



The Indianapolis Times

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

Pekin and Uncle Sam

With the fall of the Chang Tso-Lin dictatorship and the nationalists' rise to power in China, a grave responsibility devolves on the United States.

A vast new nation, bigger than the United States and with 400,000,000 people, is a-borning. About its cradle are grouped powerful influences which gladly would strangle it in its infancy. Others would stultify its growth, if they could, to keep it docile and weak.

Almost alone among the great powers, the United States sincerely desires a strong, united China. For almost alone—we hasten to add lest we be accused of assuming a holier-than-thou attitude in the matter—we have nothing to lose and much to gain by helping her to be strong.

If China is partitioned, we lose everything, for we would not accept an inch of Chinese territory. But if China grows we will profit directly as her purchasing power increases.

Put it on this lowest of bases, if you will, but China's best interests are our best interests. As soon as possible, then, we should recognize the new nationalist regime without, at the same time, leaping before we look.

In recent years Washington has not been at all squeamish in recognizing Peking governments. Whether they fought their way to power, or bought their way, or tricked their way in, once in, Washington, in common with the other foreign nations, quickly has extended recognition.

The reason for this, as given at Washington, was that it was convenient, if not necessary, to keep communications with China open, and recognition of the various Peking governments afforded the means. With which reason few observers will quibble.

But, at the same time, having recently swallowed many a camel, now is hardly the time to begin straining at a gnat.

The nationalists, of course, are not supermen. They are not going to usher in the millennium. All the wrongs in China will not suddenly be righted. Plenty of trouble, undoubtedly, is still ahead.

Fundamentally, however, the nationalist movement now under way is the most wholesome fact that unhappy country has seen in a thousand years or more and the United States should and must do everything it possibly can to keep the spark alive. If it does not do so, no other great power will.

Likely there will be more civil wars. Factions, doubtless, will battle faction. Regrettable acts may be committed by extremists, if it takes all kinds of people to make a nation—even a nation like ours.

But such things humanly are to be expected when 400,000,000 backward people fight their way out of darkness into light and so the foundation of our China policy should be patience.

Prompt recognition would help immensely through increasing the prestige of those who have now brought all China, nominally, at least, under their sway—the first time any government has done that since the fall of the monarchy seventeen years ago.

It's the Man That Counts

The Democratic party platform contains as constructive a foreign policy plank as has been offered the people of this country in some time.

It omits all mention, by name, of the League of Nations and the World Court, but it puts the party on record as favoring "full, free and open co-operation with all other nations for promotion of peace and justice throughout the world."

Further, it indorses outlawry of war; reduction and limitation of armament; noninterference with the internal affairs of other nations; abolition of the practice of presidents intervening with armed forces in foreign countries without the sanction of the Senate; co-operating with Latin America in upholding the Monroe doctrine; restoration of America to its former place as leader among the nations of the world; an adequate Navy and merchant marine; a national, rather than a partisan, foreign policy; protection of American lives and interests abroad; no entangling alliances, no militarism, no imperialism and no conquest.

Here is a program the country as a whole can stand on. That is its virtue. The G. O. P., as well as the Democratic party can stand on it. Herbert Hoover as well as Al Smith—in fact, both parties already do, to hear them tell it, which is to say it all depends upon the point of view.

The important thing is what kind of man we have in the White House. The rest matters little.

To illustrate what we mean, President Wilson was an ardent believer in the fundamentals of the foreign policies outlined above. Yet he believed he was doing the right thing when he sanctioned intervention in Haiti, Nicaragua and Mexico.

President Coolidge believes in cooperation with the rest of the world to promote peace, just as President Wilson did. But his interpretation of what "co-operation" means is as far from the Wilsonian conception as the poles are apart.

Make no mistake: It's the man in the White House that counts.

Cooperation with other countries to promote peace may mean joining the League of Nations and the World Court, or it merely may mean telling the world to watch us and learn something.

An adequate Navy can mean the greatest armada that ever sailed the seven seas in search of an adversary, or it can be interpreted to mean a couple of mud scows armed with popguns.

