

The Indianapolis Times

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No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

Senator Robinson

GOVERNOR Ed Jackson has done what astute politicians said he would not do. He has appointed a member of his little personal coterie of Marion County politicians to the United States Senate.

Arthur R. Robinson, who will succeed Senator Ralston, certainly has the hearty endorsement of George V. Coffin, John L. Duvall and other local Republican leaders present and absent.

Robinson's appointment evidently comes as a reward for service rendered. He was active in the campaign for Jackson last year and has been a close friend of Jackson. His law firm was at one time attorney for D. C. Stephenson.

So far as his qualifications, other than his political associations, are concerned, Robinson probably is no more nor less qualified than many others mentioned for the appointment. He has long been a politician. He served in the State Senate, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in 1916, and he filled out an unexpired term on the Superior Court bench in Marion County. He has a good war record.

With the appointment of Robinson, the political organization now in the saddle in Indiana remains intact. He can be considered absolutely "safe" so far as the present powers that be in the Hoosier State are concerned.

Likewise the American's Home.

AN Englishman's home is his castle." That statement about the Englishman is the thing above all others that stands out in memory from the time we first heard there was such a being as an Englishman.

It still inspires a thrill of admiration.

It gives character to the Englishman. We think of him as a man who loves his home and will fight for it.

We can almost see him standing there—just inside the door, one foot aggressively advanced, fists clenched and a grim fighting jaw stiffly set—his entire attitude a warning that any violator of his home could pass that threshold only over the Englishman's dead body. And that determination of the home-loving, liberty-loving Englishman became fixed in the laws of his country.

It came to us when we threw off old world domination and set up in the government business for ourselves as the United States of America. It was made a part of our Constitution.

Here is the language:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

The Supreme Court of the United States has just put the brakes on the insidious tendency to ignore that ancient right, and has revived the spirit of liberty that seemed to be fading out. The court says:

"It has always been assumed that one's house cannot be searched without a search warrant, except as an incident to a lawful arrest therein. The protection of the Fourth Amendment extends to all equally, to those justly suspected or accused as well as to the innocent. The search of a private dwelling without a warrant is of itself unreasonable and abhorrent to our laws."

This pronouncement from the Supreme Court comes at a good time. It had seemed that a wave of intolerant fanaticism had swept us off our feet and was carrying away on its flood the liberties gained by the sacrifice of blood and treasure.

Now, perhaps, we can set our feet firmly on the ground and take a stand for liberty as did our progenitors; and say to all tyrants everywhere:

An American's home is his castle.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

You can get an answer to any question of information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can letters be returned. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Is Hebrew the language spoken by the majority of the Jewish people?

The use of the Hebrew language among the Jews has generally given way to the vernacular of the countries in which they live. Of late, however, there has been a revival of the use of Hebrew. Yiddish is the language spoken by most of the Jews.

This language has as a

been in the Rhine districts during the middle ages. Through the expansion of the German Jews this has become the tongue of several million Jews living in Russia, Austria and the Balkan peninsula. These Jews, when driven westward toward the close of the nineteenth century, carried their Yiddish with them into the new Ghettos of western Europe.

Who was it that said of Socrates that he was not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world?

This is a quotation from "On Banishment" by Plutarch.

What are the small, gummy lumps sometimes seen on fruit and on the outside of trees?

It is congealed portions of sap from the stem or the trunk of the tree.

Why is Maryland called the "Old Line State?"

Because the Mason and Dixon Line formed the original boundary line between this State and Pennsylvania. The Mason and Dixon Line was the line run by two Eng-

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "If a man die, shall he live again?"—Job 14:14.

IN ONE form or another, the idea of a future life has persisted through all the ages and among all the races of mankind. Surely this is a significant fact. Surely a belief so widespread and so independent of time and circumstances, can not be false or misleading. It must surely be the voice of God whispering to man and telling him his soul can never die.

