

The Indianapolis Times

BOYD GURLEY, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service
 • • • Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
 Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis.
 • • • Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.
 PHONE—MA 3500.

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.

KNOW YOUR STATE

INDIANA has immense wealth hidden in the shale banks in the south central part of the State. Scientists are experimenting with this shale with a view to producing cheap fuel, and already have reported encouraging results in the distillation of motor spirits.

ONE IMPORTANT FACT

There is one fact in connection with the street car strike which must interest not only the citizens' committee, but every citizen.

There may be a division of opinion as to the methods of reaching the result.

There can be argument as to the wisdom or foolishness of steps taken by the leaders of the men and the officers of the company.

But there can be no quibbling over the fact that the men who run these street cars must be paid a wage which enables them to live decently and according to American standards.

The men who meet the public and serve the public upon these cars should be alert, courteous, capable.

Men who are near the bread line can hardly maintain a smiling and courteous attitude to the public and their regard for the safety of passengers is likely to be disturbed by their own private problems.

The one question and the one fact which should be established is whether the wage of 37 cents an hour for beginners and 42 cents an hour as the ultimate goal to be reached is a living and fair wage, commensurate with the service rendered and in keeping with wages paid for work of a corresponding character in this city.

The officers and management of the street car company will make a mistake if they try to avoid in any manner this issue.

The street car company is not a private enterprise. Upon its operation every other industry and business depends to a large extent. It deals in a necessity and is given a monopoly on the presumption that it is best qualified to give the service.

The fares it collects are taken in behalf of the public and it owes a very special duty to the public.

When it fails in any respect, its failure is reflected in the business of every merchant, the operation of every plant and in the comfort of every home in the city.

It acts in behalf of all the people at all times.

Certainly the people of this city do not desire or wish to ride upon cars manned by men who do not receive a fair wage.

The people themselves are the real employers of the men and they would, most assuredly, favor a scale of wages that is fair and just.

The present scale may be a fair wage. It may be a just wage. It may be a decent wage.

These men may be extravagant in their demands and wholly unjustified in their attitude. They may be getting all they need and all they earn.

But the people will want to know and then public opinion can be formed on facts and full information.

MORE MONEY FOR ALL

If industry is to avoid periodical overproduction and resulting financial depression, wage earners must have the money with which to purchase the steadily increasing quantity of things produced.

That thought is growing among the professors of economics.

At the same time there is arising among leaders of industry the question of how and where this extra money is to be discovered.

All of which leads to a suggestion that public development of electric power, as being tried out at Muscle Shoals, for example, is more necessary than has been imagined.

A six months' test, according to Washington dispatches, has proved that the Federal Government, by operating and fully developing Muscle Shoals can realize millions of dollars' profit a year. A profit of only one-fifth of a cent a kilowatt hour, one Washington statistician estimates, would net in fifty years, compounded annually, a profit of \$1,347,971,464.

Municipalities, by purchasing the Muscle Shoals output and distributing it among their citizens, can also make big profits. On sale of publicly generated power the city of Los Angeles has made \$12,210,477 profit in the last nine years.

Thus public development of electric power means money in the public treasury and consequent reduction of taxes.

Meanwhile, in the process, the price of electricity to both wage earner and manufacturer is reduced. The wage earner has more money to spend on other things; the manufacturer has an opportunity to increase sales through lowered production costs and lower prices.

Fewer taxes, cheaper power, increased production, more money in the pocketbooks of every one except the handful of men who are fast gaining control of the private power business.

OVER THERE

Some American tourists, with much more money than sense, contributed their bit the other day toward making relations between this country and France as bad as possible.

They papered the walls of their railway station with French francs, plastered the seats with the same and laid a double carpet of francs on the floor. Then they called in the conductor to show him what they had done. They were vastly amused by the commotion he made.

Which brings up the matter of the proposed pilgrimage of thirty thousand American Legion members to France next summer.

Among all the thirty thousand it is scarcely possible that there will be one so lacking in sense of decency as the tourists described above.

There will be many, however, who have not kept in touch with the changing French sentiment of the past few years.

