



The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

Out in the Open

The letter of denial from Governor Jackson in regard to the statements by The Times concerning his efforts to influence Governor McCray in the naming of a Marion County prosecutor has brought the entire matter out into the open.

The Times charged definitely that there was an offer of money for the defense of McCray and a promise of immunity before juries if McCray would name a selection of George Coffin.

The Governor's letter, stating in general terms that the charge is untrue, says that he offered the name of McDonald at the suggestion of Bishop Fout, high official of the Anti-Saloon League.

The plain inference, of course, is that the Governor did nothing beyond trying to please the bishop, as was his right.

It is undoubtedly true that Bishop Fout did try to help a member of his church and did make such a suggestion to Ed Jackson, then secretary of State.

But that explanation, unless it be inferred that this was all that Jackson did in regard to an attempt to influence the Governor in this appointment, is not relevant to the issue.

The letter of the Governor is important in one aspect aside from his general denial.

He for the first time places a legal conclusion upon what was charged by The Times. He says The Times charged that he had tried to bribe McCray. The Times, let it be stated, did not endeavor to decide what the law would call certain acts which it charged had been committed by Jackson after a conference with George Coffin and one other. It is the Governor, a good lawyer, who says that these acts would be bribery.

Neither The Times nor the people want a controversy. It does no good for the Governor to declare that The Times lied or for The Times to stick to its statement that it is ready to prove the truth.

It may be significant that the Indianapolis Star, known as the staunch defender of all things Republican and especially friendly to the Governor, says that his letter to the editor of The Times is unsatisfactory.

It prints today what may be taken as the Republican view of that letter when it says editorially:

LET US HAVE A REAL DENIAL

Another unsatisfactory chapter has been added to Indiana's unsavory political mess. Governor Jackson issues a statement denying the charge that while Secretary of State he offered a "bribe" to ex-Governor McCray to appoint Mr. McDonald prosecuting attorney of Marion County. Unfortunately the statement is not clear and definite. It is a general denial but says nothing specifically about the charge of an offer of \$10,000 for attorneys' fees and immunity from conviction. The Governor expresses the opinion that a man in his position is not called upon to enter denials. Ordinarily this might be true. In this case the charge is so serious and has been made so insistently for weeks that it calls for plain language about which there can be no question.

It is no longer the time for words. It is time for action and quick, speedy, decisive action.

Indiana has already suffered too long from its smothering of political scandals. It has suffered because there have been official suppression and official interference with investigations.

It has remained for The Times to furnish the evidence which has been produced and for The Times alone to follow the trail given when D. C. Stephenson tried to threaten officials, whom he had elected, with exposure, if he was not released.

The State is suffering but there can be no relief until the whole matter is dragged out publicly, before some proper tribunal, with all Indiana listening in and getting the facts.

The editor of this paper has today replied to the Governor with an offer which stakes his own liberty upon the truth of the McCray story.

The editor of this paper does not wish to go to jail. As a matter of fact, he does not expect to.

But he does hope that there will be an end to all these matters and that the people will know the truth and if there be guilt that the guilty will be held up to the public for such condemnation as they deserve.

There should be no chance that at the end of grand jury inquiries, citizens could say that it was impossible to punish because the statute of limitations has run. That is a slander to the State. It is a situation which the Governor can end.

There is in this county an organized body of men in the grand jury which has power to act.

His own official organ says that the Governor's letter to the editor of The Times is unsatisfactory. His answer to the grand jury can be more definite and should thoroughly satisfy at least his own friends.

The Hughes Idea

Charles Evans Hughes, by way of spiking the suggestion that he become a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, said last spring that he was "too old" to run and would "neither seek nor

accept" the nomination. He said also that he favored the renomination of President Coolidge.

Since that time Coolidge has said he does not choose to be the candidate again. After a certain amount of hairsplitting over the meaning of the word "choose," the country has accepted it as a fact that Coolidge is not to be considered. Other candidates who had held back waiting for word from him are now actively in the field.

But Hughes, home from Europe, elects to join the steadily dwindling minority that thinks Coolidge still will be a candidate if sufficiently persuaded. He is of the opinion, he says, that Coolidge will be nominated and elected, and he adds, "I am for that."

In other words, Hughes cannot see Hoover or Lowden or Dawes or Longworth or any of the others now being considered by his party.

Is it possible that, in case Coolidge presently proves beyond question his intention to retire, Hughes will have to find another candidate for the G. O. P.?

