

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.

WATSON AND THE FARMER

Up a Turkey Run, speaking for the benefit of his new friends, the farmers, Senator Watson declared that the price of farm products was fixed by the amount of the exportable surplus.

He was trying to prove to them that he and not President Coolidge, was right when he had championed the Haugen farm measure.

He was then endeavoring, as he is now, to line up that farm vote which he had seen deserting him. Now he insists that a high protective tariff is necessary to the welfare of the farmer.

The two declarations do not jibe. For the records of the Department of Commerce show that the farmer has raised considerable "exportable surplus" every year since 1916.

The Nation has sent abroad each year every staple raised on the farms of this country. So if Watson was right in his saying that the surplus fixes the prices, there is needed no tariff wall to keep out from this country farm products raised abroad.

The Nation was selling, not buying, food stuffs. There was no threat of competition.

The farmer is beginning to wonder where he gets any benefit from the tariff for which Watson is fighting. They are beginning to understand that it raises the prices on the things he buys and does nothing for the products of his own labor.

The Western farmer, especially, has awakened to this fact and is demanding revisions on articles which he must purchase.

The point is that Watson is using, as always, the same old bunk which he has always handed out.

His high tariff plea for the farmer and his argument against the Coolidge attitude on farm relief simply do not mix.

PINCHOT'S OPPORTUNITY

Outside of Pennsylvania the average citizen, with his country's welfare at heart, hoped that Gifford Pinchot might defeat William S. Vare and George Wharton Pepper in the recent three-cornered, three-million-dollar senatorial primary. Of the three candidates Governor Pinchot seemed the one really fitted by character and ability to serve in the United States Senate. The average person believed, that if he had been a Pennsylvania resident, he would have resisted the ten offers from the other candidates (to serve as a "watcher," of course) and would have cast his ballot for Pinchot.

Now, it seems, Pinchot may try his luck again. He is said to be toying with the idea of announcing his candidacy as an independent, notwithstanding he was a bad third in the Republican primary.

The average citizen must see such an entry in a different light from the first. The lines have been drawn in Pennsylvania. The Republican party organization has accepted Bill Vare, Philadelphia political boddler, as its candidate. It hopes to elect him, in face of the certain fact that the Senate will throw him out when he appears to take his seat. It expects then to have its Governor elected with Mellon money, appoint a successor satisfactory to the machine. That is its program and just one man in Pennsylvania can possibly wreck that program.

The man is William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor. A clean, capable, high class man, with a long record of conscientious public service behind him, he has been nominated as the Democratic candidate against Vare.

It would be difficult to find the important points of public policy on which Wilson and Pinchot differ. They agree on foreign affairs, even on enforcement of the Volstead law. Though one came from a wealthy home and the other from a coal mine, their views on industrial and labor questions are very much the same.

Pinchot can not be elected as an independent. He may reduce the number of Republican votes given Vare in that overwhelmingly Republican State and thus slightly aid Wilson. Wilson can be elected if all the forces that resent Vare's purchase of the nomination are united behind him. This would include the forces that follow Pinchot.

The average good citizen, the country over, will be disappointed if Pinchot does not see his real opportunity and measure up to it. He should announce his support of William B. Wilson. If he sees this and acts accordingly it will be the biggest thing he has done in a truly creditable public career.

"CONSENT DECREES"

"Consent decrees" are defended and commended by the Department of Justice as saving the "delay and expense incident to protracted trials."

Cutting expense and delay are most desirable. But are "consent decrees" the way to enforce the law?

There has been great delay and much expense in the prosecutions of Fall, Sinclair and Doheny. No doubt the attorneys for those defendants would accept a "consent decree" which they would help write.

In the case of Charles W. Morse, the family would no doubt consent that the whole matter be dropped and the property rights be left in status quo.

New York's leading bootlegger, Mr. Dwyer, would certainly accept a "consent decree" to substitute a reasonable fine for imprisonment for violating the Volstead act, and would probably undertake to confine future violations to denatured alcohol or coastwise smuggling.

