

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.

WRITE THE GOVERNOR

If you have an idea that perhaps, technicalities or rules made by appointed boards should not hamper or obstruct an investigation or the whole Stephenson scandal, write to the Governor.

There is too much the atmosphere of a debating society in this discussion of whether a group of Republican editors and six Senators shall see this convict in his prison.

That is what the Governor and other high officials who were beneficiaries of the ruler of the Invisible Government would like to have continue.

It is the attitude of the five supine and fearful editors who have tried to tell the people that no one ever had any authority from the Republican Editorial Association to probe into fraud and corruption, despite the fact that the three high officers of that association are members of the probe committee.

But is it, exactly a matter to be treated in this manner?

Review the history of the matter.

Last spring a large group of editors who proudly and honestly label their newspapers as Republican, sensing shame in the many rumors of corruption and misrule, invited the Governor to name a committee to probe into these rumors and stories of fraud. The Governor responded that he saw no necessity for any such inquiry.

They were dismayed, but not discouraged. They came to Indianapolis when the Republican convention was in session. They voiced their protest then. But they were not heard.

And then they started into probe for themselves, placing their duty to their readers as their first duty. They found many things. They printed them. They disclosed shameful things in State and County Governments. They printed, as The Times has printed, these things that the people might know and correct them.

And then came the explosion when Thomas Adams of Vincennes produced what he said were letters written from inside the prison walls by D. C. Stephenson, charging that the men he had made powerful, the men who had taken his fortune when he was involved in a trial for his life, were conspiring to keep him forever silent.

Those letters gave details.

They offered to prove where \$200,000 had been raised and spent in a campaign for fraudulent votes and stuffed ballot boxes.

They offered to prove, by documents, how bribery was rampant in the legislature and \$25,000 spent for killing one bill.

They offered to prove, by documentary evidence, how high officials had been placed under obligation to him for huge sums of money.

They offered to prove graft, corruption and misrule, the very things that The Times had predicted would happen were a super government built up in this State.

Five days have passed and nothing has happened. The Governor of this State refused to permit any newspaper men to see Stephenson.

The warden has refused to permit any one to approach this prisoner. When a lawyer was sent to him, a guard sat so close that no conversation was possible.

The story was told to six State Senators. They passed resolutions declaring that the proof submitted to them demanded a thorough investigation. Those Senators were equally divided as to politics. And when a demand was made that these Senators be permitted to conduct an unhampered conversation with Stephenson, the reply of the Governor was that the board of trustees of the prison had full charge.

The trustees hurried to this city to accept responsibility in behalf of the Governor.

They issued a statement passing back to the warden of that prison full power to refuse admission to Stephenson to any and all persons.

They refer to a rule which Edward Fogarty, warden for fourteen years, says never existed before Stephenson became a prisoner.

And then the warden, named by Jackson, refuses to permit six State Senators to examine this man.

That is the history in brief of this matter.

It might seem, to the man on the street, that there is a studied attempt to give color and credence to the charge of Stephenson that he is being kept from giving out a confession, denied perhaps what solace an eased conscience might give in his cell.

You might ask yourself one question.

Would men intent on protecting the fair name of the State, punishing those guilty of frauds if there be fraud, clearing its reputation if there be none, handle this case as it has been handled?

Is silence ever an answer? Or is it still a confession?

You might write a letter to the Governor of this State and give him your opinion as to how you would like to have him represent you in this crisis.

THE CHURCHES OF DETROIT

"And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrow the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves.

"And said unto them, it is written My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."—Matthew xxi, 12-13.

The above from the Bible tells of a thing that occurred two thousand years ago in Jerusalem.

This week, in Detroit, something very different has happened. The money changers seem to have had their inning. They haven't thrown Christ out of the temple, exactly, but they have thrown out those of whom Christ said: "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God."

In Detroit the American Federation of Labor is having its annual convention. For many years it has been the practice of ministers in the city entertaining the labor convention to invite labor leaders to occupy a number of the city's pulpits. Detroit ministers followed this practice, up to the point of extending the invitation. But now the invitation has been withdrawn. Certain large employers of labor objected.

One spokesman for the harassed ministers agrees that perhaps at this time it would not be discreet—discreet is his word—to carry through the original plan. Detroit, pretty much an "open shop" town, is witnessing an effort to increase the strength of the labor unions. This is one reason for discretion. A

campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for the Y. M. C. A. is under way. That is another.