He has analyzed Coolidge's words in lawyer-like manner to prove they didn't mean what we thought they meant when Coolidge spoke them. Will he be able to demonstrate that by "too old" he meant something entirely different? Will he find some dignified method of retreating from the position of neither seeking nor accepting?

Maybe. Nobody ever has denied Hughes is a good lawyer.

Put Indiana on the Air

Every citizen who possesses a radio set or hopes to have one—and that means every one—should use every effort to persuade national officials that a strong local broadcasting station is needed.

Communication through the air is important. Cities which have none find it difficult to bring to them men of national reputation with real messages. In these days of intense activity and increased population, audiences no longer are limited to capacity of halls and auditoriums. Men who have something real to say are entitled to the largest hearing.

The local station, WFBI, is asking for permission to enlarge to the point where it will be on a parity with stations in other large cities.

It asks permission to send out the spirit and the message of Indianapolis to far places. There is a large territory which must be reached.

Federal control of the air now is established. It would be a pity if the largest inland city were without proper representation.

Indiana must be kept on the air. Its story of triumph—and it has triumphs—must be told. Local pride and every sense of fair play demand that the request of the local station be given favorable consideration.

That New French Loan

France, the news columns tell us, wishes to make another loan of \$100,000,000 or more in this country. And, the story goes, a good many people, including Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, are objecting to any such loan being made.

France, they argue, refuses to ratify the Mellon-Berenger pact, refunding the French war debt to us, and until that is ratified, France ought not to be allowed to borrow more money in this country.

"Would it not be conducive to a better understanding between the peoples of these countries," Senator Borah asks in a letter to Secretary of State Kellogg, "if such loan were discouraged until the two governments have reached an agreement relative to the adjustment of the French debt?"

Frankly, it would not, in this newspaper's opinion. That is precisely what it would not do. It would simply add to the prevailing misunderstanding between the two peoples. The loan should be authorized, and here is why:

In the first place, France is not represented as asking for a penny of new money. She merely wishes to borrow from American banks, enough money at a lower rate of interest to pay off loans obtained at a higher rate of interest.

In 1920 France borrowed \$90,000,000 in this country at 8 per cent. In 1921 she borrowed \$87,000,000 at 7 1/2 per cent, and in 1924 she obtained a third loan of \$100,000,000 at 7 per cent. The 1921 bonds are not callable. The 1920 and the 1924 bonds—totaling \$190,000,000—are. Now France wishes to call in one or both of these series with cheap money. As she is not asking for any new money, the only question, it seems to us, is: Is she entitled to cheaper money? And the consensus of opinion would seem to be that she is.

In the past twelve months France's finances have greatly changed for the better. The franc, fluctuating between forty and fifty to the dollar last summer, has long been stationary at approximately twenty-five to the dollar. And whereas the bank of France's advances to the government last year were at their very maximum near the forty billion mark, today they are below twenty-five billions. Legally the government is now entitled to about seven billion francs more than it has actually called for.

Thus it will be seen that France's credit stands vastly improved. She can make it better still if she can only call in some of the loans made at a comparatively high rate of interest and replace them with loans obtained at a more reasonable figure.

If France is allowed to refund the two loans totaling \$190,000,000 made in this country at 7 and 8 per cent by borrowing money at 6 per cent, she stands to lighten her annual budget by a difference in interest amounting, at the present rate of exchange, to some 75,000,000 francs.

That, as we understand it, is what France hopes to do. It means a real saving to her. To us it means nothing more than an accommodation done in a friendly spirit. It would help France and not hurt us. Refusal on our part means a new, world-wide reaction against us. After Shylock, the world would call us a dog in the manger.

Who remembers the old days when a vice president didn't have much to say?

An Iowa man married his mother-in-law. Have you noticed how the birds are flying north this fall?

Social Note: Several prospective tenants are considering the White House, now that the new roof has been completed.

TRACY

M. E. SAYS:
Wheeler Deliberately Isolated Himself From the Restrictions of Partisanship, Betting on His Ability to Manipulate Any Administration. He Wove Prohibition Into the Structure of Both Great Parties Until Each Became Like Putty in His Hands.

Death is no respecter of persons or conventions, but afflicts the great with vulgar diseases and crushes the strong with trivial accidents.

Sandow, the modern Hercules, burst a blood vessel while pushing a flivver out of the mud.

Willie Dooley, the famous tumbler, slipped and broke his neck while entering a taxicab.

