

THREE-DAY INTERDENOMINATIONAL MEETING IS SCHEDULED HERE

500 Pastors And Laymen To Convene

State Conference to Get Under Way on Sept. 27.

More than 500 pastors and laymen are to assemble here Sept. 27 for the three-day state interdenominational conference.

Dr. E. G. Homrighausen, pastor of the Carrollton Avenue Reformed Church, is to serve as one of the local leaders, it was announced. He will discuss "What the Oxford Conference Offered for Church Unity."

A feature of the conference is to be a seminar on the theme, "The Church in the Democracy." Other seminars are to be conducted under the auspices of the Federated Church Women and by various pastors, it was announced.

All sessions are to be held in the First Baptist Church. Evening services are to be held at 8 p. m. while admission to other meetings is to be by registration ticket.

List Dates For Novena

Church of Little Flower to Honor St. Therese.

The annual novena in honor of St. Therese of the Little Flower of Jesus is to be held at the Church of the Little Flower, 14th St. and Bosart Ave., Sept. 25 to Oct. 2. The services are to be held daily at 8 p. m. The novena consists of a period of prayer with special devotions in honor of St. Therese of Lisieux. St. Therese was canonized a Catholic Church saint May 17, 1925, the same year that the Little Flower parish was organized.

The Rev. Charles Duffey, pastor, is to conduct the devotions. He will be assisted by the Rev. William Fehlinger and the Rev. Patrick Kilfoil.

DR. HAYES TO SPEAK

Dr. C. J. Hayes, Toledo, O., former pastor of the Barnes Methodist Church, is to be guest speaker at the Barnes Church tomorrow. Homcoming services are to be held.

ON WFBM PROGRAM

Herbert M. Grossberger is to talk on "The Church on Fire" over Station WFBM at 8 a. m. tomorrow. Musical selections will complete the program.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (U. P.)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's address on the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution:

My fellow Americans: Tonight, 150 years ago, 39 weary delegates to a convention in Philadelphia signed the Constitution. Four handwritten sheets of parchment were enough to state the terms on which 13 independent weak little republics agreed to try to survive together as one strong nation.

A third of the original delegates had given up and gone home. The moral force of Washington and Franklin had kept the rest together. Those remained who cared the most, and caring most, dared most.

The world of 1787 provided a perfect opportunity for the organization of a new form of government. Thousands of miles removed from influences hostile to it. How we then governed ourselves did not greatly concern Europe. And what occurred in Europe did not immediately affect us.

Today the picture is different. Now what we do has enormous immediate effect not only among the nations of Europe but also among those of the Americas and the Far East, and what in any part of the world they do as surely and quickly affects us.

In such an atmosphere our generation has watched democracies replace monarchies which had failed their people. We have seen the rise of dictatorships which have failed to function. And of late we have heard a clear challenge to the democratic idea of representative government.

DO NOT DENY GAINS

We do not deny that the methods of the challengers—whether they be called "communist" or "dictatorial" or "military"—have obtained for many who live under their rule material things they did not obtain under democracies which they had failed to make function. Unemployment has been lessened—even though the cause is a mad manufacturing of jobs.

And the denial is based on two reasons eternally right. The first reason is that modern men and women will not tamely commit to one man or one group the permanent control of their government. Eventually they will insist not only on the right to choose who shall govern them but

LOCAL LEADER

Mission by Churchmen Announced

Presbyterians Will Map Part in Church Movement.

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Purpose of the mission is to carry out the Presbyterian part in the United Christian Advance Movement. Plans are to be completed for the celebration of the foreign missions centennial Oct. 31 and the radio broadcast by Dr. Robert Speer on Oct. 29.

The Rev. Roy Ewing Vale, Detroit, and the Rev. Robert R. Reed, Columbus, O., are to speak.

The Rev. Florizel A. Pfeiderer, chairman of the Committee on United Promotion of the Synod of Indiana, is to preside. Other leaders are Mrs. Will Adams, Mrs. W. A. Hutchings, the Rev. Roy E. Mueller and the Rev. Alex E. Sharp.

