



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.  
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager  
PHONE—Riley 6551 SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1931  
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."

## What a Pity

Future generations will forget the name of Leslie, who is to be pitied rather than blamed.

Opportunity beckoned to him with an hour of greatness. He might have received the thanks of living men and women had he but chosen to offer them a faint ray of hope in bleak and dreary lives.

By accident of position, he had power. His was the chance to give expression to a new doctrine of humanity. He became, instead, the photograph of privilege and greed and timidity and heartlessness.

The old age pension measure was more than a legislative act. It was fundamental in its significance in that it translated to a mechanical age some of the Sermon on the Mount.

The world would have known that Indiana is ready to face the modern problems of industry and commerce and of life itself in the spirit of Him who preached human brotherhood.

It was one more step away from the jungle and barbarism and the day when human beings ate the flesh of other human beings.

It had all these things and more—because it spelled hope to the hopeless, security to the frightened flotsam of a desperate age.

The Governor may have thought himself courageous and dramatic in daring to face a legislature with his veto message. Perhaps he did not know and never will know that he was sent—sent by the powerful, the greedy, the comfortable—to destroy even this small palliative to their present wants.

What a pity that a man who came from the people should, in his brief moment of power, borrowed power, turn from sympathy with the surroundings of youth and yield to the tempting whispers of those in the new and strange atmosphere which he now breathes.

That is the real pity. A man who might have been great becomes a cipher in history. He who might have won the unbounded thanks of thousands prefers the plaudits of those who will turn and rend him to bits at the moment he ceases to do their wishes.

A tragedy, but not for the eternal quest of justice and of human sympathy.

A tragedy for Leslie the Governor, who, if prophecy be permitted, will live many years to regret the false bravado which prompted him to become a lobbyist in an hour when he might, for once, have risen to the full stature of a Governor.

## Equality for Women

The President's signature written across a bill that passed during the closing days of congress will bring to a successful end the most important battle women have carried on since the suffrage campaign.

It is the Cable Nationality bill, last of a long series which have granted women, in piecemeal fashion, equal nationality rights with men. It removes the last legal discrimination against American women who marry foreigners, by giving them the right to retain their citizenship, even if they marry aliens ineligible to citizenship.

The old idea that a woman must of necessity think her husband's thoughts, and feel his emotions, and share his loyalties, has been placed where it belongs, with the coal oil lamps and starched petticoats of another era. If this ever was true, it is not true today and it is time we recognized the fact.

Perhaps one of these days it will occur to us that a woman is a sufficiently responsible being to have legal rights to her own earnings, to will her own property, to establish her own residence, and to assert equal authority with her husband over her own children.

## Saint or Devil

Maybe Gandhi is the saint his people proclaim him. Maybe Gandhi is the half-naked fanatic and devil described by the British die-hards. But, saint or devil, he ranks among the greatest revolutionary leaders of all time.

A revolutionist is judged by his power to move mountains. Gandhi has done that, not by physical force, like Lenin and others, but by spiritual force. He fights as Jesus fought.

This method inaccurately is called nonresistance. It is in fact resistance of the most extreme and uncompromising sort, moral resistance. It is war—no less war because it is nonviolent war.

The weapon is civil disobedience. In this country Thoreau once preached it, without winning converts. Today it generally is practiced in the United States in two fields—and with success.

With this weapon the south has nullified the constitutional amendments giving black men paper equality with white men. With this weapon citizens virtually have destroyed prohibition.

But there is this difference. The American who evades the prohibition law, like the Frenchman who evades the tax collector, acts by stealth. Gandhi and his millions act openly, without fear. By that daring and faith, they achieve the terrible ecstasy and power of revolution which makes the impossible possible.

That Gandhi does make the seemingly impossible come true is clear from the terms of the truce which he has signed with the British viceroy. One year ago, when he marched to the seashore to make salt in defiance of all the might of the British empire, the wise men of the western world predicted that Britain could not and would not bow to the will of an unarmed brown man. Only a week ago this still seemed impossible.

