

# 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.

## ON BOTH SIDES

Will Senator James Watson dare to be silent in the face of the direct charge of insincerity and double dealing made by Claris Adams in his speech at South Bend?

There is no easiness about the charge—or the name of the witness whom Mr. Adams gives to support it.

He charges that Senator Watson, on his return from Washington, told Clem Richards of Terre Haute that while he had voted against the World Court because of what he believed to be the sentiment of Indiana, he had persuaded other Senators to vote for the court, so that he knew in advance that his own vote would not count.

The Watson vote on the World Court is heralded as his one great moment.

His friends point to the fact that he had the courage to oppose the President and the platform of his own party when it came to a crisis.

They point to it as evidence of his great statesmanship.

And now, if the charge made by Claris Adams be true, it was insincere, cowardly, tricky.

Circumstantial evidence would prove the charge, were there no confession from Watson to support it.

Before his vote was cast, not a Senator nor a citizen knew what Watson thought about the World Court. He had never given an interview or made a speech.

Not even the shrewdest newspaper correspondents had an inkling of what Watson would do.

True, he had held a secret conference with the head of a secret organization which decided to fight the World Court.

It was also true that his friends at home told him that if he voted to put this country into the court he could expect former Senator Beveridge, whose position on that or any other question is never in doubt, as an opponent.

But Watson showed no deep conviction or keen conscience upon the subject on either side. The great statesman merely balanced his fears.

Now the matter is in the open. The men and women of his own party should be interested in knowing whether he was really for or against that court.

Did his vote record his convictions or his fears? If he voted his own belief, why did he try to get other Senators to vote to put this country into that court—and what sort of influence, what promises of preference, did he give?

Do the voters of the Republican party really want a leader who is on both sides of every question?

## BE CHEERFUL

"Think about cheerful things. Don't brood or be morbid. Don't be angry or hate things."

Here is the advice of Chauncey Depew, given on his ninety-second birthday anniversary.

It is the voice of experience, given to youth. More than that it is inspired pathology and psychology, and a recipe for happiness as well as for long life.

This remarkable American is still strong, still interested in the affairs of life, still the financial head of a great railway system.

For more than a half century he has been acclaimed the most cheerful of orators.

He has had a real place and real power in politics, has helped to make presidents, has served in the United States Senate.

He has had cars and responsibilities that are presumed to tax heavily upon bodily and mental strength, has filled positions which are presumed to wear out men quickly.

You will notice that he does not give commandments concerning food or drink, does not repeat the usual formula of abstinence from tobacco or coffee or attribute his unusual length of life to some fad of outdoor exercise or a peculiar style of dress.

Instead he turns to the mind and the attitude toward life.

The men who brood over misfortunes they fear invite those misfortunes.

The women who create visions of disaster generally meet disaster on the road.

The man who is always afraid of losing his job will soon be found hunting a new job. The man who holds the job is the one who has no such fear and leaves his mind free to make it a bigger and better job.

Hate is the great destroyer. It burns up the soul. It destroys, not the person who is hated, but the person who hates.

No movement founded on hate has ever survived. The story of civilization has been written by those who have embarked on enterprises in a spirit of love.

The choice is open. It is not a matter of personal tendencies. The most grouchy person can cultivate a smile. The most smiling person can turn misanthrope. The man who hates can put hatred from his heart and supplant the emotion with kindness and love. The timid can cast out fear and become courageous.

As wise as he is old is Chauncey Depew.

## THE MISSING WITNESS

It is unfortunate that the Senate inquiry into the prohibition situation comes to a close without hearing from the man who should have been the chief witness for its dry forces.

It must, or should, awaken some interest on the part of those who have contributed so generously, year after year, to the Anti-Saloon League.

They should at least ask why the leader of that organization, the man who has directed its policies, who has sounded its warnings and issued its appeals, who has been in closest touch with all its activities was not the first to come to the Senate sessions and relate the story of victory.

But Wayne B. Wheeler has not appeared to take the oath to tell the truth and all the truth, about the effects of prohibition.

It is especially to be deplored by reason of the fact that it was announced in advance that when Mr. Wheeler came to testify, he would be subjected to a most searching cross-examination by Senator James Reed of Missouri, who has a reputation of being rather keen and somewhat merciless in his questionings.

His failure to appear under these circumstances

lends color to the charge that Mr. Wheeler was afraid to come and justify his own activities, not only in connection with enactment of laws concerning alcohol, but in other matters in which high government officials were impressed and dominated.

Very recently Mr. Wheeler has written for a great New York newspaper a series of articles on his own activities and some of these actions are quite as interesting and significant as his public utterances on prohibition.

