallon more than present prices. As we consume approximately 8,000,000,000 gallons a year, that means a \$2,000,000,000 boost in our bill. Distributed over two years—the average life of a set of tires—the \$40 rubber gouge costs you \$20 a year. Pro-rating the \$2,000,000,000 gas increase among the 20,000,000 American automobile owners, each would be stung for an extra \$100 per year, or five times the rubber gouge. And that is the least you can expect.

What can the Government do about it? We do not presume to know. But here's an idea: Britain, Japan and other countries are now quietly getting control of vast oil fields scattered about the world, but are not using them. Instead, they are conserving their own oil while helping us to get rid of ours, through our big oil companies. A heavy export tax on American oil, therefore, would have four immediate effects:

1. Britain, Japan and the other countries, forced to pay higher prices for American oil, would use more of their own.
2. A good stiff export tax now would bring in considerable moneys which would come in handy when later on Uncle Sam will have to pay high prices for his oil.
3. Our own supply would last longer and.
4. Our big oil concerns—now distributing fat dividends of anywhere from 50 to 300 per

cent per annum—would let out a squawk that would be heard all the way from Kankakee to Kamchatka, not to mention Washington.

This, we repeat, is just an idea. And the fourth effect being what it would be, we can just forget the other three. But start saving up for 50-cent gas ten years hence and amuse yourself cussing the British. British rubber concerns don't make any campaign contributions anyhow.

Sugar and Income Tax

WHEN you go to the corner grocery and pay 6½ cents for a pound of granulated sugar, 2 cents of it is tariff tax. You are paying 4½ cents for the sugar. The other 2 cents is divided between Uncle Sam and the American sugar barons.

The total tax is \$246,000,000 a year, according to M. Doran, secretary of the American Sugar Association, at a conference on the tariff held by the People's Reconstruction League in Washington recently.

Americans have a great sweet tooth, he said, and eat an average of 107 pounds of sugar a year, so that the tariff slice of the Nation's sugar bill is \$2.14 per person, or \$10.70 extra to be paid by the head of a family of five.

This is equal to the income tax paid by him now if he is making \$4,450 a year. It is more than the average relief for \$2,300,000 small taxpayers proposed in the income tax-cut bill about which so much noise is being made.

But there is no move to lower the sugar tax, and there won't be, as was shown when President Coolidge about a year ago refused to follow the advice of his tariff commission and lower it.

Doran said the Government collects directly \$144,000,000 on sugar imported into this country and the remaining \$102,000,000 is pure subsidy to American sugar manufacturers.

It has resulted in large profits to these interests, he said. The Great Western Sugar Company, one of the largest, showed a loss of about \$8,360,000 for 1921, but in 1922 it made \$6,879,000, in 1923 \$12,004,000, in 1924 \$10,577,000, and is now paying 7 per cent on preferred stock and 32 per cent on common. Other companies have similar histories.

About 300 pounds of beet sugar is made from a ton of sugar beets, he said, so that the tariff-tax alone means \$6 a ton to the manufacturers. In contrast with this, the minimum price to farmers for their beets in the six States where most beets are grown is \$5 a ton, so the manufacturers can pay the farmers their minimum out of the tariff subsidy alone and have \$1 a ton left.

The farmers are not being benefited by the tariff.

The Boomerang

THE return of General Pershing from South America before finishing his job there brings the United States mighty close to the most humiliating, and at the same time the most serious, diplomatic defeat in its history.

Not only Latin-America but the entire world was watching us when we set out to make peace between Chile and Peru by arbitrating their quarrel over the border provinces of Taena and Arica. Failure now would drag our prestige in the dust.

Nor is this any too high, as it is, south of the Rio Grande. Secretary of State Kellogg's recent threat to Mexico was a blunder that startled and angered all Latin-America. A second reverse would have most serious consequences.

To say that we have been riding for a fall will not soften the tumble a particle. True or not the world thinks we have been parading a holier-than-thou attitude for years, publicly scorning the League of Nations and doing everything we could to belittle that organization and its influence.

