

The Indianapolis Times

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

Forgotten Planks?

Suggestions for the Houston convention from the Democratic platform of 1892:

"The tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution."

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud—a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few."

"We demand that rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control trusts and combinations, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary."

"We view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war."

"We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as interference with the individual rights of the citizen."

Hay, Kellogg and China

China has asked Washington to recall the United States troops now stationed in that country.

Washington should grant the request. Not merely because China has made it, but because it obviously is the right thing to do.

In the first paragraph of the very first article of the nine-power treaty of 1922, signed at Washington along with China, Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and Holland, we formally pledged ourselves "to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China," and we should honor our signature.

Keeping five or six thousand armed troops out there on a war footing, clearly violates that pledge. True, China has been waging civil war. But the war was a result of her efforts to achieve national unity and genuine statehood and certainly we have no right to interfere.

China did not interfere with us, when we had our civil war, because some of her nationals owned laundries in Washington, Richmond and Atlanta.

Nor did we send troops to Belgium or France in 1914 when thousands of American lives and millions of dollars worth of American property were imperiled by the onrushing Germans. To the contrary, we warned our nationals to clear out.

"It's Europe's war," our State Department told them, "so get out of the way."

Now let's give China a chance.

For the third time in history relations have reached a turning point. The first was when the foreign powers were forcing territorial concessions from China at the point of a gun. We were offered our share of the spoils and we refused.

Again, in 1900, China was in danger of partition at the hands of the same old land-grabbers, and again the United States blocked the scheme. This was the second chance we had to go wrong, but went right.

Now comes the third time. Once more our future in the Far East is in the balance. Once more the chance is given us to side with China and justice or with the exploiting powers who still hope for her dismemberment.

Secretary of State John Hay wrote his name big in Oriental history by his decisions of thirty years ago. Secretary of State Kellogg can do the same thing now if he will.

First we should recall our troops. Then we should begin negotiations to restore to China that complete "sovereignty, independence, territorial and administrative integrity," which, by treaty, we have pledged our honor to respect but which, in reality, we and the other powers are violating.

As in the case of Japan, it likely will take years to bring about China's complete rehabilitation as mistress in her own house, but as much depends upon our attitude, we immediately should take the initiative with that in view. China's salvation now, as in the past, depends largely upon Uncle Sam.

Here is an opportunity such as few statesmen encounter in a lifetime. Secretary Kellogg has ample time before his retirement next March to reorientate our policy. To help put a nation of 400,000,000 grateful people on its feet is a historic privilege.

Incidentally the friendship of a fourth of the earth's total population eminently is worth keeping for a trade-seeking country like ours.

Why Is the Democratic Party

What does the Democratic party stand for? The country is waiting for the Houston convention to answer. By its platform the party will be known.

This convention has an opportunity to speak frankly and clearly.

Jefferson did not teeter astride a fence. Neither did Jackson. The platform of 1892 was definite. Democrats of old knew what they wanted.

Later the Democrats have gone in for compromise platforms. They have sought the respectability of equivocation and neutrality.

They get nowhere with such a spirit. For they are a minority party. To win they must fight greater numbers with superior brain and bravery. They must have audacity.

Compromise is not their game. Republicans have mastered that. Houston may imitate the pussyfooting planks of Kansas City; but it can not compete. Imitations always are worse.

With an advantage of several million votes, the Republicans can—or think they can—risk pleading little, and nullifying that little by generalities. The Democrats can't.

A conviction is growing in this country that there is no real difference between the two major parties. Former issues are shifting. Republicans become champions of State rights. Democrats flirt with high protective tariff.

No vital vote in Congress in a decade has divided on party lines. This is not a sign of less partisanship; the cross-party division is just as bitter. It is proof, rather, that legislation is left to the opinion of the delegated but unrepresented representatives; that citizens no longer get to vote on principles.

Such is not the traditional American two-party system. It is not representative government of any kind.

That voters have an opportunity to choose honest and intelligent representatives is not enough. In a democracy the people not only pick the fiddler, but call the tune.

Third parties, which became first parties, have arisen in the United States when an ageing or ageing second party failed to provide the healthy conflict of principles which is the life of progress.

At Houston this party will reveal whether it is sterile, soon to be pushed aside by one more vigorous. If the Democratic party has a new birth of democracy it is safe. This country needs now the principles of Jefferson and Jackson more than ever.

Historically the Democratic party has balanced the principle of property rights with the sanctity of human rights.

