

FOR SIMPLER LAWS

CLARIFICATION and simplification of the law as undertaken by the American Law Institute should be of almost immeasurable benefit to the legal profession and the public alike. The Carnegie corporation has just announced a gift of \$1,075,000 to the institute to pay for this work.

Almost daily cases arise in the courts in which the law on the particular subject under discussion is so muddled the court must rule arbitrarily on the point at issue and as often as not a new precedent is thereby established, making the next case all the harder. An immeasurable amount of time is wasted and millions are spent annually in straightening out tangles resulting from unnecessary complications in the law.

In Indiana the Legislature meets every two years and enacts several hundred new laws. More than half of these are amendments and in many cases the laws amended already have been amended from once to a score of times. Inevitably a tangle results and the courts are given more work.

A case in point is the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the prohibition law as it concerns possession of booze. The legislative intent was clear, but because an error was made in writing an amended title to an amended law, a section of the act was held invalid. This sort of thing is going on in all the States and in the Federal practice as well. In Indiana particularly a codification of the laws is needed. This has been accomplished in some other States.

In the aggregate, it is estimated that during 1922 nearly 200,000 pages of reports of the decisions of the courts were added to the already huge mass of American legal precedent. The consequent uncertainty of the law is a principal cause of the law's delays and of the miscarriage of justice.

CRIPPLING BIRDS NO SPORT

THREE thousand letters were sent to sportsmen from one side of the United States to the other asking them what they thought of the five-shell automatic shotgun, the weapon that fills the landscape with lead until the last bird is out of sight.

Twenty-seven hundred answered and all but 125 declared against it—advocated that the cruel and indecent contraption be abolished by law, if necessary.

Men who know say that the automatic shotgun makes ten cripples to one bird that it brings to bag. The cripples hide away from humans but soon fall easy prey to the vermin of the air and the field.

No real sportsman will carry anything more deadly than a double-barreled shotgun when he goes afield for birds. The fair-minded sportsman finds pleasure in giving game some slight chance. And the bird that manages to escape man, dog and two barrels of hurtling death has earned itself another respite of life—a respite until a surer shot draws a bead on it.

SAVE A HUMAN LIFE!

WOULD you hesitate to save a human life if such an act were in your power? Your answer, of course, is that you would not. You have an opportunity to prove the sincerity of your answer, to save not only one human life, but many.

In the Bible lands, that territory of which all of us have read so much, but about which most of us know so little, are thousands of children and thousands of grown-ups who actually will die if you do not act to save them. They are far away and you do not know them personally, but they are human beings, nevertheless.

They are suffering from lack of clothing, and winters are as bitter there as they are here. They are looking to you to help them. How would you feel if your child were dying from exposure and there lived in the world people who had plenty but who through negligence did not move to help him?

Persons in Indianapolis who have interested themselves in these people have arranged a bundle day May 1 when you can contribute your cast-off clothing, shoes, underwear, suits, coats, blankets, to save human lives. Arrangements have been made for you to take your bundles to the nearest church or fire station. They will be gathered up and shipped by the Near East Relief to those who need them. There is not a person in Indianapolis who could not make a contribution.

Last year the Near East Relief shipped three carloads from Indianapolis. Let's make it twice as many this year. Remember: The date is May 1 and the place is the nearest fire station or church.

WHERE DAD'S PAY GOES

GERMANY is enforcing its law that compels husbands to give a third of their incomes to their wives to maintain the family table. Rent and other household expenses do not come out of the third.

How much of father's pay is spent for food in your household?

Forty-three cents out of each \$1 spent by the average American wage earner's family of five goes for food, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, leading expert in such matters. The humble stomach is nearly half of our problem of existence.

SHEIK OR BUSINESS MAN:

Which Do Women of America Love?

CBy NORRIS QUINN
NEA Service Staff Writer
LEVELAND, April 27.—What type of men do American women love—not with the love that impels them merely to marry, but with the deep devotion that leads them to risk all, to defy convention, to court public censure? Do they turn to the "sheik"—youthful, slender, faultlessly tailored in jazz attire, oiled of hair, short on romance?

Or do they give their affection to the middle-aged man of affairs, whom good living has made a little stout about the waistband, whose features time has denuded of hand-someness, whose youthful sense of romance one or two "misunderstanding wives" have dimmed—but whose purse and checkbook stand up under the most rigorous demands?

