

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. Price in Marion County, 2 cents; elsewhere, 3 cents; 12 cents a week.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.
PHONE-RILEY 5551. TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928.
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."

Robinson and Rozelle

Senator James E. Watson has written a letter, it is announced, demanding a thorough investigation of Frank Rozelle and the charge by Robert Hicks that he has conducted and is conducting a mail order business that is fraudulent.

Senator Watson tells the Attorney General that Rozelle should either be vindicated or removed from office.

The other sponsor of Rozelle, Senator Arthur Robinson, has also written a letter. He asks for no investigation of the charges against the man he indorsed. Instead he said that he has every confidence in him.

The people can now place their own estimate, not only upon Rozelle, but upon Robinson.

Decency would seem to demand, even if caution did not suggest, that a Senator who placed Rozelle in office make the demand which Watson voiced.

To stand by friends may be admirable—when friends are right. To keep in office an unfitted person is a different matter, especially when that official has to do with the courts of justice.

Robinson does not seem to care. He apparently is ready to still stand sponsor for Rozelle and wants no inquiry.

He runs true to form. Inquiries sometimes develop things. The Black Boxes, for instance, were laughed at by those who had been beneficiaries of Stephenson. But when they were found they disclosed letters of thanks for pearl necklaces and other things that were not pleasant.

The issue is now not only Rozelle, but Robinson as well. Watson has made it so.

How Smith Helped Hoover

Governor Smith has done Herbert Hoover a great favor. He has made it easy for Hoover to keep himself completely independent of an organization that has troubled Republican candidates plenty in the past. Thanks to Smith's declaration concerning the Volstead act, the Anti-Saloon League has nowhere to go but to Hoover.

This means that Hoover is free to deal with these fanatics of reform on his own terms. He won't have to plead, coax or kowtow. He won't have to tie himself up with promises. He has a freedom that Republican standard bearers of other years never knew.

If Smith had not written his personal postscript to the Houston plank on prohibition, things might have been different. Then the professional political preachers, such as Bishop Cannon and Dr. Barton, could have undertaken to dicker with the Republican candidate.

They could have threatened to withhold their support. They could have exacted the privilege, once exercised by Wayne B. Wheeler, of guiding the executive hand in the White House.

But they can't now. There is every reason to believe, of course, that in Hoover the experienced high pressure workers of the Anti-Saloon League have met a man not to their liking. Hoover's independence of mind is real.

Wall Street's hostility, made plain in the pre-convention campaign, was due to the feeling that, if elected, he would be his own President, not Wall Street's. And he certainly is prepared to be as independent of the Anti-Saloon League as he is of Wall Street.

What Is An Amateur?

The Tilden incident is one to help confuse the ordinary lay citizen concerning the difference between professional and amateur sportsmen. Tilden was disqualified by the National Lawn Tennis Association because he wrote stories for publication about the games and got paid for doing it.

The theory appears to be that to remain a pure amateur one must in no wise profit financially from his expertise. He can write all he pleases on any subject except the one he knows the most about. He may work for a living, to be sure, but there are few jobs that permit a man to take the time necessary to become an expert like Tilden.

To carry the theory to its logical conclusion, an amateur should have a father rich enough to allow him to devote his life to play. An uncomfortable conclusion is that no matter how promising a player a poor boy might be, he can't give time enough to practice to keep his hand in. He has to eat and to eat he must work.

There is another uncomfortable conclusion. If a young man is rich enough to play all his life and remain a pure amateur, he hasn't time to become much else, except an amateur sportsman. When his playing days are over, there won't be much to do, or much that he can do, except putter around with his championship cups and medals.

We'll have to find some way to keep the road to the top in amateur sports open to all who have the skill to achieve eminence, whether or not they are born with silver spoons in their mouths.

Up 100 Stories

A New York architect remarked the other day that 100-story office buildings will be relatively common in a few years.

From the structural viewpoint there probably are no obstacles. It has been demonstrated pretty thoroughly that designers can make steel girders go to almost any height.

But there are such grave objections to the 100-story skyscraper that we doubt very much if it will materialize.

