

# 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.

## Uncle Sam Passes the Hat

THE Government's belated effort to conserve our limited and fast dwindling oil supply is both a tragic reminder and a pathetic admission of the most inexcusable blunder in the Nation's history.

Today the Government at Washington is pleading with big oil companies to cooperate with it to head off a gasoline and oil famine where long since it should have been telling the oil companies what to do. It is begging where it should be commanding.

In 1921 geologists had already explored the country for oil. They knew pretty well where it could be found and about how much might be expected from the various fields. They even warned the Nation that our supply was running low and suggested conservation measures.

Then, as well as now, the Government was aware our national defense is powerless without petroleum and its products. Then, as well as now, it was known that billions of dollars are tied up in industries depending upon gas and oil. Then, as well as now, it was known that "the supremacy of Now"—to quote President Coolidge's warning—"may be determined by the possession of available petroleum."

But did the Government act in that sense? Far from it. Congress, in 1921, turned our rich oil lands over to the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of—which he proceeded to do with alacrity not to say gusto.

Ever hear of Secretary Albert Fall? Of Sinclair? Of Doheny? Of Teapot Dome? These are just a few of the names involved in scandals growing out of this unbelievably stupid policy. Today there are outstanding 457 leases on Government oil and gas lands from which about an eighth of our stupendous output of oil is drawn—much of it to sheer waste, thanks to overproduction.

The excuse given for these leases was that private corporations were drilling fields adjoining Government land, thus draining off the Government pools.

Simon pure rot! Even this city can take your very house away from you and run a street through it if it likes. Certainly the United States could have taken and paid for adjoining oil lands and held the lot of them as long as it wanted to. National defense is more important than 200 per cent dividends to a few rich bond holders. The rights of 110,000,000 Americans to be protected against foreign invasion are surely superior to the rights of an oil company to sell the public oil to its own private profit.

Thus the country had the oil situation in the hollow of its hand. By conserving its own stores underground, and exercising a minimum of control over the industry sufficient merely to prevent waste, the Government would not now be in the predicament where it must needs beg the big oil companies please not to sell all our oil.

The present conference in Washington borders on a post-mortem. It comes precious

near being an attempt to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. Still a little oil apparently is left us, thus if we can persuade the kind oil barons, for Uncle Sam's sake, and our Lizzie's sake, to be nice to us and stretch that supply as far as possible, we are certainly all for it.

## Even Wall Street Gags!

THE following editorial is reprinted from the Wall Street Journal:

"William B. Ward of the Ward Food Products Corporation needs a simple, straightforward lesson in what he is pleased to call 'service.' His proposal to combine the principal baking companies of the East, in order to dictate the price of bread, offsetting that objectionable monopoly by a philanthropic use of part of the surplus, should be described in the terms it deserves. The consumers of bread can attend to their own philanthropy without Mr. Ward's assistance.

At the top of Cheapside, London, where it joins St. Paul's churchyard, there is a statue of one of the greatest Englishmen, Sir Robert Peel. The inscription on it is among the noblest epitaphs ever written. 'He gave the people cheap bread.' In the teeth of the British aristocracy and the then all powerful land owners he repealed the bounty on wheat. He extended the blessing of cheap food to what was then the greatest industrial population in the world.

There is one sound reason for such a combination as that proposed by the Ward Company. It is that out of the savings through unified administration, the purchase of grain in larger quantities with better organized distribution, the consumer shall have cheaper and better bread. The idea that Mr. Ward can absorb his competitors, fix the price of a loaf at any figure he chooses that will not actually raise a riot, and then devote a part of the surplus to the support of children whose parents and relations should take care of them is detestable cant.

This is not to say that the capital invested in the Ward proposition should not reap the profits of experience and intelligent management on the capital actually invested with full merit. It is well entitled to a substantial re-provision for replacement and sinking fund. Every cent earned over and above that wise and liberal return should be devoted to giving the consumer a larger, better and cheaper loaf.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Ward's bread tastes better than the savour in the mouth induced by his sentimentalities over the benevolence of the ward family. Panperization is not service. Philanthropy and business do not mix, although he would be a poor thing, indeed, who did not recognize what the generosity of great business men has done for their fellow citizens.

