

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.

A Wise Decision

MARION County officials have decided to stop temporarily the removal of patients from Julietta, Marion County hospital for the insane, although it is understood that the county is determined to abandon the institution as soon as provision can be made for taking care of the patients.

This is a wise decision. The plan of suddenly closing the institution and turning some of the patients loose in the community was not one that could hope to meet with general approval. These unfortunates are with us and they must be taken care of in some manner.

The principle that Marion County should not be put to the expense of caring for its insane, in view of the fact that other counties are not required to do so, is sound. Marion County, of course, has more insane persons than other counties, because it is bigger. For the same reason, it pays more taxes than other counties. In other words, Marion County is paying for the support of insane persons from other counties, while at the same time it is maintaining an institution to take care of some of its own insane.

Gas Rate Cut

A VOLUNTARY reduction in any utility rates is a pleasant surprise to the community, regardless of how small the reduction may be to any individual. The reduction in gas rates announced by the Citizens Gas Company comes as an agreeable Christmas present to Indianapolis.

Of course, the reduction still leaves the rate a long way from the 55-cent and 60-cent rate once enjoyed, but it shows a movement in the direction of lower costs that is pleasing. This is especially true in view of the efforts of the Indianapolis Water Company and the Indianapolis Street Railway Company to obtain increases.

Not only did the gas company reduce rates, but it is paying one-half of all its accrued dividends and has paid a dividend of 10 per cent on its common stock for the year. This is the limit that the stock is allowed to earn.

Certainly the gas company is in a healthy condition and its action goes a long way to put at rest stories about starving utilities. The company has made no promises to the community, but if its announcement can be taken as an indication of the future, it is not unreasonable to expect that further reductions in gas rates are possible.

Business Management

A STRIKING example of what business management can do in public affairs is contained in the record of the present city board of health.

The board of health in times past has had a record of one deficit after another. Business management has removed the deficit and the board is winding up the year with a surplus of approximately \$40,000. It is doing this with a tax rate 2 cents lower this year than in 1924 and in spite of expenditures at the city hospital which have brought that institution into the first rank of hospitals.

Much credit for this changed state of affairs is due to Sol Schloss, president of the board of health, and to Dr. Cleon Nafe, superintendent of the city hospital. It is now pro-

posed that Dr. Nafe be supplanted by a political appointee.

The only possible explanation of changed conditions is the fact that the health department has been put on a business basis. If this one department can accomplish the results cited by business administration, the whole city government would benefit from the same kind of administration. City manager government would bring this about.

Deuces Wild... Very!

SECRETARY of State Kellogg made a "big speech" in New York the other day, outlining America's foreign policy. Notably he defended his exclusion of Countess Karolyi and other foreigners from this country.

Critics of this particular policy Secretary Kellogg characterized as "those well-meaning but misguided individuals among us who are engaged in promoting the cause of anarchy and bolshevism under the guise of liberty and free speech."

The law is clear, said the Secretary, and he would continue to enforce it against "prince and peasant alike."

Who let in those Russian Soviet business men who, just a few days ago, were lavishly banqueted by the biggest bankers in New York?

What does Mr. Kellogg think of Vice President Reeve Schley of the powerful Chase National Bank, who presided at the feast and who, in the course of a speech, praised the general order in which he found things in Soviet Russia when he visited that country last year?

What does Mr. Kellogg think of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, also present at this Soviet-American banquet, and who, in the course of a speech, "expressed satisfaction over the fact that Russia was again trading with America?"

What has our Secretary of State to say of all this? Is this barring "prince and peasant alike?" What has he to say of our captains of finance and industry hobnobbing with Russians about the festive board? Is Wall Street amongst those "well-meaning but misguided" persons whom he castigates? Is it, too, "engaged in promoting the cause of anarchy and bolshevism?"

If Secretary Kellogg does not believe this, why not? Are dollars more sacred than freedom or business more precious than the right of a free conscience and free speech upon which our nation itself was founded?