Of these two types, which would the average American girl choose? Which would you choose?

Writing from Los Angeles, Jack Jungemeyer, motion picture observer for The Indianapolis Times, says American women are turning their love from the prosaic American type and bestowing it on the slyph-like Latin type—as witness Rodolph Valentino's vague among the flappers.

"Sheik & Challenge"

Still another motion picture writer says that Valentino is a standing challenge to every American business-man husband—that American husbands, to hold their wives' affections, must emulate Valentino and his ilk, must forget the stock market occasionally for a few poetic words of love or a kiss on the finger-tips.

Four men have recently been in the public eye as figures in spectacular love cases—and not one of them can in the widest imaginings be characterized as a "sheik" nor does one of them approach the Latin type.

The first of these is the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall, New Brunswick (N. J.) rector, found shot to death in a park beside the murdered body of Mrs. Eleanor Mills, his organist, a woman of romantic head, who in fervid letters to the rector had told him of her love for him.

The Rev. Hall was fat—he was pudgy. He dressed always in somber duds. He wore spectacles. His love notes showed his literary background was a theological one not one of love poems. He was just an ordinary, middle-aged, well-to-do, colorless man.

Mitchell's Case

No one ever regarded J. Kearsley Mitchell, the Philadelphia millionaire, was the sort of a man to whom the romantic would appeal, until the murder of Dorothy King, the New York model.

To his friends and associates, Mitchell had seemed just a kindly disposed, middle-aged man, a little thick in the waistline, with the good fortune to be blessed with plenty of money, a fine family and an enviable social position.

Then there's James A. Stillman. Testimony at his wife's divorce proceedings—which were successful—alleged that for years Stillman, a bank president had held the love of a stage beauty, whose charms would easily have permitted her to make a creditable marriage.

Stillman was bald-headed, wore eyeglasses and was an ordinary American business type. He could tell you the closing price of any bond on the New York market but he was not as fluent at quoting love verses.

Jake Hamon was another. Clara Smith lavished her love on him—and finally shot him because she feared she'd lose him. Hamon had the most attractive features of the men

under discussion, but he was a business man, better versed in affairs and politics than in the arts of amour.

What's the answer? Have girls turned their allegiance from the American business-man type?

And if a young man wants to gain devoted love, should he buy jazz clothes or save his money till he gets a million?

Four challenges to the "sheik." Left to right, James A. Stillman, Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and J. Kearsley Mitchell. Below, Jake Hamon.

INDUSTRIES
FLOURISHING
IN BALKANS

New Republic of Czechoslovakia Becoming Peat Manufacturing Nation.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
NEA Service Staff Writer
PILSEN, April 27.—Remember "The Prince of Pilsen?" Or Pilsener beer?

Well, I'm writing this at the place which has been made famous—and that place is now one of young Czechoslovakia's bustling cities.

Did you ever see a Turk wearing a red fez? Not a Shiner. A Turk. That red fez almost surely came from Czechoslovakia. This country has virtually a monopoly in the red fez trade in Turkey, Asia Minor and that part of the world.

It may be that that fuzzy hat you're wearing came from this same land. They make them here in vast quantities.

Bohemian glassware and porcelain is world famous. Bohemia is the western end of Czechoslovakia.

Only Great Britain, America, Germany, France and Russia exceed Czechoslovakia in exports.

She produced in a year 1,470,000 tons of sugar, 1,300,000 tons of beer, 500,000 tons of malt, 200,000 tons of alcohol, 11,500 tons of hops, 420,000 tons of cured meats, 782,000 dozen pairs of gloves, 25,000 pairs of shoes, 185,000 tons of metal goods, machines and metals; 600,000 tons of steel and iron products, 45,000 tons of enamel ware, 194,000 tons of cotton, wool, linen and jute; 141,000 tons of textiles, and so on.

Makes Autos, Too

I have just finished a long motor ride through a New England-like country in a "Praga" automobile. It was a bulky machine—made in this country.

The locomotive which pulled the train I rode in from Tetschen, on the Czechoslovak frontier to Prague, the capital, was built in the Bohemian Moravian works at Prague. It was a real mogul, too.

