

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.

More Cash in the Banks

RESOURCES of Indiana State banks and trust companies at the close of the year 1925 showed an increase during the year of \$65,138,144.56—according to recent report of Thomas D. Barr, State bank commissioner. Total resources of the 851 financial institutions included in the report were \$705,089,962.24.

There is more money in Hoosier banks than ever—despite the bandits, the fake stock swindles, the depressed corn market, the world court, and the Florida boom. In three years resources of Hoosier State banks have increased \$170,000,000.

That sounds like the press agent's dream of a movie queen's salary. But it isn't stage money. It represents the actual results of the thrift and increased prosperity of Hoosier farms, business and industry.

Indiana hasn't experienced any spectacular boom nor is it widely heralded as a land of promise like some other section of the country whither people flock. It is just staying at home doing business at the old stand.

Sometimes it seems that the lure of the much-advertised distant sections, where glittering opportunities ripe for the plucking are reputed to hang on every bush, will depopulate the Hoosier State. Indiana flock to Florida, California, New York, Chicago and heaven, until one who stays at home may fear that he will soon be the sole survivor of a once teeming population.

But he needn't be alarmed. A State where tangible wealth is steadily increasing, whose bank resources increase \$65,000,000 in a year, is a good State in which to live and do business. It won't soon revert to the stage of an uninhabited wilderness.

A Chance for Two Men to Be Men

CHANCE has been presented for David A. Reed to prove he is a man as well as a United States Senator, and for Andrew W. Mellon to prove he is a man, as well as Secretary of the Treasury.

This is said in all seriousness and in the belief that both may be big enough to accept the chance.

On the floor of the Senate, Senator Reed referred to a young Washington attorney as a "discharged Government employee." The official records disclose that the young man was not discharged from Government service, that he resigned voluntarily—"without prejudice," in the language of the record. Senator Reed is a lawyer and probably knows some of the difficulties of a man just starting his career in that profession. It is harmful to him to be labeled in so public a manner as a discharged employee.

Reed will play the part of a man if he will publicly apologize for his misstatement.

Mellon's opportunity grows out of the same incident.

Senator Norris, discussing the necessity for publicity concerning the operations of the income tax bureau, made an erroneous statement. He said that the Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Company and the Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, had been allowed by a special ruling of the income tax bureau to file a "consolidated return" for the year 1917. So doing, as he understood it, they saved \$9,000.

Reed took the floor, announced he was a director in all three companies, and argued convincingly that, under the law only a consolidated return was right and proper.

He probably was right and Norris wrong. This is the history of the case: The three banks first filed a consolidated return and it was ac-

cepted by the tax bureau. Then the attorneys for the banks discovered that \$91,000 could be saved by filing separate returns instead of the one. The attorneys were Reed, Shaw, Smith & McClay of Pittsburgh—Senator Reed's own firm! This firm succeeded, over the opposition of the young Washington lawyer referred to—he was then employed in the income tax bureau—in getting the bureau's ruling reversed and permission granted to file separate returns. The young man in question argued in vain, though he used exactly the same argument that Senator Reed used later on the floor of the Senate.

The Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Company and the Union Savings Bank got their \$91,000 back.

Now, Secretary Mellon's attorney (Senator Reed) having proved, even though unwittingly, that Secretary Mellon's banks gyped the Government out of \$91,000—right in Mellon's own department—what should Secretary Mellon do?

The law, if we are not mistaken, will permit Secretary Mellon to return that \$91,000. In any case the treasury has what is called a "Conscience Fund," which is constantly receiving moneys from persons who feel they have defrauded the Government and wish to make restitution.

There is Secretary Mellon's chance. And the beauty of it is that he can afford it financially.

Outjingoing the Jingoes

AN American in the pay of Japan—one Frederick Moore, formerly of Tokio but now of Washington—is quoted in the Japan Advertiser as having made some amazing charges against this country.

Despite the work of the Washington conference, he is reported as having said in a speech before a foreign missions gathering, "the American Navy in the past four years has carried out the greatest naval program the world has ever known.

"America has spent more on naval armaments than all the rest of the sea powers combined. The American Navy is vastly larger than that of any other nation in the world."

We sincerely trust Mr. Moore has been misquoted. Otherwise he is not only going out of his way to misrepresent his own country at a time when great harm might come of it, but he is misleading the public of Japan, the power that pays him his wages.

The United States Naval Institute gives the following figures for naval vessels laid down or appropriated for since Feb. 6, 1922, date of the Washington Conference referred to by Mr. Moore:

Battleships: United States, none; Britain, 2; Japan, none. Aircraft carriers: United States, 2; Britain, 2; Japan, 2. Light cruisers: United States, 2; Britain, 11; Japan, 12. Cruiser mine layers: United States, none; Britain, 1; Japan, 1. Destroyers: United States, none; Britain, 2; Japan, 35. Submarines: United States, 3; Britain, 3; Japan, 30. Gunboats: United States, 6; Britain, 4; Japan, 4. Mine sweepers: United States, none; Britain, none; Japan, 6. Submarine tenders: United States, none; Britain, none; Japan, 2. Tankers: United States, none; Britain, none; Japan, 3. Supply ships: United States, none; Britain, none; Japan, 1. Total: United States, 13; Britain, 25; Japan, 96.

