

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 has maintained a distribution of ice for refrigeration purposes lower than the national average. Through the adaptation of modern machinery, the State's refrigeration problem, long dependent upon natural ice, has been removed from the uncertainty of weather conditions during the winter. Natural ice storage is now confined to a few isolated communities.

ARE JUDGES HUMAN?

It is possible these days to raise that question. Once it wasn't. Once, when kings ruled by "divine right," considerable of their divinity was supposed to attach to the judges they appointed. Like the king, they could do no wrong—at least so long as they pleased the king. Not so, nowadays. Now we understand that when we elect a neighbor to the bench, or even when the President appoints him, he remains just the same human being he always has been. The judge himself may occasionally forget his human origin and take to himself some of the attributes of divinity, but there is always some happening to remind the people of his likeness to themselves.

The latest striking evidence on this point is offered by the Teapot Dome case. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has just sent this case back to the United States District Court at Cheyenne, Wyo., telling the latter court how to decide it. The district court is directed immediately to cancel Harry F. Sinclair's lease on Teapot Dome and to enjoin Sinclair from trespassing any longer on Government land.

That isn't all. The higher court explains to the district court that the Sinclair lease is fraudulent. "A trail of deceit, falsehood and corruption, at times indistinct, but nevertheless discernible, runs through the transactions incident to and surrounding the making of this lease," says the Court of Appeals. And it proceeds to explain, in a-b-c language, for the benefit of the learned Federal judge in Cheyenne, the story of how Albert B. Fall had been bribed, how the entire transaction was tainted with favoritism, collusion and corruption, defeating the proper and lawful functions of the Government.

Where did the Court of Appeals learn all these things?

From the record of the trial held in the court in Cheyenne.

The judge now getting his instructions, is the judge that tried the case. He heard all the evidence, but he failed to see the fraud. He decided that Harry F. Sinclair had a perfectly honest lease on the oil lands set aside by the Government for the use of the United States Navy.

The three higher judges, composing the Court of Appeals, are now telling him to look again and to decide differently.

Why was this district judge unable to see the frauds that appear so clear to the Court of Appeals?

Well, that is where the human element, the thing we've been talking about, comes in. The judge is T. Blake Kennedy. He was one of Harry Daugherty's selections for the Federal bench, when the present defendant presided over the United States Department of Justice. Kennedy's political patron is said to be one John Lacey, Cheyenne attorney. When the Teapot case landed in Kennedy's court, the shrewd attorneys for Sinclair employed John W. Lacey as associate counsel.

That might explain the judge's blindness, if there is anything in our theory that judges are human.

HORNSBY'S MOTHER

Rogers Hornsby's mother is dead, and Hornsby will play in the world series because she wanted him to.

Though she was old, and ready to die, next week's baseball games were the most important thing in the world to the mother. It was because she loved her son. Love like that is rare—except in mothers.

Love like that should make a hero of a son; an unconquerable warrior who will win shining laurels to lay before the invisible shrine of her, the one who cared so much.

WAIT FOR THIS REPORT

Maybe the Government-built merchant fleet is not to be given away, at nominal prices, to private owners.

Chairman O'Connor and a majority of the shipping board think it will be. They are pushing along the presentation as fast as the law allows.

They are acting presumably in accordance with orders from the White House.

But Congress has had a second thought.

The merchant marine act of 1920 and other later acts directed the United States shipping board to sell the people's ships as soon as their operation began to show a profit. Under this law many ships have already been sold, but the board still has the Leviathan and the Atlantic passenger fleet and the bulk of the freight fleet on the Atlantic. It has about 300 ships on twenty-nine routes, with some 200 laid up. The cost of building the fleet was about three billion two hundred and fifty million dollars of tax money. It is now proposed to sell on the basis of 14 cents to the dollar.

But having decided that it is the policy to sell the ships Congress has now arranged to hold a series of "hearings" to see what the public—particularly the shipping public—would like to do about selling the ships.

At its last session the Senate passed the Jones resolution directing the United States shipping board to submit to the Senate by Jan. 1, 1927, a "comprehensive and concrete plan for building up and maintaining an American merchant marine under (a) private ownership and operation and (b) Government ownership and operation."

The shipping board appointed a committee headed by Commissioner Plummer of Maine to arrange such hearings and it is now announced that such hearings will be held during the month of October at Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York City, Washington, D. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

cisco, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Boise, Salt Lake City and Denver.

Farmers and others interested in preserving competitive conditions and low rates on the ocean have prepared to act through the People's Construction League and have prepared a brief in favor of Government operation. They have also served formal notice on Chairman O'Connor that the hearings should act as a stay in any proposed sales until the report has been made to Congress.

RATHER DESPERATE

Only the desperate need of bringing back to his cause the thousands of Republicans who have not been as acrobatic as himself would drive Senator Watson to boldly proclaim himself the political heir of Calvin Coolidge.

