



The Indianapolis Times

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

Scrape Off the Barnacles

Some of the over-zealous vociferators who are supporting Hoover are in danger of misrepresenting him to the public by their fanatical attacks on Smith. Especially is this true of some of the noisy representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, who evidently hope to hold their grip on the Republican party.

Perhaps it might be nearer to the truth to say that they are keeping in the limelight in an intense eagerness to hold to their jobs.

Hoover may be drier than Smith, but certainly he isn't as unreasonable about it or as fanatical in his zeal as are McBride, Cannon, Nicholson and others.

To refer to prohibition as an experiment that has a noble purpose doesn't imply that Hoover is everlastingly committed to the experiment if it fails to accomplish its noble purpose.

Certainly there is nothing in Hoover's private or public career that indicates that he would ram down the people's throats anything they convinced him they didn't want. It isn't in the nature of the man or in his Quaker training to find any enjoyment in reforming his fellow citizens with a club.

Nor is it in his mental make-up to justify a campaign of billingsgate and coarse abuse against his political opponent. Hoover is instinctively a gentleman in the best sense of that word, which is more than can be said of some of the Anti-Saloon League ranters who act and talk as if they desperately were striving to save their jobs.

Probably they hate Smith more than they love Hoover, for they must know Hoover well enough to know that he himself will be President if elected, and that he is too intelligent and too courageous to turn the White House over to fanatical reformers and let them put the Anti-Saloon League ring in his official nose.

Coarse abuse of Smith won't hurt Smith or help Hoover. In the long run it probably won't help those who indulge in it.

If the Democrats get the political preachers off the party's back in this campaign, it will be easier for the Republicans to do the same thing later on. The sooner the better.

To Anemia Sufferers

The July issue of the American Druggist warns that recent discoveries regarding the value of liver in the treatment of pernicious anemia have caused a flooding of the market with many remedies of very doubtful value.

The magazine points out that while liver and liver extract are of remarkable value to sufferers from pernicious anemia, they should never be used except on the advice of a doctor. Many anemia sufferers, as well as people who think they have anemia, but really have something else, are buying utterly worthless compounds under the belief that they are buying liver extract.

Liver has remarkable value in the treatment of this disease. But it should be taken under the direction of a physician. Don't go to the corner drug store and try to be your own specialist with the aid of a patent medicine.

Short-Sighted Suspensions

The Federal Power Commission is unable to carry out one of the most important provisions of the law which it was created to administer.

This provision calls for supervision of accounts of funds "actually invested" in hydro-electric enterprises licensed under the Federal water power act.

If these accounts are not checked by the commission, all sorts of doubtful "investments" can be included in the total on which rates are based and the total which the Government will have to pay if it should take over the hydro-electric plants at the end of the license period, as provided by the law.

With only four accountants available for checking the accounts of hydro-electric companies claiming a total investment of about \$675,000,000, the commission asked the last Congress for authority to employ additional help to do the job.

Congress refused. Some Southern Democrats declared the commission was seeking to build up a bureaucracy and invade the rights of the State, and some misguided progressives considered the commission too friendly to private power interests to warrant support.

It is no more interference with States' rights, of course, to keep an accurate check on the investment accounts of companies licensed by the Federal Government than it is to take a census.

And assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Federal Power Commission is a reactionary body, that's no possible excuse for drawing a curtain of darkness over the accounts of the companies with which it deals.

Every month of delay in providing the power commission with the help necessary to check these investment accounts will increase the difficulty of unscrambling the accounts, and fighting out the inevitable legal issues involved.

Sane Enforcement

Word comes from Buffalo, N. Y., that Jacob D. Hanson, a reputable citizen shot May 6 by coast guardsmen who suspected him of being a rum runner, is dying. Hanson is entirely blind, and most of the time he is in a state of coma.

Hanson, it will be recalled, was fired on after he had refused to stop at the command of the two officers, whom he took to be bandits.

