

## The Indianapolis Times

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### PUBLIC OPINION AND WEALTH

**T**HE two most powerful influences in modern civilization are wealth and public opinion. Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, confessed murderers, were saved from the gallows because they had wealth enough to present their cases in court.

Bernard Grant, convicted of murder on circumstantial evidence, had no money with which to present his case. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Then public opinion went to work. Now he has been granted a ninety-day reprieve and his case will be reviewed. It is probable that his sentence will be commuted.

Not in years has public opinion been so generally aroused in a criminal case as in the case of Bernard Grant. Governor Small has received thousands of petitions. More than 5,000 were sent to him through The Indianapolis Times alone.

This case demonstrates that the opinion of the public is in favor of one law for everybody, rich and poor alike. But this does not mean that public opinion is for ignoring law. We do not believe a single person who petitioned that the Grant case be reviewed feels that criminals should not be made to suffer the consequences of their crimes.

### HIGH COST OF "DATES"

**T**HE world do move. Indianapolis young people declare that a "date" nowadays costs \$15 for food and entertainment—if it is a moderately "big evening," and at least \$5 if it is any kind of an evening at all.

When father was a boy and courted mother he was lucky if he was making \$15 a week. A "date" usually consisted of an evening in the parlor with the gas turned low. A "big date" would consist of a ride in a buggy hired at the livery stable for 50 cents or a strawberry festival at the Methodist church with the limit not more than 50 cents.

In those days it was customary to marry young and rear big families. Nowadays later marriages are the rule rather than the exception. Large families are rare and divorcees are numerous.

Perhaps the explanation lies in the difference in the cost of "dates" and the subsequent upkeep.

### LA FOLLETTE BEARDS THE LION

**S**ENATOR LA FOLLETTE has bearded the Wall Street lion in its den.

He went to New York City to challenge the real owners of the two old parties and declare the purpose of the people of this republic to pull down the mighty from their seat of power and restore control of this Government to the people themselves.

It was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts who frankly admitted on the floor of the United States Senate that 90 per cent of the campaign funds of both the Republican and the Democratic parties was contributed in New York City.

It was Senator La Follette who went to the hangout of these contributors and challenged Mammon to a finish fight. There was no timidity in that challenge. There was no fear. There was no dodging of the meaning of the fight.

La Follette notified the selfish interests, that sit behind the scenes and pull the strings that move their dummy managers of the twin parties, what the people want, what they have a right to have and what they intend to get.

There can be no doubt about the Progressive plan of campaign. La Follette took the offensive. He attacked the two old parties as kept tools of a single guiding, directing, controlling financial and industrial oligarchy.

He met the issue on the Federal courts and told exactly how Progressives expected to give the people themselves opportunity to curb the power of autocratic courts by entirely constitutional methods.

But he isn't letting the invisible government get away with the strategy by making so much noise about the Constitution that the people will forget all about the corruption in the Washington Government and the betrayal of the people by both old parties.

The La Follette New York speech was an arraignment of the Republican and Democratic party organizations, that means the Progressive campaign from now until election day will be an aggressive attack on misrepresentation, incompetence and corruption in government that can not be met successfully by silence and evasion.

### THE PRINCE'S NIGHTHOOD seems to be in flower.

**S**PEAKING OF prostrate nations, automobiles are rapidly increasing in number in Japan.

**G**ERMANY'S RETURN to normalcy seems to be assured. She is making 6 per cent beer now.

**F**LO ZEIGFELD is barring bob-haired girls from the Follies, but the world will still give them a show.

**T**HE GERMAN doctor's theory that stone bruises on the heel will cure all nervous disorders may be correct, but it will get darn little affirmation from memory.

### When It's Time—

To put away the lawn mower and the garden hose—

The doors of the ol' family furnace begin to yawn warningly!

Thought about your fuel problem for this winter?

Got any idea of the kind of fuel you are going to burn?

Know how to handle it?

Well, here's our Washington bureau ready with that FUEL

Fuel Editor, Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of FUEL MANUAL FOR THE HOME, and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose postage stamps for same:

Name .....

St. and No. or R. R. ....

City .....

State .....

### Insulin Diet



Children of Kansas City are helping the doctors keep 7-year-old Alice Hesse alive. They are contributing their pennies to a fund that is paying for the insulin treatments Alice must take daily. As long as the daily dose is administered, Alice runs and plays like other little girls. But if one is missed, she begins to pine away. She is suffering from diabetes.

### PROGRESSIVE VOTE MAY BE A SURPRISE

Philadelphia Expected to Give Considerable Support to Independents.

**P**hiladelphia, Sept. 22.—No town in the country is likely to be more surprised next election day than this City of Brotherly Love.

