

## The Indianapolis Times

EARLE E. MARTIN, Editor-in-Chief  
FELIX P. BRUNER, Acting Editor  
ROY W. HOWARD, President  
WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press, the NEA Service and the Scripps-Paine Service.  
Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis • • • Subscription Rate: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.  
• • • PHONE—MA in 3300.

### JAPAN AT GENEVA

IT LOOKS as if the League of Nations had emerged from its sessions at Geneva more powerful than ever.

Those who started bonfires of joy over its certain doom when Japan was threatening to quit unless its views on exclusion from America were accepted, now realize they shouted too soon.

In fact, though America was willfully absent from this, one of the greatest international gatherings in the history of mankind, the league gave justice to American interests in a way that should heap coals of fire on the heads of that institution's worst enemies.

Boiled down, what happened was this:

The league commission, in drawing up plans to safeguard the peace of the world through arbitration, international security and armament reduction, agreed—without naming names—that if Japan ever went to war with the United States over immigration after immigration had been declared an American "domestic" problem, she would automatically be declared the aggressor and stand outlawed accordingly.

With everybody in Japan howling for punishment of the United States for excluding Japanese immigrants, the Japanese delegates at Geneva naturally objected. They wanted the league to interfere anyway, even if immigration in America was purely America's business. And she threatened to walk out unless the league complied.

Then came the compromise. Under it, even if the world court should decide against Japan, she would have the right to bring up the question again before the League of Nations. And the league, acting under its covenant, would be bound to try to avoid a conflict.

The fundamental principles, therefore, have not been altered an iota. If the league could find no formula satisfying both the United States and Japan, and Japan insisted on going to war, she would still be declared the aggressor and suffer the outlaw penalties accordingly.

We lose nothing and gain additional security against war with Japan as a result of the doings at Geneva.

### WHO'S A GOOD SPORT?

CALIFORNIA and Wisconsin, with Louisiana and Michigan coming on, show a nice contrast in the matter of playing the big political game.

In California, the Supreme Court, by a 4-3 vote, twists the election laws and throws La Follette off the ticket.

In Louisiana and Michigan the tiny technicalities of the law are being invoked to bar La Follette from the ticket.

In Wisconsin, with complete control of the regular Republican State organization, Coolidge is given the regular place and La Follette takes his place on the Independent ticket.

It isn't hard to see which course is good sportmanship.

### BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, as it was drafted in 1787, did not give the Supreme Court the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

The convention which met at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, and which framed the Constitution of the United States, debated the question whether the courts should be given the power to declare laws unconstitutional. It decided that judges should not be given this power. The Constitution, as it was finally adopted by the convention and ratified by the States, did not contain any clause giving the courts this power. The Constitution has never been amended to give the courts this power.

But beginning with Chief Justice Marshall, who served from 1801 to 1835, the courts began to assume the right to declare laws invalid—in other words, the judges usurped the power to make laws, which the Constitution intended only Congress to have.

Recently the Supreme Court has knocked out the income tax law, the child labor law, and the woman's minimum wage law. This has caused many people to think that something should be done about it.

So La Follette and the Progressives propose to add an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the right to pass a law over the veto of the Supreme Court. They want Congress, whose members are elected by the people, solely to have the lawmaking power, and to limit the Supreme Court to its original and proper function of trying cases appealed from the lower courts, as the Constitution of 1787 intended.

La Follette and the Progressives want to preserve the American system of Government. They want to go back to the Constitution of the Fathers.

### Tom Sims Says

Thousands of moths, specializing on bathing suits, will starve soon.

Four yards of short skirt can look more interesting than half a yard of bathing suit.

Tax-dodging and taxi-dodging keep us all up in the air.

Germany has built us another airship, but the list of killed and injured has not been announced yet.

The ship of state might do something about the state of ships.

The man who spends his life making faces at the devil soon begins to look like the devil.

Now is the time for that old chestnut about the early bird and early chestnut getting the worm.

And the early fish gets the hook.

Many an apple-grower is looking forward to a pleasant winter because his cider is working for him.

On the first of the month, when the bills come in, it is very hard to laugh at your own expense.

During the hunting season calves are warned not to look like deer.

Even an optimist can't see much fun in missing a street car.

If all our wishes were granted, who would build the autos?

(Copyright, 1924, NEA Service, Inc.)

### The Bobber Shop

By C. A. L.  
Blondie, the manicure, is studying dancing and jiu jitsu so she'll know all the holds there are.

The most disillusioned guy in this town is the chap who bought an automobile "because you don't hafta feed it."

The highest grade of profanity went out of existence with the hack driver.

NEXT!

### Pipes

By HAL COCHRAN  
I get a real kick out of watchin' dad smoke. He seems to enjoy it so much. Through hours of 'jest' puffin' he'll leisurely poke as he gets the real satisfied touch.