Meantime, Dr. James M. Doran, the prohibition commissioner, has issued a written memorandum warning agents that drastic action will be taken unless extreme caution is observed in the use of firearms.

The promiscuous flourishing and display of firearms is forbidden, Doran reminds his force. Weapons never should be drawn except in self-defense or to prevent commission of a felony.

The agent is not to jeopardize his own safety, but "extreme caution and cool deliberation should control his actions." Officers will be held strictly accountable and personally responsible for any fatal results from the use of firearms.

Doran's warning may indicate the beginning of sanity in the enforcement of prohibition. Had such policies been stressed from the beginning, tragedies like that of Hanson, of which there have been many, would not have occurred.

In the recent report of a committee investigating New York speakeasies, six night clubs were found to be decent places. The names of these have been made public so visitors can avoid them.

Coal Miners Accept Defeat

In abandoning their thirty-year-old policy of insisting on a national wage scale, the heads of the United Mine Workers have taken a step that is certain to have a momentous effect on the soft coal industry.

With each of the thirty-one union districts free to make its own wage arrangements, impetus is given to the competitive frenzy which already has reduced the industry to such a wretched state.

The miners' union, by insistence on a national wage scale, had sought to provide at least one stable element in the industry. It has failed.

Now miners' wages in the union fields will be fixed as part of a scramble, with one district played off against another in wage negotiations.

In Ohio, parts of Pennsylvania, and some of the adjacent fields this probably will pave the way for miners who have been waging a hopeless strike for fifteen months to go back to work at reduced wages. Then, since wages are about 70 per cent of the cost of producing coal at the mines, the Southern non-union mines shortly will begin to feel the pinch of low labor cost competition in the north.

Having wrecked the mine union's wage policy by their relentless competition, the Southern operators may reap the whirlwind they have sown. Some of them may end their coal mining career in the bankruptcy courts, whither they have sent so many Northern operators.

This heightened North-South competitive struggle unquestionably will bring the interstate commerce commission farther toward the center of the fray, through increased efforts of the Southern operators to have their former favorable freight rate differentials restored. Soft coal will have increased attention in the national political arena.

In the meantime the miners, through successive wage reductions, will continue to stand the brunt of the war.

Campaign Predictions

Politicians are chronic victims of habit. Some of them hand out the same old bunk in every presidential election. When one of them from one State or another meets one of the candidates, either Hoover or Smith, he tells him that his particular State is all right and is dead sure to give the candidate, whoever he happens to be, a big majority.

Except in States that are overwhelmingly one thing or the other politically, the politician doesn't know anything about it, of course. Nobody knows what slant the election may take, especially this early in the game.

Many things may happen to change the current of public opinion—things no politician can anticipate. It is possible for a landslide one way or the other, and enough can be guessed now to indicate that it is going to be a fight and not a foot race.

These pleasant prophecies, given with so much assurance, don't mean a thing, however much they may tickle the yearning ears of the hopeful candidates. And everybody concerned knows it. They are part of the fixed furniture of political campaigns, a part of the pap handed out for public consumption.

However, they may give the candidate a little thrill of hope and they do no particular harm, because everybody knows just how little serious attention they deserve, as predictions based upon hope and not upon knowledge.

The Navy is investigating to find out whether or not married sailors should receive more pay than single ones. It is perfectly obvious they should—being more skilled in the way of battle.

Secretary Work says "protection" is the big issue in this presidential campaign. We thought most of the bootleggers already were being pretty well taken care of.

David Dietz on Science

Dragon Coiled in Sky

No. 107

DRACO, or the constellation of the Dragon, is easy to find. You will have no difficulty discovering it if you remember the lines written in the first century, B. C., by the Latin poet, Vergil, author of the "Aeneid," with which all high school students are familiar. Vergil wrote:

"Here the vast Dragon twines
Between the Bears and like a river winds."
So go outdoors tonight and you will find Draco in the sky between the Great and Little Bears, or, as we more often call them, the Big and Little Dippers.