They indicate, almost boast, that the Anti-Saloon League has become a powerful political organization, closely held and personally controlled, before which Senators and even presidents falter.

They indicate that the officers of the league, not the membership, have assumed the right, because of their influence to dictate to the White House and that the league has built up a super government which is stronger than any other influence in this country.

There was, for instance, the assertion made by Mr. Wheeler that he persuaded the late President Harding to quit drinking.

That carried many implications, all of which would be interesting for the general public if presented and analyzed.

The political activities of the Anti-Saloon League are quite as important as the prohibition inquiry itself and Mr. Wheeler had a magnificent opportunity to tell the country exactly what he and his league have done to control the Government of the United States.

Certainly every man and woman who is influenced in any degree by the league's political recommendations would have been interested in the spectacle of this leader defending his own cause.

Other men who have been in much less prominent positions in the fight came to tell their stories. Church leaders, reformed bartenders, social welfare workers gave their testimony.

But the one man who is in best position to know the facts, who has personal knowledge of the efforts made to compel enforcement, who has been in the fight from the beginning, did not come.

There should be some explanation. The contributors to the league cannot afford to permit the suggestion to pass unchallenged that its leader was afraid to expose his own story to the keen analysis of an expert cross-examiner.

## NO TIME FOR LAME DUCKS

"America has before it the greatest opportunity ever given any nation, and that opportunity is to take the lead in helping China in her struggles, and in winning her friendship, rather than waiting for some other nation to act."

Such is the message Rev. James M. Yard of the West China Union University, has brought back to the people of this country.

"Men with vision are needed in this task," he declares, "men who can foresee 100 years. In 100 years China and America will be the two greatest nations on earth, and the fruition of wise action now will be found immensely valuable."

Dr. Yard appears to have an unusual breadth of vision himself, for, unlike so many superficial observers in the Orient, he does not look at mere surface indications—the battles between war lords, graft, intrigue and what not—and come away with the word that China is hopeless.

To the contrary. To him all this unrest means something.

This shifting contest is merely like men working with pickaxes on a slow-moving glacier," he says. "This glacier is a renaissance and development of a nationalist spirit which is the greatest movement of the mind of man the world has seen in 500 years."

It is the awakening, he contends, of "the sleeping giant."

What Dr. Yard says about our need for "men with vision"—men who can see 100 years ahead—is very true. Nor is the Orient the only place where America needs to have such representatives. Not only China, but the whole world, today is a "moving glacier" and our need for real statesmen and real diplomats to conduct our foreign affairs, men who can look 100 years ahead, has never been so great.

This is no time for lame ducks.

## EUGENE DEBS AND THE LAW

By Gilson Gardner

Eugene V. Debs was sent to the penitentiary for expressing his opinion of the war. He was not guilty of any "overt act." For a hundred years up to our entry into the World War, the United States was a country where a man could express his opinion without going to jail. The whole matter had been threshed out during the first experimental decades of our government.

The alien and sedition acts, under the presidency of Adams and the domination of Hamilton, set people to jail for their political beliefs. But the reaction against the acts and the jailings was tremendous, and led to the creation of the party which put Jefferson in office and impressed his philosophy on the laws and judicial decisions of the Nation.

It was Jefferson's creed that speech should be free and that it would be time enough for any governing authority to interfere when an "overt" act was attempted. This was law in courts and legislatures up to 1914. Then a great fear came upon the people of the world and under the functioning of "patriotism," so-called, there occurred a reversal of all precedents.

Debs, who had been four times the presidential candidate of the Socialist party, was arrested for a speech made at Canton, Ohio, on June 16, 1918. He had denounced imperialistic treaties and explained the economic causes of war. The trial began Sept. 9 and after a brief hearing at which Debs acted as his own lawyer, he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison. While in prison he was nominated for President of the United States and received 91,799 votes. In February, 1921, the Department of Justice recommended a pardon, but President Wilson inscribed on the paper, "Denied." On Dec. 25, 1921, President Harding granted a pardon.

The New York Times commented: "The release of Debs is notice to all persons that the United States will not seriously punish the most perilous assailants of its safety and its life."

As a matter of fact, all foreign countries dealt more leniently with their war critics. Germany gave Liebknecht four years for revolutionary propaganda during the soldiers. In England, Bertrand Russell was given six months for the same sort of a speech as that made by Debs, who, by the way, was merely repeating almost sentences for sentence what Woodrow Wilson had publicly said in 1916. And in his pardoning our Government had already released Von Rintelen, who was convicted of conspiracy to blow up food and munition ships of the allies by planting bombs in their cargoes.

