



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.  
BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.  
PHONE—MAIN 3500. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1928.  
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

### Something Wrong, Some Place

Substitute clerks in the Indianapolis post-office appear to be the boys that Uncle Sam forgot when he took steps to improve the economic conditions of postal workers a year or so ago.

Between seventy-five and eighty Indianapolis substitutes are waiting, more or less hopelessly, for steady jobs. Meanwhile, they barely keep their families from actual want with the \$700 to \$1,000 a year they are able to eke out by part-time employment at 65 cents an hour.

Postmaster Robert H. Bryson says that the substitutes were warned before they took examinations that they might have to wait two or three years before they were given regular jobs. Some of the substitutes say they have waited four years.

Postal clerks are trained workmen. The Government sees to that by requiring that they work the equivalent of six months at eight hours a day before they are eligible for regular appointments.

Either through the red tape of postal regulation, which changes a little more swiftly than the Constitution or through lack of administrative foresight, the substitute list has been allowed to grow until it has tied up a large group of productive, intelligent workmen who might be supporting themselves and their families and adding to the general economic welfare in other lines had they not believed that they would benefit by faithfully waiting for the opportunity for which they had trained themselves.

If the postmaster carefully has informed all applicants for substitutes' jobs that they might have to wait a long time for jobs—and he says emphatically that he has—no one can deny that they walked into the situation with open eyes.

On the other hand, someone ought to prevent certain correspondence schools from advertising the glorious opportunities for steady employment and advancement in the postal service.

### Germany's Budding Time

An American publisher recently announced that he was going to introduce to American readers a long list of German authors whose work was worth knowing.

The books will be worth watching for. German literature today is better worth knowing than it has been at any time since the great days of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing and Heine. The smash of the monarchy, the freedom from the grip of the junkers and the militarists seems to have given German thought a new budding time.

Men breathe in a freer and cleaner air. In a republic they dare to say and to write what they never dared under a monarchy. They are depicting Germany as it is, not as the bosses wanted it painted. They are telling the truth about their former rulers. They are showing the rottenness of the old bureaucracy.

They are revealing how deep seated was the hatred of the common German soldier, not only for the long continued war, but also for the officers who fared so well while to the men fell all the hardships and all the poor food and clothing. Germany today is producing a literature that can not be neglected by any educated man.

### Inching Along

Half an inch, half an inch.  
Half an inch onward.

Into the idea of world cooperation against war, the Government at Washington slowly is feeling its way.

Two moves, neither in any way startling, but each with a certain importance all its own, were made in that direction Monday.

One was the signing of a new arbitration treaty with France. The other was the introduction in the Senate of a resolution suggesting to President Coolidge the advisability of further moves toward joining the world court. The significance of the latter lay in the fact that the resolution was offered by Senator Gillett, Republican, Massachusetts, a close friend of the President.

The text of the new treaty with France has not been made public, but its general lines have been known for some time. And while it is understood to be a little broader in scope than the Root-Jusserand treaty which it supplants, it owes its importance principally to two things, both moral, or psychological, rather than material.

First, there is a preamble denouncing war as an instrument for settling disputes of any kind which might arise between France and the United States, and expressing the hope that, in time, all Nations will see the light and outlaw war as a means of disposing of their quarrels.

This preamble, as Secretary Kellogg already has taken pains to point out, is not binding, but even at that the inclusion of such sentiment in such document represents an advance, however slight, from the position we have assumed in international affairs.

Second, France has seemed to attach much sentimental importance to the negotiation of this treaty. Exactly 150 years ago Monday, France and the United States signed the first treaty this country ever entered into, calling for "inviolable and universal peace" between the two countries.

And, as the present arbitration treaty with France automatically expires Feb. 27, France, at least, felt it would be particularly fitting if a new and stronger bond could be entered into on the anniversary of the original.

Purely as a gesture of friendship and good will, therefore, the new treaty is distinctly worth while.

Incidentally, it is a curious fact that while the United States generally is regarded as the daddy of modern arbitration and world cooperation for peace, it seems harder than pulling teeth to get us to accept the idea for ourselves.

We began it in the very middle of our fight for independence, when we signed our perpetual peace

treaty with France. As early as 1794 we signed an arbitration agreement with Britain. It is true that only three cases were arbitrated under that agreement, and we balked at two results, while the third met with British objections, but the idea was there, nevertheless.

