

# ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ERIN GO FREE

King George Grants Amnesty to Chief Offenders.

1,000 LIBERATED

26 of Number Had Been Convicted of Murder.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—King George today issued a royal proclamation granting amnesty to all Irish political prisoners. This was the second grant of amnesty since the Irish peace treaty was signed. The first, covered minor offenses and released about five thousand Sinn Feiners from jail.

The number of prisoners released under the royal proclamation totals exactly 1,000. They include twenty-six convicted of murder and 121 convicted of attempted murder.

ROYAL DECREE FIRST ACT OF RECOGNITION.

Colonel Sir Edward Winston Churchill said that the royal decree of amnesty was Great Britain's first official act in recognizing Ireland's dominion status. The amnesty proclamation concludes with the words:

"His Majesty is confident in the hope that this act will aid powerfully in re-establishing relations of friendship and good will between the peoples of Britain and Ireland."

An amnesty is extended to all offenses committed in Ireland from political motives prior to the Irish armistice which began Jan. 11.

The release of the prisoners will start immediately.

EIGHTH SINK FEINERS SAVED FROM DEATH.

There were eighteen Sinn Feiners in Belfast jail under sentence of death. Execution of the condemned men on the gallows was to have begun in Belfast today.

The British authorities at Dublin are prepared to turn over to the Irish republican army enough guns and ammunition to equip it fully for the preservation of order. The minister of defense in the Dublin provisional government has been informed that the British will turn over any barracks or other buildings necessary for the housing of Irish troops.

It is now current in government circles that President Griffith will hold an Irish election in two months and that the new parliament will be assembled immediately to draw Ireland's first national convention.

The Irish office is rushing the evacuation of Ireland by British military forces because British officials are afraid of the first conflict in the Irish Free State will be marked by conflicts and disorders.

The British cabinet is convinced interference by British soldiers or police, or any attempt by the British military authorities to maintain order in Ireland might lead to tragic consequences. In fact, some officials go so far as to predict that interference by the British military forces might wreck the Irish Free State.

Consequently it has been decided to let the young state meet its first gigantic test of strength without molestation from the outside.

JUDGES TOLD WORKINGS OF INSTITUTIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

In prison one day for each dollar of the fine.

Mr. Huestis advocated more of a reform system at the State Farm and advocated also the segregation of the boys and the young men from the older men.

Mr. Dailey described in some detail the reform and educational work being carried on at the reformatory. He said this institution is in the business of making men, not dollars.

Atacks made on the pardon board by some newspapers were taken up and answered by Mr. Seldenicker. He recalled the fact that Governor McCay is now referring practically all of the appeals for clemency to the board, while former Governor James P. Goodrich handed approximately 1,000 thousand four hundred cases, referring only three hundred of this number to the board.

McCAY DISCUSSES CRIME SITUATION.

In his speech, the Governor discussed the crime situation, the State penal and reformatory institutions, the pardon and parole system and child welfare agencies.

The Governor pointed out last year there 3,700 commitments to county jails for intoxication, while before prohibition there were 12,000 to 15,000 annually. He urged misdemeanors whenever possible be sent to one of the reformatory institutions. He also urged the states to keep in touch with the conditions of their county jails and to see that they are properly kept. He declared no woman convicted of a misdemeanor should be sent to a county jail.

GOVERNOR URGES CHECK OF CRIME.

Governor McCay urged the prosecution of persons guilty of combinations in restraint of trade.

"Some of these people get their noses together and hold weekly meetings and monthly meetings and then they have an annual meeting and invite the Governor and the members of the Senate and the House," he said. "All the time they are getting together to violate the law."

"There is a widespread feeling that the place between the steer and the steaks is occupied by too many bootleg bulls and that the gap between the pig and the pork is occupied by too many commercial hoggs."

