

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.

Back to Common Sense

SOMEbody remarked the other day that one of our principal troubles in Indiana arises from the fact that too many persons are insisting on upholding the Constitution and at the same time advocating violation of the various sections of that law.

Fortunately, it appears that we are getting away from this situation and getting back to a basis of common sense in connection with law enforcement. Every day brings further evidence that the Hoosier State is getting its feet on the ground and that we are in a fair way to live down the "Yewkant" reputation we recently so hilariously achieved.

Two things occurred Tuesday that add strength to this belief: First, the opinion of Judge James A. Collins of the Criminal Court setting out the law of search and seizure, and, second, the order of Frederick E. Schortemeier, Secretary of State, abolishing State police powers held by persons not actually on the pay roll of the State.

There was nothing new in the opinion of Judge Collins. The principles of law laid down therein are as old as the Magna Charta itself. Nevertheless, the opinion undoubtedly will have a wholesome influence on those enthusiastic individuals who have persisted in invading the homes of innocent persons merely on suspicion, or for no reason at all other than the fact that they wish to make a great show of law enforcement while violating the law themselves.

Judge Collins reaffirmed the fact that a man's home is his castle. This is the fundamental fact on which our American liberty is based. Without guarantees of the sanctity of the home, our boasted American freedom would be non-existent. The court held that before a home could be legally invaded FACTS must be presented to a COURT indicating that there is good reason to believe that the law is being violated in that home. Mere suspicion or hearsay evidence is not sufficient. There must be facts and they must be passed on by a court before a search warrant can be legally issued.

It may surprise some of our enterprising citizens to learn that this has been the law all the time.

Revocation of police badges promiscuously issued to civilians is another step in the right direction. In fairness to Schortemeier, it should be said that he inherited this practice from his predecessor in office.

Nothing could be more dangerous than the promiscuous granting of police powers to irresponsible persons. Police powers should be confined to individuals who can be held strictly accountable for their acts.

Investment

CLEVELAND citizens on election day, Nov. 3, approved a school bond issue for \$2,000,000, and a tax levy, to run for five years and to bring in additional millions for building purposes. Both of these school measures were passed by large majorities. At the same time voters sanctioned city bond issues to the number of a dozen and aggregating \$10,000,000.

No elaborate effort or drive was made for the school measures. Absence of organized or

outspoken opposition made such a drive unnecessary. The measures were approved—city and school alike—and that approval indicates the secret of Cleveland's greatness. The people have faith in education, in improvement. They see in a city of better streets and improved public hospitals, parks, and buildings as well as in education the soundest kind of investment.

The faith of the citizens in their public schools must of course be justified by the accomplishments of the schools. There is good reason to believe that it is and will be justified.

The foregoing is from a Cleveland news paper. We wish that as much could be said of Indianapolis.

Chile Wants to Hold the Pooch

ONCE the neighborhood bully swiped a small boy's dog.

Every now and then the little fellow tried to get his puppy back, but the bully glared at him so it always scared him off.

After a while the bully began to feel the dog actually belonged to him. And the dog got so it answered when the bully called. Seeing this the small boy took his troubles to a cop.

"Sure," said the cop, "I'll arbitrate. I'll let both you kids call the pooch and the one it goes to keeps it."

Now the little fellow knew his chance of getting his dog back under this system was pretty slim. But it was still slimmer any other way he looked at it. He certainly could not lick the bully. So he agreed. Likewise the bully. To him it looked like a cinch.

But the cop insisted upon certain rules. He said the only fair way would be for him to stand between the two boys to see that neither took any advantage of the other, while some neutral held the dog at a distance. Both boys would then call at the same time and the one the dog picked out would be "it."

"Not on your life!" objected the bully. "I'm gonna hold the dog and talk to it while the little sap stands off and calls it. If the dog gets away from me, it belongs to him, see!"

CHILE, having taken the provinces of Tacna and Arica from Peru some forty-two years ago, and remained in possession ever since Peru's claims, now insists that if a plebiscite is to be taken to determine ownership, it must be with her "sovereignty" over the region unimpaired.

General Pershing, appointed by Arbitrator-President Coolidge to see fair play down there, is equally determined something approximating neutrality be established in the district while the vote is taken. Which makes Chile terribly sore. Like the bully of the parable she is strong for arbitration if she can hold the pooch. Otherwise she would seem to prefer fighting poor little Peru for a decision.

Today, therefore, we find Uncle Sam, the cop, rubbing his chin, sorely puzzled. His prestige among the kids of the Latin-American neighborhood threatens to slump. Furthermore he wonders what on earth he would do if the big kid simply seizes his ruling and clings to the dog by force. It is embarrassing, really.

