

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, through conveniently and economically located industries, produces more than two billion dollars worth of manufactured articles annually. These are shipped to every section of the United States and the principal consuming nations of the world.

CIVIL SERVICE?

Mayor Duvall announces that he favors a State law compelling civil service regulation of all police and fire departments.

Coupled with the manner in which his own so-called civil service is working, the statement has all the marks of real humor.

Civil service is presumed to protect the city employee in his job. It is presumed to protect the public from the inefficient men placed on the pay rolls by politicians.

Just why any one in the position of Mayor Duvall needs a State law to accomplish these two things is hard to discover.

If he wanted to keep the city employees out of politics, he has only to refuse to listen to the orders of one George Coffin and to announce, with emphasis, that no city employee shall be compelled to contribute to campaign funds or to work for a special ticket.

If he needs a State law, it could only work to protect him from Coffin, for he has all the power he needs if he only desired to use it.

The new civil service under Duvall seems to be getting away to a bad start.

The sincere gentlemen who were selected by the mayor to operate the new rules find themselves ignored in the matter of appointments.

The park board hands out jobs to men who are right in politics and tells the civil service commissioners to examine them later.

Of course, the whole scheme was a hurried and desperate attempt to fool the people and especially to fool the insurance companies whose representatives demanded that the fire department be taken out of politics.

The running of that department by the politicians will shortly result in raising insurance rates. Business men and property owners in the business section will pay for politics in increased rates.

The best way to get efficiency is to get rid of the political machine which rules this city and county. The quickest way is not to pass a law but to elect men who are not controlled by the bosses.

THE CASE OF BUTLER

Massachusetts citizens are being asked to elect National Chairman William H. Butler to the United States Senate, just to show their confidence in President Coolidge.

That says Senator George H. Moses, Republican, is all wrong.

The fight, he says, should be made for Chairman Butler on his own merits. He has in mind, no doubt, his own recent success in the New Hampshire primaries in the face of the fact that he has not been a consistent supporter of Coolidge.

Ordinarily, one would be inclined to agree with Senator Moses, but this is not an ordinary situation. In Massachusetts politics, as well as in national politics, Coolidge and Chairman Butler come pretty close to being one and the same person. It is hard to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. Coolidge was Chairman Butler's representative in Massachusetts affairs and Chairman Butler undertook successfully to make Coolidge his representative in national affairs.

In most States, a candidate running on Coolidge's record might be guilty of some misrepresentation. It might be that he had not always thought and behaved as Coolidge would have had him do. It might be that at some future time, if elected, he would not do so. But there can be no question in the case of Chairman Butler. He always knows what's in the President's mind—some say he knows it before the President does.

A vote for Coolidge in 1924 was a vote for Chairman Butler. A vote for Chairman Butler in 1926 is a vote for Coolidge. So why shouldn't Chairman Butler say so?

THEY MUSTN'T WEAKEN

It's a tough life the prophet leads.

Consider the seers of the Washington crop reporting board.

Three months ago, in their bi-weekly cotton reports, these experts introduced an innovation probably without precedent in all the annals of prophecy. They began not only to estimate how much cotton the country would probably produce, but to estimate how erroneous even the best estimate might possibly be. Such candor was too much for cotton growers. Southern Congressmen deluged the board with plaints that the market was being upset. And in this week's report the harassed prophets were forced to abandon their estimates of possible maximum and minimum yields and fall back on their old estimate of probable yield.

The innovation, according to Washington dispatches, may be experimented with further in future grain reports.

That is to be hoped for. Prophets willing to guess how wrong their best guesses may deserve encouragement.

WORLD COURT MUDDLE

The World Court situation is a muddle.

President Coolidge was unqualifiedly for American entrance into the court. His spokesmen laid the proposition before Congress on that basis. The Senate tinkered with it until it was altogether a different thing. In its new form it went to Geneva.

The essential alteration made by the Senate was the much-talked-about "fifth reservation." This reservation, in substance, is to the effect that the court shall have nothing to say relative to any international dispute if the United States claims to have an interest in it and objects to leaving it to the court to settle.