What definite solution has the party of human rights to offer for the immediate problems of farm relief, unemployment, prohibition, imperialism, power monopoly, Government engineering, civil liberties?

The Democratic party probably will unite around a leader of integrity, of wisdom, of courage—Alfred E. Smith. He asked in his Jackson day message for a frank declaration of party program. This is both honest and expedient.

Why endanger a strong candidate with a weak platform?

Nobile's Return

They've rescued General Nobile, Italy's famous polar explorer, from his exile on a floating island of ice in the Arctic ocean.

But ill luck seems to stalk his expedition for all that. Just before the Swedish plane swooped to rescue his party, one of the General's legs was broken, due to a moving jam of ice.

And while preparations continue for the rescue of the remaining members of the wrecked dirigible Italia's crew, the search for Roald Amundsen, world-renowned Norwegian explorer, goes on in vain.

Flying from Norway to the island of Spitzbergen to join in the hunt for the then missing Nobile expedition, Amundsen has not been heard from up to this writing. His plane, it is feared, came down somewhere in the icy sea.

Tragedy, however, is never very far from pioneers. Injury and death are often the price mankind must pay for the secrets they would rest from nature. But, be it said to their glory, they carry on just the same, paying the toll, when they must, with a smile.

Our felicitations to General Nobile. We trust his injury soon will heal and that his companions will join him in safety before long. We hope, too, that news of Amundsen will arrive in time to add to the general thanksgiving.

Our American Mafia

Do you remember the time, a few years ago, when we held up our hands in horror at the activities of the Mafia? The Mafia, you recall, was a secret society of Sicily; it was outside the law and more powerful than the law. Sicilian peasants went to the Mafia for protection against robbers, for vengeance on their oppressors, for relief from banditry. We read of it and shuddered.

Now we can read of Chicago, where the cleaners and dyers have been forced to employ Al Capone, king of the gunmen, for protection against thugs. The law, apparently, could not help these men. To be able to conduct their business in peace they have had to enlist the aid of the underworld.

Isn't that a beautiful commentary on the condition of affairs in our second largest city?

The Pullman porters have decided not to strike. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor gave them the tip.

David Dietz on Science

Jupiter Feared His Wife

THE love affairs of Jupiter, king of the gods, were connected with the constellation of the Great Bear by the ancient Greeks. The Greeks, it will be remembered, believed that there were many gods whose home was on high Mt. Olympus.

They also believed that these gods frequently visited the earth and mingled with ordinary mortals and that they were swayed by the same passions and beset by the same temptations that affected ordinary man.

Juno was the queen of the gods and the wife of Jupiter. The ancient Greeks pictured Juno as having a very jealous disposition.

One fact surprised at that, for the ancient legends are full of Jupiter's love affairs and how, as he wandered about the earth, he fell in love with this beautiful nymph or that beautiful princess.

Among the nymphs with whom Jupiter fell in love, was one named Callisto, the beautiful daughter of the king or Arcadia.

Not unnaturally, Juno became exceedingly jealous. So to punish Callisto, Juno turned her into a bear. Jupiter, it seems, could do nothing. For though the Greek legends portray him as the king of the gods, they also give the impression that he was somewhat afraid of the wrath of his wife.

The beautiful Callisto now led an unhappy life. She was afraid of all human beings and had to flee from them lest they kill her. But she also feared the wild animals. So she spent many lonely years fleeing from both mortals and animals.

One day she spied a youth hunting. She recognized him as her own son, Arcas, now grown to manhood. Forgetting herself, she rushed to embrace him. But Arcas did not recognize her. He only saw a bear. He raised his spear to kill her.

But at this point, so the legend tells, Jupiter intervened. He changed Arcas also into a bear. Then he seized both bears by the tails and threw them into the sky.

Callisto became the constellation of the Great Bear, while Arcas became the constellation of the Little Bear.

As Jupiter threw the bears into the sky, he whirled them about his head. This stretched their tails, according to the old legend, and that is why the Great Bear has such an unusually long tail.

The Greek legend is only one of many about the Great Bear. Many other ancient peoples, including the American Indians, had legends about it. Bear by the ancient Greeks. The Greeks, it will be



M.E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Prohibition Has Made Falsehood a Characteristic of Our National Life for the First Time in History."

HOUSTON, June 25.—Like a writer in one of the local papers, I fail to see why liquor should be an issue here, since there seems to be plenty of it.

From sources usually considered reliable, I am informed that the bootlegging fraternity is meeting the occasion with spirit, fairness and success.

