

Indiana Daily Times

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AN EIGHT column headline on the story of a finding of a still in Indianapolis might almost be called "sensationalism!"

CONGRATULATIONS, Judge Robbins! A special judge in city court who hands out convictions instead of acquittals establishes a rare precedent.

THE PAROLE of the Haags at least serves to remind liquor law violators that even with their vast influences the two went to the penitentiary!

ONE RUMOR that no newspaper man is going to chase is that concerning a sentiment for a legislative enactment that would enable Mayor Jewett to run again.

THE CONSENSUS of opinion appears to be that Charles G. Dawes gave the House committee a rather elegant but much needed cussing, thereby publicly expressing the private opinion of most citizens.

WE SINCERELY HOPE negroes who shoot officers in the performance of their duties will not get the impression from Governor McCray's delay in granting extradition that Indiana is a safe haven for them.

THERE MAY BE a difference between failing to bring a man to trial in the Criminal Court and hearing the evidence only to take the case under advisement, but in reference to Robert Brydon the same effect is obtained.

The Courageous News!

An excellent illustration of the "safety first" policies of certain Indianapolis newspapers that lay claim to being "powerful influences for good" in the community is afforded by the bitter denunciation now appearing in the columns of the Indianapolis News of Louis and Julius Haags.

The Haags were convicted of a Federal offense and sentenced to prison only after a long and desperate struggle covering a two-year period in which the Times persistently and at considerable cost endeavored to lay before the public of Indianapolis their absolute defiance of the law and corrupting influences on the community.

At that time the Haags were a power in the community. Reaping immense profits from an illegal business they were able to hire reputable men to assist them in their illegal transactions.

They were able to induce Alvah J. Rucker, prosecuting attorney, to recommend to the police that they be not disturbed in their liquor business. They were able to induce John C. Ruckelshaus, president of the Columbia Club, to sign a bond for the legalizing of their liquor traffic.

They were able to induce John C. Holtzman, counsel for the News, to undertake their defense in the criminal courts.

They were able to influence scores of others to rally to their aid in the carrying on of a business both in violation of the State and Federal law.

When the Times first charged that they were violating the law, the charges were denounced as "sensational," "malicious" and for the purposes of "blackmail."

Today all this is changed.

The money-begotten influence with which these men stood in open defiance of law and decency has been dissipated.

The desperate efforts of their hired defenders failed to save them from a just punishment and they are back in the community today, with their self-assurance destroyed, their false standing exposed and their liquor business obliterated.

When the Haags were powerful the News could see no wrong in their conduct. Its columns were never opened to facts concerning their law violations. Its writers were instructed always to "give them the best of it."

Now that their evil influence in the community has been broken and none dares defend their conduct the "powerful influence for good" in this community bravely and courageously says:

"The Haags were persistent, defiant and cynical violators of the law."

It required the better part of three years during which the Times almost alone fought the Haags, regardless of their wealth and their corruptly obtained influences, for the News to discover all this.

Once again the Times has aroused public sentiment to a point where the other newspapers have been compelled, reluctantly, but at last, to take a stand for decency in Indianapolis.

Anderson's Bid for Fame!

Anderson, Ind., possesses some notable things that are not sufficiently appreciated by the residents of the State, aside from being the home of the Speaker of the House in the Legislature. Foremost is the ancient site of mounds built centuries ago by the prehistoric mound-builders. The largest is circular in shape and tall enough to be very distinctive, while the other six are not so noticeable. All are embraced in a park some distance from the city. A visit to the place is well worth the effort.

The second possession of the city is known as the Interurban station. It carries, on first sight, a strong resemblance to Wyandott cave. This strange thing, a near-wonder, is considerably commercialized and is almost filled with dark apartments used by the traction line, although a few persons may also enter it, from outside. It is lighted by four small electric bulbs, which the traction line has furnished from time immemorial. It is safer, however, for persons entering to carry candles or searchlights. Stalagmites abound.

The city maintains a policeman at this point so that entry is generally safe. His brass buttons may be distinguished anywhere on the premises if he is there on a clear day.

Probably no city in the country can boast of such a good imitation cave, so accessible to the public, and it is doubtful if this one will always be maintained, as electric light is growing more and more expensive and the traction line beyond doubt feels that it cannot carry the burden many more years.