Those Who Are Wild Over 'Sleepy Time Gal' Can Get It as Recorded on OKEH

By Walter D. Hickman

THOSE who are interested in the gal who turns midnight into day and the fellow who wants to get a cottage and turn her into an "eight o'clock, stay-at-home, sleepy-time gal" will be glad to know that "Sleepy Time Gal" has been recorded.

Never in the history of this department have so many letters been received concerning a single song number.

"Where can we get 'Sleepy Time Gal' on a record?"

I can answer that, because Okeh sent me by fast mail their release of "Sleepy Time Gal," as played by the Jazz Pilots, with Harry Reser directing.

The chorus is sung by Tom Stacks and the orchestral parts have been arranged as a fox trot. The use of the banjo in this orchestra causes this number to become a syncopated gem. I use the word "gem" knowing just what it means.

Nick Lucas writes me that he has just recorded "Sleepy Time Gal" for Brunswick, and that his crooning and guitar arrangement of this hit will be released soon by Brunswick.

Just now the only recorded version of the "gal" is on an Okeh, and it is a mighty hot number.

I have been told that "Sleepy Time Gal" became a hit when it was expected to be one. The public liked it, loved it, some more and now dealers can't get copies of it fast enough. I think the melody is as good as the lyrics have aided in making it such a sensation.

mas records, now on sale, have been prepared as follows:

"Oh, Come, All Ye Faithfuls."

"Frank Munn, tenor, and Male Chorus."

"Silent Night."

"Violin, organ, harp, Fredric Franklin Trio."

"Kiddie's Dance."

"Kiddie's Patrol."

"Kiddie's Concert Band."

"It Came Upon a Midnight Clear."

"Hark! The Herald Angels Sing."

"While Shepherds Watched."

"All Hail The Power of Jesus Name."

"Angels from the Realms of Glory."

"Santa Claus Hides in the Phonograph."

"Christmas Morning at Chancery's."

"Joy to the World."

"Adeste Fideles (Oh, Come, All Ye Faithfuls)."

"Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem."

"Infant Jesus."

"Collegiate Choir."

"A True Story of Christmas."

"Val McLaurin in the original radio."

"Silent Night."

"Holy Night."

"Florence Easton and Chorus."

"Marriage of Figaro" will be given tonight by the Hinshaw Players at Caleb Mills Hall under the auspices of the Indianapolis school teachers. Here is a recognized organization. They will open the teacher's musical season here.

Other theaters today offer: "The Patsy" at English's; Irene Franklin, at Keith's; Countess Sonia, at the Palace; Phil Seel and company, at the Lyric; Burlesque, at the Broadway; "Chocolate Dandies," at the Capitol; "Old Clothes," at the Ohio;

Do You Know?

Fire Chief John J. O'Brien actually is returning money to the taxpayers from the salaries budget of his department.

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "Esau, who for a mess of meat sold his birthright."—Heb., 12:16.

THE old proverb which says, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," was the philosophy upon which Esau acted when he sold his birthright for a mess of meat. It was the philosophy of the Epicureans whose motto was, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." Coming in from the field faint and hungry Esau said to Jacob, "Feed me with pottage." And Jacob said, "I am at the point to die and what profit shall this birthright do to me?"

In many ways Esau was a likeable character. He was the kind of man we would call today "a jolly good fellow." He was no doubt popular among his companions. He was frank and generous and in this respect stood out in striking and favorable contrast with his cunning and double-dealing brother Jacob. And yet, with all his good qualities, he had one weakness which spoiled his whole life and which has made his name a by-word in all succeeding generations. He was the mere play-

thing of his animal passions. He could not see an inch beyond the present. He was ready at any time to barter away everything he had to gratify the appetite of the moment. He lacked self-control. He could not pass up a present pleasure for the sake of a future good.

You pity Esau. "How stupid he was," you say, "to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage." And yet how many times you have done exactly the same thing. Every time you sacrifice a higher for a lower good you are repeating Esau's stupid blunder.

Here is a temptation against which we all need to be on our guard, the temptation to forget the greater good in our desire to possess some lesser good. Many a life has been spoiled by yielding to this temptation. Many a man has wrecked his life simply because he never learned how to estimate things at their true worth.

The man who weakly yields to every impulse of the moment will find sooner or later that he has sold his birthright at a cheap price. Remember the present is not everything. Do not sacrifice tomorrow's good for the sake of today's trifles. (Copyright, 1925, by John R. Gunn.)

