

SPORTS

I. U. PREPARING FOR HOME-COMING

Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 24.—Indiana University's Scraggin Hoosiers have passed the halfway mark of their 1928 schedule and are hard at work in Memorial stadium here preparing for the invasion of Ohio State Saturday. Four of the eight scheduled varsity games have been played, the Hoosiers winning three and losing one. Wabash, Oklahoma, and Michigan have been the victims, while Illinois, conference champions, pushed over a 13 to 7 victory to hand the Crimson their first defeat.

The Buckeye eleven is the third consecutive Big Ten team to battle the Pagemen this fall. The four games remaining on the Indiana schedule are with conference teams, including, in addition to Ohio State here, Minnesota there, Northwestern here, and Purdue there.

When Indiana and Ohio State line-up on Memorial field at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it will mark the nineteenth annual homecoming game. Of the 18 played to date, the Hoosiers have won seven, tied two, and lost nine. Six of the homecoming games have featured Purdue. Of these games, Indiana has won three, Purdue two, and one was a tie.

Minnesota, headed for the conference title, was stopped by the Pagemen with a 14-14 tie in the 1927 homecoming, providing the major upset of the conference season. This will be the second time Ohio State has appeared in an Indiana homecoming celebration. Back in 1913, the first year Ohio State figured in Big Ten play, the Hoosiers captured a 7 to 6 verdict.

The results of all homecomings at Indiana are: 1910, Indiana 0, Illinois 3; 1911, Indiana 5, Purdue 6; 1912, Indiana 6, Northwestern 21; 1913, Indiana 7, Ohio State 6; 1914, Indiana 27, Northwestern 0; 1915, Indiana 0, Purdue 7; 1916, Indiana 0, Northwestern 7; 1917, Indiana 37, Purdue 0; 1918, Indiana 13, DePauw 0; 1919, Indiana 12, Syracuse 6; 1920, Indiana 7, Iowa 14; 1921, Indiana 3, Purdue 0; 1924, Indiana 14, Louisiana 20; 1925, Indiana 0, Purdue 0; 1926, Indiana 0, Northwestern 21; 1927, Indiana 14, Minnesota 14.

The Fourth Down



By Willie Punt

Officials for the Bluffton-Decatur game at Bluffton, Friday afternoon, will be George Yarnell, of Wabash, referee; Ward Gilbert, of Fort Wayne, umpire; Chambers, of Fort Wayne, head linesman; and Sparks of Fort Wayne, field judge.

Yarnell is rated as the best football official in this part of the state. The Bluffton school authorities are to be congratulated for having obtained this capable official for this game in which rivalry is at its peak.

Speaking of strong rivalry, Decatur and Bluffton players and fans have conducted themselves nobly in recent contests between the Tigers and Yellow Jackets and we trust that there will be no exception next Friday.

In Good Shape
"Barring injuries in practice this week, the Tigers should go into the Decatur game Friday in their best condition of the season. With a two week interval after the South Side game, the locals should put up their best scrap of the season."

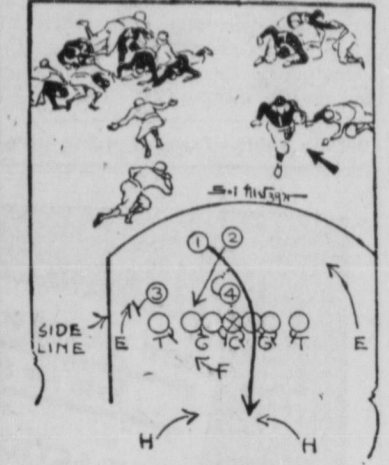
"In the face of the alleged dope which favors the Tigers Friday, we want to issue a warning against overconfidence. This is not only the big game for Bluffton but also for Decatur and in these battles advance dope means little or nothing. Those Yellow Jackets always fight harder against Bluffton than anyone else."—Bluffton Banner.

