



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

The Road to British-American Peace

When from his throne King George scooped the world on the news that a new arbitration treaty is under way between his country and ours, his revelation was of more than ordinary importance, and for a reason.

One needs to be blind indeed not to see that, measured by the standards in vogue up to the present time, no greater strain ever has been placed upon the peace-time relations between two great powers than that to which those between Britain and America now are subjected.

Without either having sought it, the two great English-speaking nations today face a situation loaded with dynamite. Never on more friendly terms than at present, fate, or destiny or what you will, has thrust them into an arena where only fighting has been known before. And if they are to escape without war it must be through the door of common sense, which no previous occupants of the ring ever have seemed able to find.

Time and again, Britain has been where she finds herself today. And every time she has fought her way out, across her conquered rival. Now, without our willing it, and whether we like it or not, comes our turn to face her in the same, blood-soaked arena, and only a new diplomacy, and a new statesmanship can rescue her and us without a repetition of the same old gory story.

This is not the outcry of an alarmist. Rather it is a sincere attempt to face a disagreeable truth which the people of Britain and the people of the United States must recognize, if history is not to go on repeating itself.

For more than 200 years Britain has fought and beaten every nation that rose to challenge her supremacy, either as a sea power or as a trading power. Now, thanks to circumstances rather than to any predetermined plan of our own, we find ourselves doing both. We are rivaling her in both directions at once.

Like Britain, our prosperity in a large measure depends upon our ability to sell our surplus products abroad. Like Britain, our position is such that our national security demands that upon the high seas there shall be no fleet superior to ours.

We are willing, even eager, to limit our fleet to the very minimum agreeable to the next power, but we can not afford to accept inferiority, because of the risks involved.

Thus at this moment we are appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars for new war ships to bring our Navy up to parity with Britain. In Washington this week, we are told, President Coolidge endorsed a new plan to strengthen our merchant marine, not only as a trade measure, but as a national defense measure.

Ships are now in preparation which will cross the Atlantic in four days, beating the fastest time of the fastest British flag ships by a whole day. Not only that, but built with flat decks from which airplanes can take off and on which they may land. In time of war they would be, to all intents and purposes, first-class aircraft carriers.

These things are not aimed at Britain. They are only the logical developments, the indispensable needs, of this stupendous, fast-growing country of ours. They are aimed at no one. We look upon all nations as friends.

But the fact remains that throughout all history this identical situation has ended only in the same identical way. The question before Britons and Americans alike now is, is history going to repeat?

Which is why the news King George published from the throne this week has more than the usual importance. This newspaper believes the announcement gives an inkling of the answer to the vital question confronting the people of his country and ours.

Fortunately, the world has learned a lot in the last twenty years. We have learned that nobody wins a war. Both sides lose. Also, fortunately, Britain and America are both democracies. In both the word of the people is the law of the land, provided they make good use of the prerogative which is in their hands and vote real statesmen into office.

Properly guided, the two nations never will go to war.

"Uncle Sham"

Senator Gillett's new move to clarify the position of the United States on the world court issue must not be allowed to die locked in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee room, where it is now.

Either we want to join the world court or we do not. If we don't, let's say so. If we do, let's say so. We can afford to be frank. At present, however, so equivocal is our position, nobody can say with certainty whether we are on the threshold of that institution, bound in, or a million miles away, traveling fast in the opposite direction.

The situation requires clarification and we can think of no better way to bring it about than the one suggested in the resolution of the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

On Jan. 27, 1926, as the resolution points out, the Senate, by a vote of 76 to 17, consented to our adherence to the court, subject to certain reservations. As the other world court powers would be members also of the League of Nations, and we not, they would seem to enjoy certain advantages in the court which we would not possess. The Senate reservations, quite properly, therefore, apparently were framed to put us on a basis of absolute equality with the other members.

If that is what the reservations really were intended to do—make us all equals in the court—the other powers expressed themselves as quite ready to accept them. But as there seemed to be some doubt as to the exact meaning of some of the reservations, it was suggested that perhaps a "further exchange of views" might not come amiss.