The reservation doesn't provide that the United States must "have an interest" in the dispute, to prevent the World Court from considering it. It is sufficient for the United States to "claim an interest." Such a qualification on America's part, if accepted,

Indianapolis Matinee Musicale Opens Season With Concert and Reception

THE first artist concert of the season for the Indianapolis Matinee Musicale will be given Friday afternoon, Oct. 15th, at 3 o'clock at the Herron Art Institute. This will be the annual President's day and there will be a musical and a reception.

The club will present Willard MacGregor, well-known American pianist, who has just returned to this country after two years of study and concert playing in Paris. His work has been praised highly by famous European composers.

Being also a serious student of the older classic, Mr. MacGregor will present groups that will appeal to music lovers of both old and new masters. In St. Louis where Mr. MacGregor appeared with the orchestra, conducted by Rudolph Ganz, the critics acclaimed his performance as masterly.

In order that all members of the Matinee Musicale may have guest tickets for this concert and also that the list be correct for the year book now being compiled, it is requested that those who have not already done so send names to Miss Ida Belle Sweenie, 118 W. Twenty-First.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 16th at 10 o'clock, the membership committee will hear applicants for active membership in Holben Hall at the Y. W. C. A. Instructions may be obtained from the chairman, Mrs. Robert Bonner, 47 W. Thirty-Second.

Mr. Hugh McGibney is president; Mrs. Robert I. Blakemore, first vice-president; Mrs. Frank W. Gregor, second vice-president; Mrs. Frank T. Edenhardt, secretary; Mrs. Frank W. Webber, assistant secretary; Miss Ida B. Sweenie, treasurer, and Mrs. La Fayette Page, assistant treasurer.

ILLARD MACGREGOR, concert pianist, who has recently returned from Paris, France, and become a member of the faculty of the Metropolitan School of Music, has been engaged to present the first artist concert of the season for the Kokomo Matinee Musicale, one of the oldest music clubs in the State. Mme. Helen Prothero Axtell, soprano of Chicago, will be co-artist with Mr. MacGregor.

The theoretical classes of the Metropolitan School of Music opened this week with the largest enrollment in the history of the school. Ernest G. Hesser is head of the department and is assisted by Miss Elizabeth Kaltz, Arthur G. Monninger, Donna Watson, Miss Lorie Hutchings, Adolph Schellschmidt and Miss Frances Belk.

FOR the young musician who is unable to learn from another himself of professional instruction, the Music Department of the Indianapolis Public Library has added to its collection of scores a series of "tutors" for various instruments. These simple instruction books for the beginner are available for such instruments as the violin, violoncello, viola, guitar, mandolin, banjo, ukulele, trumpet, clarinet, saxophone, cornet, bugle, trombone, drums, xylophone bells and tympani. They may be borrowed for home use for a period of thirty days, as may any other of the collection of music scores owned by the Library.

SCHOLARSHIP contests held recently at the Indiana College of Music and Fine Arts resulted as follows: In the piano class, Virginia Lucas of Rushville, was the winner of the Bomar Cramer scholarship. Hayden R. Frye of Southport, winner of the Eleonore Beauchamp scholarship. In voice, Frances Johnson's scholarship was won by Virginia Lett and Marianne Sturges won Fred Jeffry's scholarship. Three try-outs were necessary for a decision in Glenn Fiermood's scholarship, but the final vote was unanimous for Robert F. Weller. In the Dramatic Art contest Justine Stotsenberg won Ruth Todd's scholarship and Thelma Wallace was winner in Clarence Weesner's scholarship.

The judges for voice were Lillie Adams, Finkinger, Fred Newell Morris and Ernest G. Hesser. In the first two trials and Miss Ida Sweenie, Franklin L. Taylor and Elmer Steffen in the final contest. Judges in the piano contest were Marguerite Ball, Steinhardt, Willard MacGregor and Walter Whitworth. In the Dramatic Art, Mrs. Elizabeth Watterson Hughes, Mrs. Leo K. Fessler and Mrs. Lenora Coffin. Mrs. Henry Schurmann, president of the college, conducted the contests.