Both Teams Determined
"Four more days and that 'old aged bitter rivalry' between the Bluffton Tigers and Decatur's Yellow Jackets will be at such a pitch that only a fighting scrimmage will determine which team is superior to the other. Both squads have decided to win—yes, both are determined to win, and from all indications football fans will see a great game."

"Coach Means worked the Black and Crimson grid men through the rain last evening until it was absolutely too dark to even see the goal posts let alone the pig skin as they were floating through the air. The Tigers were hitting hard and making line drives that

gave promise of a real fight in the Homecoming game, Friday afternoon. —Bluffton News

Tennessee Plays May Stop W. & L.



By SOL METZGER

Washington and Lee has taken on quite a job this Saturday in journeying to Nashville to meet the strong Tennessee eleven, coached by Neyland, former star at West Point. Tennessee had one of the strong teams of the South last year and went through its season without a defeat. Vanderbilt alone was able to hold it to a tie.

Army line play, plus fine backs and splendid fundamental football, brought Tennessee to the fore. In addition a sound passing attack has been a strong part of the attack. Neyland has likewise worked out one effective play that pulled Tennessee out of many a tight place. No eleven likes to have the ball close to a side-line. It usually means a down is lost. But Tennessee doesn't feel that way about it.

This play that the Generals must watch out for when they seemingly have Tennessee in a side-line pinch is sketched here. The quarterback, No. 4, takes the ball from center, turns to his right and fakes giving it to No. 2, who goes through all the motions of bucking the line between the opposing left tackle and guard. As the play starts No. 1 crouches down and is hidden by No. 4 and No. 2 from the opponents. As No. 2 crosses in front of him—the usual side-line play to get out-of-bounds—No. 1 drives to the left between the opposing right guard and center, No. 4 passing him the ball, which he previously faked giving to No. 2. Tomorrow—Dartmouth may depend on passing to down Harvard Saturday.

All sorts of secrets in Metzger's football pamphlet containing 32 "right and wrong" ways of playing the game. "How to Block," "How to Tackle," "How to Carry the Ball," "Position of Kicker." If you wish this pamphlet send ten cents in postage to Sol Metzger, in care of this paper. Copyright 1928 Publishers Syndicate.

Fort Wayne To Have New Basketball Team

Fort Wayne, Oct. 24.—A professional basketball team, to be known as the Fort Wayne Chiefs, is being organized for the coming season by Dr. E. A. King, of this city. The team will play its home games on Sunday afternoons at Concordia college, it has been announced.

Many well-known players are being recruited for the team. Among them are Murray Mendenhall, Biz Miller, Paul White, Morris Tudor, and Scott. Homer Stonebraker probably will play with the Chiefs in part of their games. Stonebraker's Springfield, Ill., club will furnish the opposition for the Chiefs in their first game, to be played in the Concordia gym, November 25.

HUNDREDS HEAR SON OF FORMER PRESIDENT SPEAK

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

stands in common decency, whether in private life or in public relationships. He knows the eternal validity, the everlasting common sense of decency. Now common decency is more than a personal characteristic, it is the expression of the faith in which the United States was formed. Philosophically, common decency is the only spirit in which a Democratic government such as ours can be successful. Think that one over, because the longer you think about it the better it is. Common decency is also the foundation of the Christian doctrine of good will as taught by Jesus Christ, as distinguished from the doctrines taught by John Roach Straton. I repeat that I believe that Governor Smith's amazing success in New York is founded on sheer common decency in all his contacts.

"Together with his instinctive sense of decency I believe that Governor Smith's genius is his amazing mastery of government. The activities of American government are instinctively a part of his life through long experience and successful effort. Never forget that government is the art of regulating human beings to their best advantage and that human beings are more than many mouths to be fed, or so many mechanical units to be adjusted; they long for good nature, for frankness, and common decency. In government Mr. Smith

knows what to do, how to do it, and best of all, he does it. That is a combination of irresistible appeal to the sporting instincts of young people of whatever ages who refuse to admit that the present lethargy and confusion is the best that America can do.

"Ellihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, the greatest living figures in the Republican party today, are familiar with this career of Governor Smith's and in words which are now familiar to every one, they have honored him for it. Let me here repeat Mr. Hughes' tribute:

"He is one who represents to us the expert in government, and I might say a master in the science of politics."

"Now, shall we believe their estimate of his character, or shall we believe those later day saints of the Republican party—John Roach Straton and Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the latter so shrewd a judge of men that she staked her reputation to become a character witness for Harry M. Daugherty. I invite you also to think that one over, and whether or not the grand old party has fallen into evil days.

"Contrast these qualities of Governor Smith with Mr. Hoover's admitted abilities in other fields. Mr. Hoover is conscientious and useful in routine statistical operations. By training and temperament he is interested in scientific, analytical, scholarly problems such as engineering, translating obscure Latin plays, distributing food. To be successful he demands his materials ready at hand and he must be able to command his subordinates. He likes to be left alone, like a research chemist, impatient, even irritable, at interruptions. He has no patience with the universal human afflictions of stupidity, laziness, and inertia. Governor Smith, on the other hand, knows that they are a part of life and his amazing career is a recital of his triumphs over them."

A Problem of Geography

Mr. Cleveland refuted the charge that Tammany controlled Gov. Smith. He said, in part:

"The problem of electing Governor Smith is largely a question of geography. Let no man say that geography is only a series of maps in a grammar school book. Where you are in space determines what you think. Geography explained the Civil war, it explains differences in religion. If I could pick up the inhabitants of this state and place them in New York and let them feel from the habitual contacts, direct and indirect, what New York knows about Governor Smith, it would settle the question of its electoral votes tonight.

"As it is I can only ask you to contemplate patiently the spectacle of New York and ask yourselves and your Republican friends whether all New York, which knows him, is wrong, or whether Governor Smith is one of the most amazing men we have seen in public life for many long years.

"Consider what it involves that his own state has continued to reelect him. It involves first, that the people who know him best are not affected by the bores of Tammany Hall. Tammany simply is not a sincere objection. It is at most a state organization only; and if Tammany was what the Republican orators contend, does anyone think for a moment that New York Republicans and Independents would for four terms re-elect Smith?

"Second, there is involved also in Governor Smith's repeated re-elections, his religion, in a state predominantly Protestant. His bitterest political enemies in New York have never caught sight of the Pope in Albany, nor even a secret agent. In the governor's cabinet are fourteen advisers: no one even knew their religion until Senator Heflin began his ludicrous campaign to appeal to the klan and other ignorant groups; it is now found that there are 10 Protestants 3 Catholics and one Jew in his cabinet. New York simply knows there is nothing in such nonsense."

Smith's Amazing Record

The speaker described Gov. Smith's record of achievement as amazing. In part he said:

"Of the many accomplishments of Governor Smith in New York state one of the most important was the thorough-going re-organization of all of the state departments. When he became governor there were 137 different units of administration handling the business of the state. He reduced these to 19 departments, appointed a head for each department, made them directly responsible to him, and provided for an annual budget system for their expenses. The saving in tax payers' money, that this sweeping reform made possible, increases every year as time goes on. It is a reform that no president of a corporation would hesitate to make as his first move. Now the Republican party claims that they are primarily a business administration and that they have saved the nation through rigid economies, and yet the government departments in Washington who carry out the nation's business are, as every business man and lawyer knows, in hopeless confusion and absolutely nothing tangible has been done to correct conditions. In 1920 and again in 1924 the Republican platforms advocated a sweeping reorganization, but it is a matter of historical record that the feeble efforts made by one or two individuals in the Republican party to put through the program have been ineffectual.