And there the matter rests. There has been no "further exchange of views." We simply let the whole thing drop. It is the aim of the Gillett resolution to authorize the President to sound out the other powers to see whether the difference between them and the United States can be adjusted.

In short, its object is to get us off the world court doorstep, where we have been dozing for the last two years.

Really, the question is of considerably more importance than the casual observer might think. The sincerity of our Government is at stake.

Once when a number of arbitration treaties with other countries were up before the Senate, and were

on the point of being reservationed to death, President Roosevelt strenuously objected to the procedure.

"This amendment makes the treaties shams," he protested to Senator Lodge. "And it is my present impression that we would better abandon the whole business than give the impression of trickiness and insincerity which would be produced by solemnly promulgating a sham."

When the Senate, by a vote of 76 to 17, led the United States up to the door of the world court and knocked for admission, reservations in the hand, it was genuinely desirous of getting in. Otherwise it was "solemnly promulgating a sham," which will give to foreigners "the impression of trickiness and insincerity."

We can not, therefore, remain standing where we are now. We must do something to clear the atmosphere of any lurking suspicion that our gesture was not made in good faith. The Gillett resolution affords the Senate a needed opportunity to prove our sincerity.

Of late the world has seemed rather prone to put unflattering interpretations upon our acts. It would be difficult to estimate the damage the appellation "Uncle Shamlock" has done us throughout the world. Don't let us needlessly give it a chance now to call us "Uncle Sham."

The Anti-Hoover Campaign

American political history reveals few instances in which a man has had as much popular support for a presidential nomination as Herbert Hoover has now, five months before the convention. Newspaper polls and commitments by nonpolitical Republicans show he is regarded as the one man eminently qualified. If this were in fact a government by the people instead of by political bosses, Hoover's nomination would be inevitable.

But the bosses do not want him. They do not like Hoover, because he is not a small-bore politician, because he does not place partisanship before the Nation's good, because he does not consider patronage the most important thing in public life.

Certain financial forces, which supply the sinews of war for professional politicians, do not want Hoover, because his attitude on many foreign and domestic questions has conflicted with their selfish interests. These two groups make a powerful combination, and this is not the first time they have combined to try to thwart the popular will.

Alarmed at the progress of the Hoover candidacy, they have started two definite movements to defeat him. One is the time-honored method of encouraging favorite son candidacies, and the crop is becoming larger each day.

Nobody concedes these candidates a real chance for the nomination—least of all their political sponsors. Their only purpose is to build up a bloc of delegates that can be kept from Hoover until the politicians are able to unite behind a dark horse candidate who will do their bidding, if elected.

Warren G. Harding was an example of the kind of President we get from such strategy.

The second method consists of picking delegations sympathetic to the renomination of President Coolidge, but which can be swung against Hoover at the proper time. This course is being followed in New York and several New England States, even in the face of definite evidence that the people of that section favor the Secretary of Commerce.

Prominent members of the Republican national committee are understood to have suggested this kind of anti-Hoover campaign.

These men, in the face of the Coolidge do-no-choose-to-run statements, seek, nevertheless, to use the prestige of his name and office to defeat one of the men who has been a mainstay of the Coolidge Administration.

It is obvious that the Hoover supporters can not move to meet such attack, and the result may be the selection of hand-picked delegates ready to do what the bosses tell them.

These delegations, with those from favorite son States, will be used to create a deadlock, if possible, and force the nomination of a Lowden or a Dawes—anybody but Hoover.

These things are not being accomplished crudely or openly. The average individual has not the time to follow the maneuverings of professional politicians. If he did, forces now trying to block a free expression of sentiment at Kansas City would have no chance of success.

They will surely fail if, between now and June, the people make clear to the politicians, in the primaries, in the newspapers and in the political club houses, that the Republicans' best chances to win with a worthwhile candidate is to nominate Herbert Hoover.

One Reason for Willis

The estimable president of the W. C. T. U. puts Senator Willis of Ohio among the Republicans available and satisfactory as a presidential candidate.

The reason for his availability, of course, is that he is bone dry in his political convictions and is a pet protegee of the one-time politically powerful Anti-Saloon League.

So long as Senator Willis thinks he is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, it is well to have one reason for his availability, because we can't think of any other.

