

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.

KNOW YOUR STATE

INDIANA is one of the first States of the Union to undertake a co-ordination of its promotional efforts. The enterprise which brought about a cooperative effort among thirty-one State-wide groups and associations for the study of Indiana industrial opportunities, based upon a scientific research, is being used as a model in five States which have made inquiry of its plans and purposes through the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, the operating agency.

NOT THE PRIMARY

The enemies of the primary as a means of nominating candidates are now using the Insull contributions to senatorial candidates in Illinois as an argument against it.

The politicians surely hate that primary. It has its defects. It does open the way to the use of large sums of money by candidates and it might be modified or safeguarded against some of its patent defects.

But to use the Insull activity as a reason for abolishing the primary is as absurd as it would be to use it as a plea for abolishing all elective offices and setting up a Mussolini to rule the country—in fact not half so absurd.

The truth is that Insull is a big owner of public utilities which are under public regulation.

He has them in Illinois and he has them in Indiana.

His profits depend upon the viewpoint of public officials, and friendly United States Senators have a very definite value to these utilities.

Therefore he threw his vast sums of money into the primaries and gave to all the candidates for office, so as to be sure of putting the successful one under obligations to be later used for the purpose of getting more money out of the people who are his customers, and of keeping his grip on his present monopolies.

Under the convention system he would have hired lawyers to enter conventions of both parties and fix the dates.

This fall he will, unless he is frightened by exposure, be found contributing to both political parties.

Not the Primary, but Privilege, is responsible for this corruption of election machinery.

The trouble lies in the willingness of men who control utilities and want special favors to buy in advance public servants.

The primary makes it only a little harder for the corruptionist.

He may have to dig deeper and scatter his largess a little more widely. But corruption is not worried much about mechanics. It will still corrupt wherever the people give it a chance.

The difference is that the people have a real weapon against just such corruption in that very primary which is held responsible by its enemies.

JUDGE JEFFREYS' DAY—AND NOW

Back in the latter part of the seventeenth century, George Jeffreys was chief justice of England.

Before him, charged with having harbored two rebels, was a Mrs. Lisle, aged 70.

The jury twice refused to bring in a verdict of guilty, declaring the evidence to be insufficient.

Whereupon, Judge Jeffreys, in a fury, said to the jury:

"If there were no proof, the circumstances and management of the thing were as full proof as need be. The guilt of the prisoner is as evident as the sun at noonday."

The jury then retired for a third time and returned a verdict of guilty.

The 70-year-old woman was sentenced to be burned at the stake.

That was typical practice in Judge Jeffreys' court. Jeffreys became the symbol of judicial high-handedness. His career served as a strong influence in bringing about freedom of speech, freedom of the press and constitutional limitations on the power of courts.

Those limitations, however, are slipping today. One by one, rulings in contempt are paving the way back to Jeffreysism.

The latest contempt decision leading in that direction is in the Dale case in Indiana.

In it the court held that, no matter how true the criticism of the court, truth was no defense in contempt.

When a court charges contempt, the court becomes prosecutor, judge and jury—all rolled in one. It brings the accusation, tries the case, brings in the decision, and imposes the sentence. Furthermore, it is on the very face of things, an interested and prejudiced party.

In this contempt business may be found all the elements for a revival of Jeffreysism.

Applying the Indiana "truth" decision to the Jeffreys case above cited, if a citizen of that day had made bold to criticize the judge for being unfair to the old lady, Jeffreys could have cited the critic for contempt, and it would have been no mitigation for the defendant to have proved the merit of his comment. He would have gone to the stake or the tower, quick, and that would have been the end.

We are prone to prate about progress.

But it's sometimes hard to answer why.

AGAINST COOLIDGE

No other interpretation can be placed upon the campaign policy outlined by Senator Watson and the organization which he controls, than that he has parted company with Coolidge.

In one breath Watson declares that a beneficent tariff has brought unprecedented prosperity to the people. That pleases the industrial centers.

But in the next, he declares that there is need of immediate legislation to save the farmers from bankruptcy and that he will fight to force Coolidge to give it to them.

That is expected to please the farmers—if they do not stop to think that if the claim of prosperity,

as far as it relates to them, is false, the other plea may also be a fake and a fraud.

The truth is that the politics and personal ambition of Watson have definitely aligned the Republican organization in this State against the President. If Coolidge is a Republican it is something else.

The endorsement of Watson's and Robinson's stand on farm relief can be nothing else than an indictment of Coolidge and Secretary Mellon.

It will be interesting to see if there is still the audacity to carry out the announcement made some weeks ago that Secretary Mellon and Secretary Hoover would be asked to come to Indiana to speak for Watson.

It would be even more illuminating if the replies of these staunch adherents of Coolidge are made public.