Mr. Ward's comparison of himself with Henry Ford is impertinent. Ford gives his fellow citizens cheap transport at a reasonable profit. He does not cant about himself as a public benefactor, even if, in the truest sense of the word, he is one.

## A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Him; that, having the eyes of your heart enlightened, you may know what is the hope of His calling, and what the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of His power to us-ward who believe."—Eph. I, 17-19.

LET your attention rest upon the phrase, "the eyes of the heart." We have two sets of eyes: eyes of the mind and eyes of the heart—intellectual eyes, spiritual eyes.

Paul speaks of those who "walk in the vanity of their mind, being darkened in their understanding, because of the blindness of their heart." Seeing with the eyes of the mind, yet, not seeing with the eyes of the heart. There are many things we see with our mind's eyes, such as the laws of nature and the theories of mechanics and mathematics, and even certain great religious and ethical facts. But only with our heart eyes can we discern the secrets of God and those higher truths and realities which belong to the spiritual and the eternal. If we do not see these things, if they are vague and indistinguishable to us, it is because of heart blindness. If we see only with our intellectual eyes, we necessarily become the victims of manifold misconceptions, prejudices, superstitions and illusions. To escape becoming such victims, to see and know the things of God, the eyes of the heart must be enlightened.

How can our heart eyes be enlightened? How can our spiritual understanding be quickened? Paul speaks of being raised up to "sit in heavenly places," and there being blessed with every spiritual blessing. It is there that our heart vision becomes clear so that we are able to see "the hope of His calling," "the glory of His inheritance in the saints," "the riches of His grace," "the exceeding greatness of His power."

"Come up hither, and I will show thee." There are things which cannot be shown to us in the lowlands of the coarse and vulgar, but which are revealed only in those high table-lands of thought and feeling where God Himself is sun and moon. On the lower levels of worldliness, vanity, covetousness, animal appetites and passion, the atmosphere is murky and vaporous, and blinding our heart eyes. To see with the eyes of the heart, we have to come up on the higher levels of pure thought and holy living where the atmosphere is clear and where there is naught to becloud and obstruct our vision. It is on these higher levels that we come to see the things of God and learn the secrets of eternity.

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## RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

### GOVERNOR AND THE WORLD COURT

GOVERNOR JACKSON'S unqualified approval of the world court resolution recently passed by the United States Senate, given in his address at Washington, Ind., Tuesday night, must shock the Hoosier Senators—Watson and Robinson—who voted to keep America out of the court.

Jim and Arthur, when they voted against the resolution and their Republican colleagues, shut their eyes and ears to the dire fate that would overtake this country if it should join other civilized nations in the world court. They feared wars, floods and public disasters would follow.

Then they came home and shuddered some more before the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, where they decided they were actuated only by the purest motives of lofty patriotism, in opposing the world court.

From their language one would gather the impression that the world court is some dreadful ogre about to swallow poor, weak, defenseless little America. But Governor Jackson says: "In my judgment, there will be less likelihood of war with the court than without it. Any instrumentality that will aid in maintaining peace for the nations of the world should be welcomed by all peace-loving people."

The court may do some good and is worth trying, is his belief. How much more sensible in his attitude than the gyrations of Jim and Arthur. But, of course, he isn't a candidate now—they are. He is just speaking his convictions, not fishing for votes.

### THE PRICKING OF CONSCIENCE

THE Rev. Hugh N. Ronald, a Portland (Ind.) clergyman, the other day received a letter from a Detroit business man enclosing money to pay for apples swiped from an orchard on the Ronalds' farm in Michigan, thirty-one years ago, by the business man when a lad.

After thirty-one years the man's conscience pricked him and he sought to make restitution for his youthful theft.

No doubt the letter and remittance resulted from an aroused conscience. There was no particular reason for the man to confess his peccation. He wasn't being hunted by the "law" nor in danger of exposure and disgrace in consequence of his theft. No ulterior motive could have prompted the act.