In spite of the heat, to which a majority of visitors are unaccustomed, one hears little complaint of thirst, and in spite of the obvious opportunity, there has been little growing about the price.

According to a comprehensive report prepared by Dudley Davis for the Houston Press, champagne, which normally sells at \$80 a case, has only advanced to \$100, while Bacardi rum, various brands of whiskey and apricot brandy have only risen from \$65 to \$75.

The same authority estimates that there are no less than 3,000 cases of imported liquor available, which should meet the needs of the expected 25,000 visitors nicely if the convention does not last too long.

Wet, Wet Everywhere

Considering the important place prohibition has come to assume in Democratic politics, especially during the last few days, such allegations, even though based on hearsay evidence, seem worth noting. They suggest that this issue is not so sectional as some would have us believe and that the much advertised dry sections are more a matter of sentiment than reality.

It is true, perhaps, that liquor can be obtained easier in some places than in others, but by the testimony of an experienced multitude there are few places where it cannot be obtained. The prevailing opinion is that no one went dry against his will at Kansas City and that no one needs to at Houston.

Instead of labeling either town, such a condition only proves that there are in line with the great American parade.

As the traveling public well knows, violation of the liquor law is one activity in which we have ceased to be local, provincial or sectional.

There may be a difference between North and South with regard to the Fifteenth Amendment, but there is no difference when it comes to the Eighteenth. The Eighteenth is touted and flouted with equal complacency on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line.

Words, Not Practice

I have no doubt that there are many sincere, drys in this country, but it is hard to believe that they are as numerous as the sincere wets.

Even at Kansas City, where the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act received such unequivocal endorsement, there was a perceptible discrepancy between unofficial conduct and official words.

Here at Houston, the proponents claim 411 votes. Taking their word for it, they represent a little more than one-third.

The Democratic party, however, can not afford to antagonize that third, whence all the talk of a compromise.

Minority Rules

If this convention were allowed to vote as it honestly thinks, not to say as it honestly drinks, it would go for modification by nearly two to one.

The trouble is that honest thinking is prevented by fear of what it might lose. Our old friend, "political expediency," once more places us at the mercy of a determined minority. Not only the Democratic party, but the entire Nation is compelled to dance to the music of a well-organized group which holds the balance of power because it has taught its followers to act independently.

You can say what you want to, but the Anti-Saloon League has given our veteran leaders not only a good trimming, but a good lesson in practical politics.

It has put us in a position to whip either of the two big parties at any moment. The Republicans yielded to its dictation without protest. The Democrats are making a big fuss, but will probably shrink from open rebellion.

The World Laughs

Even Governor Smith and his supporters would hesitate to endorse an out-and-out modification plank in the Democratic platform, although they honestly want it.

It is startling to think where we have arrived in this country starting to contemplate the hypocrisy we not only practice, but justify.