And so things have gone ever since. We entered into a similar treaty with Mexico, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, but though we have been on the verge of war with that neighbor a number of times since, the idea of arbitrating our differences never seems to have occurred to us.

We took the lead in helping establish The Hague court of arbitration, the League of Nations and the World Court, but while others have rallied to the support of these institutions, in the main, we have held strangely aloof.

Which is why even such slight advances as those of Monday will be welcomed by those who have the best interests of the Nation at heart.

### Abuse of the Mails

The efforts of Representative Henry W. Watson, Pennsylvania, to outlaw the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails will be applauded by hundreds of Indianapolis residents who have been annoyed by receiving some package of cheap and unwelcome goods with a request that money be remitted for them or they be returned.

If the recipient exercises his perfectly legal right and throws the stuff in the wastebasket, he usually is bombarded by a series of follow-up letters, practically accusing him of dishonesty and eventually threatening to "place the matter in the hands of our attorney."

Not knowing that he is not obligated legally to pay for or return any goods he did not order, unless he appropriates them to his own use, he usually pays. Beginning on a small scale of sending out neckties and handkerchiefs, this unsolicited merchandising business has grown to a point where the country is being flooded with traveling bags, jewelry, raincoats and numerous other articles by this method.

It is estimated that the business runs into millions of dollars a year, forcing people under tricky appeals to conscience or threat of prosecution to pay for goods they did not order or go through the annoyance of sending them back.

Congress and the Postoffice Department have established all sorts of postal regulations to protect the sender of mail. There should be some sort of protection afforded the recipient in this matter of unsolicited merchandising.

### Pershing Is Out of It

There have been rumors, from time to time, that General Pershing was a more or less receptive candidate for the presidency.

We don't believe it, and we'll tell you why.

The other day the good general visited friends in a city that had not seen him for some time. Newspapers sent reporters and cameramen to greet him. And Pershing refused to be interviewed, and could be coaxed to pose for pictures only after long discussion.

A politician reporter and camera-shy? Surely not; not in America. Unless this man is different from all others, he is not planning on being elected to anything.

A great number of women in Chicago have taken up the game of pool, say a social reformer. Oh, well, they would, being familiar with pockets, etc.

Smith and Vane were denied seats in the Senate. Well, they won't have to listen to Heflin, anyway.

Liberty is a grand thing, but you never quite realize what a mighty and awful power it is until some young woman moves next door and begins to tune up for high C.

A life insurance company says \$404 is too much for a funeral. Well, maybe for some funerals.

Spring is here! They're showing the new fall hats.

### Ten Greatest Men

BY BRUCE CATTON

John Haynes Holmes, pastor of New York's famous community church undertook the other night to draw up a list of the ten greatest Americans.

The surest way to start an argument is to make a list of "the ten greatest"—whether it be a list of men, books, plays or race horses. Mr. Holmes, limiting himself to men who were born after the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, and refusing to consider any who now are living, selected the following names:

Abraham Lincoln, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Robert E. Lee, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Charles W. Eliot and Eugene V. Debs.

His list is worth studying, even though all of us probably would like to amend it here and there. The variety of activities represented on it is rather surprising. There are two philosophers, one president, one soldier, one poet, one satirist, one theologian, one educator, two—well, perhaps we can lump Debs and Garrison together as "two agitators."

On what basis do you suppose this list was selected? What quality, if any, did these ten men have in common?

To begin with, each of them lacked the great American instinct of conformity. Not one of them ever was swayed in his actions by any fear of what people might think or by any consideration of the effect on his own fortunes. From Garrison, who was often in danger of lynching, to Lee, who spurned the highest office Lincoln could offer him, these men were independent; they thought for themselves and could be moved from their set course by no power on earth.

Perhaps we can express the matter best by saying that these ten men were, above all, brave men. And bravery is a virtue worth prizing highly—especially in this age, when men who seek high office walk on eggs for fear of offending some of us.

Undoubtedly you could amend this list. A great many names are left out that could be put in with perfect justice; Roosevelt and Bryan will have many supporters, and so will Daniel Webster and Jefferson Davis and John Hay. America has had many great men.

