

The Indianapolis Times

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Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service

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 13500.

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 was one of the first States to organize and systematize its charities and correctional activities. The fine provisions made for the feeble-minded, epileptics, blind, deaf and dumb, represent the result of the most advanced thinking on the part of the unselfish men and women, who, without salary, have given their time and thought to those matters.

CURBING VIOLENCE

The people of this city will rejoice in any action that ends the dynamiting of street cars and makes travel upon them safe.

Three striking carmen have admitted such acts of violence. They were worse than foolish if they were led to believe that they could win a victory for any cause by the use of dynamite.

No leader of labor worthy of the name, no man fit to advise others or to champion any cause, would suggest that a threat to a community or the destruction of property is an argument or can be effective in arousing public sympathy.

Violence must stop. Safety of the public upon street cars is the first consideration.

The men who use violence become not protesting laborers but criminals, and crime should be punished as criminals.

It is something of a reflection upon the machinery of government and of the State courts that these men, who admit such acts, did so in answer to a charge of contempt of court.

The acts constitute crime and we have, presumably, courts which punish criminals.

Punishment of criminals is not the whole objective nor the only necessary step in this community.

The permanent peaceful operation of the street cars on a basis of peace is necessary and should be possible.

The maintenance of a service upon a war basis is not a pleasant advertisement for this city.

A committee of outstanding citizens, representative of public interest, has appealed to the Governor to take what steps he can, not to wage a war, but to perfect a peace.

That might seem to be a better way than the jailing of men who commit crimes after crimes have been committed.

Let it be hoped, in the meantime, that men, who feel aggrieved will recognize as their worst enemy any person who advises them to commit acts of violence or to embark upon a reign of terrorism.

Whatever else public sentiment may endorse, it will not stand or condone any such acts.

THE 6,000,000 BACKWARD

There are 6,000,000 retarded children in the United States. The economic waste caused by their backwardness amounts to millions of dollars. But what is more important is the terrific, human loss, represented there.

Poor eyes and poor light are blamed for most of this, according to Guy A. Henry, director of the Eye-Sight Conservation Council of America. Neglected eyesight is largely responsible for backward pupils. The average cost of educating a school child is \$64.16 a year. A conservative estimate of the proportion of retardation due to defective vision indicates a direct loss to the country of \$130,000,000 annually.

That is but a small part of the total economic and human loss when future inefficiency, lowered earning power and less competent service of the individual are considered.

Twenty-five million workers have defective vision. About \$30,000,000 of the annual industrial waste is charged directly to poor lighting.

Poor eyesight develops when children are allowed to do close work under inadequate illumination. Eyestrain brings on fatigue and inefficiency. Watch the eyes and the light.

THE LION WHIMPERS

Hostile demonstrations against America, continuing in both France and Great Britain.

American tourists are jeered and even assaulted on the streets of Paris. There have been brawls between American sightseers and rowdies in the resorts of Montmartre. Newspapers in London re-double their attacks on America, following the denunciations in Commons.

The resentment of the French at the ostentation of the Americans can be understood. The Frenchman sees his bankrupt country on the brink of ruin, his business or his job imperiled, and his savings wiped out. Rich Americans throw franc notes about like so much worthless paper, and are gay, while his house tumbles down about his ears.

The attitude of the British is less easily condoned. It seems in peculiarly bad grace for John Bull, who has always boasted he could pay his debts, to try to welch on a bargain, and accuse America of abandoning her ideals. Britain herself has no record for excessive idealism, or philanthropy in her dealings with other nations.

True, British settled her international debts at greater discounts than America, but no one will believe she acted otherwise than in self-interest. She got all she safely could without injury to her trade. A general cancellation of war debts, as some British proposed, would have allowed her to profit two or three billions at the expense of America.

Time may demonstrate America was unwise in her settlements, and reveal need for a revision. But America acted in self-interest, the same as Britain, and in an effort to redeem the promise to American citizens that they would be repaid the sums loaned to foreign nations.