It strikes us that there is a considerable difference between a verdict and a "consent decree." A verdict is the result of an open trial; a consent decree is the outcome of secret conferences between the lawyers. For the prosecution and the lawyers for the defense.

One of the earliest instances of a "consent decree" was the outcome of the Government's prosecution, under the Sherman anti-trust law, of the Standard Oil trust. When the oil attorneys discovered the terms of the decree to which the Government had "consented," the stock of the Standard Oil Company jumped up about ten points on "change," and as a result of the consent decree (which was consent to a dissolution which did not dissolve) the profits and the control of the greatest of all trusts have ever since increased.

Roosevelt consented to Gary's steel trust. Coolidge has consented to the aluminum trust, the beef trust, the bread trust, the lumber trust, and many other combinations in restraint of trade, presumably contrary to the Sherman act.

Perhaps the Sherman act is no good. Perhaps

trusts are beneficial. Perhaps they will flourish in spite of all law and all government. However, it does not seem the function of the Department of Justice to substitute itself for the law and the courts, and by "consent decrees" to repeal the law and do away with the courts.

OUT GUNNING AGAIN

"Ripley's out gunning again," is the word passed around Wall Street.

Crash go the stocks, some of the leaders falling off eight to ten points.

What is the strange power of this mild mannered Harvard professor that with his pen he can set the New York financial district all aflutter?

Six months ago he wrote a little piece called "From Main Street to Wall Street." His contention was that the widespread use of nonvoting preferred stock for financing corporations allows the little fellow to put up the money, and the big fellow to see the show. He thought some arrangement might be made to safeguard the small investor.

This modest suggestion upset Wall Street. The repercussions of the excitement were even heard at the White House. Professor Ripley was reported to have been invited to tea to explain what it was all about.

Now with the turmoil aroused by his last article hardly subsided, it is announced that he has prepared another. In this one he has another very simple and apparently mild suggestion.

He says that most of us really have no way of understanding the financial affairs of our great corporation because of the intricacies of modern accounting methods. He says that some of the corporations are apparently taking advantage of this fact to make it impossible to understand their financial position. Then he proposes that the Federal trade commission, already equipped with the necessary authority by Congress, should gather financial information from the corporations and prepare in such a way that folks in the country would have a chance of understanding it.

It certainly isn't a revolutionary proposal. It's made by a man who has always been more interested in scholarship than in creating sensations, and yet it throws Wall Street into a state of great excitement and fear.

What is the reason?

A UNIVERSAL TRAIT

Those who believe that vanity is peculiarly a feminine trait of character will learn something from the publishers of "Who's Who."

That book contains the names and records of the distinguished and the famous. It has kept its prestige by being careful. Outside of accidental officials, it gives space only to those who have contributed in some unusual way to their times.

Now it broadcasts a warning that crafty gentlemen are trading upon the desire of men to obtain some fleeting recognition by offering to include their names in books whose titles indicate that they also list those who "belong."

These tricksters understand that vanity is to be found in the hearts of most men and that the desire for fame is quite as deep as the hope for wealth.

And so they travel from city to city, collecting money from those who have gained riches but have done nothing more, for the privilege of seeing their names in type and their own complimentary comments upon themselves.

It is a profitable business, so profitable that the warning has been sent out that those who seek payment in advance for copies of any such books have no connection with the recognized authority on contemporary greatness.

Men who sneer at women who devote considerable time and effort to attracting attention to themselves may profitably take a glance at their own sex.

Of course, these victims of the confidence men will never get into any real lists of great men. Real fame can not be bought. They overlook the simpler method of trying to do something worthy of attention.

But if they did that, they would not be on the sucker lists. They would be too busy and too much interested to listen to the flattery of the "con" men.

A married man simply has to do what a single man should.

While women first appeared on the stage along about 1790 many of them seem much older.

US HOMELY WOMEN

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

What does life hold for the homely woman? Somebody asks that question.

A very great deal, would be my answer—based on personal experience.

There are some compensations for not being a raving beauty, notwithstanding the fact that every girl born into the world longs to be dowered with physical loveliness.