Would those in charge of the Watson and Robinson fortunes dare to permit these close friends of the President to speak in Indiana this fall?

There is one distinct advantage from the situation. For the first time in his long career Watson must stand or fall upon his own record. For the first time he must fight for his job on his own actions and not cloak his delinquencies and deficiencies by a specious plea to support some national leader.

In this campaign he can not, in any honesty, ask that he be sent back to support Coolidge. He has been against Coolidge. He is still against Coolidge.

He leaves but the open question as to whether he shall go back as an official, clothed with power, to plead for the privileged interests of the Nation, or in the future follow the profession which was his in the two years he has been out of office in the past thirty—that of lobbyist.

No longer can he hide behind the shadows of a President.

Jim is out in the open for the first time—and probably the last.

FACING REAL CONDITIONS

Willingness to face conditions as they exist appears to be part of the make-up of one W. R. Nicholson, secretary of the Philadelphia Law Enforcement League.

Nicholson announced today he had sent letters to 165 leading dyes, including officials of the Anti-Saloon League, and others, denouncing the present "half-hearted" prohibition enforcement attempts as a national scandal, and suggesting that the dye leaders get together in an effort at real enforcement.

The opponents of prohibition, he said, are asserting dry laws can not be enforced, and they must be checked-mated by a demonstration of enforcement. Liquor is sold openly in Pennsylvania, he said, and he was especially severe on Secretary Mellon, defining his own purpose as a "widespread revolt" against that official's administration. He characterized present enforcement attempts as "farce."

It would be interesting to know what suggestions Nicholson will receive in response to his call for ideas. It is still more interesting, however, to know that at least one prohibition organization is willing to admit the truth.

Five toes in a shoe during summer are one or two toes too many.

In Afghanistan, kids of five years marry; while in America, married couples often act that age.

Once politicians tossed their hats into the ring. Now they use them for megaphones.

Every mother's son has a chance to become President of the United States if he can keep quiet.

The smallest things on earth may be parts of the atom, but the too smallest are tight shoes.

Loud bathing suits keep the men from going to sleep.

Permanent waves are all right in hair, but too many of our roads seem to have them.

"Stop slandering our young people," says a London professor. Well, you make them stop slandering us.

Wild women of Africa have long hair and go without clothes, while ours have short hair.

TOO MUCH MONEY MEANS SOFTNESS

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

That too much money tends to soften and demoralize a race is charged in the recent speech by Chief Lookout, Osage Indian, in appearing before the Indian Affairs Committee to remonstrate about the Government putting more money into the hands of his youthful tribesmen.

Several Indians testified that wealth had brought nothing but misery and weakness to the Osages. No one who has witnessed their gradual degeneracy from a sturdy, self-supporting people into a lazy and unambitious existence would refute these statements.

The Osages are not responsible for the fact that they do not work; that they produce nothing; that they are addicted to drink and speeding; that they have no purpose in life. Fate did this for them when it made them the richest people in the world.

To those who long for immense wealth, the sight of the dilatory pleasure-seeking tribe should give an answer to their longings. Many of the Osages who have but a slight strain of Indian blood have used their wealth to good purpose, but the majority of them, having so much more money than they know what to do with, have become but travesties of their former selves.

They are now mostly men and women without aim or purpose, who, while they are ever seeking to buy something more with their gold, are yet restless, dissatisfied and unhappy.

The Red Man was born for the outdoor life. Nature did not intend that he should survive in hot-house splendor. And it is sadly true that the Indian who has a predominance of savage blood in his veins is never truly satisfied with the white man's civilization.

Deep within him there seethes a longing for the simple and the primitive. No matter how much gold he may have it can not bring him the deep content that he knew when he roamed his native hill, half clothed and with little food, before the oil derrick had changed his existence.

Will the enormous wealth of the people of the United States some day work such havoc upon our race? Shall we become soft and morally flabby because our coffers are filled with gold and our hands have been turned from the plow share?

Viewing the Osage Indian, one can not help but ask this question.

Tracy

Americans Will Be Cautious in Their Attitude Toward Mexico.

By M. E. Tracy.

The people of this country are still bewildered by the great Mexican drama. The grandeur of its setting, the suddenness with which it broke and the far-reaching influence it may exert leave them breathless.

They have been rather sympathetic toward the series of revolution by which the old political order in Mexico was overthrown, if horrified by times.

On the whole, they have regarded the Calles government as progressive and reliable.

They would instinctively favor separation of church and state provided it were brought about by methods in accord with their own ideals.

Reading the constitutional provisions, laws and decrees which the Calles government has undertaken to enforce, however, leaves them confused.

These provisions, laws and decrees certainly have little in common with the principles which they have been taught to cherish.

As a matter of fact, we would not tolerate them for a moment.

That brings up the question of a different historical background.

