

Bootleggers Do Brisk Business In Indianapolis

Plenty of Liquor to Be Had If Consumer Not Too Particular—500 "Salesmen" Working.

Indianapolis, Oct. 22.—Plenty of liquor is to be had in Indianapolis if the consumer is not particular about quality. It is estimated there are 500 bootleggers in the city peddling the product of illicit stills. Drunkenness has not decreased since Indiana went "dry" in 1917, and the state's prohibition laws are more stringent than the federal acts—figures from periods in the years 1917 and 1921 may be accepted as an average. One thousand and 94 arrests for intoxication were made here from January 1 to September 29 this year, an average of 121 a month. During the 90-day period preceding the closing of saloons in 1917, the average was 108 a month. Few intoxicated persons are seen downtown, however. Most arrests are made in the foreign and negro quarters. "Anybody" can buy wine or "corn liquor" in the foreign quarter, but at most "dry" beer saloons where bootleg whisky is dispensed an "introduction" expedites the sales. So plentiful is the supply of moonshine, which sells at about \$3 a quart, and bonded stuff, which is quoted at \$12 from the hip, that the police have virtually ignored the infant industry of home brewing of beer, which also is in "bad odor."

Women Police Cost Too Much

Work, for Which \$150,000 a Year Paid in London, Unnecessary.

London, Oct. 22.—London has a woman police force numbering 100 rank and file and 13 officers. They have no real power or authority, and they cost nearly \$150,000 a year. The work of the patrol—who are to be distinguished from those doing administrative and more general work at police stations—is mainly concerned with women of a certain type in the more notorious quarters of London, and consists very largely of endeavors at crime prevention. The women police, in effect, act as liaison officers between the general police and the outside organizations that run rescue homes and other reclaiming agencies. This work has for years been efficiently carried on by voluntary and unofficial bodies, and although the women police claim that their preventive work is increasing in scope and effectiveness, the fact remains that the work which has been done voluntarily for years now costs the ratepayers \$150,000 a year because it is done officially by the women police. The patrols have no power of arrest. If a complaint is made they caution and watch the supposed offender and refer the complaint to a male constable, who, if necessary, makes the arrest. A woman patrol and a policeman, therefore, now do the work which the policeman alone hitherto has done.

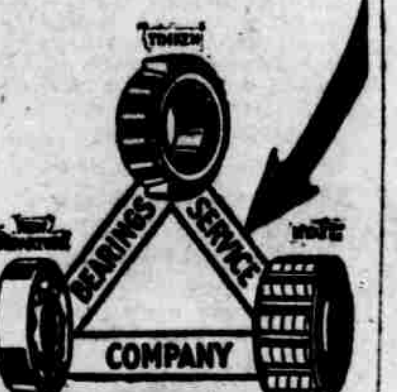
New Radio Distance Record Established

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.—Operating what is technically known as a "federal arc," with which all the new shipping board liners in the Pacific are equipped, M. J. Bitzer, chief radio officer of the liner Keystone State, set a new record for transmission of messages from a ship at sea recently. When the Keystone State was one day out from Yokohama on the homeward voyage, M. J. Bitzer sent a commercial message to the Beach station at San Francisco, approximately 4,500 miles distant. The best previous distance record, according to Bitzer, was 3,800 miles, and while the latter was made under perfect conditions the Keystone State operator declared the new record was established, despite many adverse factors, principal of which was interference from Japanese stations.

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Russia Is Smileless Land Traveler Finds in Travel

Fight to Satisfy Most Primitive Human Needs Is Task That Outsiders Cannot Conceive, Declares Associated Press Correspondent.

The subjoined article, giving a graphic description of the gloomy mental attitude of the hungry people of Russia, was written by a staff correspondent of The Associated Press who entered Russia when the famine opened the doors of that country after they had been closed for more than three years. The writer not only visited Moscow but penetrated to the famine-stricken districts of Samara and Kazan, where the first American food was distributed and where he met by chance striking stories of the scenes he witnessed.