## Fine Arts Committee Decides On the Slogan For Music Week in Indianapolis

GIVE more thought to music during music week, May 2 to 8. Two thousand two hundred twenty high school students will compete for musical honors here in State music contests sponsored by the fine arts committee of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, is the message which the motograph on the roof of the building occupied by the Merchants Heat and Light Company and known as the Daylight Corner at Meridian and Washington Sts., will carry during music week, May 2 to 8, it was announced today by J. I. Holcomb, chairman of the fine arts committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Use of the motograph, Mr. Holcomb said, was donated by M. K. Foxworthy, vice president and general manager of the Merchants Heat and Light Company, which is cooperating with the fine arts committee both in granting use of the motograph and in tendering the use of radio station WFBM which, throughout the week will broadcast music week programs.

At a meeting of the outdoor program committee, tentative plans for daily band concerts to be held probably in University park, were made. The program as contemplated includes a concert by professional musicians between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, May 2, the opening day of music week. This concert is expected to attract large numbers of persons and is regarded by Elmer A. Steffen, chairman of the general program committee, as a very fitting beginning for the week.

Concerts each day at noon at this place also are being planned. These would include a concert on Monday noon by the Indianapolis News' Newsboys Band, on Tuesday noon by the Post Office Employees' Band, on Wednesday noon by the band from the Colored Y. M. C. A., on Thursday noon, by the Butler College Band, on Friday noon by the Cathedral High School Band, and on Saturday noon by the combined bands enter in the State Music Contest.

Special programs in all churches on the opening day are being prepared and radio programs which will begin with the appearance of members of the Indianapolis music promoters before the radio audience of Station WFBM of the Merchants Heat and Light Company.

All music supervisors whose organizations are entered in the State contest have received copies of the official schedule so that organizations may be advised of the time and place for their appearance.

THE Indiana College of Music and Fine Arts will present the following pupils in a recital Saturday, May 1, 2:30 p. m. in the college auditorium. Fred Miller, Mary Elizabeth Hunt, Martha Lukens, Miriam Long, William Bartholomew, Frederick Richardson, Marjorie Kaiser, Mariann Froelich, Vivian Pelver, Ethel Forsee, John Kinder, Joan Eccles, Marjorie Anderson, Arthur Poinier, William Speil, Mary Keagane, Mary Katharine Spraker, Helen Louise Barnes, Helen Bonnell, Mary Frances Cray, Bobby Jeanne Johnson, Albert Urwitz, Elizabeth Case, Marjorie Wood, Helen Thomas, Jack Gould and Wilma Thompson.

The above are pupils of Helen Sommer, Ruth Todd, Flora E. Lyons, William R. Wehrand, Evan Georgeff, Clarence Weesner, Irene Hoffman, May Gorsuch and Fred Jeffrey.

A RECITAL will be given at 3:30 Sunday afternoon at the Academy of Music by Florence Sommer and John Todd, Flora E. Lyons, William R. Wehrand, Evan Georgeff, Clarence Weesner, Irene Hoffman, May Gorsuch and Fred Jeffrey.

MADAME LUCY GATES, American coloratura soprano, who is to sing with the Mendelssohn Choir Monday evening at Caleb Mills, will leave for the city Sunday morning and will participate in the chair final rehearsal Sunday afternoon.

The selections are for the most part new, excepting the operatic choruses from Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana, which will be sung in the original and Latin and Italian texts. This brilliant bit of grand opera, is scored for eleven voices and will be sung by the full choir, besides which there will be two ensemble members for the women's chorus of the "Phantom Legion," by Ward-Stephens, dedicated to those who made the supreme sacrifice. Pat Matthews will be the accompanist for the choir. John B. Brown of New York will be the accompanist for Lucy Gates.

The singing of Lucy Gates has captivated the American continent. Next Monday evening, which will be her first appearance here, she will present seven numbers, including "Hymn to the Sun," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "Le Coq d'Or." The complete program is as follows:

The National Anthem.  
 "Hymn to the Sun" (Le Coq d'Or) by Rimsky-Korsakoff.  
 (a) "Woe Thou There" (Women's Voices) by Manney.  
 (b) "Swine Love" by Burleigh.  
 (c) "Walk Together, Children" by Johnston.  
 "Hymn to the Madonna" by Remmer-Spicer.  
 (a) "Maria Wierum" by Beger.  
 (b) "L'Oiseau Bleu" by Dalgroze.  
 (c) "Ein Traum" by Grieg.  
 (a) "The Phantom Legion" (Men's Voices) by Ward-Stephens.  
 (b) "May Comes Languish" by Handel.  
 (c) "Come My Beloved" by Handel.  
 (d) "Spring Song" by Henrich.  
 Scene and Prayer. Cavalleria Rusticana.  
 Miss Gates and Mendelssohn Choir.

