

The Indianapolis Times

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A BIRD IN THE HAND

AS a general rule, public improvement should be made from the proceeds of bond issues rather than from the proceeds of taxes, on the theory that they can be used over a period of years and that they should be paid for as they are used.

Charles L. Barry, president of the board of school commissioners, is suggesting a 14-cent reduction in the school tax levy and that much needed school buildings be erected from the proceeds of bond issues instead of from the proceeds of taxes.

This is all well and good if Mr. Barry sincerely means to get behind bond issues and erect school buildings. If he means merely to obstruct the erection of buildings all is far from well.

Barry has never shown himself to be in sympathy with school improvements. He has always had a tendency to favor the group of obstructionists who believed that children should attend school in poorly heated and poorly ventilated shacks.

The school board should go slowly in carrying out the tax reduction proposal. A tax levy in the hand is worth two bond issues in the bush.

THE BLIND SCHOOL SITE

THERE is considerable justice in the opposition to the purchase of the Wheeler property on the Cold Spring Road as a site for the new blind school to take the place of the old one which will be wrecked to make way for the World War memorial buildings.

The property is among the most valuable of its kind in Marion County. It has on it an extremely expensive house which probably would have to be rebuilt in order to make it useful for school purposes.

The proposed price of the property is said to be \$190,000. It would seem the State could spend its money to a better advantage in some other part of the county.

Also, as Mayor Shank points out, the property is somewhat inaccessible. It was intended to be the home of a very wealthy man to whom automobiles meant nothing. But to many parents of pupils the necessity for obtaining automobile transportation to the school would be a real problem.

KOOLIDGE, KOURTS AND KINGS

IF President Coolidge actually believes all he said in his Baltimore speech he has, to put it in the mildest manner, a woefully perverted notion of what was in the minds of the founders of this republic when they adopted the American Constitution.

The base of his argument is the statement that the founders fled England to escape the tyranny of a king, and fought the Revolutionary War to escape the impositions of a despotic parliament.

From this he argues that the founders "in order that their President and their Congress might not surpass the bounds of the authority granted to them by the Constitution which the people had made, and so infringe upon the liberties of the people, they established a third independent department of the government, with the power to interpret and declare the Constitution and the law, the inferior courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. No President, however powerful, and no majority of the Congress, however large, can take from any individual, no matter how humble, that freedom and those rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has final authority to determine all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

By looking over the Constitution again, President Coolidge will find that the Constitution did not create the inferior Federal courts. It created only the Supreme Court. All Federal courts below that one were created by Congress.

However, he says the Supreme Court was created with the sole purpose of protecting the freedom of the individual, of guarding his earnings, his home, his life. And, finally, our alarmed executive says that "a deliberate and determined effort is being made to break down the guarantees of our fundamental law. It has for its purpose the confiscation of property and the destruction of liberty. At the present time the chief obstacle to this effort is the Supreme Court of the United States."

The question is whether America will allow itself to be degraded into a communistic and socialistic state, or whether it will remain American. Those who want to continue to enjoy the high estate of American citizenship will resist all attempts to encroach upon their liberties by encroaching upon the power of the courts.

Whether President Coolidge knows it or not, the average American citizen knows that all of the criticisms of the Supreme Court and the inferior Federal courts is founded upon a belief that these courts have been usurping powers not granted to them by the Constitution; that the Supreme Court has gone clear beyond its constitutional right to maintain and interpret the Constitution by actually legislating, as when it has written into the laws a meaning entirely different from the plain intent of Congress and the executive.

These criticisms are not an attack on the Constitution; they are a defense of it, against arbitrary usurpation of power by the judicial branch of the government.

The Constitution guarantees to the American citizen a trial by jury of his peers. Federal courts rob him of this right by enjoining him from doing certain things and then punishing him for contempt of court if he disobeys the court's injunction.

The Constitution guarantees the rights of the people to free speech, a free press and peaceable assembly. The Federal courts have deprived the people of these rights by injunction, and have punished the people for contempt of court for exercising these constitutional rights.

The Constitution guarantees that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The Federal courts get around this guarantee by the injunction route.

