

The Indianapolis Times

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ERROR IN WATER FIGHT

MAYOR SHANK has committed a serious tactical blunder in attempting to solicit the assistance of the Republican State organization in his fight against increased water rates. He and the people of Indianapolis will be fortunate if his action is not a serious blow to the cause.

The Times is with Shank and with the citizens of Indianapolis in their insistence that there be no rate increase. But we do not believe any circumstances would justify the making of the water case a political issue.

Shank has been insistent that the case, if it must be heard, be placed before an impartial court of justice. That is the proper attitude. But he spoils it all by attempting to bring political influence to bear on that very court.

The mayor has condemned water company officials for alleged use of influence and in almost the same breath he attempted to do the same thing.

The granting of increased water rates may mean the defeat of the Republican party. Shank may see the handwriting on the wall. But this is no basis on which to make a plea for decreased rates.

Water rates should not be increased in Indianapolis because it is not apparent that an increase is necessary and because the citizens of Indianapolis feel they can not afford an increase—not because the Republican party may not win the election.

PEACE OF WORLD AT STAKE

ENGLAND and France are at the cross roads. In recent months they have been traveling in the same general direction, though pretty far apart. Now they must either join hands or kiss each other good-by. Much depends on the next move.

"It is not too much to say," says Stanley Baldwin, British Premier, "that the recovery of the world is in danger and that the peace, for which so many sacrifices were borne, is at stake." True enough, yet the ways of France and of Britain seem to lead in absolutely opposite directions.

France is afraid of a new, mighty Germany, twice her size, which tomorrow would launch another invasion marking the end of France for all time as a first-class power. That oldest of all instincts, self-preservation, therefore, decides her every move.

Britain, still powerful, has little fear of Germany, now or in the future. Trade, however, is her very life. And trade is in the dumps. Since the armistice she has paid out \$2,000,000,000 in unemployment doles alone. A prosperous Germany, which could buy British goods and borrow British gold, would change all this. Can France and Britain reconcile their totally different points of view and once more join company, as Premier Baldwin has suggested? Or is the alliance, which Baldwin admits "has been and continues to be the main security of European peace," to go by the boards?

Europe and the world await the answer. No such crisis has been seen since 1914. If France and Britain finally and definitely split, the dove of peace, already well plucked, bids fair, once and for all, to get the ax.

Keep your eye on London and Paris for the next few days.

C. OF C. PLEA FOR TENNIS

THE secretary of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement asking the public to attend the thirteenth annual tournament for the clay court tennis championship of the United States. The public has not been showing a great deal of interest in the event.

Why tennis is not more popular is hard to understand. In some way the impression has been spread that tennis is a "flossie" game, indulged in by persons who do not care for more "manly" sports. Instead of taking an interest in a tennis tournament or playing a game once in a while, those who have sufficient leisure go out and chase a tiny ball over several acres of grass.

Not that golf is not a good sport, but we would like to see some of those who play golf for exercise attempt a few sets of tennis. There are few games that require as much physical energy as tennis. Try it once.

SHOOT A MILLION IN OIL

DO you want to prospect for oil, to shoot for a million? The Harding Administration is willing to let you in on what may be a good thing. A public auction is to be held of oil and gas leases on 728 acres of public lands in Louisiana. With tremendous salvos of publicity, the Administration invites you to bid.

Here you are offered all the thrills of expectancy. The Harding Administration prepares that for you. You'd never get the thrill if you played a sure thing and the Administration protects your interests to see that you can get it.

The Administration, for instance, forgot to hold a public auction on Teapot Dome in Wyoming when the Standard Oil-Sinclair interests took over that claim at a little private conference with Secretary of the Interior Fall. But that was a sure thing. It poured oil and dollars from the start. If you'd have been invited in on that, you'd have gotten the money, but you'd never been given the thrill of prospecting.

And the Harding Administration wants to protect your rights and interest in thrills.

Attorney General U. S. Lesh has again served notice on the "trusts" that he is watching them.

The visit of General Gouraud should provide another occasion for dusting off the silk hats in storage since Marshal Foch spent a day here.