He'll sink in a chair and just close his eyes and drag till the pipe stem starts singin'. The great rings of smoke will eventually rise and you wonder what dreams they are bringin'.

Tobacco runs low and he opens his pouch and he fills up the pipe bowl once more. He lights it and then once again he will stoach as another puff session's in store.

You'd think that a fellow who smokes with such joy would pick out a pipe that costs dough, but dad says, "A cornob's the finest, my boy," and he's sure in position to know.

Riches either serve or govern the possessor.—Horace.

He that trusts in his riches shall fall; but the righteous shall flourish as a branch.—Prov. 11:28.

Riches either serve or govern the possessor.—Horace.

(Copyright, 1924, NEA Service, Inc.)

## BASIC LAW MAN-MADE, SAYS QUICK

Declares Lawyers Mold Provisions to Benefit Interests.

By HERBERT QUICK  
HO is there that believes this plea by Coolidge, Dawes and Davis for the Constitution as the guaranty of freedom, has anything in it for the freedom of the common man?

It is a man-made Constitution. And it provides for courts which are not elective. Its provisions which are so lauded as safeguards of liberty are all the time folded and bent and altered by these courts manned by mere men who have been nearly all hold office for life.

### Freedom of Interests

Any thinker can see that under such conditions the freedom which must be protected will be the freedom of the great interests; and that the freedom of the common man is to the same extent taken from him.

And that is just what has been happening for decades.

Mr. Dawes had to order out his "Minute-Men" to re-elect Judge Holcomb in Illinois who had handed down that decision which let Dawes' bank escape from the penalties of helping William Lorimer fleece the people who put their money in the Lorimer bank.

Dawes, Davis and Coolidge do not want elective judges.

They prefer the sort of judge that Daugherty put on the Federal bench who issued that fearful injunction against the railroad strikers.

These men prefer court decisions handed down by men serving for life rather than by judges who are forced to go back to the people for re-election. In other words, they prefer a judicial oligarchy rather than a democracy.

In a recent book Hillaire Belloc, an able British writer, says that the Americans worship the Constitution.

### Why Not Criticize?

If so, it is a very portentous thing. When any controlling part of any government becomes an object of worship, it ceases to be a thing which can be criticized.

This election will prove to what extent we worship the Constitution. And just to the extent which we worship it or any other part of our Government, we have ceased to be free. No other people in the world would for a single year endure a system of courts which could not be changed by their votes, or which dared to stand permanently in the way of the will of the people in their Congress assembled.

Who owned the land on which the Capitol building of the United States now stands?

Daniel Carington, of Duddington, of the family of Bishop Carroll.

Why was the Saxby Gale so called? When was it and how destructive?

Because it was predicted by an officer of the British navy by the name of Saxby. It occurred Oct. 4, 1869, at New Brunswick, eastern Canada. It was very destructive to shipping and buildings and a few lives were lost from large vessels lying in the harbor but there was no great general loss of life.

What is the average depth of the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Quarantine Station?

The average depth is sixty-two feet.

When did Frank Carpenter die?

June 18, 1924.

Does the weather bureau or any reliable source issue a weather forecast a year ahead?

No authentic forecast for a year ahead do not appear to be possible.

What is the description of the Griffin? What are they worth?

This is a very robust dog, with a rough, hard coat. It stands higher than the setter, and in color is a grizzly liver. The coat is rather shaggy. The value of a Griffin varies, but is usually between \$100 and \$200.

How long after desertion is a deserter from the army liable to arrest?

If he deserts in time of peace, he is liable to arrest for three years; if in time of war, he is always liable to arrest.

When can bleeding hearts be successfully transplanted? How are they grown?

They can be transplanted successfully in the early part of September. They should not have a very rich soil—the ordinary lawn soil is sufficient. They do best in a fairly sunny location.

Where was Samuel Gompers and his parents born?

He was born in England, and both of his parents in Holland.

What does "meticulous" mean? Cautious, over-careful, too careful about trivial matters.

When did Lloyd Hughes marry Gloria Hope?

In 1921.

What does "insouciant" mean? Heedless; without concern.

What was Charles T. Ellis' most famous yodeling song?

"Morning Lark."

He that trusts in his riches shall fall; but the righteous shall flourish as a branch.—Prov. 11:28.

Riches either serve or govern the possessor.—Horace.

He that trusts in his riches shall fall; but the righteous shall flourish as a branch.—Prov. 11:28.

Riches either serve or govern the possessor.—Horace.

He that trusts in his riches shall fall; but the righteous shall flourish as a branch.—Prov. 11:28.

Riches either serve or govern the possessor.—Horace.

### Keeps Secrets



Flippant man has said that woman can't keep secrets. But Miss Rose Rosenberg is confidential secretary for Ramsay MacDonald, premier of England. Through her hands will pass the secrets of the empire and in her silent way she will yield a power of influence.