Much less can be said for the professional politicians of France than for the man in the street. Had the politicians been able to forget partisanship and get together on a vigorous policy at the outset, the franc could have been saved with little difficulty.

The record of the French administrations since the war has been a succession of follies, and evasions. Nor should leaders of these nations forget how their own conduct may have reacted on the public mind of America. Millions in this country believe European statesmen forced abandonment across the peace table of the idealistic principles which had been dignified in their ears by Wilson, and for which they made sacrifices. They believe that this statesman indulged in a wild scramble for spoils of war, when America honestly had said she wanted nothing.

Recriminations are worse than useless. America is perhaps more sensible to the woes of Europe and to their possible reaction on this country than European statesmen realize. British and French leaders would better engage in making clear their difficulties to Uncle Sam, who is in a position to help them, than in chanting hymns of hate.

THE REAL ISSUE

Save for the moment when the echo of Senator James Watson hurled his indictment against President Coolidge, the speeches of the two Separators from this State at their campaign debut declared that the tariff and only the tariff is the issue this fall.

Watson left to his younger colleague the task of calling attention to their fight against the Administration on the World Court. And Robinson declared that he spoke for Watson as well as himself, when he announced his enduring hostility to what is claimed by the Coolidge Administration to be its outstanding accomplishment.

The tariff is an issue, one on which the opponents of Watson and Robinson might easily rest their case were they in mind to make that the deciding issue.

But the gentlemen are mistaken when they say that this is the sole issue in Indiana.

The voters make the issues and fervid pleas to the farmer on a tariff issue, the pitiful attempt to tell him that he buys in a free market 86 per cent of all his purchases, are likely to be overshadowed by an interest in some other thing.

The people of Indiana are quite likely to show some curiosity in that machine which now makes these men its spokesmen.

They are likely to be interested in the thing which might be called Watsonism as a comprehensive term to include all the ills of government.

They are quite certain to ask what sort of a political combination it is that takes a city organization in the farm districts and blends it to the corrupt machines of cities where the bootlegger, the ballot box stuffer, the dive keeper are protected in return for their votes.

They are likely to ask what combinations of vicious influences have been made, what protection and privileges have been given, what the office-holding supporters of these Senators have done with their power.

That the voters will be grateful for getting them out of the huge debt into which the same machine had plunged them is not likely.

Long before November they may ask who got them into debt and discover that the payment of that debt came from additional taxes, from inheritances placed upon the legacies to widows and children, from that 3 cents paid on every gallon of gasoline, and not by any economy of administration or saving in expense.

The voters will wish, and will have the opportunity to scrutinize the machine which controls the name of the political party under whose banners they falsely pretend to fight, for by their votes and by their acts they have divorced themselves completely from the Coolidge Administration.

On every important vote in the Senate Watson and Robinson voted against Coolidge when they did not dodge.

On matters of corruption of politics, their records will not escape being an issue. Honesty in the conduct of elections and primaries may, probably, will assume quite as much importance as the tariff.

The records of Watson for his thirty years as office holder and lobbyist, and the few months of appointive office of Robinson in which he has done no more than to second every vote of his senior, will be the issue.

And on that issue the argument is clear and plain. The lines are laid.

The real issue is decency, honesty and the people's welfare as opposed to Watsonism.

KIDS, REAL AND THEORETICAL

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

A woman who does her own housework and is the mother of a boy of three answered an advertisement regarding the rearing of children. She sent her money to obtain some expert psychological advice upon how to get obedience from her son and had, no doubt, a vision of ultimately possessing that unknown thing—a perfectly good boy.

She confided to me afterward her horror on discovering that her child did not respond to all of these theories; that she was utterly taken aback when, after having followed directions, she found her infant as stubborn as ever. Furthermore she insisted that if she had done exactly as these pamphlets advised her, she would never have had time to do her breakfast dishes. It would have required every hour of her day to discipline the child.

