

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 the center of an area 500 miles in circumference, in the United States, where 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 bribery 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 no 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, he 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 Woolen, 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 squeezed 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.

Unless the official reports of the State administration are false, the people paid out approximately fifty millions of dollars last year.

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.

If 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 gaudy, 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—rumped and tumbled in careless 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 clutched 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 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.

MOSES REMAINS

Moses remains in the United States Senate. The likable little man from New Hampshire has been renominated 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.

Among the things this summer has taught us is not to smell a flower while a bee is smelling it.

Things are simply remarkable until you understand them and then perhaps they are remarkably simple.

In Alabama a drunken auto driver who dashed upon a ferry found that Charon was in charge.

We hope an Arkansas engineer who plays a tune on his whistle has learned "At the Crossing."

An Ohio insane asylum has a beauty parlor which isn't the first beauty parlor for the insane.

Jazz should be stopped. It gives an outlet to emotions which could be used for robbing banks.

The ugly duckling can hope to become a swan, while the swan can only dread to become an ugly duckling.

Perhaps, it's true that tomorrow never comes. But don't worry. If it is, then today never goes.

The great danger in thinking is there are so many silly conclusions which are arrived at so easily.

NOBLE ART OF SELF DEFENSE

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

What is it about a prize fight that will cause men and women such excitement?

Here is Jack Dempsey, ready at last to spar again with somebody for fifteen minutes or so for a huge sum of money, and we are all upset over the fact.

The proletariat would be just as content if he never fought again. For prize fighting seems to be the sport of aristocrats, even though it is so low in the scale of human struggles.

It gives the wealthy an excellent chance to bet their money, although they could waste it on a State primary with results about as good.

Jack Dempsey may be a noble hero, but he is not a very good American because it takes entirely too much cash to get him to start fighting and he never gives an exhibition to the lower classes.

This is said to be a democracy where the rights of the poor are identical with those of the rich, but it looks as if ours did not work well when it comes to prize fights.

Here are hordes of the hot polio longing to see Jack slug his opponent, but they haven't enough cash to get into the grand stand. None but the millionaire is financially able to applaud this bloody sport, which is perhaps the main reason why it pollutes a civilized people.

Prize fighting is surely not such high-class entertainment that the prices should be so exorbitant. There is nothing intellectual about it, nothing cultured. It does not take a college education to appreciate uppercuts and left hooks. It is, indeed, the essence of the low and common, the vilest sight for human eyes, the least noble pastime with which man amuses himself.

And it would be safe to bet that if the price of these fights were as low as a good baseball league baseball game, Jack would not take in enough from his audiences to pay the water carrier.

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.

"If 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, McKibbey, 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.

Following Tradition

It is in line with Democratic tradition for the Reed boom to be taken seriously. He is fully opposed to the Wilson policies as any man in the country, and that is enough to make him acceptable.

Bryan, you remember, was picked up and lauded to the skies after the Democratic party had decided to go back on Cleveland and Parker was treated to the same kind of a ride after Democrats had decided that "free silver" would not work.

To pick up James Reed as the presidential nominee for 1928 and let him complete the ruin of what Woodrow Wilson did, would be absolutely consistent with the past in-consistency of the Democratic party, and for that reason, if for no other, it may be written in the stars.

Eloquent Tribute

Senator Reed has made a great reputation during the sixteen years he has served in the upper house of Congress, but he has made much of it attacking the very policies which give the Democratic party about its only excuse for continued existence.

He is one of those picturesque figures who mount the stage ever so often to sigh for "the good old days," and call on everybody to set the clock back. He can't see that international politics have changed in response to modern trade and machinery.

He is not only against the League of Nations, or anything like it, but the world court as well, for fear that we may be accused of approving the former if we join the latter.

Meanwhile the League of Nations founders, with Germany admitted to a permanent seat at the council table, with the number of nonpermanent seats increased by three for the benefit of smaller nations, and with one chair held vacant for the United States.