But, looking about you, it is plain to be seen that the average woman is far from handsome. And these women very often have just as much happiness as those who pose as artists' models and take prizes in bathing beauty contests. For the gods are kind when it comes to evening things up in this world. Homely women have many blessings which are not vouchsafed to the beautiful.

In the first place, it is three times as easy for a homely girl to keep a job. Men seldom like their offices disrupted by beauties and a great many of them have plain and jealous wives at home.

A homely woman never overestimates her power. She never worships at the shrine of self, but concentrates upon more important things and by and by loses the feeling of her own importance which, in the last analysis, is the essence of true happiness. No selfish person is ever happy.

If she lands a good husband, she feels that she has achieved something and does not yearn for more masculine traits to conquer. She is glad to have leaped the matrimonial hurdles, and does her very best to bring happiness to her family.

If she inspires love, she has earned it because of some love-liness of character, some charm of manner, some depth of soul, and this is the only sort of love to strive for, because it does not fade with gray hair, nor vanish when wrinkles come.

Last and best of all, the homely woman misses the mental anguish which every beauty suffers—that of losing her looks. She is not called upon to watch her complexion become sallow nor to see the bloom fade from her cheek.

Life holds no more anguishing Gethsemane than this: To have been beautiful and to be beautiful no more.

Plainness is not such a terrible thing, after all, and we have a lot of company in our misery.

Tracy

Story of Bettis, the Aviator, Illustrates Human Capacity.

By M. E. Tracy

This story of Bettis is a vivid illustration of human capacity and human limitation.

Soaring with the birds one day, he found himself compelled to crawl and fight for life like a wounded savage the next.

That is typical of civilization.

Real Intellect

The notion prevails that ideas are confined to books, that education means an acquaintance with art and literature and that there is something wrong, if not devilish, in material progress.

As a matter of common sense, there is more real intellect in an airplane than in a Shakespearean play.

As a matter of still more common sense, Shakespeare's real greatness does not rest on the fact that he wrote entertaining plays, but that he gave the world its cue to study the human mind.

Dreamers, poets and philosophers have taught us how to imagine, but imagination never amounted to much until it was made to express itself through science and mechanics.

Organized Thought

Civilization is a structure of organized thought. Books enable us to can it, preserve it and transmit it, but its benefit consists in the way it is made to take form in buildings, contrivances and machinery.

The chair you sit in is a thought, or more accurately, a compilation of thought. So is the table at which you eat, the lamp that lights your house, the auto that enables you to move about faster than your grandfather could.

Destroy any device or contrivance, and you have destroyed a thought.

Mysterious Phenomenon

Flow of thought in and out of the human mind is the most mysterious phenomenon of life.

The fact that we add a little something in the process is what makes the mystery. Thought flows in and out of the animal mind, but with nothing to show for it.

Beyond instinct a dog knows more than he is taught, but man frequently improves on it.

The Pittsburgh Case

Madness reveals the delicacy and power of the mind like nothing else.

Not until you have seen some beautiful woman or strong man go insane do you sense the depth and breadth of the riddle.

The riddle becomes more appalling if only one or two faculties are affected, or if the spells are interrupted by periods of rationality. Take this awful thing that happened in Pittsburgh and what is the explanation?

Here was a man who knew the value of money, who possessed the ingenuity to make a bomb, and who had the cunning to devise a hold-up game.

He was just sane enough for people not to recognize that he was insane, but insane enough to commit a capital crime.

The fact that he could walk the streets without anybody recognizing his conditions shows that we can't tell very much about the mind by ordinary observation.

And there you are back to mechanics again.

Give the doctor his instruments, his laboratory, his drugs and his tests for specialties and he can do pretty well. Deprive him of them and he becomes comparatively helpless.

Civilization Mechanical

Civilization is 90 per cent mechanical.

You could build air castles without the materials and processes we have learned to employ, but not real ones.

Plato could dream of a republic 2,000 years ago, but his generation could not operate one, except in a small, partial and temporary way. Good roads were the basis of the Roman Empire.

Railroads, telegraph lines, printing presses and many another device for speed and mobility and communication constitute the basis of modern Democracy.