But Gandhi has won this first great battle in the war for India's liberation from alien rule. His people will continue to make salt by the sea, breaking the British monopoly.

His 27,000 followers imprisoned for civil disobedience will walk free. He will dominate the negotiations for home rule, which were futile in London and Delhi without him.

Britain must deal with him, for he is India.

And if Britain in the end does not grant his demands, one gesture from his emaciated hand will unleash again the gigantic boycott which wipes out British trade at his command.

Saint or devil, Gandhi's personal power probably is unequalled in all the world today.

## Wagner and Hoover

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is a clear-headed gentleman with an excellent legislative and judicial public record. He has a winning personality and the backing of a strong political machine.

He has struggled without abuse or partisanship to shape three effective laws for combating in the future the unemployment suffering of today.

Wagner never will threaten Herbert Hoover's political ambitions. He was born in Natatsten, province Heesen Nassau, Germany, and, although he came to this country as a small boy, he is not eligible for the presidency.

So there can be no personal political reason why President Hoover should not sign the third of the

Wagner unemployment bills, the one providing a federal and state system of employment agencies.

There can be no other adequate reason for refusal to sign it. It has been endorsed by the country's most learned economists, by labor, and by a great many industrialists. Hoover advocated it himself for nine years before he became President.

The President must sign the Wagner bill before Monday night if it is to become law.

## Drought and Social Liberalism

Drought, like politics, creates strange bedfellows. Arkansas is one of the few states which has joined Tennessee in anti-evolution laws. The credibility of the creation tales in Genesis now is supported by statute.

Yet we learn that Arkansas also just has placed on her statute books a ninety-day divorce law. The injunction contained in Holy Writ that what God has joined together no man shall put asunder does not appear to have the same validity as the story of creation.

Idaho is reported to be following closely on the heels of Arkansas, with another quick divorce law. We never have heard of Idaho as the home of higher criticism or the new sexology.

But conditions are desperate in both states. The drought has made of Arkansas a temporary desert. Idaho farmers are reported to be burning their wheat. Naturally they look at bulging Reno with its bevy of rich visitors awaiting the termination of conjugal boredom and servitude.

Here is a source of income not to be sneezed at. What is a little Holy Writ in such a situation. Little Rock, Hot Springs, Boise and Pocatello are not less salubrious than Reno. When to their natural charm is added practically of residence the hegemony of Nevada in loosening the bonds of matrimony is likely to be dissipated.

Yet we need not let irony run away with us. It is, of course, desirable that more liberal divorce laws should rest upon thorough scientific investigation and sound sociological principles. But such a basis for improvement will not be available in most American states for another half century.

Hence, let us rejoice in at least one major social benefit of the drought, the depression, and other aspects of our current economic calamity. Sociology is more logically the guide to social reform than meteorology, but it looks as though the latter might be more productive of immediate results.

## Our Dangerous Little Learning

Some inquire how such a fiasco as the Thompson triumph in Chicago could take place in a nation of well-educated citizens. We point with pride to our vast public school system and our colleges swarming with an ever greater number of students.

The research department of the National Education Association has discovered that we spent no less than \$2,500,000,000 for public education from kindergarten to university in 1928.

All this seems impressive until we look into comparative expenditures for other purposes perhaps less vital to public intelligence than our schooling.

In the same year, 1928, we spent \$12,500,000,000 for automobiles. We spent about \$7,000,000,000 for tobacco, candy, soft drinks and public amusements. On tobacco alone we spent approximately \$2,225,000,000.

Hence there is no great reason to be surprised that Chicago voters seemed more impressed by a political circus man than by the solemn statistics of municipal economy or the sound principles of citizenship.

We have just enough learning to breed the illusion that the masses should and may participate in politics. But we fail utterly in providing the volume, character and quality of education which might enable them to participate intelligently and earnestly.

