



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Young Men

The city will watch with not only interest but hope the actions and activities of a new group who have banded themselves together under the intriguing name of the Young Men of Indianapolis.

There is a challenge in the very title, a challenge to tradition, a challenge to lethargy, a challenge to self complacency and to over-conservatism.

The name suggests that the members, possessed of the vigor of youth, are somewhat determined that the dreams of youth shall not be deferred too long by timidity.

It is more than likely that they have become a trifle impatient with viewpoints that were gained in the day of the horse car, the kerosene lamp and the red flannels.

They have that same fine disregard which their fathers showed for the man who was afraid to ride in an automobile, and as their sons will soon show for those who are afraid to ride in an airplane.

Here, surely, is an organization which should be more than worthwhile.

It is not likely to be bothered by the idea that any advance is impossible, if determination and sanity find that it is desirable.

It certainly caught something of the spirit of the age when it put forward as one of its spokesmen, Patsy Clark, the Butler coach, who sends a message over the radio on the benefits of athletic fervor.

The same old maligned "college spirit," if carried into civic affairs and enterprises can help to produce victories of many kinds.

The same intense earnestness that is seen on the side lines at a football or baseball game could master any civic obstacle or difficulty.

If there be those who, barred by their years from membership in this new group, shake their heads in doubt, our best advice is to watch and listen.

Youth has a way of getting what it wants. It only remains to be seen just what these young men want for their city to discover what it will eventually have.

Plugging the Funnel

Detroit is the funnel through which a vast amount of Canadian liquor pours into the United States.

The coast guard, which was able to smash Rum Row along the Atlantic, has been unable to plug the funnel.

Customs records of Canada show \$25,000,000 worth of liquor cleared for this country last year. The amount that actually entered was much larger.

American officials, unable to check the traffic, have turned to Canada for help. An American delegation, led by Prohibition Commissioner Doran and Admiral Billard of the coast guard, is now in Toronto conferring with Canadian officials about proposed revision of the anti-smuggling treaty.

The Americans ask that the Canadians refuse clearance papers to vessels setting out for the United States with liquor cargoes, and that violations of the customs laws be made an extraditable offense for citizens of any nationality.

The Canadians are like warm to the suggestions. Liquor is a legal commodity in Canada, they point out, and many are said to feel that the United States should establish an effective border patrol before coming to them for help.

They fear that public opinion would not support the extradition proposal. Recent revelations of widespread corruption among prohibition agents in the Detroit area is cited as evidence that the United States has much to do at home.

Make It Manslaughter

(From the New York Telegram)

The bootlegger faced the judge.

"What's the charge?" asked the court.

"Transporting liquor," replied the marshal.

"What kind of liquor?"

"Well, Judge, it showed traces of wood alcohol."

The man was sentenced the limit.

Number two on the docket was also a liquor case.

Again the question—"What kind of liquor?"

"Hermitage, 14 years old," was the reply.

"My man," said the judge, beaming rather benignly on the defendant, "it is very wrong to transport and sell liquor. But if you do sell liquor, that is the kind to sell. I sentence you to one day in the custody of the court's marshal."

This incident happened in a state known as one of the nation's dryest—Oklahoma.

It constitutes a rather spectacular example of selective justice.

Whether you like it or not, New York is wet. Some 20,000 speakeasies operate here. That is more than one for every policeman on the force. Complete drying up of this town is so manifestly impossible as to be not even subject to argument.

Up to now, efforts at prohibition enforcement have been utterly aimless. The objective has been limited to just one thing—the enforcement of prohibition. Raids have followed raids and padlocks have followed padlocks and all have brought us nowhere.

During the years that this futile thing has been going on, there has been no attempt to classify, no selective effort, no recognition of the most obvious of facts, namely, that there is a distinction among speakeasies.

In the meanwhile there have grown up in this community all the abuses that ever characterized the old time saloon—plus. To the long list of those abuses has been added the most horrible contribution ever evolved in all the lurid history of the liquor traffic—poison.

Low dives where criminals are harbored, joints where visitors are drugged and robbed, where young girls are lured and where minors are led astray, are with us now as they were before Volstead. And, then, there are places which, despite the fact that they are breaking the law, attempt to preserve an order of safety, both in how their places are conducted and in what is sold.

Fully realizing that all who sell liquor are violators of the law and that all law violators are subject to punishment, the Telegram nevertheless regards it as ridiculous to class all in the same category.