Some day, when you're looking for something to read, go to a library and draw a few books on these men. Get Maurice's "Lee, the Soldier;" Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln;" Carman's "The Heart of Emerson's Journals;" and Brooks' "The Ordeal of Mark Twain." Add to them a few such books as Thoreau's "Walden" and Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

Or, better yet, buy these books; they're worth keeping. Then read them. Study them closely—absorb them. You'll find it a most worth-while experience; and you'll understand why Mr. Holmes put these men on his list.

### BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

(Copyright, 1928, by The Ready Reference Publishing Company)  
BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than 10.)  
1. Partner not having bid, what do you lead against a no-trump bid when you hold K Q J 10?  
2. When you hold K X X X X, how many outside quick tricks are required to bid it initially?  
3. In determining whether to bid a five-card suit when you hold A X X X or K X X X X, should you bid it if outside quick trick is divided in two suits?

#### The Answers

1. K.
2. Three.
3. Yes.

### Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

To the Editor:

Just about the time some 375,000 Indianapolis citizens get comfortably settled at the fire-side of political contentment after a strenuous season of disgracefully embarrassing and intolerable episodes in factional politics, a very familiar noise emanates from the vicinity of our already notorious councilmanic shanty just across the lot.

"They're at it again," "confound those kids!" and "now, what're they up to?" is perhaps all we can say as those rough, cut-free boys bang away on their wash, boilers and clamor wildly for a new gang chief-tain.

Upon our ears echoes and re-echoes the old anvil chorus, "We don't want him; he won't play our way!" "We want a new mayor, Bert won't do!" "He can't play ball!" and numerous other yells that are so common in a neighborhood of such noisy, mischievous kids.

"Well, boys will be boys," we muse, as we try to remain peaceful, and as we come into our ears, for whatever relief we can get.

Presently, however, a crash of broken glass, from a boulder carelessly tossed, warns us that a warfare of some kind has begun. We quickly proceed to the door, where a chorus of befuddled kiddish voices yell tauntingly the old familiar strains, "What's wrong with Indianapolis?" "Who's your mayor now?" "What's the matter with the public spirited citizens?" "Hoorah for the town of a thousand mayors," etc.

"Dang the luck! Now look what those blamed council kids have started. Between them and that bloomin' gang of mud-slingers and jokers there's little rest in sight now!"

Whereupon we duck back into our shells amid the thunderous uproar of political play boys and cuss and whine to ourselves and wonder why there isn't some legitimate and drastic steps we could take to curb these rough fellows before they tear up the community or incite a revolution or something.

THOMAS E. HALSEY.

847 N. Illinois.  
P. S.—Mayor Slack doesn't need a vote of confidence from the citizens of Indianapolis. We're for him, and he knows it.

To the Editor: Wilbur Glen Voliva, overcoer of Zion, teaches the "flat world" theory. Perhaps he has failed to hear that "prosperity" is just around the corner.

JOHN L. KING.  
Fine Arts Publishing Company.

Where can the army intelligence tests be obtained in book form?

They are published under the title, "Army Mental Tests," by Yoakum & Yorkes, published by Henry Holt & Co., 19 W. Forty-fourth St., New York.

How do you read the number sixty followed by eighteen eighths? Sixty quintillion.

When did the Mickey Walker-Joe Dundee fight occur? June 24, 1926.

GOLF

FANS

#### The Rules

1. The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, or a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.
2. You can change only one letter at a time.
3. You must have a complete word of common usage for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.
4. The order of letters can not be changed.

PORK  
CORK  
COOK  
COOP  
SHOP

### They Never Learn



### THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION Rome Gives Law Code to World

Written for The Times by Will Durant

THE great influence of Stoicism had now produced a type of Roman almost Christian; only the principle of succession by selection could have raised such a man to the leadership of the Roman state. Antoninus Pius turned his back on military glory; and when the Parthians made trouble in the East he merely smiled.

"His reign," says Gibbon, "is marked by the rare advantage of furnishing very few materials for history."

It was he who established the principle that an accused man must be accounted innocent until his guilt is proved—one of the most precious legacies that has come down to us out of the ruin of Rome.

The development of law had proceeded through all the chaos of political events, and reached under the Emperors a consistency and perfection characteristic of the Roman sense of order.

