

### Smith's Record on Liquor Question Honestly Earns Him "Alcohol" as a Nickname

An indication of the fight that the dries will make against the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith as the Democratic candidate for president is shown in a statement issued by Arthur J. Davis, New York state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

This statement said that for twenty years Governor Smith had an unbroken and consistent record, including an affirmative vote on a bill to permit the location of bars adjacent to churches and schoolhouses. The statement, which Mr. Davis said had been sent to the Anti-Saloon League branches in every state that has cast or may cast a Democratic electoral vote, follows:

"1910—Enemy of local option and people's rule on the license issue.

"1912—April 7, voted to keep local option bill strangled in Excise committee.

"1913—April 26, voted against amendment to bill to allow local option in cities.

"1914—May 24, voted against local option for cities; July 19, voted against Gray local option bill.

"1915—Voted against Lincoln bill to grant local option to third-class cities.

"1916—Appointed eight Tammany men out of the thirty on Assembly Excise committee and refused to give representatives of the people a chance to vote on any temperance legislation.

"1917—March 19, voted against Gillett bill to grant local option to cities, city subdivisions and counties.

"1918—March 21, voted against Fish bill for referendum on state-wide prohibition; April 7, voted against Frewick bill to grant local option to university city of Ithaca; April 20, voted to kill Howard bill granting local option to cities, city subdivisions and counties.

"1919—Voted against the Prohibition bill to kill prohibition houses and houses of ill-fame run as 'Raines law' hotels, thereby voting to continue infamous 'Raines law' hotels abuse. Passed over 2 to 1 against his opposition.

"1920—Voted against bill stiffening regulations on liquor tax law.

"1921—As speaker, engineered the defeat of the Kluge bill against knowingly delivering liquor in dry territory except to bona fide customers.

"1922—Favored breaking down existing safeguards against the liquor traffic.

"1923—April 14, voted to force bars into over 300 dry towns and make hotels independent of local option elections and thus by robbing the popular vote of part of its effect, to force the new option feature of the liquor tax law.

"1924—Voted for the Hackett bill to make it harder to convict New York City liquor dealers for violating the law.

"1925—Feb. 26, engineered passage of McCue bill emasculating a saloon law; March 26, as speaker, engineered the passage of the McCue bill to save convicted liquor law violators from revocation of their licenses.

"1926—Liquor selling on Sunday and within prohibited places and hours.

"1927—March 26 and April 23, voted for opening up prohibited areas to sale of liquor.

"1928—May 21, voted for Walker bill increasing hours for sale of liquor.

"1929—As speaker helped desperate effort all through session to pass bill legalizing the operation of saloons in Buffalo in New York City. Engineered passage of Walker bill increasing hours of sale of liquor.

"1930—Worked to break down protective zones about schools and churches.

"1931—Voted for bill to remove all zone provisions protecting churches and schools from saloons.

"1932—Introduced and pushed bill to permit hotel bars within prohibited church and school zones.

"1933—Voted for Sullivan bill opening up prohibited zones about churches and schools to hotel bars.

"1934—As speaker, engineered passage of bill permitting saloon within 200 feet of private schools.

"When he was candidate for reelection in 1920, and after the Supreme Court of the United States had killed his nullification beer act, he ran on a platform which said:

"We favor an amendment to the so-called Volstead act that will make

operative the act passed by the state legislature (the nullification beer act) and signed by Governor Smith, and repeatedly declared he took his stand on that platform declaration.

"Smith's record as a nullification governor.

"In 1923 in his first message to the legislature urged that the passage of resolutions requesting that the legislative machinery at Washington be set in motion immediately to bring about an amendment that will permit light wines and beers.

"The New York Times of March 9, 1923, in connection with the wet resolution urged that the passage of resolutions requesting that the legislative machinery at Washington be set in motion immediately to bring about an amendment that will permit light wines and beers.

"On June 1, 1923, signed the repeal of law for the enforcement of prohibition in the state of New York without any law whatever in aid of enforcement.

"In 1924, again requested the passage of a resolution calling upon Congress to permit the sale of beer and wine."

### Japanese Exclusion

[An Editorial in The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph]

The United States seeks to raise bars against Japanese immigration on the ground, not that the Japanese are an inferior race, but that they are unassimilable and ineligible to American citizenship.

It is a fact not generally known that Japan bars out the Chinaman on much the same grounds. On the very day that the people of Tokio were excited over the action of the Senate of the United States, a demonstration by Chinese residents of that city was being staged in the interest of their debarred fellow countrymen.

There is nothing very strange in this situation. For the leaders of sense and sensibility in Japan know that the immigration barrier each has raised against another race is not in the interests of racial pride and superiority, but simply in the interest of sane economics.