Christ, it may be certain, had good ground for calling the temple in Jerusalem a den of thieves. Of course no such epithet could be applied to the churches of Detroit because of this week's strange occurrence. Rather, we think they must be dens of nervous deacons, the big employers who caused the invitation to the labor leaders to be canceled. They feared, apparently, that the labor leaders might argue the merits of unionism as against nonunionism, although that isn't the custom of the labor leaders when they take to the pulpit on such occasions.

The employers were scared, and being scared, they made a mistake. For it was a mistake. They put themselves in a position that will be hard to defend. They gave the labor organizers ammunition that will serve them well in the campaign to unionize Detroit industries.

The American Federation of Labor has long looked with hungry eyes upon the industrial city of Detroit.

"Blessed are ye that hunger now: For ye shall be filled • • •"

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Between Henry Ford and the American Federation of Labor, the industrial city of Detroit may offer the world some light.

Ford has decided that the five-day working week is the correct thing for his concern. The A. F. of L. has decided that it is the correct thing for all industries.

Maybe they are right. It cannot be said until a real test has been made. There is the sound of sense in this statement by President Green: "Scientific study of fatigue charts in mechanical operations point to the shorter week as the most promising method of maintaining the prosperity of American industry, for it will reduce the labor turnover and increase production, as well as the quality of work, create more leisure for the enjoyment of life and add to the general high standard of living for the American worker, the best paid worker in the world." It sounds sensible enough, but it is still pretty much a theory.

There are employers aplenty in America who are likely to turn purple when they read the A. F. of L. proposal. And these are not necessarily slave-driving employers. They include humane, generous, enlightened men, men with the interest of their employees in their hearts. They just don't believe the world's work can be carried on in a five-day working week.

But the experiment seems about to be made, with Detroit the laboratory. Detroit is, in large part, non-union. Industrially, the pace-setter much of the time is Henry Ford. When he said five days were enough for his plants, he gave the other automobile manufacturers something to think about. There is competition in the busy auto industry for skilled labor. This labor goes where wages are high and conditions pleasant. Five days a week will be pleasant. It will make work less pleasant in other factories just to think about it. Because of Ford an invisible pressure already has begun in other Detroit factories for a five-day week.

Into this situation steps the A. F. of L., seeking to unionize the automobile industry. Holding its national convention in Detroit, it declares for the five-day week.

Detroit auto mechanics are going to want that five-day week, if it works out well in Ford's plant. Standing by is a national federation of workers, ready to support their desire. What more likely than that the auto manufacturers may grant the short week to head off the unionization of their plants?

This would make the laboratory experiment a real one. So long as Ford alone is attempting it, the proof—either way—might not be accepted. The American people don't apply the same tests to Ford's undertakings that they do to others. But if the whole automobile industry goes into the experiment, a demonstration of how many days are required to make a week of work should be forthcoming.

It costs \$150,000 for a ringside seat in the New York Stock Exchange. But try the gallery, that's free.

Science is making more trouble for small boys. Now autos are going to burn wood.

Headlines that tell the story: HIS WIFE'S AIM TOO ACCURATE.

MEANING TO SAY, WE DON'T LIKE 'EM

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

Woman has a hard life. Take this question of millinery, for instance. Consider the cruelty of her fate when compared to that of man.

His headgear remains about the same thru the years. In the spring he puts on a simple straw with a loud or black band as the style may be. In the autumn he adorns himself with a soft felt. In the selection of which he has merely to exercise a choice of colors. And always there is something dignified and comfortable about his hats. The lines are graceful, the curves delicate, and there is enough brim to keep off the sun. The shape is becoming to all faces.

But did you ever see anything in your life that could compare in ugliness with some of the things women put on our heads? Flat sunbonnets are beautiful, alongside of a lot of this winter's fashions. A hard hideous line next the face, a long sweep back and then some sort of a leaning tower of Pisa, made of velvet or silk. From all sides the thing makes us look like something the cop had clubbed.

If you don't believe this, and think you are only local sufferers from this condition, get out your fashion magazines and gaze upon the hats. The pictures are bad enough, the real creations are terrible.

What is the matter with the designers? Have they all taken to absinthe?

Every year is bad enough, but this one is the worst yet. Somebody seems to be always thinking up something new and unbecoming to put on our heads. This fall we appear in things that look like miniature party-estravaganza stacks. Next, we shall probably come forth in frying pan effects.

This is one of the reasons why so many of us are nervous wrecks and look as if we were on our way to the insane ward.