We believe the law has come to apply some selective reasoning and some common sense to this whole problem, to recognize that among the thousands of places where liquor is sold there are varying grades of danger—and that the proper course for the police is to hunt out those where the danger is greatest.

Such a concentration will not solve the prohibition problem, but it will accomplish until practical good.

The most imminent danger to the greatest num-

ber is unquestionably in those places where poison is sold.

Whether liquor is poison or not is merely a question of chemistry. To find out is merely a matter of expense. Whenever the speakeasy proprietors of Greater New York become convinced that the police are specializing in a war to the death on poison liquor, the custom of analyzing before sale quickly will become an institution in this town.

The Telegram again desires to commend Commissioner Whalen for the prompt action already taken in that direction and to urge that the policy be continued unfinishing.

It desires to go further and to urge that the legislature of New York state, now in session at Albany, recognize the difference between the one who sells poison and the one who does not, by passing legislation which will define the sale of poison as a separate and an additional offense.

The statutory classification of that offense should be not less than manslaughter.

Tex Rickard

No successor to George L. Tex Rickard in the field of boxing promotion stands out.

No man who might even approach to Rickard in financial genius, in flair for color and uncanny response to popular demand in boxing suggests himself.

Rickard was in a class by himself as the greatest fighter of all time. Where others thought in hundreds, he conceived plans in terms of thousands—yes, millions.

Rickard was essentially a gambler. Having gambled with life itself in the Klondike, in the turbulent Grande Chaco territory in South America, in the gold fields of Nevada, a hazard with mere money as the stake was every-day business with Tex.

Once convinced that a match deserved his efforts, he arrived at the financial possibilities of the contest. And once in possession of these figures, Rickard downed all money barriers which stood in his way. confident that when the boxers entered the ring his jaunty optimism would be more than justified by a jammed arena, mounting record for attendance and receipts—and a fight in keeping.

No saint was this man Rickard as he went to his maker—no saint, but a fine man among men, generous to a fault, honest in everything he did, loyal and unflinching in support of a friend. His word was his bond.

With all his experience in camp, on pampas and in business, Rickard had an almost childlike faith in his fellows. And he presented something of a human paradox. With all his success he was always a visionary. Ever before him he saw bigger and better amphitheaters, more lurid attractions, bigger crowds. And he always was ready to back another visionary.

One of his hobbies was the support of impeachable inventors with devices or propositions which he regarded as future successes.

In high Valhalla Tex sits today, gossiping with Joe Gans, chuckling with John L. Sullivan and Bob Fitzsimmons, harking back to the days when heavyweight champions fought for a comparative pittance—Tex sits there with a challenge to time to give to boxing another Rickard.

Public Utilities vs. Government

A court battle which may prove of greatest importance is beginning in a New York federal court.

It grows out of refusal of the Electric Bond and Share Company to let the federal trade commission examine into its operating expenses.

The whole power of the commission to issue subpoenas and secure necessary information for regulating business will be tested. Also the government must have information about the holding company system, which can be had in no other way, if it is to deal intelligently with the problem of regulating utility companies.

The defendants in this case, are not charged with the crime of witchcraft, but with that of murder.

While the murder may have originated in mysticism, and while the motive for committing it may be traceable to a belief in witchcraft, it is for killing a human being, and not for holding any particular views, that the three men which many had thought about and written about for at least 1,500 years

previously. He did it in a simple manner; at least, it seems simple to us today. For those who do not understand the way the blood moves about the human system, the proof is

thus, he was able to show that if the heart throws out a certain amount of blood at each beat and that if the amount of blood in the whole body represents approximately a certain amount, that in one-half hour the heart will have forced out all the blood available, and that if it kept on pumping it would have to repump the blood that was returned to it.

As has been stated, this seems really simple. Actually at an age which had no knowledge of the structure of the human body, which looked askance on dissection of either human beings or of animals, the discovery came as a great revelation.

A few years later an Italian named Malpighi proved the existence of what are known as capillaries, the very tiny spaces in various portions of the body which represent the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins, through which the blood makes the final passage from the artery to the vein system.

Of course, this meant that at each beat of the heart blood was forced out into the arteries, that it proceeded through the arteries to various portions of the body, and that it was then returned by the veins.

With a remarkably logical mind he then did an experiment of the greatest importance. He measured the amount of blood contained in the heart of an animal. He then killed the animal and found out how much blood there was in the whole body.

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