When the Senator, early in the summer, journeyed to the farmers of Illinois, the Coolidge popularity seemed to be on the wane, and Watson boldly boasted of his differences with the President. In those hot days he believed that Coolidge was on the decline and Watson apologized for the President, announced with emphasis that he had differed with him on the two major policies of the Administration.

It is different now, for Watson has discovered that among the members of his own party, the President is again in the ascendancy and so he has the temerity and nerve to plead for his own election on account of the policies of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon.

That requires unusual nerve, especially when no Indiana appointee of the President has endorsed Watson or entered the State in his behalf. It is quite probable that the Senator is thinking quite as much of last May as he is of next November and has realized the significance of the one hundred and thirty thousand Republicans who voted for Charles Adams in the primaries.

In those primaries he had the benefit of the Wheatcraft "poison squads," a year's work among the voters of the State, an organization which his manager once boasted numbered 100,000 workers, the influence of the State organization, and yet he mustered only twice this number for himself.

He may well be worried as to where these 130,000 Republicans, who protested against Watsonism and Stephensonism and the whole array of political evils that have come through this evil grip upon State affairs, will vote in November.

He knows that they dislike and disapprove of Watsonism. Can he obtain them by a fraudulent and specious plea in the name of Coolidge?

ARE WE DECADENT?

It is amateur of news that a young woman gives birth to a baby two weeks after she took part in a swimming match.

So unusual is this deemed in these days that the press associations send the story over the wires and newspapers all over the Nation record it as an unusual event.

The great grandmother of this girl would have wondered about this. She would have told of hardships in the pioneering days before the grandmother of this girl was born that would make a swimming match seem very simple.

The tenth generation of women back of this girl had a physical hardihood that would have been even greater.

It may be something to think about when an item such as this becomes real news.

Possibly we have been threatened by decadence in physical strength that needs attention. And it is more probable that the girls in our modern schools and colleges, trained in athletics and dressing with a view of greater freedom and physical comfort, may get back the pristine virility of their sex much sooner than our boys with their cigarettes and their auto-trained muscles.

Bigger news would be that all women had reached the stage of physical development that the bringing of children to repopulate the world had been robbed of any terror or fear and was once more considered one of the natural events of life.

For after all, the building of civilization means nothing unless it brings a race able to enjoy it.

Women are so vain. They'll go to almost any extreme to satisfy a man's vanity.

Nights are long enough now for robbers to make two trips.

The man who follows the crowd seldom has the crowd following him.

SLEEP

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

Scientists say that the time is coming when we shall be able to exist without sleep.

But who wants to live then? Think how madly we rush about now trying to find something with which to occupy ourselves—now when we manage seven and eight hours of slumber out of twenty-four. What should be done with all the time we had on our hands?

Fancy having the reformers never taking time out to sleep. Thinking of dodging the Pood night and day. Imagine having to cook another meal a day.

Man will probably never wish to forego the blessings of sleep. It is his higher boon from heaven. There is no sensation so delicious as that gentle drifting away into unconsciousness. If death be like that, who need fear it?

It is so pleasant to relax and let your mind go roving, roving into strange dim places, to feel yourself sinking off into space. With your last little glimmer of consciousness, you stretch yourself out comfortably between the sheets, and plunge into nothingness.

How could we endure our lives with their petty worries and their tangled problems without the blessed surcease of sleep?

For this ability to be just dead mentally for a few hours every day is the only thing that keeps up our courage. Without our daily journeying into slumber, and we should probably all be demented with life.

And those lovely dreams that come weaving their fantastic shapes before us as we sleep! Unknown forms walk by our side, strange sensations pervade us, light flicker and glow, opalescent images flit before our vision. We mount to the stars and walk through the whiteness of the Milky Way.

Dropping our cares behind us we become naught but spirits floating through pellucid air. "For the fraction of a second we touch the fairy dwelling place of the gods." For the drop of an eyelid we look over the battlements of heaven.

Sleep, sweet sleep, wraps us about with its velvet mantle of unconsciousness and in some marvelous way we are renewed and made whole once more. Every morning sees us born again.

Tracy

Kenyon, Shelved by G. O.
P. Strikes Back From
Federal Bench.

By M. E. Tracy

Harry F. Sinclair must not only get out of Teapot Dome, but stay out, and he must not only stay out, but account for what he took while there.

So says the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing Judge Kennedy, who ruled that the Government hadn't proved its case, that no fraud had been committed and that the lease was all right.

But the court is not content to let things rest there.

"A trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption," is says, "at times indistinct, but nevertheless discernible, runs through the transactions incident to and surrounding the making of this lease."