Henry Ford has purchased "the Wayside Inn." Does this mean Ford sized hotel prices?

William H. O'Brien, possible candidate for Governor, says his visit to Indianapolis was on business. Maybe he is making a business of politics.

Claypool Hotel goes to court to enjoin an obnoxious visitor from lounging around the corridor. If there's a fellow calling on your daughter and you don't want him around get the court to "bounce" him.

Prisoner asks Judge James A. Collins of Criminal Court to send him where he cannot be tempted by white mule. A difficult request, what?

PROHIBITION IS MATTER OF MONEY

Booze More Plentiful and Cheaper, However, Than Year Ago.

C. A. RANDAU, author of the following article, is a member of this paper's Washington staff. He was assigned several weeks ago to find out how prohibition is being enforced, and to report the liquor situation generally without trying to prove anything other than to present the facts. This is the fourth of a series of six articles.

By C. A. RANDAU

"SEE the baby's new shoes, Judge, those are whiskey shoes."

Hardly a day goes by but Judge Addams or Chief Probation Officer Lewis of the Cleveland juvenile court are given some such evidence of the elimination of the saloon has reacted to the benefit of the poor of the Ohio metropolises.

The juvenile court is allowed 50 cents per day for the families of men committed to the workhouse for neglecting their children. In 1916 the court disbursed \$14,959 in this way. For the succeeding five years the figures are: 1917, \$13,185; 1918, \$8,560; 1919, \$5,733; 1920, \$2,396; 1921, \$2,840.

Poor Out of Luck

Prohibition in Cleveland, as elsewhere, is simply a matter of money. The man with funds can buy whiskey and gin with little difficulty. The poor man cannot get beer, for, as throughout Ohio, saloons are rigidly supervised and "blind pigs" are limited.

Just or unjust, prohibition, as reflected in the figures of the juvenile court, has made life better for the extremely poor. In New York City the number of alcoholic cases received at Bellevue Hospital has shown a decline as compared with pre-prohibition years.

The records of the juvenile court of Cleveland and the municipal hospital of New York are typical of the recent experiences at institutions which come very largely into contact with the poorer classes.

Sanitariums which cater to the needs of alcoholics who are able to afford "cures" show no falling off in patronage.

Keely Cures Close

Keely cures closed up shop just on the eve of "good times" as officials estimate there are today twice as many alcohol sufferers as in 1918 and 1919.

Arrests for drunkenness showed decrease in practically all of the larger cities during 1920. Instead of dropping more in the following year, the trend was upward, and in 1922 the number again mounted.

That prohibition would empty the jails and prisons of the Nation was once a claim of the drys. This prediction has not been realized. According to the latest report on "number of prisoners in penal institutions" compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, figures show a total of 149,919 for July 1, 1923, as compared with 146,181 for July 1, 1917.

There are more prisoners in all classes of institutions—Federal, State, county, city, chain or roadgang—than at any previous time in the history of the Census Bureau, though the ratio of prisoners to the total population was less in 1922 than in 1917, the figures being 137.2 and 143.1, respectively.

Crime on Increase

It is true, however, the number of serious crimes committed in the United States is showing a steady increase.

In this article and in previous articles of this series, I have shown prohibition enforcement is neither uniform nor effective. Instead of being more difficult to buy than one year ago, whiskey is now cheaper and more readily obtainable in many parts of the United States than it was a year ago.

Nevertheless, the cost of attempted enforcement of the Volstead act is mounting each year. The Federal appropriation for enforcement of the law is \$9,000,000 per year. This sum is ridiculously inadequate.

The direct cost to the Federal Government, however, is one of the minor items in the general cost of enforcement. The greater part of the burden falls upon States and cities. Over \$10,000,000 was appropriated by States during 1922 for the enforcement of prohibition laws, and the increased cost of policing the cities of the country added another \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

A Thought

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.—Prov. 12:10.

THERE is no beautifier of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy, and not pain, around us.—Emerson.

Today a switch of cypress, planted by Joshua Trueblood at Salem while on a horseback trip from Virginia in 1816, is a giant tree.