There will be many who anticipate being received in the same open armed manner as of 1917. These few expect to resume cordial relations with the French people just where they were broken when they took ship for home at the end of the war.

Some, if we may judge by their talk, look forward fondly to a renewal of their acquaintance with

those two winsome sisters, Vin Rouge and Vin Blanc. There is an awakening in store for these. Things are not the same in France. Rightly or wrongly, there is bitter resentment in many parts of that country now against the United States.

This feeling, largely a product of war finance settlement, has been growing steadily for years. The negotiations of the next twelve months may eliminate the causes of this feeling and much of the feeling itself. On the other hand another year of negotiation may produce no improvement whatever.

Instead of being greeted as returning heroes, American war veterans are likely to be regarded as agents of Uncle Sam, mortgage loan shark—for so our rich country is labeled over there.

The boyish exuberance of American troops in 1917 won only indulgent smiles from the French people. It amused them somewhat to discover that the sons of this prohibition country entertained a natural liking for their red and white wine. It doesn't amuse them any more. Once they were glad to take care of those who couldn't take care of themselves. That time has passed.

All this is said with a purpose. Looking the situation squarely in the face it can be seen that there are possibilities of much unpleasantness unless this great troop of pilgrims is advised between now and the time of their departure of just what they may expect to find in France.

They should know what conditions are and what the sentiment is. They should not be left to find this out after they reach France. Forewarned, a reasonable amount of tact will carry them through.

THAT FRONT PORCH

Senator Watson is back in Indiana. For the next month, he will sit on the front porch of a cottage beside one of the lakes in the northern part of the State.

It is a pretty picture which is drawn by the press agents for the Senator.

The warrior back from the wars. The old crusader resting after the capture of the grail. The veteran dozing in easy contemplation of his battles.

He should have that rest, perhaps a longer one. Let it be hoped that none of his enthusiastic lieutenants will break in upon that pleasant picture with disturbing reports of the revolt in the ranks—especially should they not rush in without full notice of their approach.

It would be unfair for Clyde Walb and Bert Thurman to visit him on the same day and demand payment on the promises made to give each of them the Republican nomination for the governorship.

And thirty days are none too long to prepare that alibi which will show that Watson was the chief defender of the Coolidge policies even while he was fighting them.

It will not do, this fall, to tell the people, as Watson is charged with having told Richards at Terre Haute, that he voted against the World Court only after he knew that there were votes enough to pass it and that Coolidge understood.

The people this fall may be more inquisitive than were the 100,000 workers, more or less, in the Motto machine which carried the primary for him.

They may want to know whether he was really for or against the court.

The attitude of Watson on farm relief may interest the farmers.

While asking for votes in the name of Coolidge, he may be asked whether he will stand pat during the next two years or intends to become regular again if he gets another grip on the office.

In a month, listening to the lapping waves and contemplating the immutable laws of nature, Watson may find a way to reconcile his attitude with his plea and find some plausible reason for returning to Washington.

But it will take at least a month. For it is some job which Watson faces. Only a Watson would attempt it.

But then he has been doing the same sort of thing for thirty years.

"All things to all men" has been his political text and motto. It may even work again.

By the time some women get all dressed to go out they are so tired they would like to stay at home.

A boy can't follow in his father's footsteps because time has changed the scenery.

MARK SULLIVAN WRITES A

GOOD BOOK

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

Mark Sullivan, veteran newspaper man, has written a history covering the period between 1900 and 1925 that is as perfect as all histories should be and generally are not.

He does not devote the most of our eminent chroniclers and devote himself exclusively to politics and war. He takes his readers into the American home of that period and lets us see how the people behaved. He writes of the books they read, the songs they sang, the jokes they laughed at, and the clothes they wore.

This is the only way to write history so that it will make an impression upon those who read. Ordinarily, however, when we attempt to learn of past peoples we are entertained merely with battles and kings dethroned.

The history of the United States, which is the story of a vast progress amazing in its swiftness, which pictures the evolution of a people, and the creation of a race, is written mainly in the names of presidents and our various national wars. We are seldom brought into close contact with the people; we do not sense the beat of their hearts.