The significance of this universal and ageless intuition is confirmed by the innate consciousness we each have in ourselves of a capacity for something this world does not supply. Everywhere in nature capacity implies an end equal to its measure. This fact proves that God does nothing needless. He has provided a correlate wherever there is a need, an instinct, or a capacity. This is a universal law. Surely man is no exception to a rule otherwise universal. Therefore, since he has a capacity that stretches beyond this present life, this present life can not be a brighter sun.

Thomas Dick said: "We perceive features of the human mind which mark its dignity and grandeur, and indicate its destination to a higher scene of action and enjoyment." Em—will test our vision and our statesmanship

Secretary Hoover visualizes the Mississippi system as 9,000 miles of connected waterways, a main trunk line running north and south through the Mississippi valley, the Ohio from Cairo to Pittsburgh, the Missouri from St. Louis to the far West, and the Great Lakes to the sea, via the Chicago canal.

Europe, particularly Germany, years ago set the pace in proper utilization of waterways. America has lagged. Slowly but surely the various links of the great system Mr. Hoover visualizes are now being connected.

But vision is necessary. We should authorize a development program on all of these lateral waterways to insure their completion, just as it has done on the Ohio which finally is becoming a useful competitor of the trunk line railroads.

PICKING

A JURY

FOR over a week the Stephenson trial has been in progress at Noblesville. And a jury hasn't yet been picked. Two special venires have been drawn and practically discarded and a third is in prospect. Apparently a jury is no nearer now than it was the first day of the trial.

The interminable delay in finding twelve good men and true to try this case, as in all criminal cases that attract wide attention and are much discussed, reveals the weakness of our jury system. It is so encrusted with technicalities it can't move.

Anyone who has read, heard, or has an opinion about a case, or who knows any of the lawyers engaged in the trial, may be excluded from the jury for cause. In addition prosecution and defense are permitted a number of peremptory challenges by which they can dismiss jurors whose looks they don't like.

The result is ordinary human infatuation seldom gets into the jury box until the lawyers are exhausted. As one of the prospective jurors at Noblesville aptly expressed it, "a man is an ignoramus, who hasn't read about this case and formed some opinion about it."

In England a criminal case no matter how important would be tried and concluded while lawyers in our courts are still wrangling over a jury. And there are no more miscarriages of justice in English courts than in American.

We have run the doctrine of impartial, unprejudiced juries so far into the ground that it practically anchors criminal court procedure and prevents the wheels of justice from revolving at all.

UNIVERSAL DRAFT PLAN

JOHN R. M'QUIGG, newly elected national commander of the American Legion, in his first visit to Indianapolis the other day, said that adoption by the national government of a universal draft plan for future wars—drafting both men and money—will be one of the principal Legion objectives during his administration.

The persistence of the Legion in harping on the wealth draft scheme must send shivers of apprehension down the spines of some moneyed men whom age and hardened arteries render immune from personal military service. Such gentlemen say we should rely on patriotism not compulsion to finance a war.

Drafting capital may be chimerical and impractical—nothing is more adept at hiding than money—but the plan isn't as unwholesome as its opponents have

The patriotism of American manhood is unquestioned. Yet in our great wars it has been necessary to resort to conscription to mobilize the full strength of our manpower. The patriotism of the American dollar is not so self-evident.

At the outbreak of the last war—before adoption of the draft—thousands of men offered their services and lives to the Government. Did any capitalist offer his dollars to be used as seed without interest in the country's defense? How many Liberty bonds would have been sold if they hadn't been interest-bearing?

Men and money fight modern wars. Both are necessary. If drafting men is proper why is drafting capital so abhorrent to moneyed people? In a national emergency dollars are no more sacred than lives.

MERIT SYSTEM FOR CITY EMPLOYES

THE Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Democratic and Republican candidates for mayor, has asked these candidates if they will adopt the merit system in the selection and promotion of municipal employees.