Judge Shows Judgment

When Municipal Judge Clifton R. Cameron refused to convict a negro of taking a purse, because there was no evidence offered except a statement signed in the presence of two detectives who arrested the man, he announced that such procedure would be precedent in his court.

Detectives oftentimes make prisoners say what they do not wish to say, the judge declared, in explaining his stand. Such unsworn statements will have no bearing in his court unless accompanied by further cooperative evidence, he added.

While such pronouncements from the courts often make the officers irate, their justice is obvious.

The "get your man" idea is not confined to the Canadian Mounted. It pervades all police departments and, by and large, is the proper spirit. It has been a long time since excessive methods of duress have been resorted to generally in the Indianapolis force, but here as elsewhere the danger is ever present, of placing the desire for conviction above the desire for justice.

It is entirely proper for the judge to caution against such methods.

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 jack.)
1. In no-trump, how can you detect that the lead may not be the fourth from top?
2. When is a bridge game a failure?
3. What is an encouraging discard?

The Answers

1. If it be an honor or the partner's suit that is led.
2. When the partners refuse to cooperate.
3. Seven or higher of another suit than led.

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:

Dear editor, you have done a most commendable work in helping to rid Indiana of corrupt politics. I am sure that you have the profound gratitude of the good citizenship of our much beloved State. The influence of this present reformation will tell for good for many years to come.

One official has been conspicuously active in bringing about these good results. Because of his great courage and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties, he merits more than mere praise. No man has more openly and bravely championed the interest of clean and honest politics.

That man is William Remy. It is my honest conviction that the rank and file of the Republican party—the great big majority of them and thousands of good Democrats would be delighted to have Mr. Remy as our next Governor. It occurs to me that this would be a very substantial and appropriate way for the people of Indiana to show their appreciation of his splendid and matchless service.

No man stands higher in public esteem than Mr. Remy. Though he be a young man, he has shown himself to be an honest and faithful public servant, with a courage to do his duty as he sees it.

I believe him to possess the qualifications to fill this high office with credit to himself and the great State of Indiana. Here we have a Man! "The last shall be first. Many are called, but few are chosen." He is a choice man.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. REIBOLD.

Editor Times:

I see that some papers that have done their utmost to blacken the name of Ed Jackson and to ridicule the tactics of the Ku Klux Klan have taken a turn about and are asking what Jackson ever did that was out of the way and telling how quickly he paid off the State debt, etc., etc., ad nauseum.

The next thing that has been pulled is to publish Senator Hefflin's speeches in an effort to mollify a lot of disgruntled Republicans who got tired of paying a big salary tax to Doc Evans and of voting for office stealers and quit the Klan cold.

It is a very patent fact that several thousand Republicans swallowed a lot of the guff that was put out at the Klaverns at the last election, but if the political wizards think they can make a lot of people swallow the hook a second time by brazenly publishing Klan speeches in sheets that have connected almost all our public officials with the Klan and told of their shortcomings in the same breath, the wizards are due to receive a big jolt.

Politicians in silk socks and Buick sedans can bunco a farmer once, but the second trial may take quite a lot of talking and make the slick fellow sweat bullets before the black signs on the dotted line.

Of course there are a lot of ex-Klansmen in Indiana who will lap up Senator Hefflin's speech like a hound dog lapping up a skillettful of chicken gravy, but when it comes to convincing them that there is nothing funny about the condemnation of State politics and the number of ex-Klansmen behind prison bars, some one is due to sweat a lot of political blood in the process.

STAN MOORE,
County Engineer,
Union County, Liberty, Ind.

TIME
CURE

The Rules

1. The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in four, 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.

GOLF
GOLD
FOLD
FOND
FIND
FINN
FANS

S'No Use Boys—It's Not That Kind of a Bird!



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Marcus Dies in Midst of Triumph

Written for The Times by Will Durant

THE one blot on Marcus Aurelius' reign was his enforcement of edicts against the rising sect of the Christians; he scorned their mythology and hoped to stop their success in converting the people from their ancient gods.

