

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.

Sauce for the Gander?

IF the so-called liquor interests employed public officials to spread anti-prohibition propaganda, the outcry would be long and loud. There would be charges of bribery and corruption, and investigations by legislative bodies and grand juries.

Why, then, should there not be an outcry when public officials are hired by the dry interests?

Out in Kansas a former attorney general, who is now associate justice of the Supreme Court, is charged with receiving \$1,191 from the Anti-Saloon League. The money, he is quoted as saying, went solely for the payment of his expenses in making speeches. The Attorney General of the State is said to have been paid \$4,084. He is quoted as saying the fees were legitimate attorney hire, some of which he received when Assistant Attorney General. He has only received \$500 since he became Attorney General, he said, to pay for two trips he made in the interests of the League.

The Governor has ordered an investigation, which must have taken courage in the pioneer prohibition State of Kansas, where Carrie Nation is one of the tribal heroes of the short grass folk, and men can be sent to jail for possessing a dram of whisky.

Public interest lies in the revelation of league tactics and psychology.

Rev. J. A. McClellan, superintendent of the league, calmly explains, "The expenses paid to Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Griffith are legitimate and actual expenditures for league workers."

If it is all right to hire judges and attorney generals to help one side of an admittedly controversial public issue, it cannot be a crime to employ them to help the other.

The Nip in Nippon

SOME mighty interesting doings are going on the Far East these days.

China has been in chaos for years. She is in chaos now. Peking is again tottering. Nobody can tell today who will be her boss tomorrow. Annually she is the stake for which several Chinese generals go to war and the perennial game is now approaching another showdown.

But this time all that is mere background for the real drama. Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria for the past decade and regarded as the most powerful Tsuchun in all China, seems to be losing out. Which is a little bit more than strange.

Chang started life as a bandit. Japan early became his good friend and lifted him from outlaw virtually to a throne. He has always been able to count on both the moral and the financial support of Tokio. Now something has happened. He seems about to pass from the scene without Japan or any one else lifting a finger to keep him in power. Of course he is now immensely rich, but that does not account for so much docility on the part of the ex-beat, dread outlaw and terror of the Russo-Chinese border.

Meantime we hear of Russia activities in Manchuria. It appears the communists are coming. Simultaneously we get word of a number of regiments of fresh Japanese troops moving through Korea in the direction of Mukden. The foxy Premier Kato says he is merely "protecting Japanese interests." And we believe him.

That is the way they annexed Korea. Yesterday Korea was a part of China, just as Manchuria is today. Then Korea became a separate kingdom with Japan formally guaranteeing her independence forever. Five years later Japan annexed Korea and changed the name

to Chosen. Korea, Nippon declared, was vital to Japan's future. Today Nippon is saying Manchuria is vital to her future. Manchuria is needed to protect Korea from Russia or China, as the case might be. So the Japanese argue.

If you enjoy chess you ought to enjoy this. "Every little movement has a meaning all its own." The "nip" isn't in Nippon for nothing.

Russian Recognition Up Again

SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, formally calls for the recognition of Russia.

The United States should have recognized Russia years ago. Recognition is not benediction. It merely makes possible the exchange of official communications between governments.

Nor would recognition make it easier for Russians to broadcast their propaganda in the United States. To the contrary. If it is true, as charged, that Moscow is active in trying to convert this country to bolshevism, the presence of a Russian ambassador in Washington would greatly facilitate our handling of the situation.

And here's why: Once in Washington, Russia's representative will be very anxious not to make himself persona non grata. Were it discovered that Russian agents were busy in this country, our Secretary of State would simply send for the Soviet ambassador and, in effect, tell him this:

"Now, Mr. Ambassador, we do not wish to be unpleasant, but this and that has come to our attention. It has got to stop. Interference in the domestic affairs of this Government must cease forthwith or out you go, horse, foot and dragoon."

A public rebuke of this nature—the sending of an ambassador packing—is the very last thing any nation covets. It would be a particularly serious blow to Russia. It stands to reason she would take no chances. At present, if she wishes to propagandize America, she risks absolutely nothing.

In short, recognition not only would make it possible to us to say to Russia what we might often have to say, but it would be a positive weapon in our hands. Today we have nothing of the sort. There is everything to gain in taking Senator Borah's cue, and nothing to lose.