Harvesters, tractors, all sorts of "heavy" machinery, railroad rails, bridge works, great cast mirrors and mirror-cutting—these are some of the things Czechoslovaks do well in and in quantity.

Did you know there are forty-eight furniture factories in Czechoslovakia and that the United States, next to Italy, is the largest importer of the furniture? That the Kretek electrical works at Bodenbach is one of the biggest in Europe? That the Ringhofer works, Smolchov, Prague, makes tractors of luxury for Egypt? That both Prague and Pilsen have airplane factories?

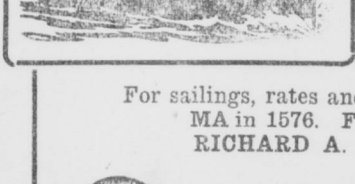
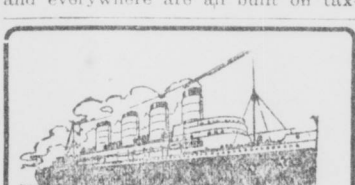
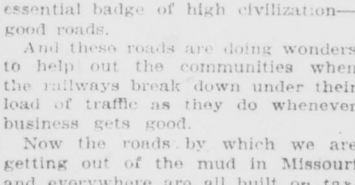
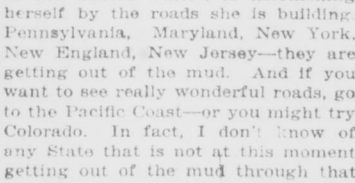
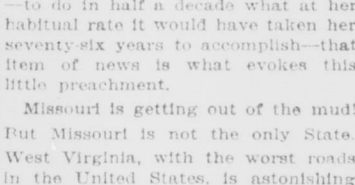
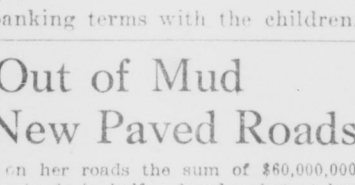
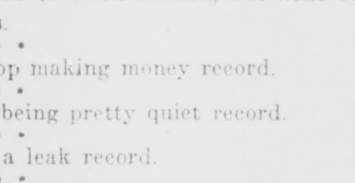
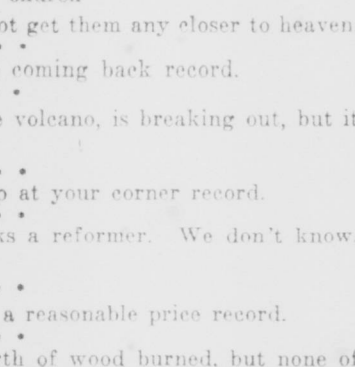
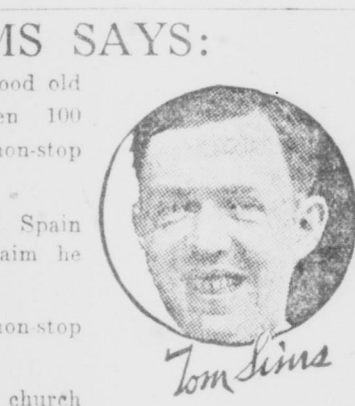
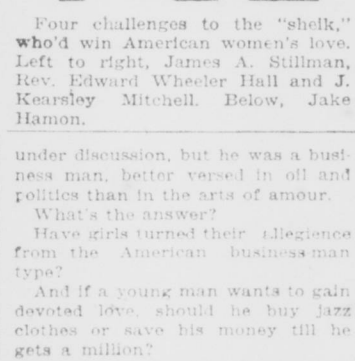
Jazz Instruments

That probably those jazzing wind instruments you shimmie to or shiver over were made in Kladivo or Hradec Králove in the Ore Mountains?

This new republic, born at Versailles, is hoping hard that nothing happens to start something in nervous, jumpy Europe. She has nothing to gain by war and everything to lose.

NEXT: The fate that menaces Europe's "fish."

Frogs that bark like dogs were discovered in the wilds of Santo Domingo by an exploration party.



SENATE NO PLACE FOR POOR MAN

One-Fourth of Members Are Bona Fide Delegates for Millionaires' Club.

By JOHN CARSON
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 27.—You've heard of the "Millionaire's Club" with which the President surrounds himself—now meet the Millionaire Senate which the people of the United States elected to rule them.