He himself, though doubtless aiming more to give prestige to piety than to secure the intervention of heaven for his purposes, practiced the old rites faithfully; after every victory he sacrificed a hecatomb of white oxen, so that a wit of the time circulated a petition addressed to the emperor by the oxen, and begging him, for their sake, to abstain from further victories.

For the rest, he might have been a Christian, and his Meditations are the Stoic analogue of the Imitation of Christ.

When Avidius Cassius led a revolt against him in Syria he regretted that the suicide of the rebel had prevented him from converting, by clemency, an enemy into a friend; and his leniency with the associates and relatives of the dead man proved the sincerity of his sentiment.

He condemned slavery, laid upon it restrictions that aimed, very wisely, at its gradual extinction, and legislated against the maltreatment of these unhappy toilers.

When his wife Faustina (whose beauty is preserved in a bust in the British Museum), found his attentions inadequate, and summoned to his aid a variety of lovers from the court, he preserved a judicious innocence of her infidelity, took no action against those who had betrayed him with her, and treated her with gentleness to the day of her death; though it is difficult to say whether

this behavior was due to kindness or ignorance.

AND so he lived his plain, almost ascetic life, taking on the dress of the Stoics, and indulging his appetites so abstemiously that for a time he lost his health.

To do good was his pleasure; his subjects so loved him that they revered him as a god; and yet he shrank from letting the recipients of his generosity know who it was that had favored them.

"One man," he writes, "when he has done a service to another, is ready to set it down to his account as a favor conferred."

"Another is not ready to do this, but still in his own mind he thinks of the man as his debtor, and he knows what he has done."

"A third in a manner does not even know what he has done, but he is like a vine which has produced grapes, and seeks for nothing more after it has once produced its proper fruit."

"As a horse when he has run, a dog when he has caught the same, a bee when it has made its honey, so a man when he has done a good act, does not call out for others to come and see, but he goes on to another act, as a vine goes on to produce again the grapes in season."

Nevertheless, he was not happy; that transitoriness of all things which seems to be the ultimate lesson of most philosophies had seduced him; and it did not avail to remind himself that "it is not seemly that I, who have not willingly brought sorrow to any man, would permit myself to be sad."

Insensibly, the primitive Christian scorn of human existence had crept

into his veins; he called life "a point between two infinities," and saw it as something too small to warrant a merry wisdom.

IT was his final misfortune that he, who abhorred war and every manner of killing, was compelled to spend the greater part of his reign leading the Roman armies in an effort to repel the German barbarians who were swarming over the Danube into the Empire, carrying ravage and ruin into the villages of the north.

He accomplished his purpose, and won honorable victories; but in the midst of his tasks and his triumph an illness contracted in the unwonted hardships of the camp laid him low, and he died on the banks of the Danube in the year 180 A. D., conscious that the Empire which he had ruled so justly might at any moment be brought to an end by the multiplying hordes of barbarians who hemmed it in.

3-WHY ROME FELL

WHY would have thought that so great an empire, ruled for a century by the wisest and bravest men, was already, at the height of its grandeur, sick with the seeds of decadence?

Who could have foreseen that within a hundred years of Aurelius' death Rome, which had now won the respect and habitual obedience of all civilized Europe, would become the playboy of the western world, shorn of its independence and pride, and cast about from army to army as the helpless prize of barbarians daring to be emperors?

(Copyright, 1928, by Will Durant)
(To Be Continued)

What Other Editors Think

Bluffton Banner (Democrat)

Just to show Charley Jewett he is not the only Republican to hail from Marion County, and that there are other issues than "downing the primary law," and just to let that fellow Arthur Symms know that there are other issues than that of borrowing a billion dollars to build Indiana roads, Alvah J. Rucker, the bad boy of Republicanism in Marion county, has announced his candidacy for that nomination and floats his banner "Down With the Utilities" or what I know about big business and its methods. Alvah is the fellow who sought to keep two water plants from combining down there at Indianapolis with a capital stock of some forty-eight million while assessed at only eighteen million, and when the thing got good and hot the then Mayor Duval fired him as corporation counsel. The Alvah declared that Governor Jackson had accepted nineteen thousand dollars from the utilities, supposedly as campaign money for the state committee, but kept the nineteen thousand. A horrible thing to do, but along later he came to the conclusion that he could not quite prove his assertion and dropped the case. Mr. Rucker is an orator of ability and will make it pretty hard for Charley Jewett to get a running start in their own county, as the utilities are in bad grace down that way, and Rucker will keep up a rapid-fire campaign.

