

Indiana Daily Times

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MEMBERS OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

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NOW is as good a time as any to dispose of that case against Gus Schmidt.

THE STREET CAR COMPANY says autos delay its cars. What delayed them before the autos were so numerous?

THE RESIGNATION of Carl Mote will go a long way toward reconciling the public to a retention of the public service commission.

IT BECOMES MORE EVIDENT every day that McCray's endorsement of the Goodrich administration was a political expediency!

WE SUSPECTED all along that the George V. Coffin influences would eventually be exercised in behalf of Goosie Lee for reasons well known to both.

JUDGE PRITCHARD'S REFUSAL to agree that a man has the legal right to beat his wife is doubtless based on the theory that it is against public policy.

ABOUT ALL that has yet been done about the gas light situation is officially to recognize that gas lights are a failure under a contract that is void because it binds no one.

Bush, the Omnipotent!

More than six years ago, two men employed for the purpose by Dennis J. Bush, then street commissioner of Indianapolis, entered the home of Ralph Richman, a deputy fire marshal, early one Sunday evening.

One of these thugs held Richman's wife helpless while the other brutally assaulted him, leaving him unconscious on the floor of his own home. Then the two thugs drove away in an automobile owned by the keeper of a notorious resort in the center of the city.

When Richman recovered he identified his assailant from a Bertillon picture shown him by the police. The assailant was the notorious Bob Walters, stick-up, thief, bootlegger, and employee of the city of Indianapolis.

After a two-weeks struggle in which Governor Ralston finally took a hand, Walters was arrested.

Eventually Bush was connected with the affair, which was in reality a felony, and was indicted on a felony charge.

Two years after the affair at Richman's home, Bush was convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to prison for four months.

For four years this judgment was held up by the failure of the Supreme Court of Indiana to pass upon it.

Eventually the judgment was affirmed, and the decision certified to the Criminal Court a week ago last Friday.

Yesterday, Bush appeared in the Criminal Court and on the plea that relatives by marriage were sick, obtained a week's stay of execution of the sentence.

In the interval that elapsed between the start of the prosecution of Bush and the latest extension of clemency to him, Bush has made a very good living by gambling in Indianapolis. During his career as a gambler he has had open access to the board of works office, the office of the chief of police, and has been on very friendly terms with Ralph Lemcke, county treasurer, three different sheriffs and the judge of the Criminal Court who kindly dismissed nineteen different indictments brought against him when he confessed looting the treasury of the city of Indianapolis of many thousand dollars.

The career of Bush has been a study in how to violate the law and escape punishment.

Convicted of assault, convicted of gambling, self-confessed looter of the city treasury, indicted for one felony after another, he has for six years escaped real punishment for his offenses against society.

So great is the prestige he has achieved among lawbreakers of Indianapolis that recently a man who has insisted that his sentence be carried out, was warned of physical danger if he did not cease referring to the monstrous failure of the appointed authorities to do their duty in the Bush case.

Yet, the people of Indianapolis wonder why there are open violations of law in their community!

How can any one fear the penalties prescribed by the statute when a man of such little worth to the community can, with impunity, defy the whole State of Indiana to imprison him—and get away with it, too!

Nuggets and Coal

A dispatch from Webster, Massachusetts, says that a shoe cobbler found two gold nuggets weighing 14 ounces, each, in his coal bin. In the language of Horace Greeley, this is interesting reading. It calls for serious thought.

In the first place, for what was the man hunting in his coal bin? If the hunt was permissible and really proper, what method was used and how much of a hunt was required to discover over a pound of gold nuggets?

Again, if he really did find a couple of nuggets, should he keep them, as evidently they came from the private stock of a coal dealer and when the coal was sold to the cobbler, beyond doubt there was no intention to convey nor to deliver nuggets. In other words, would the delivery of the wrong article, through mistake, vest the property in the person who first discovered the error?

On the assumption that there were really 28 ounces of gold delivered which belonged to the coal man, it appears irresistibly to average honesty that the gold should be forthwith returned to its owner. The finder has no right to keep what he knows belongs to another.

The strange part of the transaction is the mixture through mistake of the gold with the black diamonds, evidently by the coal man. A coal dealer who will make such an error and disclose his lax methods of storage, deserves to lose a ton or two of nuggets a season. Of course, in Indiana some coal dealers cannot well distinguish Indiana coal from Pocahontas, nor indeed, from limestones, but that is probably due to defect of eyesight—certainly not to bad system. The mixture of coal and nuggets is not justified, however, no matter what the price charged for coal figures.

