

BOSTON TO GO ON WHITE HORSES TO VET CONVENTION

Transportation Methods Employed by War Veterans Unique.

By Times Special

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—Unique methods of transportation will be employed by many of the posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, scheduled to take part in the silver jubilee of the national organization meeting in this city, Sept. 8-12, and at which time Gen. John J. Pershing, one of the pioneers in the order will be honored by a review of the gold stripe veterans, survivors of American battlefields, 1846-1917.

Extensive preparations are being made by the State and city to properly entertain the distinguished host. An appropriation of \$25,000 has already been allotted by the State Legislature to form the nucleus of the encampment fund.

Governor Silzer of New Jersey has accepted the invitation of the citizens reception committee to extend the State's welcome to the visitors and will be answered by Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, medal of honor commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. A cavalry officer, graduate of West Point in the class of 1879, General Brett is still an active member of the regular army, stationed at Washington as adjutant general of the District of Columbia, an appointment conferred by the late President Harding and confirmed by President Coolidge.

The U. S. S. Blimp, J-1 will sail from Lakewood, N. J. From Atlantic City, carrying as a crew U. S. S. Shenandoah Post, 433, all overseas veterans and members of the V. F. W. Reverse post, 940, of Boston, plans to send fifty men overland mounted on white horses, while many of the Western posts have arranged with the railroads to fit up boxcars "a la quarante hommes et huit chevaux."

City officials predict attendance figures of previous great veteran meets held here will be doubled by this convention.

Town Seeks Radio

DEBORD, Ky.—A pamphlet appealing for funds for a radio receiving set has been sent out by the 300 residents of the sparsely settled neighborhood of Debord in order that they may hear distant church services. Debord is a farming village in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, and the village is without church services, except once or twice a year, when a minister visits the locality.

Medal for Wales

LONDON.—The Albert medal for 1924 has been awarded to the Prince of Wales by the Royal Society of Arts in recognition of service he has rendered to arts, manufactures and commerce as president of the British Empire Exhibition. The Albert medal has been conferred in the past on three other members of the royal family—King Victoria, King Edward and King George.

'YOUNG MAN, YOU CAN'T GO TO CONGRESS!'—I'M GOING TO TRY'

By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

"MY OWN STORY" is an exclusive newspaper version of one of the great autobiographies of modern times; La Follette's own story of adventures in politics as written by himself in 1912, together with an authorized narrative of his experiences in the years since then.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALLMENT.

La Follette enters political life. He comes immediately into conflict with the political boss and political machine, then completely dominates it in his home State, Wisconsin. Despite this opposition, he is elected district attorney of Dane county. The progressive movement already is in its infancy. The railroads determine to smother it, and by their efforts, reasonable control of corporations is delayed, not only in Wisconsin, but in the middle west, and indeed throughout the country, by many years.

FROM that moment in the seventies—excepting once, and then only for a period of two years, when the agricultural and dairy interests defeated the corporations, and elected William D. Hoard Governor—until our later fight was finally successful, Wisconsin was a corrupted State, governed not by the people but by a group of private and corporate interests.

They secured control of the old Republican party organization—the party with the splendid history—and while its orators outwardly dwelt upon the glories of the past and inspired the people with the fervor of patriotic loyalty, these corporate interests were bribing, bossing and thieving within. The machine organization of the Democratic party was as subservient to the railroads and other corporations as the Republican machine, and mastery of legislation was thus rendered complete through all these years.

Spirit of Revolt

In refusing to acknowledge the authority of Boss Keyes at the outset I was merely expressing a common and widespread, though largely unconscious, spirit of revolt among the people—a movement of the new generation toward more democracy in human relationships. No one had thought it out in sharply defined terms, but nearly every one felt it. It grew out of the intellectual awakening of which I have already spoken, the very center and inspirational point of which in Wisconsin was then, and has been ever since, the university at Madison.

It is difficult, indeed, to overestimate the part which the university has played in the Wisconsin revolution.

In all my fights in Wisconsin, the university and the students have always stood firmly behind me. In a high sense the university has been the repository of progressive ideas; it has always enjoyed both free thought and free speech.

While I was Governor, I sought the constant advice and service of the university in meeting the problems of the State. Many times when harassed by the conditions which confronted me, I called in for conference President Van Hise, Dr. Ely, Professor Commons, Dr. Reineck and others.