Sometimes, after you have listened to some learned man lecture upon the psychology of infancy and adolescence, don't you just wish that he was obliged to practice these theories upon some ordinary youngster?

It is so lovely to read that if your small son is inclined to climb up to the mantel and grab your expensive vase the thing for you to do is lead him gently away and get him interested in something else, or sit down and explain to him why he can not have the thing he wants. But the chances are that no matter how long you talk, your youngster, unlike the ones in books, will return immediately to his first occupation and yell louder than ever for the vase.

Advice about bringing up babies is like all this beauty stuff; if we followed it we would never get anything else done. The woman who is doing the weekly ironing is not anxious to run to her young hopeful every five minutes and spend half an hour diverting the attention of the child from the ironing to the ironing. She wants to get her work done and will probably grab a switch and enforce obedience, which is, after all, an efficacious method.

It's an easy matter to bring up somebody else's children, but please don't patronize mothers until you try making one of your own to behave. Some of these expert authorities ought to talk less and get busy wrestling with some real kids.

Tracy

France—a Nation Bewildered by Cheap Politics.

By M. E. Tracy

France, all over the front page again and likely to be there for some time—a nation bewildered by cheap politics and still more so by the sudden realization that disaster impends.

Herriot lasted just four days, washed out by the same kind of an emotional wave as that on which he rode in, though with more sense, to it.

Poincare, with the patience and shrewdness which form no small part of his character, has waited for the lesser lights to extinguish themselves. Now he steps forward, not only as premier, but as that very kind of dictator which the chamber or deputies refused last Saturday night.

Here is no madman sentimentalist, if you please, but a Napoleonic individual, who will be boss or nothing.

We can afford to enjoy the show, though we may lose money by it, but that is a silly, shortsighted attitude to take.

Sentiments are in the making that can cause a deal of trouble later on—more trouble than the money involved measures, or that the stupid diplomacy we have been practicing visualizes.

Bah! What do we care for sentiments, especially if they are of slow growth—we who have dollars to burn and a mountain of gold at our backs.

Comes an American to Paris, the walls of his railway compartment plastered over with 100 franc notes, and another, scattering them from a taxicab window as he rides merrily about.

Well show the frog eaters what, particularly those of us who have struck oil, or hatched a war baby.

Of course, the Paris mob hoots and the hoolligan complex rises to the surface. Of course, a lot of innocent Americans get into trouble, because a decent country is misrepresented by the vulgarity of quick riches.

Better, by far, had some of our tourists stayed at home.

Worked Values

Speaking of Napoleonic individuals, members of the Y. M. C. A. from fifty countries have just voted that Christ and Napoleon are the two greatest figures in history, while Mussolini and Henry Ford are the two greatest living men.

Leaving Christ out of it, since his primacy is indisputable, how do the boys get that way?

How can they pass by such men as Plato and Shakespeare for the wreckers of Europe?

Is it because they haven't read, or is it because they are too largely steeped in tradition?

What did Napoleon leave behind for the benefit and betterment of humanity? Where are people getting comfort, or happiness out of his bloody career?

Columbus, Sir Isaac Newton, Harvey, Pasteur and scores of others like them contributed discoveries of lasting value, but evidently the Y. M. C. A. wants action.

It is consistent with the exaltation of Napoleon to make Mussolini the hero of the moment, but it displays the same warped sense of value.

What has he done to better the lot of mankind compared to his own countryman, Marconi?

Farmer's Price Ideas

One dollar and forty-two cents a bushel for corn, two forty-nine cents for wheat, sixty-one cents a dozen for eggs, seventeen cents a pound for pork—that, and for other products in proportion, is what an expert committee says the farmer must get in order to make 5 per cent out of his investment and a salary of \$1,800 a year.

Sounds high, doesn't it? But to do twelve dollars a day for the plumber, or ten dollars a day for the carpenter, only a few years ago.