United States Senator Wheeler, candidate for Vice President on one of the three principal party tickets, has just paid the city a visit, but if his population is as sleepy as his newspapers apparently believe, he came and went again without being observed—even by the hopeful reporters who were at the station to interview him. A large reception committee, adorned with large white ribbons, met him at the train and a long line of automobiles, each placarded "La Follette and Wheeler," escorted him to his hotel; a number of prominent citizens tendered him a lunch and he spoke at night to an immense gathering.

But it would require an eagle-eyed newspaper reader to discover his presence in the columns of his Philadelphia newspaper. There were columns devoted to the La Follette and Wheeler campaign, mostly explaining that it was hopeless, and there were editorials violently disagreeing with things La Follette and Wheeler were alleged to have said at some time or other, but the simple fact that one of the men so voluminously discussed happened to be in town for the day was something omitted. Quite a nice little town was made of the fact that his opponent, General Daves, was in Evanston, Ill.—his home town, where he can be found more often than anywhere else—but the publishers found no news in Wheeler being in Philadelphia.

#### Will Surprise Some

So the vote that appears certain to be given the Progressive ticket in Philadelphia doubtless will surprise some of her citizens. For the feeling discovered in Philadelphia is not greatly different from that in other industrial cities. A great deal of organization work has been done and the organizers report a ready response to their efforts. The Central Labor Union, representing all the local unions of Philadelphia and vicinity, voted some time ago to endorse the independent ticket—something never before done for any national ticket by that body—and is actively at work to get out the vote in November.

Philadelphia's long record of political corruption is giving the Progressive leaders some concern. They are wondering whether they will be able to get the vote counted after it is cast. A classic instance of the Philadelphia system, occurring a year or so ago, is still fresh in mind. Bill Roper, famous Princeton football coach, whose home is in this city, became a candidate for city councilman. The returns showed that he was defeated by 1,600 votes. Bill was so convinced that he really was a popular person that he had the ballots seized and recounted in court next day. The result justified his opinion of himself. He actually had been elected by 800 votes.

#### Butler Helps

The political Philadelphia of only a few years ago has been improved in one respect, however, that will work to the advantage of the independent ticket. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, commissioner of public safety, in his process of cleaning up the police department, has taken the force out of politics. Time was when it was almost worth a man's life to try to vote against the machine in this city. The police surrounding the polls made it so. Under Butler's orders, no policeman is allowed within fifty feet of the polling place, except during the brief time it requires to cast his own vote. The days when unwelcome voters were kept away from the polls are gone, for the time being at least. All in all, the heads of the independent movement here think there is an opportunity this year such as never before known in Philadelphia for demonstrating their strength, and they say they are going to do it.

### DEPENDENTS FEEL LAW'S HEAVY HAND

Make Prisoners Work and Send Money to Families, Reformer Suggests.

By BOB DORMAN, NEA Service Writer

**P**HILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—"Has it ever occurred to you that when a man is arrested and placed in prison, he is fed, kept warm, and has a place to sleep, while those who have been dependent on him, and who are in no way responsible for the commission of his crime, are left to shift for themselves—to go cold and hungry and to be thrown into the street because they cannot pay their rent?"

Dr. S. P. Ross, head of the Prison Welfare Association of Philadelphia, was leaning forward in his chair, emphasizing his question with shakes of a long forefinger.

His organization takes care of scores of families of men in prison. Continuing he said: "Society is defeating its own ends in its present methods of handling crime."

**Children Go Hungry**  
"Children, dependent upon the support of a father who is in prison, go hungry and cold. They question the worth of a system that condemns them to privation and want for a crime of which they know nothing."

"The man in prison whom we claim is being reformed, is too often the victim of idleness. Theoretically he works. But any manufacturer would go broke whose employees turned out no more than prison labor."

"Let them work—not in competition with labor in the outside—but in making those things which the State must have in its various institutions, its hospitals, its offices, its penitentiaries. There are not enough men in prison in any one State to make all that the State requires."

"Let these men be paid standard wages, and let the wages be sent to their dependents. If they have no dependents, pay them a lower scale than those who have."

"By working and earning money these men can still feel that they are useful members of society."

"They will not come back into the world to find their loved ones the victims of cold, hunger and privation."

**Hatred Is Result**

"Conditions as they now are, lead these men to a bitter hatred of the society that has ill-treated their loved ones."

"Here's one case of many we are helping."

"The husband got drunk one night, found himself broke, and went out to get some money by highway robbery, in the course of which his victim was badly hurt."

"He was caught, tried and sentenced to thirty-eight years."

"His mother and wife spent their little savings to try and clear him."

"What an abundance of rapid, meaningless and ignorant talk, what a supply of contradicting and hammering and unwarranted emphasis could be done away with if many so-called speakers would only read and practice what Beveridge says."

"Oratory" is an art, in the sense that music, painting, sculpture and the like are arts," says Beveridge.