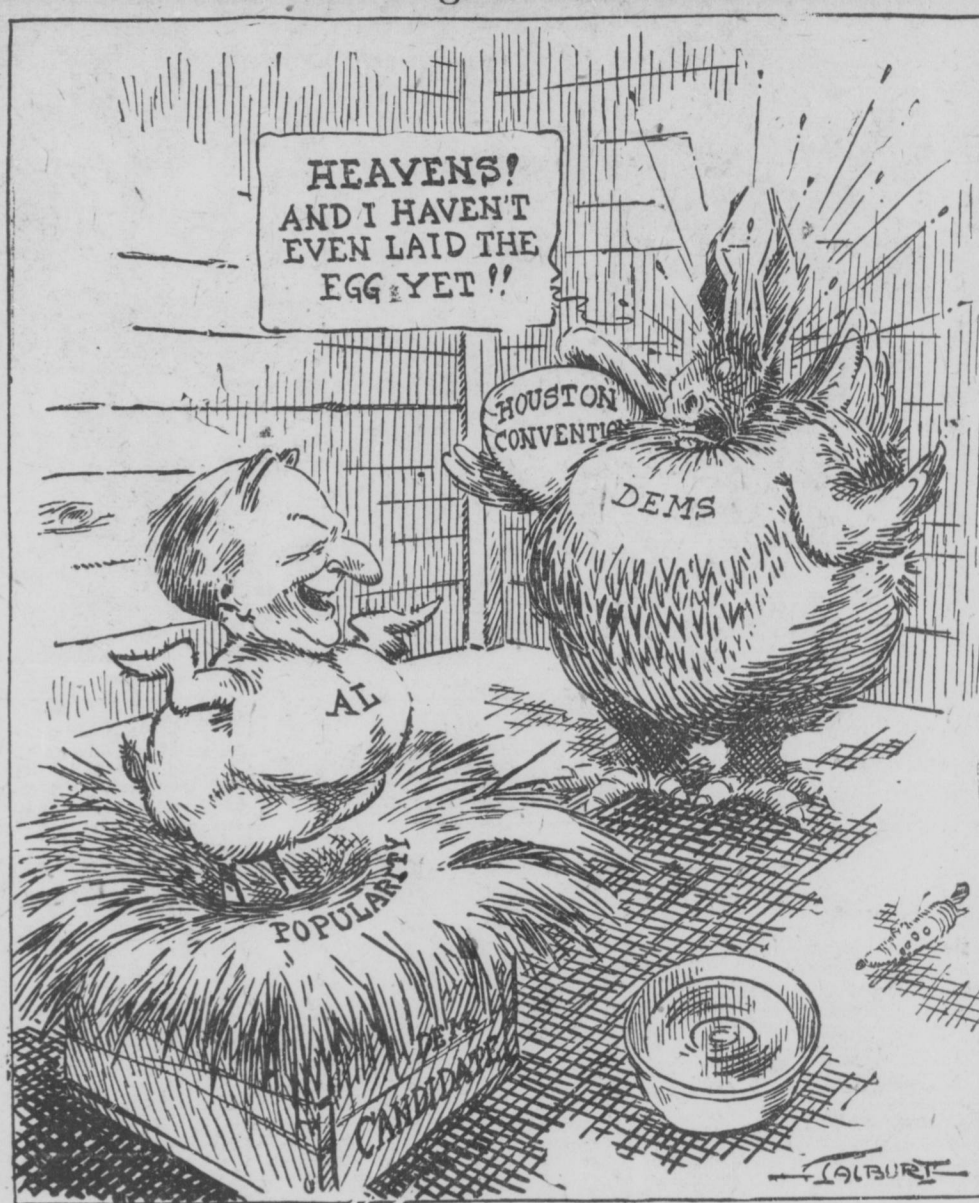
Way just can not reconcile the way we are handling this prohibition question with old-fashioned American principles. It does not square with the doctrines of our fathers. If they emphasized one ideal more than another it was the ideal of being truthful and straight-forward. They may have had their weaknesses, but pussyfooting was not one of them.

Prohibition has not done much for temperance, but it has done a lot for lying and deceit and it has done it in high places.

It has brought millions of people to a place where they are scared to tell the truth publicly. It has made falsehood a characteristic of our national life for the first time in history.

The rest of the world laughs at us, and we have no choice but to take it. The false pride which prevents us from admitting a tragic blunder is causing us all sorts of humiliation. Worse than that, it is eating into the vitals of our character. We are not only living a lie, but we are beginning to like it.

Not Observing the Conventions!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Blood Theory Called Basis Medicine

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN,

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

IN 1628 William Harvey published a book called "De Motu Cordis," characterized by many today as the starting point of modern medicine. True, the ancients knew that the blood moved, but they had various theories as to its motion. One thought that it swished backward and forward.

None of them conceived the actual circulation of the blood propelled by the heart to the farthest portion of the body and then returned by the veins to the heart and

passed through the lungs so that it might again have oxygen.

One of the early investigators believed that it was the purpose of the valves in the veins to keep the blood from flowing too rapidly from the heart to the distant parts of the body. We now know that the blood does not flow from the heart into the veins, but only into the arteries and that it is collected by the veins and returned to the heart.

Harvey reasoned this fact out because he says that if the obstruction brought about by the valves in the veins to the flow of blood from the heart were effective, then the blood could only flow toward the heart. This made him realize that if there

is considerable movement of the blood always in one direction, the blood would burst with the rising pressure of the blood.

Notes in his records as early as 1615 show he had come to this opinion. However, more than thirteen years passed before he had made sufficient investigations in support of his views to permit him to publish these statements in the famous book that has been mentioned.

He stands, therefore, great in the history of mankind, not only for the important discovery that he made, but also for causing a return of medicine to the experimental method of proof for any medical conception.

Bridge Play Made Easy

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than 10.)

PLAYERS often are told to follow certain rules without question. At first these may be followed regardless of whether or not you know the reasons, but, as you progress, you should become familiar with the why and wherefore.

For every rule, for every principle enunciated, there must be some mathematical reason. It must be based on the law of average probabilities; if not, it is not a sound rule.

When you are told you must bid or play a certain way, always demand the logic underlying it. In this manner you will develop sound bridge reasoning that will be of aid to you at every turn.