We women take our clothes seriously—too seriously. We would seem, else we would rise and throw some of these hats back at the creators and manufacturers. Certainly if we had any sense, either practical or humorous, we would not appear on the streets in these drunken looking ungraceful, misshapen, inartistic, eyesores.

Tracy

A University President
Advocates Eight-Hour
Day—He's Fired.

By M. E. Tracy

You recall how it was when we entered the war; unrest, spy scares, labor troubles, quite a froth of radicalism and some sabotage.

The Northwest was a particularly sore spot, not because lumberjacks are worse than the rest, but because they were still working under conditions forty years behind the times.

I. W. W.-ism made quite a hit with them. There were strikes, lock-outs, riots, shooting scrapes and other disturbances.

Those who could not think of a controversy, except in terms of violence, demanded strong arm methods. Others, taking their cue from Woodrow Wilson, declared the lumberjacks were entitled to concessions.

Henry Suzzallo, newly installed president of the University of Washington, advocated adoption of the eight-hour day. This was opposed by most lumbermen with Roland H. Hartley, making the biggest noise. The dispute between these two developed into a sort of personal feud, especially on the latter's part.

In course of time, Hartley became Governor of Washington, gained control of the university board of regents through the appointment of five of its seven members, and you saw what happened next in yesterday's papers.

Suzzallo, though making good at his job for eleven consecutive years and though recognized as one of the foremost educators in this country, was summarily dismissed.

The 6,500 students in the University of Washington are in turmoil: the two regents who were not appointed by Hartley and who refused to his bidding have resigned, and there is talk of calling a special session of the Legislature to impeach him.

A City's Soul

The current issue of World's Work contains a most fascinating article by French Stronher on Detroit, "A City With a Soul."

Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor is holding its forty-sixth annual convention in that same city.

It has become a custom for labor leaders to occupy pulpits and address religious gatherings in the convention city. They had been invited and had planned to do so in Detroit, but the invitations are being withdrawn.

Indiscretion!

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, charges this change of attitude was brought about "through the influence of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce and the building trades association."

His charge is inferentially borne out by the way C. M. Van Duzen, head of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., explains it.

"Under ordinary circumstances, the Y. M. C. A. would be very glad to have Mr. Green," as was scheduled, says Van Duzen, but owing to "the controversial situation in Detroit," with "the wide campaign that is part of our building program," he thinks it would be "indiscreet."

What Van Duzen means is the alleged intention of labor leaders to unionize Detroit and the determination to charge employers to ston them. What he means by the wide campaign that is part of our building program is a drive to collect \$5,000,000.

Rule, or Be Ruled

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, one of the leading clergymen in Detroit, characterizes the move to bar labor from church pulpits as "discouraging and disillusioning evidence of the charge so frequently made that there is organic relation between the economic interests of the commercial class and the life of the church."

"This incident is another proof," declares Dr. Niebuhr, "that the real moral issue which protestantism faces is whether it is simply a sublimation of the economic interests and prejudices of a certain class, or whether it has vigor to qualify those interests and transcend them."

A Thought

The expulsion of the head of a great university because he advocated an eight-hour day for lumberjacks some ten years ago and the barring of labor leaders from the pulpit because of fear that they might convert some folks to a more sympathetic view toward trade unionism makes you think.

If "economic interest," as Dr. Niebuhr describes it, can tinker so unblushingly with education and religion for the mere sake of silencing voices that differ, what would it do about any and working conditions if there were no organized movement to interfere?

A Safety Guard

Organized movement among the workers is an inescapable part of organized industry.

You can't have your great plants and combines, your interlocking dictatorates and market controls, without collectivism down below.

The best you can do is to choose between the conservatism of the American trade union and the sheer radicalism that plagues other lands. Organized labor, as we know it in this country, may seem revolutionary at times, and may pursue unwise policies now and then, but compared to its blood brothers of Europe, it is a power for individualism and the maintenance of private property rights.

Destroy it, and you will have syndicalism, bolshevism, or worse, within fifty years.

Was there ever a rule in baseball that a batsman was entitled to first base after "eight called balls"? In 1880, shortly after the National League was founded, there was such a rule.

Exhibit of Paintings and Sculpture By Women at Herron Art Institute

The exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Herron Art Institute by members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors was opened last Sunday in Gallery XI.

One especially interested in this society, made up of women of talent from all over the country, because several Indiana women have been admitted to its membership.