Then, pointing out that it would be only the most daring or foolish person who would try to practice the arts of music or painting or acting—or even shoeing a horse, driving an automobile, laying brick—and the like without practice and experience, he utters this proven truth:

"Yet, curiously enough, most of us feel that we can practice without knowledge or effort the two oldest and noblest of the fine arts, writing and speaking."

Robert G. Ingersoll, Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips and Patrick Henry are listed by Beveridge as perhaps the four greatest public speakers America has produced—considering their efforts purely from the standpoint of oratory as an art and without reference to opinion.

"The supreme master of the art of public address," was Jesus Christ, Beveridge believes.

"The loftiest theme can be treated best in simplest terms," he says. "Take, for example, the Sermon on the Mount, or, indeed, any of the teachings of Jesus, who considered even from the human point of view, was the supreme master of the art of public address."

"Or take Paul's speech to the Athenians on Mars' Hill, the finest example of oratory ever delivered by mortal man—or, not far below Paul's masterpiece, that of Lincoln at Gettysburg. These sermons and speeches were exalted, yet they were in the language of the common people."

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The final rule for speakers, suggested by Beveridge, is one so simple that it would seem unnecessary. It is:

"Stop when you are through."

"All enduring speeches have been comparatively short. None of the sermons of Jesus could, by any possibility, have occupied three-quarters of an hour, and most of them must have been less than half as long."

"So be brief as you are simple, as plain as you are fair, and content with a good job well done, stop when you are through."

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IRENE CASTLE McLOUGHLIN, actress and dancer: "I am leaving the stage for good. I am 31 years old, married and no longer interesting."

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DR. VAN DYKE, preacher: "No one can live his real life continuously in a crowd."

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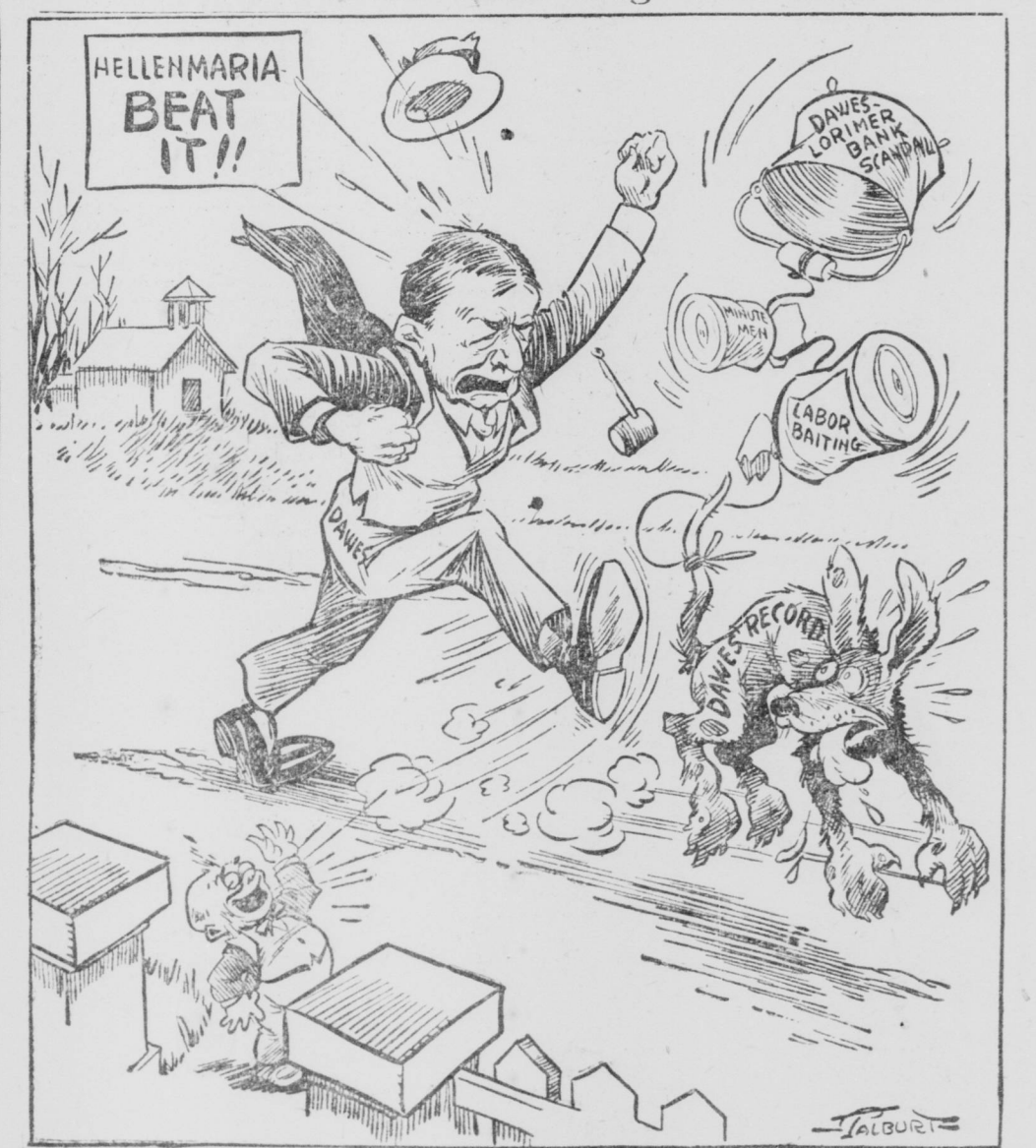
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### Everywhere That Hellan Maria Went That Dog Was Sure to Go!