Back of the ideal of a league of nations, or a world court, or international peace by some improved method, is world trade—England's need of American cotton and wheat; America's need of Chinese tea and tropical fruits; China's need of Occidental products.

Back of the world trade is the steamship, the bill of exchange, the banking system, cold storage, pipe lines and so forth.

But back of it all, and more puzzling, is man's capacity to two ideas and produce a third, or 39 ideas and produce a hundredth.

When the scientists are finished with their materialistic deductions, their evolutionary theories and synthetic philosophies, they are still baffled by the mystery, the unsolved problem of accumulated thought, the force that started the wheels going and that keeps them going within the human brain.

Slaves we may be to the contrivances we have produced, but we are still their masters to the extent that we can make them impotent by producing still better ones.

FARMERS ARE GLOOMY

Illinois Agriculturists Do Not Like Continued Rain.

By United Press
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 26.—Farmers in this section of Illinois are gloomy over the continued rain which has seriously delayed thrashing operations. Water is standing in many fields.

Arms and the Man, Said Shaw; So Says the Herron Art Institute of This City

The "armory" in Gallery 1 at the Herron Art Institute constitutes a veritable treasure house for the one who is especially interested in all forms of arms and weapons, and aside from the inherent appeal of the objects themselves there is in this exhibition an appeal for every one interested in good craftsmanship because of the skillful artistry and in many cases the handsome ornament which is manifest.

There are pistols of many types, some from Europe, some from America representing flint lock type, the old muzzle loaders, the early revolver type, and modern automatics.

Several French "pepper box" revolvers are quaintly curious, and one of them is delightfully embellished with engraving on the barrel. Another nineteenth century French revolver is of interest because of its twenty-chambered cylinder, whose polished curves, thin barrel and simple ivory handle reveal a grace and delicacy of feeling not always obvious in these instruments of assault or defense.

An Irish pistol of the eighteenth century has an interest which is not entirely due to its age, its blood thrilling associations, nor yet to its old-time flint lock, but is very largely instigated by the beautiful curve of its handle and the shape and color of the delicately engraved mountings of polished brass.

A trick pistol with bayonets unexpectedly released by a pull on the trigger guard, a curious double-barreled flint lock with swivel ramrod, a penknife which will discharge one cartridge and other ingenious mechanisms exhibit certain fascinating phases of the gunmaker's art.

Three cases of guns also open up other avenues of interest, and there are Oriental and East Indian weapons and shields, helmets and implements which must have countless stories of daring and of romance connected with them.

The exhibition has been arranged under simulated Tudor arches above the cases. These arches, shadowy in form, are of a period which harmonizes with the spirit of the exhibition, while the grace of their curves and the lines of the corbels in which they end adds a further note to the artistic charm of the exhibition.

The new exhibitions scheduled for September preface the interest which the special exhibitions of the season will hold for the museum public during the fall and winter. In Gallery XI paintings of the Swiss mountains by Albert Gos will open on Sunday, Sept. 5.

Mr. Gos is himself a Swiss and is one of the few native exponents of Alpine painting, one other well-known artist of this type being Alexandre Calame, whose lithographs of mountain scenes have been shown in the Print Room.

A perusal of the list of the Gos paintings reveals such titles as "The Matterhorn, Stormy Day," "The Matterhorn, Moonlight," "Avalanche in the Springtime," "Landscape at Vevey," "The Fall of the Thriftbach Above Zermatt," "First Snow," "Nocturnal Silence," "Wind Storm," and "Foggy Morning at Riffelberg."

Meanwhile there is still at least one Sunday, and in some cases two or more Sundays, in which to enjoy the special exhibitions which were arranged for the summer months. Aug. 29 will, for instance, be the last day when visitors may see the exhibition of Indianapolis-owned paintings.

Many have expressed their pleasure in being able to see these paintings which are so rarely available to the public.

Three more Sundays unexpectedly remain for the two splendid exhibitions of fine printing, this good fortune being ours through the cancellation by the city scheduled to follow Indianapolis, of an exhibition date, which makes it possible to keep the exhibitions here through Sept. 12 after they go to Chicago for exhibition at the Newberry Library.

