

MOTORISTS URGED TO HELP MAKE CITY MORE ATTRACTIVE

Hoosier Motor Club Head
Says Drivers Are Care-
less With Refuse.

Keen interest on the part of the average car owner in the national movement to preserve and respect the countryside has encouraged Todd Stoops, secretary-manager of the Hoosier Motor Club, to suggest the need for greater civic pride to be displayed by motorists.

Other clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association, he says, have already noticed that while many motorists are learning to keep picnic spots clean they seem to feel no restriction when driving in the city. The Hoosier Motor Club believes that motorists can help make Indianapolis a cleaner and more presentable city by carrying the countryside preservation idea to its logical conclusion.

Litter the Streets

"It has been noticed that motorists toss miscellaneous forms of litter into streets as they ride along," Mr. Stoops says. "This sort of thing is unnecessary and unsightly. Unlike the pedestrian, the motorist can easily carry unwanted articles with him until he finds a suitable place for them."

"One of the most unnecessary nuisances is the car with the leaking crank case. Every time such a car crosses the pavement to enter a driveway oil is deposited and tracked around by tires and shoes. Such conditions are often found near some of the city's most attractive buildings and points of interest."

Park in Line

"It has been noted by city architects that parking regulations have much to do with the presentableness and general impression of a city. It is a suggestion to the motorist that the least he can do is to park his car in line and see that it doesn't look like an eyesore. People are quick to condemn the property owner whose building is shabby and out of harmony with the general picture. The same criticism applies to motorists who fail to see that they, too, have a part in honoring the city as well as the countryside."

CITY AND COUNTY TO SPLIT PAVING

Works Board Orders Im-
provement of Thirtieth St.

Joint action by the city and county under the "connecting link" law was under way today after the board of works adopted a resolution for paving Thirtieth St. from the Monon east to Orchard St.

Both the city and county will share the expense with the understanding that Martindale Ave. between Roosevelt and Sutherland Aves. and Twenty-Fifth St. between Yandes and Rural Sts., will also be improved in the same manner.

Plans for opening Koehne St. under the Big Four and C. I. & W. track elevation, now the scene of many hold-ups, to be enlarged for vehicular traffic.

The board also adopted a resolution for permanent improvement of Tenth St. from White River Parkway to Tibbs Ave.

BUILDING CONTRACT LET

Indiana University Will Erect New
Modern Hall for Students

Indiana University trustees have allowed a contract for the construction of Memorial Residence Hall at Bloomington to E. A. Carson, Lowansport, for \$333,345. The new dormitory will house 225 students, and will be equipped with two dining rooms. Trustees met with Dr. S. E. Smith, provost, 1008 Merchants Bank Bldg., Friday, and appointed Professors Lyons, Foley and Logan, W. J. Titus, State highway bridge engineer, and W. J. Huddle, Chicago engineer, to supervise the work.

IN HONOR OF WILSON

American Legion to Dedicate Its
1924 Report to the War President.

The American Legion will dedicate its 1924 annual report to the late Woodrow Wilson, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in World War. Mrs. Wilson has given her consent.

Beneath a picture of Mr. Wilson will be this dedication: "To Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, our commander-in-chief in the World War, crusader for peace and Legionnaire, this report is reverently dedicated. Born Dec. 28, 1856; died Feb. 3, 1918."

In Indianapolis Park Land



The large picture shows little Margaret Miller, age 3 years, standing in front of her mother Mrs. Russell Miller. Margaret is one of the youngest swimmers who has visited Broad Ripple Park.

The inset picture is of the Snake Turkeys or Swamp Turkeys which are the latest members of the zoo at Riverside park. These strange birds have the habit of hiding their heads under their tails. Rather ostrich like, you know.

Dr. Wicks in Vacation Sermon Discusses Christianity's Test

Christianity is summoned to a new bar of judgment. It is questioned as to the fulfillment of its promises. The judge is the Spirit of the Age. He says, "You claim to bring good news, to bestow a more abundant life. Prove this claim."

When Christianity first appeared its birth was lowly; its garb humble; it had no letters of introduction from the great and powerful. It turned from the palace gate and knocked at the doors of the poor; it sought the company of social outcasts, sinners, those who knew they needed something.

It was not attired in academic robes it spoke no learned tongue; it made no attempt to master the intellect through subtle reasoning, and the learned scorned it.