Racially and religiously the origin of Mexico and the United States presents such a contrast as to make it almost hopeless for one country to intelligently understand the other's traditions.

The American people are giving all this full consideration. They are remembering, too, that this Government has done more harm than good at times by interfering with Mexican affairs.

They want to see Mexico peaceful, progressive and tolerant. Their disposition is to help her and her people every way they can.

They realize, however, that offered services are sometimes worse than neutrality, and they are inclined to believe that this would be true with regard to the present situation.

Too Bad

Clarabelle Barrett covered twice the required number of miles and stayed in the water twice the required time, but still failed to swim the English channel.

Fog and tide threw her off her course, while the escorting boat seems not only to have been of little help, but actually to have lost her on several occasions.

If Miss Barrett decides to repeat the attempt, as she had every reason to, it is to be hoped that she will be guided by sailors who know the vagaries of this treacherous passage.

How to the Line

Direction is the most important factor of human effort.

Direction is the most important factor of human effort.

We are all swimmers in one kind of channel or another, and most failures are due not to lack of skill, or strength, but to getting off the course.

Some turn aside through curiosity, some are carried away by the currents of life.

Meanwhile, a straight line remains the shortest distance between two points, and when that distance represents about the limit of human endurance, those who can't follow a straight line are bound to lose.

Why Cities Grow

It is commonly supposed that small families go with great cities—but—

The average New York family contains 4.4 persons, while the average Long Beach (Cal.) family contains only 3.2.

The average Chicago family contains 4.3, while the average San Diego (Cal.) family contains only 2.3.

The average Philadelphia family contains 4.5, while the average Spokane (Wash.) family contains only 3.8.

Set Tradition Stand

Without ignoring his good points, as President of the United States, and he has many, what has Calvin Coolidge done that the people should give him more years in office than they were willing to give Jackson, Grant, or than George Washington would take?

What is there so great, or unusual in his Administration to warrant the setting aside of a precedent that has stood since this Government was established?

If we were to give a third term to one man, why not a fourth to another, and if a fourth to another, why not the presidency for life to still another?

Obviously, the line must be drawn somewhere, and how can it be drawn in a better place than where the first chief executive left it?

Further than that, and since the Constitution is silent on the number of terms a President may hold office, how can the line be kept anywhere, except through respect for tradition.

Frenzied Confidence

Less than forty-eight hours ago, a member of the house of Morgan was quoted as saying that General Motors would earn \$35 a share on its common stock, and that the stock was worth \$100 a share above its then market value of 190.

During those forty-eight hours the stock has gone up more than 20 points and more than four million shares have changed hands.

This speaks great confidence in the house of Morgan, but does it speak public intelligence, or poise?

Was not Ponce's success in separating thousands from their hard-earned cash based mainly on the same kind of infatuation for inside tips?

Yes! Now They Are Glorifying Animal Crackers in the Land of Modern Song

By Walter D. Hickman

Oh, these song writers. Don't know what they do next.

Can you guess now what they are putting to the tune of melody?

Animal crackers. Yes and can you beat that? There is a brand new tune out, called "I'm Just Wild About Animal Crackers."

Anyone of these fine days, wouldn't be a bit surprised that some song writer would turn out a pathetic little ballad called, "That Dear Old Dog Biscuit of That Dog Gone Dog of Mine."

There should be a great deal of sentiment in such a theme. It would give the song writer a chance to inject the growl of a dog in the song. That would be new because everything else this season has been tossed into the musical factory.

Must tell you about this animal crackers number. Have been asked to hunt this photograph number and the other day I received it from Okeh as one of their new hot weather releases.

It seems that "I'm Just Wild About Animal Crackers" is about a guy who is so goofy that he even intends to eat animal crackers in bed and that he will force his wife to be as wild over animal crackers as he.

Rather have the hunch that this number as a song was created for burlesque use but the Okeh version is just a nifty little tune of the moment, done in that wild spirit of jazz trotting jazz.

All Turkey orchestra of Chicago with Earl Hayden has recorded the animal cracker number for Okeh.

The orchestration is rather clever and it does have a sort of a whistling tune and when they whistle a tune, well, it is a sure success.

On the other side of this Okeh, you will find Lloyd Turner and his Villa Venice orchestra playing "Blue Bonnet, You Make Me Feel Blue."

In speaking of popular numbers, Okeh has a sure winner in "Baby Face" as recorded by the Melody Sheikhs with Sam Lamin directing.

Here is a nifty little tune which has more melody food in it than most of the songs of the hour.

They have that quick stepping thought which gives speed to a pleasing melody. Rather think you will like "Baby Face." It is a corking good little fox trot.

On the other side you will hear the Goofus Five playing "Where'd You Get Those Eyes?" Here is a number that has been popular for weeks.

New Dance Music

Have been asked to list some of the new dance music releases.