Princeton Daily Democrat

Speaking of the beneficial effects of the Anti-Saloon League recently held at Indianapolis, Dr. Shoemaker said this week with reference to the policy of the league toward candidates: "There are those who seem to believe that there is but one weapon with which the Anti-Saloon League fights, and that is simply the election of officials who are exactly dry according to the League interpretation. That is one of the heaviest and most effective weapons the League has. It will be used just as effectively in the future in every local, county, state and national election until the wets give up their assaults on the law and constitution."

"That plan of warfare against the wets finds its complement in the other plan, which is that of education and information. These two great halves of one with exactitude."

"Speakers at the convention stressed both parts of this program. It was made clearly manifest that the dry forces of this state will go down the line for the nomination, in May, of officials absolutely pledged to the strict interpretation and enforcement of the Wright act. In November, these dry forces will insist on the election of only such officials as these."

There have been so many instances in the past in which Dr. Shoemaker and his organization, failed to live up to this policy of not supporting those who were "wet" that many advocates of temperance and prohibition have little faith in such declarations.

The first district of Indiana, in its candidates for Congress in the two recent elections is one of the outstanding incidents to people in this part of Indiana.

Many candidates know from evidence and result at the polls that Dr. Shoemaker is first for anyone on the Republican ticket and then for a candidate on any other ticket when the Republican candidate is so "wet" that he is not able to ignore the situation.

When it comes to picking candidates that are "wet and dry" Dr. Shoemaker usually has his fingers crossed until he learns on what ticket they are running.

Who was responsible for the burning of Lawrence, Kan., during the Civil War? Quantrell and a band of guerrillas, who burned the city Aug. 21, 1863, and massacred about 125 persons.

Who were the first and second wives of Napoleon Bonaparte and the second wife?

The first wife was the young Creole widow, Josephine de Beauharnais, and the second wife was Maria Louisa, daughter of Emperor Francis I of Austria. Napoleon Francois Charles Joseph Bonaparte

What is the fifteenth wedding anniversary?

The crystal anniversary.

How often should a dog be fed?

Feed a puppy frequently; feed an old dog twice a day, giving him his heaviest meal at night.

How much space would a ton of anthracite coal occupy?

Anthracite coal weighs from 50 to 57 pounds per cubic foot. A short ton (2,000 pounds) would occupy from 35 to 40 cubic feet.

Who were the mistresses of the White House during the term of Zachary Taylor and Andrew Johnson?

The younger daughter of Mrs. Taylor, Elizabeth (Betty) wife of Maj. W. W. S. Bliss was the mistress during Taylor's administration. Martha, daughter of President and Mrs. Johnson was mistress in place of her invalid mother.

Duke of Reichstadt, the only child of Napoleon I and Empress Maria Louisa, died at the age of 21 from overindulgence in violent exercise.

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M. E. TRACY

SAYS:

"In Nine Cases Out of Ten, Abuse of the Injunction is Traceable to Scared or Biased Judges."

Injunctions are not always used against labor.

But for one issued by Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson of Houston, Texas, last August, Southern Pacific clerks would be looking for a "company union," instead of their own brotherhood for representation.

As things now stand, their brotherhood not only is upheld, but the Southern Pacific must recognize and deal with it, unless or until the clerks themselves vote otherwise.

The Southern Pacific is ordered to disestablish its "company union" and reinstate two clerks who were discharged.

Unless this order is complied with immediately, Judge Hutcheson threatens to hold four important Southern Pacific officials including Executive Vice President Lull, in criminal contempt.

'Company' Unions

Judge Hutcheson believes that labor is entitled to the full benefit of arbitration as provided for in the Esch-Cummings act, but that this is impossible unless labor can speak through an organization and representatives of its own choosing.

In his opinion a "company union" permits the employer to sit on both sides of the table.

No sensible man could figure it out any other way. What is there to arbitrate when one party choose all the delegates? By the same token, where would those Southern Pacific cler