Begin your search for Draco as you did for Cassiopeia and Cepheus by tracing a line from the "pointers" in the Great Dipper to Polaris, the north star. But this time do not continue the line beyond Polaris.

At about the middle of the line and just below it, you will notice a small and faint star. It is a fourth magnitude star and therefore a little hard to find. You can identify it, however, by its orange hue.

This star marks the tip of the tail of the dragon. Its name is Giesner, an Arabic name meaning "the poison place." So you will see that this dragon was supposed to be a very dangerous one with a sting in its tail.

Now, starting with Giesner, trace the coils of the dragon down the sky between the Big and Little Dippers.

After Giesner comes an unimportant fourth magnitude star. Astronomers call it Kappa, the Greek letter for "k."

After Kappa comes a pale yellow fourth magnitude star. This is Thuban, a most interesting star.

Next the dragon curls about the bowl of the Little Dipper though at some distance from it. Three stars mark this part of the constellation.

The first of these three is named Ed Asich. Strangely enough, this name means the "Male Hyena." It bears testimony to the fact that the Arabs did not always regard this constellation as a dragon.

Opposite the middle of the handle of the Little Dipper, the dragon makes another bend and winds his way down the sky again. There are six stars in this part of the constellation, all of them rather faint.

The constellation continues to a very faint star, a fifth magnitude star which is about on a line with Ed Asich. It then ends in sort of diamond-shaped formation of four stars. These four constitute the head.

The accompanying illustration shows the stars and their names as well as the dragon, which the Greeks thought they formed.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Mexico's Weakness—the Thing That Has Held Her Back, the Thing That Makes the Present Situation Particularly Dangerous—Is Lack of Those Facilities by Which People Can Keep in Touch With Each Other and the Outside World."

ONE crisis follows another. No sooner do we settle down to mourn over Oregon's "Big Bill" Tilden is barred from the Davis cup matches, and no sooner are we ready to fight over that than Tex Rickard announces he will get out an injunction against Gene Tunney if he cannot prevent the latter from coming to his match with Heeney in an airplane any other way.

The God-saving grace of modern life lies in the fact that it leaves a little time to get nifty over particular events. Stop the parade, and a good many more of us would be cutting paper dolls.

Lack of excitement, which means lack of news, was what made the old boys fall for so many delusions. Looked at one way it seems ridiculous that Tilden's exclusion from a tennis match and Tex Rickard's proposed injunction should divide honors with Oregon's assassination, but if they did not, the latter might grow to mean too much.

Less tragic events have thrown the world out of balance for no better reason than that men had too little else to think about.

Peril of Single Ideas

Whatever else may be said about it, the complexity of modern life has done much to make us decent, patient and tolerant.

We have no time to become fanatical, and that is the real reason we do not.

Fanaticism has always flourished among people who had little to distract their attention, whose existence was so drab and monotonous that they found it easy to visualize human fate as dependent on some single idea.

The march of progress has forced us to admit that no matter how good ideas may be, it takes a lot of them to produce civilized life and keep it going. We can not pick out any particular idea and fool with it long enough to get excited over it, without losing our place in the line, or getting run over.

Those who keep up with the procession, who make anything of themselves, who know what is going on, are compelled to become catholic in their taste and attitude.

Need World Contact

Mexico's weakness—the thing that has held her back, the thing that makes the present situation particularly dangerous—is lack of those facilities by which people can keep in touch with each other and the outside world.

Too many Mexicans are still forced to live in a dangerous degree of isolation and poverty, still compelled to dwell too much with their own thought, and still exposed to the influence of catch phrases and cure-alls.

The kind of gospel they need is the kind the peon can translate into three square meals for his family and a little wholesome recreation on the side, the kind of missionary work that would do them the most good is the kind that engineers and scientists can perform with the help of capital.

That is what this so-called revolutionary movement has been trying to give them, what made Oregon an idol and what accounts for Calles' political hold. The order of Diaz and those who came before him, the order inherited from Spanish rule, was stagnating in its effect.

