

The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. W. A. MAYBORN, Business Manager.
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

Others Are Watching

The eyes of the nation are upon this State and especially are they upon Governor Ed Jackson and his next move.

The great newspapers of the country are demanding, as are the people of this State, that action now be taken.

The issue is now clear and unequivocal. The Times printed the definite statement that on December 8, 1923, Ed Jackson, then secretary of State and now Governor, left a conference in his own office attended by George V. Coffin and one other, went to Warren T. McCray, then Governor, and offered him a jury that would not convict and \$10,000 for attorney's fees in his defense, if he would name the selection of Coffin as prosecutor of this county.

The office of prosecutor is an important asset to any political boss, especially if his followers show an inclination to disregard election laws.

Jackson at the time was planning to become Governor. He had been announced as the Klan candidate at a monster mass meeting held at the State fairgrounds the week before this date.

The Governor has said that the facts alleged by The Times constitute bribery and bribery is a crime. He has denied in the most general terms. He has brought in the name of Bishop H. H. Fout, now head of the Anti-Saloon League, as the man who suggested that he intercede with McCray in behalf of McDonald, the man desired by Coffin.

The Times has asked that the Governor go before the grand jury and repeat under oath what he wrote to the editor of this newspaper or send to that body a waiver of any claim to defense under the statute of limitations.

Today the Governor announces that he has nothing further to say.

What the nation thinks about this whole matter can be judged from an editorial in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, one of the leading newspapers of the nation and notably keen in its comment on public affairs.

In an editorial under the caption of "McCray: Witness," it says:

While Hoosiers probably agree that ex-Governor McCray has been sufficiently punished, their present exultation over his release from Federal prison is undoubtedly occasioned by motives not entirely altruistic. They are curious to know what he is going to tell the Indianapolis grand jury about the most sensational story yet disclosed in the investigation of Klan corruption in Indiana.

It all came about because Boyd Gurley, editor of the Scripps-Howard Indianapolis Times, is an unusually enterprising and daring journalist. For some months he has been looking into the political history of Indiana during the time D. C. Stephenson was grand dragon of the State Klan and boss of the State government. Out of this investigation Mr. Gurley got the data for the charge that Ed Jackson, present Governor of Indiana, but then secretary of State, offered Governor McCray \$10,000 and immunity from prosecution in State courts, in case the Governor would agree to appoint Stephenson's friend prosecutor of the county in which Indianapolis is situated. Governor McCray, said Mr. Gurley, refused flatly to do so.

This charge, naturally, had the immediate good effect of putting life into an investigation which seemed likely to die of pernicious anemia. Two grand juries had refused to indict any one, but the third at once began to display a business-like interest in this and other charges. The Indianapolis News, chief Republican paper of the State, demanded that Governor Jackson either refute the charge or resign his office. After a silence of several weeks Governor Jackson has finally denied the charges.

Now McCray is home and ready to testify, and we shall see what we shall see. If he can locate the fire beneath all the smoke which has been coming out of Indiana for some months, the rejoicing will not be confined to the banks of the Wabash.

The Governor of this State can bring about that national rejoicing abroad and relief at home.

If the denial of Governor Jackson is true, then the editor of this newspaper has been guilty of the violation of the laws of libel.

If the charge of The Times is true, then Ed Jackson should not remain as Governor.

The Governor can get a quick, public decision on the matter by following the course demanded by The Times.

Nationalism: Ours and Others!

It is notorious that a joker can not take a joke. The worst knocker gets sorest when knocked. The most nationalistic of nations are the quickest to resent any show of nationalism in a neighbor nation.

These somewhat bromidic reflections are apropos of the reaction on this side of the border to President Calles' message to congress, now just beginning its thirty-second session. Not that the message was unquenchably nationalistic in tone, because it was not. But it did reflect a certain pride-of-country which, north of the Rio Grande, did not seem to sit any too well in certain circles.

In dealing with the state of the nation, as is the custom in Mexico City as well as in Washington upon such occasions, the Mexican president, of course, dealt at some length with the rather long drawn-out quarrel between his country and the United States, principally over the oil and land laws.

These, President Calles denied once again, are not confiscatory, as claimed by Washington, and he recalled that no concrete case has yet been submitted in proof that they are. When and if such cases arise, he added, they will be examined and adjusted on their merits.