The city charter provides—"the letter sets forth—"that rules and regulations shall be adopted which shall prescribe a common and systematic method of ascertaining the comparative fitness of applicants for office, position and promotion, and of selecting, appointing and promoting those found to be best fitted."

In short the charter envisions a real merit governing-municipal employment. Why isn't it established?

Mr. Myers, Democratic candidate to reply to the Chamber's

Boston man gives the preacher \$50 when he misses church, so absence makes the preacher's heart grow fonder.

Movie star starts divorce suit because she threw an iron at him, which is a new way of pressing a suit.

Women are catching on in politics so slowly. You seldom hear of one being held for bribery.

Chicago has a new jail. It is understood very few crooks would go to the old one.

Misery doesn't love company when it is the company that causes the misery.

The path of least resistance is the path of least existence.

Most of us have so many things on our hands we couldn't grasp an opportunity if we saw one.

Human nature is what makes us kick when someone steals our umbrella which we stole from someone.

The man of the hour has been planning for years.

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THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURST



WEEKLY BOOK REVIEW

Wilson Lets You Get Chummy With the Real Paris

By Walter D. Hickman

THE old fashioned way by using the guide book isn't the way to get real chummy with the real Paris.

Robert Forrest Wilson knows the real Paris and he does not have to

have to dish his information out of a guide book either.

So in "Paris on Parade," you will get chummy with the heart and soul of this gay city.

Here is one way that he introduces you to Paris—a Paris made gown, the stylish one, is more than a piece of clothe. It represents the struggle of a modiste to not only establish a style, but to control fashion.

There is as much diplomacy in the dress making game in Paris as there is at a peace conference. The head of several great dress making establishments were established years ago by talent genius. The heads of some of these have passed on, others have lost their leadership.

In the dressing of the dress you will get acquainted with Lady Duff Gordon, Redfern, Piquet, Jean Patou and the gay marker of clothes, who puts her finger print in ink on the label of each coat. That is to guarantee its accurate source.

Adventure in Dining

Before you strut your stuff in Pairs for dinner, just brush up on Wilson's chapter on "The Adventure of Dining."

He says, "Paris holds out rich reward to the explorer of her eating

places. The Parisian dining-out habit sustains thousands and thousands of restaurants. The field of research is broad. It sometimes seems as if one might spend a lifetime in Paris eating every day in a different

place and never twice entering any one establishment.

"To find excitement, however, one must know where to look for it. It is not to be met with—not the true excitement of discovery—in the score or more of celebrated Parisian restaurants whose recipes have been copied by chefs the world over and whose guests ordinarily dress in evening clothes. It is true that you get distinguished fare in such establishments, but so do you in celebrated restaurants of New York and Chicago and numerous other American cities."

And where do you find excitement at the dinner hour?

Wilson answers: "There is a third class of restaurants, numbering thousands, the ones in which the Parisian masses themselves take their meals."

Beautiful Book

Wilson gives you the real Latin quarter of Paris and he tells you the truth about the Apache which has become famous on the stage.

There is a new Latin quarter since the war, and it is American in nature. There you will meet people who come for art's sake from Cleveland, Ohio, as well as New York, Boston and Chicago.

"Paris on Parade" is published by Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis and sells for \$5.

Here is a rare book as a gift to those who love to indulge in travel.

It is even so good that it deserves to be a best seller among the mon-fiction.

Robert Forrest Wilson

Wilson gives you the real Latin quarter of Paris and he tells you the truth about the Apache which has become famous on the stage.

On the other side of this building Miss Young sings "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby," another song number that is being heard about every place that music is played.

It will be remembered that Van & Schenck used this number when they were recently at the Circle. The recorded version of Miss Young is as warm a syncopated number as Van & Schenck developed it on the stage.

Although the budget committee represents the first effort to get a bird's eye view of the whole thing and reduce the State salary list, at least to a systematic, businesslike scheme. The result may be distressing to individual patriots on the pay roll, but not to the taxpayer. Let's have more business in government.

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