Mr. Sullivan, however, has opened up for us a vivid view of our national existence. His book has to do with an era that saw magnificent changes. He tells us of politicians and battles; it is true, but he also makes us see the growth of science, or art and invention. He gives us the story of the Battle of Manila Bay, but along with it he describes that nobler struggle, the fight against yellow fever and malaria, the conquest of smallpox and typhoid. He writes, to be sure, of Bryan and Roosevelt and Wilson, and their influence upon affairs, but he tells, too, of the telephone, the radio, the airplane, the electric light, of habits, morals, beliefs, illnesses and amusements; of newspapers and books, of music, of pictures and of architecture. He does not hide the mass of people behind the politicians, nor obscure the worth of the scientist in the glory of the warrior. If all histories had been written like this one of Mark Sullivan's, we would today be a more intelligent people.

Tracy

Real Value of That Record Trip Around World
 Is Cooperation.

By M. E. Tracy

Around the world in less than twenty-nine days—that was the record established yesterday, when two "fired but happy" men reached the New York World office shortly after 4 o'clock.

The feat was made possible, of course, by the help and organization, by the help and ingenuity of thousands, by the way people of different races and countries have learned to work together for the attainment of common ends and in that lies its real value.

Viewpoints

The blown-up New Jersey arsenal represents one of those tragedies into which each and every one of us can read his own emotions.

"Rebuild it somewhere else," says Senator Edge, with the politician's idea of starting a campaign while the issue is still hot.

"Rebuild it right where it was," says the Rotary Club. "Dover needs the pay roll more than ever."

"Don't rebuild it anywhere," say the idealists. "Arsenals are no good because war is wrong."

Churchill's Promises

Winston Churchill promised France three things.

1. That England would reopen discussion of the debt pact, if and when, Germany defaulted repayment payments completely, or even seriously.

2. That England would not insist on payments in pounds sterling if it endangered the franc.

3. That England would be content with non-negotiable bonds.

At that, Mr. Churchill said nothing that he wouldn't have to concede anyway and nothing that the United States could not afford to promise.

Sensible Helen

It goes without saying that Helen Wills could not land in New York without being quizzed on every conceivable subject. A world champion is expected not only to have opinions, but to voice them for public benefit.

Summarize what Miss Wills admitted, she is not engaged, likes pretty dresses, was treated fine by the French and doesn't know whether she can beat Suzanne Lenglen, all of which sounds like a good, sensible American girl.

Honor Upon Honor

It causes trouble when the head of a sister republic visits this country and falls to his twenty-one gun salute right on the dot.

Vladimir, President of the Soviet Union, came into New York harbor some weeks ago, whereupon the Government explained, apologized and ordered a court-martial.

When he sailed out of New York harbor, one captain stood by to see that the guns went off at the precise tick of the clock, while in another quarter of the city, one general and ten colonels spent two hours trying Lieut. Col. James T. Watson for the previous breach of etiquette.

Lieutenant Colonel Watson was acquitted, but even so President Borono should feel more than satisfied.

The Champion Tourist

For the first time in human history living men can look back and see basic changes in modes of cooking, heating, lighting, construction and transportation.

They can remember the first kerosene lamp, the first bicycle, the first car, the first skyscraper, the first automobile and airplane.

When Ezra Macker made his first trip across the continent seventy-four years ago, he went in a covered wagon and twice afterward he repeated the performance.

Sixty-one years later, in 1913, he covered the same ground in a high power automobile and in 1924 he did the same by airplane.

Today he begins his sixth transcontinental journey at the age of 96, using the motor camp route, visiting many important cities on the way and planning to reach his home in Seattle in about two months.

Sporting Blood

According to the United Press, President Coolidge's fishing has become a topic of lively interest at Washington, not only among sportsmen, but politicians.

Friends of the chief executive express themselves as pleased that he should have taken to it so vigorously. It shows, they point out, that the President enjoys sport as much as any one, and "it does much to contradict Mr. Coolidge's reported statement, that fishing is only a small boy's pastime."