Encouragement of the merchant marine can take the form of careful words or of looting the treasury to provide colossal, unearned subsidies.

Protection of American lives and interests abroad can mean diplomatic protection and note-writing or it can mean 10,000 armed troops stationed on foreign soil, as is the case today in China and Nicaragua.

Go right on down the line and the thing will work out the same in every case. Everything depends upon what interpretation one chooses to put upon the platform.

In the final analysis, our foreign policy will be determined largely by the man to be elected next November.

Herbert Hoover or Al Smith will decide, when it comes to the rest, what our relations with the rest of the world will be during the next crucial years.

The scientist who described a pig found in Texas other day as resembling an elephant must have been a Republican. A Democrat surely would have called it an elephant resembling a pig.

An Interesting Experiment

Muscle Shoals City, a little municipality within a short distance of the Government's hydroelectric development, has renewed its request to the War Department that it be permitted to buy some of the electricity generated. It is indicated that the request will be granted.

The city proposes to buy the current on the same terms as the Alabama Power Company, and distribute it to citizens. The Government will be paid a reasonable price for the current, wholesale, but citizens will be required to pay only a fraction of the cost charged by private companies.

Originally, it was proposed to give any home all the electricity it could use for a flat price of a dollar a month, and it is presumed this idea will be followed.

There is ample current available for this purpose, for during 1927 the Alabama Power Company used only 58 per cent of the amount generated.

Other Alabama cities will do well to follow the example of Muscle Shoals City, for their own interest.

From a national standpoint, a valuable experiment will be offered. It will be shown how much the distribution of electricity really costs, and how much of the citizen's monthly electric bill is reasonable profit.

The Public's Water Power

Theoretically, the public interest in water power sites is adequately protected by the Federal water power commission.

Actually, this is not so.

The law provides that the commission may issue licenses for the development of power sites under fifty-year lease. At the end of that time the Government may gain the site by reimbursing the private operators for what they have spent.

However, the commission has been obliged temporarily to suspend the issuance of water power licenses, because it is so far behind in its work. C. O. Merrill, executive secretary, estimates that with double its present personnel the commission could catch up in five years.

The commission must investigate applications and check on the amount of money spent in development. If the Government is to know what investment has been made at expiration of the license, and if there is to be any adequate check on rates. It has been impossible for the commission to carry out this part of the instructions of Congress.

The Second Battle of Louvain

"Mob tears down anti-Nazi pillars in Louvain dispute," reads a headline. Whereupon we pause in our reading long enough to regret that some Americans who ought to have more tact, haven't.

Back in 1914, when the Kaiser's legions trampled over Belgium in their march on Paris, they laid historic Louvain waste. Among the buildings destroyed was the famous old library of the university.

Since that time money was raised in the United States to rebuild the library. Whitney Warren, brilliant American architect, designed the new structure. But the dedicatory inscription across the stone balustrade remains to be carved and over that inscription the second battle of Louvain is raging.

Whitney Warren insists it shall read: "Destroyed by German fury; rebuilt by American generosity," and cacking him are many students and citizens of the town.

Opposed to this faction is Monsignor Ladeuze, rector of the university. He is all for the "American generosity" part, but why, he asks, should anybody want to perpetuate grudges between peoples in stone, which is to endure through the ages?

Thus inspired, the rector had the workers install the balustrade, minus the legend and stationed policemen about it to prevent trouble. But pro-Warren students broke through the police lines and smashed the columns, and so the war goes on.

Warren is wrong for at least two reasons. First, as an American it comes in bad taste to insist upon an objectionable sentiment being carved across the facade of a gift to the Belgians from the American people. Second, world statesmen are trying to end international discord, not promote it.

Monsignor Ladeuze is right: Why build monuments to hate?

David Dietz on Science

Greek Letters and Stars

No. 94

MODERN astronomers, more prosaic than the ancient Greeks and Arabs, give the stars letters and numbers instead of names.