A Pretty Nice Place

CONGRESSMAN GREEN of Florida, made a speech in the House the other day on the inheritance tax. His peroration, as it appears in the Congressional Record, follows:

"My fellow members, I know that of old when Cecilia and Saraphs were fascinated and men were enraptured, I know Timotheus with magic strain led rocks, trees and beasts to follow him; I know that the notes of Orpheus entranced men and enthralled the underworld and caused the gods to gaze thereon with envy, and I know that David drew from his harp a chord which swept the gloom from the brow of Saul and flooded Israel's palaces with music and laughter, but if all these were mingled in a single rhapsody too great for the hand of mortal man, that it would not equal the majesty and the splendor of the Old Suwanee River played on the ukelele and hummed by the bright-eyed Florida maidens underneath the sweet magnolia trees, with the soothing odor gushing forth in a blazing November moonlight, and—"

The chairman: "The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired."

How Many Pins Are Made?

You can get an answer to any question of fact or of opinion by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1925 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Inquiries are answered in the Times, or by mail, or by personal interview, or by telephone. All inquiries are answered. All inquiries are answered. All inquiries are answered.

How many pins and needles are manufactured in the United States in a year, and what is their value? In 1923 (the latest year for which statistics are available), the output of needles was 245,998,000, with a value of \$5,096,000. Pins of steel wire that are sold by the pound aggregated 682,554 pounds; steel pins in packs of 3,350 each aggregated 997,584 packs. Pins made of brass wire reported by the pound amounted to 1,488,229 packs. Safety pins accounted for 7,878,319 gross for that year. No value is set on the pins, but the total value of the output of needles, pins, hooks and eyes and snap fasteners for 1923 is estimated at more than \$22,000,000.

What is a "spider crab"? Any crab that has legs of unusual length in comparison to the body. The famous giant crab of Japan is the largest known spider crab and has legs from four to six feet in length. On the eastern shore of the United States the name is usually given to species of Libinia, especially "Libinia canaliculata," very common on muddy shores or flats.

Is there such a thing as a "waterproof match"? Recently an invention of Moreland M. Dessau has been reported from London whereby matches that have become wet can still be lighted. This has been done by incorporating rubber latex with the fulminating material and vulcanizing the completed match. The invention has, however, not as yet been put to practical use.

What is the origin of the name Sanders or Saunders? Both are derived from the Christian name "Alexander" which means "a helper of men." The origin is Greek.

Is the number of paupers in the United States increasing or decreasing? Federal statistics for the years 1914-1923 summarized by one of the large newspapers disclose that while in 1914 there were 91.5 almshouse inmates for each 100,000 of population there were only 71.6 for each 100,000 at the beginning of 1924.

What are the locations of the United States naval air stations? Pensacola, Fla.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Anacostia, D. C.; Coco Solo, Cal.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Coco Solo, Cal.; Panama Canal Zone; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Marine flying fields are at Quantico, Va.; Fort-aux-Princes, Haiti, and Guam, Pacific Ocean.

The SAFETY VALVE

It Blows When the Pressure Is Too Great.

—By The Stoker

The proper answer to words is words. Whenever force is employed the result is tyranny. — Henry Thomas Buckle.

We commend the sentiments of Mr. Buckle to our, more or less, learned Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg.

WE GOT our electric light bill yesterday. Nothing unusual about that. With it was a folder telling us that public ownership of electric power would make everything more expensive and harder for us poor working people.

We got our insurance premium bill today. Quite usual. With it was a folder telling us that our Metropolitan Life was a holder of many shares of electric light and power companies and warning us against "plans for municipalization" as a "federal ownership" of such securities. Looks to us like a well organized propaganda.

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

ON AGAIN OFF AGAIN

FORREST ROMINGER, patrolman, is off the Indianapolis police force again. He was suspended recently—two weeks after his appointment to the force—charged with being under the influence of liquor while on duty.

He has been a policeman off and on for several years. Two years ago he drew a sixty-day suspension for conduct unbecoming an officer. Reinstated. Last year he was charged with intoxication and eventually found guilty. The board of safety forgave him and restored him to duty.

Last spring he again fell from grace, and was suspended from the force pending trial on a charge of intoxication. He did not even appear before the board of safety at the scheduled hearing on the charges. So was dropped with a thud.

Despite that record he was re-appointed to a police job a couple of weeks ago among the wholesale additions to the police ranks. Now another fall from grace and another suspension. Off again, on again, off again.

Forgiveness is a noble quality. And, no doubt, the sinner should be given every chance and encouragement to reform. But it is the function of the police department to enforce the laws and not reform erring policemen. The Salvation Army theory that a man may be down but never out has no place in a police department.