I never worked harder in my



LA FOLLETTE AT 25, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF DANE COUNTY.

life than I did during the next two years. I worked almost day and night. I liked it and from the first I was successful with most of my cases. I kept my word to the farmers literally; although I often had to meet the foremost lawyers in southern Wisconsin, no legal assistance was ever employed in my office or to aid in the trial of a case while I was district attorney.

At the end of two years' service, so well satisfied were the people that the boss did not even oppose my renomination, and I was the only man on the Republican county ticket who was re-elected.

During this time I began to see some further aspects of boss rule and misrepresentative government, although I had little idea then what it all meant.

It was a common practice for men caught in the criminal net, or the friends of those men, not to go forward honestly and try their cases in the public tribunal, but repair to the boss and bribe underhanded and secret influence to bear in blocking the wheels of justice.

Boss All Powerful

And why shouldn't they? The influence of the boss was all-powerful in the election of judges, pointment of sheriffs, police, constables, usually the district attorney, and even judges.

With their official life in some measure dependent upon the boss, a mere nod or a request might easily change the whole course of justice.

I began to feel this pressure in all sorts of cases; they did not attempt to reach me directly, knowing that I had defied the boss in my election, but it came about in the curious ways in which witnesses faded out of the reach of the sheriff's office, in the disappearance of juries, and the like.

Under such conditions any man inside the political ring, or a man with great political influence, could escape punishment for almost any offense.

I early determined I would make absolutely no distinctions between men in the administration of justice, and I soon had a very severe test. Sanderson, chairman of the Republican State central committee, came to Madison at the organization of the Legislature, got to gambling and drinking and went to bed in a state of intoxication.

Feeling some one trying to take his money, he aroused himself enough to make an outcry, and the next morning the story was all over town. It came up to me, and in the regular course of my duty I went to the hotel to get Sanderson to make a complaint. He was insulting; told me it was none of my business, and that if I knew where my political interests lay, I better keep a—quiet. I told him plainly that we did not permit such things to happen in Madison without prosecution and that I should require him to swear out a warrant.

Sanderson got out of Madison by the first train and tried to get out of the State, but I caught him with a subpoena at Milwaukee. I got the fellow who was charged with taking the money; but the pressure on the witnesses was so great that I could not convict him. However, the purpose of the prosecution—to make the law supreme in Dane county—was well served; and instead of injuring my chances for re-election, the case decidedly helped me.

During the four years I served as district attorney I had practically nothing to do with politics; I made as good a campaign as I knew how for re-election, but I knew nothing and cared nothing for the political organizations of the county and State.

It is facts that settle cases; the law is always the same. And this rule applies to things of larger importance than criminal cases. Facts count high everywhere. Whether the matter in hand is railroad legislation or the tariff, it is always a question of digging out the facts upon which to base your case.

The first and rather surprising suggestion made to me to become a candidate for Congress came about in this way.

Samuel A. Harper and I were classmates and chums in the university. In 1884, my last year as district attorney, he came to visit me in Madison. He was full of imagination and the spirit of youth; six feet tall, lithe and athletic, he was a handsome and brilliant fellow. He possessed the most unerring political judgment of any one I have ever known.

Law Partner

Our lives were knit together in a way that rarely comes to men. He became my law partner in 1886, and was my closest friend and most trusted adviser until his death in 1898.

Sam remained with me for

several weeks and one night he said:

"Bob, why don't you go to Congress? You can go to Congress just as well as not. You have the opportunity of a public career, and you have the stuff in you."

He developed his plan.

"There are five counties in this district," he said. "The two big counties, Dane and Grant, outnumber all the others in voting population. Now I live in Grant and you live in Dane. I'll carry Grant for you and you carry Dane for yourself. They will control the 'convention' and you go to Congress."

The situation was favorable. In the previous congressional convention, George C. Hazelton, who had served the district three terms, had been a candidate for renomination.

Boss Keyes, who was also a candidate, withdrew from the convention and was nominated by his followers in a separate convention. This resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate, Burr Jones of Madison, and left much bitterness among the Republicans.

Keyes' enmity toward me naturally made the Hazelton supporters friendly to me.

