

The Indianapolis Times

FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service

• • • Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis

• • • Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week • • •

PHONE—MA 3500.

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.

Community Good Will

TUESDAY night Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of New York, nationally known preacher and orator, will address a community good will meeting at Cadle Tabernacle. The community good will movement was started by the Church Federation of Indianapolis, comprising most of the Protestant churches. The Church Federation invited Catholics and Jews to join in the movement for community good will and cooperation.

The Times, believing good will to be one of the greatest ends toward which any city could strive, has asked a leader of each of the three principal religious groups to express his sentiments on the subject. We are turning the editorial columns today over to these three men and they have expressed themselves just as they feel they should, without any suggestion from The Times as to the content of their editorials.

'Peace on Earth'

By BISHOP FREDERICK DELAND LEETE
Head of Indianapolis Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE very purpose of Christianity is "Peace on earth among men of good will." If any form of idealism should tend to make peace, it is that of a religion which presents to the world the conception of a God of love, the norm of a life of love, and the gospel of a brotherhood of love.

Today we see the picture and we acutely sense the problem of human jealousies, prejudices, divisions and animosities. Is religion responsible for this? Certainly not the religion of Jesus! He who taught kindness, mercy and affection for enemies, who sought to find and help the lost sheep of the House of Israel, who died with and for transgressors, is not to be accused of responsibility for the unhallowed estrangement of nations, races, classes and individuals.

Whence, then, come the evils which embitter and impair the sweetness and strength of human relationships? Out of the unregenerate thinking and conduct of men. Out of hearts which are unsanctified and ungodly. Out of disobedience and disloyalty to Jesus Christ, and to all true leaders and teachers of history. Out of unjust purposes and unfair methods of competitions and rivalries.

The fault is not in one group or party only. Those who maintain unjust and unnecessary exclusiveness will produce in some quarters suspicions and dislikes, which may become hatreds. Those who form a restricted solidarity of interests and ambitious efforts will arouse opposition and ill will. Those who seek to take advantage of others or to control them and their governments are makers of war—social, religious or military.

It is too much to hope and pray that soon—perhaps at the present sacred season—the world will look into its spirit, and that each of us will examine his own mind and heart to see what ideas, motives, attitudes are unworthy of our religious faith and ought to be overcome and expelled? In our own community and State may all causes of unnecessary differences be removed, may our churches and other institutions seek the common good, and may fellow citizens respect each other's convictions, aid each other's wise undertakings, and preserve in power all kindly and fraternal feelings.

Religion and Good-Will

By RABBI MORRIS M. FEUERLICHT
of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation,
Tenth and Delaware Streets.

TO Dean Swift is attributed the statement that "some people have just enough religion to hate their fellowmen, but not enough to love them." The distinction he had in mind is quite plain.

Some men are in the habit of confusing theology and the organized church with religion, just as they are wont to interchange uniformity with unity. They forget that theologies are many, whereas religion is one. Theology may separate men; but it is the primary function of religion to unite them.

However varied the labels whereby it is known, therefore, the basis of all enlightened and genuine religion is good will. This is what constitutes, after all, the real problem of fundamentalism in the churches today.

We may dispute and argue our questions of fundamentalism and modernism, or orthodoxy and heterodoxy, of this doctrine or that; but unless a church postulates good will among men, whether within or without its fold, it may claim to be a good church, but it is not yet representative of the highest and truest form of religion.

Some one has casually, but cleverly, said that "to be able to quarrel amiably is one of the exquisite delights of civilization."

When savages quarrel, they use the tomahawk and battleax on one another. When

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

RIGHT HERE

IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

ARREST SPOILED THEIR PLANS

THREE Indianapolis youths—the oldest 18—who staged a series of \$6.98 hold-ups during the past month, freely admitted their depredations after their capture by the police a few days ago.

But they regret their criminal escapades? They did not. They said they were sorry to be arrested just at this time, because they had planned a busy week or two and several important "jobs"—including stick-ups, hijacking, and an attempt to rob an Indianapolis bank.

But what would have happened had the extinguisher landed on some innocent citizen is unpleasant to contemplate. By the time it reached the earth it was zipping at a velocity of several hundred miles an hour. If it had fallen on some persons' heads perhaps only the extinguisher would have been dented. More likely the person who stopped it would have been completely obliterated.

At any rate it would have interfered with that person's Christmas shopping.

Any junk from a monkey wrench to a light remark dropped from a plane soaring over the heart of the city is dangerous to those below. Consequently unnecessary flying over congested areas is discouraged by War Department regulations and civil authorities, and aerial stunting over cities is prohibited.

Despite municipal ordinances and Army regulations downtown Indianapolis is frequently regaled with flying stunts in the air above it. So far no flier has been slapped on the wrist or disciplined for the performance.

Why wait until some gay aviator in attempting to suspend the law of gravitation merely pushes it in the face of a downtown shopper before putting a stop to such flying?

