



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.

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Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

### A Distinguished Visitor

This city, with a rather unusual reputation for hospitality, today entertains a most unusual visitor.

He is a man who has conquered even greater handicaps than have those Americans who have risen from lowly beginnings to splendor and whom this country delights to honor.

For Prince William of Sweden is one of the few of royal lineage who have won a place for themselves in the stars by sheer merit, genius and—what is more—hard work.

His title is but a distinguishing name compared to his contributions to science, exploration and literature.

In this country which prides itself upon the application of very simple tests of manhood and merit he deserves unusual honor. For he had the courage to withstand temptations of idleness, of merely carrying a royal title, and won his place in the esteem of the world by his own activities and his own achievements.

Once the sons of rich men were envied for their advantages and protection which wealth and power can give.

Now there is the saner view that it is more difficult for the son of wealth to really succeed in the things that count than it is for the son of poverty who is forced to pit himself against the handicaps and obstacles which confront him.

Tradition exacts its tribute from the sons of kings. It forever holds them to certain courses of life. They are born, most of them, to the idea that to be useful is to lose some of the resplendence of their position.

Prince William of Sweden, who is here today and who tonight will give a lecture at the Armory, scorned the easy path.

As an explorer he has won fame that is comparable only to that of the beloved Roosevelt.

He risked his life that he might bring from the impenetrable jungles of Africa such information and knowledge as would advance science in its search for more knowledge concerning the world and the human race.

He has brought back with him the record of those researches and they will be shown, more dramatic than any figment of scenario imagination, more informing than the dry written volumes of the writer.

In Europe, where standards of criticism are drawn rather fine and high, he is known as a writer of poetry, of plays, of serious work. As a lecturer, he has an established reputation.

This city has paid its tribute of respect to the royal born of other countries. Today it will pay a double tribute, one as the royal prince of a country which has sent many sturdy sons and daughters to contribute to the building of our own civilization and the second and larger one to the man himself, who has submerged his title in the light of his own great achievements.

In a city which places a high estimate on character, courage and conquest, he deserves and should receive the warmest of welcomes.

### Making Laws Honest

Attorney General Gilliom is rather lucky in his critics. Or perhaps he understood that the thing he was fighting was hypocrisy and that in such a battle the man of courage is ever fortunate in his adversaries.

When he started the State and to some extent the nation a few months ago by asking that the laws of the State be amended to the extent of permitting whisky to be given under doctors' orders, there was the protest from the fanatical drys that what he wanted to do was to put a leak in the prohibition dyke.

His demand was based upon not only his own experience, but that of the Governor of the State. Both had had to resort to measures which were undignified and perhaps unlawful to save the lives of their dear ones.

He called attention to the fact that the law of Indiana is fanatical in that it attempts to dictate to the medical profession and makes the loss of human life a trivial matter when compared to the possibility of some one violating the law as to beverages.

The answer of the dry forces was that whisky was never needed to save human life, although reputable doctors had said that the Gilliom boys would have died without its use. They pointed with some unction to the fact that ex-Governor Goodrich had recovered from a serious illness without its use. The argument, of course, failed when it was shown that the life of the former Governor had been snatched from the very brink of the grave by the use of whisky.

Now it is the editor of the newspaper in the boyhood home of Gilliom, a trustee of the Anti-Saloon League, who demands that Gilliom be sent to jail for procuring whisky under advice of a physician to save the life of a relative.

He now joins the forces of critics who ad-

mit that they have used at times some form of forbidden things to save their own health.

The incident would be ludicrous were it not for the fact that very many are misled as to the real meaning of the simple request that the laws be made to conform to universal practice.

Put in simple forms, every one says that refusal to follow a doctor's advice in this matter is a mild form of murder. Yet the law stands as a monument to just such fanaticism.

The more who criticize Gilliom the greater the number is likely to be of those who admit that the law at present is very foolish and hypocritical.

### Fall and Sinclair

Conspiracy to defraud the Government is a criminal offense. Obviously it should be.

The penalty provided is imprisonment in a Federal prison. Obviously not an excessive penalty for such a crime.