President Coolidge's argument is that of a hide-bound champion of government of the many by the powerful few. It is not a defense of the Constitution; it is a defense of arbitrary usurpation of power by the judicial branch of the government in the interest of this powerful few. The courageous citizens denounced by the reactionary Coolidge as socialistic and communistic are neither socialistic nor communistic but are true American defenders of the Constitution and the rights and liberties of the people which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

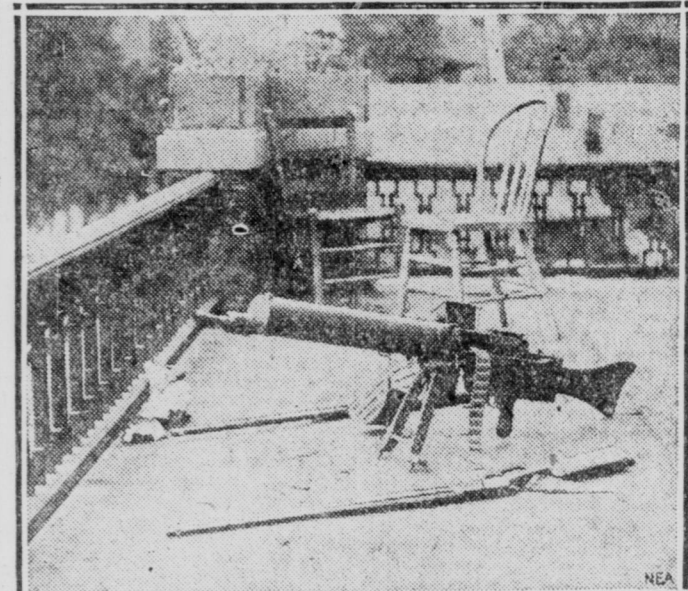
HERRIN HAS A NEW KIND OF COMPLEX

All That's Necessary is Tin Star and You Can Carry Gun.

By GEORGE BRITT
NEA Service Writer

HERRIN, Ill., Sept. 9.—An alienist testifying for this community, as it stands charged with running amuck, probably would stress the fantasies of its citizens playing policeman.

And he might clinch his plea with the question, "Why should any one care to be a policeman in Herrin?" The policeman game is one of the most interesting sidelights on the



MACHINE GUNS, LIKE THIS GIVE HERRIN, ILL., SCENE OF KLAN STRIKE, A WARLIKE APPEARANCE. THIS ONE IS MOUNTED ON THE ROOF OF THE CITY HALL.

whole tragic tangle of violence. Following S. Glenn Young's banner of "law enforcement" last winter, an army of volunteers joined the play. Each was an officer of the law—deputy sheriff, deputy Federal prohibition enforcer, member of the constabulary, holder of special permission to carry a gun.

Two Police Forces

A tinmer made a hundred badges in one consignment. They are plain, unlettered, six-pointed tin stars soldered to safety pins, symbolizing authority. To those who laugh at the story as a nursery tale, the answer is simply, come to Herrin and see for yourself.

The demonstration continues today in Herrin's two sets of salary-less policemen. Members of each wear stars, carry guns, occasionally make arrests and stand around the main street corners. They don't disturb each other. And each seems to be having a good time.

The senior chief, John Ford, was appointed a month after Christmas by Mayor "Male" Anderson upon the insistence of the Law Enforcement League. As his force he named Harold Crain, Sam Stephens and W. A. Whitson, with Albert Jones as traffic policeman.

In May the mayor decided to change his force. He declared Chief Ford to be ousted, and named "Uncle Matt" Walker as his successor.

"Uncle Matt" appointed his son, Harry Walker, and Riss Lisenby to the force. The council refused to confirm the appointment and supported Chief Ford. He continued in office, they contended, under the provision that his appointment was good until his successor should be fully installed.

Work Without Pay

Since May, pay checks have been cut off. The council refuses to approve salaries for the new policemen, and the mayor will not recognize the old.

Does the lack of salary interfere with police functioning? Not that any one can observe.

The doubled force plays with doubled zeal. Partisan of each side will inform the visitor that the other officers rarely make an arrest and in fact are only nominally on the job. Chief Ford and Chief Walker both may be found the greater part of the day sunning themselves on the corner of Madison St. and Park Ave. In front of the city hall. Each is reputed to be a Klansman, and they are friendly enough.

The mayor's action in changing the force, according to Klan explanation, was intended solely to disrupt the opposition. The only hostility resulting, so far as appears on the surface, is that between the mayor and the majority of his council.

With all its force of officers, however, the police department was not in evidence to prevent disorder when the shooting of six men occurred at the Smith garage until after the smoke cleared away.