The farmer has not received a fair split of the pot as yet and that is at the bottom of his discontent.

Too many of us can afford to buy big automobiles and take in five dollar shows, simply because we get vegetables cheap through the labor of women and children.

Taking his cue from reformers and uplifters, the farmer rushes to law for relief.

If the law can make people sober, why, can't it make them rich and if pure, why not prosperous?

When the farmer says "A tariff for everybody, or no tariff at all," he is absolutely logical.

When he prefers a tariff for everybody, however, he is absolutely illogical, because the tariff is of no benefit unless it taxes somebody to help somebody else.

I am an optimist enough to believe the farmer will get what is due him, but not until he goes after it for himself and through the control of markets which his calling carries with it.

Eventually, the farmer will organize, not for politics, but for trade, and when he does, the rest of us are going to pay him a just price for his goods, if not more.

The 'Black Pope'

Dzerzhinsky, the great Soviet chief of police, is dead.

He will go down in history as the "Black Pope" of bolshevism, because history loves to deal in romance, as well as the record.

Dzerzhinsky was pitilessly efficient, no more, as good, an economist as detective.

When he took charge of the Russian railways he did as well with them as he did with the "cheka."

Prison Plot Sared

By United Press

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 22.—A systematic plot to rob the Government of \$150,000 through issuance of fake invoices, has been revealed through an investigation at the Federal Penitentiary Warden W. L. Biddie announced today.

Beautiful Paintings From Permanent Collection Hung at Art Institute

Paintings from the Herron Art Institute's permanent collection have recently been hung in Gallery VII and constitute another new exhibition for the summer months.

This will have a particular added interest for those who have been interested in the museum for many years, as the majority of the canvases are older acquisitions and are of interest in connection with the history of the Art Institute.

Landscapes, still life studies, figure studies, and portraits are included.

The artists represented are: Winifred Adams, Milo Bartoluzzi, Carroll Beckwith, Edward Bell, Carl Blenner, Albert Bierstadt, William Chase, A. Brown Durrand, Frank Duvenock, William Forsyth, Birge Harrison, Adrian Joseph Heyman, Samuel A. Isham, Gottfried S. N. Kallstadius, John Love, J. H. Meakin, Emma A. Nordgren, Arthur Parton, R. Lewis Read, Robert Ried, Wilhelm Riess, Walter Shirlew, John F. Stacy, T. C. Steele, Edmund H. Wuerpel.

A number of canvases by William Merritt Chase, Hoosier-born artist, are on exhibition in the museum galleries at the present time. "Portrait of a Girl," and "Fish-Still Life," lent by Mrs. John N. Carey and "A Gypsy Swell," lent by George F. Calvert are shown in Gallery XI. "Rest by the Wayside," lent by Frank C. Ball, is shown in Gallery IX; and "After the Shower," which was purchased by the Art Association in 1889, is shown in the new arrangement in Gallery VII.

In connection with the exhibition of, painter lent by Miss Anna May Johnson it is of interest to note that one of the paintings in the colonial portrait exhibition in Gallery X, the portrait of Dr. Martin by John Singleton Copley depicts a painter inked almost identical in type to the one shown in the free-standing case in Gallery III. It is an oblique case of painter near the south windows on four bell feet with a hinged cover which doubles back to show half of the inside, with compartments for ink, sand, etc.

The summer exhibitions in the Art Institute galleries will continue through the months of July and August and at least one, the summer load exhibition of colonial portraits, will continue through September, affording ample time for keen and repeated enjoyment of these paintings. As there is a decided gap in the permanent collection of the Art Institute for this period of American painting this exhibition is an added advantage for museum friends and art lovers of the city during the weeks while it is shown.

The exhibition of mezzotints and engravings, chiefly English of the

How to Swim—No 4



THE WAY TO START

By Lillian Cannon

American aquatic star now training to swim the English channel.