"I think there is any question that Mr. Coolidge always has liked sports," said Senator McNary of Oregon, and leader of the farm bloc, "any man who will risk his life on a hobby-horse must have some sporting blood."

Senator Borah said, "I am inclined to believe there is a fisher and sportsman in every one of us. Perhaps some of the correspondents have been seeing too many."

Syncopation, We'd Say

Whether this talk emanates from a spontaneous recognition of the President's prowess as a fisherman, or whether it amounts to no more than cleverly veiled propaganda intended to offset Senator Cummins' prediction that he would not be a candidate in 1928, I would not dare to guess, but the two certainly synchronize in a most peculiar way.

Two years ago, the President won no little popularity by manipulating pitchfork and hay rake. Why should it be impossible for him to do as well two years hence by manipulating rod and reel, and if so, is it too early to begin practicing?

The Good Old Colonial Days Return to Interest Art Fans This Summer Week

Hear 'Em Play at the Ohio



Here is a picture of boys band of the Indiana Masonic Home at Franklin, Ind., which is playing matinee engagements at the Ohio this week in connection with a film showing the great work of the home.

tonight at 7:30 o'clock at University Park.

The soloists will be Mary Case and Noble P. Howard.

Program follows:
 March—"Land Across the Sea"
 Selection—"Dream City and the Magic Knight"
 Selection—"Samsun and Dolbah"
 Euphonium Solo—"Theresa"
 Polpot of Scotch Melodies
 Overture—"The Four Seasons"
 Group of Songs—"The Star-Spangled Banner"

Other features today are: "The Four-Flusher" in English; "The Old Song" at Keith's; John Alden and Girls at the Lyric; "The Far Cry" at the Uptown; "The Gilded Butterfly" at the Colonial; "Lovey Mary" at the Apollo; "Oh, What a Nurse" at the Ohio; "The Savage" at the Circle and a complete new bill at the Isis.

New Styles Seen in Japan



NEA, San Francisco Bureau.

The kimono must be losing favor in Japan, with the advent of American styles. At any rate, here are two little Japanese girls, snapped as they strolled along the moat of the Imperial palace at Tokyo, completely garbed in American style.

RATES COOLIDGE WITH KING TUT

President Dead as Party Leader, Says Greenwood.

"President Coolidge," as a party leader or candidate for re-election in 1928, is as dead as King Tut."

Congressman Arthur Greenwood, Washington, Ind., thus described the major Republican situation at an optimistic conference of Democrats Wednesday at the Claypool. Addressed by Albert Stump and Evans Wollen, senatorial candidates were features of a meeting to discuss organization plans.

The handbook committee, named to draft facts for use of campaign orators, is headed by Walter S. Chambers, Newcastle, former State chairman. Other members are: Joseph M. Cravens, Madison, State Senator; Harry Williams, Ft. Wayne; Robert Bracken, former State auditor; Charles A. Greathouse, national committeeman, and Miss DeMarchis, C. Brown and Mrs. John W. Kern, Indianapolis.

Finance committee: William O. Malone, Mt. Vernon; Dr. George Brecklove, Martinsville; Howard C. McFadden, Rockville; Charles Remster and Walter Myers, Indianapolis; A. T. Livengood, Covington; Lawrence Corey, Monticello, and Lew G. Ellingham, Ft. Wayne.

BAND CONCERT TO BE GIVEN TONIGHT AT PARK

The Indianapolis Military Band, under the direction of W. S. Mitchell, will give a free open air concert

16-DAY SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
ATLANTIC CITY
 and other Southern New Jersey Seashore Resorts
JULY 17, 31 AND AUGUST 14
\$29.02 Round Trip from Indianapolis
 THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO ATLANTIC CITY
 Liberal stop-over privileges returning will permit opportunity to visit the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia
 Tickets good returning via Washington
 Illustrated descriptive folders showing details may be obtained from Ticket Agents or J. C. Millspaugh, Division Passenger Agent, 610 Kahn Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Questions and Answers

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 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Undesired requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Is Mrs. Custer, the wife of General Custer, still living?