It is probable that the finder will be the keeper, for the coal man will not care to admit his carelessness nor to further disclose where the balance of his nuggets are stored.

The Tax Administration

The conclusion of the tax law committee appointed by Governor-elect McCray, that it isn't the tax law but the administration of it that has created such wide-spread dissatisfaction in Indiana is undoubtedly sound, even though it is not borne out by the results of the last election.

From the beginning of the campaign to the end, the Times maintained the position that the tax laws as amended by the Goodrich administration were, with two possible exceptions, no different from the laws that had proved satisfactory previously.

The two exceptions were the control of bond issues and the fixing of tax levies by the State board.

The Republican State committee undertook to laud the Goodrich revision of the tax laws as the "greatest achievement of the Republican party since the Civil War."

Then the Goodrich tax board made the law obnoxious by administration of it that was prompted by favoritism and folly.

The public reaction was against the law when it should have been wholly against the Goodrich controlled State board of tax commissioners who were not only incompetent to administer the provisions of the law that were not changed but were so unwise as to emphasize the changes made by poor administration.

The conclusion of the McCray committee that the dissatisfaction with the tax law is caused by its administration is a substantiation of our judgment and we sincerely hope that Mr. McCray will adopt it as his own.

If no other evidence of the improper manner in which the tax laws have been administered were at hand, the attempt of Governor Goodrich to saddle Phil Zoercher on the McCray administration would be conclusive.

Mr. McCray will take up the tax question when he becomes Governor under trying conditions.

The administration that made it obnoxious will be ousted, but the plant tools through which the administration worked will still be functioning.

Taxation will be a much less vexing problem when the last influence of the Goodrich regime is wiped out.

Fijian of Today Is Failing Under Touch of Civilization, Regarding Jail as Utopia



—Photo from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Fijians going to France to serve on French transports as slaves. The picture shows them lined up for review by General Strong, commanding the Hawaiian department in Honolulu, where they stopped en route to Vancouver. From there they proceeded to a Canadian port on the eastern coast, across country and then to France, almost circling the world to get there. It's a long journey to take to be of service, but they were determined men as seen by examining their faces. They are all well built, muscular and with well-developed intelligence.

IT TAKES a long time to uproot from the public mind any fixed belief. Some of you who read of the Fiji of yesterday may find it hard to adjust yourselves to the knowledge that the gloomy Fiji of early missionary days is in the long ago, that the "cannibal" Fiji of burlesque and vaudeville song has given way to a place where the white man may travel in safety or live with profit. The Fiji group now flies the British flag, because Thokambau, one of the island's bloodiest rulers, had two alternatives—to be conquered by the neighboring Tongans or to give up his kingdom unconditionally to Great Britain. He chose the latter course in 1874, retired on a pension, became a Christian in name, at least—and died a great deal more peacefully than he deserved some ten years later.

The missionaries who had already accomplished a great deal in the way of civilizing Fiji, joined hands with the government officials the British sent over, settlers began to come in, Indians were imported to do the plantation work which the natives shunned, trade was developed and a new day for Fiji had dawned. With the new day, however,

the knell began to sound for the Fiji race. Civilization, its customs, its clothes and its diseases have not been good for the savage and his extinction seems likely. There might be salvation for him if he could be aroused to ambition and made to work, but he is wholly indifferent about his own salvation.

PEACEFUL AND GOOD NATURED TODAY

The Fiji of today is a peaceful, good-natured fellow, who is too thick-headed to pay much heed to the laws laid down for him and considers jail an ideal place, even though it means the hated work. The one big jail of the islands is at Suva, the capital, and it is always full. It is an imposing place of dormitories, well houses, cook houses and other buildings scattered about a courtyard, but it is rather of a shock to discover that the huge wall extends about only three sides of the prison. The back is wide open to the hills and the bush there is nothing to prevent the prisoner from taking to them. Only he doesn't.

Sent out during the day to work, entirely without guard, sundown sees the Fiji convict hastening at a dog trot back to jail. If he doesn't get there before the hour when the gates are closed he is doomed to spend the night outside, suppers and bedless, and that to him is a disgrace and a punishment to be avoided.

The Fiji of today is proud and he is vain—proud of his birth and vain of the shock of hair on top of his head. He will spend hours combing it and oiling it and fussing with it, and wears a night-cap over it when he goes to bed.

YEARS CLOTHING NOWADAYS.

Whether he lives in the bush or in town he wears whatever clothes he can afford.

Usually it is only a short and a long strip of cloth around his middle, but given the opportunity, he will don up in European garments and is a regular dude.