Two squads of soldiers remaining here seem to be the main reliance of the community for actual law enforcement.

Tongue Tips

E. M. Lord, Osborn, Mo.: "I have come to the conclusion that it's mighty hard to beat a \$10 bill when it comes to friendship."

Rev. Worth M. Tippy, secretary Federal Council of Churches: "For a church to stand idle much of the time when it might be used for the good of a community is an economic waste."

L. Adams Beck, writer: "Before we unite ourselves with the ape, some may think the trial of the common sanities of the body worth while."

Judge Thad B. Landon, Kansas City: "You cannot stop this reign of lawlessness unless criminals are given swift, sure and severe punishment."

Business-Like Sister
"I love you," he said, "more than I can tell in words."
"Try figures," she replied coldly.—London Tit-Bits.

American Boy

By HAL COCHRAN

His hair is all frazzled and won't stay in place. A brush is a stranger to him. There's "fall of the dickens" all over his face and he bubbles with vigor and vim.

His shoe strings are flopping all over the ground; there's a large stocking hole at his knee. My guess is that he's the inventor of sound; he's as noisy as noisy can be.

There's maybe one button that's left on his waist; his trousers are ripped at the seat. It's cup cakes and pie that appeal to his taste or a big dish of cream is a treat.

He's nibbled his finger nails down to the quick and he's tan till he couldn't be tanner. He never has known what it is to be sick, 'cause he just isn't built in that manner.

Now who do you think I am spouting about? Who lives on just laughing and joy? The answer is plain and there isn't a doubt, he's the average American boy.

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Under Miss Indiana's Torch

GAYLORD NELSON

STEPPING ON 'ER

THE police still are warring on the motor speedster. That is what police departments in most American cities are doing most of the time.

The craving for speed is an intensely human trait; it has been with us ever since our first Simian ancestor (that's only a figure of speech, Mr. Bryan) dropped from the trees, bobbed his tail, and begun to run across on his hind legs because he could go faster that way. And the automobile gratifies this natural passion for speed more readily than any other machine in common use.

In Indianapolis the human liking for speed has been capitalized. Out on the west edge of town we have a temple dedicated to it—the Motor Speedway. Because of that our city is distinguished in far parts for something besides solid civic accomplishments or a long name.

So the success of this current drive, or any drive against speedsters, is bound to be only so-so or less. It's easy enough to get any individual human shooting star after he has jumped up the pavement. It's easy enough to cool off that one comet with a stiff fine or jail sentence. But for one so cooled a hundred get away with it and continue to burn it up. And so long as Henry and auto builders make 'em so they can be stepped on some one will take a chance and "step on 'er."

Despite police efforts, and more power to them, we'll always have, no doubt, the pests with the heavy foot on the accelerator, who are trying to equal the speed of a ray of light—which sprints along at 186,000 miles per second. Not all of our boulevard speed demons have yet made a ray of light get up and hump itself, but their intentions are good.

Some few of the speed pests, however, have succeeded—and they no longer menace traffic. They traveled from here to here after in the split part of a second by "stepping on 'er."

A QUIET SUNDAY

By NEA Service

SUNDAY used to be devoted to meditation and repose. Especially the latter. About the only thing our grandpas exercised on that day was their digestive apparatus. For, after church, came that great American institution, the Sunday dinner. After which the family sank into a state of suspended animation until evening.

The only danger they had to fear from Sunday was drowsiness.

Our Sundays are different. Witness some of the headlines on one page of yesterday's paper recounting a few of the past Sunday's occurrences in Indiana:

"KILLED NEAR HIS HOME."

"FATALITY INJURED BY AUTO."

"BOY FATALITY INJURED BY AUTO."

"KILLED AT RAILROAD CROSSING."

"RUN OVER BY AUTOMOBILE. DIES."

"HIT BY AUTO, SHE SAYS."

"FAMILY IS KILLED."

"KIDNAPER PERSONS INJURED."

"BOY DIES OF INJURIES."

Perhaps we've improved on grandfather's regime—perhaps not. Of course his Sunday diversion eventually got him, but the Grim Reaper moved slowly then, and operated through the medium of acute indigestion. But now he rides an automobile and lops them off in whole families.

That's efficiency of a sort.

It's getting so we no longer publish newspapers—just mortality tables.

And, for Indiana, last Sunday was a quiet day as Sundays go.