Yes.
 How high is Mt. Ranier, Washington? How does it rank in height with other mountains in the United States?

It is the second highest peak in the United States. The altitude is 14,408 feet. The summit is an extinct volcano.

By whom was the first plane made in the United States?

By John Behrent of Philadelphia in 1775; the second was made by Benjamin Crehore in 1798.

I was eleven years of age when my stepfather was naturalized? Did I become an American citizen by reason of his naturalization?

Yes.
 What is sociology?
 The science that treats of the origin and history of society and social phenomena; the progress of civilization and the laws controlling human intercourse.

How much milk is consumed in the United States per year and what is the amount per capita?

Milk consumption in the United States in 1925 reached the highest point in the Nation's history; the quantity of milk, including cream, consumed in fluid form, was 54,326,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,554,000,000 pounds over 1924. The per capita consumption of milk and cream for the country as a whole is estimated at 1.20 pints a day. The per capita consumption of cream averages 0.04 of a pint per day.

How many signers of the Declaration of Independence were college graduates?

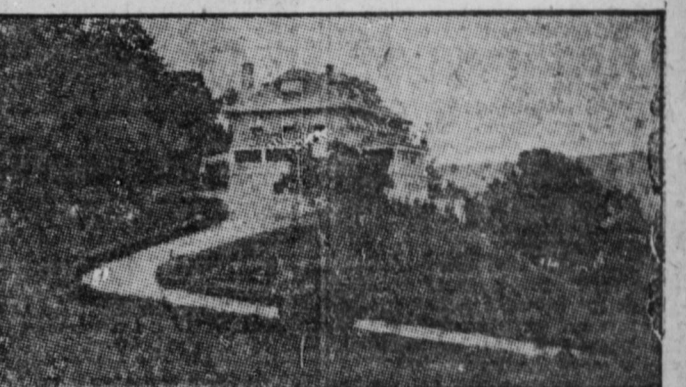
Twenty-three of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration were college-bred, nearly all of them graduates, according to the United States Bureau of Education. Harvard was represented by 8; William and Mary, 3; Yale, 3; Cambridge (England), 3; Princeton, 2; Philadelphia, 2; Edinburgh, 1; Jesuit College at Rheims, 1. Sixteen others had received excellent classical educations, one of them at Westminster School, London; two others got their formal instruction from tutors, and sixteen, including Franklin, Wythe, Roger Sherman and Robert Morris, had but little schooling.

How can I remove all traces of dye from my hair?

The only way is to let the dye wear off, but you can hasten the process by frequent washings. Oil shampoos, used frequently, will help restore the hair to its original condition.

OCEAN CITY, N.J.
 10 MILES SOUTH ATLANTIC CITY
 AMERICAN GREATEST FAMILY RESORT
THE LANDERS
 BOARDWALK AT ELEVENTH STREET
 AMERICAN PLAN
 NEW-MODERN
 FIRE-PROOF
 232 ROOMS WITH BATH
 SEA WATER BATHS
 AND OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL
J. HOWARD SLOCUM
 PRESIDENT-MANAGER
 FOR SEVEN YEARS MANAGER
 OF THE GREENWICH
 HOTEL, NEW YORK
 "Best Virginia"

Enjoy Your Vacation AT THE HILLSIDE HOTEL MADISON, INDIANA



This modern hotel (American plan), is situated on the side of a hill with broad verandas overlooking the beautiful Ohio River. All outside airy rooms. A number with private bath. Good food and plenty of it. Located in east end of city on Nature's Beauty Spot, Road 40.

There is no scenery within hundreds of miles equal to the beautiful Ohio River and rocky hills above it at historic old Madison. Clifty State Park, located here, is known throughout America for its scenic splendor. All scenic spots are easily accessible by auto over good roads.

For those who enjoy sports there is Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Bathing, River Excursions and Hiking.

Come and Spend a Week-End or an Entire Vacation and You Will Enjoy Every Minute

For Rates and Information Call or Write

HILLSIDE HOTEL

Dr. George E. Denny, Prop.,
 Madison, Ind.