Alone and friendless, he gets a job on a ranch and the only companion he can hold is an old Jersey cow that takes to him and cannot be persuaded to leave. His attachment for the cow grows to the point where he is ready to fight when the occasion demands, as when the boss wants to ship her to the stockyards to be made into beef.

Out on the prairie is where the humor of Keaton shines at its best. Followed by his friend, the cow, he gets into many scrapes and tangles. All through the picture, however, the humor is there that is his own special brand. For good all around entertainment it is to be recommended.

Bill includes solos by Charles B. Lines, a Bologh Vernon comedy and Fox News.

At the Colonial all week. (By the Observer.)

SYD CHAPLIN AGAIN

PUTS ON NIFTY SKIRTS

The rule again holds true—as a comedian starts out so will he finish.

Leon Errol started with the "give-away" legs and he has to fall every so often when he is on public view.

Syd Chaplin made his first popular hit by wearing skirts in "Charley's Aunt."

The formula for Chaplin reaped a rich harvest once. Why not again?

So he wears skirts during part of the action of "The Man on the Box." There is lot of rough and tumble work in this picture. It might be called the "stone age" period of Syd's development as a comedian, because he takes so many hard falls and knocks in the first part of this comedy. He gets one "soak" on the jaw after another. He does a regular Harold Lloyd window to window, and roof

roof stunt.

"The Man on the Box" moves rapidly and gives Chaplin a lot of opportunity to pull individual business. His "butting" stunt shows that he can develop along several comedy lines, especially when he makes up like famous men by using cake and other pastry.

But it is when Chaplin gets on skirts that he seems to land most solidly. The audience gets the burlesque standpoint, because the actors in most of the impersonation scenes are not in on the joke. The bedroom scene is nifty and sporty, all rather well done.

"The Man on the Box" is rapid moving hokum with about everything in it known to the movies except a lion and a cyclone.

Bakaleinikoff is proving this week that even Russian music yields to syncopation. The orchestra is playing as an overture, "Russian Classics," syncopated. Mighty interesting.

Egbert Van Alstyne, song writer, is presenting his regular vaudville act as a stage presentation this week. He is assisted by two singers.

The bill includes a comedy, "Bachelor's Babies."

At the Circle all week.

"Blossom Time" opens a week's engagement at English's tonight.

Rae Samuels is the headline offering at B. F. Keith's. Charles Alt-hoff and his fiddle are present at the Lyric. Mae Swift and Muriel Gibson Revue is the chief event at the Palace. "Happy Hours," a burlesque show, is on view at the Broadway.

Tom Mix in "The Everlasting Whisper" is the movie feature at the Isth for the first half of the week.

Tonight the Indianapolis Orator Society will present the "Messiah" at Cadle Tabernacle.

Editor's Note: This is the ninth of a series of articles by Mr. Gardner reporting the operation of liquor laws in the various provinces of Canada.

By GILSON GARDNER

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Canada—

This province, Manitoba, is wet, too; but on a "home delivery" instead of the "cash and carry" plan of Quebec.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: There is a hole in the concrete pavement at Fay and Harding Sts. and from the way some of these trucks run into it, you would think there was enough concrete on the seat to repair the hole. But perhaps that is not the right kind of material.

Carol Dempster

1323 S. HARDING ST.

Harry Stevens of the improved streets department prefers his own brand of concrete. He has ordered an immediate investigation.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: There is a hole in the concrete pavement at Fay and Harding Sts. and from the way some of these trucks run into it, you would think there was enough concrete on the seat to repair the hole. But perhaps that is not the right kind of material.

Carol Dempster

1323 S. HARDING ST.

Harry Stevens of the improved streets department prefers his own brand of concrete. He has ordered an immediate investigation.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: I hereby give you the name of the contractor whose workmen broke my step while paving the alley at 806 E. Sixteenth St. I certainly appreciate your effort to help, as I am an elderly widow, and that house is my only source of income.

EMILY S. BARBER,

1235 Central Ave.

Mr. Fixit will start the campaign at once, so hope for the best.

At the Ohio all week.

Deliver Booze in Winnipeg

Editor's Note: This is the ninth of a series of articles by Mr. Gardner reporting the operation of liquor laws in the various provinces of Canada.

By GILSON GARDNER

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Canada—

This province, Manitoba, is wet, too; but on a "home delivery" instead of the "cash and carry" plan of Quebec.

It has a liquor commission to operate a state liquor monopoly. It has "stores" like Quebec, where wines and liquors are retailed. It has abolished the corner saloon, and has not even the "tavern" for the exclusive consumption of beer. Nor can beer or wine be bought for consumption with meals.

But all drink can be bought, in as large quantities as any human could possibly consume, on the basis of a personal license and the written signature of the license holder; but it must be delivered by the commission to a "home address."

This province places the accent on delivery. It is more generous than Quebec in the amount the individual may purchase, "a case a week" of liquors or two cases a week of beer. In Quebec it is a "bottle a day to a person" (theoretically) of hard drinks, with no limit on wine.

But the purchaser here must have a name and an address, and he must pay two dollars for a permit good for a year, or fifty cents for a permit good for a single order, or a dollar for a permit good for thirty days; and he is not permitted to take the bottle and slip it into his pocket, or to take the case and put it in his auto.