In line with this same general subject, the Mexican chief executive declared that he wants foreigners to come to Mexico, but warned that they must not

come seeking "more than the rights of Mexicans, who are the indisputable owners of the country." Mexico seeks capital, he said, but it must come "in good faith" and be willing "to accept and respect Mexican laws." No other course, he said, would be compatible with national dignity.

"President Calles makes noninterference in Mexico's affairs a point of honor," chronic critics of the Calles regime are saying. In other words he has not backed down. Therefore, they say, the dispute is still serious.

But why not be fair? We Americans claim "America for Americans." And we are far from slow to inform any querulous foreigner in our midst that if he does not like our institutions he can clear out.

With which sentiment this newspaper is not entirely in disagreement, providing we extend the foreigner the privilege of saying the same thing to us.

But nationalism does not always work that way. Take China, for example. In China we Americans, British, Japanese and so on, demand and are granted special privileges not accorded to the Chinese themselves. Backed by our superior power, we grab what we want and if there is any objection we simply call for a warship and have it shoot the natives into submission. Such is nationalism of the strong at work among the weak.

Furthermore, there is another phenomenon observable in such cases. We, the nationals of the stronger powers, frequently call nationalism among the weaker peoples, Bolshevism. The Chinese are all "reds" because they seem to think they ought to have a say about what goes on in China.

It is precisely this tendency against which President Calles is now fighting in Mexico. Almost alone in his country, he is waging a tremendous battle in the interest of millions of the very poor and illiterate. For centuries these people have been exploited, largely by foreigners. They have had fewer privileges in their own country than outsiders have had there. It is to right this wrong that he is striving and while he has undoubtedly made some mistakes and, being human, will likely make more, he is slowly but surely gaining ground.

But if President Calles and his successors are ultimately to succeed they must have the cooperation of, not exploitation by, foreigners with capital, particularly Americans.

Such is President Calles' objective, it would seem, and if this is nationalism it is nationalism of the right kind. No political leader and no nation has ever yet been worth a tuppenny darn without it.

Law, Politics and Crime

Old Colonel Alibi is on the job at the lawyers' convention at Buffalo. Discussing crime, one lawyer complained that there are not enough policemen.

On the other hand, you often hear policemen complain that there are too many lawyers.

The small number of convictions when compared with arrests lends some color to the cop argument.

But there is something else to think about in considering the comparative ease with which criminals escape through the meshes of the law—and that's the pernicious activity on the part of political bosses in selecting judges and other officers of the law.

The vote of a denizen of the underworld counts just as much as that of the law-abiding citizen—and is easier to get. At the same time, the underworld understands practical politics and the trading value of votes.

All who know anything about practical politics know that political leaders in big cities keep constituents in a good humor by securing favors for them. Sometimes it happens that there are judges who owe their jobs to influential political leaders.

It is a matter of history in Ohio that when the Republican State boss, George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, was in the saddle some of his friends lost a law suit in the lower, or Common Pleas, court. Boss Cox sent for the three judges to come to his office over the Mecca saloon, and when they came he informed them that he would like to have that judgment reversed. It was reversed. One of the judges, however, refused to take political orders in judicial matters—and he was not renominated at the judicial convention controlled by Boss Cox.

So, in studying crime, it is well to consider the relation between politics and the entire machinery of the law, and their inter-relation with the underworld.

A man was shot in Chicago for eating all the family's rolls. Maybe he thought they were biscuits.

Perhaps some radio expert can explain why there's never any static during the bedtime story or sermons.

A Chicago woman got a divorce because her husband told her everything—even lies.

A prisoner in a California jail announced he would cry himself to death. Even the convicts are darning this non-stop habit.

Women in America spent \$75,000,000 on hair marcel, trims and shampoos last year. The barbers rule the waves.

Vanity is often more of a mistake in judgment than a sin.

Law and Justice

By Dexter M. Keener

A woman, attacked by another woman, grabbed a gun and shot twice. Each bullet killed a bystander. Two murder indictments were returned against the woman. She was tried on one of the indictments and found not guilty. When the prosecuting attorney proposed to try the woman on the second indictment, her lawyers objected on the ground that such procedure would violate her constitutional rights by putting her in jeopardy twice for the same offense.