### Hand-Me-Down

By HAL COCHRAN

Consider the clothes that a youngster outgrows. They have often been a problem for mother. Suits and things will not last 'cause a child grows too fast, so they're handed right down to his brother.

The sewing machine runs a pace that is keen as the altering work is begun. A tack may be taken and style is forsaken. This hand-me-down job is no fun.

A pleasant smile's shown by the son who is grown as he watches mom cut down his clothes. He should worry! Why shoot, he will get a new suit. Is the thing that he cheerfully knows.

That's not true with the other—the poor little brother. In place of a smile he just frowns. Now suit hopes departed, he's kindly downhearted at having to wear hand-me-downs.

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### BEVERIDGE GIVES RULES OF ORATORY

Indiana Writer Says "Stop When You Are Through"

By OLIVER APPLE

**I** WISH all political candidates and speakers could read a little essay on "The Art of Public Speaking" which Houghton-Mifflin Company has just published for the modest sum of a dollar. It's by ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who writes with authority because he is admittedly one of the country's best speakers. His book is especially timely now, when many folks are first attempting public speaking to add the new political movement.

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### Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Stamps for reply, editorial, news and financial advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

**What does the name Miramar mean?**  
It is from the Spanish "Behold the sea."

**What causes a block of ice to give off steam?**  
The steam apparently given off by a block of ice is the result of the condensation of water vapor in the air, the condensation being caused by the low temperature of the ice.

**What grounds are there for believing that Bacon wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare?**  
The chief grounds for this belief are the supposed lack of education of Shakespeare and the well known culture of Bacon.

**Where do Eskimos live?**  
In the Arctic circle in America and Asia.

**How long do freshwater fish live?**  
It is difficult to say, but bass are said to live twenty years; trout from twelve to fifteen and carp have been reported to live 100 years.

**What per cent of the babies of this country are born left-handed?**  
Fully 4 per cent.

**Is it true that when it is summer in the United States it is winter in Brazil, and vice versa?**  
Yes, it is true.

**What is meant when one says it is impossible to change human nature?**  
The meaning is that the individual is what he is by reason of his inheritance. But, of course, human nature, like all animal nature, has changed and is constantly changing, due to laws of evolution, which inexorably tend toward the survival and perpetration of that kind of life best fitted to survive under certain environmental conditions—whatever they may be to which it is exposed.

In common usage, the term is merely a sophism put forth by any one who wishes to oppose any idea of change in methods of doing things.

**What is a coloratura singer?**  
One who produces the effect of giving color to vocal music by giving two or more notes to each syllable, as in trills, runs, etc.

**What are tenors and sopranos?**  
Tenor is the term applied to the highest natural adult male voice, while soprano applies to the human voice of the highest pitch or range; it is always used to designate a woman singer or very young boy before his voice changes.

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### Under Miss Indiana's Torch

By GAYLORD NELSON

### Exposition

**T**ODAY the "Hoosier Limited" takes the road.

It is the first of a series of trips this miniature trackless train will make to all parts of the State to advertise the second Indianapolis Industrial Exposition, to be held Oct. 4 to 11.

Indianapolis is a city of home-owning, home-loving, home talks—the capital of a great State. It is more. It is an industrial city with an astonishing variety of manufactured products. The output of its factories flows in all the arteries of trade to the remote corners of the world.

The new exposition building at the State fairground will be none too large to contain the exhibits of its manufacturing enterprises.

Some cities live on the tarnished glories of their past, on their ruins, on their tourists, or on their climate.

But the prosperity of Indianapolis is inextricably interwoven with the smoke of its factory chimneys. The city lives by the work of its hands—by an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

No civic undertaking should receive more hearty support than the industrial exposition. It is well the "Hoosier Limited" is carrying an invitation to our friends and neighbors throughout the State to visit this exposition and inspect our industrial handwork.

We will show it with justifiable pride.

Motor trucks bring 31 per cent of all live stock in Indianapolis market. Not counting road hogs.

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