Traffic congestion in our major cities is almost unbearable even now. A monster building of 100 stories would trouble it. It would concentrate too many people in one spot. The result would be an addition to the traffic stream that would simply paralyze things.

Cities of the future should aim at diffusion of downtown workers, not concentration. The 100-story skyscraper would be fine to look at, but it would be a distinct menace to the city that built it.

Time for Men to Rebel

Whether a man has a right to dress for comfort instead of the conventions in hot weather is being debated earnestly in the New York Times.

Woman, says a devoted reader, has emancipated herself in the matter of dress. Now why not men?

A woman may wear as little as she pleases, and show as much as she pleases, but a man may not leave off his coat when he goes to the bank or sits down to lunch in a cafeteria. It's an outrage.

One reader suggests a male costume of washable short pants, light socks and a shirt. No vest. No coat. This is criticized by another, who says experience will show that knickers and stockings are hotter than stovepipe pants. Which is probably true, unless silk or rayon stockings are introduced.

Certainly an impractical idea is that of the correspondent who suggests a man holding up his socks by attaching a garter to his shirt. There are several reasons why this does not appeal to us.

Of course, the rebels against the coat in torrid weather are right. The male is just as presentable looking, and is apt to be more cool and clean looking, in a shirt than in a coat—particularly a woolen coat.

We would stand out also for some modification of the collar and tie, or both. Collars are too high and tight for hot weather. Witness the style set by movie directors of throwing away the tie and leaving the top button of the shirt unbuttoned.

This style now prevails among the young sheiks of our newspaper working force, business office and editorial. It gets on the street some, but not generally and never into hotels or restaurants; and until and unless a style can be carried into a first-class hotel, it isn't style.

The man who stands out for more practical pockets—outside of coats—is right. The driver's license, and door key and cigarettes and matches and fountain pen, all must go along in safe captivity. Little shallow pockets in the shirt won't do. This is a field for the inventive tailor.

We would put in a word for short sleeves, but might compromise on a form of sleeve which would stay up when urged to.

These are merely matters of detail. The outstanding thing, of course, is for man to take courage in hand and show himself in his shirt when it's too hot to wear a coat.

There Is Charity

There is a pretty deep streak of kindness and generosity in most people, if you care to look for it.

Not long ago a gang of bandits staged a holdup in Kansas City. A policeman, James Smith, interfered. They shot him dead and escaped. He was survived by a widow and several small children and the future looked pretty black for them.

Then his fellow townspeople got busy. Smith had died in the line of duty, defending Kansas City against thugs; would Kansas City see his family suffer poverty? Kansas City would not. A collection was taken to establish a trust fund for them; then another collection was taken to build them a house. Now the house is under construction, and nearly \$25,000 has been placed in the bank for the widow and children.

People are, after all, pretty generous and kind if you appeal to them properly.

President Angell of Yale says a political platform is nothing but hot air. He forgets, however, that many politicians can blow both hot and cold.

A German scientist is trying to obtain foods from wood. America already has managed to get drink out of it.

The national chewing gum bill for 1927 was \$58,000,000. The figures must be woefully short. The telephone operator who gave us one number this morning had more than that right in her mouth.

An original copy of Chaucer brought \$20,000 the other day. And not a smutty book, either.

—David Dietz on Science

He Sowed Dragon's Teeth

No. 110

DRACO or the Dragon, the constellation which twists its way across the sky between the Big and Little Dipper, is the dragon slain by Cadmus, the founder of the city of Thebes, according to one legend.

This constellation has been identified as various serpents and dragons in the legends of different times and places.

According to one legend, Draco is the serpent which tempted Eve in the Garden of Eden. According to another, he is the dragon who guarded the golden apples in the Garden of the Hesperides.

In the shadow of Mt. Atlas in Africa, Hercules killed the dragon and stole the golden apples. According to the ancient legend, Cadmus found the dragon standing guard over the spring where the gods had commanded him to build the city.

First, according to the legend, he hurled a great stone at it. But the stone had no effect. Then he hurled his javelin which pierced the monster's hide. The dragon rushed at him, breathing smoke and fire from his nostrils.

