

The Indianapolis Times

BOYD GURLEY, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance. Client of the United Press and the NEA Service.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis.

Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.

PHONE—MA in 3500.

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 the center of an area 500 miles in circumference, in the United States, where in reside sixty millions of people, with annual incomes approximating thirty-five billions of dollars.

WHY CHANGE?

It requires considerable courage and nerve for Senators Watson and Robinson to raise as their campaign slogan the rather terse and suggestive "Why Change?"

The voters of Indiana will have so little difficulty in giving so many answers to the question that the Senators are likely to be embarrassed by an over-supply of very convincing reasons.

Take the case of Watson.

For thirty years he has been in office, with the exception of a brief period of two years. During that time he distinguished himself by drawing from a congressional committee dominated by his political associates a criticism for his brazen lobbying.

The Congressmen whose votes he obtained for measures sought by those who wanted to loot the people could hardly stand for his methods. They said that his activities were improper.

If that be forgiven and forgotten, it might seem time to get a Senator who has a few ideas of progress.

In all his history, his name is written on no great measures and his name linked with no great cause.

He stands forth as the champion of new principles or the defender of any old safeguards.

He has been the associate in the Senate of those who have served the privileged interests and he has the friendship and backing of those who benefit from law at the expense of the public.

That might seem to be a reason for a change.

Were another needed, perhaps the people of Indiana might say that they would like to have a Senator of sincere convictions on some subject.

Whether they agreed with his vote against the World Court or with the policies of Coolidge, all will probably admit that it might be well to have a Senator who at least makes up his own mind and does not vote for the purpose of tricking the voters at home.

During the primary campaign Watson was charged with having told definite and named Republicans that his vote against the World Court came only after he was assured that it would not be needed to pass and that he had secured votes of other Senators to offset his own.

It is true that up to the time the vote was cast no forecast was obtainable for the Watson vote and his voice had not been raised either for or against it. He stood on the fence until he could stand there no longer.

Perhaps the people may give the answer to the question in the simple statement that they are tired of being bunked.

They may tell Watson that they like to read his statement that the Republican party is enforcing adequately the prohibition laws, but hate to see it in the next column the news that \$80,000 worth of liquor seized by the Government and entrusted to care of men he appoints, has been stolen and turned back into criminal channels.

They may tell him that they believe that the man who needs poison squads to secure a renomination is deficient in better arguments.

The answer to Robinson could be made quite as emphatic and conclusive.

Simple contrast of his record and the path he took to get his appointive office, his associates in politics, his relations with the former "law" of Indiana and present permanent guest of its prison, with the record of Evans Woollen, outstanding citizen, is sufficient.

Would even the best friend of Robinson ask more or a better reason for a change?

THE WISCONSIN PRIMARY

Four years ago Robert M. La Follette wrote: "I have known Fred Zimmerman for twenty years and he has always been right."

This summer Fred Zimmerman, candidate for the nomination for Governor, managed to spread that indorsement all over the State of Wisconsin. He spread it so far and so wide that Robert M. La Follette, Jr., campaigning with all his might, could not overtake it. He could not reach enough people with the word that Zimmerman ceased to be loyal to the elder La Follette two years after that simple sentence was written. The result was that Zimmerman squeezes through with the nomination and the anti-La Follette forces in the State are able to claim a victory.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot once had the backing of the senior La Follette, too, but his defection occurred long enough ago for the fact to become known to all of Wisconsin. The younger Bob's campaign against him, therefore, fared better and Lenroot's service in the Senate is ended.

Zimmerman was in position to play a badger game upon the people and Lenroot wasn't. Which seems to be about all there is to be said concerning Tuesday's primaries in the Badger State.

STATE FINANCES

The Governor, in teaching Republican campaign speakers their lessons on State finance, says that misrepresentation cannot win votes this fall.

Let it be hoped, then, that his pupils will forget the figures he gives to them and turn to the official reports.

The Governor says that Watson and Robinson ought to be sent back to the Senate, because he and other State officials have paid off the State debts and given an economical administration.

The logic may be doubted. The facts are still more doubtful.

The truth is that the people of the State paid off the debts by paying in more money to the treasury and that, through a tricky juggling of funds, the auto owners paid off the debt.

The people paid in direct taxation over sixteen millions of dollars.

They paid seven million dollars in 1925 as a tax on gasoline.

They paid in fees and taxes of various sorts

more millions, but in the end, the total ran to the fifty and more millions.

The cost of the government under the late Samuel Ralston, when he was Governor, was around eight millions of dollars a year.

The Governor tries to explain that the dollar has shrunk in value, and it has, but it has not yet gone the way of the German mark.