Breaks Under Strain

The unexpected passing of Wayne B. Wheeler inspires one to recall such things.

Three months ago, he was apparently in the best of health and spirits, a comparatively young man and good for many years.

Then his wife was burned to death, her father dying of shock at the spectacle, and he seems to have broken under the strain, all of which had nothing to do with his work or his career.

Dry Machine's Gary

The highest tribute yet paid Wheeler, and possibly the highest that can be paid him comes from G. C. Hinkley, secretary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. He said "the Anti-Saloon League will find no one 'to fill Wheeler's shoes.'"

Millions of people are thinking the same thing.

Wheeler did for the Anti-Saloon League what Judge Gary did for the United States Steel Corporation.

He was a born organizer. His real achievement consists of the political machine which he operated and perfected, and which has momentum enough to run it for a long time, no matter how it may suffer for lack of leadership.

Put Over Prohibition

Few men in America have ever acquired such political power as Wayne B. Wheeler did.

For a quarter of a century, he has made and unmade public officials throughout the country, has written and repealed laws, has dictated the policies of State and national administrations and has forced his program on both great parties.

It is not going too far to say that he and his organization put the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution of the United States and wrote the Volstead Act.

New Type of 'Boss'

Wheeler was an anomalous figure in politics, a type of boss with which the country was totally unfamiliar, and which most people were slow to recognize as genuine for that reason.

Even such a shrewd observer as Mark Hanna failed to appraise Wheeler for what he was worth until the latter compelled him to do so.

"Young Man," said Hanna, when Wheeler called on him some thirty years ago, "Your kind of people are all right at a prayer meeting, but they are no good at a caucus."

Not a Party Man

Wheeler was not a party man as political bosses usually are.

He deliberately isolated himself from the restrictions of partisanship, betting on his ability to manipulate any administration that might be in power.

It was a bold game to play, and the fact that he carried it out successfully speaks volumes for his ability.

He wrote prohibition into the structure of both great parties until each became like putty in his hands and he passes out of the picture leaving them inarticulate.

Prohibition is universally recognized as a great issue in this country, but with the existing line-up, people can find no way to express themselves on it. That is Wheeler's greatest triumph.

Handled Issue Cleverly

Except in a concealed, local way, prohibition promises to cut no great figure in the next presidential campaign.

This is not due to lack of interest or convictions on the part of the public.

Prohibition is more generally discussed than any problem before the country, more people have made up their minds as to what ought to be done about it, and a referendum on it would bring out more votes.

But Wayne B. Wheeler, with his casual study of politics, his organizing and investigating, his clever handling of political leaders, has led a nation of 110,000,000 souls absolutely powerless to do more than talk.

If that is not genius, what is it?

Those opposed to his ideas have wasted much time with epithet and denunciation. They would have done better to study the qualities and characteristics which enabled the man to do what he did.

He was quiet, cool and calculating. While he capitalized fanaticism he never allowed himself to fall under its influence, never lost his head, never became such a hopeless idealist that he forgot how to play practical politics in a practical way, and never was tempted to advance his personal interest at the expense of the cause he served.

Who was the greatest German ace in the World War?

Capt. von Richtshofen (Killed April 21, 1918). He is credited with eighty enemy planes.

Looks as If He'll Need a Special Session



It Is Harmonica Time in This City as Local Boys Get Ready for Contest Before Minevitch at Indiana

BY WALTER D. HICKMAN

It is harmonica time in Indianapolis as many boys are getting ready to compete for prizes offered by the Indiana Theater in an effort to find the best boy harmonica player in this city.

Borrah Minevitch, known as the father of the boys' harmonica band, will be the judge of the best player.

The boys who have entered their names will compete Friday morning at the Indiana before Minevitch. The exact time will be announced in Thursday's Times.

The first prize is a gold plated harmonica, valued at \$30. The second is a Minevitch harmonica medal and there also will be five \$1 prizes to be given by the Indiana theater.

Some of the boys who have entered so far are:

Charles Haase, 16, 1146 W. New York St., who has played the harmonica since he was 5.

John Hall, 18, 1145 Fletcher Ave., has been playing for two years.

Ardin E. Fry, 7, has been playing for a year.

Edward Dolson, 17, 310 Walnut St., has been playing for two years.

Edward Lee Lawrence, 939 Years St.

John Judkins, a pupil of Bernard E. Thompson, has been playing for a number of years.

Richard William Harold II, 222 Wisconsin St., has been playing for about a year.

