

The Indianapolis Times

FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service
 • • • Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
 Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis.
 • • • Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week • • •
 PHONE—MA 1800.

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.

Senator Robinson

GOVERNOR Ed Jackson has done what astute politicians said he would not do. He has appointed a member of his little personal coterie of Marion County politicians to the United States Senate.

Arthur R. Robinson, who will succeed Senator Ralston, certainly has the hearty endorsement of George V. Coffin, John L. Duvall and other local Republican leaders present and absent.

Robinson's appointment evidently comes as a reward for service rendered. He was active in the campaign for Jackson last year and has been a close friend of Jackson. His law firm was at one time attorney for D. C. Stephenson.

So far as his qualifications, other than his political associations, are concerned, Robinson probably is no more nor less qualified than many others mentioned for the appointment. He has long been a politician. He served in the State Senate, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in 1916, and he filled out an unexpired term on the Superior Court bench in Marion County. He has a good war record.

With the appointment of Robinson, the political organization now in the saddle in Indiana remains intact. He can be considered absolutely "safe" so far as the present powers that be in the Hoosier State are concerned.

Likewise the American's Home.

"AN Englishman's home is his castle." That statement about the Englishman is the thing above all others that stands out in memory from the time we first heard there was such a being as an Englishman.

It still inspires a thrill of admiration. It gives character to the Englishman. We think of him as a man who loves his home and will fight for it.

We can almost see him standing there—just inside the door, one foot aggressively advanced, fists clenched and a grim fighting jaw stiffly set—his entire attitude a warning that any violator of his home could pass that threshold only over the Englishman's dead body. And that determination of the home-loving, liberty-loving Englishman became fixed in the laws of his country.

It came to us when we threw off old world domination and set up in the government business for ourselves as the United States of America. It was made a part of our Constitution.

Here is the language:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

The Supreme Court of the United States has just put the brakes on the insidious tendency to ignore that ancient right, and has revived the spirit of liberty that seemed to be fading out. The court says:

"It has always been assumed that one's house cannot be searched without a search warrant, except as an incident to a lawful arrest therein. The protection of the Fourth Amendment extends to all equally, to those justly suspected or accused as well as to the innocent. The search of a private dwelling without a warrant is of itself unreasonable and abhorrent to our laws."

This pronouncement from the Supreme Court comes at a good time. It had seemed that a wave of intolerant fanaticism had swept up our feet and was carrying away on its flood the liberties gained by the sacrifice of blood and treasure.

Now, perhaps, we can set our feet firmly on the ground and take a stand for liberty as did our progenitors; and say to all tyrants everywhere:

An American's home is his castle.

Hoover Backs Waterways

SECRETARY of Commerce Herbert Hoover has aligned himself with the supporters of a complete inland waterway system.

A survey of the great problems of progress which lie before the Nation would place waterway development in the forefront, he told an audience of Kansas City business men and women.

Speeding up the development of our water in its aid to the land—power, irrigation and, above all, transportation—Hoover says, "will test our vision and our statesmanship."

Secretary Hoover visualizes the Mississippi system as 9,000 miles of connected waterways, a main trunk line running north and south through the Mississippi valley, the Ohio from Cairo to Pittsburgh, the Missouri from St. Louis to the far West, and the Great Lakes to the sea, via the Chicago canal.

Europe, particularly Germany, years ago set the pace in proper utilization of waterways. America has lagged. Slowly but surely the various links of the great system Mr. Hoover visualizes are now being connected.

But vision is necessary. We should authorize a development program on all of these lateral waterways to insure their completion, just as it has done on the Ohio which finally is becoming a useful competitor of the trunk line railroads.

Can They Make Good?

JOHN L. DUVALL, Republican candidate for Mayor, has repudiated William H. Armitage, boss of the Shank administration, who has been one of the group active in behalf of Duvall. Armitage has been a disturbing influence in Indianapolis politics for years. He has never been given public office by the people for obvious reasons, but nevertheless he has governed the city. Duvall is to be commended for doing what Ralph Lemcke, his opponent in the late primary, did not wish to do or lacked the nerve to do.