Thus when Chile and Peru waxed hot over the possession of Taena and Arica they should have taken their dispute to the league. Instead, we deliberately encouraged them to bring their troubles to us. We would show the league how to settle international rows. And we'd have no league "meddling" in the Americas. No sir-ee!

Now Chile is calling the United States names. She says General Pershing is unfair. She says we are trying to get trade advantages down there. She makes all sorts of charges, withdraws from the plebiscitary work, reports to the league and appeals to the President.

It's a lovely mess. Maybe we will yet contrive somehow to have what is left of our badly battered prestige. And we sincerely hope so. But it will never look quite the same. The blow we so cockily aimed at the league has proved a boomerang.

Maybe the league would not have done a bit better job than we have in South America. But it would now be wearing the black eye instead of us. Which makes a lot of difference.

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn.

Text: "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." Matt. 10:42.

THE disciples had seen Jesus working in a mighty fashion. They had seen Him perform a number of miracles. They had been called to follow Him, and they were anxious to do it, but when they saw Him doing such marvelous works, they were naturally discouraged. The bigness of the work was discouraging to them. It was to meet this discouragement that Jesus said, "Whosoever shall give a cup of cold water shall in no wise lose his reward."

How encouraging these words are to some of us. We cannot work mighty miracles. We cannot do big things. But we can give a cup of cold water to the thirsty. This is something every one can do.

You met a friend who has passed through a great sorrow. You do not know what to say. You cannot put into words what you feel in your heart. The best you can do is to extend a warm hand clasp that needs no words to explain its meaning. That's the cup of cold water.

A fellow-business man is overtaken by adversity. He is humiliated by the sense of failure. Yet, with a brave heart, he sets out to recoup his losses and re-establish himself. Conditions are against him, and it is a hard battle. You drop in to see him, assuring him of your confidence

and speaking a word of cheer. That's the cup of cold water.

A widowed mother is having a hard struggle to take care of her dependent little ones and keep them in comfort. The best she can do is to provide the bare necessities of life. She is too proud to ask for charity. In a manner not to offend her pride, you slip in a few little extras. Not much perhaps, but it adds much to the cheer of that home. That's the cup of cold water.

A man is thrown out of a job. Not through any fault of his. Business has been dull with his employers and somebody had to be laid off. He walks the streets until he is foot sore looking for another place, but somehow he cannot connect up. The rent is behind, the larder is about empty, and he faces despair. As busy as you are with your own affairs, you take time off and go out with him and help him find another job. That's the cup of cold water.

The world is full of tears, full of trouble and sorrow, full of disappointment and discouragement, full of want and need. You can't relieve all this, but you can relieve some of it. Here and there you can dry away a tear, assuage a little sorrow, dispel a little gloom. You can make life a little brighter for a few. Wherever you can, that is your opportunity to give the cup of cold water. And when you give it, you shall in no wise lose your reward. You will be rewarded with that satisfaction and joy which is always experienced by every one when a kindly deed is done to help another. (Copyright, 1925, by John R. Gunn.)

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

BAIL BOND BUSINESS

THE judges of the four municipal courts in Indianapolis, which came into existence Jan. 1, have adopted a plan to have professional bondsmen who later under police station at unusual hours soliciting business will not be accepted as bondsmen in the new courts.

Apparently that is a slap at the professional bail bond business. It may purify the temple of justice somewhat, but it is doubtful.

The professional bondsmen who hang around the police station at all hours of day and night soliciting trade mostly traffic with friends, drunks, speeders and the like. Without them a stranger or poor fellow, judged for some petty offense at an unreasonable hour, might find the bond necessary for his release as hard to raise as the national debt.

So, while the lotteries professional bondsmen may be vultures, to some casual offenders they have all the aspects of a good Samaritan.

The real disgrace of the bail bond business is not the professional bondsmen who hang around a police court but the shameful laxity of judges who release seasoned crooks and big offenders on small bonds and inadequate security.

WHO LEFT THE GUN LOADED?