New show opens today at the Palace including: Edwards Juvenile Frolic; "Palace De Luxe," Frank Parish and Steven Peru; Harry Stanley; Alexander Brothers and Evelyn and the movie, "Outside the Law."

Other theaters offer: "The Love Test" at English's; Nathal at the Lyric; "A Trip to Chinatown" at the Colonial; "It Must Be Love" at the Circle; "Watch Your Wife" at the Uptown; "Fine Manners" at the Ohio; "The Show-Off" at the Apollo, and a new show at the Isis.

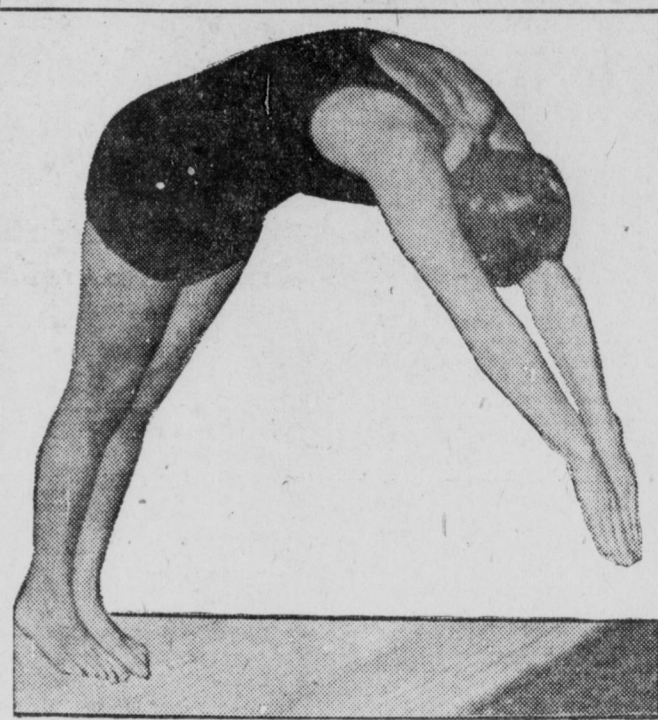
Gets Praise



Robert St. Clair

A week after week favorite with the Berkley Players is Robert St. Clair. Applause is praise because this man always gives his best. You may see him this week at English's in "The Love Test."

How to Swim—No. 34



The full take-off.

By Lillian Cannon
Now for the full take-off. Stand eighteen inches from the tip of the board and jump to the end with knees stiff.

The take-off will then come naturally and the body will shoot upward and outward as it is inclined, after the jump.

Care should be taken not to slip, although if the tip of the board is properly covered there should be

little likelihood of that, and to be sure to fully clear the board. As the board throws the body upward, the body can be thrown upward and outward by the shoulders.

Remember that the arms should not be held in rigid position, but should come up naturally and balance the body, but the hands should always be before the face when the head enters the water.

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A BIBLE REVIEW

This review of the Bible will give you a chance to check up on your general knowledge of religious history. The correct answers to these questions can be found on page 12.

1. What Biblical character is shown in the accompanying picture?
2. Who was Solomon's father?
3. What relation was Mordecai to Esther?
4. Where was Christ born?
5. To whom appeared a chariot of fire from Heaven?
6. Who betrayed Christ?
7. How were the Israelites fed after they crossed the Red Sea?
8. Whom did Ruth marry?
9. Who was older, Jacob or Esau?
10. On what occasion were languages confused?

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SCHOOL TAX LEVY STILL TENTATIVE

No Quorum—Wednesday Meeting Postponed.

City school tax levy hung tentatively between \$1.09 and \$1.10 today.

A meeting called for Wednesday afternoon was not held, because a quorum of the school board failed to appear. It was postponed to Monday afternoon.

Business Director Ure M. Frazer said despite the fact the meeting was not held, departmental heads reduced appropriation figures Wednesday. The budget will be pared to the finest extremity before the special session Monday, he said.