Or is it that he thinks the king can do no wrong; that the House of Morgan and Bethlehem Steel are in a class apart, upon a plane with kings?

The Secretary spoke of China too, but said nothing his gifted predecessor, John Hay, did not say twenty-five years ago. He re-announced the policy of no entanglements abroad decided in Washington's day; and of no military alliances with Europe, an issue which died in 1798. And so on.

A friendly paper said the Secretary spoke from a carefully prepared manuscript as if he were conscious that his speech "would be heard around the world." Another said he made American policy perfectly clear; that he laid his cards face up on the table for all to see.

As indeed he did. And we no longer wonder that people are saying American foreign policy is at low ebb. There's not a face card or an ace among them. The most noteworthy of them appear to be merely deuces wild.

Beer Is Served in Alberta

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

By Gilson Gardner

CALGARY, Alberta, Canada (By Mail)—"Beer" may be had here by the glass, or the bottle, in a place which resembles the old "bar." But now one sits down to a small table and tells the waiter.

This is the first place since Quebec where this could be done. "Beer halls," or "taverns," maintained by approximately 300 hotels in the principal cities of the province, are part of the plan of Alberta's government control of alcoholic beverages.

The "open bar" and brass rail have not been restored. The bar has an inhospitable iron grating in front of it, and there is no lunch, free or otherwise. Nor music. Just beer.

Otherwise, Alberta is much like the other government control provinces. It has twenty-five "stores," located in the principal centers of population, for the sale of spirituous liquors. It has the permit system, by which the purchaser pays \$2 a year or 50 cents a purchase, and has his purchases credited to his permit. In this province the "stores" keep open later, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. in rural districts and 8 p. m. in city districts. This is done to cut out the small "after hours" bootlegger. Alberta is among the more recent converts to this "wet" experiment. The law has been operating since May 10, 1924. Incidentally, at the end of its first year it had turned over a profit of \$1,020,000 to the provincial government.

In addition to what the liquor had paid in excise taxes and import duties. The Alberta Liquor Commission is composed of one man, R. J. Dinning of Lethbridge, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal. He is, to all intents and purposes, the czar of the liquor traffic. He seems to be not a fanatic either way and his administration is giving general satisfaction.

This province was formerly the chief stronghold of prohibition. In 1915 the voters ratified a prohibition proposal by a majority of 20,786 out of a total vote of 97,453. Eight years later, Nov. 5, 1923, they voted by a majority of 39,077 out of a total vote of 162,287 against prohibition. This mandate has been worked out in the present government control plan.

Against Bootlegging

Why this change of sentiment? The reaction, it is universally admitted, was not against successful prohibition. It was against bootlegging and the general flouting of the law. Prohibition here prohibited nothing but the decent and moderate consumption of drink and the collection of a government revenue from the industry. The bootlegger flourished under government auspices. The government sold in 1920, \$2,760,182 worth of liquor for "medicinal" and "manufacturing" purposes, and this liquor of course found its way into the hands of unscrupulous druggists, doctors and others, and was consumed by the bootleg patrons.

There were bootleggers every-

where. The "doctor's prescription" liquor was everywhere. Every principal hotel had its carousing party, and there were "parties" in increasing numbers in the residential districts and an evident increase of drinking among women and young girls. The Alberta people did not like this. The Albertans are terribly law-abiding. At least that is their tradition. Many of them are settlers from the "dry" rural sections of the United States. They are the "farmer government" people, devoted to the initiative and referendum, government ownership, widows' pensions, woman's suffrage, prohibition and such like "reform" ideas, and the Protestant churches, which preach prohibition flourish here.