When he authorized the establishment of a public school system, Diaz said that he had probably done something which would mean his own destruction, and that is the way Mexican leaders of his type felt about every modern innovation.

40 Acres and a Mule

There has been a great deal of meaningless bloodshed in Mexico and there have been offshoots of the revolutionary movement which served no other purpose than to elevate unworthy leaders.

Underlying it all, however, there has been a clean-cut desire to reshape the economic structure of such a way as would give millions of poverty-stricken people an opportunity to better themselves.

Much as the idea of "forty acres and a mule" for each peon has been ridiculed, it not only played a big part in molding popular opinion, but visualized a solution of the land problem that was sensible and imperative.

Throwing Off the Yoke

It is easy enough for us to sit down and work out paper schemes by which the Mexican government could have bought the great estates and divided them without confusion; easy enough to prove why there was no need of war, and that a lot of useless sacrifice has been made.

All that is because we do not know our Mexico, do not realize what a handicap Spanish civilization imposed upon her, and what heroic measures were required to overcome it.

Mexico is following the trail blazed by France in 1789. What we are pleased to see at as her radicalism is merely the logical reaction of down-trodden people who have lived and died under the restraints and restrictions of a ruthless aristocracy.



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Encephalitis Attacks Our Mental Forces

This is the last of three articles on infections of the nervous system.

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

URING the World War there appeared in France in 1916 and in Vienna in 1917 cases of a disease which had been described more than a hundred years ago and which was peculiar in character.

In this disease the brain and the central nervous system were attacked, the primary symptoms being disorders of movement and particularly a form of unconsciousness which caused the disease to be called lethargic encephalitis.

The lethargic or sleepy unconsciousness gave to the disease the newspaper name of "sleeping sickness" and caused great confusion with that form of sleeping sickness which occurs in Africa due to a germ that is transmitted by the tsetse fly.

The African disease bears no relationship to lethargic encephalitis. The epidemic encephalitis disease spread rapidly over Europe and early in 1919 invaded the United States. It is now appearing throughout the world, and it is impossible to predict its extent or limitations.

The cause is thus far not definitely established, although bacteriologic studies have indicated its germ origin.

Unlike meningitis and infantile paralysis, this disease attacks the brain more than it does the spinal cord.

As a result, all sorts of unusual symptoms appear, including paralysis, disorders of sensation, double

vision, tremors and serious disturbances of mental power and moral character.

Since there are many conditions that may also affect the brain, confusion sometimes results in differentiating epidemic encephalitis from other brain disorders.

The sinister character of this disease has attracted studies by the best scientific minds and laboratories in the world.

Month by month, day by day, new contributions are being made which point toward the possibility of eventual scientific control.

Today the physician does what he can to diagnose the disease, to prevent its spread to others, and by the use of scientifically established remedies to control the various symptoms in so far as possible as they develop.

we appeal to The Indianapolis Times to publish this letter.

Very truly yours,
Indianapolis Musicians,
P. J. Shusler, Secretary.

Editor Times—Your editorial suggestion for "quick justice" in the issue of July 18 is one way to help stop the crime wave, but if our judges would put a fine on the gun-toters of \$500 and sentence them for 180 days on the penal farm they soon could keep our citizens from being robbed and policemen being killed.

Young Judge Pritchard was the only judge who would fine a man \$100 and costs for carrying concealed weapons and we did not have so much gunplay at that time.

POLICEMAN E. STODDARD.

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 300 words will receive preference.

Editor Times—On behalf of the organized musicians of Indianapolis, I am addressing you to set forth an interesting and significant view of a recent development in the field of entertainment—the introduction of the talking motion picture.

I think that it may be allowed that the motion picture has come to occupy such a position of dominance in the field of entertainment and in our community life that anything affecting the movie theater program may be said to be of public moment.

The American Federation of Musicians, embracing in its membership 158,000 members, or practically all professional instrumental musicians in the United States and Canada, is not opposed to progress. We welcome the talking movie as a potential improvement in the dramatic form, but we are opposed to the substitution of mechanical music, synchronized to screen action, for the personal appearance of musicians.