EDUCATIONAL NOTE

DR. EDWARD C. ELLIOTT, president of Purdue, told an Indianapolis audience that the student who flunks at college is a real asset to the cause of higher education.

It wasn't always so.

Most of us, of pre-war complexion, recall when we completely muffed a course in school no teachers came around, patted us on the head and called us their little assets.

They came around all right and called us something. But the term used was not asset. At least not all of that word—only the first syllable of it.

Now we would be assets—we have Dr. Elliott's word for it—even if the Purdue faculty threw us out on our ears because we flunked.

Isn't education making great strides?

THE PRINCE

THE young man is not nine feet tall. He doesn't slay dragons. He doesn't rescue fair, fainting damsels from anything more deadly than ennui.

We are speaking of the Prince of Wales, who is visiting these United States.

There goes another illusion. We untutored Hoosiers had always imagined princes to be supermen.

It took New York to set us right. From there comes frenzied column of important gossip about the Prince. They tell us he is a nice young man, a sociable human, with a friendly smile, one who swinks a wicked toe until the milkman comes around.

We are told, with hysterical repetition, that the Prince eats and sleeps—occasionally—and wears clothes just like a nice Indianapolis young man, all in spite of the fact that he is heir to the mighty British empire.

Wales is a nice young fellow and, frankly, we like him more than any other prince we ever met in the rotagrature section. If he was running for office in Indiana this fall he'd get a lot of votes whether he was on the Ku-Klux or anti ticket.

But if Eddie will take the advice of seasoned Indiana politicians he'll caution the correspondents to go easy on that heirship business. This has been another unseasonable year for heirs to money and crowns.

He may be the heir and he may be only a hired hand. Time and the British Empire will decide.

The "Victory" Over Fort Wisconsin



SET CLAIMS INCREASE IN SELECTIVITY

New Receivers Are Said to Surpass Old Type.

By NEA Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Two new ideas in radio manufacture and a departure in design feature the latest form of receiver that is being prepared for the market.

It is called the "synchrophase" receiver and is a five-tube, tuned radio frequency circuit.

The features that it is contended make this set unique and an interesting study are:

1. Radio "inductances," in the form of "bimolecular coils," that are designed so as to eliminate their own electro-magnetic fields and avoid local interference.

2. Variable condensers with peculiarly shaped plates that permit of an even selectivity in tuning and accurate calibration of stations.

The departure in design consists of setting the condensers vertically, with dials above, so that only a seg-

Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given. Not an extended research service. 25 other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

How much wheat is produced in the United States; in Kansas; in Canada?

United States (1923), 785,741,000 bushels; Kansas (1923), 83,804,000 bushels; Canada (1922, latest available), 399,786,400 bushels.

What are good hardwoods for making toys?

Eastern white pine, basswood and red or white oak are good. Beech, maple and birch are all right for the cheaper toys. These are more apt to split, however.

Are German marks and German bonds likely to go up in price? Is it possible that German marks will return to their pre-war value?

The future value of German marks and German bonds is purely speculative. At present the return of the mark to its original value seems most unlikely. They are now stabilized at the rate of one trillion marks to the reutenmark, which in turn is worth 233 cents. Every effort is being made to keep the hentenmark

HOOVER IS MOVING TO SAVE FISH

Secretary of Commerce Calls Attention to Fisheries Importance.

Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The man who led the world during the war has begun to worry about food supplies for the United States in future years of war or peace.

A serious condition confronts this country unless coast fisheries are replenished and preserved, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover says. The fisheries he rates most precious of our primary food supplies, since agricultural expansion is rapidly approaching its limit, while the population will double in years to come.

"The restoration of a single great fishery is more important to the American people in production and livelihood than half a dozen land reclamation schemes," Hoover said, addressing the annual convention of the United States Fisheries Association recently.

States Have Control

Control over coastal and inland fishing is vested in State authorities, so Hoover's plan to assure future fish supplies calls for organization of State leagues similar to that organized in the Southwest under the Colorado River compact.

The problems of fish conservation are never confined to any one State, but to a group of States having the same species in their waters.

Accordingly, Hoover announces that he will call a series of conferences this winter, summoning State authorities to Washington to formulate plans for such leagues.

The gravest of the problem is shown by these figures, quoted from Hoover:

Salmon has completely disappeared from the Atlantic coast, and has been depleted one-half on the Pacific coast.