Perhaps it is unfair to say that they are more prosaic, for it has been my finding that the astronomers of today are fully alive to the beauty and poetry of the heavens. But an exact science, such as astronomy now is, for an exact terminology.

Accordingly, astronomers have adopted the system of naming the stars in each constellation after the letters of the Greek alphabet, calling the brightest star Alpha, the second letter, bright Beta, and so on. According to this system, Polaris, the north star, becomes Alpha in the constellation of the Little Dipper or Little Bear as it is sometimes called, since it is

the brightest star in the constellation. Kochab, the star at the end of the bowl, easily found because of its bright ruby color, becomes Beta. The star immediately below Kochab is the third brightest and therefore called Gamma. The fourth star, the accompanying illustration, which gives both the Arabic names as well as the modern designations, will help you locate the various stars.

The star next to Polaris in the handle of the dipper is the fourth brightest. It is known therefore as Delta. Its Arabic name is Yildun.

The star next to it is fifth in brightness. Therefore it is known as Epsilon.

The next star, which forms the juncture of the handle and the bowl of the dipper, is sixth in brightness and as a result called Zeta, while the star immediately below it is least bright of all the stars in the dipper and therefore called Eta.

The four stars in the bowl of the dipper form a convenient chart for comparing stellar magnitudes. This is because Beta is a second magnitude star, Gamma a third magnitude one, Zeta a fourth magnitude one and Eta a fifth.

You can usually judge the magnitude of any other star in the heavens fairly well by comparing with these four.

The scientist who described a pig found in Texas other day as resembling an elephant must have been a Republican. A Democrat surely would have called it an elephant resembling a pig.

TRACY

SAYS:
"If the Farmer Needs One Thing More Than Another, It Is a Marketing System by Which He Can Get a Bigger Share of What the Consumer Pays."

THE Glorious Fourth has come and gone with its fireworks, wild parties, scared dogs and auto accidents.

Once more we have demonstrated not only our patriotism, but the amount of cash we can spare.

Whether we celebrated independence as we should, we certainly celebrated the prosperity we enjoy, and whether that prosperity is as great as some politicians would have us believe, it is great enough for most everybody to have a good time.

Money Is Plentiful

Speaking of prosperity, call money went to 10 per cent in New York Monday, which was the highest rate demanded in eight years. It looked as though the wild trading in stocks would be stopped, and it probably would if call money had not dropped to 5 per cent by Tuesday afternoon.

No matter how much unemployment there may be, there is more cash than some people know what to do with, and no matter how many loans the banks close out, there was enough capital anxious to take advantage of the high rate to more than offset the shrinkage.

Wheat Profits Lost

Meanwhile, Russia is reported to be buying wheat wherever she can get it.

That should mean prosperity for the American farmer and it would if the speculator did not stand between him and the market.

The farmer's trouble is not due so much to the low prices he has had to accept, as to the high ones he has never been allowed to receive.

When his products are down, he is permitted to sell them the best he can, but when they are up, he is surrounded by a board of brokers reaping the profit in handling his grain.

If the farmer needs one thing more than another, it is a marketing system by which he can get a bigger share of what the consumer pays.

Resisting Propaganda

With the thermometer at 90 in the shade, it is hard to visualize the condition of men marooned on air force, yet that is what modern life calls for.

For the first time in history, men are compelled to take quick account of far away conditions and distant problems if they would use the agencies that human ingenuity has placed at their command to good advantage.

If this implies one thing more than another, it is that the basis of education must be altered.

Traditions, especially of a local character, can no longer play the part they once did, and propaganda must be resisted with renewed vigor.

Utilities on Texts

Propaganda has become a distinct menace to education, especially for an economic standpoint. We have freed ourselves from an influence in a political and religious way, only to find it assuming new importance in a business way.

The same thing that causes corporate wealth to become a problem of legislation causes it to attempt the moulding of public opinion, and since public opinion is made in the schoolroom to a large extent, it strikes first at the school.

Disclosures of the power investigation illustrates a state of affairs which is more general than most people suspect. Many of our text books on Government, politics and economics have been written by those who represent either some particular interest, or theories which serve that interest.