President Hoover recently posed for a portrait. Will it be said that this is the only time during his administration he was sitting pretty?

The only ones who seem to have achieved perfection are the perfect fools and perfect nuisances.

"More Sheep in U. S. Than Ever Before." Headline. Including, of course, a goodly number of the black variety.

"You'll pardon me for horning in," as the bull said to the toreador.

Spring really must be here. Detroit officers, in a raid the other day, seized a car of boot beer.

## REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THERE'S one thing you have to give Capone credit for, and it is that he is about the only man in America who has accumulated a shipload of notoriety and not cashed it by turning literary, for all of which the humble columnist of the land should be duly grateful.

In their pursuit of celebrities, the syndicates doubtless would fall over themselves for the use of his name.

For the right to put it above a daily short article they should give more than they give Coolidge and for the right to put it at the top of a weekly letter they should give him more than they give Al Smith.

IN view of the eminent success of ghost writers, we wonder if we are not at the threshold of a time when we shall have ghost painters and ghost sculptors. If so, we soon shall see gorgeous paintings of sunsets, bearing the names of ex-Presidents and marvelous marbles, chisled with the names of candidates for President.

Possibly this is to be the golden day so long awaited by many excellent, but unappreciated, painters and sculptors throughout the land.

Judging by the way the idea has worked in writing, there's no reason why it shouldn't be a howling success with canvas and stone.

IF the late John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," lingers sufficiently near our local portal to observe us, he must be interested in the present rivalry of Nevada, Idaho and Arkansas for the short order divorce business of the country.

One branch of the Idaho legislature has passed a bill providing for a ninety-day residence requirement, while Arkansas has enacted such a law, backing it up with elaborate plans to build at Hot Springs the most alluring divorce emporium in the country.

TO preserve Nevada's present proud place in the sun of domestic discord, one of her statesmen proposes a law, providing for divorce by correspondence, and should this work we confidently may expect Arkansas to pass a law providing for it by telegraph.

It's a wonderful day we are living in, particularly when you recall that the home is the corner stone of the nation, and when the home falls, the nation will be just a case for the coroner.

# M. E. Tracy

SAYS:  
Feeling in Tennessee Grows More Bitter Daily Over the Gigantic Lea-Caldwell Bank Crash.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—The Lea-Caldwell crash still represents the biggest piece of unfinished business on Tennessee's calendar, and probably will for some time to come.

Although it has been four months since the storm broke, no one pretends to know the amount of money lost, much less the amount of carelessness or corruption involved.

A district attorney of New York once told this writer that a case lost half its value from the prosecution standpoint in six months, but that does not hold good with regard to the Lea-Caldwell crash.

Feeling is much more bitter than it was four, or even two, months ago. The cry for punishment has grown much louder. The demand for indictments and trials is increasing every day.

The people just are beginning to realize how completely they were taken in, not only by promoters and stock salesmen, but by the public officials whom they selected and paid to know better.

## Calls for Prosecution

H. CRUMP, recently elected to congress from the Memphis district, and commonly recognized as the Democratic boss of west Tennessee, has been exchanging verbal amenities with Governor Horton on the latter's unfitness in general, but with particular reference to the Lea-Caldwell affair.

Crump not only declares that some people should be in jail, but gives names and addresses.

Meanwhile, a legislative committee has been digging up a lot of ugly evidence, the first result of which is the arrest of J. B. Ramsey, president of the now defunct Holston-Union National bank and Holston Trust Company of Knoxville.

In Asheville, N. C., where all the banks were wiped out, they are calling for the indictment of every one concerned, and in Kentucky the stockholders of a big bank which went down in the crash are being sued for \$60,000,000.

Receiverships are becoming so numerous and interlocked that the lawyers hardly can keep track of them.