Sam and I started out on the campaign as though it were some fine game, and with great enjoyment of the prospect. By this time I was thoroughly well acquainted in Dane County.

Besides my service as district attorney I had built up such a good civil-law practice that in the year 1885 I had more civil cases on the calendar than any other lawyer in Madison. Well, I conducted my canvass among the farmers very much as I had gone about it four years before.

It was the general feeling, I knew, that I had made good as district attorney and I argued that I could and would serve the people just as faithfully as Congressman. I found I had many friends among Democrats as well as among Republicans.

It was not long before the machine found out what I was doing. The so-called "Madison ring," which controlled that Congressional district, was composed of Keyes, Phil Spooner, a brother of John C. Spooner, Oakley, United States marshal, and Willet Main, a brother-in-law of John C. Spooner, who was deputy marshal. As I was on my way home one day, Phil Spooner stopped me and said:

"What is this I hear about your running for Congress?"

I told him my purpose.

"Do you expect to be nominated?" I told him I did.

"Don't you know," he said, "that there hasn't been a Congressman nominated for fifteen years who hasn't had our support? Why haven't you consulted Keyes and Oakley and me?"

I said: "I know of no reason why I should consult you. I've been out in the country consulting a good many more."

"Well, young man," he said, "you can't go to Congress."

I said: "I think I can; anyhow, I'm going to try."

No time is allowed by the tenets of La Follette for recreation, although a siesta after dinner in the summer months is provided. The divine office and mass occupy seven waking hours, study and prayer four, five hours are given to manual labor in the summer and four in the winter, the extra hour they devoted to study.

Chances are he is either an Army or Navy aviator.

Thousands of powder puffs are now being used by aviators to act as "ear lugs" so the roar of the motor and intense pressure of altitude can be withstood in flying.

Aviators learned long ago it was next to impossible to attain any height without first stuffing the ears with cotton.

Stuffing the ears with bits of cotton batting was a tedious operation and required keeping a constant supply of batting on hand until one enterprising aviator hit upon the idea of placing a powder puff over each ear and then buckling the helmet on.

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Resinol Soap used regularly for the shampoo tends to keep the hair lustrous and the scalp free from dandruff. Where there is already a serious accumulation of dandruff, part the hair and rub Resinol Ointment well into the scalp some time before shampooing. At all drug stores.

ONLY ABBEY IN U. S. CELEBRATES 75TH BIRTHDAY

Trappist Monastery in Kentucky Is Bit of Medieval Europe.

By Times Special

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29.—Under the friendly Kentucky sun along the Bardstown Road in Nelson County stands the only feudal abbey in the United States, Our Lady of Gethsemane, a house of the Trappist Order. Only recently it celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. On that occasion 150 dignitaries of the church, headed by Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia and Archbishop Shaw of New Orleans, journeyed to this bit of medieval Europe transplanted in America.

For three quarters of a century the canons of ecclesiastical law and the zeal of the white-cowled monks have preserved the abbey as it stands. The history of the order in America starts in 1848 when a band of forty monks, driven from France by the revolution, sailed from Nantes. The emigrants reached New Orleans and traveled north on the Mississippi River to Louisville. Bishop Flaget warmly received the travelers and gave them a tract of land near Bardstown, Ky. In 1850 the Abbey established and Dom Eutrope was chosen abbot.

A House of Silence

The immense quadrilateral that makes up the charming old house of Our Lady of Gethsemane is formed on one side by a church and on the three other sides by the monks' quarters and a large, pleasant guest house. Here, between the hours of work and study, the silent, white-robed brothers tell their beads saluting one another with grave inclinations of the head. The Trappists are forever enjoined to silence among themselves, though they may converse with the superiors at a time save during the "Great Silence," as the night hours are called. Conversation is allowed to brothers in charge of certain tasks, but only when deemed absolutely necessary. On the day of the recent jubilee the monks were permitted by special dispensation to modify their strict rule and to respond when spoken to.

The monks are required to live entirely by the work of their hands, and they go about their labor with all seriousness. Retiring to their beds at 7, they rise at 2 o'clock in the morning on week days, at 1:30 on Sunday. On feast days 1 o'clock sometimes finds them engaged in farming, tending their magnificent cattle, going to mass or devoting themselves to prayer and study.