The civil law of the old republic had been formulated in the Twelve Tables about 450 B. C.; but as life became more complex in its economic and social relationships, these simple regulations had proved inadequate, and a class of jurists had been slowly developed from the priests, to interpret and develop the law as advisers, or counsel, to client and judge.

Some of these jurists put their decisions and interpretations into written form, and elevated the Roman code by trying to bring it into harmony with the Stoic conception of natural law; in this way the legal relations of parents and children, husband and wife, master and slave, were greatly improved.

Finally, under the Antonines, the full protection of the Roman law was extended to the lowliest slave. Law schools were established, and prospective counsellors were required to pass through six years of rigorous instruction.

In 529 A. D. the Emperor Justinian ordered a codification of all existing Roman law, eliminating contradictions and obsolete regulations; this Justinian Code passed down through Byzantine law and the Canon law of the Church to form the legal basis of social order in western Europe, and remained without a rival until the establishment of the Code Napoleon.

Roads and laws were the great bequests of Rome to the modern world.

#### 2. THE PHILOSOPHER KING

IN the year 181 A. D. Antoninus Pius died, and left as the heir of his power a young man whom he had trained with loving care for the tasks of government, Marcus Aurelius.

Never had the principle of selection worked to so admirable a result. The reigns of Antoninus and Aurelius, says Gibbon, "are possibly the only period of history in which the happiness of a great people was the sole object of government."

"If a man were called to fix the period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus"—I. e., from the accession of Nerva to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

"Antoninus Pius," says Renan, "would have had without competitor the reputation of being the best of sovereigns, had he not designated Marcus for his heir."

His "Golden Book" of Meditations, which Aurelius composed more in the manner of prayerful contemplation (ta eis heauton, thoughts for himself) than in the quest of literary fame, recalls with gratitude the virtues and abilities of his teachers, and their care to

give him every advantage of instruction and example.

Associated with his foster-father in full enjoyment of the imperial office while still a youth, he had maintained a modest retirement, accepting all the burdens and rejecting all the honors and emoluments of power.

Hardly had he succeeded to undivided authority than he devoted himself, from early morning until the latest hours of the night, to the labors of government.

#### "HE" regarded himself as being,

in fact, the servant of all. The registry of the citizens, the suppression of litigation, the elevation of public morals, the care of minors, the retrenchment of public expenses, the limitation of gladiatorial games and shows, the care of roads—the appointment of none but worthy magistrates, even the regulation of street traffic—these and numberless other duties completely absorbed his attention."

He aspired to give to the people of his vast empire the equal protection of just laws wisely administered, and as much liberty of action and speech as could possibly be reconciled with that social order which in his reign became the supreme gift of Rome to Europe.

"All administrators are Stoics," Dean Woodbridge has said. Marcus, as if foreseeing the arduousness of administrator (Napoleon) that "those who govern, slave," had adopted the philosophy of the Stoics in his twelfth year, and to the end of his life, with one single exception, he adhered to its loftiest precepts with the fidelity and devotion of a saint.

"He followed," says Tacitus, "the teachers of wisdom, who counted virtue as the only good, and dishonor as the only evil."

(TO BE CONTINUED)  
(Copyright, 1928, by Will Durant)

### What Other Editors Think

Knightsword Banner  
Here is a recent keynote from Fred Landis:

"Lindbergh, God bless him, has more character than 1,000 leading men of the United States. Only an airway mail carrier, he refused a flat offer of a million dollars to go on the stage for the welfare of the country."

"How big he looks among these opera singers and congressmen who have been signing Lucky Strike cigarette advertisements."

Wonder if our Dear Fred had reference to "Our Jim" Watson, who recently commented on the soothing and comforting superiority of Lucky Strikes?

Muncie Press

If the news dispatches from Washington which said that Frank G. Ball definitely has refused to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana are true, that places the party in an uncertain situation in this State.

In the absence of confirmation at home by Mr. Ball himself, we may hope he will reconsider, but assuming the statement to be correct it leaves the Republicans without a single candidate for the important position who has the standing and influence that the Muncie man possesses.

That does not mean that the party is without candidates and possible candidates that would make good governors, but merely that they do not "class" with Mr. Ball nor can any one of them mentioned to date qualify as being so nearly without political enemies as the Muncie man.