Those who have never seen a genuine robbers' nest or whiffed the fragrance of stearge quarters on a full ship, or those who have successfully escaped a cheese factory should avail themselves of the opportunity, on a long winter day, of acquaintance with this distinctive feature of Anderson.

It is said that once several outgoing passengers boarded the cars at the courthouse square on a damp day, having mistaken the place for a glue factory when looking for a room to await the arrival of a car.

At the present time the thanks of the public are due to the traction line for guarding the priceless archaeological relics, also for supplying current for the lights which are occasionally seen in the interurban station and its cave-like surroundings.

Where Is the Whisky?

It is a generally accepted theory that the Mike Beesli blind tiger case was not permitted to languish uncompleted on the Criminal Court docket for two years without a purpose.

In the absence of any other explanation, there are many who will believe the report that a shortage in the amount of whisky seized from Beesli accounts for the strange reluctance of officials to push the case against Beesli to the point where the law says an order for the destruction of the whisky shall be issued.

As long as Beesli was at liberty there existed no reason why officials should be called on to account for the whisky that was taken from him. When, however, the judgment against him was put into execution, then the law requires that the whisky seized from him should be destroyed.

No official can destroy that which he does not possess. There is considerable conflicting evidence as to amount of liquor that should be in the possession of the officials awaiting destruction under an order from the court.

Marion County's grand jury could do no better work for the cause of prohibition than to ascertain what has become of the whisky taken from Beesli and whether or not the alleged shortage furnished the motive for the delay of the execution of judgment against Beesli for more than two years.

WHEN A GIRL MARRIES

A New Serial of Young Married Life

By Ann Lisle

CHAPTER CXXXIII.
"I won't borrow another cent from Tom," said Jim meditatively.
"Will you let me ask Mr. Norreys to let us have the money for a day or two?" I ventured.
"I was just waiting for you to suggest my making a fool of myself that way," said Jim in a trembling voice and with an expression that made me feel as if he'd struck me. "I'll have no more favors from Anthony Norreys. Guess I'll call up Dick West. He may know something about the delay in the checks."
While Jim was getting in touch with Mr. West I forced myself to consider the situation in which our first morning of riches found us. We seemed to be in financial straits, worse than any we had faced in our poorest days. There was a check for thirty-five hundred dollars to the Sturges Construction Company that must be met that very day—and in the bank we had seven or eight dollars. We had no more credit than comes to people whose bank account has never been more than two or three hundred dollars at a time.
We were facing grave difficulties. Moreover, we were not facing them in a spirit of comradeship and unity. Jim brushed my suggestions aside as if I didn't count, and nothing I said was worth consideration.
He stood with his back to me while he telephoned and talked to low that I didn't get a word of what he was saying. When he turned away there was a crease between his brows and he was mumbling to himself as if calculating something.
"I remembered how joyfully he had gone to work as inspector in the cap factory and with what devotion he had brought me the first fruits of that work, earned by the march, march, march all through the long hours when tortured his lame ankle. That had been for me. But this wealth Jim had won in a stock transaction seemed to be all for himself."
Even though I knew I was risking a snub, I had a venture a question: "Is—is everything all right, Jim?" I asked.
He looked up with a start.
"Everything? Oh, yes! If the boy comes fast enough, that is. They're sending it by messenger. A certified check. Dick West just got his. Hope the kid hurries!"
"You couldn't telephone the bank that funds are on the way, or the Sturges company that you'd like them to hold up the check until tomorrow?" I asked.
"I could not," retorted Jim curtly. "If things break right I'm in velvet. If they don't!"
He shrugged his shoulders idly. But his manner wasn't the lock it had been. I remember I have seen over him the fal of the dice, the flash of a card, the fal of the dice, the flash of a card. And when he held to light a cigarette three matches in succession flickered out in his trembling fingers. (Copyright, 1921.) (To be continued.)