Are Always Together

And they are always together. They sleep in a common dormitory, on mattresses and pillows stuffed with straw. In their repose some concession is made to privacy and curtains are hung between the beds.

No time is allowed by the tenets of La Follette for recreation, although a siesta after dinner in the summer months is provided. The divine office and mass occupy seven waking hours, study and prayer four, five hours are given to manual labor in the summer and four in the winter, the extra hour they devoted to study.

LOST—I!



"THERE'S water here!" she called suddenly. "Watch yourself!"

The Wreck steered straight for a barrier of young alders and sent the machine crashing magnificently through.

The front wheels dropped sharply, the driver tilted forward at an angle of 45 degrees, plunged, flattened out again and came to a stop—hub deep in a stream.

"There!" said Sally. "I told you there was water!"

"I never denied it," said the Wreck.

The Nervous Wreck

By E. J. RATH

Starts Thursday In The Times

and but one hour a day is spent in the business of eating. Gethsemane is no place for a gourmand. Bread, fruit and vegetables form the principal foods, with milk and cheese during Advent, Lent and on all Fridays out of the paschal season. Only the ill receive eggs, fish and flesh.

The White Cow

The Trappist monks of Kentucky are required to sleep in their clothing, which consists of underwear, a white habit, a black wool scapular and a leather cincture. The white cowls worn over all the other garments. In their medieval garb they are picturesque. Seen under a waning sun at work in the fields or in the dim chapel at the singing of a Gregorian chant, they transport one to the days when barefoot friars were to be seen on every road and when there were two Popes, one at Avignon, the other at Rome.

The vows of La Trappe are perpetual. The candidates may leave in the course of the two years' novitiate if he desires, but once this term is completed and the oath of perpetual allegiance is sworn, he remains until death. To many this may have an element of tragedy, yet one searches in vain the cow-shaded faces for a desire to regain the world beyond the gates.

More than half of the people of England live in cities of more than 50,000 population.

CALIFORNIA CALLS THOUSANDS OF EASTERN TOURISTS

Golden State Has Spent \$73,000,000 on Fine System of Roads.

By NEA Service

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—California is beckoning eastern tourists.

And thousands are heeding the call.

For of all the States, California boasts of being one of the finest for touring and camping. And its sons point to these advantages:

Three hundred motor camps. Seven thousand miles of improved highways.

One hundred places of scenic and historic interest.

Signs galore to aid strangers along the road.

And the much-advertised, highly-touted California sunshine.

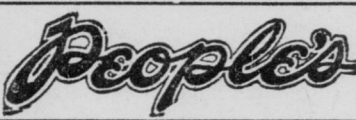
Many of the motor camps in California are maintained by the cities and are free. The tourist camp outside Sacramento is considered one of the finest in the country.

Last year more than 200,000 tourists from other States put up at California's camps.

According to the California State Automobile Association, it takes a tourist a month to "see" the State. He can take roads that open to him the splendors of mountain, valley, desert and sea. California has spent \$73,000,000 for these roads and will have spent \$144,000,000 when the entire highway system is completed. Along these roads are 3,800 service stations, but there are many more garage and curb stations that bring the total to about 9,000.

Alter Walks for Girl EVANSTON, Ill.—Because crippled little Hildur Lima, 10, couldn't propel her wheel chair over three high spots of curbing between her home and school, the city council took immediate action to have the curbs changed to inclines.

Savali Hearn Jazz SAN FRANCISCO.—"Concerts given by KGO are enjoyed here," writes W. R. Ragsdale, trader at Savali, the last primitive island of Polynesia. "The jazz dance music from San Francisco is great and is very much appreciated by the natives, who listen in regularly over the loud speaker." The tribal totem is said to have lost much of its appeal.



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Bear in mind please, that this remarkable No Money Down Sale does not only apply to furniture, but extends to every department in our store—rugs, jewelry, pianos, Victrolas—Everything.

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The proper care to give every part of your car is fully covered. Simple, concise instructions are given on the finer points of driving and tuning up the motor. It tells you how to keep your car in such perfect condition that touring will be a pleasure, rarely marred by trouble on the road. You are shown how to keep little troubles from growing into big ones—how to keep your car out of the repair shop and on the road.

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