It was no more than a summons to a new life, a life of loyalty to the highest; it asked men to give themselves with no reserves to the life of love; it promised citizenship in a kingdom of heaven, beginning right here. Those who understood and began to live it were born again. By that simple appeal Christianity conquered the Roman world. Then came the tragedy. The world conquered Christianity and made it over into its own likeness. It became powerful; it threw aside the robe of a Galilean peasant and donned the imperial purple; it changed its nature: became proud, arrogant, domineering. It could no longer touch hearts and so it tried to touch intellects. It presented itself as a series of dogmatic beliefs. If men did not yield to its teachings it became malignant and used force. It decked itself in the cast off clothes of a Pagan philosophy; it was not a life, but a theory of life, a set of doctrines. Jesus, the inspiring teacher of righteousness entered the Pantheon a god, the second person of an incomprehensible Trinity.

This is why the Christianity of today is impotent; why half of Indianapolis is not in church on Sunday; why many men in the church secretly despise it, but sustain it as something good for men and children.

If Christianity is to reassume its power over men's lives it must be born again, a little child who does not know much but loves much.

One word sums up the religion of Jesus. Love. A love that embraces the whole which we call God, which stoops to the lowest which we call man; a love which asks nothing for itself, but delights in spending itself. The promise of Christianity is that if we give ourselves completely to love all good things will be added unto us.—Dr. Frank S. C. Wicks of All Souls Unitarian Church in the Indianapolis Unitarian Bulletin.

REV. PAUL W. EDDINGFIELD, pastor of the Broad Ripple Christian Church, will preach Sunday morning on the subject, "A Wicked Woman," and at night on "Reading God's Secret Seal."

AT ST. MATTHEW EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Rev. C. E. Packler will preach Sunday morning on "Stormy Weather May Even Curdle the Cream of Humanity." No night service. The vestry will meet Tuesday night at the parsonage. The Dorcas Society meets on Tuesday at Garfield Park.

THE Y. M. C. A. GOSPEL TEAM will have charge of the Sunday night service at the Brightwood Congregational Church.

REV. GUY V. HARTMAN of the Hall Place Methodist Church announces his Sunday subjects as "The Lilies of the Field" and "Walking Trees."

Dr. M. B. Hyde has returned from his vacation and will preach at 10:45 on, "The Lord of Every Place," at Grace M. E. At 7:45 his theme will be, "The Life That Now Is."

REV. JESSE BOGUE, pastor of the North M. E. Church, will preach

'YOUNG CONGRESSMAN' DRIVES SENATOR OFF FLOOR OF HOUSE

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 INSTALLMENTS
La Follette enters political life immediately comes into conflict with Wisconsin political bossism; nevertheless is elected district attorney of Dane County, and then goes to Congress despite the opposition of the "Madison ring." From the beginning he sees that "it only way to beat boss and ring rule is to keep the people thoroughly informed." In 1888, La Follette and Congressman Haugen are active in opposing the Nicaragua Canal bill. Colonel William W. Dudley, an old-school Republican politician, urges that the parties interested in the canal would contribute \$100,000 to the republican campaign fund. The Democrats would receive the same amount, however.

I jokingly suggested that if the Democrats were to receive a like contribution, one would offset the other.

Dudley replied in the same vein, that Republicans had a lot more sense than Democrats in spending their campaign funds, and then proceeded seriously to explain that a plan was afoot to carry Delaware, that in Delaware at that time only persons owning real estate could vote, and that it was proposed to use this fund, or a part of the fund, to buy a tract of swamp land, and parcel it out among the laboring men so as to qualify them as voters. We stated that it was a matter of principal with us, and that we should not withdraw our opposition to the bill.

The bill did not pass at that session. It did pass with some amendment in 1889.

A striking incident which occurred near the end of my service in Congress, vividly illustrated the relationship between private interests in various parts of the country in seeking legislation for special privilege.

A ship subsidy bill was pending in the House, so sweeping in its provisions, that as one of its opponents somewhat extravagantly said, it would "subsidize every fishing smack in New England waters." It was a flagrant effort on the part of private interests to get into the public treasury.

I was opposed to it, because it granted a privilege to private interests. Therefore, I began to canvass among my Republican friends to see if I could persuade enough of them to join in voting with the Democrats to defeat the bill.

These first tests of strength came a few days before the close of the session, about 2 a. m. Enough Republicans voted with the Democrats to defeat it by a narrow margin of five votes.

While the clerk recapitulates the roll call on a close vote, effort is often made to get enough members to change their votes. I have the result. There was great bustling about by the leading supporters of the measure, seeking out members who might be induced to change their votes. I saw what was afoot.

Myron McCord was a Republican member of the Wisconsin delegation, with whom I had discussed the measure and who had voted against the bill. Suddenly I saw a group of members coming out of the cloak room, urging, almost pushing McCord down the aisle. He called out, "Mr. Speaker—Mr. Speaker." Obviously he was about to change his vote.