Heard in Smoking Room

THE man from the far east was disgusted. He had been in Los Angeles on business, and, that done, he decided to take a side trip to Portland, Ore., in order that he might see Mr. Hood before returning East. After two full days on the train, he arrived in Portland only to find one of those famous "Oregon mist" prevailing and the beautiful, snow-capped mountain was invisible.

"Hard luck," said the man in the middle of the smoker's seat, "but not quite so hard as that of a man in our town. This man is an ex-prize fighter. He was very anxious to witness the Dempsey and Carpentier fight. He tried his damndest to raise money enough to cover all his expenses, including railway fare, but he failed to get more than enough to pay his admission to the fight arena and have a little left for eats. Nothing daunted, he started to beat his way to Jersey City on freight trains, riding blind and carrying a lantern. As I recall it, he was arrested once on the way and fined \$10 and costs for beating his way on a train, and he had other mishaps such as being thrown off the cars by freight crews. He was about ten days making the 1,500 miles to Jersey City, and he arrived there the day of the fight, sore, soiled and penniless. He hurried out to the arena and begged officials, first, then patrons, to pass him inside. He was a member of the profesh, he said. Nothing doing. Time for the fight to begin arrived. He could hear the cheers of the crowd inside, as the principals entered the ring. He could hear the clang of the bells between rounds. He became frantic. Finally, some one took pity on him and let him go in. Ten days after the fight, he reappeared in the old, home town looking considerably the worse for hard wear. Of course, his cronies gathered round to hear his report of the fight. He told them only of his sad experience, while beating his weary way over the 3,000 miles, going and coming.

"But tell us about the fight," they insisted.

"Fight," he said, "I didn't see no fight.

A Pantoum of Transportation

By BERTON BRALEY

HO hum! ho hum! this train is slow,
From town to town it seems to creep,
We never will arrive, I know;
There now, my leg has gone to sleep.

From town to town we seem to creep,
I wish that baby wouldn't yell,
There now, my leg has gone to sleep,
Heavens, how those bananas smell!

I wish that baby wouldn't yell,
Gosh, there's a cinder in my eye!
Heavens, how those bananas smell!
We've stopped to let a freight go by.

No, I don't want those cheap cigars,
I don't want fruit or chewing gum,
I wish they'd ventilate these cars,
The service on this line is bum.

I don't want fruit or chewing gum!
Great guns, it's only half past four!
The service on this line is bum,
I've got to sit here five hours more.

Great guns, it's only half past four!
Is that kid gonna yell all day?
I've got to sit here five hours more,
I'm sure my hair is growing gray.

Is that kid gonna yell all day?
We never will arrive, I know,
I'm sure my hair is getting gray,
Ho hum! ho hum! this train is slow!

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TOM SIMS SAYS:

ABOUT the only thing worse than working this hot weather is just loafing around.

Some day some confidence man is going to organize a company for canning condensed water.

Two men in Baltimore went to jail for bringing home the bacon. They stole two hogs.

A man escaped from the Atlanta, Ga., pen, but maybe they can catch one to take his place.

Just about the strangest thing we have seen lately was a good looking efficient stenographer.

Believing that a bootlegger says is dangerous. The sidewalk may jump up and hit you.

Just before a man's wife talks him to death he hopes his worst enemy is her next husband.

Weather is so hot during July it leaves us no time to cuss the poor street car service.

A race between a couple of fat men on a hot picnic is almost as funny as the human race.

Cincinnati man who wanted a street car to detour around his auto will recover, doctors think.

You don't see many pictures of girls playing tennis because they don't play in bathing suits.

A secret is what you tell some one not to tell because you promised not to tell it yourself.

Indiana Sunshine

Arthur Meeks, Muncie business man, was telling a usual line fish story, including exceptional size and weight, difficulty of landing and the "gaff" that only disciples of Izaak Walton concoct. The story was interrupted by loud laughing of his father, Martin L. Meeks, who, when he subsided, explained that the fish were all weighed by a man with a famous pair of scales. Once they were used to weigh a new-born babe, he said. The scales registered twenty-eight pounds.

Brown County, famed as Indiana's litterate county, is shown by figures recently compiled to have the smallest per centage of illiteracy among the group of counties in its section.