CLAUDE M'VEY, 9-year-old Sheridan (Ind.) lad, wanted to scare his little cousin who was visiting him. He pointed a shotgun, found in a closet, at her and pulled the trigger.

Whether she was properly scared or not by the jest is debatable. The top of her head was blown off. The little boy "didn't know it was loaded."

Just another of the distressing tragedies, all too frequent, caused by children playing with firearms. Of course it was an accident; the small lad is more deserving of sympathy than censure. Nevertheless he killed his cousin. Throughout his life he can't escape that fact and the regret, remorse and sorrow his act will cause him. He'll suffer and pay.

But who left the gun loaded and within reach of active childish hands?

Back of every tragic accident to children playing with firearms is a careless adult, on whom rests the responsibility for the fatality. Remember that, you men who must have around the home shotguns, rifles or pistols, for sport, business or protection.

Adults might as well get pet rattlesnakes or trained typhoid germs for the children to play with as to leave firearms, loaded or "unloaded," within reach.

TIME TO WASH THE DIRTY LINEN

HARRY B. SMITH, former adjutant general of Indiana, has been arrested on a Marion County grand-jury indictment charging that he filed false claims while at the head of the State's military establishment. The indictment followed an exhaustive investigation of his accounts as adjutant general.

So he joins the not-so-exclusive club of present and former State officials now accused of irregularities in office.

Earl Crawford and Director John D. Williams of the highway commission were indicted almost a year ago as the result of an inquiry into the sale by the commission of tools, equipment and material given the State by the Federal Government. They haven't been tried on the charges and there is no immediate prospect of trial.

The removal of Dr. William F. King, secretary of the State board of health, has been sought by several members of the board for the past six months. He is charged with high crimes and misdemeanors in the conduct of his office.

Perhaps these officials under fire are innocent of wrongdoing. Their official acts may be as pure as the driven snow. But until all the charges are proved or disproved there is uncertainty and suspicion

as to the administration of State affairs.

The serious offenses charged against these officials were committed, if at all, prior to 1925. It is now 1926—certainly high time to have a showdown on the issues and a washing of the dirty State linen. For the sake of public confidence if not simple justice the charges and indictments should not be allowed to drag on and on.

WHERE ECONOMY HURTS

THE State legislative finance committee, which a couple of months ago attempted to trim some of the fat off the State salary list, at an all-day session Thursday listened to protests against the proposed cuts.

Every man in the room was announced officials and employees affected have been active. Recently a court decision held that the salaries of public service commissioners could not be cut from \$6,000 to \$5,000, as the committee ordered. Other salaries fixed by law may likewise be immovable.

So probably the net result of the committee's efforts so far as actually reducing salaries will not be visible to the naked eye. A stenographer here and there in State departments may feel the pruning knife, but there will be no marked saving in the expenses of government.

Every one of the officials and employees affected by the committee's salary reduction order is enthusiastically in favor of the State administration's economy program. But how they oppose cuts in their own pay! They want economy, but they don't want it too personal. When it applies to them it hurts.

Campaign oratory and ascribed devotion to the abstract principle of economy in State government won't save the taxpayer a dime.

A major fraction of every dollar raised for the maintenance of Indiana's State government goes to pay salaries of State employees. Any real reduction in governmental expenditures must be effected by operating on the pay roll. It can't be accomplished by saving erasers or strengthening the lives of lead pencils.

MR. FIXIT

Mr. Fixit Finds Parents Do Not Have to Pay for Kindergartens.

Let Mr. Fixit solve your troubles with city officials. He is the Times' representative at the city hall. Write him at The Times.

Indignant parents are not forced to spend money to send the kiddies to kindergarten, Mr. Fixit ascertained today.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: Are we taxpayers forced to spend money to send our young children to kindergarten?

A MOTHER.

No. A number of kindergartens are maintained with the city, and according to the many names already submitted, it looks like a big week at the Circle next week.

The prizes are of exceptional value, of amounts worth while striving for, while in addition the lucky couple who wins, at the finals to be held the evening of the last day of Miss Melrose's engagement, will secure a trip to Chicago for participation in the national contest.