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Ministers Will Meet

Baptist Association to Open Sessions Monday.

The Baptist Ministerial Association is to hold its first 1937-38 meeting Monday morning in the First Baptist Church. The Rev. George G. Kinney, president, is to preside. The worship service is to open at 10:30 a. m. under the direction of the Rev. Carl A. Metz, Lebanon, newly elected Indianapolis Baptist Association moderator.

A preview of denominational activities for the coming month is to be presented by the Rev. Clive McGuire, Indianapolis Baptist executive secretary.

Others on Program
The principal address is to be given by Dr. T. J. Parsons, who recently returned from a three-months tour of Europe, Africa and the Holy Land.

Other pastors scheduled to speak at future sessions are Dr. C. W. Atwater and the Revs. H. G. Rowe, O. A. Cook, R. M. Best, C. H. Schick, H. C. Lince, U. S. Clifton, W. F. Buckner, Louis Crafton, C. A. Wade, George D. Billeisen, S. W. Hartsock, R. D. McCarthy, O. B. Sarber, Willard R. Jewell and E. G. Homrighausen.

Music for the meetings is to be directed by the Revs. E. H. Lindstrom and Franklin Crutchlow.

PIKE, CLASS SPEAKER

H. B. Pike, Indianapolis attorney, is to be guest speaker at the Men's Bible Class meeting tomorrow morning in the Memorial Presbyterian Church. The public is invited.

THREAT TO CIVILIZATION

And the second reason is that the state of world affairs brought about by those new forms of government threaten civilization. Armaments and deficits pile up together. Trade barriers multiply and merchants ships are threatened on the high seas. Fear spreads throughout the world—fear of aggression, fear of invasion, fear of revolution, fear of death.

The people of America are rightly determined to keep that growing menace from our shores.

The known and measurable danger of becoming involved in war we face confidently. As to that, your Government knows your mind, and you know your Government's mind.

But it takes even more foresight, insight and vision to see the subtle attack which spreading dictatorship makes upon the morale of a democracy.

In our generation, a new idea has come to dominate thought about government—the idea that the resources of the nation can be made to produce a far higher standard of living for the masses if only government is intelligent and energetic in giving the right direction to economic life.

That idea is more properly that ideal is what is justified by the facts. It cannot be thrust aside by those who want to go back to the conditions of 10 years ago or even preserve the conditions of today. It puts all forms of government to proof.

The ideal makes understandable the demands of labor for shorter hours and higher wages, the demands of farmers for a more stable income, the demands of the great majority of businessmen for relief from disruptive trade practices, the demands of all for the end of that kind of license, often mislabeled "liberty," which permits a handful of the population to take far more than their tolerable share from the rest of the people.

And as other forms of government in other lands parade their pseudo-science of economic organization, the people of our own country may wonder whether democracy can match dictatorship in giving this generation the things they want from government.

FEAR MAJORITY RULE

We have those who really fear the majority rule of democracy who want old forms of economic and social control to remain in a few hands. They say in their hearts: "If constitutional democracy continues to threaten our control why should we be against a plutocratic dictatorship which would perpetuate our control?"

And we have those who are in too much of a hurry, who are impatient of the processes of constitutional democracies, who want Utopia overnight and are not sure

that the Constitution itself is the only way to ensure against internal doubt as

CONVENTIONS OVERRULE

Lawyers distinguished in 1787 insisted that the Constitution itself

was unconstitutional under the articles of Confederation. But the ratifying conventions overruled them.

Both types are equally dangerous. One represents cold-blooded resolve to hold power. We have engaged for a definite, and so far successful, contest against that. The other represents a reckless resolve to seize power. Equally we are against that.

GOT NO VETO POWER

Even the Supreme Court was treated with that purposeful lack of specification. Contrary to the belief of many Americans the Constitution does not give the veto power of the court to displace the power of the court to declare laws unconstitutional; nor does it mention the number of judges for the court. Again and again the convention voted down proposals to give the justice of the court a veto over legislation. Clearly a majority of the delegates believed that the relation of the Court to the Congress and the Executive, like the other subjects treated in general terms, would work itself out by evolution and change over the years.