The people are glad, of course, to be out of debt. But they owe no thanks to any economies of State officials.

There is no record of a dollar saved. There is the written record of more dollars grabbed from the people by every conceivable form of special taxes.

The auto owners, and that means a majority of the people, paid for their good roads. Formerly the roads were built by direct taxation.

The inheritance taxes were switched. Other funds were juggled. And in the end, the figures tell the story of an amazing cost of government.

It misrepresentation loses, the Republican candidates who depend on the Jackson claim to economy are in a bad way.

THE REAL HERO

A boy of 12 sat at the end of Yachtmen's Wharf, in Atlantic City. His bright eyes were fixed intently on the tip of a gangling, makeshift fish pole that now and then dipped promisingly into the swift tide rippling beneath.

Across the pier, the Courtney children—Martha, 4, and Jane, 6—romped and tumbled in carefree glee. Then, suddenly, the young fisherman was startled by two shrill shrieks and a double splash.

The boy of 12 saw the children in the water being borne along rapidly by a strong current. It was only a matter of moments before he had them, one by the hair and the dress of the other clinched securely between his teeth. The boy and his two helpless charges were swept seaward. Luckily, two men in a boat heard their cries and effected a rescue. As the boat landed, the boy hero disappeared.

But he'll be heard from again. The chances are in the crowd frightened him and he ran home to his mother. She may have spanked him for getting his clothes wet, only to learn later the story of his adventure.

Let's see now, this boy is only 12 years old. He shouldn't be out of school for a number of years yet. And he can't be president until he's past 30. We hope he studies and works hard. We'd like to vote for him.

MÖSES REMAINS

Moses remains in the United States Senate. The likable little man from New Hampshire has been re-nominated by the Republicans of his State, despite the long record against him that his opponents were able to produce. This record consisted chiefly of occasions when he voted contrary to President Coolidge's wishes. There were a lot of such occasions, but New Hampshire didn't seem to mind.

The Senate is a better place for the presence of Moses. He is one of the real individuals among the members. He votes as he thinks. Often enough he thinks erroneously, from the viewpoint of this newspaper, but he does think honestly; nobody is permitted to tell him what to think.

When honest minds clash in the Senate some good usually comes of it and so it is pleasing to observe that New Hampshire does not propose to withdraw George H. Moses.

It is true that up to the time the vote was cast no forecast was obtainable for the Watson vote and his voice had not been raised either for or against it. He stood on the fence until he could stand there no longer.

Perhaps the people may give the answer to the question in the simple statement that they are tired of being bunked.

They may tell Watson that they like to read his statement that the Republican party is enforcing adequately the prohibition laws, but hate to see it in the next column the news that \$80,000 worth of liquor seized by the Government and entrusted to care of men he appoints, has been stolen and turned back into criminal channels.

They may tell him that they believe that the man who needs poison squads to secure a renomination is deficient in better arguments.

The answer to Robinson could be made quite as emphatic and conclusive.

Simple contrast of his record and the path he took to get his appointive office, his associates in politics, his relations with the former "law" of Indiana and present permanent guest of its prison, with the record of Evans Woollen, outstanding citizen, is sufficient.

Would even the best friend of Robinson ask more or a better reason for a change?

THE WISCONSIN PRIMARY

Four years ago Robert M. La Follette wrote: "I have known Fred Zimmerman for twenty years and he has always been right."

This summer Fred Zimmerman, candidate for the nomination for Governor, managed to spread that indorsement all over the State of Wisconsin. He spread it so far and so wide that Robert M. La Follette, Jr., campaigning with all his might, could not overtake it. He could not reach enough people with the word that Zimmerman ceased to be loyal to the elder La Follette two years after that simple sentence was written. The result was that Zimmerman squeezes through with the nomination and the anti-La Follette forces in the State are able to claim a victory.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot once had the backing of the senior La Follette, too, but his defection occurred long enough ago for the fact to become known to all of Wisconsin. The younger Bob's campaign against him, therefore, fared better and Lenroot's service in the Senate is ended.

Zimmerman was in position to play a badger game upon the people and Lenroot wasn't. Which seems to be about all there is to be said concerning Tuesday's primaries in the Badger State.

STATE FINANCES

The Governor, in teaching Republican campaign speakers their lessons on State finance, says that misrepresentation cannot win votes this fall.

Let it be hoped, then, that his pupils will forget the figures he gives to them and turn to the official reports.

The Governor says that Watson and Robinson ought to be sent back to the Senate, because he and other State officials have paid off the State debts and given an economical administration.