Miss Susan Ketchum was a prominent member of the Woman's Art Club of New York, the forerunner of this society, receiving a prize in its annual New York exhibition in 1908.

Miss Lucy Taggart, Mrs. Ruth Pratt Bobbs, Mrs. John Donald Lawson, Miss Janet Scudder have all been members, not an easy honor to acquire as it takes a two-thirds majority vote of a jury of twenty-five for admission. The Herron Art Institute has shown the circulating exhibition of this society for several different years. The effect of this year's show having more variety because of the larger number of small bronzes and a large screen in Oriental style and several decorative panels.

In the Print room on Sunday, Oct. 3, a new exhibition was presented to the public covering the field of Japanese woodblock printing of our own time. That is, woodblock prints by Hiroshi Yoshida, Shinzui Ito, Hasui Kawase, Kadsuma Oda, Shotei Takahashi, Shosen Ohara, Kaupou Yoshikawa, Suizan Miki and Bifuku Yamada were placed on view. They are exceedingly interesting because they not only present delightful Japanese subjects, but also, in certain instances, American and European subjects in a Japanese manner.

It will be remembered that Mr. Yoshida, whose prints are shown among others, was at the museum last year with some of his work and several of the people of Indianapolis became much interested in his prints and purchased them. They will be shown during October only.

There are sixty-eight prints, the most expensive of which is \$13.75. Hinonisaki Beach by Hasui Kawase, is a print, which, when properly mounted, would add much to any home. El Capitán by Hiroshi Yoshida, a Canadian cliff for pure quality has not been matched in things of this sort for many a day. Lugano by Yoshida, is a view of a foreign town overlooking a bay which is one of the best prints in the group.

The Acropolis at Night, Glittering Sea, Snow Scene, Zoujiji Temple, Breithorn, and Evening After Rain are prints that show the skill and imagination of these artists.

The second lecture in the opening course of Wednesday afternoon lectures will be given on Oct. 14, at 3:45 o'clock. The course is given by the director and the subject for this second lecture is "Sculpture: High Light and Shadow." It is hoped that members of the art association, both men and women, will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend the Wednesday afternoon lecture course. Those who are not members are obliged to pay a \$5 fee for each of the three courses, according to the bulletin of the art institute.

NEW SHOW OPENS TODAY AT THE PALACE

June Hovick, who has been called the pocket edition of the late Anna Held and a miniature Pavlova, is presenting her large company of new songsters at the Palace the last half of this week.

Quite a different kind of act is staged by the Quigg-Burnell Company. This aggregation of funsters combines scientific demonstrations and comedy in such a way to get the best results from their "Current Fun."

When a young man finds a suitcase and through it discovers an excuse to pick up an acquaintance with a young woman, he little expects to see a cop very much on his trail. That is the predicament of Jerry O'Meara who portrays a bather at the seaside in "Beach Nuts."

"The Two Dancing Frenchmen" are Gold and Edwards whose feet are reported to have wear-ever springs in them. They deal with acrobatic and soft shoe stepping.

Miss Lindsay introduces Sultan, her remarkable horse who does unusual stunts.

"Senior Daredevil" is the film starring Ken Maynard and Dorothy Devore. The action is laid in the West during the times when the West was called "wild." Pathe News, a comedy, and topics of the day are the short reels.

ENGLISH'S TO OPEN SEASON MONDAY NIGHT

Monday night, Oct. 11, English's will offer the Paris edition of "Artists and Models." The engagement is limited to one week.

Phil Baker and the eighteen Hoffman girls still head the production, as they did during the long run at the New York Winter Garden last season and more recently during the Chicago engagement. There are 150 in the ensemble.

Indianapolis theaters today offer: Herbert Crowley's Fashionettes, at the Lyric; Theodore Roberts, at Keith's; "Don Juan's Three Nights," at the Circle; "Kid Boots," at the Apollo; "My Official Wife," at the Colonial; "Diplomacy," at the Ohio; "Mismates," at the Uptown; new show at the Isis and burlesque at the Mutual.

BOARD HAS BALANCE

\$2,959 Remains in State Industrial Fund at End of Year.

An unused balance of \$2,959.57 out of the \$88,000 industrial board appropriation remained at the end of the last fiscal year, it was reported today by Dixon H. Bynum, chairman.

The balance reverted to the State general fund, as provided by law. The balance consisted of \$2,850.78 saved from the \$67,000 salary allowance and \$108.79 from the \$21,000 general appropriation.