Women Voted

In the second election—the wet election of 1923—the women voted. Also the returned soldiers, and both these elements evidently voted against the "crime and bootleg" variety of prohibition. Being told that the best informed and fairest-minded man in the province is Chester A. Bloom of the editorial department of the Calgary Herald, I asked him what he thought of the working of the Alberta act. "I honestly think it is good," he said, "I have no prejudices either way, and I think I can form a fair judgment. It seems to me, after all, a matter of psychology. Make it difficult to get drunk and it immediately interests people to get it. Make it the ordinary thing and a great majority of people leave it alone. Under

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

MAYOR LEW says he will suggest to the park board at its next meeting that the name of Riverside Park be changed to Taggart Park—in honor of Thomas Taggart, mayor of Indianapolis when the park was established. Also that Kessler Blvd. be changed to Bookwater Blvd. in recognition of Charles A. Bookwater present head of the park board.

Surely a graceful gesture and a pleasing touch of sentiment. The two distinguished gentlemen whom he would thus honor have no doubt, rendered Indianapolis great public service. Perhaps their names should be perpetuated on the city's map. But what's in a name?

The names given to streets, boulevards, or parks mean little, and to have one's name thus used is not a substantial assurance of fame. Hundreds of Indianapolis streets take their names from former more or less distinguished citizens of the city. In most cases who they were and what they did have long since been forgotten. The names are just names—nothing more.

So far as present day residents of the city are concerned—and so far as perpetuating the memory of former prominent citizens is concerned—Indianapolis streets might as well have been designated by numbers and the letters of the alphabet.

To change the names in common use of parks and boulevards mere-

RIGHT HERE

IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

ly confuses without accomplishing much. A generation or two hence the public will be more interested in what the parks or boulevards are than in the derivation of the names by which they are called.

ARE YOUTHS LOUNGE LIZARDS?

WILLIAM G. ARCHER of Evansville, Ind., before an Indianapolis luncheon club recently, deplored the tendency of present-day parents to train their sons for white collar jobs. Parents don't want their sons to learn a manual trade, he declared.

As a result we are raising a race of lounge lizards, according to him.

Interesting if true. But the dearth of plumbers, plasterers and mechanics is not due to parental disinclination to have sons learn trades but to the desire of youths to better their position in life. Just the natural result of the urge of ambition—the son of the plumber aspires to sing in grand opera, and the cobbler's daughter sets out to be a movie queen.

Why should they be content to follow in their fathers' footsteps? Had Lincoln done that, and not aspired to a white-collar vocation, he would have died a small farmer instead of one of the great men of history. Perhaps Cal Coolidge would have made an excellent stonecutter but he decided to study law and to be a white collar man.

Just at present professions and vocations outside of manufacture seem to offer more opportunities for boys. Some time hence the pendulum may swing the other way and working with the hands will offer the greatest opportunities. Then youths will flock to the trades as they now prefer white-collar places.

Modern youths may be lounge lizards. But they have some quite human traits. On the whole they sort of resemble their fathers.

RELIGION VS. EDUCATION

THREE farmers, members of the Amish religious sect, are in jail at Goshen, Ind., for failure to send their children to school. The Amish of Indiana's compulsory school attendance law. They hold that to send their children to public school is contrary to the tenets of their church.

Perhaps they are right and the observance of the doctrines of their sect admirable. But their particular assertion of their right to follow the dictates of their own consciences won't get them anywhere—except jail.

Right or wrong Indiana has adopted—by law and majority consent—the policy of compulsory school attendance for the children of the State. The policy is based on public welfare to which the individual must yield, regardless of his private religious scruples.

We talk glibly of the individual's inalienable right to life, liberty, pursuit of happiness and freedom of conscience.

But all such rights are limited by the rights of others. Since the first tribal government was organized, life, liberty and other inalienable private rights have had their corners by law and custom. The individual can do as he pleases only if it doesn't interfere with the rights of society as a whole.

In Indiana it is believed that education of children is necessary for the future of the State. Hence compulsory schooling. It is not a matter of religion vs. education or an attempted abridgment of religious freedom.

It is the attitude of people who believe that their individual consciences and scruples are paramount to the interests of the public as a whole—whether it be disregard of a truancy act or a murder statute—that keeps our law enforcement agencies running around in circles.

The SAFETY VALVE

It Blows When the Pressure Is Too Great.