Moscow, Oct. 22.—(By a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Russia is a smileless land. In more than 2,000 miles of travel on central Russian railways and rivers The Associated Press correspondent hasn't heard a single hearty laugh. The exuberance and oratory of the first year of bolshevism have disappeared. Speakers no longer tell of the glories of proletarian rule from the corner crutches. Red army officers no longer jeer at the bourgeoisie, for all have settled down together to the difficult task of getting enough to eat; and persons who have not tried existence in present-day Russia have no conception of how difficult it is to satisfy the most primitive human needs there. Nearly every man and woman met on Moscow or Petrograd streets today is carrying some part of food parcel or bartering with food dealers on the street corners. There is practically no wood and coal is not dreamed of. Oil is the only fuel. Every family has a primus on which the hot water for tea and the simple meals are prepared.

Food Subject of Talk.
Under the housing system most persons have only one room in which to cook, eat, sleep and do washing. All the talk one hears on the streets is of food. There are lamentations everywhere that the bread allowance isn't regular and the frequent expression of fears that the famine in the Volga districts will make the bread supply of central Russia even worse. Potatoes, at 1,000 rubles a pound are the cheapest food on the market, but 1,000 rubles is a small fortune to most of the population and it takes a lot of oil to cook potatoes. The days of political strife are apparently over. Russians have tired of theoretical politics. The anti-bolsheviks no longer discuss the government. Paper decrees are showered unnoticed upon bolsheviks and non-bolsheviks alike. They are too busy in their strife for food and clothing to worry about what is going on in the Kremlin.

Streets without food shops are practically deserted in all the cities. The search for food is at once the work and the recreation of the public. Boulevards are lined with food wagons offering fruit, vegetables, bread and eggs, and the people seem far more interested in these than in the listless pedestrians and the little bands which give occasional evening concerts. There seems to be no spirit of play left in Russia. Even the children are sad and quiet. Recently

Russians Trying To Sell Last of Effects for Food

Many Offering Even Necessary Clothing for Rations To Supplement Bread and Soup.

By CHARLES DAILEY.

Chita, Trans-Baikal, Oct. 22.—In Chita they call it Crazy square, but it is not different from the bazars that have sprung up all over Russia in the last desperate effort to provide for the winter. For the Russians are selling—or, rather, trying to sell—the last of their effects in the hope of getting a little money to buy needed clothing or food to supplement the unbalanced and insufficient diet of a pound of black bread and a bowl of soup, which is the maximum daily ration in the very best communities. In many places the quantity available is far less.

Where once was a madhouse in Chita, with its spacious, though treeless grounds, there is now a vacant square. There has sprung up upon the sandy soil an indiscriminate lot of shacks along a couple of streets that have been staked out by the very building of the shacks themselves. Here come every day the townspeople and the country people with things to sell. Here come also others to inspect the wares offered, but rarely to buy, for so few have any money at all.

Clothing Big Need.
One may purchase here coats, dresses, hats and books. These are the most readily sold. A few cheap furs are offered; all the better skins long since have been requisitioned by the government. Clothing the people sadly lack—perhaps the sellers even more so than the buyers, for the sellers also require food and are willing to sacrifice their covering to obtain a few bits for their stomachs. The buyers of these articles are chiefly Burjats and Mongols, though now and then a Russian finds a pair of not too badly worn boots within his price. But who wants a pair of kid gloves, a doll carriage or a pair of opera glasses?

In the stalls are hundreds of books, games in which the children used to indulge, the plush parlor furniture in which Russians delight, kitchen utensils, pictures—both paintings and lithographs—great and highly chased samovars, candelabra, gay ribbons, and bits of filmy lace. But who wants these? The curious passerby merely look at them and move along, just as they did when last they came to the stalls. Such things as beds, blankets and other absolute household necessities long since have found a purchaser, and these articles no longer are to be seen. When clothing or boots are offered one may make up his mind that the owner of them has decided to remain indoors for the winter, sending his most warmly dressed child for the food ration at the municipal kitchen. Such offerings are soon sold, if the price is low enough—usually only a few silver rubles—and the Burjats and Mongols carry them off.