## Bankers Saw It

AN astonishing phase of the disaster, and one which has done more than all else to open the public's eyes, is the fact that some bankers saw it coming.

No Memphis institution was hooked, though at of the crash appears to have been approached and subjected to all kinds of intrigue and pressure.

A few level-headed financiers saw the storm coming and not only sidestepped it, but built up the necessary cash reserve with which to protect themselves and their customers when it struck.

If they could be so wise, how could bank examiners and other public officials be so ignorant?

No, only that, but why were state and county funds permitted to remain in those institutions?

## Wrong State of Mind

THE people of Tennessee are beginning to realize that this was not a case of misdirected ambition or of swollen-headed promoters, or innocent gullibility on the part of those who thought they saw a chance to make some easy money.

It goes without saying that the rocket was not set off with the idea of the party of the day, or at all. When things went so far, however, some of those involved appear to have taken queer ways to prevent the explosion.

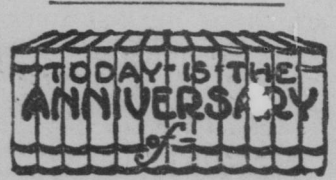
In essentials, it is no different from the cases of gambling with the people's money, or doctoring books, such as we read about every day in the week. It is just a little bigger.

The tragedy of it lies in the state of mind it reveals—a state of mind which is becoming much too common.

## Efforts Not Honest

TENNESSEE is not the only place where "Get-Rich-Quick" Wallingfords have operated successfully, where investors have been duped by their own greed for easy money, where politicians have been hypnotized in the presence of supposedly rich backers, where public officials have fallen for the same kind of bunk, and where the whole miserable set-up has been defined by prosperity, or "honest effort" to boost.

The idea back of it all has become too common for comfort—the idea that "the end justifies the means" that it is all right to tolerate a crooked administration if it paves streets and provides playgrounds, or that there is no call to speak harshly of a racketeer if he finances soup kitchens.



J. HERSCHEL'S BIRTH  
March 7  
ON March 7, 1792, John Frederick William Herschel, famed English astronomer, and son of the eminent Sir William Herschel, was born near Windsor.

In 1825, after his education at Cambridge, he began his observations of stars, to which he chiefly devoted himself.

His great enterprise was his expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1833, to take observations of the southern firmament.

Fourteen years later he published his results in a volume called one of the most valuable of our time.

His residence at the Cape gave valuable additions not only to astronomy, but also to meteorology. His observations on the milky way, on the brightness and the color of stars, on the sun's rays, on the atmospheric air, are all very important.

Herschel also made valuable researches into light, sound and celestial physics. He is remembered as the first to apply the now universally known term "positive" and "negative" to photographic images.

# BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.



Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" which appeared in Friday's Times:

Alexander Alekhine Played Twenty-six Games of Chess While Blindfolded—Alexander Alekhine, the Russian chessmaster, set a new world's record for simultaneous blindfold chess when he faced twenty-six players in an exhibition at the Hotel Alamac, New York City, on April 27, 1924.

Alekhine started playing at 2 p. m. and finished at 2 a. m., having won sixteen games, lost five and drawn five, without ever setting eyes on the boards.

Martha Farra Lifts an Elephant—A few years ago I saw Martha Farra, lift an elephant off the floor during her stage performance at the Hippodrome theater in New York City. The secret of this "stunt" is in the ability to take up the slack of the lead with the back and shoulders, making the final lift by straightening the legs.

Miss Farra performed other feats of strength, many of which rivaled the well-known strongman acts—such as Breitbart's.

Sailor Finds Lost Bar of Soap in a Shark—At a time when the American barkentine, Forest Friend, was in latitude 2 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 146 degrees 31 minutes west, a sailor, washing clothes, lost a cake of soap that was specially marked.