Almost a Split

There was confusion everywhere—the same thing going on in different parts of the House. Without at all reckoning the consequences, I jumped from my seat, slipped through the crowd, and seizing Representative McCord by his collar, jerked him suddenly backward. Taken by surprise, un-



"SENATOR SAWYER, YOU'VE NO BUSINESS ON THE FLOOR. GET OUT OF HERE!"

prepared for the pull, he nearly lost his feet, and I kept him going until I had him back in the cloak room.

"Tell me, Myron," I said, "what do you mean? Why are you trying to change your vote? You promised to vote against the bill."

He did not resent what I had done. He was ashamed, and said: "Bob, I've got to change my vote. Sawyer has just sent a page over here and insists on my voting for the bill. I've got to do it. He has loaned me money; he has a mortgage on everything I possess, he is on his way over here now. He seems to have a personal interest in the passage of the bill."

He was much agitated. "Myron," I said, "here is your hat and coat. Get off the floor as quickly as you can."

I went with him out of the door leading from the House floor into the corridor back of the speaker's desk.

As I returned and was passing up the center aisle, whom should I see but Senator Sawyer hurrying down the aisle to meet me. He was white with rage. He came directly at me, and jabbing me in the chest with the ends of his stubby fingers, said (I remember his exact words):

"Young man, young man, what are you doing? You are a bolter. The Republican platform promises this legislation. You are a bolter, sir; you are a bolter."

I was furious. I revolved at the whole thing. "Senator Sawyer," I said, "you can't tell me how to vote on any question. You've no business on this floor seeking to influence legislation. You get out of here, or I will call the speaker's attention to you."

I turned toward the speaker's desk. He knew I would do what I said, and left the floor without another word. And the House bill was beaten and a substitute measure passed.

In those days a congressman was obliged to spend even more time than now in departmental matters, especially pensions, which are now covered by general laws.

At that time the pressure was tremendous and a congressman with many old soldiers in his district was kept busy examining testimony and untangling their records. During most of my service in Congress I spent from a quarter to a third of my time following up pension cases. This did not relate to private pensions, but to the work of investigation at the Pension Office, where the methods were not so systematized as now.

I recall one interesting case. An old man, by the name of Joseph Wood, living in Madison, very poor, had a claim pending for an injury received at Pittsburgh Landing. His case had been repeatedly rejected because the records of the War Department showed that his regiment had not arrived at Pittsburgh Landing until forty-eight hours after the claimant swore he had been injured. On going through his papers I found the affidavits of his captain and twenty-five other soldiers all swearing to the facts as stated by him. I was sure these twenty-six men had not committed perjury. I went to the War Department, thinking there might have been a clerical error in copying, but the record was just as reported at the Pension Office.

Finding that the 77th Ohio, in which Wood had served, was brigaded with the army which General Sherman commanded, I wrote to Sherman. He replied, in substance: "See my memoirs, page 40 and so." The date there agreed with the one given by the claimant. I went back to the War Department and said, "General Sherman knows when the 77th Ohio reached Pittsburgh Landing." The records were taken to the Secretary of War. He said they could not be changed even on the authority of General Sherman's memoirs. I seemed up against it when it flashed across my mind that the document looked too new to be the original record. Upon inquiry, I found this was

true. The old worn records had been stored away years before. Some one was detailed to examine them, and sure enough, there had been a mistake in copying. General Sherman and my old soldier friend were right. Thirty-six hundred dollars back pension brought comfort to that old man and his wife.

It seems to me now, as I look back upon those years, that most of the lawmakers and indeed most of the public, looked upon Congress and the government as a means of getting some sort of advantage for themselves or for their home towns or home States.

River and Harbor

River and harbor improvements without merit, public buildings without limit, raids upon the public lands and forests, subsidies and tariffs, very largely occupied the attention of congressmen.

Lobbyists for all manner of private interests, especially the railroads, crowded the corridors of the capitol and the Washington hotels and not only argued for favorable legislation, but demanded it.

The genesis of the private interest idea in our government is perfectly clear.

While the country was developing rapidly, with capital scarce and competition strong, it often seemed that the best way, indeed the only way, to secure the highest public interest was through the encouragement and protection of private interests.

To the wisest men of the earlier times in this country it seemed important to encourage private interests, for example, in building railroads; hence vast tracts of land were granted to railroad companies.

Our forests and other natural resources seemed unlimited, and it was anything for growth and development.

For a long time, only in the case of railroads did the public generally begin to draw the line at which the protection of private interests became the legalized plunder of the public.