Brunswick announces the following new dance records:

"Chick Chick Chick, Chick Chick," fox trot with vocal chorus, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

"Lay a Little Egg for Me," fox trot with vocal chorus, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

"I Want You to Want Me to Want You," fox trot, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

"Betty," fox trot with vocal chorus, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

"Morning Glory Lane," fox trot, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

"What Was I to Do?," fox trot with vocal chorus, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

"Chick Chick Chick, Chick Chick," fox trot with vocal chorus, Ray Miller and His Orchestra.

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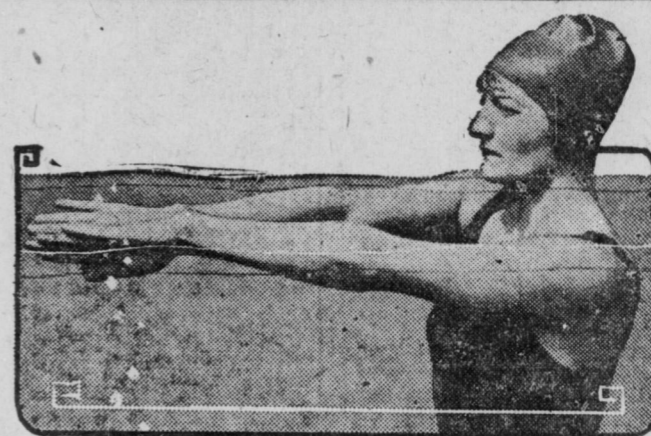
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How to Swim—No. 15



How Hands Are Held in Breast Stroke.

By Lillian Cannon

The breast stroke is what one uses while idling in the water or "just swimming."

It is not a good stroke for speed, but for long distances it is excellent. It rests one to change his stroke while on a long swim and a change from another stroke to the breast stroke gives relief from the monotony of one series of movements over a long period.

The nose is kept well out of the water at all times during the breast stroke, and that too is a relief from swimming-breathing, although one should have the habit of correct breathing while swimming.

However, it is a relief for those who have not perfected breathing. (Copyright, 1926, NEA Service, Inc.)

CONTRADICTION IN REPUBLICAN HOPE

Seek to Capitalize on Coolidge Popularity.

Republicans of Indiana pin their hopes of winning the November election on an anti-Coolidge farm relief stand, yet they expect to capitalize as much as possible on the popularity of the President.

This was apparent today following the decision of the Republican State committee Tuesday to emphasize in the campaign the Indiana congressional delegation's support of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill in the last Congress.

The measure was opposed by President Coolidge, and was defeated. Together with claiming credit for supporting the measure, however, the congressional candidates were instructed to reaffirm their faith in the policies of the President.

Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson, by the State platform and by their records, both are committed to opposite views on the two most important Coolidge policies—adherence to the World Court and keeping the Government out of business.

The McNary-Haugen bill would have put the Government in the farm products marketing business. The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation has supported the measure.

The Republican campaign will begin Sept. 2 at Tri-Lake, where Watson and Robinson will speak.

SPEED FAIR FORMED

Incorporation Papers Filed With Secretary of State.

Incorporation papers were filed in the secretary of State's office today for the Speed Community Fair Association of Clark County, Indiana.

Officers will be in Speed, Ind. Incorporators were E. E. Seibel, J. M. Buchheit, Alonzo Hanger and Harry D. Baylor, all of Speed.

Other papers were filed by the Orleans Grocery Company of Orleans, Ind., increasing their capital common stock from \$60,000 to \$125,000.

THAT CHICAGO JAIL

This Time Prisoners Refuse to Leave Cells—Attack Guards.

By United Press

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—All was calm in Cook County jail today following the latest outbreak within its walls—walls which recently have resounded with the merrymaking of liquor drinking prisoners, fights, and even an attempted dynamite escape.

The thirty-one inmates of tier No. 6 refused to leave their cells for their regular exercise period Tuesday. The guards were met with a rapid fire of "bills" made of bed-springs, soap and sheeting, razor-sharp spoons and other improvised weapons. All were placed in solitary confinement.

CONTESTS AT PICNIC

Southeastern Business Men Frolic at Garfield Park.

The community picnic of the Southeastern Business Men's Association was held at Garfield Park this afternoon. More than fifty contests comprised the program with a band concert in the evening. Prizes to contest winners were donated by merchants.

Frank Feser was general chairman. Other committee members are: Arrangements, Edward Saylor, chairman; Frank Sims, Norman Hukreide, Carl Boese, Herman Rutker, Contest, Fred Vehlning, chairman; Fred Kortopeter, John Steeg and Harold Koch, Finance, E. E. Heller, chairman; Homer Slick, Edward Saylor and H. G. Overpack, Publicity, David Hollander, H. G. Overpack and B. S. Gadd, Music, Charles Bruse and Harry Denker.