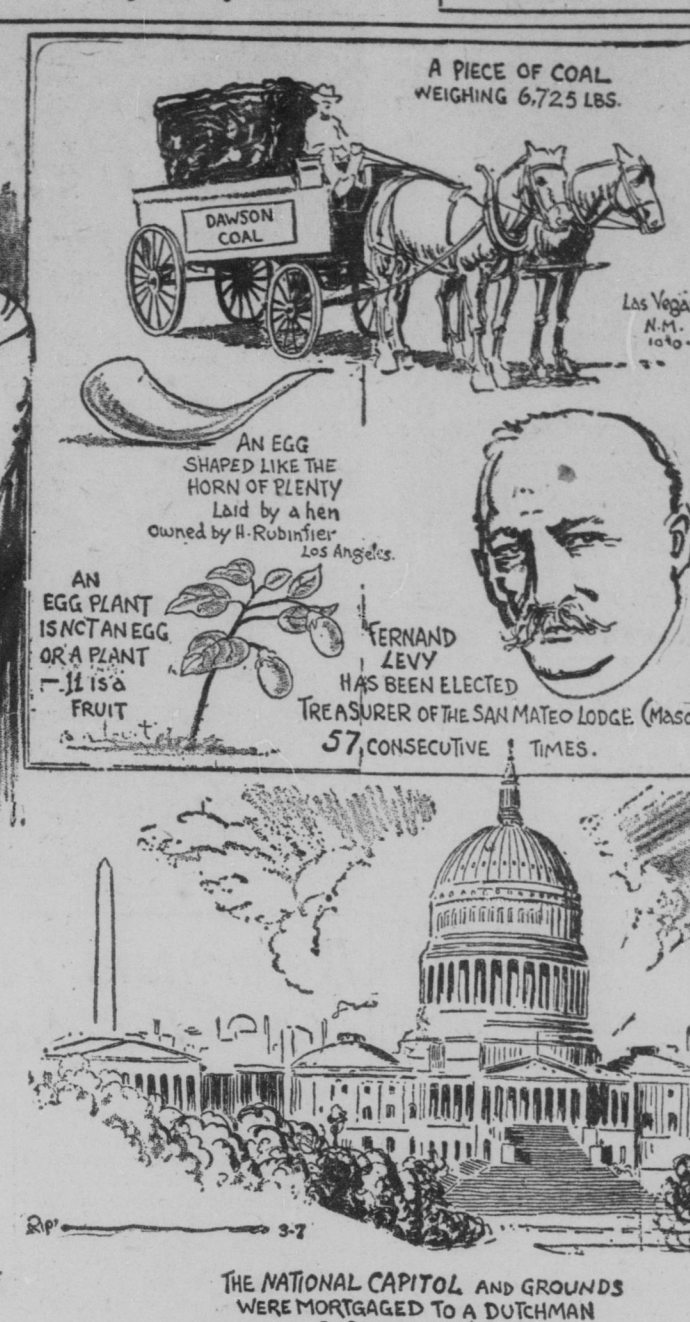
The next day, when the ship was in latitude 1 degree 10 minutes north, longitude 147 degrees 16 minutes west (123 miles away), a shark was caught, and in the customary examination of the contents of the shark's stomach the same bar of soap was found.

This incident was reported to me by A. Zuegehoer, who was master of the Forest Friend at the time, and who now is with the Traders' Transport Company of Seattle.

Monday: "The Word Containing 184 Letters."

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

By Registered U. S. Patent Office  
RIPLEY



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AND GROUNDS WERE MORTGAGED TO A DUTCHMAN BY PRESIDENT JACKSON

THE world's fair at Chicago in 1893 had much to do with keeping Boas in this country. He accepted the post of chief assistant of the department of anthropology of the fair, and after the fair returned in Chicago at the Field-Columbian museum until 1896.

In that year he accepted a post in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He also became a lecturer at Columbia university.

Today he is professor of anthropology at Columbia university. In addition to his studies of the North Pacific Indians he has made studies in Porto Rico, Mexico, and the southwestern part of the United States.