The Japanese in the United States maintain a lower standard of living and a higher standard of industry than the natives. Japan has had to meet this same problem in the Korean and Chinese immigrants in her country. In no country under the sun, where two races with different standards of existence dwell on the same soil, is it possible to reconcile the differences or effect a mutual adjustment between such standards.

For centuries, human labor has been the cheapest commodity of the Orient. The proletariat of such nations have been trained down to a living standard that invites cut-throat competition wherever they go. That is the reason for American exclusion of Orientals.

### Jeffersonville Results

A Jeffersonville (Ind.) newspaper carried the following story on the primary in ten-point type:

"The managers of the Clark County Democratic organization, combined with the Ku Klux Klan and nominated a Ku Klux county ticket, with the exception of coroner, and one other office for which there was no Klan candidate. In many of the precincts election officers appointed by Chairman Allison permitted Republicans favorable to the Klan candidate to vote the Democratic ticket to such an extent that in several precincts there were not sufficient ballots, although under the law the number supplied was 50 per cent. more than the party vote at the last election. A number of Democrats were deprived of the right to vote after the supply of ballots was exhausted."

### MAN THOUGHT DEAD FOUND BEHIND BARS

Joe Mascol Serves Time While Family Mourns—Found After Week's Search

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—John Mascol, thirty-two years old, an electrician, residing at 2506 Greenview avenue, mourned for as dead by his family and supposed by the Sheffield avenue police to have been murdered, robbed and his body thrown into the river, was found serving "time" at the house of correction.

For the last week the police had questioned Alex Rylowicz, 2104 Rice street, and Stanley Nienyczwski, 2304 Iowa street, who had been taken into custody on suspicion of having slain Mascol.

While the questioning of the suspects by the police and assistant state's attorneys was in progress the north branch of the river was dragged for the body and hospitals visited in the hope of finding some trace of the missing man.

### Confession Is Reported

From a confession made by Rylowicz the police authorities learned that Mascol had been forced out of the former's automobile while being taken to his home and was beaten and robbed. The scene of the robbery was Elston avenue and August street. According to Rylowicz's story, Nienyczwski had beaten Mascol and robbed him. They left him lying on the sidewalk and drove away. He said they had met Mascol at a party given in the home of Mrs. Bessie Golonka, 1211 Augusta street.

Captain John Naughton at first decided that there was a possibility that Mascol had merely been stunned by the blows, had wandered away and been arrested.

### Learns of Arrest

He went to several northwest side stations to look over the records of arrests. At the West Chicago avenue station he learned that Mascol had been arrested on the morning of May 5 for disorderly conduct. He was intoxicated at the time, according to the police, and when arraigned in court the next morning before Judge Peter H. Schwaba was fined \$5 and costs. He had no money and was sent to the house of correction to work out the fine.

Mascol was aroused and sleepily answered Captain Naughton's questions.

Mascol told Captain Naughton that he did not remember what happened after leaving the party. He admitted that he had been drinking and when told that he had been beaten by one of his companions and was supposed to have been robbed after being pushed out of the automobile said that he would not prosecute the men. Captain Naughton, on the refusal of Mascol to sign a complaint, released the suspects.

### ILLINOIS KLANSMEN FINANCIALLY AID CHURCH

LEXINGTON, Ill., May 17.—On Sunday evening, May 4, during the song service at the Christian church at Cooksville, twenty-seven Klansmen entered, marched down the aisle to the front and stood facing the congregation until the song which they were singing, namely, "The Old Rugged Cross," was completed. The spokesman for the Klansmen then read the 12th chapter of Romans after which he presented the minister in charge with an envelope containing a liberal donation. The Klansmen remained for the services and were listeners to the appreciative remarks by the minister who discoursed on the riot at Herrin, immigration and law enforcement.

### SALARIES DISCUSSED AT TEACHERS' MEET

Most Dangerous and Disturbing Element in Chicago's Schools, Says Speaker

CHICAGO, May 20.—The Chicago Teachers' Federation, speaking through Miss Margaret Haley, its business agent and chief spokesman, has protested against the introduction by Superintendent McAndrew of a new schedule of salaries based on teachers' marks.

The report accompanying the schedule was presented to the board of education at the meeting held last Wednesday, and was referred to the committee on school administration.

After Miss Haley denounced the report before a meeting of the federation late yesterday as the "most dangerous and disturbing element in Chicago's school history," several members arose to second Miss Haley's sentiments.

### Fear Power to Principals

The main objection to the new schedule appeared to be based on a fear that it would give the principals indiscriminate power over the teachers in their schools. The objection was also raised that the teachers would become "slaves" and think more of the mark to be recorded by the principal than of the profession of teaching.

The point was also raised that while the new schedule is ostensibly only applicable to playground instructors, it would prove to be an opening wedge for the evaluation of all teachers' salaries.

