

Music Clubs to Sponsor Card Party

Fashion Show and String Trio Will Provide Entertainment.

Mrs. Irene Jarrard is chairman of the card party, which the Indiana Federation of Music Clubs will sponsor Feb. 23 in the L. S. Ayres auditorium.

Features of the party will be a fashion show and music by a string ensemble, under the direction of Miss Louise Spillman and Mrs. Christine Rousch.

Mrs. Jarrard, chairman of the ways and means committee, will be assisted by Mrs. Julius Tander, chairman of ticket sales; Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. C. Reagan Miller and Mrs. Earl Noggle, arrangements; Mrs. J. Harry Green, Mrs. Mary Corman and Miss Mary Elizabeth Johnson, cards, and Miss Susan Grey Shedd and Miss Fannie Kiser, door prizes.

Reservations may be made with any member of the committee.

The executive board of the federation will meet Saturday at the Severin, with Mrs. Frank Hunter, president, in charge. Entertainment by the Composers Guild will follow the business session.

MATINEE MUSICALE TO GIVE PROGRAM

The opera study section of the Matinee Musicale will give a Lohengrin program Friday at the D. A. R. chapter house. Hostesses will be Mrs. Glenn O. Friemood, Mrs. Hugh McGowan and Miss Florence Howell.

The program is in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Richard Wagner. Mrs. Henry Warren will review the life of Wagner and the story of Lohengrin.

PLEDGES HONORED AT SORORITY FETE

Pledges of Alpha Tau chapter, Psi Psi sorority, were honored at a supper, given Tuesday night at the home of Miss Harriett Clary, 411 North Denny street. They are Misses Anita Morgan, Dean Woodall and Mary White.

A stunt by the pledges was followed by bridge. The hostess was assisted by Misses Irene Gimble and Ruth Lanham.

ALUMNAE BOARD TO MEET MONDAY

The February meeting of the executive board of the Indianapolis Alumnae Association of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority will be held at 10 Monday morning at the women's parlors of the Fletcher American National bank building.

Holding Shape

It is a mistake to wear any woollen dress longer than a few days without having it pressed, if not cleaned. To press a dress do not use too wet a cloth over it. It is advisable to put a dry cloth over the dress and sprinkle the dry cloth lightly just before you put the hot iron over it. Even inexpensive little woollens keep their shape much better with pressing attention.

YOUR CHILD

Use Care in Your Home and You Can Rout the Demon Flu

BY OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

It is grip time and flu time! As if we didn't have troubles enough without sickness! The worst part of such illnesses is that they go right through families.

The first thing you know Johnny is down with the flu, then he's back to school until Fanny gets it, and she isn't out before Charlie starts to sneeze and stops eating.

There is only one cure I know for either of these things, and that is not to get them at all.

This year with people living in crowded quarters, doubling up and tripling up or even quadrupling up for there's Tom out of a job, Ralph on a commission, David with no work, and they've all had to come home with their families—it looks as though Old Man Grip was going to do a land-office business.

Get That Thermometer

Did you ever get that clinical thermometer I advised? At the drug store for a dollar or a dollar and a half? I know! It looks as big as a dish-pan these days, that's all right.

But if some one said to you, "I ain't keep 'grip' and 'flu' from spreading through your family for a dollar," what would you say? Or even a feverish cold?

Everush colds after all, are low-grade germ diseases and can cause as much trouble as other things with higher sounding names.

When Johnny begins to cough or sneeze and looks tired, has a headache, doesn't eat, is chilly, perhaps flushed of face, the wisest thing to do is to shake down that thermometer, until it is at 90 degrees or below (watch you don't break it), and put the silver end under his tongue.

Keep It There for Minute

Let it stay there for a full minute, with his lips closed, and then take it to the light and read it. If

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POSTAL CHIEF SHIFTS STATE AIR MAIL ROUTE

Evansville-Chicago Trip Is Dropped; Louisville and Indianapolis Linked.