The cumbersome government departments offer too great a temptation for patronage for the Republican party to eliminate. The only argument against Governor Smith's proposal to reorganize the government business is that he would not do it. The same argument was offered against him when he ran for governor of New York on this platform, and his answer to that opposition has been that he carried through his complete program after years of struggle against Republican majorities in the state and against the strongest efforts of hostile Republican legislators. That quality of carrying out promises in spite of opposition is one of Governor Smith's unique attractions to intelligent people.

"The further I investigate the record of Governor Smith, the more amazed I am at his accomplishments, especially in view of the hostile legislature that he has constantly faced. We cannot mention specifically all of these accomplishments, but some mention ought to be made of his successful efforts to systematize the laws of crime and punishments, a subject on which he is one of the nation's great experts. We should not forget either his success in giving the people of New York good roads, credit for which the Republican legislatures claim at the same time that they blame Governor Smith for the expense involved. His services to education in New York have drawn the admiration and respect of all educators from Prof. John Dewey of Columbia down to the lowest grade of grammar school teachers whose positions have been dignified through his unwavering support. I wish I had time also to speak of his work in mobilizing medical services for the rural communities, of his work in making over the charitable institutions of the state, including the largest and best mental hospital for veterans. Another interesting chapter of his governorship is the fight to procure for farmers compensation for their cattle killed on account of tuberculosis. I invite you to study his marvelous record and see if any governor, or, for that matter, any president, has ever approached his accomplishments."

The Religious Issue

Discussing the religious issue and charging that it was not for Mr. Smith's religious belief his election would be assured, Mr. Cleveland said: "There are other issues on which honest Republicans may differ with Governor Smith, but it is admitted that if he were a Protestant or, like Lincoln, had no church at all, his record, so obviously superior to Mr. Hoover's, and his incomparable, greater personal fitness for the presidency would make his election a matter of course.

"I approach the question of religion as one who was brought up a Presbyterian and who, on reaching the age of intelligent choice, preferred its simple, direct worship and so I remain of that faith today. Five years ago I married the daughter of the Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, and though my degree of conversion to that faith remains unsatisfactory to the authorities, nevertheless contact with the more elaborate ritual of the Episcopal church has let me see through its doors into the still more elaborate worship of the Catholic church.

"I have sought diligently to find out on what the nightmare of religious prejudice is based. We hear stories of the Pope in a battleship coming to live in the White House to give his orders to President Smith; we hear of fortifications on the White House grounds to keep Protestants off; and the last nightmare that was recounted to me was that all Protestants would be required to marry according to the Catholic ritual on pain of having their present marriages invalid and their present children illegitimate. In passing, it is odd that the Hoover propagandists who are such ardent Protestants, can have such troubled dreams. I have, however, yet to find anyone or hear of anyone who has nerve enough to get up and say in a public place, first, what specifically he fears about a Catholic being president; second, what scrap of evidence of such nonsense he finds in the long and magnificent career of Governor Smith or any other Catholic in public life.

"I naturally resent and deplore this religious issue. It belongs to the dark ages when Protestants and Catholics alike were guilty of fanatical sins of oppression. The Republican national committee deliberately organized the religious issue; Mr. Hoover won't deny that, and Dr. Work can't deny it because the records are clear. At the urgent request of two dignitaries of the Anti-Saloon League—one lay and one cleric, the Republican national committee sent Mrs. Willebrandt to Ohio to make her disgraceful but successful appeal to the Ohio Methodists to unite as a church against Governor Smith. It is to her credit that she went against her will.

"Contrast this attitude of Republican headquarters with the statement of Governor Smith in his speech at Oklahoma City. 'I do not want any Catholic in the United States of America to vote for me on the 6th of November because I am a Catholic. If any Catholic in this country believes that the welfare, the well-being, prosperity, growth, and expansion of the United States is best conserved and best promoted by the election of Mr. Hoover, I want him to vote for Hoover and not for me.'"