Harry F. Sinclair, multimillionaire oil man, and Albert B. Fall, former cabinet member, go on trial next Monday charged with this crime. They are accused of conspiring to defraud the Government out of millions of dollars worth of oil which had been set aside for the use of the United States Navy. They are accused, therefore, not merely of conspiring to cheat the American people out of millions of dollars, but of endangering the safety of the American republic and the American people.

Yesterday the United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision whereby the property wrongfully turned over to Sinclair by Fall is now restored to the people, remarked: "There is persuasive evidence that Fall and Sinclair conspired to defraud the United States."

This is pretty strong language for the conservative Supreme Court. It is mild, however, compared to the language used by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, discussing the same case. "Trial of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption runs through the transactions incident to and surrounding the making of this lease," said this court.

That is what the civil courts have found. Now it is to be seen what the criminal court will do with these two men.

Less than a year ago Fall escaped conviction on a similar charge, when he was tried for conspiring with Edward L. Doheny to defraud the Government in the Elk Hills lease case. In that case the defense was that the \$100,000 given to Fall by Doheny was merely a loan from one old pal to another. A note was produced to prove it was only a loan. In the case starting Monday it is charged that Fall was given stocks and bonds worth \$230,000. The defense has not yet been indicated.

From the standpoint of human interest the coming trial may lack some of the features that marked the Fall-Doheny case. Doheny himself, grizzled, white-haired, old time prospector, his arm in a sling and his loyal little wife beside him, made an appealing figure. The sleek and comfortable looking Mr. Sinclair may make less appeal.

The man who invented the postcard is to be honored with a monument in Vienna. We only hope they don't carve on it: "Having a fine time; wish you were here."

Mayor Thompson suggests Soldiers' Field as an appropriate spot for the Democratic convention. It would prove a saving—if they haven't taken the ring down yet.

Poker chips made from milk were exhibited in New York. We suppose, however, that even so the fellow playing his first game who draws to inside straights will get all the cream.

The British army is going back to red coats, according to a war office announcement. We hope they have better luck with that costume this time.

Perhaps the automobile is ruining the younger generation, but the generation certainly has ruined plenty of automobiles.

Consider the moth. He can do quietly and easily to last year's overcoat what a sweating 214-pound football player sometimes just can't do to the enemy line.

Married men are more inventive than single men, a professor tells us. To be sure, of necessity.

Cheer up! Perhaps the population really isn't so dense as it appears.

Taft rounds 70 with high hopes, says a newspaper leader. Well, he has a fairly good start.

If wives only knew what stenographers think of their husbands, they'd quit worrying.

### Law and Justice

By Dexter M. Keezer

A man and his wife, in return for pay by the county, agreed to care for an orphan girl until she became of age. They kept the girl working for them in their home for twenty-five years, and for seven years beyond the time she had become of age without telling her that they were not her parents.

The girl found out that she was in no way related to them, and sued them to recover pay for the seven years she had worked for them after becoming of age. She argued that they were under an obligation to tell her that they had no further claims on her when she became of age, and that their failure to do so made them liable to pay for the work she had done after that time.

The man and his wife argued that they had no legal duty to tell her that they were not her parents, and they owed her nothing for the work she had done for seven years on the assumption that she was their daughter.

**HOW WOULD YOU DECIDE THIS CASE?**

The actual decision: The Supreme Court of Minnesota held that the girl was entitled to no pay for the seven years of work she had done after becoming of age. The court said the question of telling the girl about their relation to her was "largely in the discretion of the foster parents," and did not involve any rights of the girl.

He now joins the forces of critics who ad-

M. E.  
**TRACY**  
SAYS:

*The Most Amazing Characteristic of the Age Is Purposeless Motion.*

Health not only implies the avoidance of sickness and the postponement of death, but well developed bodies and minds.

Too many people look upon health as a negative proposition, as something one is bound to do if he escapes being ill.

Too many physicians visualize it as merely a battle with disease.

Common sense suggests that it is a positive thing, that it not only includes the avoidance of sickness, discomfort and death, but physical and mental improvement.

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