BY WALKER STONE

Time Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Effective today, Evansville loses to Indianapolis its status as the principal Indiana city on a north-south air mail route.

And Evansville becomes the leading Indiana city on a new east-west route.

Postmaster General Walter Brown, in defiance of the express wishes of the house committee on postoffice and post-roads, announced discontinuance today of the daily round-trip service between Chicago and Evansville, and added a daily round-trip service between Indianapolis and Louisville.

He also announced the addition of a daily round-trip service between Evansville and St. Louis.

Calls Service Improved

"It is believed," said the Postmaster-General, in a communication to the house committee, "that the extension from Indianapolis to Louisville will improve the service to and from Indianapolis and the south, and will make possible the discontinuance of the longer line between Evansville and Chicago, and that the extension from Louisville to Evansville will provide service between Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Kansas City."

When the Postmaster-General's announcement was received, the house committee adopted a resolution asking that he refrain from making the proposed airmail changes.

"It looks like Mr. Brown is trying to hamstring the incoming Democratic administration, and prevent congress from effecting needed economies in the airmail service," said Representative James M. Mead (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the committee.

Brown's Ruling Final

However, the resolution adopted by the committee is without force. Under the Waters air mail act, the postmaster-general has authority to make such changes as he announced, without approval of congress, and without even asking for competitive bids on the new routes.

The route revision order also calls for discontinuance of the daily service between Ft. Wayne and South Bend.

GROCERY TRADE COUNCIL IS ORGANIZED IN CITY

Election of C. Arnold Ray as Temporary Chairman Announced.

Election of C. Arnold Ray, president of the Ray Manufacturing Company, as temporary chairman of the newly-organized Indianapolis Grocery Trade Council and outlining of its business plan, were effected at a meeting Tuesday night in the Chamber of Commerce.

The council has been organized to better the retail grocery business, eliminate unfair practices as price slashing, and for general improvement in the business through establishing model groceries in the city.

The council will meet again next week for formal organization and election of officers.

It is composed of manufacturers, bakers, dairies, wholesalers, grocers, associations composed of grocers. Retail grocers will not be charged dues.

MILITARY CUSTODIAN FOR SCHOOLS NAMED

Will H. Brown Takes Over Post Left Vacant by McCrea Death.

Position of city schools military property custodian today was assumed by Will H. Brown, whose appointment was confirmed by the school board Tuesday night.

Brown, who succeeds Captain F. F. McCrea, who died several days ago, has had extensive experience in the automotive industry, and served as a lieutenant colonel in the motor transport division during the World war.

Before the war he was an automobile designer and has been connected with the Marmon Motor Car Company and the Willys Motor Car Company.

Resolution for a \$200,000 temporary loan was passed by the board.

FORTY-SIXTH STREET WIDENING IS DELAYED

Residents Decide Not to Make Request for Improvement.

Declaring that "public expenses must be cut to the bone," members of the Butler-Fairview Civic Association Tuesday night decided to postpone indefinitely a request for widening of Forty-sixth street, from Meridian street to Boulevard place. The meeting was held in Fairview Presbyterian church.

"Public improvements should not be urged at this time," said William Eason, who proposed the resolution. "The city should use the money for charity work among the needy."

The association voted for appointment of a committee to investigate obtaining of a playground for the district.

What SHE TOLD WORN-OUT HUSBAND

SHE could have reproached him for his fits of temper, "all in all" in complaints. But wisely she saw in his frequent colds, his postone indefinitely a request for widening of Forty-sixth street, from Meridian street to Boulevard place. The meeting was held in Fairview Presbyterian church.

"Baged out" on edge" condition the very trouble she herself had whipped. Constipation! The very morning after taking NR (Nature's Remedy), as she advised, he felt like himself again—keenly alert, peppy, cheerful, vegetable laxative and corrective—works gently, thoroughly, naturally. It stimulates the eliminative tract to complete, regular functioning. Non-habit forming. Try a box, 25c—at drug stores.