MELITA GALLI-CUREL, famous soprano, will arrive in Indianapolis today for her concert at the Murat tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock under the direction of the Ona B. Talbot Fine Arts Enterprises. It is predicted that one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the Murat will be present to pay tribute to this great artist and great woman.

The Bel Canto Club an organization founded for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of the vocal art, and to acquire more general musical knowledge under

## Great Singer in Concert Sunday



Melita Galli-Curel

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Murat under the direction of Ona B. Talbot, Mme. Galli-Curel will appear in recital.

## Noted Producer



Stuart Walker

On Monday night, May 2, Stuart Walker will open his summer season at R. F. Keith's with "White Collars," a comedy new to this city.

the leadership of Signa Gertrude Conte a prominent singer and teacher in Indianapolis, have reserved three boxes, which will be decorated in the colors chosen for their club, for the Galli-Curel concert tomorrow afternoon in the Murat Theater.

Mme. Galli-Curel is to them the greatest example of the principles of the Bel Canto school of singing.

The following members of the club will attend the concert: Misses Elizabeth Achenbach, Gertrude Conte, Adelaide Conte, Opal Dawson, Margaret Granger, Martha Killion, Mildred Klein, Olga Krause, Helen Montani, Vittoria Poggiani, Cecilia O'Mahoney, Helen Owens, Mabel Lefevre, Gertrude Shoemaker, Irma Vollrath, Katherine Williams, Mildred Williamson, Helen Newlin, Marie Wilson, Dorothy Saltzman, Mediamene Clorinda Conte, R. C. Friester, C. Rotz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Messrs. J. Rivera and Ernest Heberlein.

Program follows:  
 "Star Visions" (1813-1873) Rosa  
 "Chi Vuol la Zingarella" (1741-1813) Palatelli  
 "Rock a Romanza" from "Dinorah" Meyerbeer  
 "Presto! Presto! Presto!" (with flute) Victor Dammacher.  
 "The Rose" (1780-1835) Helen Emer  
 "Les Filles de Cadix" Delibes  
 "Hauere Silenioso" Staub  
 "Care Nones" from "Rigoletto" Verdi  
 "Minuetto" Mme. Galli-Curel.  
 "May Night" Schubert  
 "Country Tune" Palmgren  
 "Who'll Buy a Lavender?" German  
 "When Chorus Sleeps" Samuels  
 "Little Birdie" Samuels  
 "Theme and Variations" (with flute) Proch  
 "Marius" Meyerbeer. Flutist.

ESLIE E. PECK, head of the cornet and trumpet department of the Metropolitan School of Music, will present an annual recital of his students in the Odeon next Saturday afternoon. Owing to the length of the program the recital will begin promptly at 2 o'clock.

The public is invited. The cornet choir of eighteen pieces pieces will close the program. The other numbers will be solos and duets. Harriet Payne, violin student of Hugh McGibeny, will assist on the program. Taking part will be:

Wayne Eck, Kenneth Hill, William Thompson, William Jackson, Robert Jones, Thomas Parry, Everett Fritte, John Francis Taylor, Robert Cavallone, Earl Gossney, Charles Jackson, Abram Parry, Joel Inman, Maurice McIntyre, Raymond Leelle, Alonzo Edinger, Lewis Pollak, Horace Walker, William Polk, Russell Stephenson, Delbert Edinger, Meredith Midkiff, Waldo Little, John Dunn, Allan Yale, Theodore Midkiff, Henry Lewis, William Radley, George Reilly, Theodore Anderson, Robert Schulz, Wesley Marks and Edmar Johnson.

MISS HELEN LOUISE QUIT, and Miss Lulu Brown, teachers in the Metropolitan School of Music, will give a piano and voice recital by their students in the Odeon next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is invited. A trio from the ensemble class of Adolph Schellmisch, Marguerite Billo, violinist, Susan Woodbury,

## RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA By GAYLORD NELSON

### PHONE COMPANY'S EARNINGS

In his annual report to the stockholders, just made public, C. H. Rottger, president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, states that the net earnings of the company in 1925 averaged 4.8 per cent on the book value of the company.

The poor telephone octopus! Only 4.8 per cent profit. Better times are coming, however. The recent boom in rates given the undernourished monopoly by the public service commission will, it is estimated, yield a return of approximately 6 1/2 per cent.

Certainly the telephone company is entitled to rates that will give it a fair return. But what is a fair return? How do the earnings of the telephone company compare with the earnings of other lines of business?