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By David Cory

Well, it didn't take Puss long to find the little gold box under the roots of the old dead tree as I mentioned in the last story. And it certainly was a beautiful little box, carved with gold flowers and fitted with a small lock and key. "I wonder what's inside," thought Puss to himself, but he didn't turn the key, and it is mighty lucky he didn't, for if he had the magic of the box would have disappeared.
Then, tucking the box under his arm, he started off for a great castle which he saw standing on a neighboring hill-top. And when he reached the postern gate, he knocked boldly upon it with the hilt of his sword, and presently it was opened by a little old man with long white hair. He was dressed all in do-skin and carried a great silver key in his hand.
"What do you want, Sir Cat?" he asked with a low bow.
"The Dryad of the Oak Tree bade me deliver this gold box," said Puss, and he handed it to the little old man. And no sooner did this little man see the box than he gave a shout of delight.
"Come with me, Sir Cat," he said, and quickly led the way into the castle.
And, oh, what a strange sight met Puss Junior's eyes as soon as he entered the door! All the inmates of the great castle were sound asleep, and the Lord and Lady sat in their chairs of state with their eyes closed, silent and motionless. And when the little man in the do-skin suit had closed the door and fastened it with the great silver key, he came back from Spirit Land once more. Awake, for dreams are idle things, and life is work and what it brings. And then very slowly the sleeping people opened their eyes and stretched themselves and pretty soon the castle was humming with excitement.
"Was a wicked witch that threw the sleep spell over us," said the Lord of the Castle. "Lucky it is that you met the little Dryad of the Oak Tree," and he smiled at Puss.
"You shall have the best horse in my stable to ride," he added, "for I see you are a traveler."
Well, after a while, he took Puss out to his stable and the first horse that Puss saw was his old friend, the Good Gray Horse. And as soon as this faithful animal saw his little master, he said: "Little Sir Cat, comrade in our Mother Goose Land travels, today is the happiest one in my life, for I meet again my dear little master." And next time you shall hear what happened after that. (Copyright, 1921.) (To be continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU, FREDERICK J. HASKIN, DIRECTOR, 817-820 LEMCKE BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. This offer 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.)

JAPS IN HAWAII.

Q. What part of the population of Hawaii is Japanese? T. I. G.
A. The Census Bureau says that 42.7 per cent of Hawaii's population is Japanese.

COAST GUARD PATROL.

Q. Does the United States keep boats at sea to watch for icebergs? Q. E. S.
A. The coast guard does patrol the regions of the North Atlantic Ocean, especially off the Grand Banks and the trans-Atlantic steamship line. Reports are made to the hydrographic service by the Navy and warnings are sent by wireless, informing ships of the where.

A Free Bulletin on the Use of Concrete

When you get tired of mud in the back yard, lay a path of concrete. When the floor in the basement rots out, make a permanent one of this same material. Put in fence posts of concrete that will grow old when your grandchildren grow old. Build foundations, doorsteps, horse-troughs, septic tanks and silos of concrete. The use of this artificial rock is one of the blessings of a progressive age. The recipe is as simple as that for making bread. Anyone can use it. Get the booklet from our Washington information bureau. In filling out the coupon print name and address or be sure to write plainly.

Frederick J. Haskin, Director, the Indiana Daily Times Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

I enclose herewith 2 cents in stamps for return postage on a free copy of "How to Make and Use Concrete."

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Street
City
State

abouts of icebergs which are a constant menace to navigation at certain periods of low visibility, due to rain, fog and mist.

AS TO LEGAL HOLIDAYS.
Q. Are Christmas, New Year's and Fourth of July legal holidays? M. E. R.

A. There are no national legal holidays in the United States. Holidays are made legal by State statute. There are six holidays which are observed generally throughout the country: New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Independence day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas.

USE OF PANAMA CANAL.
Q. Which nations are the chief users of the Panama Canal? T. O. B.

A. According to a report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the United States and Great Britain are the greatest users of this canal. The number of vessels passed in the fiscal year for these nations was as follows: United States, 1129; Great Britain, 753; other nations, 506.

NAVY ENLISTMENT.
Q. What are the terms of enlistment in the United States Navy? F. G. M.

A. Orders were issued by the Bureau of Navigation on Dec. 18 to stop all enlistments for periods of two and three years, and authorizing enlistments for four years only, with the exception of minors between the ages of 17 and 18 years, who are to be enlisted for the period of parents or guardians. Re-enlistments may be made for two, three or four years, and extensions are authorized as heretofore.