The vacant chair is probably the most eloquent tribute that the world ever paid a nation—that and the little tablet outside the League's headquarters, which simply states that Woodrow Wilson was its founder.

Are We Sulky?

We are in a pretty sulky mood, when you come to think of it, and for no good reason. Who has hurt us that we should be so scared, or tired, or so blue that we should find such a degree of solace in "splendid isolation?"

What have we suffered compared to some other peoples, or what do we stand to suffer if we play the game out as originally planned? Suppose we joined the world court, or even the League of Nations, which could other governments do to us that they can not do as things now stand?

Philosophy of Fear

It is true that we became quite mushy back in those hectic days of strike, with our visions of "a war to end war," our notions of "saving the world for democracy," and our schemes for a "new order of things," but there was something big and hopeful about it all that is entirely lacking in this aftermath of cynicism.

We may have seen too much through the rose-tinted spectacles of Wilson's idealism, but we can see less than nothing in this fog of narrow reaction that has come to obscure it.

What yielded to the philosophy of adventure then, to the desire of doing something bigger and better, even though we took great risks, but now we are yielding to the philosophy of fear.

We have actually permitted political rant to scare us, have tucked our heads under the bedclothes lest we grow hysterical at the sight of imaginary bogies.

Why the Gloom?

I can't see the point in all this glooming and apprehending. Even if we should go in the League of Nations, what could happen to us on the inside that could not happen to us on the outside.

There was certainly no League of Nations to draw us into the late war, but we were drawn in, and if another like it comes, we will be drawn in again, League or no League.

Except as it may help the idea I can't see that the question of whether we join, or stay out of the League of Nations is so tragically serious.

We have become a big member in the family of nations and we are going to be mixed up in most of the family troubles, whether we elect to sit at the council table or not.

When was the film "Below the Line" featuring Rin-Tin-Tin made? It was filmed in the late spring and very early fall of 1925, and released in November.

New Musical Adventure a Week Good Policy for Members of Every Family

By Observer

"No Entrance"—That was at one time the sign over a piano.

Meaning before the days of the phonograph, the radio, the player piano there was no entrance to having music in your home unless you could do it.

Today everything is different. The masters of the concert stage come in the form of a record or a roll. Ones musical experience is no longer limited by musical training. What we need more today than ever is to have the capacity to receive great music.

I know that the phonograph record today is a medium which is open to all. So let us take an experience.

Have before me the 1926 "Columbia Records" catalogue. I want a musical opportunity to get a little better acquainted with big music. No reason at all for this adventure, but I do want a romance of music. I want to get better acquainted with melody.

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.

So 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 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 talent was developed by direct individual research and analysis of the work of the great masters of the past, such as Beethoven and Schumann (who were his especial guides), rather than by the rules and precepts of the pedagogy.

Lalo's early training as a player of the violin made him peculiarly sensitive to values in the creation of music for the solo strings. His faculty in the respect rises to greatness in the Symphonie Espagnole, which is in effect a concerto for violin and orchestra, built upon what is manifestly a deep and sympathetic study of Castilian themes. In his elaboration of these rhythms so instinct with vivacity and charm he worked with peculiar deftness and understanding. The result is a work of striking power and beauty. His first playing was by the great Sarasate, in Madrid.

The work is recorded in four movements, the opening one taking both sides of the first record. It opens vigorously and establishes early in its course the general character of the composition. A scherzando of the most playful and fascinating description follows, and in turn gives place to an andante in the most dignified Spanish style. The series closes with a vivacious rondo.

So we have our musical opportunity at romance. Write me if you take it.

THIRTEEN PROHIBITION BILLS ON SENATE CALENDAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Thirteen bills to amend or strengthen the national prohibition act have been placed in an advanced position upon the Senate calendar for action at the coming short session of Congress opening in December.

Although most of them are so-called wet bills, championed by those against prohibition, there is one measure which the Treasury Department and the drys intend to force to the front. And when this one bill is brought forward it will open the way for the wets to discuss the entire subject of prohibition and to tack on their pet measures as amendments.