DeArmond Dochey, 5446 Hibben Ave.

This contest is open to any boy not over 19 years of age. The way to enter is to either come to the editorial rooms of The Times and see the harmonica editor or send in the name, giving age, address and how long the entrant has been playing.

Minevitch and his gang of fifteen boy harmonica players are appearing at the Indiana this week. On Friday night the winning boy will play with Minevitch and the boys.

There are many boys in this city who are mighty "hot" on the harmonica. Several are taking regular lessons from teachers of the harmonica.

In recent years, the harmonica has been elevated to an important position on the stage. Minevitch is considered one of the best players in this country and he is nationally known as an organizer of boy bands.

So send in your name to the Harmonica Editor of The Times at once.

Indianapolis theaters today offer:

"Home Fires" at English's; "Beggar on Horseback" at Keith's; Waring's Pennsylvanians at the Circle; Minevitch at the Indiana; "Nite Life in Paris" at the Mutual; "Parisian Whirl" at the Lyric; "Nevada" at the Ohio; "Soft Cushions" at the Apollo; "The Red Kimono" at the Colonial, and movies at the Isis.



Miss Alney Alba

Here is a picture of Miss Alney Alba, new leading woman of the Berkell players, at English's. She will play the feminine leads for the remainder of the season at English's and will do the same when Berkell opens a fall and winter season at the Colonial Sept. 18.

What Other Editors Think

(Kokomo Dispatch)
Former Governor Warren T. McCray has done more to re-establish himself in the good graces of the people of Indiana and to win respect and consideration from citizens of the state by his declaration that never again does he expect to get into politics than he possibly could have done by any other remark.

Indiana, it appears, is to be spared the agony of going through one of those campaigns in which a deposed Governor makes an attempt to "come back." There is to be no campaign of "vindication" in this State as in Texas a few years ago.

For this the State will be profoundly grateful.

The former Governor now enjoys the well wishes of the majority of the people of the State who desire him to regain his health, restore his shattered fortunes, and enjoy again the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. With this sentiment in his favor, the former Governor would only do himself an injury to allow his former mistakes to be made issues in a political campaign.

The former Governor has returned at a time when there is comparison by inference of the way in which affairs are being conducted at the Statehouse at the present time and with the way they were conducted in the administration of Warren T. McCray. This comparison only redounds to the advantage of former Governor McCray.

Particularly does the former Governor appear in an advantageous light when the story is told—and not denied—that the present Governor, then secretary of State, sought at behest of a group of corrupt politicians, to secure the delivery of the office of the prosecuting attorney of Marion County into their hands by a promise to the hard-pressed Govt. or that if he would accede to their demands he would never be convicted in any court in Marion County or Indiana. That McCray did not betray his trust, that time at least, is to his everlasting credit.

But for his courageous refusal on that particular occasion, Indiana probably would never have secured an investigation of alleged crimes and corruption in the Statehouse at the present time. For that act Indiana must be grateful, regardless of all other crimes he may have committed or mistakes he may have made.

(Richmond Palladium)

Seemingly officials of the State government will persist in bungling its affairs so that the impression now existing in other States will grow into the conviction that the people of this State are governed by irresponsible incompetents.

Stephenson, Jackson and the probe of Klan activities gave the State unsavory publicity for months, but when it seemed probable that we might have a few weeks of rest Governor Jackson and Charles F. Miller engage in a childish controversy over the appointment of a successor to Mr. Miller as State superintendent of public instruction.

The controversy which the two have waged for several weeks belittles the high positions which they hold in the State government. Neither has much argument on his side, and both are stirring up a ridiculous commotion that is not helping the State.

(Indianapolis News)

It is most encouraging and refreshing to find the attorney general's office in two great representative American commonwealths—Ohio and Indiana—occupied by men with the courage to speak out and tell the truth about the malevolent influences exerted by the professional lobbyists who have held far more sway over public servants than has been good for the public interest.

Both Attorney General Gilliom of Indiana, and Attorney General Turner of Ohio, are fearlessly condemning a super-government in the hands of second and third-rate lobbyists who, often in the name of God, invoke a tyranny unworthy of our entire body of governmental institutions. We do not believe that this courage will have any undesirable reaction upon the political fortunes of either attorney general, since it is coming to be increasingly realized by the men and women charged with community leadership that they are performing an enormously important public service in these exposures. If either should be retired from public office at the expiration of his present term—as we trust may not transpire, although that seems to be the choice and preference in Mr. Gilliom's case—both still will have accomplished much, for both will have aroused a considerable volume of public opinion against government by howling minorities and self-seeking blocs, and that sentiment is bound to keep growing. The impudent lobbyists and their bosses whom Mr. Gilliom and Mr. Turner have exposed are already fighting both men bitterly, but their very antagonism is serving to rally a strong public sentiment to their support.

