

The Indianapolis Times

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No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

GRANTING first the essentials of loyalty to our country, and to our fundamental institutions, we may not only overlook, but we may encourage differences of opinion as to other things. For differences of this kind will certainly be elements of strength rather than of weakness. They will give variety to our tastes and interests. They will broaden our vision, strengthen our understanding, encourage the true humanities, and enrich our whole mode and conception of life. I recognize the full and complete necessity of 100 per cent Americanism, but 100 per cent Americanism may be made up of many various elements.

If we are to have that harmony and tranquillity, that union of spirit which is the foundation of real national genius and national progress, we must all realize that there are true Americans who did not happen to be born in our section of the country, who do not attend our place of religious worship, who are not of our racial stock, or who are not proficient in our language. If we are to create on this continent a free republic and an enlightened civilization that will be capable of reflecting the true greatness and glory of mankind, it will be necessary to regard these differences as accidental and unessential. We shall have to look beyond the outward manifestations of race and creed. Divine Providence has not bestowed upon any race a monopoly of patriotism and character.—Calvin Coolidge.

A Courageous Speech

IT took real courage for President Coolidge to make his Omaha speech on tolerance Tuesday. The most significant commentary on the present state of mind of the population is the fact that it did take courage for the President to make the speech. For he did nothing more than repeat old-fashioned American ideals of liberty. It is significant that when these ideals are voiced even by a President they have the sound of strange and radical utterances.

This newspaper has disagreed frequently with President Coolidge, but in the instance of his Omaha speech, so far, at least, as it concerned the subject of American liberty, we heartily agree with him. If this country had more public men with the courage to speak such convictions, as Coolidge has done and as Charles Evans Hughes did a few weeks ago, it would be a better country in which to live. Such statements from leaders like Coolidge and Hughes are an indication of a turn toward a more enlightened public opinion and a return to normalcy and straight thinking.

This country was founded on liberalism. Tolerance has made possible the success of the republican experiment which has given America world leadership. Nations have fallen when public opinion has been, as the President put it, fossilized. There must be freedom of thought. Without such freedom progress is impossible. Development is possible only through the clash of ideas.

The founders of the republic knew this. Their action in writing into the basic law of the land provisions for safeguarding freedom of thought and freedom of religion was not idle. It had a deep purpose, a purpose as important as the founding of the Nation itself. They knew that a boiler without a safety valve is dangerous and that sooner or later it will blow up.

There is a marked tendency now to sit on the safety valve. There is a feeling that steam blown off into the atmosphere is dangerous. There is a lack of realization that the ability to blow off steam is the very thing that makes for safety.

This country was founded by men and women who came here to escape intolerance. They came here because they had not been permitted to think their own thoughts, speak their own minds and live their own lives.

They came here to escape a state church and a regulation of their private lives by the state. We must not go back to a state religion or to regulation of thought and of personal liberty. If we do, the very purpose of the republic has been defeated.

We must not permit our vision to become narrow. We must be able to see beyond our own State, our own church and even our own country. We must make ourselves realize the possibility that the other fellow can be right. We must make ourselves realize that a man

Slang

By Hal Cochran

loudly will shout. peanuts," we'll say, I wonder, sometimes, what it all is about—this character we're usin' today.

Wherefore put away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor. —Eph. 4:23.

Truth is always strange, stranger than fiction.—Byron.

All is fair in love and war and also in many other unfair things.

All work and no play makes Jack a killjoy.

A Thought

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SCIENCE GATHERS BITS FROM MANY NATIONS OF EARTH

By David Dietz
NEA Service Writer

SCIENCE is international. The history of almost any important advance in the world of science, whether of the past or the present, gives ample proof of that. But scientists themselves are apt frequently to be as national in their thinking as other human beings. And so, even with scientists, the effects of war wear off slowly.

Announcement is made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science that invitations for its meeting next year will be issued irrespective of nationality. From the time of the war until the present, invitations have been issued only to scientists of allied or neutral countries in the war days.

This writer attended the association's meeting at Liverpool, England, in 1923. The guests included scientists from the United States, France, Holland and Scandinavia.

But though the scientists of Germany were not present in person, they figured in the discussions. For the Einstein theory was one of the chief topics of discussion at the meeting, and Professor Einstein, as most people know, is from the University of Berlin.

THE Einstein theory itself, is proof of the international character of science. The original experiment upon which it

was based was performed in the United States, in Cleveland, Ohio, to be exact, by three American scientists, Professor A. A. Michelson, the late Professor Edward Morley and Professor Dayton C. Miller.

As Einstein, himself, sets forth in his publications, he also based his theory in part upon work done by Lorentz, famous Dutch physicist, and Minkowski, the Russian mathematician.

Today, the leaders of research into relativity, aside from Einstein himself, are Dr. Harlow Shapley, an American, and Professor A. S. Edington, an Englishman.

ANY other similar instances can be cited. For example, Pasteur, a Frenchman, discovered the part bacteria play in disease. Lister, an Englishman, applied this theory to surgery and revolutionized the dangerous blundering surgery of his day into the modern antiseptic surgery.

The electron was discovered by Sir J. J. Thomson, an Englishman. But the first man to isolate an electron was Dr. R. A. Millikan, an American, while the theory held by scientists today to account for the behavior of electrons was propounded by a Danish scientist, Dr. Niels Bohr.

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

BEACH GROVE citizens—900 of them—signed a petition, presented to the Indianapolis city council Monday night, opposing annexation to the

Hoosier metropolis. Previously a petition, bearing 350 names, in favor of such union had been filed.

A apparently there is a difference of opinion among residents of the suburbs as to the desirability of coming into the city. This despite the fact that the 1926 tax levy in

Indianapolis is lower than in Beech Grove. Even at this why should the smaller community want to be annexed to its larger neighbor?

It already enjoys all metropolitan advantages, light, water, paving, police and fire protection of a sort, mismanaged public affairs, and a tractionibus squalid. As an integral part of Indianapolis it would have no more—except the solemn joy of participating in Indianapolis city politics—and might have much less.

Annealed, Beech Grove might find itself helping to pay for Golden Hill Park, Kessler Blvd., and other costly north side projects without receiving any public improvements itself. It might help pay the municipal fiddler without hearing any of the music.

There is no mystery about the high wage scales in America. These high wage scales are not begotten by the tariff nor are they dependent upon the tariff. They grow out of the high efficiency of labor per individual. This high efficiency is due (a) to the widespread education and good native qualities of the labor and (b) to the comparative abundance of land, a relative abundance of capital and a relative scarcity of labor. We succeed best in those industries where land and capital can be employed lavishly and labor economized, that is to say, in mass production where a multitude of identical articles can be produced from a single model.

The one is pulled down as the other is built up. There is no magic in the protective tariff. An act of Congress cannot create wealth. * * * In the United States we have a relative abundance of land, a relative abundance of capital and a relative scarcity of labor. We succeed best in those industries where land and capital can be employed lavishly and labor economized, that is to say, in mass production where a multitude of identical articles can be produced from a single model.

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