The science of anthropology divides itself into four fields. Dr. Boas has been a leader in three of them—physical anthropology, which deals with the physical characteristics of mankind, as, for example, the shape of the skull, linguistics, which deals with the origin and development of language, and cultural anthropology.

The fourth field, archeology, is the only one to which Boas has not made contributions.

In the field of physical anthropology, Dr. Boas has stressed the necessity of studying the rate of changes in physical characteristics as a means of learning the effect of environment and heredity upon man.

In linguistics he has shown how development of a language often is an important clue to the history of a people.

# Physician Has Drugs for Many Ills

This is the last of a series of three articles by Dr. Fishbein on prescriptions.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN  
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE physician has drugs which will act to stimulate the nervous system, to increase or diminish the rate of breathing, to hasten or slow the heart beat, to cause vomiting or perspiration, and, in fact, to modify every activity of the human body.

It is interesting to suggest to those who feel that the mind always is superior to the body that they submit themselves to the action of some of the drugs which are known to cause vomiting invariably and to see whether it will be possible for them by the action of the mind alone to prevent the action of the drug.

No case yet has been noted for any mind sufficiently strong to secure such a result.

There are other drugs which will increase the action of the kidney, some which will stimulate the action of certain glands within the body, and others which will substitute for these glands when these glands are disabled.

There are drugs which will prevent itching, or which will soothe the skin when irritated. There are drugs which have been shown to affect certain sections of the gastrointestinal tract, so that a physician by a proper choice can stimulate any action.

Even a small list of the drugs most commonly used by the competent physician includes very nearly 500 preparations.

Thus there goes into the writing of the prescription a vast amount of study and knowledge. The research investigation of thousands of students who have worked in laboratories throughout the world before the prescription is indeed the whole history of modern medicine.

The old-time physician used to write what the modern physician calls a "shoddy" prescription. He would inquire carefully of the patient as to each one of the symptoms concerned and put something in the prescription to cover every indication.

Thus a prescription written fifty or sixty years ago might have ten or more different ingredients.

The modern physician is much more concerned with the cause of disease because of the knowledge that has been developed in the last fifty years.

Hence it is likely to recognize that as soon as the actual cause of the disease is brought under control, many of the minor symptoms will be taken care of by the ordinary process of nature.

The modern prescription is, therefore, likely to be directed first to getting at the cause of the condition concerned.

Additional remedies will be used to alleviate the patient's pain in order to permit him to sleep, to empty his intestinal tract, or to soothe his skin.

It is not likely, however, that all these will be combined in one prescription.

The most modern scientific method is to put into each prescription only the drugs necessary for some specific purpose, so that the modern prescription is likely to contain only two or three ingredients, with perhaps a flavoring substance or a pleasant tasting solution to hold the ingredients together.

# IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

It seems to me that the dead man was an anti-social factor, and so we did not grieve when he was shot in some private war with folk of his own kind.

It might be BUT now we know that gangland has extended its territory to the uttermost boundaries of the place in which we live. In particular, women have been preyed upon. A city of even reasonable efficiency ought to protect two kinds of women—good women and bad women.

Bad women ought to have some guardianship against the extortions of the police. And once it was a boast that New York streets were safe and anybody could walk there, no matter what the hour.

So much has that condition gone that now we have records of decent women who were not even safe behind the doors of their own homes. It could happen to you. Remember that!

We do not know what the limit will be when police begin to break into apartments seeking what amounts to ransom under threat of frame-up.

Rosenthal was a common gambler, and yet his death moved public opinion to such an extent that Becker was convicted and executed under a drive which ran far beyond the courtroom in which his trial was held.

I am amazed to find no such answering wave of indignation following the death of Vivian Gordon. Are we going to take all this sitting down?