In the newest and least developed sections of the country the line is still somewhat obscured. Private interests, fed thus upon public favors, became enormously strong. Later the combination form of organization appeared, and competition began to be wiped out. Trusts came into existence.

But the private interests, the "infant industries," the "struggling railroads," instead of wanting less government help when they grew strong, demanded more. It was easier to grow rich by gifts from the government than by efficient and honest effort.

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(Continued in Our Next Issue.)

CIRCLE THEATER DIGS WELL FOR COOLING SYSTEM

Water-Cleansed Air of 70
Degrees Is Forced
Through House.

Several months ago, Ace Berry, manager, and director of the Circle Theater got a tip from the weather man that this summer would be scorcher. So to enable Indianapolis movie fans to comfortably see their favorites, the men began looking around in many cities for a good cooling system.

They found none perfect, but they did find many good features. For instance, in Minneapolis a theatre was forcing their air supply through the cold water pumped from a deep well. It was found easy to keep fairly uniform temperature with this method. If the thermometer fell below a certain point, automatic valves shut off the water supply. Then when the temperature rose, valves opened the water supply and the cooling off process began all over again.

With a large expenditure the Circle has installed a similar system. A well 150 feet deep was drilled and pumps were installed to force the water through sprayers.

Air is drawn in from the outside forced through the spray, cleaned and cooled to 70 degrees, then circulated through the house.

The system has been closely observed since its installation a week ago. It has been found to operate effectively and efficiently. Patrons are pleased too, if anything can be gained from the many favorable comments the management, from Milton Newhouse, usher captain, to Berry, manager, has received.

Boys and Girls Invited to
Send Contributions.

"Write a letter to Jackie Coogan. Every drug store in the city is displaying this slogan. It is an invitation of the Advertising Club to juvenile Indianapolis to make a contribution to the boy film star, who will be here next Thursday to appeal to the orphans of the Near East."

Druggists are supplied with plenty of Jackie Coogan envelopes with the address, "Jackie Coogan, care Advertising Club, Chamber of Commerce." Every boy and girl is asked to obtain an envelope and write him a note and inclose a contribution. A club suggests that if "Pop" or "Mom" desires to thrust a dollar bill or even "a five" in the envelope, all the better.

The Riley home in Lockport, Ill. has been chosen as the first place where Jackie will meet his friends at 10:30 a. m.

W. C. Bobbs, Dr. Lafayette Page, J. W. Peeler, Dr. Carlton B. McCulloch and Dr. Samuel E. Smith will have charge. All children and grownups are invited.

Jackie will make his visit to the parks in the afternoon. Places to be visited will be announced later. Jackie expects to look into the faces of 25,000 children and hopes to receive a donation from each for his food ship.

Apparent attempts of Charles R. Yoke, president of the Indianapolis school board to have the son of his business associate appointed to a position as chief clerk in the building and grounds department, are at a standstill.

R. T. Reed, son of E. T. Reed, who is vice president of the Fletcher Avenue Savings and Loan Association of which Yoke is secretary, was slated to succeed Julius Emhardt, chief clerk under George Rickes, superintendent of the building and grounds department.

Rickes is reported to have said that Reed was appointed and a press report carried the announcement. Rickes later denied the appointment. School records show Reed's name was not on the school's pay roll and that Rickes made no report of the appointment of Reed.

SCHOOL BOARD HEAD FAILS TO
Land Job for Reed.

APPOINTMENT OF
FRIEND FIZZLES

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CIRCLE

Two Great Stars

Corinne Griffith

and

Milton Sills

in

"SINGLE WIVES"

They're something new to society—a new kind of woman. Are they the flappers who are now wives—are they the vamps who have married—are they the butterflies who have captured their prizes?

A First National Picture

Every girl, every married woman and every man will want to see this picture to learn what "single" wives are and to count the cost of their folly.

Our New Cooling Plant is Now in Operation

Come to The Circle and Keep Cool!

The Circlette of News
a Careful Editing of World Events

HARRY STODDARD
and his Orchestra in a Novelty Offering
"The Streets of New York"

Lyman Howe's Hodge-Podge
An Interesting Animated Novelty

COMING SUN., AUG. 10
BABY PEGGY IN "CAPTAIN JANUARY" And Return of THE SHERWOODS

MR. SMITH'S

A SCREEN SENSATION!!

RAMON NOVARRO

EDITH ALLEN

SCARAMOUCHE

REX INGRAM'S Masterpiece from Novel by RAFAEL SABATINI

15c—NO ADVANCE IN PRICE—15c

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First Half Next Week

JACK HOXIE

In "The BACK TRAIL"

Bobby Dunn Comedy
"Models and Artists"

All Seats 10c
All the Time