They contended that the two shots, fired in quick succession in the course of a violent battle, constituted but a single offense, of which she already had been acquitted. The prosecuting attorney contended that each killing constituted a separate offense, for which the State properly could demand a separate trial.

HOW WOULD YOU DECIDE THIS CASE?

The actual decision: The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia refused to allow the second trial, on the ground that it would involve putting the woman in jeopardy twice for the same offense. The court said that the acquittal on the first murder charge was a complete defense against the second charge.

TRACY

SAYS:

New York Justified in Protest Against Constant Abuse by Prohibition Leaders.

Congressman Boyle is right in protesting the constant abuse of New York by prohibition officials. The Empire State has become a stock excuse with them.

But for New York, they keep telling the country, prohibition would have an easy and successful road.

In his Labor day speech, Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of prohibition, declared that it would take an army of 30,000 prohibition agents to enforce the law against "the open opposition" of New York officials.

Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant United States attorney general in charge of prohibition, says that the law can be enforced, but that "New York will be the last citadel to fall."

New York No Worse

I have no means of knowing the number of speakeasies and bootleggers in New York, or how it compares with that in other States. A three-month trip through the northeastern part of the country, however, convinces me that liquor is about as easy to obtain in one place as in another.

One certainly sees no greater percentage of drunken people in New York than in the average large city.

Use Gotham as Target

It has become a fad with moralists and reformers to paint New York as the Nation's prize hotel of badness, and New York has been foolish enough to lend herself to the role, with her made-to-order naughtiness for the entertainment of hicks and her parade of high-brow liberality.

New York that has been built up in the American imagination by blue law shouters on the one hand and the Art for God's Sake crowd on the other is very different from the real thing.

Your real New York, whether gentle or Jew, Protestant, Catholic, foreign or native-born, tries to bring up its children in clean, decent ways, howls down cheap shows, fights for pure milk and gets pleasure out of a posse patch, just like the rest of the country.

About the only difference between New York and Terre Haute, or Oskosh, or Kalamazoo or any other town, is that there is a lot more of it.

Sir Oliver Not Original

Sir Oliver Lodge believes that ether is the source of creation, that it is full of electrons, that it blazes with radiating energy, that out of it come oceans, rocks, plants and man under "a guiding and directing principle."

A grand idea, but hardly original, except for the novel, scientific manner in which Sir Oliver elaborates it. Forty years ago, I heard a precocious, dreamy youth proclaim that the ether was nothing less than "the spirit of God, pervading and penetrating all things."

Still Is Mystery

Meanwhile, we do not know where the ether begins, much less of what it consists.

A generation or so back, we were taught that the atmosphere just petered out into nothingness and that the nothingness was called ether.

We were taught that the atmosphere might be as much as fifty miles thick, but that it probably disappeared at thirty.

Science has raised all sorts of arguments as to this point, just as it has with regard to many other things. Men have ascended nearly eight miles in airplanes and more than that in balloons, while unmanned balloons have gone up as high as twenty-four miles before bursting.

The air is a whole new flock of mysteries. The atmosphere grows thin and cold, but not regularly or continuously, and beyond the atmosphere no man or instrument made by man thus far has been able to reach.

The fancied dark sky, against which the sun hangs like a sharply defined ball of light, once the atmosphere has been left behind, is still an unproven theory.

Back to Aviators

So we come to the aviator and his art, which is where most roads of speculation seem to lead these days.

So we come to the aviator and his art, which is where most roads of speculation seem to lead these days. Ten lives lost in the Atlantic since spring began—possibly thirteen—and seven in the Pacific close our eyes that were dilated with hero worship not so long ago to blink with horror.

Our automobiles kill twice as many every day in the year, but who thinks of giving them up?

Was It Worth It?

The cruisers, submarines, destroyers and aircraft used up half a million dollars' worth of fuel searching for the Dole fliers. Added to this is the \$300,000 which it took to finance the stunt. Then there is the pay of the thousands of men required to run the ships. Call the expense a million or a million and a half, and you will not be far wrong.

Was their performance worth it? Before answering that question, just ask yourself whether the Dempsey-Tunney fight is worth the \$3,000,000 which Tex Rickard expects to take in at the gate.