Today a switch of cypress, planted by Joshua Trueblood at Salem while on a horseback trip from Virginia in 1816, is a giant tree.

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"Fight," he said, "I didn't see no fight.

"Whatdaye givin' us? Didn't you see that fight?"

"No," he replied, sadly, "I had just got in and settled in a good seat when I had to turn and spit. When I looked back at the ring, Carpentier was down and out and the referee was counting. I didn't see nary a blow struck!"

WATER LEVEL DECLINES IN GREAT LAKES

Will Chicago Become Sterile Waste and Deserted City as Result?

By NEA Service

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Imagine a sterile, impassable desert or salt marsh in place of the blue sweep of the Great Lakes. Or imagine Chicago as a slain ghost of a city, poisoned by waste from its own factories and homes, and famished for lack of the water which surges tantalizingly upon its beaches. There you have the two extreme nightmare conceptions of what might happen, depending upon the possible settlements of the long-pending lawsuits over the city's diversion of lake water for sewage disposal. The attacks are designed to curtail or stop the taking of water from the lake.

Lake Water Flushes Canal

Chicago, in January, 1900, began taking lake water to flush its drainage canal to the Illinois River and sweep along its waste. A permit from the War Department allows the taking of 4,167 cubic feet of water per second. As the city grew larger, Chicago increased its intake until it amounts to approximately 8,800 cubic feet. A final maximum of 10,000 cubic feet is desired.

The level of the Great Lakes has been declining for several years. In January, this year, it was approximately a foot lower than when the city began taking the water.

"Quite simple," say opponents of the Chicago plan, "Chicago is stealing all the water. She is interfering with water works of other lake cities, damaging navigation and spreading injuries clear to the St. Lawrence River. She'll drain the lakes dry if we don't stop it."

"All wrong," asserts Chicago. "Natural causes have produced the lower water. Adjustment of our withdrawal volume reached a constant rate long ago."

Court's Help Asked

In the Federal Court a decision now is awaited on the injunction suit of the Government to limit the city to its permitted 4,167 cubic feet of water. In the United States Supreme Court another suit brought by the State of Wisconsin seeks a similar injunction. Wisconsin has appealed to Michigan, Ind., and Minnesota for support.

What Editors Are Saying

Pigs

Terre Haute is getting aristocratic in a way. Master can hardly understand. That city refuses to permit a pig to be hauled through the streets between 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Mayors' Salaries

Richmond Item

Another instance of inadequate pay, here in Indiana, may be seen in what the average Indiana city pays its mayor. It's about what was paid years ago, when the cost of living was only a fraction of what it is today.

Liquor

(Ft. Wayne News-Sentinel)

Governor McCray is eternally right in his refusal to call the Legislature of the State in special session to patch up the State's anti-liquor laws. While it is unfortunate that many of the laws have been taken from the law, so long as we have a Volstead act we can very well worry along until the next regular session when the necessary repairs can be made. There is always danger of injecting a lot of rubbish at a special session and the Governor is wise in not taking any chances.

Mufflers

(Decatur Daily Democrat)

Isn't there a law against operating an automobile through the towns and cities with the muffler open? Looks as though a few "pinches" will be necessary to recall to numerous drivers there are any laws. One of these days a serious accident will occur and then the officers will be criticised unless they make a real effort to stop speeding, corner cutting and other violations of the laws.

Laughs

Couldn't Lose

I like that umbrella stand, but I don't think it is worth \$3.

Why, madam, the very first umbrella that is left in it may be worth more than that.—Boston Transcript.

Mother's Polished Floor

"Don't be afraid, lady," said the floor polisher. "Why, the last place I polished was by the doors every one in the family broke a leg."—Judge.

Father's Old Weakness

"So you heard me speak at the dinner last night?"

"Yes, I was up in the gallery."

"What did you think of my speech?"

"Oh, it reminded me ever so much of the time you were courting me, Henry."

"Really? How so?"

"Why, I thought you never would come to the point."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mother Advises Father

So you really think a massage machine will reduce my waist. Where can I get one?

