

The Indianapolis Times

FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

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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

OME 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 Tuchun 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-bandit, 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

How Many Pins Are Made?

Is there such a thing as a waterproof match? Recently an invention of Moreland M. Dessaix 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 71,5 for each 100,000 at the beginning of 1924.

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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.

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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 municipal, state or 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 obtrusive 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?

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 Timothus 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 ukulele 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 information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Indianapolis, Indiana. Wash. D. C. Inquiries in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given nor can any personal information. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential—Editor.

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 552,554 pounds; steel pins in packs of 3,380 each aggregated 997,594 packs. Pins made of brass wire reported by the pound amounted to 1,483,229 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?"

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What are the locations of the United States naval air stations?

Pensacola, Fla.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Anacostia, D. C.; San Diego, Calif.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Marine flying fields are at Quantico, Va.; Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and Guam, Pacific Ocean.

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