If that fails to throw sufficient light on the subject, ask yourself whether \$500 is worth the lives of four men, which is the balance sheet of a New York shooting scrape that took place Tuesday.

Reason Enough to Be Nervous



WEEKLY BOOK REVIEW

Bruce Barton Draws a Word Picture of 'The Church Nobody Knows' in His New Book About Real Faith

BY WALLIE D. HICKMAN

We have heard much about the church just around the corner, but what about "the church nobody knows?"

Since Bruce Barton gave the world "The Man Nobody Knows" and "The Church Nobody Knows," it was to be expected that in some manner he would give the world "The Church Nobody Knows."

And this is just what he does in his new book, "What Can a Man Believe?" just published by Bobbs-Merrill Company of this city.

"The Church Nobody Knows" is the crowning chapter of his latest book, "What Can a Man Believe?"

In this book review, I am not going to take any sides on the question of whether the church today is functioning and getting the results that it should.

Rather I want to present the thoughts of Barton as recorded in his new book, which is going to cause more argument and comment, than his previous religious books.

Barton as a unique approach to the church nobody knows and his idea challenges thought and comment.

In starting his survey of the religious situation in the United States today, Barton writes: "The Catholic church on the whole, is doing its task successfully. Whether or not its organization, doctrine and ritual correctly interpret the ideas of Jesus of Nazareth, the great fact remains that it keeps its hold on the hearts of its people, that to many millions it stands for comfort and faith and the hope of eternal life."

In discussing the Protestant church, Barton writes: "The Protestant church presents a confused and baffling picture. In some suburban communities, as well as in certain towns and smaller cities, it is perhaps stronger than it ever was; in larger cities congregations dwindle."

Tonight at 7 p. m. all boys who have entered will meet Borrah and play for him and who knows but what you might be the boy who will be selected to represent Indianapolis in the wonderful band that is astounding the audiences who are going to the Indiana State fair.

All entrants must report tonight at the stage door of the Indiana State fair at 7 o'clock.

Borrah is looking forward to finding some boy in this city who will prove to him that he can join the band and make good.

Every boy under 19 years of age has the golden opportunity to gain this place that may send him on the road to stardom as it has Borrah Minevitch and the boys who now comprise the most talked of musical organization of the past decade.

Many boys are flocking to the three music stores where they are receiving free instruction on the harmonica and by yesterday's appearance it looks like there will be about a hundred boys trying for the coveted crown and the chance of gaining the place in Borrah's band.

That Nobler Church Barton asks: "In what form might that nobler church appear?" And he then tries to look forward a hundred years and he does not hesitate to say that the church of the future "will be very different from the church of today."

He then draws upon his imagination and applies to his thought the same process that a big business man might apply to his future plans.

And so in his imaginary town of

And his "future" pastor, according to Barton's idea on Sunday conducts three short services in the morning, beginning at 6 o'clock, and 3 in the late afternoon and evening.

The study of the "future" pastor is most interesting because there he meets all people and he hears their troubles. At noon and dinner time, he uses the radio and his prayer is carried into every home.

Barton is still talking like the business man and as such he talks on subjects that most people want to hear discussed.

My verdict on "What Can a Man Believe" is a human and honest discussion of the subject matter. It is as gigantic and as powerful as any of the other religious books. He is one of the very few authors who can repeat success three times.

Indianapolis theaters today offer: Pola Negri in "Barbed Wire" at the Indiana; "For the Love of Mike" at the Circle; "The Red Kimono" at the Colonial; "Nevada" at the Ohio; "Soft Cushions" at the Apollo; "Night Life in Paris" at the Mutual; "Home Fires" at English; "The Beggar On Horseback" at Keith's; "Parisian Whirl" at the Lyric and a new movie bill at the Isis.

Harmonica Contestants Appear Tonight Before Minevitch

Last chance today!

This is the last chance that the boys of this city will have to enter the harmonica contest that is being conducted by The Times in conjunction with the appearance of Borrah Minevitch and his gang of harmonica fustlers at the Indiana State fair.

Tonight at 7 p. m. all boys who have entered will meet Borrah and play for him and who knows but what you might be the boy who will be selected to represent Indianapolis in the wonderful band that is astounding the audiences who are going to the Indiana State fair.