CHARACTER OF "LOYDS."
Q. Is "Lloyd's" an insurance company? R. S. P.

A. Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London. Its name is derived from an old coffee house in Tower street, where underwriters met to transact business. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871, but does not do insurance business as a corporation, such business being conducted by its members according to the rules laid down by the society.

ESTATES IN CHANCERY.
Q. I think I am heir to an estate in chancery in England. How shall I go about getting it? A. M. P.

A. Consul General Skinner, London, says that there are no such estates, and that it is not advisable to take such reports seriously. According to British law, a list of such dormant funds is prepared and published every three years. In March, 1920, the aggregate amount was \$7,294,000, divided among more than four thousand accounts.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

YES I'M COUNT DE COUPON'S VALET AND YOU ARE MR JIGGS. I BELIEVE

RIGHTO! NOW LISTEN YOU PHONE MY HOUSE AN' SAY THE COUNT WANTS ME TO COME OVER MY WIFE KNOWS YOUR VOICE AN' WILL THINK IT IS ON THE LEVEL THERE IS TEN DOLLARS IN IT FOR YOU

I'LL ANSWER IT.

THAT'S HIM!

THE COUNT DE COUPON'S WANTS YOU TO COME RIGHT OVER

I HATE TO GO OUT TONIGHT BUT PLEASE YOU I'LL CALL ON HIM.

YES-AND I'LL GO WITH YOU!!!

Grand Opera Star to Be Here Feb. 13 in Municipal Concert



MISS SOPHIE BRASLAU.

Sophie Braslau of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear in concert at Caley Hall under the auspices of the board of park commissioners and board of school commissioners on the evening of Feb. 13. Miss Braslau has become one of the best known contraltos during the comparatively brief period she has been starring with the opera company. She was for several years known as the "baby of the opera company" because of her youth.

Miss Braslau's fame was enhanced two years ago by her creation of the role of Shanewis in Cadman's Indian opera. The slinger to whom the part originally was assigned became ill four days before the premiere and Miss Braslau was called upon to prepare to take her place in the brief period. The New York World

turned her work "an instantaneous success." Tickets will be distributed in the usual manner several days before the concert. James H. Lowry, superintendent of parks, announced.

1920 SARATOGA CUP.
Q. Who won the Saratoga cup in 1920? M. M. P.
A. "Exterminator," with Fairbrother as jockey, won this cup in 1920.

CARNEGIE'S ESTATE.
Q. How much money did Andrew Carnegie leave? N. M. S.
A. The appraisal of Andrew Carnegie's estate showed a net value of \$23,247,161. Mr. Carnegie had given away the greater part of his enormous fortune.

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel"

SUNDAY, FEB. 6.
Venus dominates this day in benefic aspect, according to astrology. Uranus also is friendly, while Jupiter is slightly adverse.
It is a day most auspicious for all affairs of women, whether they be sentimental or whether they be commercial. Many honors from high places will come to women and they will make honorable records in public office, the seers read from the planetary government of the year.
Persons whose birthdate it is should attend diligently to business and resist temptation to speculate or to waste time in amusement. The young will court and marry.
Children born on this day have the augury of great good luck all through life. They are likely to be great favorites and to be fond of amusement.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.
Astrologers read this as a most unlucky day, for Saturn, Mars and Neptune are all in malefic aspect.
There is also a sign that seems to forebode propaganda that will greatly disturb the public mind and distort the national viewpoint.
The sinister star that is believed to menace this country may give warning of diplomatic complications and trouble with other countries.
Persons whose birthdate it is should pursue routine affairs during the coming year and avoid litigation. Attention to business will insure success.
Children born on this day may be exceedingly psychic and should be trained along practical lines of thought and activity—Copyright, 1921.

RAIL WORKERS RAP ATTERBURY Take Exceptions to His Stand in Wage Case.

Editor The Times: On Jan. 31 our daily papers quote W. W. Atterbury in a very lengthy appeal to the Railroad Labor Board for an immediate abrogation of the national agreement. It seems there is no question but that his intention is to turn the sentiment of the public against the railroad employees and the agreement we have with railroads. Now, Mr. Public, lets look at both sides of the question.