NR TO-NIGHT

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PURITANS TRY INFLATION

Wampum, Barter Bring About Dizzy Finance Setup

This is second of a series of articles in which Earl Sparling presents a high-light history of inflation.

BY EARL SPARLING

Times Staff Writer

TO the first settlers in New England, the petty farmers and laborers who arrived on the Mayflower in 1620, the New World presented "the grimme and grille face of poverty." There was an abundance of real estate, but nothing else.

The Massachusetts bay colonists, who arrived ten years later, thought to get around such a state of affairs with money. Drawn from a more propertied strata than the Pilgrims, these later settlers, the Puritans, were, as Dr. Charles A. Beard observes, "endowed with abundant capital and supplied with capable leadership in things economic."

They sold their property back in England and brought their pounds sterling with them. The theory, plainly, was that this money would make the wilderness into a place of wealth.

Thus, soon after they had landed, John Winthrop was writing his son, who was to follow from England, to be certain to bring along 150 to 200 pounds cash.

The subsequent experience of the Puritans from one of the great revelations of the mystery of money. The first thing they discovered was that the heathen Indian had no regard whatever for English sterling.

The Indians had a money of their own, called wampum, made from sea shells. The Indian also had a variety of things the Puritans wanted to buy, especially furs which could be shipped back to England and sold. So the Puritans were forced to go on a wampum basis.

The Indians would sell a fur worth five shillings for one belt of wampum, or 360 beads. That made six white beads or three black beads equal to one penny.

The settlers passed a law making wampum legal tender among themselves up to twelve pence—that is, for small change.

NOW, though they had brought an abundance of money with them, the white settlers soon began to complain that there was not sufficient in circulation. There was nothing to do but create a barter money.

Another law was enacted making corn and beaver legal tender, to which some other commodities were later added.

They did this, as William Graham Sumner explains in his History of American Currency, "ostensibly because there was not enough money, but really because they wanted to spare the world's currency to purchase real capital."

That is, they had to send their real money, including the pistoles they began to earn in trade with the Spanish colonies, back to England to buy furniture, clothing, powder, guns, and whatnot.

If a boom constitutes prosperity, the settlers now suddenly got prosperous. The moment cows, corn, beaver, etc., were made legal tender the value of money started going down and prices started going up.

If taxes or a debt could be paid with a cow, each settler naturally picked out the leanest, driest, least valuable cow in his herd, which immediately lowered the value of his good cows to the value of the poor one.

Again, if either a cow or a fixed number of bushels of corn could be used as money, each settler paid whichever was least valuable at the time of payment. In a year when there was overproduction of corn, which made each bushel less valuable in terms of real money, the settlers used corn.

This immediately reduced the more valuable cow to the value of the corn. As Sumner puts it, "Prices rose to fit the worst form of payment the seller might expect."

BY 1640, ten years after the colony was founded, prices had risen so much that Indian wampum had to be revaluated. A law was enacted making four white or two black beads equal to one penny. Here was comedy to make the gods laugh. The vaunted money of the Europeans had depreciated in terms of shell beads made by savages.

In ten years the Indian wampum had increased 331-3 per cent in value. And remember what constituted legal money among these wise Europeans who had come to the wilderness—the corn and cows which they had garnered by sweat of their brows and which they needed for their daily sustenance.

BY 1675, in its attempt to find real money, the colony was offering a 25 per cent discount on barter taxes if paid in cash, later raised to 50 per cent.

Finally, in 1690, things were brought to a head by an unsuccessful expedition against French Canada. The soldiers had been promised their pay in money. There was no booty, and the veterans were demanding their pay.

There was no money to pay them with. So the veterans were paid in paper money. The colony issued some \$50,000 in notes of 5 shillings to 50 each.

By law the notes were declared legal tender at face value for taxes or for goods. The veterans got rid



Captain John Smith trading with the Indians in the method of the above. John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, sketched from an original portrait hanging in the senate chamber of Massachusetts.

of them as fast as possible at a one-third discount.