There are 23,924,580 native and naturalized white women of voting age in the country. Their vote in the 1920 election amounted to 37 per cent of the total vote cast. This year it will probably go up to something like 45 per cent of the total vote cast.

Registration, Separate  
The figures are from a survey and analysis of the woman vote compiled by Simon Michelet, Washington attorney.

Many cities and States have separate registration for men and women and other election officials have checked up by noting first names on registration lists.

Western women, it was discovered, are more interested in voting than are easterners. Mountain States had the largest percentage of woman voters, and Pacific States the next. Middle Atlantic States had the poorest record.

As an indication of what may be expected this year, the following figures are given:

Percentage Grows  
In 1920, Vermont women cast only 30 per cent of the Vermont vote. Their registration now has increased to 42 per cent of the total registration.

In Boston there are as many women registered this year as men.

In the Los Angeles primaries this year 45 per cent of the city voters and 48 per cent of the county voters were women.

Portland, Ore., shows 42 per cent of its registered voters are women. In Topeka, Kan., the percentage is 44.

The interest in national affairs has extended to southern women as well. Women compose 45 per cent of the registered voters in Baton Rouge, La.

Percentage of Feminine Votes Expected to Increase.

Times Washington Bureau, Washington, Oct. 3.—The next presidential election may be decided by a million and a half women who have never before voted for a President.

In 1920, somewhere around 43 per cent of the women entitled to vote cast ballots. This year there has been a heavy registration of women in all parts of the country, and there is every indication that women are going to go in large numbers to the polls.

There are 23,924,580 native and naturalized white women of voting age in the country. Their vote in the 1920 election amounted to 37 per cent of the total vote cast. This year it will probably go up to something like 45 per cent of the total vote cast.

Registration, Separate  
The figures are from a survey and analysis of the woman vote compiled by Simon Michelet, Washington attorney.

Many cities and States have separate registration for men and women and other election officials have checked up by noting first names on registration lists.

Western women, it was discovered, are more interested in voting than are easterners. Mountain States had the largest percentage of woman voters, and Pacific States the next. Middle Atlantic States had the poorest record.

As an indication of what may be expected this year, the following figures are given:

Percentage Grows  
In 1920, Vermont women cast only 30 per cent of the Vermont vote. Their registration now has increased to 42 per cent of the total registration.

In Boston there are as many women registered this year as men.

In the Los Angeles primaries this year 45 per cent of the city voters and 48 per cent of the county voters were women.

Portland, Ore., shows 42 per cent of its registered voters are women. In Topeka, Kan., the percentage is 44.

The interest in national affairs has extended to southern women as well. Women compose 45 per cent of the registered voters in Baton Rouge, La.

Percentage of Feminine Votes Expected to Increase.

Times Washington Bureau, Washington, Oct. 3.—The next presidential election may be decided by a million and a half women who have never before voted for a President.

In 1920, somewhere around 43 per cent of the women entitled to vote cast ballots. This year there has been a heavy registration of women in all parts of the country, and there is every indication that women are going to go in large numbers to the polls.

There are 23,924,580 native and naturalized white women of voting age in the country. Their vote in the 1920 election amounted to 37 per cent of the total vote cast. This year it will probably go up to something like 45 per cent of the total vote cast.

Registration, Separate  
The figures are from a survey and analysis of the woman vote compiled by Simon Michelet, Washington attorney.

Many cities and States have separate registration for men and women and other election officials have checked up by noting first names on registration lists.

Western women, it was discovered, are more interested in voting than are easterners. Mountain States had the largest percentage of woman voters, and Pacific States the next. Middle Atlantic States had the poorest record.

As an indication of what may be expected this year, the following figures are given:

Percentage Grows  
In 1920, Vermont women cast only 30 per cent of the Vermont vote. Their registration now has increased to 42 per cent of the total registration.

In Boston there are as many women registered this year as men.

In the Los Angeles primaries this year 45 per cent of the city voters and 48 per cent of the county voters were women.

Portland, Ore., shows 42 per cent of its registered voters are women. In Topeka, Kan., the percentage is 44.

The interest in national affairs has extended to southern women as well. Women compose 45 per cent of the registered voters in Baton Rouge, La.

Percentage of Feminine Votes Expected to Increase.

Times Washington Bureau, Washington, Oct. 3.—The next presidential election may be decided by a million and a half women who have never before voted for a President.

In 1920, somewhere around 43 per cent of the women entitled to vote cast ballots. This year there has been a heavy registration of women in all parts of the country, and there is every indication that women are going to go in large numbers to the polls.

There are 23,924,580 native and naturalized white women of voting age in the country. Their vote in the 1920 election amounted to 37 per cent of the total vote cast. This year it will probably go up to something like 45 per cent of the total vote cast.