One-fourth of the members of the Senate are bona fide members of the "Millionaires' Club." Another one-fourth of the Senators are in a position to make a running jump into the club. They're rich men.

Other one-fourth are comfortably well off, while only a few Senators are poor men.

This isn't any criticism of the United States Senate. It just isn't any place for a poor man, any Senator there will tell you. The rich men need their millions when their wives hit their social strides.

"It takes an income of \$25,000 a year to play just the fringes of society," a Senator said. "To do it right you need \$100,000 a year."

There are twenty-six millionaires, twenty-two of them Democrats, but four of them Republicans and two rich Senators, fifteen of them Democrats and seven of them Republicans.

Comfortably fixed, or worth, say, from \$100,000 to \$200,000, are a dozen Senators, of whom seven are Republicans and five are Democrats.

Want to know how your Senator rates in the Senate? Well, these lists may not be the final word, but this is where their colleagues place the individual Senators, financially speaking:

Twenty-Six Millionaires

Millionaires—Brandagee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Couzens, Edge, Elkins, France, Fiedinghusen, Gerry, Hitchcock, Kendrick, Keves, Lodge, McCord, McKinley, McLean, Nicholson, Pepper, Phelan, Reed of Pennsylvania, Smead, Underwood, Wadsworth and Warren.

Wealthy, or worth from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000—Bureau, Culbertson, Cummings, Glass, Gooding, Harrell, McNary, Moses, Nelson, Odell, Owen, Page, Pitman, Simmons, Smith, Stanford, Waller, Wood, Curtis, Jones of New Mexico, Ernst.

Comfortably fixed, or worth \$100,000 to \$200,000—Kellogg, Myers, Norbeck, Reed of Missouri, Shortridge, Spencer, Sutherland, Ball, Bayard, Overman, Walsh of Montana, Swanson.

Poor, or worth \$100,000 or less—Ashurst, Borah, Caraway, Harrison, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, King, La Follette, Leonard, McCumber, McKellar, Norris, Poinsett, Pomerene, Robinson, Shepard, Shields, Stanley, Sterling, Townsend, Trammell, Walsh of Massachusetts, Watson, Williams, Willis, Harris, Brookhart, Hefflin.

To be worth less than a million and to make much of a ripple in official Washington is a difficult task. Men like Borah and La Follette do it only because of powerful personalities. They don't play official society and official society is all powerful when favors are desired. The threads of official society run through all official life and they are capable of being pulled only by those in official society. But official society costs money.

free bonds—so far as they are built on borrowed money. We couldn't build them if we couldn't issue tax-free bonds. The constitutional amendment, which is demanded by every interest that can't issue tax-free bonds—the amendment which will make State, town, county, irrigation, drainage, school and Federal farm loan bonds all taxable—will end the era of low interest for public improvements. It will stop our getting out of the mud, for one thing. It will do a lot of other things. And before that amendment is passed I feel sure that a lot of citizens, including the American Farm Bureau Federation—will do some head scratching and some heavy thinking. He who thinks it will pass by acclamation has another thing coming.

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BORAH DUBS COURT IDEA 'COWARDICE'

Idaho Solon Says We Cannot Gather Fruits of League and Still Fight It.

By United News

WASHINGTON, April 27.—While Administration Senators, privately opposed to the International Court of Justice, were seeking some escape from their dilemma, Senator Borah came forward Thursday with a carefully prepared statement disputing President Harding's major contention that the United States can join the tribunal and yet stay out of the League of Nations.

If the league fails, the court fails, Borah argues.

"What kind of a position of stultification would a man be in who, under such circumstances, would stand up and argue that this court is a great thing, that we ought to preserve it, but we must destroy the foundation upon which it rests?" Borah asks.

Political Cowardice

"If the League of Nations has created a court which is worthy of our adherence, I say that it is downright political cowardice to undertake to gather the fruits of the league and still continue to fight the league."

Borah is convinced that membership in the court will inevitably lead to membership in the league, despite Harding's assurance at New York that America would not enter the world body by the back door, the side door or the cellar. Other irreconcilables take the same position.

Administration Senators, however, are now less concerned about the merits of the issue than they are about reconciling their personal convictions and the demand of the President for party loyalty.