New York

AND when I speak of citizens I am thinking of one typical New Yorker. I like Jimmy Walker. To me he is a kindly person. Reporters who cover city hall all assure me of their belief in his personal honesty. The evidence they submit is circumstantial, but simple. We all know that Tammany is an organization which has lived large-

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Professor Franz Boas Has Made Great Contributions to Knowledge of Anthropology.

PROFESSOR FRANZ BOAS, who just has assumed the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the largest and most important scientific organization in the United States, is one of the world's best known anthropologists.

He is not only a great scientist, but a great teacher as well. Almost every well-known anthropologist was at some time a student of Boas.

Dr. Boas was born in Menden, Westphalia, in 1888. He was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and Kiel. Strangely enough, his original interest was not in anthropology, but in geography and physics.

(Anthropology is a word derived from the Greek "anthropos" which means "man." Hence, anthropology is the "study of man.")

In 1883 he went on an expedition to Cumberland sound and Davis strait to make geographical studies. However, he became interested in the culture of the Eskimo and when he returned to Germany he brought back as much anthropological material as he did geographical.

It was this trip which led him to become anthropologist. In 1886, he made a trip to the north Pacific coast of North America to make studies among the Indians for the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

## Chicago Fair

THE world's fair at Chicago in 1893 had much to do with keeping Boas in this country. He accepted the post of chief assistant of the department of anthropology of the fair, and after the fair returned in Chicago at the Field-Columbian museum until 1896.

In that year he accepted a post in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He also became a lecturer at Columbia university.

Today he is professor of anthropology at Columbia university. In addition to his studies of the North Pacific Indians he has made studies in Porto Rico, Mexico, and the southwestern part of the United States.

The science of anthropology divides itself into four fields. Dr. Boas has been a leader in three of them—physical anthropology, which deals with the physical characteristics of mankind, as, for example, the shape of the skull, linguistics, which deals with the origin and development of language, and cultural anthropology.

The fourth field, archeology, is the only one to which Boas has not made contributions.

In the field of physical anthropology, Dr. Boas has stressed the necessity of studying the rate of changes in physical characteristics as a means of learning the effect of environment and heredity upon man.

In linguistics he has shown how development of a language often is an important clue to the history of a people.

## Indian Grammar

DR. BOAS holds honorary degrees from a number of universities, including Oxford, Clark, Columbia, and Graz. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and was president of the American Anthropological Association from 1920 to 1928.

He is the editor of the American Ethnological Society and of the Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology.

At his suggestion, the Carnegie provided funds for an intensive campaign to get written records of the languages of the Indians of North America.

Dr. Boas pointed out that delay in doing this might result in the complete loss of some of these languages before many years had passed. To this end, twenty-three grammars of Indian tongues have been prepared under his direction.

The work still is going on and it is possible that it will be extended to South America.

The title of some of the books which he has written give an idea of the wide expanse of territory which his researches have covered. They include "The Growth of Children," "Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl," "Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants," "Tsimshian Mythology," "The Mind of Primitive Man," "Primitive Art," and "Anthropology and Modern Life."

Dr. Boas still is extremely active in anthropological research and scientists feel that his election to the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science comes to him as a well-deserved honor at this time.

# Daily Thought

If I be wicked, woe unto me—Job 10:15.

Mental stains can not be removed by time, nor washed away by any waters.—Cicero.

What is the oldest printed book in the world?

The Gutenberg Bible. A Latin Bible in German type.

What is the derivation and meaning of the surname Arnett?

It is an English name derived from the Teutonic, and means, strong as an eagle.

# Seafood for Lent

You will be surprised at the many ways and the attractive dishes that can be prepared from various kinds of fish and seafood. Our Washington Bureau has ready for you in this Lenten season a new bulletin on fish and seafood cookery with a collection of recipes on the subject that you will want to have in your cook book for future reference. Fill out the coupon below and send for it:

CLIP COUPON HERE

Dept. 117, Washington Bureau The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

NAME .....

STREET AND NO. ....

CITY ..... STATE .....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)