Such incidents, and such "conscience letters," are not rare. They prove that there is such a thing as conscience—it may slumber for years then awake with a jerk. It is peculiar, however, that its power to drive the guilty to make amends is usually in inverse proportion to the gravity of their offenses.

It is more likely to compel its possessor to make restitution for theft of a few worms apples than for the purloining of a million dollars—for theft of a postage stamp than for looting a railroad.

It would be more generally feared and respected if it could get up wavy its arms and attract attention, when some big transgression is under way instead of busying itself with some trivial matter in the dim, moldy past.

### A DANCE EXPERIMENT

DANCING will be permitted at the formal party of a fraternity at De Pauw University Friday night, it is announced. It is only an experiment not a definite change of policy at De Pauw—where student dances have been banned heretofore—carefully explain the college authorities.

For years the question of student dancing has been agitated at De Pauw. The school being a sectarian institution, founded and supported by a church, many influential members of which regard dancing as wicked, any suggestion that the ban on student hoofs be lifted has been strongly opposed. Of course any decision in the matter would be the prerogative of the national organization, and not with the general public. But isn't the

### question of allowing dances at De Pauw taken too seriously by its opponents?

Dancing is as old as the so-called human race—if not older. Rhythmic movement of the feet in time to music is no more inherently wicked than sneezing or twitching the ears. In fact, among ancient peoples dancing was important in their religious rites.

David "leaped and danced before the Lord" as an act of devotion not of sinful indulgence. The modern dance isn't that sort. It has no religious significance and has practically lost grace. The Charleston reminds one more of a knock-kneed kernel of popcorn on a hot stove than of King David.

Still even modern dancing suffers more from the saxophone than from moral degradation. Probably the De Pauw experiment will leave more bruises on the students' soles than souls.

### NO PLEASURE LEFT IN LIFE

CHARLES WORKMAN, an Indianapolis man, despondent over domestic troubles, swallowed a handful of poison tablets Tuesday. He left an explanatory note: "I have just taken poison, for there is no pleasure left in life for me."

Possibly he was right. But is there any assurance of pleasure in death? That's the pertinent question for intending suicides to consider.

Life at times is troublesome and distressing. It is not surprising that many persons in particularly blue moments feel an impulse to escape by means of a piece of rope, a shotgun or poison. But most people easily throw the impulse. Even those who partially commit suicide are glad to get back to this rotten world.

There is too much uncertainty as to what lies beyond death to make suicide really popular. The spirit messages so far received from the other side are not specific enough to inspire confidence. Until more definite information is received most folks won't jump out of the world—they will have to be pushed.

If the suicide route provided a round trip ticket it would be more popular. Then one could try it and if found unsatisfactory could return. It is the very irrevocability of the act that deters.

Perhaps one who has troubles here has nothing but joys over there. Everything on the other side may be lovely and pleasant. But why hurry over there? The troubles here will only last a little while in the natural course of events. Then one will have plenty of time to enjoy what's over there. He will have all eternity.

## Rights of Postmasters

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, D. C., enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope. Legal and marital advice cannot be given. Only extended research is undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsolicited requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.

Is a postmaster allowed to open mail that comes into his office? He has no right to open first class mail, but he may open packages for inspection, if necessary.

Is it possible for a man to get an honorable discharge from the Navy after he has been court-martialed?

The present ruling in the Navy provides that one general court-martial during the period of an enlistment disqualifies the man for an honorable discharge.

Is it correct to say "I was married from that house"? It is perfectly correct. The expression refers to the fact that the bride marries and goes out from that house.

What is the estimated cost to the Government of handling misdirected mail? It has been estimated that it costs \$1,740,000 yearly to look up addresses on misdirected mail.

Where did President Coolidge take his oath of office as President?