The public is not satisfied with conditions," he said. "If the public were satisfied, complaints about law enforcement would not be coming in. There is a crime wave and it must be stopped. There is no complaint that some public officers are not as responsible as they should be. If we find any of these officers in combination with law violators we are going to present their cases to the Federal grand jury."

GOVERNOR URGES CHECK OF CRIME.

Governor McCay urged the prosecutors stamp out the wave of crime passing over the State.

He urged the public to make more announcements almost daily telling of laxity in law enforcement. He said he believed much of the crime is due to unenlightened public opinion.

Horace Elliott, United States district attorney, in addressing the meeting declared the Government is ready at all times to do its part in law enforcement, but unless the prosecutors also to do their part.

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These talks were followed by a general discussion of legal problems confronting the prosecutors and by the adoption of the resolutions.

HOLDS CRITISM UNWARRANTED.

In fact, there has been considerable undeserved criticism lately of these very agencies, particularly of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws. Such criticism is due to a lack of knowledge of all the facts. The failure of these agencies to do their work in public eye and receive so much publicity than the successes, the tendency on the part of the uniformed public is to condemn the whole system."

In defending the indeterminate sentence laws, the Governor said, despite the general impression, the records show prisoners now actually serve more time than under the old determinate sentence laws. He added that points after the prisoners are released they are kept under strict supervision for at least a year. He said among every one hundred paroled, there are twenty-six unsatisfactory cases, whereas, under the old system 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the discharged prisoners were returned to prison.

"Our courts, our institutions, our parole boards, and various preventive agencies, both official and private, deserve more credit than has been given them for this record," the Governor said.

Man Severely Hurt When Auto Hits Car

Charles L. Wright, 238 Belfontaine street, 32, was severely injured today when an automobile which he was driving was struck by the College avenue street car No. 438. The street car, in charge of Motorman James Stevens, 2405 College avenue street, was westbound when it struck the automobile driven by Wright, who was northbound on Belfontaine street. The automobile was badly wrecked. Wright was carried to a residence at 2712 Belfontaine street, where Dr. E. E. Hodges, 2045 College avenue, gave first aid. Wright was later taken to his home. He was severely cut and bruised.

"We have reason to be proud of our

parole law," the Governor said. "It is an attempt, somewhat belated it is true, to carry out the dictum of our forefathers that our penal code shall be founded on the principle of reformation rather than vindictive justice. Let us uphold the law and let us strengthen its administration by providing more liberally for the supervision of those on parole. It will be money well spent."

DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The Governor also discussed the provisions for the protection of children.

"If we could handle our child welfare departments better we would have fewer delinquents dealt with," he said. "We have valuable laws on our statute books for the protection of children. Every county has, or may have, a juvenile court, police probation officers, a board of children's guardians, a school attendance officer. There is provision for the care of dependent children with their mothers, if they are fit persons, or for their maintenance in institutions and placement with foster parents if that becomes necessary."

"There are 1,553 children in the county orphanages at this time. Between seven hundred and eight hundred children are made public wards each year. Every one of these cases through juvenile court. A proper investigation should be made in every case, to determine whether this is best for the child and best for the State. The Judge's should insist upon full information and should exercise care and judgment throughout the case in the interest of the children. He is where he needs an active board of children's guardians, with members selected because of special fitness. This board has full authority to employ needed agents and under the law the county council must appropriate and the county must appropriate a sum of money necessary for its work. This board should acquaint itself with the social welfare agencies of its county and of the State, cooperate with them, make use of them, and in general fit itself into the community's welfare program as can be done."

"Then Bernice aided us and Polly's death became only a question of time," Dr. Goddard explained. "The Polly personality fought hard against extinction, but she kept growing weaker until a month ago, when she completely disappeared."

The child's death struggle lasted only a few minutes. Where at first she controlled Bernice's body for days at a time, or alternated ten times a day, as the whim came over her the last appearance was only for a few seconds.

"Bernice was a very sick girl with ambitions to become a musician and with a taste for enlightening books and general improvement of mind," Dr. Goddard said.