Overshadow Cities

Business has passed from the hands of individuals. It is now an organized affair. The 412,000 corporations which have been chartered in this country probably represent 90 or 95 per cent of the wealth producing power.

Some of these corporations, such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, General Motors and two or three of the larger railroads, represent a large aggregation of money and a greater mass of people than most of our cities. These are comparatively few cities in this country valued at a billion dollars, or containing more than 200,000 workers.

The Ford company, which has only three stockholders and more than 100,000 employees, is actually larger, whether measured by money or men, than many American cities.

Contribute to Schools

It is only fair to say that from a technical standpoint the business interests of this country can make valuable contributions to our textbooks. Experts in such a concern as the General Electric Company are much better qualified to write on recent electrical developments than are most college professors.

But that is not the same thing as attempting to influence the minds of children with regard to political policies, and the National Educational Association is right in taking a vigorous stand against propaganda of a political nature.

As a matter of common sense, the problem of transmitting the scientific and technical knowledge which we possess is big enough without introducing politics. If our schools were to teach only those things that are known, and that are beyond dispute, they would be unable to do a complete job. Every moment they waste over a policy, a doctrine or a theory that admits of doubt prevents some child from learning facts which he will need in later life.

Not a Lot to Worry About



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Benefits of Seashore Analyzed

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE first scientific consideration of the value of residence at the seaside in relation to health was written by an Englishman named Richard Russell.

Since that time many others have studied the relationships of the sea to health and nowadays in many places in the world advantages are taken of such natural conditions.

It might be well to emphasize that, as with every other method, the wrong use of sea bathing may be harmful.

Some time ago, Dr. Philip Marvel pointed out that children are injured by prolonged exposure to cold water, that they are likely to become overfatigued due to the enjoyment of the seaside conditions, and that few bathing resorts have adequate provisions for children.

On the other hand, the air, the sunlight, the change of habits, the salt water, the breeze, the changes in the diet, and many other factors are the standard bearers. Governor Smith is a man of delightful personality and possessed of a magnetism remarkably free of jelling.

Ever it all a matter of personality, this business of being President, the people of the Nation would not lose on either of the candidates of the two great parties.

Both are delightful gentlemen and either would be a choice member of any group of friends, but being President of the United States of America is something more than a matter of a charming personality.

It is a business of being an executive for the greatest people on earth, protecting their integrity and protecting their well being in all things.

Governor Smith's known attitude upon the prohibition question immediately sets him in a position that is not in harmony with those who wish the Eighteenth Amendment interpreted literally and enforced to the letter, and it is exactly what the great bulk of thinking American people do want.

Governor Smith is running on a dry platform as a compromise with the dry people in his own party, but his own conviction is against prohibition.

Where the head and the heart are at variance, the heart usually triumphs, and prohibition would be surely jeopardized if he were to win in the election this November.

The people of America want prohibition, and they know that Herbert Hoover is the candidate who will give it to them as President.

Gary Post-Tribune

The nomination of Al Smith was simply a ratification of the decision previously reached by democratic leaders all over the country. Months ago it was evident that Smith would be nominated if the party desired to remain intact.

All of which does not take away from the fact that Smith is easily the best vote getter and biggest public man in the Democratic party. He fairly won the nomination by his work as Governor of New York.

His career is probably without a parallel. Born in a New York tenement, Smith was a member of Tammany by the time he reached the age of manhood. For some years he gave no indication of being different from the other products of Tammany with whom he associated.

But his years in the New York legislature gave the young politician a new outlook. He worked at his job and became an expert on the affairs of his state. Later, when elected to the governorship, this knowledge formed the foundation of an administration that has been highly praised by friends and foes.

Smith's education is largely from the school of experience, but such is the innate common sense and humanity of the man that the lack of a formal education is no

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Politicians of both parties are frightened by the gaining momentum of prohibition as a campaign issue. With each party divided against itself on the question, Republican and Democratic bosses foresee a crossing of party lines "in which anything may happen" unless the issue is soft-pedaled as in the last two national campaigns.