The logic may be doubted. The facts are still more doubtful.

The truth is that the people of the State paid off the debts by paying in more money to the treasury and that, through a tricky juggling of funds, the auto owners paid off the debt.

They paid in direct taxation over sixteen millions of dollars.

They paid seven million dollars in 1925 as a tax on gasoline.

They paid in fees and taxes of various sorts

Tracy

Wisconsin Republicans

Voted as They
Drink.

By W. E. Tracy

Wisconsin Republicans voted as they drank, or more accurately, perhaps, as they would like to.

"You want beer at a nickel a glass," shrieked the poster and full page ads, "Vote for Blaine," and Blaine won.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot goes the way of his distinguished colleagues, McKinley, Pepper and Cummins, though not for precisely the same reason.

The idea of being for or against

Coolidge has played some part in all the primaries, but mostly they have been determined by local issues and local leadership.

In Wisconsin it was young Bob

La Follette, fighting to retain old

Bob's place and he had a peculiarly hard time because Fred Zimmerman, who had always trained with his father, went over to the Lenroot crowd. He prevented Lenroot from going back to the senate, however,

even if Zimmerman did get the nomination for governor.

Just Romance

I know that Columbia in its "Masterworks Series" have recorded the work of the masters. But I want romance.

So we will take a chance. I will open the list book at any point which is devoted to the Masterworks. This I have done.

Page 25 falls open. Here I have my adventure. He is listed as Lalo. His work is listed as "Symphonie Espagnole, Opus 21." It is for violin and orchestra.

Let us take the printed page and find out about Lalo.

The Columbia list of 1926 tells us as follows:

Edouard Lalo, born in Lille, 1823, enriched the musical literature of

France by many of the most graceful, piquant and expressive works of all that have been added to it in the past century. Especially felicitous in the realms of ballet, pantomime and chamber music, Lalo excelled in those lighter forms of composition of which the Arabesque is typical, and a leaning toward the bizarre is observable in much of his work; in all of it there is found originality of the highest order.

Lalo is an eminent example of a creative musician whose talents were developed by direct individual research and analysis of the work of the great masters of the past, such as Beethoven and Schumann, rather than by attacking the very policies of a party about its only excuse for continued existence.

Elouer Lalo, born in Lille, 1823, enriched the musical literature of

France by many of the most graceful, piquant and expressive works of all that have been added to it in the past century. Especially felicitous in the realms of ballet, pantomime and chamber music, Lalo excelled in those lighter forms of composition of which the Arabesque is typical, and a leaning toward the bizarre is observable in much of his work; in all of it there is found originality of the highest order.

Lalo is an eminent example of a creative musician whose talents were developed by direct individual research and analysis of the work of the great masters of the past, such as Beethoven and Schumann, rather than by attacking the very policies of a party about its only excuse for continued existence.

Elouer Lalo, born in Lille, 1823, enriched the musical literature of

France by many of the most graceful, piquant and expressive works of all that have been added to it in the past century. Especially felicitous in the realms of ballet, pantomime and chamber music, Lalo excelled in those lighter forms of composition of which the Arabesque is typical, and a leaning toward the bizarre is observable in much of his work; in all of it there is found originality of the highest order.

Lalo is an eminent example of a creative musician whose talents were developed by direct individual research and analysis of the work of the great masters of the past, such as Beethoven and Schumann, rather than by attacking the very policies of a party about its only excuse for continued existence.

Elouer Lalo, born in Lille, 1823, enriched the musical literature of

France by many of the most graceful, piquant and expressive works of all that have been added to it in the past century. Especially felicitous in the realms of ballet, pantomime and chamber music, Lalo excelled in those lighter forms of composition of which the Arabesque is typical, and a leaning toward the bizarre is observable in much of his work; in all of it there is found originality of the highest order.

Lalo is an eminent example of a creative musician whose talents were developed by direct individual research and analysis of the work of the great masters of the past, such as Beethoven and Schumann, rather than by attacking the very policies of a party about its only excuse for continued existence.

Elouer Lalo, born in Lille, 1823, enriched the musical literature of

France by many of the most graceful, piquant and expressive works of all that have been added to it in the past century. Especially felicitous in the realms of ballet, pantomime and chamber music, Lalo excelled in those lighter forms of composition of which the Arabesque is typical, and a leaning toward the bizarre is observable in much of his work; in all of it there is found originality of the highest order.

Lalo is an eminent example of a creative musician whose talents were developed by direct individual research and analysis of the work of the great masters of the past, such as Beethoven and Schumann, rather than by attacking the very policies of a party about its only excuse for continued existence.</