

Indiana Daily Times

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Daily Except Sunday, 25-29 South Meridian Street.
Telephones—Main 3500, New 28-351

MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising offices | Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, G. Logan Payne Co.
New York, Boston, Payne, Burns & Smith, Inc.

THE INFLUENCE of the Stores Protective Association does not yet appear to have permeated to the Police Department and City Court!

BUT WHAT the board of works ought to do about those gas lights and what it will do will correspond to the difference between a light that burns and one that does not.

PERHAPS, if the White truck dealer would designate the same agent a certain other manufacturer designated, he might have better luck selling those two trucks to the city!

WILL SOME ONE explain how it happened that Schuyler Haas, political handy man for Chairman Hays, happened to be sitting in police court when Pat Stevens, notorious bootlegger, came to trial?

THOSE PERSONS who are compelled to detour around the Northwestern bridge site must get a lot of satisfaction over the County Commissioners' playing with the contractors for the new bridge!

Treading the Circle

As the "explanation" of the Citizens' Gas Company's plea for a 50 per cent increase in gas rates continues to unroll, it becomes more frank, and there are indications that before it ends the consumers will be able to discern the wheat in the chaff.

It appears now that the reason the gas company has been willing to worry along with a 60-cent gas rate is that its profits from other products has been great and it has not needed more revenue with which to pay its semi-annual dividends, totaling \$200,000 a year.

Now, it seems, the "other products" are not so profitable, and in order to keep up the 10 per cent dividends, which the directors insist they intend to pay as long as possible, it is necessary to make more money out of gas, which we have often been reminded is a mere "by-product."

Now, it would not be very difficult to look complacently on a situation of this kind, and higher gas rates might even be satisfactorily arranged if there were no other elements to take into consideration.

But the gas consumers of Indianapolis have not forgotten that the gas company obtained an increase in rates from 55 cents to 60 cents on the plea that additional revenue was necessary in order to "finance improvements necessary to place the gas company in a position to meet the increased demands for service."

And they have not forgotten that recently, on the invitation of the Public Service Commission, the gas company came before the public and carefully explained that the "improvements" made possible by the addition of 5 cents to the gas rates were confined to the development of a plant for increasing the output of coke and other products than the gas the public wanted.

The production of coke is a cheap way of producing gas and no doubt the gas consumers of Indianapolis have profited materially by the ability of the gas company to make coke.

But the production of coke by the gas company has not helped the fuel shortage in Indianapolis, nor has it tended to make coke a cheap fuel.

As a matter of fact, Indianapolis gas consumers paid an increased rate for gas in order that the gas company might improve its facilities for making coke to sell to an agency in Cincinnati which added its profits to every ton of that same coke which was sold to Indianapolis citizens.

Having, by their contributions to the gas company, provided that company with facilities to make coke when making coke was profitable, the gas consumers are now asked to pay for facilities for making gas when coke is not so profitable.

Thus, we submit, is a vicious circle and one that no gas consumer ought to be expected to tread willingly.

Especially is it vicious when it is recollected that the Public Service Commission has just as much jurisdiction over the company's output of coke as it has over the company's output of gas.

Why We Have Crooks

Further evidence that the difficulty in dealing with crooks in Indianapolis lies in the treatment accorded them after arrest rather than in the machinery for their arrest, was afforded yesterday.

A shoplifter whose display of affluence attracted unusual attention in the police court, paid a fine under an assumed name and went through the formality of serving a day in jail without so much as staying for one meal.

In the meanwhile, Dennis J. Bush, the man whose influence is greater than the mandate of the Supreme Court of Indiana, walked the streets without paying the penalty of an offense committed six years ago, for which he was convicted more than four years ago.

These are the kind of affairs that destroy public confidence in the courts. They are concrete examples of two kinds of influence that makes a mockery of justice and encourages lawlessness.

The woman, "of good family," was enabled to escape a penalty which a less obscure thief would have paid to the limit, because she had wealthy and influential friends to shield her.

Dennis Bush has long been enabled to escape well-deserved punishment because he has political friends whose power to tamper with the course of justice has been well demonstrated.

The crooks who are operating in Indianapolis may well be divided into three classes—those who are not caught, those who are caught and do not care, and the comparative few who are caught and compelled to atone for their crimes.

The crooks who are not caught are relatively few.

The crooks who are caught and do not care are many.

The crooks who are caught and compelled to atone for their crookedness are fewer than those of either class.

Until the crooks who are caught and do not care are transferred to the class of crooks who are caught and compelled to atone for their crookedness, we will continue to have a crime wave in Indianapolis.

And it serves us right for our blind toleration of authorities who ought to enforce the law and do not.

Yap!

And now the poor little island of Yap reports itself shaken by an earthquake way off in the South Pacific ocean. It has the attention of the world in its trials.

Yap is not a pretty name. It does not call up poetry as does every word of the Hawaiian Islands, nor does it carry a suggestion from the romantic Spanish language, such as appears in the Philippine group.