For one to participate in the contest, all that is necessary is to get into communication, either by phone or in person, with the Charleston Contest Manager at the Circle and receive an entry blank, which will specify day and hour to appear for participation in the daily events.

One winner from each daily appearance will make up the participants for the grand finale, at which time three winners will be selected for the gold prizes. The best dancer will go to Chicago.

In position six "The Wing" step is shown. Bring left foot up, bending knee, as if about to extend foot sideways. Point toe downward, securing balance by standing on right foot with toe pointing out. Hands in this position should be at hips with fingers against body and palms turned upwards.

Matinee Musicale to Present American Baritone

BERNARD FERGUSON, American baritone, who will make his first public appearance here with the matinee musical at the Murat on Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, enjoys the admiration and confidence of the conductors of many of the largest choral societies and music festivals in the country.

This confidence has been won by reason of his splendid musicianship and the fact that he always "knows his lines." Choral works of widely different character are given at the different festivals, and an artist is often called upon to learn new works in very short time.

In the Spring of 1922, Mr. Ferguson made a tour with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, singing baritone roles in three new choral works at Urbana and Decatur, Illinois. So careful had been his study and preparation for the parts, that the conductors of both festivals were loud in their praise of his musicianship as well as his voice and art.

One of Mr. Ferguson's greatest admirers is Rudolph Ganz, the noted pianist and conductor of the

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. Following his tour with the orchestra, Mr. Ganz wrote to the manager of Mr. Ferguson's concert tours: "I am glad to say that I consider Mr. Ferguson a very fine artist with a splendid voice, and an excellent musical temperament, and a real man."

Mr. Ferguson is a man of large and powerful physique, dignified and imposing appearance, and a perfect physical as well as vocal type for the role of "Elijah" in which he will be heard here. It is a great love of sports and all out-of-door life by means of which he always keeps himself in splendid physical condition to meet the exacting demands of his profession.

THE regular monthly musical program which the Metropolitan School of Music broadcast from WEFM will be given next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. On the program will be Ernest G. Hesser, baritone; Edwin Jones, violinist; Earle Howe Jones, pianist, members of the faculty; Mrs.

Roy Medsger of Lebanon, Miss Helen Payne and Miss Mildred Johns, vocalists, advanced students of Edward Nell, and Miss Ruth McDougall, cornetist, graduate student of Leslie E. Peck. The accompanists will be Mrs. John Kolmer and Miss Grace Hutchings.

FOR the first time in the history of the organ in America, a professional organization has sponsored the tour of a great organist. The National Association of Organists, with a large membership spread throughout the country and numbering among its members many of the most prominent organists in America announces that the present American tour of Alfred Hollins, the famous blind organist and composer from England, is under the Honorary Auspices of the Association. The seal of professional approval is thus set upon the forthcoming appearance of this noted performer at the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church on Wednesday night, Jan. 13.

In thus honoring one of their own profession, the National Association is following the example set by musical and educational organizations all over the world, which have joined in bestowing on Alfred Hollins tributes of the highest kind. In addition to several college degrees and a Fellowship of the Royal College of Organists, the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on him in 1922 by Edinburgh University.

But the distinguished decorations worn by this English virtuoso have not, so it is said, affected the individualistic style of his playing, which the London Daily Telegraph last season declared to be "happier and more facile than that of any other organist." Ye, according to the same paper, "Hollins never seeks after the sensational. Often he brings a touch of realism to his work, but this is always well placed and controlled by good taste. Buoyancy is the especial quality of his playing," and as the Telegraph says, "how rarely can that be said of organists."

During his return visit to America, Hollins will be the honored guest of the National Association of Organists and of the American Guild of Organists, two foremost groups in the profession. His coming to this city promises to be an event of unusual significance and is sponsored by the Indianapolis chapter of the Organists' Guild.

WEEKLY SUNDAYSCHOOL LESSON

Power of the Incarnation Discussed By Gilroy

The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 3: The Purpose and Power of Incarnation.—John 1:1-5, 10-18.