Let guides assist you during the formative period, but let your constant aim be to develop reason rather than rote.

However, regardless of how undesirable the use of guides may be, they are, nevertheless, a thousand-fold more reliable than "hunches" ever can be.

The aim of the player should be to develop a bridge instinct—to know the right thing to do at the right time.

Until you develop this power, use the guides that have been suggested, generally approved and found sound in actual play.

As an illustration, the player is always told, "Do not bid a no trump unless three aces are stopped" and "Do not bid a no trump if the hand contains a singleton."

Let us examine into the why and wherefore of these rules.

In a no trump the highest card take the tricks. If the declarer holds:

Spades A K Q J
Hearts A K Q
Diamonds A K Q
Clubs A K Q

the declarer must take every trick, if the game be played at no trump. The probabilities of holding such a hand are extremely remote. If the declarer holds:

Spades A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5
Hearts A
Diamonds A
Clubs A

the declarer must also take every trick at no trump. If the declarer holds:

Spades A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
Hearts A
Diamonds A
Clubs None

the probabilities are at least two to one against him that the opponents hold the club suit and they may make all the club tricks before he can make a trick in the other suits.

It therefore follows that you should never bid a no trump if you blank of a suit, because the probabilities are against you. If you hold a singleton of less value than the A in one of the suits, the probabilities also are against you. Even if you hold two cards (called a doubleton) of less value than Q X, and your opponents hold the remaining high cards, the probabilities are that they will make their tricks in your worthless suit before you can establish one of your strong suits.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal questions will receive no personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

What is the rule governing a revoke in the game of five hundred?

If a player fails to follow suit, when able to do so, it is a revoke. Upon the revoke being claimed and proved, the hands shall be immediately abandoned. If it is an adversary of the bidder who has revoked, the bidder scores the full amount of his bid, while the side in error scores nothing. If it is the bidder who revokes, he is set back the full amount of his bid, and the adversaries score any tricks they may have taken in up to that time.

What is the value of a United States silver dollar dated 1885, proof coin?

\$1.10.

Has the right of citizenship been restored to former Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas?

On March 12, 1925, the Texas legislature granted him "legislative amnesty" and his citizenship rights were restored.

If a marine is with the United States forces in Nicaragua at the time his enlistment expires will that prevent him from getting his discharge?

He will be brought back to the United States for discharge at the time his enlistment expires, provided he does not re-enlist. The fact that he is in active service in Nicaragua will not keep him from getting his discharge on time.

Is Commander Byrd an officer of the Navy air force?

He is a retired officer of the United States Navy.

What is the best way to clean bronze ornaments?

Use a paste made of powdered chloxy and water. Spread the paste over the bronze and rub well over the surface by means of a stiff brush (an old stiff tooth brush will answer). Allow the paste to dry on the article. After it is dry rinse off the powder with running water and dry in the sun. Wiping off with an oiled rag will improve the looks of modern bronzes.

How old was Friedrich Nietzsche when he died?

He was born in 1844 and died in 1900.

Has a Confederate one dollar bill, issue of 1864, portraying the bust of Mrs. Davis, any value?

Collectors value them at 2 cents.

Who played opposite Larry Kent in "Women Wares"?

Evelyn Brent.

What is die sinking?

The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

When and where was General Edward Braddock killed?

He was killed by Indians in the French and Indian War in 1755, near what is now Braddock, Pa.

Is it possible to draw an absolutely straight line and a perfect circle?

An absolutely straight line and a perfect circle exist only in theory. For practical purposes it is possible to draw a straight line and a sufficiently perfect circle.

Who were the national rifle champions of 1925?

The national individual rifle champion of 1925 was Staff Sergeant Charles Hakala, 8th U. S. Infantry. The national professional rifle champion of 1925 was Homer Clark, East Alton, Ill.

Is United States Senator Walsh of Montana a Roman Catholic?

Yes.

Has Harold Lloyd, the movie actor, an artificial hand?

Only the right thumb is artificial. He lost his thumb in an explosion.

Who played the part of the saintly son in the movie, "The Ten Commandments"?

Richard Dix.

What is the meaning of the stars on gold United States coins?

They are merely part of the design and have no particular significance.

Where was the movie "The Last Waltz" filmed?

Mostly in Germany by the UFA Company. The exterior were made in Switzerland.

What is the largest ocean in the world?

The Pacific. Its area is 68,634,000 square miles.

What countries lead in aviation?

France, England and Germany lead in commercial aviation, and America leads in air mail commerce.