



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., in Marion County, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.

PHONE—MAIN 3500.

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.

Labor and the Courts

A plain-speaking, level-eyed man of 55 who was three times elected Governor of Michigan and held that office creditably for six years, stood before a Senate committee in Washington this week and made this flat charge:

"Gentlemen, if you really want this case in a nutshell, it is this: These men were framed from the very minute they reached Indianapolis until they were sent to jail."

The speaker was ex-Governor A. J. Groesbeck, now a lawyer, summoned to Washington to explain the injunction issued by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell in the Indianapolis street car strike of 1926. Groesbeck was attorney at that time for two union organizers sent to jail for 90 days for violation of Judge Baltzell's injunction.

It might be difficult to believe Governor Groesbeck's charge if it were not for the evidence he submitted before the committee. It shows that in sixty days these two union organizers were arrested fifty-three times. It shows that the two were careful not to advise a strike, but they were yanked up and sentenced to jail for violation of Judge Baltzell's anti-strike injunction after a strike had been called by Harry Boggs, local union president, who later confessed that he was a detective in the pay of the company.

"We constantly are preaching respect for law and order," Governor Groesbeck said, "and yet here is an instance of a very flagrant abuse of power and authority which becomes known to hundreds of thousands of citizens in detail. Some authority should prevent this."

Governor Groesbeck is right. Among the working classes there is an increasing lack of confidence in the fairness of the courts in cases where the interests of capital and labor conflict. It is a dangerous and growing development.

Congress now has before it the Shipstead bill, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. Either this bill or some other measure that will curb the abuse of injunctions should become law.

Behind Russia's Latest Crisis

People must eat. And also they must be able to connect with a certain minimum of goods—things to wear and use in the everyday job of existing. Up against the brick wall of these simple but hoary facts, Soviet Russia today faces one of the most serious domestic crises of her history.

There are bread lines in the towns and goods lines in the country. Insufficient foodstuffs are finding their way to the cities and insufficient manufactured products are finding their way to the farms. Eternal queues wind away from the doors of the food shops of Moscow and other Russian cities, while in the country the peasants are stubbornly holding onto their products because the village merchants are out of goods.

Hauling their wheat, rye and other cereals back home, they are turning their surplus grain into potent samogon, native moonshine, rather than sell it for cash which will not buy the things they need.

So requisitions are under way, according to the latest cables. Soldiers are seizing grain stocks. At best, however, this will afford but temporary relief. Eventually it will hurt more than it will help, as Russia should know from experience.

Being very human, Russians simply will not break their backs raising surplus food products if this surplus is to be taken from them without adequate return. Farmers need plows, medicines, needles, thread, frying pans, cloth for clothes, tools and what not, and it is to buy these things that the Russian peasant produces a surplus.

If he is not to get these things, and his surplus is taken from him anyhow, next year there'll be no surplus and the city folks can jolly well starve.

That is about the situation in Russia today. Russia is facing fundamentals, the primitive and near-primitive requirements of the human race. The most beautiful promises in the world mean little to a man with an empty stomach and not much more to a man with a naked back. Their wants are too immediate.

Very laudably Moscow today is looking forward to the ideal of a three-hour day, but the country workers—the peasants, forming 80 per cent of the population—hardly can be expected to cheer lustily for this, as they seek in vain for necessities in the towns. Already, the town workers are guaranteed unbroken rest periods of forty-two hours a week, two weeks' vacation a year, unemployment doles, low rents and other privileges, while they, like farmers everywhere, are at it from sun-up to sun-down, week in and week out, pretty much around the calendar.

Why, they ask, should they now have to go without the things they need, yet hand to the city worker more food?

A few years ago Russia faced a somewhat similar situation. Moscow tried to tell the peasants what to do with their surplus. Millions went hungry and many actually starved.

Trouble again lies ahead unless Moscow can find a way to speed up her industries and so strike a better balance between city and farm.

An Interesting Experiment

These days of coal strikes, labor injunctions and company unions, an incident noted in New Jersey is refreshing.

Theodore M. Brandle, president of the Building Trades of New Jersey and officer in other unions, long an active labor leader in that State, has accepted the position of director general of the Iron League of New Jersey.

Brandle's job, according to his employers, will be to bring capital and labor together and "to create a more friendly feeling." He will "bring together the employer and organized labor on common ground, one

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. How many quick tricks should be held in the hand to justify a suit bid of one?

2. Partner having doubled an original bid, how many probable tricks should you expect to find in his hand?

3. Is a pass of a double of a no-trump ever justified?

The Answers

1. At least two.

2. At least four.

3. When holding great strength, yes.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every letter. Letters on topics will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

To the Editor:

The trial of our honorable Governor was a wonderful affair. A jury trial by the Constitution of the U. S. A. and Indiana.

I believe there is one decision in Indiana reports which says the juries are judges of the law and facts, including the Constitution. I am no lawyer, but I believe that I can find that in Indiana Reports.

As far as you, Mr. Jackson, serving the people of Indiana as you have in the past, I think it well for you to ask the people if they want you to serve them.

In my estimation, the only one you intend to serve is your pocket-book and with the aid of the State Guard you intend to do that.

Mr. Jackson, you are a church member and a lawyer, I believe. Just read the eleventh and twelfth chapter of St. Luke from the fifty-sixth verse on, and tell us what your religion has to say about your honor.

From what I know about your profession, that of a lawyer, the Bible does not speak very well of it.

Our Constitution says a government for the people, by the people and of the people, but I have another definition for it—a government for the lawyers and by the lawyers.

The only say we have is vote one lawyer out and another one in. So it is one continuous round of lawyers for lawyers. I have read law myself, but haven't the time to dwell on it longer. But there is one sure thing, Your Honor, I did not vote for you and I am not exerting myself to vote for any more of this kind of government.

Born and raised in Indiana, in the U. S. A. I have quit wasting my time voting for the exercise of it.

Your Honor, I hope this will be interesting to you.

I want to let you know that I'd be damned glad if you would step out of office and take the Bar Association with you and turn the governorship of Indiana over to the people of Indiana, to whom the Constitution says it belongs. Respectfully yours,

J. B. FELT.

548 Adams St., Gary, Ind.

To the Editor:

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.

Quaile in this case does not constitute vindication, but merely offers a back door exit for the Governor, through which to sneak out of the shackles of justice and evade the punishment rightfully due him.

However, Ed Jackson stands convicted of a crime that cannot be blotted out of the mind of the people by the jury's verdict. While he is free legally, he must pay the penalty in the court of public opinion. His impeachment should be demanded.

A CITIZEN.

The verdict of acquittal handed down in the Governor Jackson case, while generally expected, is another of the slaps in the face that have become so frequent and commonplace in the lives of Indiana citizens. Just another example of the technical loopholes which so surely exist in our constitutional laws, when the crown of some politician is at stake.

Governor Jackson is acquitted, not because of his innocence of the attempted bribery charge, but because the State fell down in its attempt to prove actual concealment of the crime.

Now, the citizens who have followed the evidence in the case, and who form the jury of public opinion, should find some way of demanding the Governor's resignation forthwith.