If a man, suspended time and again for intoxication and misconduct, is deemed worthy of reappointment to the force after each fall, why should the plain, unstarred citizens be expected to respect and obey the laws such officers are sworn to enforce?

BACK TO OLD KENTUCKY

JESSE BOCHER, convicted at Newcastle (Ind.) of assault and battery with intent to kill—while drunk he, attacked his father—will have to go back to Kentucky from whence he came to Indiana. On that condition the judge suspended sentence.

Verily exiling the obstreperous son is a judgment reminiscent of Solomon at his best. A very satisfactory disposal of the case as far as Indiana is concerned, as otherwise the convicted man might lay out his sentence in a Hoosier jail at the expense of Hoosier taxpayers.

But how about Kentucky? Why should that State have dumped into its lap a possibly undesirable person convicted of an offense against the laws of Indiana?

Exiling crooks, vags, undesirables and similar riffraff is frequently resorted to by civil authorities. When a city feels a sudden spasm of virtue the order goes forth that all known crooks, habitués of red light districts, gamblers, etc., are to be run out of town. There is much scurrying for trains out, and city authorities point with pride to their accomplishment.

Were those shipped out go? To some neighboring city or State.

Some way the system of shipping offenders elsewhere doesn't seem a very satisfactory solution. It purifies one locality and contaminates other localities. The result is not any definite social progress but just circulation of society's sewage.

AN UNPROFITABLE RAILROAD

THE Central Indiana Railroad has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon its line, extending from Muncie to Waveland Junction, because operation is unprofitable.

Towns, industries and business interests along the line have appealed to the commission to prevent abandonment of the line. They say they will suffer from lack of shipping facilities if the railroad is discontinued.

Perhaps the Federal Commission will hearken to their plea and refuse to let the railroad die. It has the authority.

For almost fifty years the Central Indiana Railroad has been a financial quagmire, a losing venture, dragging hopelessly from receivership to receivership. Finally, it was acquired by the Pennsylvania and New York Central jointly. Still it was unprofitable. Three years ago passenger service was discontinued, and it was operated solely as a freight carrier. Even that failed to trim expenses down to a level with receipts.

Apparently there is no great economic demand for this transportation line. If it can't attract enough freight to pay operating expenses its service would seem superfluous. But the owners of the line can quit operating it and losing money only by permission of the Federal Commission, and not in response to the economics of the situation.

Under the existing scheme of railroad regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission railroad profits are limited by law. And Federal authorities can compel losing roads to keep on losing money. Washington gets them coming and going. It must be nice to own a railroad in these highly regulated days.

REMOVAL OF PLAZA CHURCHES

WITH the announcement that Charles O. Sutton, Marion County Commissioner, had been won over to the idea of the county immediately buying the two churches on the Plaza site, and thus clearing the way for the Indiana World War Memorial as planned, action in the matter seems imminent. Two out of the

three commissioners favor the purchase.

Apparently the conversion of the second commissioner cleared the stage for the great memorial enterprise.

Not so. Now, it is reported, five heavy local taxpayers will institute legal action to block acquisition by Marion County of the church properties if county officials attempt immediate purchase. More delays, more argument.

Without reflecting on the spiritual aspect of the two churches they do not fit into the memorial design. If they are permitted to remain they will not harmonize architecturally with the chief memorial edifice and will interfere with the whole scheme of plaza development. Their removal seems proper and logical.

Of course their purchase now or in the future will cost Marion County taxpayers—big and little—a pretty penny. But the whole memorial project is a costly undertaking.

Perhaps such an undertaking was ill-advised; something on a less grandiose scale might have been equally satisfactory. However, if it is worth carrying through at all, it is worth carrying through according to the adopted plan, even though that involves the expenditure of another \$1,000,000 for clearing the plaza site.

Seven years have elapsed since the end of the war. Five years have passed since the memorial scheme was born and it is still a bone of contention. If those, in whose honor the War Memorial is being erected, had haggled as much over serving their country as we do over the memorial project itself, there wouldn't be reason for any memorial.

A Good Shot



Lieut. Thetien

When it comes to being a good shot with the rifle Lieutenant Thetien registers with ease. He is shooting splendidly at the Lyric this week.

MR. FIXIT

Mr. Fixit Told Youths Learn Pool Game at Early Age.

Let Mr. Fixit solve your troubles with city officials. He is the Times representative at the city hall. Write him at The Times.