You could hardly ask for a more sweeping indictment, but as though wishing to remove all doubt by putting its finger on the very rottenest spot, the court adds:

"There is no corruption in this case as to any officers of the Government, except Albert B. Fall."

Though concerned in by all three judges, the opinion was written by William S. Kenyon, former Senator from Iowa, and given a seat on the bench by stand-pat Republicans for the obvious purpose of shelving him.

It is an irony of fate that he should come back at them with such a judgment, that he should rescue justice from the snares of red tape, and technically in which a combination of money and corrupt politics had well-nigh strangled it.

Once Seemed Hopeless

This oil scandal, of which Teapot Dome is but the half, has been in the mill a good while.

It was four years ago that the mess was first exposed and two years ago that the first indictment was drawn.

With Fall leading an unimpeachable life at Three Rivers, with Sinclair piling up more millions, with high power lawyers rushing from court to court, and with Government counsel secretly able to keep up with all the quibbling and side-stepping, it has sometimes seemed as though the case were hopeless, as though the sense of common honesty had ceased to function, as though the law had surrendered to sheer commercialism.

My interest in art is centered in one idea—Where may I find beauty? Today I answer that question by referring you to the gallery at Pettis.

Art Institute.
J. Arthur MacLean of the Herron Art Institute sends me the following items of interest at the art institute:

All Japanese prints are modern; that is, the early prints date from the beginning of the eighteenth century, but our title does not refer to them or their school, but to modern Japanese prints of our own time. And they refer to our own time in more ways than one, and especially in regard to the subject matter of many of them.

For instance, Hiroshi Yoshida, one of the artists whose prints you may see when you visit the print gallery this month, uses American and European subject matter, the Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls, Jungfrau, Matterhorn, etc., as well as typical scenes of his native country.

But the American and European subjects are modern, the treatment is homogeneous and true to his training and tradition. Now and then an unlooked for touch of realism or pseudo European touches that show an effort toward modern tendencies, regardless of tradition; but in the main the modern touch is consistent and perfect, an added ingredient which brings the modern wood block print of Japan into the forefront.

A second new exhibition will open on Sunday, Oct. 3. Paintings and sculpture by members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors will be shown in Gallery XI during the month. The association is one of growing recognition and importance and includes many well-known women's names in its roster, among them that of Miss Lucy M. Taggart of Indianapolis.

Within the last year the association has opened its own clubhouse at 17 E. Sixty-second St., New York City.

The officers are: Emily Nichols Hatch, president; M. Elizabeth Price, first vice president; Harriet Frishmuth, second vice president; Helen Sahler, recording secretary; Lucile Howard, corresponding secretary.

The first lecture of the season in Wednesday courses for members of the Art Association to be opened by the director on Oct. 6, with a lecture on "Architecture: Line and Mass," in the course on appreciation, will be illustrated by architectural models of modern homes. It will be the object of the director to make us think of architecture in terms of the art, rather than in terms of utilitarian necessity. Those who enroll will enjoy the period reserved for sketching. The lecture is given at 3:45 and is open to members of the Art Association without charge and to others on payment of \$5 for the course of four lectures.

Grand and modern Japanese art will be the theme of the director's lecture on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 3:30 o'clock in connection with the new exhibition of Japanese art exemplified by the work of Yoshida, Ito, Kawase, Oda, Takahashi, Ohara, Yokawa, Miki and Yamara. A special group of prints imported from Japan for this exhibition will be shown.

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 4, the director will lecture to the Art Students' League in Muncie on "India: The Source of the Mother Art of the Orient." Each year Mr. MacLean has lectured in Muncie, where a decided interest in art is expressed. This year the Muncie group will study the Orient, together with their other activities. This first lecture of Mr. MacLean will be followed later by a second lecture on "China,"

Reaction Taking Place
Thanks to public indifference, the charm of modern art and some alien politics, a few men have appeared able to get away with most anything short of murder in these United States during the last few years, and because of this, a good many have fallen for the idea that what you have is the only thing that counts.

A few other men have remembered the old traditions, have fought for them, and are beginning to make their influence felt once more.

Kenyon is one, Walsh of Montana is another, only to mention two, and the vast majority will be with them as soon as it gets the right perspective.

As for the Falls, Daugherty and stand-patters who backed them up, though unwittingly, perhaps, they have been riding a wave of reaction without realizing it, trading on a transient, tired feeling that came out of the war.

Their conception that this country has no ideals beyond those connected with money making, that it is content with the ledger as a moral balance sheet, and that justice is on the side of the biggest bank roll comes from misinterpreting a moment of fatigue.