Now, we have no desire to sail under false colors, so we admit readily that our peculiar interest in opposing such a substitution is that it might cost some of us our jobs. We see a further reason for protest, however, which is of greater public concern: Substitution of mechanical music inevitably means a debasement of the art of music.

The movie business has done much to foster appreciation of good music by providing better music than usually is offered to the public, thus improving the public taste. Now it is proposed to take a step that would destroy this musical advance. For mechanical music never can be more than a base counterfeit of the genuine performance. You cannot mechanize an art.

We are not foolish enough to propose that the public should be denied what it wants. If the public wants its music in this form, it will get it. We are concerned only to prevent something being "slipped over" on the theater patron.

He may enjoy the synchronization plan as a new toy, but if he is not alert to the consequences he later may find that the toy has become the substitute for good music. It is a "creeping adulteration" of music that we are warning against.

Looking a little further into the future, we foresee that the quality of our national music will be seriously affected if "canned music" displaces other forms and reduces the musician's opportunities of employment.

It is well known that any art depends for its progress upon the number and enthusiasm of its devoted exponents. Where will the young musician of the future gain the incentive to perfect his art if he is to be content with the mere supplying of the form of a reduced admission charge.

From a community viewpoint, it is not preferable to have resident artists drawing and spending their salaries here to having the money sent out of town? There has as yet been no proposal to share the economy of "canned music" with theater patrons in the form of a reduced admission charge.

We musicians are making no plea for sympathy, but we invite the public to look upon synchronized music in the movies with their eyes open to future possibilities. Hence

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They Say

(Marion Chronicle)
Nobody ever bothered how Herbert Hoover looked before; but now it appears that he buys his collars by the gross, his hats in dozens and his suits by the half dozen. Thereby he eliminates waste in both time and money.

This will not hurt him with the American people, says the Los Angeles Times. When President Coolidge announced some time ago that his old hat would do for another season, some were scandalized. The haters immediately resolved that federal economy should not extend to Federal matters.

Mr. Hoover can be depended on to carry on the Coolidge policies even to wearing apparel. There is further illustrations preceding in these important matters. Lincoln used his clothes for covering and not for ornament. He looked like a bundle of rags all dressed up. He was no tailor's dummy.

Some of the delicately attired may wish to make Hoover over. However, he has risen to be the prospective first gentleman in the secretariat of commerce to dress as he pleases. Most of the voters wear common clothes also. There is a free-masonry of old clothes.

Hoover will not likely be greatly exercised by these attempts to remodel him. Clothes do not make the President. Clothes horses come cheaper than \$75,000 a year. Sport model clothes can safely be left to the sidewalk of New York.

The great issue is not with the tailors, but with the smiths. The mass of Americans wear good, ordinary clothing. To them Herbert Hoover will have his appeal. He uses his collars to end his shirts at the top and his hat to cover his head. He is no dancing master.

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KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Beneath the ballyhoo for the Kellogg "anti-war" treaty, whose success was assured by British acceptance published today, diplomats are troubled by two questions profoundly affecting international relations. These are:

What is the significance of the London government's reservation proclaiming what amounts to a British Monroe Doctrine of special rights and interests in undefined areas?

Will Soviet Russia, outlawed by the United States and Great Britain, be invited or allowed to sign this multilateral treaty which is nominally open to all nations?

Twelve governments, including the British dominions, have sent notes to Washington formally accepting the modified Kellogg draft. These are: Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Japan and Czechoslovakia are expected to reply in the affirmative within a week.

Tentative plans call for joint signature of the treaty at Paris about August 28, with Secretary Kellogg probably signing for the United States.

Unlike the original Kellogg proposal for flat "renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy," the reservations of the European governments have been incorporated in the revised draft until the treaty is now inapplicable to so-called defensive war and to war measures under the covenant of the League of Nations and the Locarno and other so-called security pacts.

BRITAIN lists these reservations, and then adds another. "As regards the passage in my note of