Registration, Separate  
The figures are from a survey and analysis of the woman vote compiled by Simon Michelet, Washington attorney.

Many cities and States have separate registration for men and women and other election officials have checked up by noting first names on registration lists.

Western women, it was discovered, are more interested in voting than are easterners. Mountain States had the largest percentage of woman voters, and Pacific States the next. Middle Atlantic States had the poorest record.

As an indication of what may be expected this year, the following figures are given:

## Hoosierisms

BY GAYLORD NELSON

SATURDAY marks the hectic beginning of the frenzied end of the 1924 baseball season. Then starts the world's series between the New York Giants and the Washington Senators.

Riots, murders, and national politics will have only a pallid interest for the time being. The spotlight belongs to baseball.

And it is well.

For baseball is our national sport in a real sense. Not from the number of men actually engaging in it, but from the universal interest aroused, and the closeness with which it is followed by the public.

In this country it is watched, known and talked more than any other sport.

The hold it has is real, and will continue, with all classes, so long as baseball remains the clean, square sport it is.

It is fashionable for some lofty minds to sneer at this hold of baseball on the American public. But it is easy to sneer at anything if one is a good sneerer and tries hard.

And the event in Washington tomorrow afternoon will be followed by many people in Indianapolis with an interest and intensity they wouldn't bestow on a presidential campaign or the Leopold-Loeb trial.

Many would rather have a bleacher seat and see Walter Johnson pitch in a world series game than to have a box seat at the battle of the Marne.

And they are right.

Exposition

TOMORROW night, at 8 o'clock, the second Indianapolis industrial exposition will open to the public. It will be held in the new exposition building at the State fairground.

The first exposition in 1921, held in the largest building then available at the fairground, was cramped for room.

And the new exposition building, which covers an area of 3.6 acres, and which is one of the biggest structures of its kind in the country—is none too large to house the exhibits of the diversified industries of the city at this second exposition. As the visitor views traverses its more than a mile of aisles will discover.

Four hundred and thirty-seven exhibit spaces are provided—and every one will be taken with an exhibit of some industry that adds to our civic wealth and prosperity.

Most people of Indianapolis think they are already familiar with the city. Perhaps they are. They may know its streets, its buildings, its parks, and its physical aspects.

But the exposition will teach every visitor something he did not know previously of the city. For there will be laid bare the industrial heart of the community, which pumps life and vigor into every artery of civic life. And without which the city could not exist.

It is an opportunity no person should overlook, to become better acquainted with Indianapolis and its varied industries.

Game

THE State department of conservation announced yesterday that 7,600 acres in Brown County is being acquired for a State game preserve.

With this tract, the State will have over 15,000 acres in sanctuaries for wild life. All acquired since 1914.

Game in the early days of Indiana was as prevalent as theague. But, with the onward march of so-called civilization, both have nearly vanished.

Now instead of deer we have doxies.

An enlightened conservation policy—which acquires tracts of non-agricultural land throughout the State to serve as sanctuaries for the preservation and propagation of our vanishing wild life—should have the endorsement of all. For these tracts become natural playgrounds for the people. They delight not only the sportsman and nature lover of today, but they will save for the

## 'Round and 'Round the Razzberry Bush



joyment of future generations something of the charm and beauty of Indiana out-of-doors.

And the conservation policy appeals to the taxpayer because it costs nothing. Sale of hunting and fishing licenses pays the department's expenses.

But not all the wild life in the State will seek the 15,000 acres of State sanctuaries.

A good deal of bold, wild life is on the streets of Indianapolis.

And the conservation department doesn't have to preserve it. That wild life can look after itself.

Actors

CARLETON GUY, director of dramatics in the city recreation department, is ready to receive applications in the dramatic class to be started soon.

There should be plenty of applicants.

For acting of some sort is one of the favorite indulgences of the human race. And some members of it are pretty rotten actors. But all of us do a lot of acting, and, through-out life, more or less play a part. Pretense is our middle name.

This histrionic talent seldom finds expression on the stage or screen—although many have nursed secret ambitions at some time to knock 'em cold on Broadway or start a conagration in Hollywood.

Who ended up by punching a clock.

But most of us are content to do our pretending right along with our daily business. We know, however, that, given the chance, we could star as Macbeth, Falstaff or Juliet. Or all three.

And, if one feels an uncontrollable desire to act on the stage, the dramatic class offers a safe outlet for the emotion.

Know Indiana

Where was "old Sac Trail?" From La Porte to Hickory-Creek, Ill., passing Cedar Lake.

When was La Porte County organized? In 1832, with 100 families.

What and where was the earliest church organization in Indiana? The Catholic, at Vincennes.

Solution  
There was only one piece of pie left over from luncheon, and mother divided it equally between Bobbie and Elsie. Bobbie looked at his pie and then at his mother's empty plate.

"Mamma," he