The annual "Open House" of the Indiana College of Music and Fine Arts will be held Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, at 8:15 o'clock.

The faculty members and students will be glad to see their friends at the contest.

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New Pastor



Why Not Leave Prize-fighting a He-Man's Pastime?

By M. E. Tracy

It's "Gentleman Gene" now, just as it was "Gentleman Jim" thirty-eight years ago. With the exception of Jack Johnson, we have been pleased to see each new champion elevating the ring, not because of his superior fighting ability, but because of what he did, or was on the side.

Why not leave it a he-man's game? Why strain to give it a lady-like aspect by ringing in all the bank clerk, minister's son and bookworm stuff?

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The New Fighter

No doubt, a different class of men are going in for pugilism, which is explained by the bigger purses and gate receipts, but they have to box to win, as always.

We are making a hash of life, getting culture and fastidious, vaudeville and church services, all mixed up. Meanwhile, the age has been made great by specialized training and expertness, and we can't keep it great any other way.

Gene Tunney is champion not because of the books he likes, but because of the hours he has spent in the gloves. Jack Dempsey is because he neglected his chosen career for other things.

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How to the Line

It is all right to be interested in things outside your chosen career, but you must keep them subordinate to its demands if you would reach the top.

The idea that men make good in business through social acquaintances, that they become great doctors by talking politics, that they inspire true religion with stunts in the pulpit, is bunk.

If you can deliver the goods, you're safe. If you can't, don't imagine you will get by on side-shows.

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Side Show Ideas

The side-show idea has raised havoc with nothing else like politics. In every other phase of life, we place a premium on training, experience and proven ability. In politics, it's the ballyhoo, the slick tongue, the smoke screen of gab, that counts.

That is why the congressional and legislative records are filled with wind, while the public business goes unattended. That is why we hear most everything discussed by politicians, except real issues.

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Knowing History

Here is the Republican congressional campaign committee out with a great statement telling what the Democrats did nine years ago, how much money was spent for nitro-guns, shells, wooden ships and encampments, and how little there is to show for it.

There were Republicans in the war congress and you didn't hear them opposing many of the appropriations.

Besides war is a waste anyway, an orgy of powder and smoke with nothing at the end, but victory to show for the cash, and sometimes not even that.

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Echo of Another Day

The same committee is out with another statement extolling prosperity, as though a full belly were enough to explain and excuse all the rotteness.

There has got to be something besides a surplus in the treasury if we keep this. Government straight, something more virile than handshakes and a sit-tight policy.

If Roosevelt or Wilson had been president, you wouldn't see anything like the Daugherty trial. Daugherty would have been pitched out bodily, and so discredited that nobody would feel the need of court interference.

You wouldn't see Vare and Smith quietly accepted as good, regular party men either. You'd hear them denounced from Washington, and the people advised to repudiate them for the sake of honest politics.

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What Politics Does

Politics does not make prosperity. You take the advertisements out of the newspapers, salesmen off the road, smart executives from the jobs, and see where we're land.

Politics does make law and law enforcement, however, and all the inefficiency, corruption and graft that go with them.

Instead of talking about what business has done and trying to claim credit for it, the politicians, especially on the Republican side, ought to be talking about slush funds, sold out reservoirs, water power steals and dishonesty among the dry agents.

But the side-show is safer, the storm of words about nothing that counts, the noonday lunch flapdoodle that gets nowhere.

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What Shall We Do?

What are you going to do about Smith and Vare, gentlemen, if they happen to be elected? What are you going to do about the open nullification of the Volstead act, the robbery and subordination, the constant drinking by men who howl for better enforcement?

What are you going to do to protect the public interest in connection with the super-power hook-ups, the gigantic monopolies that are in the making, the strangle-hold that electric combines are gaining on industry?