When one has learned to remain afloat by moving arms and legs, one has learned to swim in rudimentary manner.

Being able to keep afloat is a confidence breeder which is the biggest thing in swimming.

Now, having attained the upright position and maintained it until one is sure of being able to keep afloat, let the body go forward and the legs go up until the body is at an angle of 45 degrees with the bottom. Then paddle the hands much after the manner used in the upright position, but with the arms parallel with the neck when stretched forward.

This is the basic position for almost all strokes and is the starting point of stroke learning.

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Dancer of Paris," at the Uptown, and a complete new show at the Isis.

The Indiana Indorsers of Photography Indorse for adult pictures at local theaters this week. The features are on view at the Circle, Ohio, Apollo and Colonial.

"Sweet Daddy"

Herbert Dobbins

This week at English's, Herbert Dobbins, character actor, is a "sweet daddy" and very much so because he is Daddy Palmer in the Berkeley production of "Ladies of the Evening."

BILLY HOUSE TO CONTINUE AT PALACE

Billy House, who has been arousing interest the first of the week at the Palace with his musical farce "Hello Billy," which marked the midsummer extravaganza season for Palace patrons, has been held over for the last of the week.

Starting today House with his company will offer a new farce, written entirely by Billy himself, "Telephone Scandals," is the name of the last-of-the-week offering.

Just as in his "Hello Billy," Big Billy is the center of all the fun. He surrounds himself with girls and has no end of complications, over the telephone. These troubles caused from crossed wires and people's listening in on private conversations from the amusing plot of "Telephone Scandals."

House includes seven scenes of merriment in the sketch. There will be no other acts on the bill as Billy House's musical set requires the time usually taken by five acts.

Ann Greene, Aronoff and Louise, Billy Riddle, Vera, Watson and Herman Weber are a few in the cast.

On the screen is "The Phantom of the Forest," with Thunder and White Fawn, the marvel dogs. Pathe News, a comedy, and Topics of the Day are the short reels.

C. M. T. C. PARADE SET FOR TODAY

Infantry Chief Will Review Youths at Camp.

Regimental parade of the C. M. T. C. trainees will be held at 5 p. m. today as a ceremony of courtesy to Maj. Gen. Robert H. Allen, chief of infantry, who arrived at Ft. Benjamin Harrison Wednesday afternoon for a tour of inspection.

General Allen and his staff were met at the Union station by Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman, commanding the fort. A six squad provisional company, commanded by Capt. J. M. Groves and the 11th Infantry band, escorted General Aultman and General Allen from the post entrance to post headquarters where Col. George D. Freeman Jr., commanding the C. M. T. C. met them. The chief of infantry will leave here Friday morning for Ft. Thomas, Ky.

The corps area commander, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze, is expected to arrive at Ft. Harrison Sunday afternoon, to inspect the outfit. General Howze has sent word he wishes the C. M. T. C. to be in early morning regimental review Monday. After that, he will inspect the camp.

FINGER PRINTS CLEW

May Lead to Identity of Kokomo Man's Assassin.

By United Press

KOKOMO, Ind., July 22.—Fingerprints found on a pistol in the auto of William Petty today furnished practically the only clew to identity of the persons who attacked him and left him half dead on the road near here.

Petty's condition is so serious he has been unable to give any details of the attack.

Experts found the fingerprints of two women and a man on the weapon.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1325 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Questions sent in advance for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

What is the English of "Mynheer"?

This Dutch title is literally, Mijn Heer, and may be translated my Lord, Mister, or Sir.

Where is the Sesqui-centennial Exposition located in Philadelphia?

How does one get from the train to the exposition grounds?

It is located in the area surrounded by Packer Ave., Pattison Ave., Tenth and Twentieth Sts. There are buses and trolleys from railroad stations to the exposition.

What are the comparative figures for automobile, airplane and balloon fatalities?