A million storekeepers go broke every seven years, because of the small returns from their investments, merchandising experts have computed. The average retail hardware dealer's net profit in 1924 was only 4.4 of 1 per cent. An investigator reported at the last National Hardware Association convention.

The Harvard business research bureau showed that the average net profits of 545 individual groceries surveyed last year were one-ninth of 1 per cent.

As for the farmer, Perry H. Crane, secretary of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, says that the average Hoosier farmer, if he figured his costs the way the telephone company does, didn't get any return on his investment last year. His profits were represented by red ink and experience.

"The farmer," says Crane, "might find it advantageous from the standpoint of earnings to have his business declared a public utility and be assured a fair profit by the public service commission."

When we compare the earnings of the distressed telephone company with the returns of humble, ordinary lines of business, we aren't so enthusiastic about the raise in phone rates. Perhaps the octopus deserves sympathy, but we have no trouble in choking back our sob.

### THE MATTER OF TEETH

We are expected to observe next week—April 25 to May 1—as Dental Health week. In preparation for the festivities the Indiana State Dental Association has issued a bulletin containing simple rules for keeping teeth in healthy condition.

"Not more than 15 per cent of the people of the United States use a toothbrush," states the bulletin. "Therefore, in all probability, more than 80,000,000 people in this country give little or no attention to the care of their mouths."

Perhaps the bulletin is correct. However, you can't estimate accurately the tooth situation in this country by the tooth brush circulation. There are the family tooth brushes. And those oral hygienists who don't use brushes at all, but polish their molars with restaurant napkins.

No doubt a week devoted to honoring fugitive incisors bicentennial and molars is a delicate tribute to man's best friends. Man has rather enjoyed his teeth. With them he has carved out a conspicuous place in the sun and gnawed his way around the world.

And he is about to lose them, unless he takes care, declare dental experts. Modern, soft, refined foods are ruinous to teeth, they say. We must revert to the rough fare of our ancestors or take more care if we would preserve them. But toothache apparently is not the modern invention they would have us believe.

Egyptian mummies have been found with defective teeth. And

### YOUTH NOT SO FLAMING

William A. Hacker, superintendent of attendance of public schools, reports a decrease in the number of marriages of pupils of Marion County schools for the year ending March, 1926, compared with the year ending March, 1925.

From March, 1924 to March, 1925, 1,750 pupils under 21 assumed the nuptial yoke. During the year ending March, 1926, only 1,342 pupils committed matrimony.

Apparently youth is not rushing into matrimony with the gay carelessness that pessimistic critics proclaim. At least not in Indiana. And there are other indications that youth today is not so flaming as we have been led to believe.

Juvenile delinquency, which the United States Children's Bureau is investigating, decreased from 1915 to 1925 in ten out of fourteen cities from which the figures have been received so far. New York, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, New Orleans, Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis and Washington showed lower juvenile delinquency rates. Minneapolis, Detroit, Philadelphia and Seattle, higher.

In these cities in 1923, only 9.4 per cent of the jail commitments were of persons between 18 and 20. In 1890, 12.1 per cent were of that age group.

When reduced to cold statistics it seems that present day youth is no worse in most respects and better in some than youth of past years. The chief substantial grievance that elders today have against the young people is that they are young. Time will cure that fault.

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### DOWNTOWN PARKING SPACE

Marion County commissioners have approved the plan to use the north half of the Courthouse square for automobile parking purposes. It is planned to remove the fruit and vegetable stands from the vicinity and cover the yard with gravel to make a convenient and satisfactory downtown parking space.

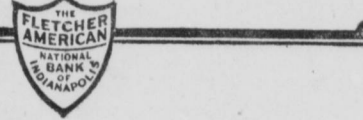
Probably that is a mark of progress.

The downtown parking problem is acute. There just aren't enough parking places to go around. John J. Citizen, who tells in store and office in the congested district and who drives his own car to work, is generally up against it to find a place to park. He can either leave his car at some convenient curb with the possibility of being pink-slipped and paying a \$2 fine for overtime parking or he can fold up his vehicle and put it in his pocket.

Either alternative is unsatisfactory. Consequently there is much driving around the block every couple of hours to find a new parking place, which adds to the traffic congestion.

Use of the Courthouse yard may relieve the situation in slight degree. And from the aesthetic standpoint the beauty of the Courthouse property will not be marred. It couldn't be. Serried ranks of cars in the yard will be as pleasing to the eye as the present garland of outdoor stands and brazen-voiced hucksters surrounding the square.

But if providing parking space is the most important consideration in utilization of open plots of ground downtown, why stop at the Courthouse yard? Why not turn the Statehouse grounds and the War Memorial plaza into open air garages also?



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