That helped push prices higher. In 1709 there was another expedition against Canada. To finance it, the colony issued \$30,000 in bills of credit and reissued \$10,000 of the old notes which had found their way back into the treasury.

Later, in 1711, another \$10,000 were issued. The colonists of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey joined in the expedition, and each began issuing paper money.

The New England colonies now were committed irrevocably to inflation. Everywhere there was clamor for more paper. It was declared that more paper money was needed to finance and expand the various enterprises of the colonists.

Everywhere new issues were put out as loans or "bounties" on various kinds of product, the interest being payable in flax, whale oil, codfish.

GOVERNOR Shute recommended to the Colonial assembly in 1719 that steps be taken to revive trade. The assembly issued another \$100,000 of paper money. Silver rose to twelve shillings an ounce. By 1720 trade was stagnant again and the people were clamoring for more bills.

In 1721 Massachusetts issued another \$100,000 and forbade buying or selling of silver. The trading

SALES TAX IS RUINATION STEP, SAYS MERCHANT

'If You Want Bankruptcy, Pass It,' Legislative Committee Told.

Indiana retail merchants will be ruined if the sales tax proposed by the state administration is adopted, Fred Wiedman, South Bend merchant, told the house ways and means committee at a hearing Tuesday night.

"We are going in the red now, and if you want to send us to bankruptcy, pass this law," Wiedman told the committee, which is headed by Representative Albert F. Walsman (Dem., Indianapolis).

The sales levy was upheld by speakers for the Indiana Real Estate Association, providing rentals would be exempt from a 2 per cent tax.

The association was represented by Gavin Payne, Indianapolis realtor; Albert E. Uhl, president of the state association, and George Q. Bruce, Indianapolis.

Doubt as to whether the sales tax bill can muster enough votes for passage was expressed by Walsman, who said there will be "no hasty action" and pointed out that Governor Paul V. McNutt "may have in mind some other method of raising funds."

'We Are Bankrupt Now'

Declaring he had supported McNutt in the campaign for Governor Wiedman said:

"I don't want him to make the mistake of approving this bill." Centering his attention on the real estate delegation, Wiedman declared:

"You talk about being bankrupt. We are bankrupt now. We are going further into the red every day. The border cities will feel a worse effect as a result of the bill than will the city of Indianapolis."

"Forty per cent of our retail business in South Bend comes from Michigan. Pass this bill and people from Indiana will go to Chicago to do their shopping."

Charged With Selfishness

Wiedman described conditions in his city resulting from the economic depression and mentioned the clash Monday in which several thousand unemployed and police participated.

Declaring the merchants, many of whom own their business buildings, favor the \$150 tax limit which also is supported by the real estate men, Wiedman said:

"We want taxes reduced, but not by accepting a tax that will ruin our business."

Payne charged the merchants with selfishness and asserted they should adhere to the doctrine of "equality of sacrifice."

"We already are paying our share," Uhl said. "Real estate can carry the burden no longer."

SPURS C. OF C. STEPS

National Junior Vice-President Talks at Luncheon Here.

Howard S. Davidson, national Junior Chamber of Commerce vice-president, was the principal speaker at a luncheon held today at the Columbia Club for completion of organization here.

Steps for formation of the chamber here were taken several weeks ago when a committee headed by Lawrence Wingerter was named.

totaling \$138,649. Massachusetts used her share to redeem and cancel most of the \$2,466,712 of outstanding paper at 11 to 1.

The holder of a paper pound thus got only one-eleventh of a pound in real money, but was glad to get that. "Trade," says Sumner, "now recovered steadily and rapidly, and we hear no more of 'scarcity of money' until the 11th violation of the laws of circulation."

Next: Mr. Sparling will continue this series on inflation.

THE GIRL WHO HAD NEVER BEEN KISSED



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