Both Duvall and Walter Myers, the Democratic nominee, have told the voters that if elected they will be free to do the bidding of the voters and that there will be no strings tied to them. Can either make good? If the successful candidate does succeed in carrying out his promise to govern with a free hand, he will do more than any previous mayor has ever been able to accomplish.

There always have been outside influences at work at the city hall. It has always been necessary for the mayor at times to harken to his master's voice. This is not necessarily a reflection on the man who happens to be mayor. It is a reflection on the political system under which he was elected. Duvall may keep his promise that Bill Armitage will not influence his administration, but certainly in getting himself elected mayor he will necessarily have to put himself under obligation to a great many people and a great many interests. If he succeeds in not being influenced by these obligations, he will be the first mayor who has done so. The same, of course, holds true for Myers.

Put Up or Shut Up

THE city council has flared up again. This time a council member in talking before that body has made some serious charges against the city plan commission. If all this councilman says is true, criminal acts have been committed.

Indianapolis is getting tired of this continual wrangling in the city council. There may be basis for some of the charges and we hold no brief for the city administration, but certainly the public is entitled to know whether the councilmen know whereof they speak.

If Otto Ray can prove the charges he made at the council meeting Monday night he should take them immediately before the Marion County grand jury. If he can not prove them he has no business making them.

The time has come to put up or shut up.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1325 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Is Hebrew the language spoken by the majority of the Jewish people?

The use of the Hebrew language among the Jews has generally given way to the vernacular of the countries in which they live. Of late, however, there has been a revival of the use of Hebrew. Yiddish is the language spoken by most of the Jewish people. This language has as a

in the Rhine districts during the middle ages. Through the expansion of the German Jews this has become the tongue of several million Jews living in Russia, Austria and the Balkan peninsula. These Jews, when driven westward toward the close of the nineteenth century, carried their Yiddish with them into the new Ghettos of western Europe and America.

Why is Maryland called the "Old Line State?"

Because the Mason and Dixon line formed the original boundary line between this State and Pennsylvania. The Mason and Dixon line was the line run by two Eng-

Jeremiah Dixon, during the years 1763-1767. The phrase Mason and Dixon Line is often used in history to designate the dividing line between the slave and the free States.

Who was it that said of Socrates that he was not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world?

This is a quotation from "On Banishment" by Plutarch.

What are the small, gummy lumps sometimes seen on fruit and on the outside of trees?

It is congealed portions of sap from the stem or the trunk of the tree.

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "If a man die, shall he live again?"—Job 14:14.

IN ONE form or another, the idea of a future life has persisted through all the ages and among all the races of mankind. Surely this is a significant fact. Surely a belief so widespread and so independent of time and circumstances, can not be false or misleading. It must surely be the voice of God whispering to man and telling him his soul can never die.

The significance of this universal and ageless intuition is confirmed by the innate consciousness we each have in ourselves of a capacity for something this world does not supply. Everywhere in nature capacity implies an end equal to its measure. This fact proves that God does nothing needlessly. He has provided a correlate wherever there is a need, an instinct, or a capacity. This is a universal law. Surely man is no exception to a rule otherwise universal. Therefore, since he has a capacity that stretches beyond this present life, this present life can not be his end.

Thomas Dick said: "We perceive features of the human mind which mark its dignity and grandeur, and indicate its destination to a higher scene of action and enjoyment." Em-

manuel Kant, one of the most profound of philosophers, said: "The moral law reveals to me a life independent of the animal kingdom—which is not restricted by the conditions and limits of this life, but stretches out to eternity." This is the testimony we hear from all the world's sages and philosophers, both ancient and modern.

To this might be added the testimony of the thousands of poets who, through all the centuries, have so helped us to discover the good and the beautiful in all that surrounds us. Their testimony is unanimously in favor of immortality, for no poet has ever sung his way into the great heart of mankind whose harp was not tuned to the measureless harmonies of eternity.

Turn to the Book of Divine Revelation and hear its testimony. In the Bible the thought of immortality is translated into the most definite and unmistakable speech. Every page of this blessed old Book gleams with light from the world of a brighter sun.

"When at last we reach the shore 'Where the fearful breakers roar,' the Bible bids us to be a Pilot to steer us through the unknown waters, telling us to be of good cheer—beyond there is life and Paradise. (Copyright, 1925, By John R. Gunn.)