By The Stoker

We begin to wonder who is on trial, Mitchell or the War Department.

MODIFICATION of the 18th Amendment can only come over our dead bodies. Bishop Nicholson at Chicago Anti-Saloon Convention. Which, of course, was pure rhetoric. Otherwise, such words would be an incitement to force and violence, such as described in the definition of "criminal syndicalism" and denounced by the United States Supreme Court in the Gitlow case.

"One Man's Life," autobiography of the late Herbert Quick, has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. The Saturday Review of Literature pays Mr. Quick the following tribute:

"He was a man who knew that there was more fun to be obtained from mere thinking for its own sake than from almost anything else. He, whose life was pre-eminently practical and who accomplished perhaps more than any other single individual for the actual improvement of rural conditions, was possessed of indefatigable 'idle curiosity.' He had a theory on every subject, some of which he held half-heartedly, when the theory in question was a product of his own mood, sometimes with full conviction when the facts seemed to justify it, but always with a genial, tolerant lack of dogmatism and love of reason. It will be a dull mind that does not obtain intellectual suggestion from Herbert Quick's autobiography and a dull heart that does not feel affection and admiration for the author."

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1323 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., including legal, medical, marital advice cannot be given. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unusual requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

How can oil or grease spots be removed from leather? Wash the spot carefully with spirits of sal ammoniac and after allowing it to act for a while, wash with clean water. This treatment may have to be repeated a few times, taking care, however, not to injure the color of the leather.

Where is Van Diemen's Land? This is the former name for Tasmania, an island and British colony of the South Pacific Ocean off the southernmost point of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 150 miles wide.

Can you tell me something about the constellation of Orion?

Orion is an ancient constellation lying on the celestial equator to the southeast of Taurus. It is mentioned in both Homer and the Bible (Job 9:9 and Amos 5:8). It was supposed by the ancients to represent the hunter Orion wearing a lion's skin and a belt and carrying a club and a sword. It is the most brilliant of the constellations. Its principal stars are Betelgeuse, a star of ruddy hue; Rigel, Bellatrix and Kappa Orionis; forming an upright quadrilateral, with three stars of the second magnitude, situated in a diagonal line running from northwest to southeast across the middle of the quadrilateral, forming the belt of the hunter. In addition there are upward of forty stars of the fifth magnitude or brighter. Just below the belt is situated the famous Orion nebula, which is faintly visible to the naked eye, but which, in a telescope of high magnification, is found to extend its ramifications through the entire constellation.

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a citizen of no mean city."—Acts 21:39.

PAUL was proud of his race, his city and his nation. He was not ashamed to own himself a Jew. He was not ashamed of the race that had given to the world such noble characters as Abraham, Moses, David and Isaiah. He was not ashamed of the race that furnished the human authors of the Bible. He was not ashamed of the race that furnished the human parentage of our divine Lord. He was not ashamed of the race that had added so much to the world's literature, art and science. He was not ashamed of the race that had played such a tremendous part in the world's civilization. Indeed, he had every reason to be proud of his Jewish nationality.

Whatever his race or country, any man may find just cause to be proud of his nationality. There may be found some reason for pride in the history and nobler characteristics of every race of people.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself had said,

This is my own, my native land." I like to see a man proud of his nationality. I am proud of my American citizenship. "That motionless shaft," said Daniel Webster, pointing to the monument on Bunker Hill, "will be the most powerful of speakers. Its speech will be of civil and religious liberty; it will speak of patriotism and courage; it will speak of the moral improvement and elevation of mankind. Decrepid age leaning against its base, and ingenious youth gathering round it, will speak to each other of the glorious events with which it is connected and exclaim, 'Thank God, I also am an American.'"

It is a high privilege to be a citizen of this great country. But this privilege involves responsibility. That responsibility is to make good in all the duties of citizenship. In our national life the citizen is the unit of value and the only basis of the nation's hope and destiny. This fact should be seriously and solemnly taken to heart by every man and woman claiming citizenship beneath the stars and stripes.

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