And lack of political enemies is likely to prove about the most important asset of the next candidate for governor.

Undoubtedly Fred Schorheimer, present secretary of State, would be competent as Governor and he has had wide experience in State affairs, even in those of the Governor's office.

Charles Jewett, former mayor of Indianapolis, is regarded as an able and conscientious man. Bert Thurman who took himself out of the race, is wholly competent.

of Kokomo, and Frank C. Daly, both able men.

Rivalry between the friends of the two likely will produce a struggle as bitter as any among the Republican candidates, however, which may serve to counter-balance the strife that is certain among the factional elements than any of these.

The probable Democratic candidates include John Frederick,

thick at the top; and more than twenty-five feet high, with towers more than thirty-five feet high at intervals of 200 to 300 yards.

What is the direction of the Panama Canal?

About due north and south from the Atlantic as far as Gatun Lake, and from there to the Pacific Ocean, southeast.

How many of the acts passed by Congress have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court?

In the whole history of the Supreme Court only fifty acts of Congress have been declared unconstitutional.

Is there anything in the Constitution to prohibit a man from serving three terms as President?

George Washington declined to serve a third term as President because he felt that to do so would subject him to criticism for seeking too much power and tend toward monarchy. Presidents since that time have followed that precedent, but there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent a President serving any number of terms.

When was the order of the Knights of Malta founded?

In Jerusalem in 1048 and in America in 1839.

What part does Lon Chaney play in the motion picture "Mr. Wu?"

He plays the roles of a son, father and a grandfather.

### TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:  
"So Far as the Public Is Concerned, It Believes Not Only That Power Combines Are Being Formed, but That the Very Nature of the Business Makes Them Desirable."

Senator Walsh of Montana has a bill before Congress to investigate the so-called power trust.

Like many other people, he feels that the Government is not sufficiently informed about what is going on; that a study of power development, especially from the financial end, is desirable, and that the knowledge thus obtained would be of some assistance.

It is surprising that, with all the facilities we have provided for obtaining and recording the facts, the Government never seems to know what a big business is doing, and that every so often Congress has to knock off and institute a probe.

### Hue and Cry for Probes

This is just another example of the inefficient way we do things, in spite of all the departments, bureaus and expenditures.

Every corporation in the country is not only obliged to take out a charter in some State, but to make more or less detailed reports regarding its business.

Further than this, it literally is besieged with Government agents, inspectors and tax collectors for more particular information, yet ever so often we wake up to find we do not know anything about it, and there is a hue and cry for another probe.

More discouraging still, the probes usually lead to nothing, except the accumulation of an additional amount of data which is seldom put to practical use.

### Sensible Combines

So far as the public is concerned, it believes not only that power combines are being formed, but that the very nature of the business makes them desirable.

To the average man it appears well nigh impossible to provide an adequate, dependable supply of electricity without a general hook-up of plants.

Though they realize that such a hook-up involves consolidation and a degree of control that must be curbed in some way, the people look upon consolidation of power interests as not only sensible, but inevitable. Their experience with the railroad problem has taught them the folly of trying to prevent such consolidations, and that the most practical way to protect public interest is through regulation, rather than "trust busting."

### Power of Regulation

After forty years of experimenting with the railroad, the Government has developed a system of regulation which promises practical results.

It is probable that a similar system could be worked out for power companies with equal effect, expense and blundering.

So far as the railroads went, the Government had no choice except to fall back on the board and commission idea.

Power represents a different problem because the people still have in their possession sufficient sources to regulate it through contracts, agreements and, perhaps, actual operation.

### Two Levers for U. S.

What is done with Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam will have more effect in determining a power policy for the Federal Government than any investigation Congress might make, or any regulatory measure it might pass at this time.

Here are two vast projects, both of which the Government owns, and one of which it partially has developed.

They represent nothing less than levers by which the Government cannot only produce power, but by which it can find and fix the cost of power production.

Their development and operation as Government enterprises, with the power sold on a wholesale basis at the plant, and with proper contracts and leases to safeguard its distribution, probably would do more to prevent monopoly, stock watering, speculation and rotten financing than any board or bureau Congress could establish.

### Give Away Millions?

Stripped of all the bally