Why the Weather?

By Charles Fitzhugh Talmann
Authority on Meteorology

THE TIPPING-BUCKET RAIN-GAUGE

There are several different kinds of rain-gauges in which the record of rainfall is made automatically and continuously. The one most widely used in this country is the "tipping-bucket" gauge.

This instrument is a remarkable combination of simplicity and ingenuity. The "bucket" is a little metal trough, pivoted in the middle, so that it can tilt back and forth, seesaw-fashion. It is divided into two compartments by a central partition. Rain falling into a funnel-shaped receiver at the top of the gauge flows into whichever compartment of the bucket is uppermost, until the weight of the water causes the bucket to tip, thus emptying one compartment and presenting the other to the incoming stream. When the second compartment is filled, the bucket tips in the opposite direction. The parts of the gauge are of such dimensions that each tip of the bucket corresponds to a depth of 0.01 inch of rainfall. The gauge is connected electrically with registering apparatus indoors, so that every tip of the bucket is recorded. The register sheet shows the time of occurrence as well as the amount of rainfall.

If you are of a mechanical turn of mind and the foregoing description interests you, why not visit a Weather Bureau station and inspect the instrument itself? You will find plenty of other interesting contrivances at the same place. (All rights reserved by Science Service, Inc.)

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing the Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamps in your letter. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unusual requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. Editor.

What is the distance between New York and Sydney, Australia, and New York and Yokohama, Japan, by way of the Panama Canal?

From New York to Sydney is 11,160 miles; from New York to Yokohama, 11,169 miles.

What is the best way to clean the face with a cleansing cream?

Take a cleansing cream and thoroughly clean the face by rubbing the cream well into the skin. Wipe off with tissue paper or a soft cloth. Apply a skin food massaging it into the skin with movements upward and outward. Wipe off and apply ice or cold water.

Is the number of guns fired by vessels in saluting various dignitaries such as kings, emperors, presidents of Republics, etc., uniform in the various countries?

No. Formerly in Germany, the Kaiser was saluted with one hundred and one guns. In most of the countries of the world, however, there is a uniformity of a salute of twenty-one guns to sovereigns or heads of states.

What do the initials V. D. B., on the 1909 Lincoln penny, stand for? Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the coin.

Is it better to use high-test gasoline or just ordinary gasoline for cleaning purposes?

The ingredients in high-test gasoline are of no value in dry-cleaning. Some high-test gasoline manufacturers state that their particular brand of high-test gasoline should not be used for cleaning purposes—neither should it be allowed to get in cuts as users and sores may develop.

Who played the part of "Teddy Ward" in the picture "Fascinating Youth"? Charles Rogers.

Why is Jack Dempsey referred to as the "Manassa Mauler"? Because of his birthplace, Manassa, Colo., and the fact that he is such a terrific hitter or mauler.

Why does a snake have to be in an S shaped position to strike?

When a snake strikes from its usual S shaped curved position, the anterior half of the body which is thrown forward must be free from strain. In striking, the snake straightens out the S shaped curves. It does not have to be in this position to strike, for observation has shown that when irritated, most of our poisonous snakes can strike from almost any position for short distances. The greatest length of stroke is about three-fourths the length of the snake. The idea that a venomous snake can strike its full length or even a greater distance is a popular but erroneous belief.

In how many years since 1820 has Easter Sunday fallen on April 17? In 1803, 1870, 1881, 1892 and 1927.

Brain Teasers

Several of the following questions are "teasers." The answers are printed on page 7:

1. From what is macaroni made?
2. What is a cryt?
3. For what is Lucy Stone famous?
4. What was New York's early name?
5. How many pecks are there in a bushel?
6. What fish is noted for jumping waterfalls in swimming upstream?
7. What was the empire of Muscovy?
8. What is the science of numismatics?
9. What is an earl's wife called?
10. What are trade winds?

Do You Know—

That fifty white-haired women have the comfort of a home and the cheer that sympathetic management creates in the Indianapolis Home for Aged Women, toward which the Community Fund contributes?