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

PICKING A JURY

FOR over a week the Stephenson trial has been in progress. And a jury hasn't yet been picked. Two special venire have been drawn and practically discarded and a third is in prospect. Apparently a jury is no nearer now than it was the first day of the trial.

The interminable delay in finding twelve good men and true to try this case as in all criminal cases that attract wide attention and are much discussed, reveals the weakness of our jury system. It is so encumbered with technicalities it can't move.

Anyone who has read, heard, or has an opinion about a case, or who knows any of the lawyers engaged in the trial, may be excluded from the jury for cause. In addition prosecution and defense are permitted a number of peremptory challenges by which they can dismiss jurors whose looks they don't like.

The result is ordinary human intelligence seldom gets into the jury box until the lawyers are exhausted. As one of the prospective jurors at Noblesville aptly expressed it, "a man is an ignoramus who hasn't read about this case and formed some opinion about it."

In England a criminal case no matter how important would be tried and concluded while lawyers in our courts are still wrangling over a jury. And there are no more miscarriages of justice in English courts than in American.

We have run the doctrine of impartial, unprejudiced juries so far into the ground that it practically anchors criminal court procedure and prevents the wheels of justice from revolving at all.

UNIVERSAL DRAFT PLAN

JOHN R. M'QUIGG, newly elected national commander of the American Legion, in his first visit to Indianapolis the other day, said that adoption by the national government of a universal draft plan for future wars—drafting both men and money—will be one of the principal Legion objectives during his administration.

The persistence of the Legion in harping on the wealth draft scheme must send shivers of apprehension down the spines of some moneyed men whom age and hardened arteries render immune from personal military service. Such gentlemen say we should rely on patriotism not compulsion to finance a war.

Drafting capital may be chimerical and impractical—nothing is more adept at hiding than money—but the plan isn't as unholly as its opponents believe.

The patriotism of American manhood is unquestioned. Yet in our great wars it has been necessary to resort to conscription to mobilize the full strength of our manpower. The patriotism of the American dollar is not so self-evident.

At the outbreak of the last war—before adoption of the draft—thousands of men offered their services and lives to the Government. Did any capitalist offer his dollars to be used as needed without interest in the country's defense? How many Liberty bonds would have been sold if they hadn't been interest-bearing?

Men and money fight modern wars. Both are necessary. If drafting of men is proper why is drafting capital so abhorrent to moneyed people? In a national emergency dollars are no more sacred than lives.

MERIT SYSTEM FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

THE Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Democratic and Republican candidates for mayor, has asked these candidates if they will adopt the merit system in the selection and promotion of municipal employees.

"The city charter provides," the letter sets forth—"that rules and regulations shall be adopted which shall prescribe a common and systematic method of ascertaining the comparative fitness of applicants for office, position and promotion, and of selecting, appointing and promoting those found to be best fitted."

In short the charter envisions a real merit governing-municipal employment. Why isn't it established?

Mr. Myers, Democratic candidate to reply to the Chamber's

letter, says he is for the merit system, a book, line and sinker. Fitness and ability will govern selection of city employees, if he is elected, he says. Mr. Duvall, Republican candidate, has not replied, though doubtless he will express sentiments favorable to the idea.

It is easy to endorse the merit system in principle. However, neither Republican nor Democratic candidate if elected, can actually introduce such a system in municipal administration. The political organization that conducts his campaign won't let him; it will insist on parceling out the jobs among the faithful.

Efficiency in city administration demands not only that jobholders be appointed and promoted on the basis of fitness but that experienced and well-qualified employees previously appointed be retained.

It is labor turnover not inefficiency of labor that frequently breaks the back of private industry. The partisan system in municipal affairs insures, regardless of the attitude of individual candidates, high labor turnover. Friends must be rewarded and enemies punished. The evils can only be eradicated by removing municipal affairs from partisan politics.

REVISION OF STATE SALARIES

ACTION of the budget committee, instituted by the last Indiana General Assembly, in revising the salaries of State officials and employees will effect a saving of \$100,000 annually, according to its recent report. Some salaries were raised, more were cut.