## PARLEY PATH STREWN WITH DIFFICULTIES

Progress Reports Fail to Reveal Obstacles.

## LITTLE BUT MANY

Administration Eager to Close Session.

By GEORGE P. HOLMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Fresh complications arising almost daily are blocking rapid progress in the armament conference to a point where many of the delegates will consider themselves lucky if they can wind up by the end of January.

Behind the stereotyped official announcements that "progress is being made," lies a whole chain of small disagreements on matters that are comparatively unimportant to the main objective. This is particularly true of the naval treaty, consideration of which was renewed by the big five today.

Now the difficulties are of sufficient importance to endanger the life of the conference, but, taken in the aggregate, they constitute a series of delaying factors over which Americans are beginning to fret.

"Under more recent enactments, Indiana has a State director of infant and child hygiene, a State probation officer, a State attendance officer, a State agency for dependent children, all of whom with other State departments whose work deals more or less directly with children, are at the service of the local authorities. There is no question of special classes—the deaf, blind, feeble-minded, epileptic, the sick—ready to provide care or treatment to the limit of their capacity. All must work together. Above all, let us encourage the preventive agencies. It is much wiser and much less expensive to prevent than to depend on cures which do not always cure make up of the local State agencies. In

TREATY IS READY FOR RATIFICATION.

The naval treaty came from the drafting experts of all nations fully agreed to, and with speedy ratification to be expected.

Japan found fault almost immediately with the fortifications clause, providing for the maintenance of the status quo in the fortifications of the Pacific. Baron Kato insisted the Bonin Islands and the Oshima group be considered a part of the Japanese homeland and thus exempt from the status quo arrangement. The Japanese had referred to Tokyo, where negotiations are still continuing.

Special attention was given liquor law violators and profiteers at the meeting of prosecutors, sheriffs and police officers yesterday afternoon. The meeting closed with a resolution pledging the law enforcement officers to a stricter enforcement of the statutes and to closer cooperation among themselves and with Federal officials.

LAWES REPORTS.

In opening the meeting Attorney General U. S. Lesh read the prohibition laws and urged particularly that the prosecutors take advantage of the section which gives them or any citizen authority to bring action to have places where liquor is kept or sold declared public nuisances and closed.

"If you close some of these clubs and bars in houses in these days of inflated rental values the owners will sit up and take notice," Mr. Lesh said. "I am told in one second-class city in Indiana there is a still in every fifth house. This is a country in which the prosecutor receives no fees. I don't know whether there is any valid connection between these two facts, but I do know there is room for some civic organization to assist the prosecutor and do great good."

SAYS COMPLAINTS WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Following the persistent complaints come to my office I shall investigate thoroughly and, if I find it justified, I shall step in," Mr. Lesh said. "But I would more gladly go into a county at the invitation of the prosecutor than otherwise."

Then both Japan and Great Britain found fault with the provisions for scrapping the surplus naval tonnage. Their spokesman do not want to scrap the tonnage at all, but want it retained and converted to harbor defenses and other purposes. The American delegates were reluctant to consent to this, maintaining scrapping really meant scrapping.

France and Italy, not having any surplus ships to get rid of, agreed with the United States.

Objection is voiced concerning two purposes supposedly stated by the delegations, one to unload lines necessarily overladen. The women say that the house telephone lines are not overladen, therefore no form of measured service could serve any good purpose in unloading a line which is not overladen.

A protest to the increase in rates was sent to the commission by the Women's Department Club of Indianapolis.

TWO WAYS OF GETTING REVENUE.

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The league expects to get names from the old county work house building and costs from Ft. Benjamin Harrison if Government cooperation can be obtained.

Irish Rail Strike.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—A general strike on all the railroads in Ireland was called yesterday. Twenty-three thousand are affected.

It was declared the strike has no political character. The men who have been called out are not members of any trade union.

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