I just saw a steam roller go down the street.—Boston Transcript.

Father Advises Mother

I have had several Army officers, and I am anxious that the occasion shall be something unique and appropriate. I don't want anything commonplace, like a 5 o'clock tea, or a pink tea, or a violet tea.

"Well, why not make it a beef tea?"—Washington Star.

More Watchful Waiting on the Mexican Situation



Lloyd George

(Continued From Page 1)

today: "It is a land of immense possibilities in spite of the terrible neglect of its resources resulting from Turkish misrule. The Turks cut down the forests and never troubled to replant them."

If Palestine is to be restored to a condition even approximating its ancient prosperity it must be by settling Jews on its soil. The condition to which the land has been reduced by centuries of the most devastating oppression in the world is such restoration is only possible by a race prepared for mental and physical endurance.

War Reduces Numbers

What is the history of Jewish settlement in Palestine? It did not begin with the Balfour declaration. A century ago there were barely 10,000 Jews in the whole of Palestine. Before the war there were 100,000. The war considerably reduced these numbers, and immigration since 1918 has barely filled up the gaps. At present the number of Jews in Palestine is 200,000.

Jewish Settlement started practically seventy years ago. It started with Sir Moses Montefiore's experiment in 1854—another war year. From that day it has proceeded slowly but steadily. The land available was not of the best. Prejudices and fears had to be negotiated. Anything in the nature of wholesale appropriation of Arab cultivators, even for cash, had to be carefully avoided. The Jews were therefore often driven to settle on barren sand dunes and malarial swamps.

Everywhere the Jew cultivator produces heavier and richer crops than his Arab neighbor. He has introduced into Palestine more scientific methods of cultivation, and his example is producing a beneficial effect on the crude tillage of the Arab peasant. It will be long ere Canaan becomes once more a land flowing with milk and honey.

Possesses Advantages

Palestine possesses in some respects advantages for the modern settler which to its ancient inhabitants were a detriment.

Is one great river with its two tributaries are rapid and have a great fall. For power this is admirable. Whether for irrigation or for the setting up of new industries, this gift of nature to Palestine is capable of exploitation impossible before the scientific discoveries of the last century. The tableland of Judea has a rainfall which if caught in reservoirs at appropriate centers would make of the "desert of Judea" a garden. If this were done, Arab and Jew alike would share in the prosperity.

Hundreds of thousands ought to be visiting this sacred land every year. Why are they not doing so? The answer is—Turkish misrule scared away the pilgrims. Those who went there came back disillusioned and disappointed.

First Chance in 1,900 Years

The settled government gives the Holy Land its first chance for 1,900 years. But there is so much undeveloped country demanding the attention of civilization that Palestine will lose that chance unless it is made the special charge of some powerful influence. The Jew alone can redeem it from the wilderness and restore its ancient glory.

In that trust there is no injustice to any other race. The Balfour declaration is not an expropriating but an enabling clause. It is only a charter of equality for Jews. Here are its terms:

"His majesty's government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

This declaration was subsequently indorsed and adopted by President Wilson and the French and Italian foreign ministers.

Ask No More

The Zionists ask for no more. It has been suggested by their enemies that they are seeking to establish a Jewish oligarchy in Palestine that will reduce the Arab inhabitant to a condition of servitude to a favored Hebrew minority. The best answer to

that charge is to be found in the memorandum submitted by the Zionist Association to the League of Nations. The Jews demand no privilege unless it be the privilege of rebuilding by their own efforts and sacrifices a land which, once the seat of a thriving and productive civilization, has long been suffered to remain derelict. They expect no favored treatment in the matter of political or religious rights. They assume as a matter of course that all inhabitants of Palestine, be they Jews or non-Jews, will be in every respect on a footing of perfect equality. They seek no share in Government beyond that to which they may be entitled under the constitution as citizens of the country. They solicit no favors. They ask, in short, no more than an assured opportunity of peacefully building up their national home by their own exertions and of succeeding on their merits."

This is a modest request which these exiles from Zion propound to the nations. And surely it is just for it to be conceded, and, if conceded, then to be carried out in the way men of honor fulfill their bond.