Children take up their pool cues soon after passing through the tops and marbles age, if correspondence received by Mr. Fixit is to be edited.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: I am 18 years old and I can go into several pool rooms in Indianapolis and play pool. Of course I like to see a man make money, but I hate to see them become victims of pool sharks, who hang around these pool halls.

Since our honorable politicians and policemen have started this city-wide clean-up I have seen boys, who are not 18 years old in the pool rooms playing.

The other night I was watching a game of pool when a policeman came into the room. I know I don't look like a 21-year-old. Why did the police question my age?

G. L. B. Police are moving toward complete elimination of poolroom loafing by minors, but as long as free cigarettes and candy remain in institution, many rooms will remain untouched. However, when the officers take a hand in the game, some of the district men may be forced to clean up their beats.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: On Twenty-First St., east of Meridian St., there is a very bad hole in the asphalt which should have quick attention.

C. E. A. Harry Stevens of the Improved Streets Department promised Mr. Fixit he would make his usual thorough investigation.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: At my home, 4252 Sunset Ave., a temperamental garbage collector won't do his stuff regularly. What shall I do?

TIMES BOOSTER.

Truly Nolen, superintendent, will investigate.

Do You Know?

Electrical contractors and the building commissioner's department are engaged in a struggle for control of electrical inspection.

Booze Trade New in Regina

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

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Canada (By Mail)—The Province of Saskatchewan has had only six months experience with its government control of the beer, wine and liquor trade. It is too soon for annual reports or statistics on drunkenness.

Each province has its variation from the Quebec plan; but in the main the provincial systems outside the "dry zone" are the same. It is a monopoly of the drink business by the Provincial Government, and the sale of light and hard drinks through "stores" in unbroken packages for consumption in the home.

In Saskatchewan the emphasis is on the non-breaking of the package. The wrapper must not be removed until the residence is reached. The special commission seal must not be broken except in the home. It is an offense against the law to have a broken package on route.

Must Stay Wrapped

In Quebec it was "cash and carry" and strip the wrapper into the store waste basket. In Manitoba it was "Don't break the wrapper." The Saskatchewan stores vend everything, spirits, wines and beer. The limits on the amount of purchase are less restricted than in some of the other provinces. Any person over 21, without permit, by signing his name to a written order and giving his address, may buy for his "daily use" one quart of liquor, one gallon of wine, and two gallons of beer (equals one case of two dozen re-purified pints).

That there is small opposition to opening these beer stores is indicated by the fact that out of fifty-six districts where legal notice has been given of the proposal to open such stores, only seventeen petitions in opposition have been received.

These beer stores may become, under the law, general stores for the sale of liquor and wine also, up to the number of twenty-five in the discretion of the commission.

The Province of Saskatchewan has come to its present policy of dealing with drink only after a number

of popular referendums. Ten years ago the people of the province decided to abolish the bar and in 1915 they voted to adopt what was practically the South Carolina State dispensary plan. A temperance commission was named to handle alcohol required for manufacturing and medicinal purposes, and the sale of drink was delegated to twenty-three dispensaries.

If this is inadequate to slake his thirst, he can procure for \$2 a "special quantity permit" which will enable him to buy (once every two weeks) two gallons of liquor, ten gallons (five cases) of beer and ten gallons of wine.

In theory this is to meet the needs of the man who lives far from the "store" and must lay in a two weeks' supply when he comes to town. In practice it is first aid to bootleggers, and out of the 6,000 permits issued 1,000 have already been canceled.

The commission has already set up eleven stores. There are two each in Regina and Saskatoon, and one each in the seven smaller cities.

Beer Stores

But the commission (here they call it the board) may also set up stores just for the sale of beer. The province is divided into 113 districts, and in each of these (in the absence of a 15 per cent of the electorate petition in protest) a beer-selling store may be established by the bottle and by the case and already there are above fifty such stores opened. It is expected there will be sixty by spring.

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Four Are Closed

A local option feature of this law led to the closing of four of these dispensaries in 1915 and 1916 all of them were abolished.

In 1924 a petition duly signed called for a plebiscite on two questions. "Are you in favor of continuing the Saskatchewan Temperance Act?"

The vote was 37,000 majority against.

Second, "Are you in favor of the sale of beer in licensed premises?"

The vote was 8,000 majority against.

In accordance with this referendum the present liquor board was appointed and the Saskatchewan Liquor Act was passed and the system now in force was organized.

The prices charged here are about the same as in Quebec and Manitoba. Bees is two bottle after 35 cents; Ontario wine is \$2.50 a gallon; rye whiskey, \$3 a quart.