Those whose pay checks felt the committee's knife will doubtless grieve. They will regard the committee members as busybodies. But on the whole the committee did well; there was need of equalization in the compensation paid for similar services.

Stenographers in some departments received \$100 per month, in others \$150. Superintendents of State Farm, State Prison, and State reformatory, doing practically the same work received different salaries. The head of the School for the Feeble Minded paid \$2,000 more than heads of other State institutions of equal importance. Similar discrepancies existed all through the State salary list.

There is really no valid reason why members of the public service commission should receive \$6,000 per year while State tax commissioners, occupying positions equally responsible and exacting, should receive only \$4,500.

Such inequalities have occurred because the departments and functions of State government have, like Topsy, just "growned" without reference to each other or the State administration as a whole.

The budget committee represents the first effort to get a bird's-eye view of the whole thing and to reduce the State salary list, at least to a systematic, businesslike scheme. The result may be distressing to individual patriots on the pay roll, but not to the taxpayer. Let's have more business in government.

Tom Sims Says

Boston man gives the preacher \$50 when he misses church, so absence makes the preacher's heart grow fonder.

Movie star starts divorce suit because she threw an iron at him, which is a new way of pressing a suit.

Women are catching on in politics so slowly. You seldom hear of one being held for bribery.

Chicago has a new jail. It is understood very few crooks would go to the old one.

Misery doesn't love company when it is the company that causes the misery.

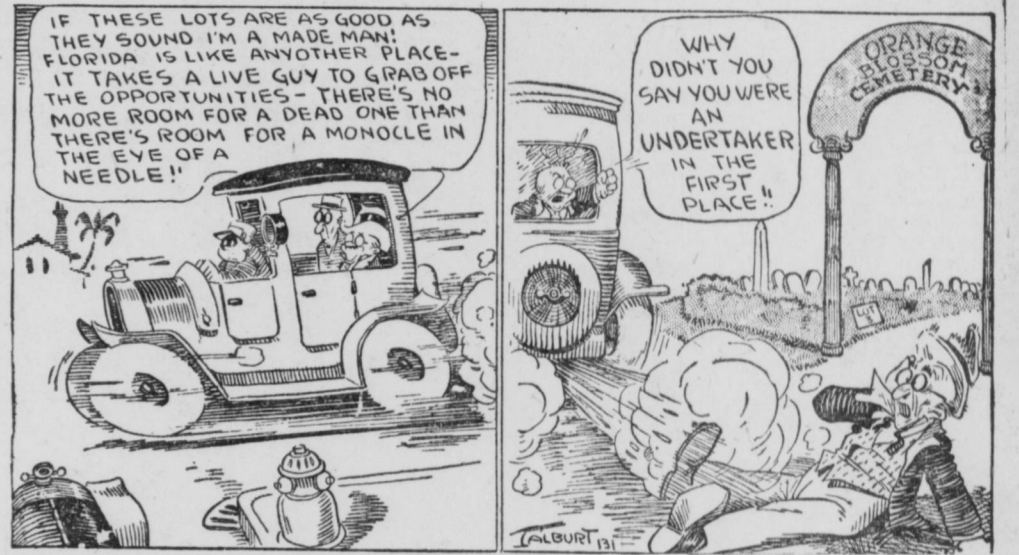
The path of least resistance is the path of least existence.

Most of us have so many things on our hands we couldn't grasp an opportunity if we saw one.

Human nature is what makes us kick when someone steals our umbrella which we stole from someone.

The man of the hour has been planning for years. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

THE SPUDZ FAMILY—By TALBURT



WEEKLY BOOK REVIEW

Wilson Lets You Get Chummy With the Real Paris

By Walter D. Hickman

THE old fashioned way by using the guide book isn't the way to get real chummy with the real Paris.

Robert Forrest Wilson knows the real Paris and he does not have to have to dish his information out of a guide book either.

So in "Paris on Parade," you will get chummy with the heart and soul of this gay city.

Here is one way that he introduces you to Paris—a Paris made gay, the stylish one, is more than a place of clothe. It represents the struggle of a modiste to not only establish a style, but to control fashion.