There were 2,268 motor fatalities in the United States for the year 1925; 2,149 for the year 1924. The vital statistics division of the United States Census Bureau gives 142 deaths from airplanes and balloons in the registration area of the United States for 1924. The figures for 1925 are not yet available.

How much pea coal will a bin 12x6x3 feet hold?

From 6 to 7 tons depending on the grade (sizes) of coal.

How is enamel put on automobiles?

The basis of all enamels is an easily fusible, colorless glass, to which the desired color and opacity are imparted by mixtures of metallic oxides. The mass, after being fused together and cooled, is reduced to a fine powder, washed and applied to the surfaces to be covered. The whole is then exposed in a furnace until the enamel is melted, when it adheres firmly to the metal. The enamel on automobiles is baked on.

Who wrote the socialist hymn "Internationale," and where can a copy be procured?

It was written by a Frenchman, Eugene Pottier, and can be obtained from the publishers G. Lipskin and Company, 212 E. Eighth-Fifth St., New York City.

What is the full name of the movie actor, Moreno? Is he Spanish? Is he married?

Antonio Garido Montezuga Moreno. He was born in Madrid, Spain, Sept. 26, 1888. He is married to Daisy Canfield Danziger, a social leader and philanthropist.

When was the Department of Labor separated from the commerce department and what are its present functions?

The Department of Labor was established by an Act of March 4, 1913, when the old department of commerce and labor was divided into two departments, one for commerce and one for labor. The secretary of labor is charged with the duty of fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States; improving their working conditions and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. To this end he collects data, publishes reports, acts as mediator in labor disputes and supervises immigration.

Is grit necessary for parrots as for other seed eating birds?

Parrots require plenty of grit. Coarse sharp sand is a good form and it is well to keep a mixture of this with coarse salt, charcoal and broken oyster shells constantly before the birds.

Where are United States silver and gold coins minted?

At Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver. The assay office at New York, the mints at New Orleans and Carson City, conducted as assay offices, and assay offices at Boise, Helena, Seattle, Deadwood and Salt Lake City, perform important supplementary work.

What is the altitude of Salt Lake City, Utah?

4,248 feet.

C&W EXCURSION

SUNDAY, JULY 25

Round Trip Fares to

CINCINNATI \$2.75

BASEBALL—CINCINNATI VS. BOSTON

Train leaves 7 a. m. Return, leaves Cincinnati 7 p. m. (8 p. m. city time)

Decatur, Ill., \$2.75 LAKE DECATUR

VISIT TURKEY RUN—Indiana State Park—MARSHALL, \$1.35

Special Train Leaves 7 a. m. Returning, leaves Decatur 8 p. m.

One fare round trip to all stations on C., I. & W. Saturday and Sunday.

Returning to and including following Monday

Information and tickets at City Ticket Office, 114 Monument Place.

Main 6404. Union Station, 4567.

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 SEASIDE EXPOSITION AT PHILA DELPHIA

Tickets good returning via Washington

Illustrated descriptive folders showing time of trains, stop-over privileges and other details may be obtained from Ticket Agents or J. C. Milnebaugh, Division Passenger Agent, 610 Kahn Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Reduced fares to New York and return \$45.42

A 15-day vacation—Visit New York City in summer time—ample hotel accommodations—shopping center of the world—miles of ocean beaches—boat trips on Hudson River, Sound and Harbor—theaters and a thousand points of interest.

See Niagara Falls—one of the world's wonders—more gorgeous than ever, bathed in its night-time illumination.

Down the historic Hudson—wonderful views, as you travel along its shore—West Point and the famous Palisades.

Circle Tours

Round trip fare . . . \$55.48

These tours combine rail, lake and ocean trips over many attractive routes. Tickets good 60 days. Final return limit October 31.

For booklet and complete information call or address City Ticket Office, 114 Monument Circle, phone Main 6330, or Union Station, phone Main 4567. J. N. Lemon, Div. Pass. Agt., 112 Monument Circle.

BIG FOUR ROUTE