Frazer declared the least possible cutting was being done in the building division of the outlay.

He was unable to announce the exact levy figure, but said it was less than \$1.10.

The budget will be submitted to the board Tuesday night.

MURRAY SCORES REMY

Says Prosecutor Uses Poor Methods in Office.

Employment of deputy attorneys general to prosecute liquor cases, by County Prosecutor William H. Remy, was assailed as an illustration of poor business methods by Raymond F. Murray, Democratic nominee for that office. Mr. Murray spoke Wednesday night before Wayne Township Democratic women, at 3469 W. Michigan St.

"I cannot find where Mr. Remy was justified in saying that the county council and county commissioners had not cooperated with him and had refused necessary assistance, Murray said. "Rather, it seems to me, Mr. Remy has refused to cooperate to save funds of the taxpayer."

FILM PRACTICE O. K.

Department of Justice Indorses Keeping Disputes Out of Court.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The policy of the motion picture industry of keeping disputes between producers, distributors and theater owners out of the courts through film boards of trade and boards of arbitration has received the indorsement of the Department of Justice following investigation of charges that operation of the system constituted violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Certain practices of the boards were objected to by the department and were voluntarily revised.

KILLER'S HEAD SEVERED

By United Press
WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 26.—Dan Proclew, convicted murderer of his sweetheart, Annie Cardno, was hanged at the provincial jail here Wednesday. When the trap was sprung Proclew's head was completely severed from his body.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1327 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for postage. All questions will receive a personal reply. Unpleasant questions cannot be answered. All letters are confidential—Editor.

Why will cold water freeze more quickly than hot water?

Cooling a substance to its freezing point simply means reducing its temperature, therefore, cold water will freeze easier than hot water because the temperature of cold water is already lower.

Are Dyer and Huff English names?

The former is English, meaning "one who dyes cloth"; the latter is Scandinavian, meaning "hill."

How are corn flakes made?

From the kernel of the corn with the germ removed. The grain is soaked and then pressed and flattened into flakes.

How and when was Jesse James, the outlaw, killed?

He was shot to death at St. Joseph, Mo., April 3, 1882. A reward of \$10,000 for his capture, dead or alive, had been offered by the Governor of Missouri, and James was betrayed by the Ford brothers, members of his own gang.

What is the "Great American desert"?

The boundaries are indicated only in a general way, the outer limits of the Rockies on the east, the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges on the west. The Arizona desert is included in the limits.

If a girl marries before she is 18 years of age, does parental control cease?

Parental control over a child ceases when she is legally married, even if she has not reached her eighteenth year.

Can an illegitimate child of a French mother become a naturalized citizen of the United States?

There is no provision in the naturalization law which bars a person from becoming an American citizen, because he or she was born out of wedlock.

What is the cause of "swimmers' cramps"?

Some persons are naturally subject to cramps and the immediate cause is fatigue, over exertion, or swimming too soon after a hearty meal.

How can fruit stains be removed from white or colored materials?

Place the stained part over a bowl and pour clean water through it from on high. It must be done while the stain is fresh.

What is a good formula for cleaning windows which does not include water?

A semi-liquid paste may be employed made of calcined magnesia and purified benzine. The glass should be rubbed with a cotton rag until it is brilliant.

What are trilobites?

Trilobites were a small crustacean, occurring in the Cambrian period many millions of years ago, and now extinct. They are the earliest recognized animal forms in the earth's history.

Where did the wild horses of the western plains come from?

The chief progenitors of those horses were probably the horses used by Ferdinand De Soto near the Texas border.

Gone but Not Forgotten

Automobiles reported stolen to police belong to:

J. E. Clark, 119 W. Twenty-Seventh St.; Chevrolet, 550-688, from Indiana and Capitol Ave.

Seals Brooks, Brokerage Company, 5 E. Market St., Chevrolet, 515-389, from Capitol Ave. and Market St.

William G. Klingensmith, New York and Pennsylvania Sts.

Elmer Dean, R. R. 4, Box 450, Ford, 579-120, from Georgia and Delaware Sts.

Charles Lofland, 2408 N.