But for 150 years we have had an unending struggle between those who would preserve this original broad concept of the Constitution as a layman's instrument of government and those who would shrivel the Constitution into a lawyer's construct.

Those of us who really believe in the enduring wisdom of the Constitution hold no rancor against those who professionally or politically talk and think in purely legalistic phrases. We cannot seriously be alarmed when they cry "unconstitutional" at every effort to better the condition of our people.

Such cries have always been with us—and ultimately, they have always been overruled.

That great senatorial constitutional authority, Mr. Senator Evans, issued a solemn warning that the proposed Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal regulation of railway rates which the farmers demanded would be unconstitutional. But both the Senate and the Supreme Court overruled him.

Less than two years ago 58 of the highest priced lawyers in the land gave the nation (without cost to the nation) a solemn and formal opinion that the Wagner Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional. And in a few months, first a national election and later the Supreme Court overruled them.

For 20 years the odd man of the Supreme Court refused to admit that state minimum wage laws for women were constitutional. A few months ago, after my message to the Congress on the rejuvenation of the judiciary, the odd man admitted that the court had been wrong—for all those 20 years—and overruled himself.

In this constant struggle the lawyers of no political party—mine or any other—have had a consistent or unblemished record. But the lay rank and file of political parties has had a consistent record.

Unlike some lawyers, they have respected as sacred all branches of their Government. They have seen nothing more sacred about one branch than about either of the others. They have considered as most sacred the concrete welfare of the generation of the day.

Government must meet the insistence of the great mass of our people that economic and social security and the standard of American living be raised from what they are to levels which the people know our resources justify.

Only by succeeding in that can we ensure against internal doubt as

to the worthwhileness of our democracy and dissipate the illusion that the necessary price of efficiency is dictatorship with its attendant spirit of aggression.

That is why I have been saying for months that there is a crisis in American affairs which demands action now—a crisis particularly dangerous because its external and internal difficulties reinforce each other.

Purposely I paint a broad picture. For only if the problem is seen in perspective can we see its solution in perspective.

I am not a pessimist. I believe that democratic government in this country can do all the things which common sense people, seeing that picture as a whole, have the right to expect. I believe that these things can be done under the Constitution, without the surrender of a single one of the civil and religious liberties it was intended to safeguard.

I am determined that under the Constitution these things shall be done.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was a layman's document, not a lawyer's contract. That cannot be stressed too often. Madison, most responsible for it, was not a lawyer—nor was Washington or Franklin, whose sense of the give-and-take of life had kept the convention together.

That great laymen's document was a charter of general principles completely different from the "whereas" and the "parties of the first part" and the fine print which lawyers put into laws and contracts, and which they used to disarm the people and to install agreements.

The lay rank and file can take cheer from the historic fact that every effort to construe the Constitution as a lawyer's contract rather than a layman's charter has ultimately failed. Whenever legalistic interpretation has clashed with contemporary sense on great questions of broad national policy, ultimately the people and the Congress have had their way.

But that word "ultimately" covers a terrible cost. It cost a Civil War to gain recognition of the constitutional power of the Congress to legislate for the territories.

We will no longer be permitted to sacrifice each generation in turn while the law catches up with life. We can no longer afford the luxury of 20-year lags.

You will find no justification in any of the language of the Constitution for delay in the reforms which the mass of the American people now demand.

Yet many earnestly attempt to meet these demands for social and economic betterment have been jeopardized or actually forbidden by those who have sought to read into the Constitution language which the framers refused to write into the Constitution.

No one cherishes more deeply than I the civil and religious liberties

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HEADS SCHOOL

Catholics' Study of Issues In Industry Opens Tuesday

A regional Catholic Church conference on industrial problems is to open at the Severin Hotel Tuesday and Wednesday under auspices of the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, bishop of the Indianapolis Diocese, and a sponsoring committee headed by the Rev. Raymond R. Noll and J. J. Fitzgerald.

The public has been invited to attend the sessions. Problems of capital and labor and the ultimate effects of social security and wage scales are to be discussed in the light of Catholic teachings and based on the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI.