Such is the answer to Mr. Moore. It is truly tragic if making speeches of the tenor suggested constitutes his idea of what he is supposed to do. Surely that is not what the Japanese Embassy either wants or expects of him. It knows as well as anybody that that sort of thing does not make for better understanding. To the contrary.

THE VERY IDEA!

By Hal Cochran

AW, shucks, I ain't so crazy 'bout my father's new machine. There's such a thing as havin' things too fine. He went and bought the bunch of us a classy limousine. The best that he could buy—but not for mine.

Ya know how people feel about a thing that's spankin' new. They're allus 'raid of mars and scars and such. And every time I'm in it, I'll watch each thing I do. That's why I can't enthuse about it much.

The seats 'er all upholstered with a cloth of silver gray, an' all the wood and metal's shiny bright. But that don't mean a thing to me. I just found out today they wouldn't let my dog in. That ain't right.

Aw, what's the fun of ridin', when I leave my purp' behind? I hate to see him whine an' fum an' fuss. I don't see why my father didn't walt and try to find a plain old common second-hand bus.

Mother just can't understand why I'll sister failed in her school work today—unless it's the help father gave her last night.

A new broom always sweeps clean when sonny's using it to get the snow off the front porch.

Ask the Times

By Hal Cochran
Prof. Ofergosh Sakes has discovered that, if you took all the pretzels in the world and put them in a straight line, you couldn't do it.

Pancakes and caterpillars make the butterfly.

"I think the floor is wonderful," said he in manner sweet.

"That's your mistake," the girl replied.

"You're dancing on my feet."

NOW, HONESTLY—

It costs so little and mean so much—when a husband and father thinks, now and then, to take a box of candy home.

Trivial thing, perhaps—but a surprise is a surprise and the whole tribe appreciate getting it.

Ya walk in the house and the kids shout, "Whadday bring us, daddy?"

Imagine the thrill of pulling the candy out—and throwing your chest out.

You can always be sure that the good wife will get a thrill—and the kids will get the candy.

How useless a thing is the old back fence, and yet women argue over it.

What are the capitals of Albania and Lithuania?

The capital of Albania is now Tirana; the provisional capital of Lithuania is Kuvno.

A new broom always sweeps clean when sonny's using it to get the snow off the front porch.

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Cantor in Little Talk Tells Why Prince of Wales Is Very Democratic Fellow

By Walter D. Hickman

THE beans "are spilled" all over the table, and even the cover. Scandal will out in the very best of families. Am now trying to let you in on a royal secret. Do you know, now I ask you, why the Prince of Wales is a democratic chap? Eddie Cantor, in a curtain speech which is about as important as the whole show in "Kid Boots," lets it be known in public that he knows the Prince. He declares that he, one Eddie Cantor, was invited to entertain the Prince at a house party in New York because "the Prince wants the best," so says Eddie. And then Eddie declares that the Prince is democratic because the Prince stole two of Eddie's drinks. In other words, again a personality, unique in history of the stage, is before us. Like Jolson, the curtain talk is necessary and is given. It is like the play itself. Not better than the whole show by a long shot, but important enough to be a part of the show. And while the curtain talk is being made, Miss Louise Brown, who took the place of the New York and part of the Chicago run, place of Mary Eaton, is on the stage. Eddie admits that Miss Brown has been with the company only three weeks. And if this is done to focus attention upon merit, I might suggest that Miss Ethelred Terry and Miss Jobyna Howland should be present when the sweet words are scattered. But Miss Terry and Miss Howland are probably hand-capped by being with the show more than three weeks, many more of them.

This is no reflection upon Miss Brown—she has that personality thing and ability which makes her an easy favorite. It will take time to develop it but she is there in a hundred ways. And so is Miss Terry and Miss Howland.

"Kid Boots" is an Eddie Cantor show although Florenz Ziegfeld presents the show and the star. Cantor is always Cantor and in his particular field he is a leader. The Ziegfeld touch often is seen in lavish song pictures and many good looking people upon the stage. There is beauty, melody, good dancing, several beautiful pictures and much of Eddie Cantor in this show.

You buy tickets to see Eddie Cantor, not "Kid Boots." But Ziegfeld has given the show an expensive background and much talent.

The play or rather the story is built around the golf idea. Probably next season it will not be golf at all. Florida. You get seventeen holes in this show and they are all filled with melody or comedy.

Cantor builds up his own stuff—it is always Cantor and he will not disappoint you. The show is clean and it is honest. No art poses, but a real show for the whole family. Not a dull affair but a smart and big show, peopled with some real talent.