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

DELAY IN PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

WILLIAM BOSSON, Indianapolis city attorney, has a week ago filed a petition in city to compel Marion County to pay \$134,856.74 claimed to be due the city in connection with the building of the Kentucky Ave. and Oliver Ave. bridges. Which marks another step in the city-county squabble over this particular flood prevention project.

A week ago the city board of works approved another flood prevention project—a \$2,000,000 improvement—without consulting county officials. Immediately county dignitaries exploded violently and war talk became sanguinary. That quieted down then city councilmen became ruffled over the question of a bond issue for the work.

That project must be started before south side track elevation can proceed. No one denies that the track elevation and flood prevention projects are necessary and desirable public improvements, which should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. Nevertheless, the county councilmen obstruct it, city and county fight over it; the whole program is jeopardized and delayed.

For a year the Indianapolis school board has been developing plans for a new Shortridge High School. The acute need for the building is generally recognized. At last the board is ready to go ahead with this vitally needed addition to the school system. The site is designated; plans for the structure have been drawn; a \$1,200,000 bond issue to finance the project voted. Apparently everybody is satisfied.

Then the Indiana Taxpayers' Association file a remonstrance against the bond issue and the building program is tied in a knot. It faces a fight and indefinite delay.

So it goes with all our proposed public improvements. Opposition, wrangles and delay—no matter how meritorious the project they have to run a gantlet that may tear them limb from limb. Is that the way to make good the boast "no mean city?"

MORE CASES APPEALED

ATTORNEY GENERAL GILLOM, in his annual report just completed, calls attention to the fact that between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, 1925, criminal cases appealed to the Indiana Supreme and Appellate Courts numbered 147.

In the entire year of 1918 there were only twenty-four such appeals. An increase of 600 per cent in appeals in criminal cases in eight years.

If that tendency continues it won't be long before the lower courts might just as well be abolished, with considerable saving to the taxpayers, and all cases be started and finished in the Supreme Court. Apparently they will all reach that destination eventually.

Does anybody believe that there

is a real necessity but find all available funds have been appropriated. Try Mr. Fixit again in the next administration.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: The people who have to depend on the Alabama St. car to get to work in the morning and home again in the evening are certainly all out of luck. There are just three cars on the line and they say they run on a fifteen-minute schedule. But we wait more than fifteen minutes and then in the evening the cars are so crowded they can't accommodate the crowds waiting. One has to wait every bit of twenty minutes always.

POOR GIRL

A car every twelve minutes is the Alabama St. line schedule. James P. Tretton, Indianapolis Street Railway superintendent, told Mr. Fixit. He said travel on this line is lighter than most other cars.

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Countess Karolyi's Own Story

Editor's Note: Barred from the United States presumably because of something she might tell Americans, Countess Karolyi was invited to write her story for The Indianapolis Times and other Scripps-Howard newspapers so that readers might judge for themselves whether Secretary of State Kellogg's ban was justified. Here is a further installment of the Countess' narrative.

By Countess Karolyi

(Copyright, 1925, by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.—(By Cable)—It was during a hot June night that we decided to leave Hungary.

Bela Kun was in power. The victorious red flag was waving over the blue Danube, and glaring white plaster statues of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, La Salle and Lenin were to be seen in places formerly occupied by statues of generals and monarchs.

We had literally no money, as, according to the new bolshevik law, one was permitted to draw from the bank only a small monthly sum, and as the money itself was depreciated, it shrank almost to nothing in foreign countries. We scraped together everything we had of value—gold cigarette cases, silver goblets, and the remains of our jewelry.

The streets of Budapest seemed deserted as we drove through them. "In a month we will be back," I said to my husband. But he, in a sad voice, replied:

"We won't be back for years."

Blocked at Frontier

Our luggage consisted of a knapsack for each of us and an attache case in which we had packed the valuables we intended to sell. It took us half a day to arrive at the frontier, and immediately our first difficulty arose, for we found that, not having made sufficient preparations, we had not the permission of the Austrian government to bring jewels into its country. We had to decide what strategy to adopt.

We sent away the automobile and decided to cross the boundary on foot. We left the knapsacks and the case in it, and took with us some of the jewels which we stuffed into our pockets beneath our clothes. It was midnight when we arrived near the river which separated Austria from Hungary.

A luminous idea occurred to my husband's aide de camp, who had accompanied us. He volunteered to swim the river with our pearls and our jewels, and he swam back. As he came out of the water, a figure emerged from the darkness, and as he approached we recognized him as one of the guards. We explained to him

Swims River

He plunged into the river with the pearls between his teeth, and some moments later we saw him dripping on the opposite bank. Presumably he swam back. As he came out of the water, a figure emerged from the darkness, and as he approached we recognized him as one of the guards. We explained to him

that we had an extraordinary taste for midnight bathing. My husband demonstrated this by stripping off all his clothing.