There is as much diplomacy in the dress making game in Paris as there is at a peace conference. The head of several great dress making establishments were established years ago by talent genius. The heads of some of these have passed on, others have lost their leadership.

In the drama of the dress you will get acquainted with Lady Duff Gordon, Redfern, Piquet, Jean Patou and the gay marker of clothes, who puts her finger print in ink on the label of each coat. That is to guarantee its accurate source.

Adventure in Dining Before you strut your stuff in Paris for dinner, just brush up on Wilson's chapter on "The Adventure of Dining."

He says, "Paris holds out rich reward to the explorer of her eating

places. The Parisian dining-out habit sustains thousands and thousands of restaurants. The field of research is broad. It sometimes seems as if one might spend a lifetime in Paris eating every day in a different

place and never twice entering any one establishment.

"To find excitement, however, one must know where to look for it. It is not to be met with—not the true excitement of discovery—in the score or more of celebrated Parisian restaurants whose recipes have been copied by chefs the world over and whose guests ordinarily dress in evening clothes. It is true that you get distinguished fare in such establishments, but so do you in celebrated restaurants of New York and Chicago and numerous other American cities."

And where do you find excitement at the dinner hour?

Wilson answers: "There is a third class of restaurants, numbering thousands, the ones in which the Parisian masses themselves take their meals."

Beautiful Book Wilson gives you the real Latin quarter of Paris and he tells you the truth about the Apache which has become famous on the stage.

There is a new Latin quarter since the war, and it is American in nature. There you will meet people who come for art's sake from Cleveland, Ohio, as well as New York, Boston and Chicago.

"Paris on Parade" is published by Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis and sells for \$5.

Here is a rare book as a gift to those who love to indulge in travel. It is even so good that it deserves to be a best seller among the mon-



Robert Forrest Wilson

Margaret Young Sings of Red Hot Henry Brown and His Real Hotsy Totsy Manner

By Walter D. Hickman

Ever hear of Red Hot Henry Brown?

Margaret Young is singing about this Mister Brown, who gave a kiss to a girl for Christmas, and she returned it for an electric fan.

Yes, sir, he must be a warm customer, and that is just what Margaret sings of on her new Brunswick record, "Red Hot Henry Brown."

When Henry hotsy tots round, he raises some dust because he is just red hot.

These Henry Brown gentlemen seem to be popular in the world of music today. The expressions such as "red hot mamma" and "red hot Henry Brown" have crept into the lyrics of the best sellers.

The shell stuff is the rage just now at the music stores. Miss Young sings the kind of songs that the people like to hear, and she has a winner in "Red Hot Henry Brown."

On the other side of this Brunswick Miss Young sings "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby," another song number that is being heard about every place that music is played.

It will be remembered that Van & Schenck used this number when they were recently at the Circle.

The recorded version of Miss Young is as warm a synopetized number as Van & Schenck developed it on the stage.

Another Winner

The demand for the songs that we all know has resulted in Columbia Phonograph Co., releasing a record by Florence Macbeth, noted soprano. The record includes "Love's Old Sweet Song," and "I Hear a Thrush at Eve."

You will remember the refrain, "once in the dear dead days beyond recall" and "just a song at twilight," well, the resting place of those sentiments are in "Love's Old Sweet Song."

Both of these numbers are on the new process Columbia records. This process gives one the impression that the artist is in the room instead of the tone coming from a phonograph.

There are a lot of improvements being made lately in both records and the phonograph itself.

The greatest of the artists and the best orchestras are now recording for the leading phonograph companies.

So you can obtain jazz, classical music, old-time favorites and about anything you want to hear.

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The theaters today are offering:

THE Security Trust Company's Real Estate and Rental Department is noted for its active, hustling service to landlord and tenant.

To the owner, transacting all affairs in the buying and selling of holdings, caring for property, securing tenants and the collection of rent.

To the tenant, our ability to assist him in finding a suitable place to live.

Intelligent service in all matters relating to Real Estate Sales and Rentals. Give us the opportunity to serve.

Other Complete Financial Service

Checking—Saving—Mortgage Loans—Safe Deposit—Insurance—Trust Investment and Certificates of Deposit.