He was sworn in a few hours after President Harding died. The oath was administered by his father on Aug. 3, 1923, at 2:47 in the morning

## Try and Get It



## Indianapolis Foundation

The following article by Carlton W. Matson, director of the Cleveland Foundation, concerning the operation of the Indianapolis Foundation, was printed recently in the Cleveland Press:

Evans Woolen, leading banker of Indianapolis, took the idea of the Cleveland foundation to the Hoosier capital and established the Indianapolis foundation.

Indianapolis people liked the idea. Within a few years, three rich men of the city gave the foundation the spending of the income of \$2,000,000.

Woolen is a man of originality and independent opinion. He is not only president of the largest trust company in Indiana, but a Democrat in a city where bankers of the Democratic political persuasion are about as scarce as in Cleveland.

Woolen takes his politics seriously. He has announced himself as candidate for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate at the primaries this year. He has placed his candidacy on a take-it-or-leave-it platform. His party must want him, he says.

Woolen broke into the banking field from the legal end in 1901, with few assets except a couple of Yale degrees and a lot of friends. Mergers and growth have brought the Fletcher Savings and Trust, of which he is president, to the top in Indiana.

### Changes in Plan

Characteristically, when Woolen brought F. H. Geff's community trust plan to Indianapolis, he made a couple of changes in it.

He invited two other trust companies to be represented as trustees, in place of the Cleveland set-up of a single trustee. The companies accepted, and by curious chance the three great trusts which make up the \$2,000,000 are distributed one each to the three banks.

This was the first multiple trusteeship to be made effective in America. Today sixteen of the community trusts have more than one trustee institution, as against thirty-nine that have the single trustee.

The other Indianapolis departure was that public officials appoint all of the members of the distributing committee or board of the foundation. In Cleveland three-fifths are publicly appointed and two-fifths by the trustee.

This is the committee which has the distributing of income from the \$2,000,000. Its power is considerable, for the Hoosier donors fastened no "strings" to their gifts.

### Wants No Strings

Woolen thinks that any strings to gifts through the community trust should be light ones.

"Name the general purposes—health, art, education—let the foundation pick the specific institutions or other instrumentalities to carry out the purposes," he says.

"Institutions, hospitals, museums, etc., come and go. General purposes do not. Neither does the foundation."

Woolen's belief is that the greatest usefulness of the foundation will come in the doing of things for the city about which no one ever dreams today.

"Possibly the foundation can be a great factor in bringing about better housing, transportation, better living for all the people," he says. One of the gifts through the Indianapolis foundation is part of a story which reads like a new kind of Dickens' "Christmas Carol."

Alphonse P. Pettis, a rich retired merchant more than 90 years old, living in Nice, France, on the eve of Christmas, 1921, made the city of Indianapolis a Christmas present of \$300,000 through the foundation.

The foundation was directed to spend the income as it deemed wise "for any purpose serving the welfare of the residents of Indianapolis."

Pettis was hardly more than a name to even the oldest residents of Indianapolis. He had retired from his dry goods business in the city in 1890. He had never been a legal resident of the city.

## MR. FIXIT

Request for Dirt to Fill Front Yard Is Made.

Let Mr. Fixit present your case to city officials. He is the "fixit" representative at the city hall. Write him at The Times.

Where to find dirt to fill a front yard was a problem presented to Mr. Fixit by a person at 2845 N. Denny St.

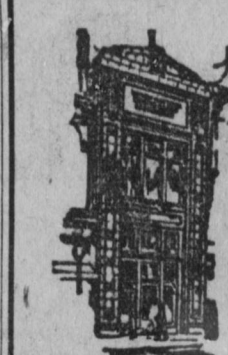
The city has no supply available, but you may obtain dirt from a number of contractors. Look them up in the telephone book and call some of them.

W. P. Hargon, street superintendent's clerk, is investigating a number of complaints, presented recently to Mr. Fixit. They include: Taxpayer, the alley between Raymond and Tabor Sts.; W. H. G. Laurel St. and first alley north of Lawton St.; Mrs. E. H. Mullan, 947 Eding St.; Citizen, rear of 5537 Broadway; a Times Reader, alley at rear of 1257 W. Twenty-Sixth St.; Edward B. Westphal, alley south of Walnut St., west of Keating Ave.; Mrs. T. C. McQuaid, 1009 E. Pratt St.; Frank Wood, 2422 Wheeler St., alley between Wheeler and Parker Sts., south of Twenty-Fifth St.