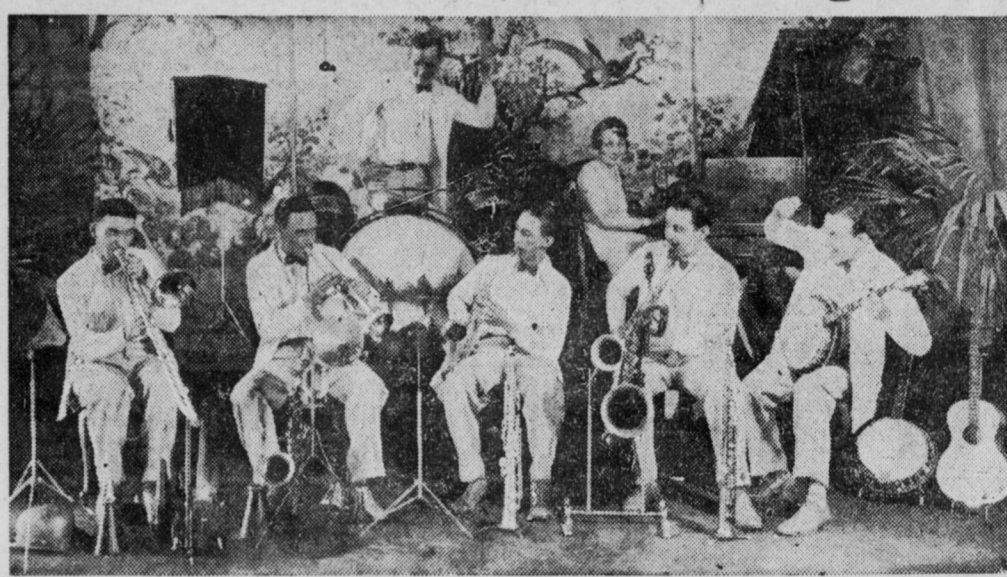
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The hour that big business can strut its riches, that money can rule the roost, no matter how it was obtained, that vested interests can dictate policy, is about ended.

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Is horse meat good for food?
It is tougher than beef but its general flavor is the same. For many years it has been eaten by the poor countries because of its cheapness. Horses are also slaughtered and sold for food to a certain extent in some of the larger cities of the United States, although the cheapness of less desirable cuts of beef militates against its extensive use here.

Oriole Orchestra on Radio Program



Holland's Golden Oriole Orchestra which will be on The Times radio program Friday night over WFBM, from the Severin.

Tune in on The Times program Friday night, because a corking good dance orchestra, so far unknown on a Times program, but well-known by dancers all over the city, will be in the featured position.

This time Holland's Golden Oriole Orchestra, composed of seven players, will make its first appearance upon a Times program.

Holland has arranged a program of the latest dance hits. You are going to enjoy this organization and each member has gone out of his way to prepare special events.

The Times, on the same program, will introduce at least three neighborhood groups, including Marjane Badger, The Times little radio sweetheart, and several surprise numbers. The program starts at 9:30 p. m. Friday over WFBM, Merchants Heat and Light Company station, from the studio at the Severin. A Baldwin grand will be used for all numbers.

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Pettis Art Gallery Opens Tonight With Work of Indiana Artist on View

By Walter D. Hickman

In search of beauty this week, I recommend a visit tonight at the opening of the Pettis Art Gallery at the Pettis store.

The gallery will be opened as one of the beauty center features of the seventy-third birthday party of the Pettis store, Thursday night.

In the gallery will be Randolph La Salle Coats, noted Indianapolis artist, who has his studio in this city, in person to welcome art patrons.

In the gallery there will be at least twenty paintings by Coats. For four years this artist has had the honor of opening the Pettis gallery on the fifth floor.

Among the Coats' paintings which will be on view in the Pettis gallery will be the following: "Chinese Still Life," "La Rocca," "Spring Foliage," "Summer Afternoon," "Early Spring," "Fountainbleau Forest," a portrait sketch of Mrs. F. E. Brunning, "Drifting Clouds," "Marine-English Channel," and a number of sketches.

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Not Snapped in the Stone Age



Herb Knight and Marion Sawtelle

No, this is not a reproduction of an old-time tin-type. It's Herb Knight and Marion Sawtelle, vaudeville fun-makers, singers and dancers, as they appear at the Lyric this week in their hedge podge of hokum called "A Nightmare of Comedy."

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, he will speak to the Nature Study Club at the studio of Turner Messick, on "Digging for Evidence." On Thursday, Oct. 7, a third talk will be given by the director on "The Student of Art," before the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs at their luncheon to be given at the Claypool.

NEW SHOW OPENS
TODAY AT PALACE
Taboo Kajiama, the editor of the Mentalist, a magazine devoted to the subject of mentalism, opens today at the Palace for the last half of this week, it is announced.

Jack Norton, comedian, is present with his company of funsters. This merry troupe is offering a comedy sketch which has a wealth of humorous situations, songs and steps.

The Klown Revue reveals the

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