In commonplace English it carries the reader back to the age of boys when they are all hands and feet and have no friends excepting their mother and one pal and a dog. Such an institution, running awkwardly about, is called a yap. Why so named can be answered through reference to a proper information bureau only and the reader is not required to know even when using the term.

The little island, south of the equator, was a German possession, though its people basked in salubrious climates amid luxurious tropical conditions, perfectly happy, without German kultur for generations.

Then the question arose who would become rulers of the place. Because it was south of the equator, in the division as agreed to at Paris, it was assigned to Australia. Japan claimed sovereignty and it really should belong to America, as it is in the line of communication with the Philippines. The League of Nations has its ownership under consideration.

Yap possesses no congressional legislation, never worries over the price of wool, and has no threatened foreclosure of mortgage. A few cents' worth of clothing will supply an entire family and there is no coal man to practice profiteering upon the soft mannered citizens. Still with such a political history, it seems that everything is occurring at once. Shaken from owner to owner, boxed by earthquake and threatened by the League of Nations, the poor Yaps or Yappers have the sympathy of those who are fighting communism, Bolshevism and high prices. But with all its change of ownership, when postage stamps even become stale and outlawed, it has the blessings of equatorial rains and a perpetual summer.

Japanese Are Heading for Top Place in Hawaii



Japanese Laborers in Hawaiian Field.

West by Southwest

"West by Southwest," the expedition headed by W. D. Boyce, owner of The Times, is now on the high seas, en route from Vancouver to Hawaii, on the first leg of the voyage which will extend to New Zealand, Australia and the South Sea Islands.

In days gone by much effort was directed toward importing into Hawaii various classes of labor which would successfully work the great sugar plantations which are the keystones of the position. The Portuguese, the next highest in the list, have less than one-fourth the number of the Japanese in the islands, from which it is evident that the Japanese soon will be in the dominant position so far as numbers are concerned.

It is a striking fact that the Japanese originally brought to the Island to satisfy the need of cheap labor on the plantations, have proved themselves ambitious for better things and rapidly are becoming tenants, enter business or the professions and take active part in the affairs of the island, socially, politically and educationally. Furthermore, of the more than 65,000 adult Japanese, more than 60,000 are educated and successful citizens. They are neither idlers nor triflers by nature, the stay out of jail and trouble, save their money and adjust themselves very easily to conditions.

We do not know whether the Japanese want to gain political control of Hawaii or not. We do not know whether there still lurks in the minds of Japanese officials the belief that some day they are going to declare war on us, seize our Pacific possessions and then demand compensation in terms. The late World War may have induced them to realize the true strength and power of America. But if the Japanese do come to grips with us we are going to lose the Philippines and Hawaii before we can get started, unless the United States adopts a policy which will prevent trouble before it begins.

Hawaii is the keystone to our defense in the Pacific. Without it in our possession we lose our most important base in

those waters and our fleet must stick close to our own Western coast, at least until our ships in the Atlantic can get into the Pacific. Naval officials say that our possession of the Panama Canal would permit this to be done within a few days and declare that dividing our Navy into two fleets, one in the Atlantic, the other in the Pacific, does not weaken our power at sea materially. Destruction of the Panama Canal to prevent the uniting of the two oceans is imminent, and, if this were done at the outbreak of war, our Pacific fleet would be helpless.

Passages by some of our States of laws designed to prevent Japanese from owning lands in those States is the thing that has riled Japan toward us. In this they are not consistent, because in Japan they do not permit land ownership by foreigners. Evidently, according to the Japanese reasoning, what is fair for the goos is by no means fair for the gander.

We forbid indiscriminate immigration of Japanese to this country. We put no bar in the way of Japanese going to our island possessions and we are letting them make up the bulk of the population of those islands. The United States, first of all, is a white man's country. Why do we not only keep it that way, but keep the Islands which are so vital to us in the Pacific the same way?

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not control."

FRIDAY, DEC. 24.

Astrologers read this as a doubtful day in which it is wise to use special care. While Neptune and Venus are in benevolent aspect during the early hours, Jupiter and Mercury are strongly adverse.

Men will be especially fortunate while this configuration prevails, for it imparts to them energy, sympathy and great enthusiasm.

There is the best sort of a sign for family reunions, since it indicates understanding, confidence and high aspiration. Persons who are in a position to have an unexpected benefit, but they should guard against losses. They should hold fast to their money. The young will court and marry.

Children born on this day may have many extremes in their life experiences, and should be particularly watchful.

Girls have the augury of romantic careers.—Copyright, 1920.

FIRST NEGRO REPUBLIC.

Q. When was the first negro republic established? H. G. B.

A. Haiti was the first negro republic—having had a republican government since 1805.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.

Q. Are there any Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington? J. J.

A. Both Confederate and Union soldiers are buried at Arlington, the National cemetery, and there is an elaborate Confederate monument there.

BLUE AND GRAY SIDE BY SIDE.