### Co-operation Is Offered

Several spokesmen representing high school teachers supported these views and offered their co-operation in fighting the new schedule. Miss Haley then resumed the leadership of the discussion. "The truth of the matter is that they are trying to sift the staff of playground instructors," she said.

This sifting of the staff, Miss Haley charged, was due to a previous wholesale acceptance of unqualified instructors. "They are now trying to drop these people through the subterfuge of a new efficiency schedule, whereas they should have never let them in in the first place," she said.

Open discussions that the present teaching force may also contain many members who are not fully qualified to teach were also made during the meeting. A committee was appointed to meet with the committee on school administration and ask a delay in the adoption of the new schedule until the teachers are given an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

### Appleton Stepping Along in Klancraft

Appleton, Wis., recently unexpectedly witnessed the burning of the first fiery cross in that community. The cross, thirty feet high, was lighted about 9 o'clock in the evening, and for nearly an hour lighted the countryside. Several stories were in circulation as to the reason for the burning of the cross. One report said that the organization was celebrating the initiation of 300 men into the order. Another story was that the organization had reached another 1,000 members, and another version was that the organization had filled half its quota for the city. A few days before this cross was burned a number of boys lighted a small cross, but it is known that it was not authorized by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The police were busy investigating following the burning of the big cross, but no evidence was found as to who had lighted it.

### PARENTS BLAMED FOR WAYWARD BOYS

New York Stock Exchange Man Addresses New Jersey Women's Clubs

There are subtle influences at work in this country robbing the morals of the younger generation," said Cameron Beck, personnel director of the New York Stock Exchange, in an address to the annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlantic City, May 9.

"Vice and crime are becoming increasingly common throughout the land," he added. "It must be stopped. We must make this country safe for future leadership and get back to the sound principles of the Ten Commandments."

### Poor Example Set

Mr. Beck placed much of the blame for the waywardness of the present generation upon the parents, who were "setting poor examples" for their children.

Mr. Beck discussed the training which many of the boys and girls were receiving in different kinds of schools in this country. He stated that there was a great deal of incompetency due to the hurried methods employed in teaching trades.

"There are too many half-baked stenographers, too many half-baked plumbers, too many half-baked carpenters and too many half-baked everything to make for a high grade of efficiency."

"I can not impress upon parents too strongly that if they want their children to live properly they themselves must live right. There is entirely too much talking in America and not enough thinking."

A resolution asking that an oath to uphold the constitution of the state and nation be made a prerequisite for the privilege of voting was introduced by the Montclair delegation.

### Iowa Dry Forces Combating Campaign of Liberty League

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—Dry forces in Iowa are focusing their attention on the drive for members being conducted in the state by the National Liberty League, an organization sponsoring the legalization of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under federal control.

Don De Bow of Omaha, national secretary of the organization, has established state headquarters in Des Moines, and has been here for several weeks, supervising the inauguration of the campaign for members and funds in Iowa. He reports branch offices established in Davenport and Sioux City.

In charge of the Iowa branch of the league are W. H. Metz and L. M. Fuhs, both of Des Moines. They comprise the executive board for the state, working in co-operation with national officers who make their headquarters in Omaha, according to Mr. De Bow.

### SHOPPING LIST IS SENT TO HERRIN, ILL.

Biggest Joke of the Season—Men Listed as Klansmen Who Could Not Get In

HERRIN, Ill., May 17.—Roman Catholics and foreigners who make up the membership of the Flaming Circle here are receiving a so-called "Shopping List" sent from Chicago under a one-cent wrapper. The list is supposed to contain the names of Herrin business men who belong to the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. To those who are familiar with the Klan membership list is the big joke of the season. All American business men are listed and the circular says: "This is important. It is a list of business men of Herrin, Ill., who are known to be affiliated with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Use your own judgment."

The list is about as dependable as the list the un-American Unity League formerly foisted on the public. Many of the men named in the list are not members of the Klan, and a great many in the list could not get into the Klan if they desired.

The list is believed to have been prepared by a Roman Catholic priest of Chicago who has a relative here.

The cross a lot of men carry is made of their own burdens; the cross a good Klansman carries is the burdens of others.

### ALIEN REGISTRATION IS PLAN OF WOMEN

Regulation of Immigration Into U. S. and Examination Among Suggestions

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 19.—Approval of a plan designed to regulate immigration into the United States without interfering with the industrial requirements of the nation will be urged on the 3,900 women delegates expected to attend the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here next month. It was announced at local convention headquarters.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president, will recommend as suitable for legislation the plan advocated by D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North America Civic League for Immigrants, which provides:

Efficient inspection at the docks. Safe transfer to destination of immigrants whose papers indicate they expect to join friends or relatives at defined points.

Holding of all other immigrants in suitable quarters at ports of entry until they can be distributed to advantage of the community.


Registration of each immigrant and resident alien with a designated official, to whom the aforesaid alien shall thereafter make periodical reports.

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