But the politicians apparently are powerless to put down the dry-wet debate which is flaming up all over the country.

Hard upon Al Smith's modification statement, dashing over the carefully wrought equivocating enforcement plank of the Democratic convention, wet organizations are encouraged to a new offensive by the North Dakota referendum.

Incomplete returns from an unexpectedly heavy vote in that hitherto bone-dry area indicate the drys have retained the State only by a close majority, and that two of the three congressional districts seem to have gone wet.

THE resuscitated association against the prohibition amendment announced today it would fight a vigorous campaign in the second and third districts of that State to elect wet Congressmen in November.

"Democrats, who have just got back home from the Houston convention will be interested to know that while they were pussyfooting about prohibition the voters of the dry State of North Dakota came within an inch of electing prohibition out of the window altogether," said Henry H. Curran, president of the association.

"The associations against the prohibition amendment have been working hard in the North Dakota referendum campaign for the last three months."

"This State has been bone-dry by constitution since 1889. People talked about North Dakota's dryness the way they talked about Kansas and Maine and yet our latest returns from the State-wide referendum show that while 86,000 men and women were voting to keep prohibition, 82,000 were voting to throw it out."

"At the same time we carried two out of three congressional districts and we are going right into both of these districts this fall to elect Congressmen, who will oppose prohibition and thus play fair with their constituents."

The fact that the total referendum vote was larger than the vote for Governor in 1926 shows the widespread public interest in this question, even if the State has been dry ever since it became a State forty years ago.

As North Dakota's population is over 95 per cent rural, this referendum has caused much speculation regarding the accepted political axiom that farm districts and rural communities are overwhelmingly dry.

BUT the politicians are still far from accepting the extreme wet interpretation of the North Dakota referendum by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

They argue that the best national "referendum" on prohibition is Congress. Congress is probably two-thirds dry. It is the business of a Congressman to keep his ear to the ground and be sure how his constituents are thinking. He is not apt to be dry, or to remain so long, unless he has good reason to believe that "the folks back home" are dry.

The average neutral observer in Washington is apt to put much weight on this evidence, for he knows how wet Congressmen like to keep on the winning side.

But the wet propagandists are not convinced. They admit that most Congressmen—some of whom drink wet—think the country as a whole is dry in its convictions. This is a misapprehension caused by the very clever and always vocal prohibition and church organizations, the wet reply.

So the argument swings around to the wisdom of Smith's post-convention statement favoring modification of the Volstead act.

ADMITTING what most persons believe, that a national referendum today would give the drys a majority, it is still possible to argue that Smith's stand is not only honest, but politically expedient. For Smith's chance of election depends not on a national majority of the popular vote, but upon a few days of the electoral vote.

A few deny that the solid South is predominantly dry. Yet for reasons of Democratic party loyalty, all of the solid South—or certainly most of it—will go for Smith. If a prohibition third party is formed in the South, it is not expected to achieve much. More Smith opponents probably will express their protest negatively by staying away from the polls than by a positive vote for another candidate.

If Smith is to win the election he must carry the Eastern States with the large electoral votes. These, added to the solid South, will put him close to victory. But these States, such as New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, are normally heavily Republican in presidential elections.

On what issue can Smith convert the Eastern Republican lead into a Democratic majority?

Obviously Al has decided that if this can be done at all it must be done by appealing to the wet sentiment in these industrial urban States.

In addition, Smith probably figured that he has a chance of winning as a wet candidate in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. If these hopes hatch, along with the Northeast and South, it might very well be that the country would be singing "The Sidewalks of New York" the morning after election.

All of which is arousing the powerful wet organizations to renege and turn such as the Asheville, N. C., conference next week.

This Date in U. S. History

July 5

1777—Americans abandoned Ft. Mifflin.

1864—Federal troops drove Confederates from Jackson, Miss.

1864—Lincoln declared Kentucky under martial law.

1900—Democratic national convention nominated Bryan and Stevenson.