No, he pays his money, leaves his order and waits for the commission's delivery truck to come.

He may save himself time and trouble by sending in a mail order, which is the only way for the man in the remote sections of the province.

The obvious intent of the law is not to limit the amount of drink consumed, but to send it to the home.

The transient? Arrived at the hotel he looks about for a bar. Is none. Asks about a little drink in

the grill. Can't be had. Wants to buy a little. All right. Your hotel is your residence. You pay 50 cents for a permit. You send to the liquor store for a quart or a case. In the course of four or five hours it is delivered and you drink it in your room.

But suppose you arrive on Sunday or after 5 o'clock. That's where the bootlegger comes in. You pay somebody a dollar or so above the regular price for stock that has been providentially put aside for this emergency.

Yes. There is some bootlegging. Every difficulty or inconvenience put in the way of the reasonable consumption of drink results, it would seem from the Canadian experiment, in greater or less evasion of the law.

So because there is no convenient place to drink beer, as at the "tavern" or restaurant in Quebec, there are several hundred "blind pigs" in Winnipeg, apartments, rooms or "soft drink" resorts, where beer or other drinks are dispensed contrary to law.

In Winnipeg there are six stores run by the government liquor control commission as it is called. For the rest of the province there are four district branch stores located at Brandon, Dauphin, Le Pas and Portage la Prairie.

The prices of the Manitoba commission are a trifle higher than those of the Quebec commission. But they are lower than "states" bootlegging prices. Hail's Dimple, Scotch whisky, is \$5.45 a quart (26 ounces). Sandy McDonald, \$4.75; Granville Taylor (25 years old), \$5.45; Dewar Special, Imperial quart (40 ounces) \$7.25. Ontario native port wine, \$2 a gallon; Sherry Bertola's Solera, quart (26 ounces), \$2; Port Offley Forrester, \$1.75 quart. Claret St. Emilion, gallon \$2.90; St. Julian, quart, 90 cents; Sauterne, quarts, \$1.40 to \$2.65; Champagne (imported) Moet et Chandon Brut, Imperial 11/4 quart, \$4.00; Mumm's extra dry, quart, \$4.10. Cocktails: Congress Manhattan 25-ounce quart, \$3.25; S.H. Hat Martini, \$2.20; pure grain alcohol, \$5.00. gallon, \$26; grain alcohol, 60 O. P. 40 ounces, \$7; Bass Ale, per dozen pints, \$4.20.

Up to 1923 this province enjoyed "war-time prohibition." This meant the kind of prohibition that does not prohibit. There were all the evils of the corner saloon, and of legal and illegal sale of drink.

In a province-wide vote held two years ago the present "State Control" was authorized by a majority of 27,000. At first the saloon did not yield. But when the morality squad began arresting patrons as well as vendors they gave up. Then a vote was demanded on the sale of "beer by the glass." This was beaten by the same margin, 27,000.

Yes. There is some bootlegging. Every difficulty or inconvenience put in the way of the reasonable consumption of drink results, it would seem from the Canadian experiment, in greater or less evasion of the law.

So because there is no convenient place to drink beer, as at the "tavern" or restaurant in Quebec, there are several hundred "blind pigs" in Winnipeg, apartments, rooms or "soft drink" resorts, where beer or other drinks are dispensed contrary to law.

In Winnipeg there are six stores run by the government liquor control commission as it is called. For the rest of the province there are four district branch stores located at Brandon, Dauphin, Le Pas and Portage la Prairie.

The prices of the Manitoba commission are a trifle higher than those of the Quebec commission. But they are lower than "states" bootlegging prices. Hail's Dimple, Scotch whisky, is \$5.45 a quart (26 ounces). Sandy McDonald, \$4.75; Granville Taylor (25 years old), \$5.45; Dewar Special, Imperial quart (40 ounces) \$7.25. Ontario native port wine, \$2 a gallon; Sherry Bertola's Solera, quart (26 ounces), \$2; Port Offley Forrester, \$1.75 quart. Claret St. Emilion, gallon \$2.90; St. Julian, quart, 90 cents; Sauterne, quarts, \$1.40 to \$2.65; Champagne (imported) Moet et Chandon Brut, Imperial 11/4 quart, \$4.00; Mumm's extra dry, quart, \$4.10. Cocktails: Congress Manhattan 25-ounce quart, \$3.25; S.H. Hat Martini, \$2.20; pure grain alcohol,

Editor's Note: This is the ninth of a series of articles by Mr. Gardner reporting the operation of liquor laws in the various provinces of Canada.

By GILSON GARDNER

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Canada—

This province, Manitoba, is wet, too; but on a "home delivery" instead of the "cash and carry" plan of Quebec.

It has a liquor commission to operate a state liquor monopoly. It has "stores" like Quebec, where wines and liquors are retailed. It has abolished the corner saloon, and has not even the "tavern" for the exclusive consumption of beer. Nor can beer or wine be