Another Study in Child Life



"The Picture Book," by Adolph Borie

Among the many paintings in the galleries at the Sesqui-centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia, one of the more interesting ones is "The Picture Book," by Adolph Borie.

Whose Novel?

You shouldn't have any trouble today. Turn to page 16 for the correct answers to this and the remaining questions:

1. Who wrote "American Tragedy?"
2. How many checkers are used in a checker game?
3. What's the correct pronunciation of the name Johan Bojer?
4. Who was Tolstoi?
5. What color is mauve?
6. Who plays the feminine lead in the movie picture, "Variety?"
7. What is the capital of Oaie?
8. In what part of the human body is the femur bone located?
9. What is chintz?
10. Does a heavy body fall faster than a lighter body?

SCHOOL FOR JANITORS

Kansas City to Train Them to Give Better Service.

By United Press
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—If you lived in Kansas City this winter and your apartment was cold during the day, or there was not hot water, it would probably be because your janitor was at school. For Kansas City is to have a school for the training of janitors and porters.

The Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, pastor of the St. Paul Presbyterian Church, Negro, here, has announced that his church will sponsor this winter such a school for the thousands and more colored janitors and porters in Kansas City.

"The work is becoming more and more specialized," Rankin said, and it shall be our efforts to train the men so as to best perform their duties."

The curriculum of the school will include: For janitors: Firing coal and oil burners, operation and use of stationary vacuum cleaners, small plumbing repairs and how to make electric connections.

For porters: The care of office and buildings, window washing and operation of scrubbing machines and floor polishers.

LEGION TRAIN TO LEAVE SATURDAY

Hoosiers to Start for Convention in Philadelphia.

A Hoosier special on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving here at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, will carry Indiana Legionnaires to the American Legion convention at Philadelphia. The train will arrive in the Quaker City about noon Sunday.

The 18,011 Indiana Legion members will be represented by twenty-four official delegates at the meeting. Bowman Elder, Indianapolis, is national executive committee member for this State.

Twenty-three delegates and as many alternates were named at the State convention at Marion last month. Clarence A. Jackson, Newcastle, department commander; Paul V. McNutt, Bloomington, commander-elect; and John H. Klinger, Indianapolis, department adjutant, will head the Hoosier delegation.

National headquarters staff, headed by National adjutant James F. Barton, already has established headquarters in the auditorium of the Sesqui-centennial Exposition.

LOCAL SINGERS WINNERS

Three Capture Honors in State Vocal Contests.

Three local singers won in the State vocal contests held Wednesday at All Souls Unitarian Church by the State Federation of Music Clubs. They were James Hutton, tenor; Miss Ocie Higgins, soprano; and Miss Ruth Vivien Shorb, contralto. The pipe organ contest will be held today.

State winners will represent Indiana in a district contest at Toledo, Ohio, this fall. District winners will be sent to Philadelphia to compete in the national contest.

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. Inquire 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Undesired requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

What nationality were the parents of Renee Adoree, the moving picture actress? Is she married?

Her father was Spanish and her mother French. Her real name is Renee de la Fontaine, and she was born at Lille, France, about 1901. She is divorced from Tom Moore, the movie actor. It is reported that she will marry Rudolph Friml, noted composer who wrote the score for "Song of the Flame" and other musical productions.

Can you give me the names of the presidents of Argentina, Brazil and Chile?

The president of Argentina is Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear; Brazil, Dr. Artur da Silva Bernardes; Chile, Senor Don Emilio Figueroa Larraín.

Is there a State religion in Ecuador and Venezuela?

According to the constitution of Ecuador, the State recognizes no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all. The State religion of Venezuela is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated.

What does "persona non grata" mean in diplomacy?

The term is used to indicate that the proposed diplomatic representative of a nation is personally not acceptable, in that capacity, to the government to which he is accredited.

What were the former names of the Leviathan, Majestic and Berengaria?

The former name of the Leviathan was "Waterland"; of the Majestic, "Bismarck"; of the Berengaria, "Imperator."

Where is "Easter Island"?

In the Pacific Ocean, about 2,300 miles west of Chile. It is small and of volcanic origin and rises in its highest point to 1,970 feet. It is the most eastern inhabited Polynesian island and is remarkable for its ancient gigantic statues, stone houses and sculptured rocks, apparently the work of a prehistoric race. It belongs to Chile.

Where is Culver Military Academy? What is its enrollment?

It is located at Culver, Ind. During the school year 1925-26, 702 boys were enrolled.