There is not much talk of bootlegging. It is only the "after hours" bootlegging. The stores close at 7 p. m. The belated customer consumed with thirst, looks around for a bootlegger. The latter deals in the goods of the commission and merely charges for his services.

Listing the Records of Weber and Dajor Bela Orchestras on Odeon Releases

By Walter D. Hickman

THE popularity of orchestral music is one of the gratifying facts today.

Great orchestras make only frequent trips to inland cities and other Main St. centers.

The phonograph brings the symphony and imported orchestras into every home.

Odeon records have done much to establish an appreciation of foreign orchestras such as Dajor Bela and the Marek Weber orchestras.

Have been asked to list the Odeon releases of these two orchestras.

Odeon announces the following records by Dajor Bela and his orchestra:

"Bummet Petrus"—Intermezzo.
 "The Wedding of Sleeping Beauty."
 "Premier Overture"—Waltz.
 "Le Tango Du Reve"—Tango.
 "Bald"—Valse.
 "Papillon"—Valse.
 "Minuet Beethoven."
 "Souvenir de Monte Liza."
 "Anuscha."
 "Prelude of the Gnomes."
 "Pas Du Cygne."
 "The Dance of the Flowers."
 "Come Into My Arms" (Benatzky).
 "Just Once" (Kromp).
 "Lein Du Bal"—Intermezzo (Gillet).
 "Whispering Flowers" (Voll Blon).
 "Light Cavalry Overture Part I (Von Suppe).
 "Light Cavalry Overture—Part II (Von Suppe).
 "Johann Strauss."
 "Accelerations."
 "Ranunculus"—Overture (Reve anglique) (Rubinstein).
 "Narcissus" (Neyrin).
 "Apache Dance."
 "Der Nachtbummel" (The Midnight Dream).
 "Breeze" (L. Ganne).
 "Minuet" (Bailoni).
 "Andante" (Riot).
 "Mazurka" (Geiger).
 "Angels" (Braga)—Violon, Cello and Piano.

"A Little Love, A Little Kiss" (Un peu d'amour) (Koszewski).
 "Serenade" (Gounod).
 "Maison" (Saint-Saens).
 "Valse" (Wien, sterbende Mar-chetta).
 "William Tell"—Overture, Part I (Rossini).
 "William Tell"—Overture, Part 2 (Rossini).
 "William Tell"—Overture, Part 3 (Rossini).
 "William Tell"—Overture, Part 4 (Rossini).
 "Poet and Peasant Overture"—Part 1 (Schubert).
 "Poet and Peasant Overture"—Part 2 (Schubert).
 "Mignon"—Overture, Part 1.
 "Ave Maria" (Meditation) (Bach-Gounod).
 "Violon solo. Piano accompaniment."
 "Simple Love" (Simple Confession).
 "Thomson"—Violon solo. Piano accompaniment.
 "A Little Love, A Little Kiss" (Un peu d'amour).
 "Moon River"—Waltz.
 "Endless Love"—Waltz.

The Weber Orchestra

Have always considered Marek Weber and his orchestra as the Paul Whiteman Orchestra of Europe.

Weber has a concert orchestra which yields to classical music as easily as it does to the popular opera selections.

Odeon announces the following list of Weber orchestral records:

"Blue Danube Waltz."
 "Southern Rose Waltz."
 "Voices of Spring" (Voce di Primavera).
 "Frühlingssymphonie."
 "Plattergeister."
 "Saut d'Amour."
 "Scherzo No. 1."
 "Greeting of Joy."
 "Scherzo No. 2, Lawrence."
 "Die Fledermaus"—Waltzes.
 "Gypsy Bar"—Waltzes.
 "Dreaming."
 "Souvenir de Monte Liza."
 "Just for Tonight."
 "Ecstasy of Love."
 "Electric Love."
 "Manga, Manga, Papyrus."

WILL YOU BE IN LINE FOR EXTRA MONEY NEXT DECEMBER



Every Member of our 1926 Christmas Club

will receive a check for Christmas money early next December. Will one come to you? You are invited to join as hundreds of others are doing. Just select your Class; come in and make your first payment in your "Happiness Fund."

The Classes	One Year	Plus
25c-a-week.....	\$ 12.50	4%
50c-a-week.....	25.00	Interest
\$1-a-week.....	50.00	if
\$2-a-week.....	100.00	payments
\$3-a-week.....	150.00	are
\$4-a-week.....	200.00	made
\$5-a-week.....	250.00	promptly
\$10-a-week.....	500.00	
\$20-a-week.....	1000.00	

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