I list, only myself, the talent leaders as follows:

Eddie Cantor. Ethelred Terry. Jobyna Howland. Louise Brown. Harland Dixon. Horton Spurr in an event at the eighth hole.

And the elaborate and honest settings given each scene.

Just like Jolson, "Kid Boots" depends upon the way the star works.

Cantor is working. He is big star. He is working at English's. He takes no half way applause. He gives so much that an ovation must be given. It is only fair.

"Kid Boots," with Cantor, Miss Terry, Miss Howland, Miss Brown is a safe and delicious entertainment.

At English's all week.

FAMILIAR FACES ON VIEW AT THE LYRIC

Two familiar faces are back at the Lyric for the week. They are Al Lydell and William Mason, two men who have made the Civil War furnish them with a delightful comedy skit.

Taking the parts of an old grand army veteran and that of an old sea captain of the period, they present the everlasting struggle of the army and navy, even in retirement. Their dialogue is full of smart and witty "cracks."

Olivette Haynes and Fred E. Beck starred with material that is not brilliant. My idea. Many others will not agree.

"I Gotta Dance," is the title.

Famous Composers

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

AVAGE gayety and profound melancholy, strange varied rhythms and a taste for strong color—all these national traits of the Russian people are represented in the music of Tchaikovsky, Russia's greatest composer.

The son of a mining engineer, he was born in the iron mining town of Votkinsk, in the Ural Mountains, in 1840, just at the time when Russian musicians were working to establish a national music. Although he first studied law, he was always an enthusiastic lover of music, and at 21 he began the serious study of that art in the conservatory of music at St. Petersburg.

Five years later he was graduated with honors and appointed professor of harmony in the Moscow conservatory. His operas produced during the next ten years were unsuccessful, and his orchestral compositions were received with indifference.

Tchaikovsky's fame as a composer came late in life and was due mainly to his orchestral music. His ballets, "Sleeping Beauty," and "The Nut-Cracker" and his "Pathetic Symphony" are, in foreign lands, the best known of his compositions. The "Dance of the Flutes" is from the "Nut-Cracker" ballet.

Note—Facts about a famous composer whose work is being studied in the schools will be printed in The Times each day. It is suggested that these articles be preserved by pupils for their music scrapbooks.

RIGHT HERE

IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

RAISING FUNDS TO DRAW INDUSTRIES

TERRE HAUTE boosters and civic leaders have adopted a plan for a million-dollar industrial foundation—a corporation—to aid in financing new industries and industrial expansion in that city. Shares in the corporation will be sold to citizens generally, according to their means and interest.

Thus Terre Haute actually starts to do what Indianapolis has only talked about and threatened from time to time. It is beginning a regular, comprehensive, well-financed campaign to attract new industries and stimulate the city's industrial growth.

More than six months ago Sol Meyer, of the Meyer-Kiser Fund, proposed a million-dollar fund to be used in promoting Indianapolis industrially. He offered to contribute \$25,000 to such an enterprise.

Followed a week of energetic and enthusiastic discussion of the plan by civic organizations and representative citizens. Then the world series, a snappy mural, or some other subject came along and attracted attention. The industrial promotion plan was pushed into the background and forgotten.

Well, isn't our present system of education being supported and expanded as necessary? No other country spends such great sums, public and private, for education as America, and no other country has such a complete system of free public schools.

Colleges and universities—State institutions and privately endowed—are maintained in the United States on a scale unknown elsewhere at any period in the world's history. We have a score of universities larger and better equipped than Oxford and Cambridge—the two greatest English educational institutions. Very few who want college educations need forego them because of any lack of college facilities.

All of which proves that there is a real interest in providing an adequate system of education in this country—and there is no assurance that, if we spent twice as much on the system, it would be twice as good.

We may spend more on cosmetics and tobacco than on education; more on movies than on churches; more for chewing gum than for hospitals. That doesn't prove that we think only of our appetites and pleasures. It proves that the United States is an immensely rich nation not that it starves and neglects its schools, churches and hospitals.

TARDY REWARD OF A HERO

SENATOR ARTHUR ROBINSON has introduced a bill into Congress to restore the rank of Captain to Sgt. Samuel Woodfill, who was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, served for many years in the regular Army and was one of the conspicuous heroes of the World War.

As the final dance of her act, the Princess does another very unusual thing. Placing a chair in the middle of the stage, she dances over to it, and, reaching down, picks it up in her teeth and dances with the chair held high over her head, holding it only by her teeth. She is a very unusual woman and an enterer of no ordinary ability.

Bernard and Kellar are a man and woman with a new line of comedy in their act of the order of slapstick dialogue, if it may be called such.

They take the parts of a man and his wife, whose matrimonial venture has ceased to be a pleasure ever since their wedding day. Are good funmakers.

The Seven Collegians are seven men who