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Remember boys, this is your last chance, so be sure that your entry is in the hands of the harmonica editor by tonight so you will be given this chance to gain fame and fortune as has the former little merchant of the streets.

In order that the boys might be at their best, three leading music stores of Indianapolis, namely Carlin Music Company, Fuller-Ryde Music Company and the Pearson Music Company will have two boys of the band give free instruction to any boy who visits these stores between 11 and 12 for the balance of the week.

On Friday night the winner will appear at the last two shows and Borrah hopes that he can find the boy from this city who will take his place among the representatives of the various cities that he has visited.

Do You Know—

That on the small sum of \$400 per year the Indorsers of Photoplays, supported by the Community Fund, maintains a large service to old folks, orphans and other shut-ins, as well as school children, by supply motion pictures for their enjoyment and visual education?

What Other Editors Think

Frank C. Ball of Muncie has been selected as State campaign chairman of the Indiana Lincoln Union. This organization plans to raise \$1,265,000 for the erection of a memorial and shrine at the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, at Lincoln City in Spencer County.

Lincoln lived near Lincoln City during his formative years, from seven until he was twenty-one. The effort will give this country a chance to bring the long neglected Indiana chapter of Lincoln's life story into the consciousness of every one. Lincoln's mother, whose influence was so strong upon the molding of

Why the Weather?

By Charles Fitzhugh Talmage
Authority on Meteorology

MEASURING DEWFAILL

In some parts of the world, especially in the tropics, dew forms a substantial part of the total amount of atmospheric moisture received by plants. For this reason, as well as on account of the general scientific interest of the matter, many attempts have been made to obtain accurate measurements of dewfall. One difficulty in this connection is the fact that the amount of dew depends on the nature of the body on which it is deposited. Some substances cool by nocturnal radiation more rapidly than others, and thus condense more water out of the atmosphere.

Instruments for measuring dew are called "drosometers," and several different kinds have been constructed. One with which a French meteorologist, M. Raymond, has been making observations regularly for the past seven years on the Riviera, consists of a light basket containing a layer of dry grass or moss. The basket and its contents are weighed just before sunset and placed out of doors. They are weighed again before sunrise, and the difference between the observed weights represents the weight of the dew deposited. M. Raymond has also attached registering apparatus to his dew gauge, and has thus obtained records of the rate of dew deposit through the night. Thus his drosometer becomes a "drosograph."

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Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46202. Questions for reply, medical, legal and moral advice cannot be given for an extended period of time. Research cannot be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsolicited questions cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. Editor.

When were the lands in Oklahoma thrown open to settlement by the government?

In 1885 the President of the United States was authorized by Congress to open negotiations with the Creek and Seminole Indians looking to the settlement of the vacant lands in Oklahoma by the white man. On April 22, 1889, the lands were thrown open to homesteaders. Thousands of prospective settlers collected along the border of the new lands, and at 12 o'clock at a given signal the race began for farms and town lots.

What was Pawnee Bill's real name?

Maj. Gordon W. Lillie.

What was the result of the Firpo-Wills fight?

Wills fought Firpo Sept. 11, 1924, at Jersey City, N. J. It was a twelve-round no-decision battle, but Wills earned the newspaper verdict.

Upon whom does the pardoning power for prisoners rest in the United States?

For transgressors of Federal laws it rests with the President of the United States. For infractions of other laws it rests with the Governor of the State, frequently assisted by a board of pardons.

What is pyrite? Is it of any great value?

It is sulphide of iron. Some varieties sell for about \$5 per ton. It has a slight value in the making of sulphuric acid.

Where was Alice Terry born and when? Who is her husband?

She was born in Vincennes, Ind., in 1896. She is married to Rex Ingram, the director.

What is the value of a United States small 1-cent piece dated 1922?

Only 1 cent.

Is the waltz of English, French or German origin?

It was originally of French origin but so modified in Germany as to be really belong to that country. It became popular on the continent at the beginning of the nineteenth century and was introduced into England in 1812.

How many public schools are there in New York city?

662.

Is "Between you and me" or "Between you and I" correct?

"Between you and I" is correct. The objective form should be used.

Brain Teasers

Several of today's questions will test your ability to remember authors and their works. The answers are on page 7.