By Wm. E. Gilroy, D. D., Editor of The Congregationalist.

THE opening of the year's lessons brings us into the very heart and soul of the Christian religion. Christianity as an inner faith and as an outward movement in world history is centered in the strong conviction concerning the fact that at a certain period in history God and man met sublimely in human life in the character and person of Jesus of Nazareth.

It would be entirely out of place in this column to seek to discuss the

philosophical, metaphysical, and theological aspects of this fact or faith. In fact may it not be said that there has been altogether too much discussion of some of these things, and that men have been often very ready to quarrel over conceptions of the person of Christ where they have been strangely neglectful of following his example?

Should Understand

We ought to understand very clearly at the very outset the New Testament conception of the Incarnation. We find it set forth in the writings of that great leader, Paul, whose life and teaching we have studied during much of the past year. But what Paul has stated so very clearly is reflected in the whole New Testament. Its ground-work is set forth philosophically in these early verses of the Gospel of John, but Paul's comment does a great deal to explain these mysterious words and to interpret them in their direct meaning for practical life.

Paul's whole conception of religion became altered and remade through the conviction that Jesus of Nazareth was the living and eternal Son of God. He believed that "in him dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." He believed that Christ was real man. He calls him "the man, Christ Jesus." But in that man there was shown in earthly life the fullness of divine love and grace. Jesus was God incarnate. Paul believed that, just as absolutely as the writer of these words, who says that "the word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth."

But this faith in the incarnation for Paul and for John was not merely a beautiful philosophical dream. They believed that as God was incarnate in Christ so Christ must be incarnate in the life of the Christian disciple.

A Real Lesson

Here in this lesson we have this great fact of the incarnation, as it makes itself felt in the lives of men, for human life, associated with the beginning and purpose of the creation. The world has not come into existence by chance or through a thoughtless fiat of some great power. The world is an expression of God's will and purpose concerning human life, and the purposes of

even creation itself are not fulfilled until man comes into the reality of communion with God, the Creator.

Wipe out from all history and from all human consciousness this thought of God and this revelation of God in Christ and how dark and meaningless the universe becomes.

And the glory of it all is that we may know this Christ and may live in him through finding his salvation. Through him privileges greater than kings and conquerors and potentates have ever known are conferred upon the lowliest and humblest of God's creatures, for through Christ we have learned that "he that dwelleth in God and God in him."

Heads Class



Ray Harrington

Ray Harrington is the new president of the Christian Men Builders Bible class of the Third Christian Church, succeeding O. V. Sappenfield as president.

The other members of the 1925 cabinet are Earl Robinson, vice president for advertising; Dale Alexander, vice president for membership; Harry Allsturgeon, vice president for social activities; Lutes, vice president for employment; John Scholer, secretary, and Albert Hinkle, treasurer.

The average attendance for the year was 226, the largest single attendance being 1,025, on Easter Sunday.

To Remove Nicotine Stains

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 10 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. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

How may nicotine stains be removed from teeth?

A small amount of flouride of ammonia on a piece of absorbent cotton pressed against the teeth and allowed to remain for about a minute. Care must be taken not to let this touch the gums or get into the throat. After the cotton is taken off, rinse the mouth well with cold water.

Is it true that the Chinese eat real birds' nests?

There is an edible bird's nest that is considered a great delicacy by the Chinese. These nests are built by the salangane of the family of swifts. The birds are remarkable for their salivary glands, the secretion of which is used in building nests. The nests are used by the Chinese for making soups. They have a glue-like consistency and are formed

mainly of a glutinous saliva produced by the bird, with which other material frequently is mixed, such as straw and bits of feathers.

What form of oath is used at the coronation of the King of England?

According to the Accession Declaration Act of 1910 the oath is as follows: "I, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the protestant succession to the Throne of the Realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers, according to law."

How many persons of Greek birth are there in the United States and in what cities are the most of them found?

The 1920 census population figures show 175,375 persons of Greek birth in the United States. Chicago, New York, Detroit and San Francisco have more Greeks than other cities.