

# The Indianapolis Times

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Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

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 3-3600.

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 monopoly.

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 beneficial 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,

# Tracy

Americans Will Be Cautious in Their Attitude Toward Mexico.

By M. E. Tracy.

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 stanch 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 drys, 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 dry 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-like."

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 politicos 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 wretched tribesmen.

Several Indians testified that wealth had brought nothing but misery and weakness to the Osages.

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 spending; that they have no purpose in life. Fate did that 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.

# 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."

They 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 phonograph number and

the other day I received it from

Okeh as one of their new hot

weather releases.

Reading the constitutional provi-

sions, laws and decrees which its

setting, the suddenness with which

it broke and the far-reaching influ-

ence it may exert leave them breath-

less.

They have been rather sympa-

thetic toward the series of revolution

by which the old political order

in Mexico was overthrown, if horri-

fied by times.

On the whole, they have regarded

the Calles government as progress-

ive and reliable.

They would instinctively favor

separation of church and state pro-

vided it were brought about by

methods in accord with their own

ideals.

Reading the constitutional provi-

sions, laws and decrees which its

setting, the suddenness with which

it broke and the far-reaching influ-

ence it may exert leave them breath-

less.

Rather have the bunch that this

number as a song was created for

burlesque use but the Okeh version

is just a nifty little thing of the mo-

ment, done in that wild spirit of fox-

trotting jazz.

Al Turner's orchestra of Chicago

with Earl Hayden has recorded the

animal cracker number for Okeh.

The orchestra is rather clever and

it does have a sort of whistling

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."