And up and down these two avenues between the stalls wander all day long men and women vainly endeavoring to sell for the merest

fraction of their original cost articles worth many gold rubles. Every day these men and women come, with hopeful faces and appealing eyes, but each day a little more haggard, a little less hopeful, a little nearer what may be their last winter, for these are of the latter class.

Part With Cherished Goods.
Bit by bit they have sold off their salable goods; now with the price each day growing lower until already it is less than the bullion value they try to dispose of their most cherished effects. There are wedding rings; there are rings set with diamonds and amethysts and opals and rubies; there are coral and other necklaces; there are bracelets; there are wonderfully carved meerschaum pipes and cigar and cigar holders; there are ivory dressing case accessories, hand-painted fans, silver cigarette cases, jeweled boxes, silverware for the table—cases of wedding presents in their entirety—cameras with highest grade lenses, eye-glasses with gold mounts, fornettes, binoculars from famous factories—all the paraphernalia of wealth and opulence, offered by their once wealthy owners for a mere song and with absolutely no buyers.

Unless by lucky chance some foreigner should come this way—and few of them do—and has the money to spare, these articles will not be sold at all. And the owners of these treasures, what of them? They are

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Chinese Y. M. C. A. Proves Popular

Association at Chicago Starts Americanization School For Young People.

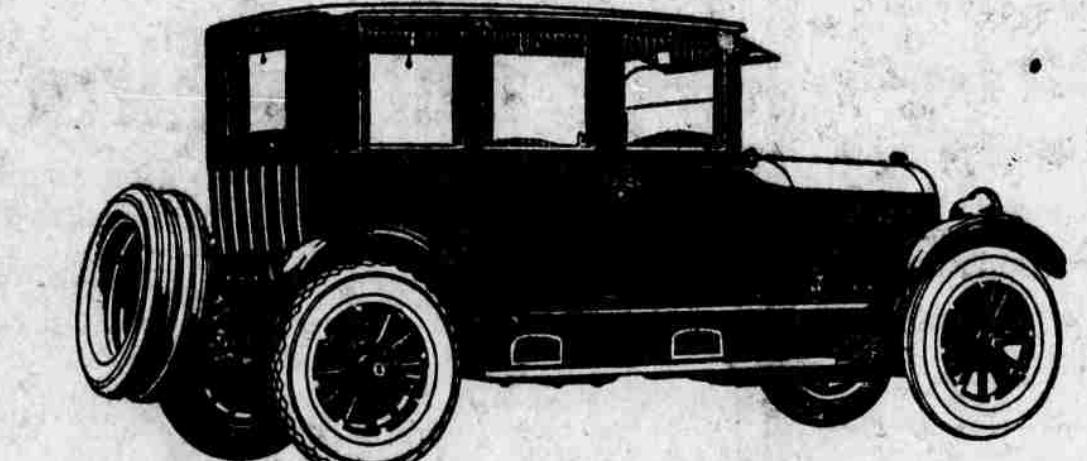
Chicago, Oct. 22.—Located in the heart of Chicago's Chinatown is the Chinese Y. M. C. A., which has come into new popularity. It has started a school for young men and children in which they can learn about their new country, how to be good Americans and speak good English.

Classes meet three times a week. One group takes up English, which is supplemented by lectures on current events in America. An American and a Chinese student are in-

structors. Another group of children study American history, literature and geography. Young men who are in this country to learn American business methods and expect to return to China also can learn Mandarin, the official court language of the Chinese republic. Health and thrift campaigns and other American educational projects are promoted. One of the most popular classes is the mandolin class. This meets once a week and the musically inclined can learn how to play Chinese music on American instruments. S. C. Mu, native-born Chinese, who received his A. B. degree from Oberlin college, is secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., which is supported almost wholly by merchants of Chinatown.

Members of the Bindery Women's union in New York city voluntarily agreed to a decrease of \$4 per week in their wage scale.

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