However, Hargon says the following must submit petitions to the board of works for permanent improvement:

Ben B., 1308 E. Kelley St.; Mud Wader, Gale St., north of Thirteenth St.; Pushers and Shovers, Arnold Ave., Tenth to Twelfth Sts.; Mrs. Laura Cullings, 145 W. Twenty-Second St., street between English Ave. and De Loss St.; Mrs. J. Tempie, 2109 E. Pratt St.; A. P. H., 4600 E. Ray Ave., and A. Reader, Groff Ave.

Where are the largest fish hatcheries in the United States? At Bonneville, Oregon, and Yeat, Alaska.



## There's Money In It For You!

Every dollar you place with us is not only a saved dollar—it is also a WORKING dollar. It earns 6% dividends compounded semi-annually. The more you save the more you make. There's money, in saving, for you.

For 35 Years We Have Always Paid 6% Compound Dividends

Assets Over \$3,500,000

Surplus \$210,000.00

Dividends Exempt From Federal Income Tax We Have Neither Agents Nor Solicitors We Have Neither Entrance Nor Initiation Fee

# Union National Savings and Loan Assn.

20 W. Ohio St. One-Half Block West of Postoffice

NORTH SIDE OF STREET

## Bringing Factories Here

To the Editor of The Times:

SHERMAN said, "The way to resume is to resume." Then the way to get factories is to get factories. The method generally practiced of allowing them to drift in regardless of who or what they are results in frequent periods of depression in business, and especially in real estate values directly the cause or lack of an established trade that can be relied upon to supply employment in well established factories, the only source from which employment can be supplied.

So the sooner the business men of the city inject business principles into the building up of the city the better it will be. The old plan of using street fair or circus show principles will not attract manufacturers who are in the business for gain.

A fine city and all that goes with it is a remote consideration to the manufacturer whose sole desire is to succeed in his business. He must be shown that he is justified in removing to or establishing a branch in any city, and the first thing that confronts him is the cost of making the move or establishing a new plant until he is in production on a paying basis, and usually without outside help would necessitate breaking in on his working capital, which he would not think of for a moment. Then there is where he dismisses the movement idea from his mind. But with a proposition to supply him with a loan of cash for a number of years sufficient to tide him over the period of removal and reestablish him in his work, he views the proposition in a different light.

Based on Ability Of course, this loan should be based upon his ability to pay back the money. So, if the loan is made, it is supposed the manufacturer is worthy of such loan. This then does not only afford assurance of return of the money, but it gives the assurance of a factory that labor and business can depend upon as a fixture for the city.

That which must be considered in selecting factories is adaptability to the city's conditions, or that the city affords conditions equal to any other for its successful operation. We should care entirely to factories making staple goods or goods that always will be in demand. Very few patented articles should be considered. Such goods are too easily supplanted by something plainly better and put such factory out of business.

This plan of offering inducements in the shape of a loan does not necessarily prevent the usual moving type from coming in, or even those having sufficient money not to require aid in any way. Let them come. But if it is desired to place the city in the class of a million or more population, go out and gather in an array of manufacturers worth locating.

To Raise \$5,000,000 We read every few days of a million dollars being raised for some

## Famous Composers

Johannes Brahms

JOHANNES BRAHMS was an eminent German composer of music, distinguished from his contemporary, Wagner, by his adherence to established forms. He was born in Hamburg, May 7, 1833, and died in 1897. His father was his principal instructor.

He made his debut as a pianist in Hamburg at the age of 14, when he played his own compositions. Of all the great composers Brahms led what was probably the most uneventful life. He created within established forms music that was original.

Brahms composed nearly 150 songs and among his most famous are his series of *Erneste Lieder* (serious songs.) Among his best known is the "Cradle Song."

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.