Sturgeon Fishing Declines

Sturgeon fisheries of the Great Lakes declined 98 per cent in the past forty-eight years. Shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast have decreased 70 per cent. On the Atlantic the crab yield is one-half less since 1915. The oyster yield has decreased one-half in twenty years. The lobster catch is less than one-third that of thirty years ago.

Hoover points out that although the gross value of fish products has shown an annual increase, this has been achieved by increased prices, increased numbers of fishermen and a great increase in the proportion of deep-sea fish being caught.

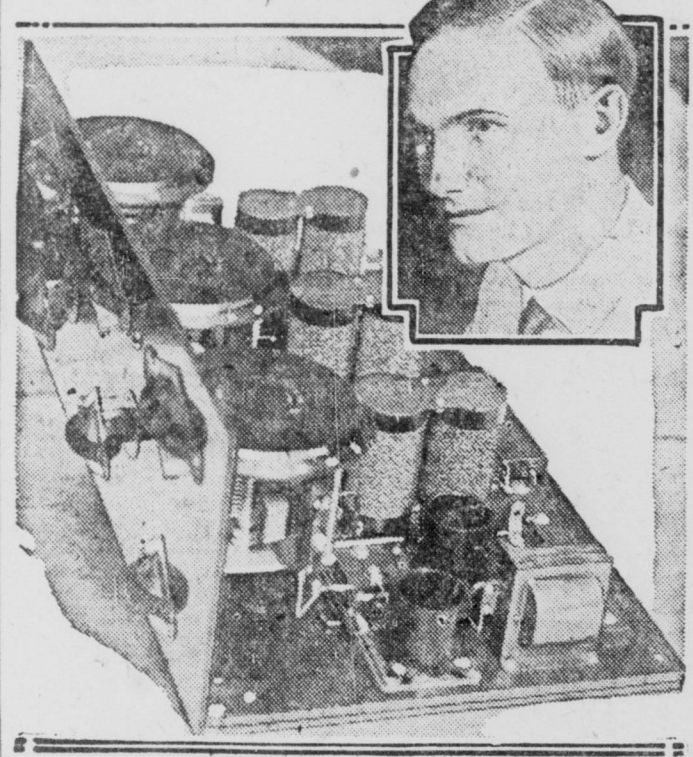
The last Congress passed legislation to control oil pollution of coastal waters, passed the Alaskan salmon conservation bill and the Upper Mississippi fish and game refuge bill, and enacted a treaty with Canada to conserve Pacific coast halibut.

When the States have leagued together to bring about further conservation, Hoover proposes that the Federal Government shall aid with technical and scientific information, advice as to methods and financial assistance in restocking streams.

Nature

He that picks wild parsnips as a food doesn't do it a second time, for they are very poisonous. All parts of the United States and Canada harbor this measly weed, and like the wild carrot, it serves as host to a fungus which is mighty injurious to celery. First year crown leaves often manage to grow eighteen inches long.

As everybody now knows, it's the mosquito that infects you with malaria, yet scientists say only one in a thousand skeeters carry the disease parasite. Mosquitoes prefer the blood of animals to humans, their preference being in the following order: Horses, cows, dogs, pigs.



ALFRED H. GREBE, INSET ABOVE, PRESENTS A NEW TYPE OF RECEIVER TO RADIO FANS. IT'S CALLED "SYNCHROPHASE," AND ITS PECULIAR COILS AND CONDENSERS ARE SAID TO PROVIDE GREATER SELECTIVITY AND PERFECT FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE.

ment of each dial projects through the panel to be visible to the operator. A horizontal wheel projecting from the panel below operates the vernier arrangement to each condenser.

The idea of the bimolecular coils is that of two similar solenoids wound in opposite directions, and parallel to each other, so that their magnetic fields neutralize each other. This precludes the possibility of picking up signals that are too powerful to be eliminated otherwise. Local stations, it is argued, may be tuned out with ease.

A maximum of selectivity, the manufacturers say, is thus obtained.

The new type of condensers, according to their designer allows accurate equalization of dial settings, due to even separation of stations along the dial, and permits of greater ease in calibrating the various frequencies covering the broadcast range.

As a result of these changes, Alfred Grebe, manufacturer of this set, claims ease of control, greater selectivity, clarity, volume and greater distance for it.

Which was the older of the two Wright brothers, Orville or Wilbur?

Orville Wright was born in 1871 and Wilbur in 1867, the latter, therefore, being the eldest.