Mr. Atterbury states that unless immediate action is taken by this board that the railroads would be forced to the hands of receivership. How absurd that sounds from a man of his caliber and official standing. Does it not seem to you that if he, as one of the high officials of the roads, had allowed them to get into such a financial condition, that it would only be able to last a few days unless something was done, showed lack of efficiency on his part in not saying something sooner, and if these are facts, why did he not complain sooner.

Again, if the railroads are such a poor paying investment, why did they all clamor to get them back from the Government at the close of the war? As an illustration let's look at another poor paying investment. Is it not a fact that some few years ago the express companies over this country made a big howl for 40 per cent increase in their rates, saying that they could not do without it?

Uncle Sam then started the parcel post and put the rates of that below express rates, and then paid near five times as much to the railroads for handling the same amount of business that the express companies did and still the United States made money on the parcel post. Then the express companies reduced their rates and put out big ads for your patronage, and we think that they are all doing business yet, except one company. Still they were trying to tell the public that they could not exist without an increase in rates.

Mr. Atterbury tells you that we are allowed one hour's pay for checking in fifteen minutes before the whistle blows. Here it is. Rule No. 90 of the national agreement reads that employees required to check in and out on their own time will be paid one hour extra at the close of each week regardless of the number

of hours worked a week—so you see his statement is misleading.

He says that we get double time for lunch period work and then get a lunch hour later in the day. Rule No. 9 reads that employees required to work during lunch period shall receive pay for one hour straight time and be allowed necessary time to procure lunch without loss of time. This rule does not apply to men who are allowed twenty minutes for lunch with pay.

We are very sorry that Mr. Atterbury has to resort to these misstatements in order to get the public sentiment in his favor.

We also wonder if the railroad officials will suggest reducing their own wages, according to the per cent they would ask ours reduced.

Their wages are almost beyond imagination compared with the men whom they want to reduce.

When we received our increase in pay it took several months to decide on that, then why all this grand rush to do the roads' bidding.

Is it possible that the Divine Creator intended that these large corporations should amass countless millions, and those that labor for them be kept down on rock bottom all the time?

Does not the railroad worker's wife and children have to be fed and clothed as well as the stockholder's does? If they think it is an easy job to rear a family on the pay that any of the shop men get now, just let them try it a while.

Now Mr. Public, take this for what you think it is worth, but all we want is a square deal.

Signed, RAILROAD MEN.

St. Patrick's Alumni to Meet Tomorrow

The Rev. Maurice O'Connor, William M. Fogarty and Joseph C. Manning will be speakers at the get-together meeting of former pupils of St. Patrick's School at the Indiana Democratic Club, 22 East Vermont street, tomorrow afternoon. The committee in charge includes E. J. Sexton, J. H. Hallinan, William M. Fogarty, L. J. Keach, J. F. McGurty and J. P. Sweeney.

Mr. Sexton will call the meeting to order. It is the intention to make the organization a permanent one and to elect officers. Inquiries indicate that many old-timers who attended the school from 1878 to 1900 will be present.

To Own Your Own Home Is True Satisfaction

There is no truer or deeper satisfaction than that which comes from owning your own home. You have contentment and security when your home is your own. It is yours—and your family's.

Ask any man who owns his own home if he would go back to renting again!

In these days of too few houses there is a constant shifting and moving from place to place—a constant change. Often it is not of your choosing.

The home owner is secure. He is settled. He has pride in the ownership of property. His home is HIS OWN.

Buying a home is not costly—it is not out of the reach of small means. A small first payment will put you in possession of a home. After that your regular, normal payments for rent will pay for it for you. The EXPENSE of rent is turned into a SAVING. Your monthly payments on your home are your savings account. In a few years the title to the property is yours.

It does not COST to own a home—it SAVES YOU MONEY

When you buy a home consult a Realtor. The Realtors of Indianapolis KNOW Indianapolis real estate. They have detailed and scientific information and figures for your guidance. They have the WILL to serve you well. You need their expert and practical advice.

Whenever you buy, sell or lease property, consult a Realtor. He can serve you best.



This is the symbol of the Realtor. You will find it in the offices of the members of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board. It is your guide to sure, dependable service in real estate.

Indianapolis Real Estate Board

"An Association of Realtors"

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