Smith For Temperance
Asserting and proving from his record, that Gov. Smith was for temperance, the Baltimore attorney said:

"I was brought up to believe that intemperance is dangerous to health, dangerous to the community, and against all the dictates of common sense and common decency; and I have lived long enough now to have those convictions fortified by observation and experience. I have also learned by observation and experience that our present system of statutory prohibition is bad morals, and bad law. It is bad morals because it has removed the burden of decent behavior from the scope of morals where it belongs, to officers of the law. If people do not admit both the scientific ethical fallacy and the practical disaster of that transfer of authority, they simply do not know conditions everywhere today, or refuse to see them. I sympathize with the thousands of earnest persons, ministers and laymen, who believed that it was an experiment noble in purpose, and who clung frantically to it today, and try to purify its obscenity with stilted words about its sacredness. But I invite those who are sincere about it to face the disgraceful facts; the increase in drinking throughout the land, the increase in deaths and disease due to drinking, the crime and warfare it has created, the appalling corruption and inefficiency in the prohibition service, the enormous national expense of the failure to enforce prohibition, and last but not least the corrupt political patronage that has grown up around it like a foul weed.

"It is bad law because, as all students of legislation know, a statute cannot drag down anyone into acting contrary to his conscience. Now whether they are right or wrong there is a substantial minority if not an actual majority who never have believed that national prohibition was sound. In that substantial company of persons who have gone on record are Herbert Hoover in 1918, Ellihu Root, Woodrow Wilson and William H. Taft. The law did not fit when it was a novelty, and it fits far less today. In terms of scientific legislation prohibition was a national crime.

"Yet Governor Smith is denounced by fanatics as an enemy of law and order, as immoral and dangerous because he has sense enough to know and courage enough to say that the U. S. can be made truly temperate only by a modification of the law to fit the stubborn facts of life as it is."

Were Is Prosperity?

Speaking on the "prosperity" issue, Mr. Cleveland asked, "ask your Representative."

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publican friends what they mean about prosperity. Where is it?" He said in part:

"The talk about Republican prosperity, as Governor Smith has plainly demonstrated, is sheer nonsense. It is impossible to find any first class economist who suggests that Republican policies, whatever they may be, have anything to do with the cycles of prosperity. On the other hand they all hail the federal reserve bank, a contribution of President Wilson's administration, as a fundamental and invaluable background of credit underlying sound business. One hears from Republican sources of the great achievement of the treasury department under Secretary Mellon, and I think we must all admit that Mr. Mellon's ability is the one bright spot in the past seven and a half years. It is interesting, however, in the light of the present efforts to sanctify him, to raise a ghost in the form of a frank speech which he made on St. Patrick's day 1925 to the Bankers Club of Richmond, Va.:

"I feel that I am among friends whose views on many questions of national policy are in line with those which the treasury has consistently advocated, not only during my own term of office, but during the administration of my distinguished predecessor, Senator Glass, with whom I find myself so often in complete agreement."

"These recommendations, as a mat-

ter of convenience, were referred to in the newspapers as "the Mellon plan," but they might better and more accurately have been denominated "the treasury plan," since they but reflected the same sound principles urged upon congress by every secretary of the treasury since 1919."

Music During Evening
The General Electric band, of this city, gave a concert in front of the court house previous to the meeting and also played one selection in the court room. The members of the Magley quartet sang a group of parodies on the political candidates and Chairman Roller announced that political meetings would be held in Jefferson, Blue Creek and Hartford townships tonight and invite the men and women to attend.

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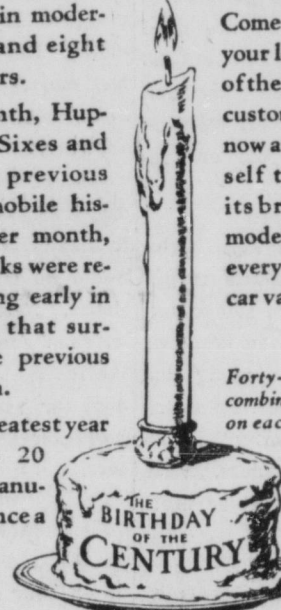
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