Those natives who do not frequent the towns retain many of the customs of their ancestors. They dearly love ceremonies and feasts; they use the most primitive of implements; they still dance the old dances, and they take life exceedingly easy. Nature provides wonderfully for her children of the South Seas and the Fiji has no object in working for a living when he can get it for no more than a little exertion.

The Fiji is not wholly civilized. He lacks the ambition and the thousands of acres of farming land which he might work if he would, do not appeal to him. Civilization's narrowness has robbed him of the incentive which made him a skillful artisan in other days. Canoe building, at which he once excelled, is almost a forgotten art, for he can get English boats that save him the trouble of making his own. He still builds the best houses among the natives of the South Seas because he has the knack of making them comfortable from his standpoint and the others have not.

MUST GET LEAVE TO GO VISITING. The Fiji owes allegiance to his tribal chief, the bull, and cannot leave the vicinity without the bull's permission. Just why this is so essential is hard to tell, but perhaps the bull wants him at hand if he is needed.

He will agree with anything you say and has a crude sense of humor. Once started, he takes to reading and writing like a duck to water. But he lacks initiative and the Fiji race never will

contribute anything to the world's progress. Suva, the capital and seat of government, is highly civilized and would pass muster with any other community in America or Europe. It is the center of the sugar, copra, pearl shell and to baco trade with New Zealand and exports great quantities of pineapples and bananas. It has become an important point on the Pacific, but the native Fiji has had little to do with bringing that about.

You have now a picture of the Fiji of today—so much like and yet so different from his forefathers. He may not be as picturesque as he was in cannibal days, but he is an interesting fellow, nevertheless. It is too bad that civilization has doomed him to extinction.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This office applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose 2 cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

FIRST USE OF CHURCH BELLS. Q. When were bells first used in connection with religion? P. L. A. Handbells were used in religious

ceremonies from remotest times. In Egypt, it is certain that the Feast of Osiris was accompanied by the ringing of bells. Later the Jewish high priests wore golden bells attached to their vestments. The introduction of bells into Christian church is ascribed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania (263-431). The use of bells in churches and monasteries thereafter rapidly spread throughout Christian countries.

SUNDAY FIRST DAY OF WEEK. Q. Why is Sunday placed first on the calendar when it is really the last day of the week? H. L. A. Sunday is considered the first day of the week. When the calendar was revised by Pope Gregory, Sunday was made to take precedence.

STORY OF WASHINGTON. Q. What is the source of the story that George Washington threw a silver coin across the Potomac River? M. E. G. A. Ween's "Life of Washington" contains the statement that Colonel Willing, a kinsman of George Washington, said that he had often seen Washington, as a boy, throw a coin across the Rappahannock at the lower ferry opposite Fredericksburg. This is the probable origin of the story, the "Potomac" being confused with the "Rappahannock."

TO KEEP CAKE FROM STICKING. Q. What will keep a cake from sticking to the pan? My bread never does, but cake always does. M. C. A. Bread contains enough flour to keep it from sticking. Cake is a more delicate mixture and it is necessary to take precautions to prevent it from sticking. The cake tins may be greased and lined with white paper, or greased and dredged

with flour; or the pans heated, greased and filled while hot with the cake mixture. The last method is particularly efficacious for small cakes baked in gem tins.

WORLD'S LARGEST GOLD MINE. Q. Where is the largest gold mine in the world? H. R. A. The bureau of mines says that the largest gold mines in the world are developments of the Homestake Gold Mining Company at Lead, S. D.

ANTIQUITY OF DOLLS. Q. How long have dolls been known? H. T. S. A. Dolls are as old as human history. Egyptian children are known to have had a crude sort of doll, made of sticks of wood and balls of mud at least 2,000 years B. C.

RIGHT NAME FOR HUDSON SEAL. Q. What skins are used in making Hudson seal coats? L. H. A. Hudson seal is a commercial term for dried muskrat from which the long dark hairs have been removed.

LONGEST PIPE LINE IN U. S. Q. What is the greatest distance that crude oil is piped in the United States? E. R. H. A. The United States Geological Survey states that the longest pipe line carrying oil in the United States runs from northern Texas to New Jersey, a distance of approximately 1,300 miles.

MODEL FOR LIBERTY STATUE. Q. Who posed for the Statue of Liberty? L. M. L. A. It is said that the artist, Frederick Bartholdi, modeled the statue from his mother.

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Strictly first quality union suits, ages up to 12 years.

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Black leather lace boots, low flat heels, medium or Cuban; good solid leather soles. A shoe that is extremely stylish and good looking. Adapted to hard winter wear. A real value at \$3.95. Sizes run from 3 to 8.

\$3.95

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