The important measure from the standpoint of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews in charge of prohibition enforcement is the bill passed last session by the House which would create a separate prohibition bureau within the Treasury Department and strengthen its powers. Andrews betrayed dismay when the measure failed of adoption in the Senate last session because of the press of time. His friends have intimated that unless the bill is passed he will immediately resign his post, in the belief that the law cannot be effectively enforced without the desired legislation.

The wet measures carry the adverse reports of the Senate Judiciary Committee and were reported merely because the wets accused the drys of sidestepping.

How long has Jack Dempsey held the world's heavyweight boxing championship? Since July 4, 1919.

Did Charles Lamb, the author, suffer?

Is the sun closest to the earth in winter or in summer?

The earth is nearest the sun, or in perihelion, Dec. 21, when the northern hemisphere has winter, and at its greatest distance from the sun, or aphelion June 21.

Which of these professions has the largest number in the United States, clergymen, lawyers, physicians or teachers?

According to the 1920 census there were 127,270 clergymen; 122,518 lawyers, judges and justices; 144,977 physicians and surgeons and 761,768 teachers.

What is the meaning of "Eve?"

Doug Is Mighty Firm Here



Douglas Fairbanks and "Victim"

Here is "Doug" Fairbanks being very energetic in "The Black Pirate," opening at the Circle next Sunday afternoon. Here is a feature that is generally admitted to have tons and tons of romance and thrills.

pean novelty "The Acme of Versailles" to the fore as the novelty of the bill. These young men are versed in almost every kind of entertainment. They whistle, sing, dance, play concertinas, ride unicycles, juggle and perform acrobatics.

Oliver and Crangle are a recording artist and dancer whose original numbers make up their "Variety First." "Russians," is the Russian dance which Miss Crangle has originated and which no other woman has ever given on the stage.

Will Rogers and Fred Stone are imitated by Ward and Dooley in their act "I Can Do That Too." Lariat throwing is the feature of their number.

Elaine Hammerstein in the star of the film "Ladies of Leisure" in which she is supported by Robert Ellis. Pathe News, a comedy, and Topics of the day are the short reels.

Changes Policy

For the sake of variety and fun manager Herb Jennings has changed the vaudeville policy of the Palace theater for the first half of next week and instead of five separate acts which to entertain he has secured the famous Dan Fitch Minstrels who will furnish the entire vaudeville end of the bill.

These Fitch minstrels are noted the country over for their versatility. One instant they are a min-

strel show displaying the jokes, stories, dances, music and songs that are customary, but injecting into them a twentieth century punch. The next few minutes they appear in different costumes before a new setting and they are seen to be "Fitch's Florida Ramblers," a symphonic orchestra. Presto, and again they are out as a military band. They are not limited to music, for Fitch has written a comedy sketch, "The Land of Old Black Joe," which entails such comedy. King and King are fast steppers, and the "Harmony Aces" are a quintet of songsters who handle new and old songs.

"This and That" is a laugh-minute special by Fitch and Quinn. A rollicking company of comedians with original entertainment offerings is the description of the minstrels who will play quite a part in Palace fun next week.

Monday noon they will parade through the city playing music and getting laughs from the street crowds.

Indianapolis Teachers today offer: "What's Your Husband Doing?" in English; "Revue Les Argentines," at the Lyric; "Tin Gods," at the Apollo; "Men of Steel," at the Circle; "Silken Shackles," at the Coliseum; "The Son of a Sheik," at the Ohio; burlesque at the Broadway; "The Wilderness Woman," at the Uptown, and a new show at the Isis.

TO PRESENT DRY LAW AMENDMENTS

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Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 5 cents in stamps for reply. Medical questions and advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Can a racing automobile on a specially constructed track go faster around a curve than a railroad train? Yes.

What is the average yearly yield of wool per sheep in the United States? Seven and one-half pounds.