Sister Vincent Ferrer, of Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., State Labor Commissioner Thomas H. Hutson and the Rev. John Charles Maxwell, Buffalo, N. Y., are to speak at the first session to begin at 10 a. m. Tuesday. John K. Ruckelshaus, attorney, is to be session chairman.

Jennings on Program

The afternoon session, to begin at 2 p. m., is to be presided over by Leroy J. Keach, John K. Jennings, Indiana Works Progress Administration head; the Rev. August Fussenegger, diocesan director of the Indianapolis Catholic Charities Bureau, and the Rev. John P. Boland, New York State Labor Relations Board chairman, are to speak.

The destroying effects of skepticism and present opportunities for progress are to be themes of addresses by the Rev. Francis J. Gilligan, St. Paul, Minn., and the Rt. Rev. John Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, at the Tuesday evening session. Charles L. Barry is to be chairman.

Social security, wage and legislative problems are to be discussed Wednesday at 10 a. m. Scheduled to speak are Albert A. Kuhle, assistant regional director, Social Security Board, Chicago; A. B. Kelley, Greensburg, Pa., and the Rev. John M. Hayes, of Quigley Seminary, Chicago. Thomas D. McGee is to preside.

Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville; Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis labor leader; and the Rev. Charles Owen Rice, Mt. Mercy College, Pittsburgh, are to speak on problems of capital and labor at the 2 p. m. session. Byron Hayes, Ft. Wayne, is to serve as chairman.

The closing dinner meeting at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday is to be addressed by Bishop Ritter.

ORPHANAGE VISIT BEING ARRANGED

Indianapolis United Brethren Church members are to make their annual home-coming pilgrimage to the denomination's orphan's home at Lebanon, O., Tuesday, it was announced today. Orphanage work in central Indiana is under the direction of Mrs. George Snyder, Indianapolis.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Sunday, Sept. 19

8 A. M.—WFBM: Today's Problems; WLW, Church Forum; WIRE: "Bible Highlights."

9:30 A. M.—WFBM: Christian Men Builders' Class, Third Christian Church.

10 A. M.—WLW: Cagle Tabernacle Choir.

10:30 A. M.—CBS: Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir.

11 A. M.—CBS: Church of the Air.

2 P. M.—NBC-Blue: Sunday Vespers.

4 P. M.—WIRE: Catholic Hour.

DEFINES SITUATION

Let me put the real situation in the simplest terms. The present Government of the United States has never taken away and never will take away any liberty from any minority, unless it be a minority which so abuses its liberty as to do positive and definite harm to its neighbors constituting the majority.

But the Government of the United States refuses to forget that the Bill of Rights was put into the Constitution not only to protect minorities against intolerance of majorities, but to protect majorities against the entrenchment of minorities.

Nothing would so surely destroy the substance of what the Bill of Rights protects than its perversion to prevent social progress. The surest protection of the individual and of minorities is that fundamental tolerance and feeling for fair play which the Bill of Rights assumes. But tolerance and fair play would disappear here as it has in some other lands if the great mass of people were denied confidence in their justice, their security and their self-respect. Desperate people in other lands surrendered their liberties when freedom came merely to mean humiliation and starvation.

The crisis of 1937 should make us understand that.

On this solemn anniversary I ask that the American people rejoice in the wisdom of their Constitution.

I ask that they guarantee the effectiveness of each of its parts by living by the Constitution as a whole.

I ask that they have faith in its ultimate capacity to work out the problems of democracy, but that they justify their faith by making it work now rather than 20 years from now.

ASKS FEALTY FOR FACT

I ask that they give their fealty to the Constitution itself and not to its misinterpreters.

I ask that they exalt the glorious simplicity of its purposes rather than a century of complicated legalism.

I ask that majorities and minorities subordinate intolerance and power alike to the common good of all.

For us the Constitution is a common bond, without bitterness, for those who see America as Lincoln saw it "the last, best hope of earth."

So we revere it—not because it is not in the worship of its past alone but because it is ever new—out in the faith of the living who keep it young, now and in the years to come.

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