The guard seemed reassured, but told us that we should give up this kind of sport, as we were too near the frontier, and could get into trouble. So we returned in a dejected mood, richer only by the experience of this thrilling adventure, but poorer by the pearls which we had to leave to their fate.

Another disagreeable surprise was in store for us when we found that our attache case had disappeared. Fortunately there were no valuables in it.

Recover Pearls

Our next day's task was getting back the pearls, which we carried out successfully. Taking our knapsacks on our backs we started on foot down the river bank until, after a day's walk, we arrived at the hut of a peasant, who offered us shelter for the night. In spite of our fatigue our bedroom was as uncomfortable as straw laid down in a pigsty. Our bed was very prickly. We enjoyed farm life under these conditions for

four days, until we succeeded in getting permission from Vienna to carry over our jewels.

We thanked God when we landed finally in a little Austrian town near Vienna. These were our first experiences, which were followed by numerous others in all the different countries in which we have wandered during the six years' exile—Italy, Jugo-Slavia, England, France and America.

It has been six years rich in experience and full of hardships, which have taught me to see life from a different angle from that to which I was accustomed at home. Looking back over these years—years of wealth followed by years of poverty—I realize that I have seen both sides of life and I know how rich are the lives of the poor and how poor are the lives of the rich.

And if I had to choose again, I would not hesitate for a moment to remain in fellowship with the disinherited. For the only real satisfaction of life is to be found in work and in the disinterested attachments of true friends.

Tomorrow—"Hungary and the Future."

Industry in Florida

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 five cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given. Personal replies will be made by mail only. Unpaid requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

What are the chief industries of the State of Florida?

Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of Florida. The chief mineral products are phosphate rock, fullers earth, lime and kaolin. Mineral waters are also produced. Florida with its long coast line has extensive fisheries. The tobacco manufacturing industry in Florida is also prosperous. Other industries are the production of turpentine and rosin manufacture, fertilizers, printing and publishing, railroad shop construction and repairs, manufactured ice and bakery products.

What is the origin of the department store in this country? What was the first chain store and the first mail order house to be established in the United States?

The origin of department stores is hard to trace. They developed shortly after the Civil War. It is claimed that Jordan Marsh Company of Boston, Mass., conducted the first department store which was copied from the Bon Marche of Paris. The first chain stores were started by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Com-

pany, established in 1859, and the Woolworth Stores established in 1879. The first mail order store was that of Montgomery, Ward & Company of Chicago, started in 1872. Economy of operation gave rise to the development of these various types of institutions.

What is the salary of a radio operator?

Radio operators in commercial companies receive from \$90 to \$125 per month when stationed on merchant ships in addition to state-room and meals. At commercial land stations, operators receive \$100 to \$300 per month. The entrance salary of a radio operator in Government ranges from \$900 to \$1,400 per annum.

How many public school buildings are there in the United States and how many teachers and pupils are there? How do pupils in private and parochial schools compare with the number in public schools?

In 1924 there were 264,930 public school buildings in the United States, 740,163 teaching positions and 24,817,075 pupils, of whom 3,407,801 attended high school. The latest figures on private schools (1922) showed 1,963 private secondary schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. The pupils in private and parochial schools for 1921-1922 numbered 1,580,873.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

The New York Store Established 1853

ENCORE! A New Shipment! A New Sale!

This 93-Piece Christmas Table Service . . . \$24.95

Complete as Illustrated

About Six Months to Pay!

One of the most amazing values ever offered. A complete Christmas table service of 93 pieces. Every piece of the high Pettis quality. Specially priced in this sale at \$24.95. Pay \$3 down, balance \$1 a week.

\$3 DOWN
\$1 a Week

42-Pc. English Porcelain Dinner Set

Of finest quality in neat bordered design as illustrated. Set comprises 6 each of bread and butter, dinner and soup plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 sauce dishes, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, meat platter, open vegetable dish and gravy bowl.

7-Piece Linen Set

Beautiful, imported, pure linen set. Waffle weave linen in blue, gold and helle checks. 50x70-inch tablecloth and six napkins that match.

18-Piece Table Glassware

Engraved crystal table glassware in attractive designs—6 goblets, 6 sherbet glasses, 6 tumblers. Open stock for future addition.

26-Piece Silver Set

Roger & Brothers, 20-year guaranteed plate consisting of 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 teaspoons, 6 tablespoons; 1 butter knife and sugar shell in beautiful jewel pattern. All packed in a green leatherette chest. —Pettis, fifth floor.