Watson for Harmony

Although Senator Watson said that the court was not mentioned in his conference with the President, he predicted that "everything would come out all right," and declared he was for "party harmony." He declined to comment on the New York speech on the court project.

Borah said he could not understand those who insist that we must join everything the league creates, and yet stay out of the league.

"I think it is an impossible proposition," he continued. "It would never have been suggested if political expediency did not seem to require it."

To keep London's great royal gardens in order 1,000 gardeners and laborers are employed.

AIR BOOTLEGGERS SOUGHT

Texas Sheriff Appoints Aviator for Deputy.

TEMPLE, Texas, April 27.—Herbert Kindred has been appointed flying deputy sheriff of this county by Sheriff Albert Bonds. It will be the duty of Kindred to patrol the rural districts by airplane to prevent the landing of rum-runners in airplanes.

It is stated that these aerial bootleggers and smugglers have been making a practice of landing in this county to take on gasoline on their voyages north with cargoes of contraband.

Women Are Making Hits as Playwrights



Marguerite Abbott Barker (above) and Ruth Helen Davis, who have come to the fore as successful playwrights in New York. Marguerite Barker owns the Greenwich Village Theater.

AIR BOOTLEGGERS SOUGHT

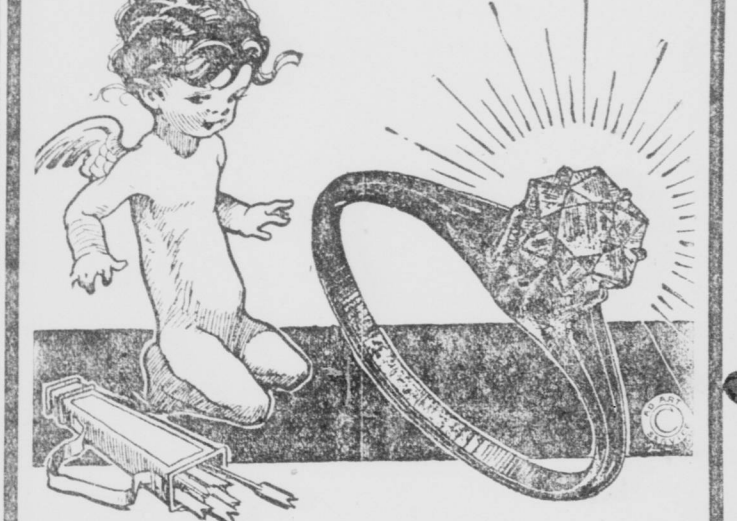
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Questions ASK THE TIMES Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1922 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps. Medical, legal and love and marriage advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken, or paper speeches, etc., be prepared. Unsolicited letters cannot be answered, but all letters are confidential and receive personal replies.—Editor.

What is the composition of cow's milk?

Eighty-seven and two-tenths per cent water and 12.8 per cent solids. The principal ingredients of the solids are fat, 3.7 per cent; casein, 3 per cent; albumin, .5 per cent; milk sugar, 4.9 per cent; ash or salts, .7 per cent.

What were three important decisions of the Supreme Court?

The Dred Scott decision, which declared the Missouri compromise unconstitutional; the decision in the Marbury vs. Madison case, which arrogated to the Supreme Court the right to void a law of Congress, and the decision which declared the child labor law unconstitutional.

What was the quickest trip ever made around the world?

So far as there is a record, that of John Henry Mears in 1913, in which

the time consumed was thirty-five days, twenty-one hours, thirty-six minutes. This, by far, eclipses Nellie Bly's famous trip in 1889, in which the time was seventy-two days, six hours, eleven minutes.

What countries of the world have the most Jews?

Poland and Ukraine, each with 3,300,000. The United States is a close second with an estimated Jewish population of 3,100,000.

Where did the various nations bury their "unknown soldiers"?

France, at the Arche de Triomphe; Britain, in Westminster Abbey; Italy, in Victor Emmanuel monument on the Piazza Venezia; Portugal, Batalha monastery; United States, in Arlington Cemetery.

How many persons between the ages of 10 and 20 years attend school in the United States?

According to the census of 1920, 21,373,976.

Which is the largest continent? What is its area and what is its population?

Asia, area 17,052,000 square miles; population, 890,000,000.