Cadmus retreated, holding his spear before him. At last his chance came.

The monster, when his head was near the trunk of a great tree, opened his mouth wide.

Cadmus thrust his spear forward, pinning the dragon through his throat to the tree.

Then the goddess Minerva commanded him to take the teeth of the dragon and sow them in the field. Immediately a strange crop sprang up. Where each tooth had been planted, an armed soldier grew out of the ground.

At first Cadmus thought he would have to fight a new crowd of enemies. But the armed men took to fighting with each other.

They fought until only five remained alive. These five joined with Cadmus and helped him build the city of Thebes.

Thebes was situated in the part of ancient Greece known as Boetia. The city became the head of a federation of cities known as the Boeotian league.

During the war between Sparta and Athens, the city first sided with Sparta, but later sympathized with Athens.

Later Alexander destroyed the city. It was rebuilt, but never gained its former prestige.

The village of Thiva today occupies the site which was once the acropolis of Thebes.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"To Put It Bluntly, Peace, Whether on Tribal, National or World-Wide Basis, Presumes That the Majority of People Have Sense Enough to Be Decent on Their Own Accounts."

THE civilized world is about to place itself on record as against war. That is the significance of the Kellogg treaty. At first glance it seems absurd to undertake the outlawing of war without a law, but it would be vastly more absurd to undertake the writing of such law until the right kind of sentiment had been formed to back it up.

As a general proposition, men have to agree that a thing ought to be done before they are ready to do it. This is especially true if the thing happens to be of revolutionary importance, and no one can regard the outlawing of war as otherwise than that.

War has been woven into the educational system of this world as the chief reason for national existence. Children everywhere have been taught to regard their respective governments as essential agencies of defense.

Possible enemies and invasions have been held up to them as lurking beyond every horizon. Their flags, traditions and military establishments have been glorified as guarantees of safety. Those of their ancestors who took part in battle have been exalted as the highest type of citizens.

Sentiment for Peace

The idea of international peace through the orderly adjustment of national disputes did not make its appearance until about 100 years ago, and was not regarded as worth serious consideration until about thirty years ago.

Consideration was now universally war was looked upon as the excuse for national existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and with what scorn the suggestion that it might be avoided was received, we have made remarkable progress.

Probably no similar period in history has witnessed such a change in sentiment throughout the civilized world.

Though statesmanship is not to be denied a share of the credit for creating this revolution, improved means of travel, the expansion of trade and, above all else, those agencies of communication which have done so much to make us acquainted with each other are mainly responsible.

We are in a mood to think of world peace because we have come to realize the advantages of world commerce. We are following the same processes that influenced primitive tribes to establish peace in order to facilitate the exchange of commodities which they needed and could get from each other.

Hampered by Suspicion

While commerce and statesmanship visualized the necessity of enlarging the areas of peace and doing everything possible to eliminate war, and while we proved its devilishness by growing more and more horrible, the people were still in no frame of mind to take such action as was necessary.

First, they had to be sure that they were in moral accord, that the threat of enforcing war was not too local and idealistic for translation into practical form.

Much as the people of any particular country might want to renounce war, they were afraid to do so until they convinced themselves that the people of other countries felt the same way.

That is where the Kellogg treaty comes in. It represents a way in which the sentiment can be recorded and crystallized.

Suspicion, more than anything else, has stood in the way of effective measures for international peace since the World War.

Though people everywhere are willing to approve the principles on which the League of Nations was established and the objects it was designed to attain, they have labored under too great a distrust of each other to commit themselves wholeheartedly.

The set-up required that we go back and adopt some kind of method to put the world on record, and that is what Secretary Kellogg has done.

Accept Kellogg Pact

The Kellogg treaty is acceptable because it expresses a universal desire, without exposing people to universal force, because it leads, instead of driving them, because it puts them on their honor and depends on their good faith. People are quite as much opposed to coercion as to war.

As a matter of common sense, the two go together. They see little gain in substituting world-wide dictatorship for international strife.

What they want is relief from all kinds of arbitrary compulsion. If they are to trust, they want to be trusted, and if they can live without the protection of national armies and navies, they see no need of world armies and navies.

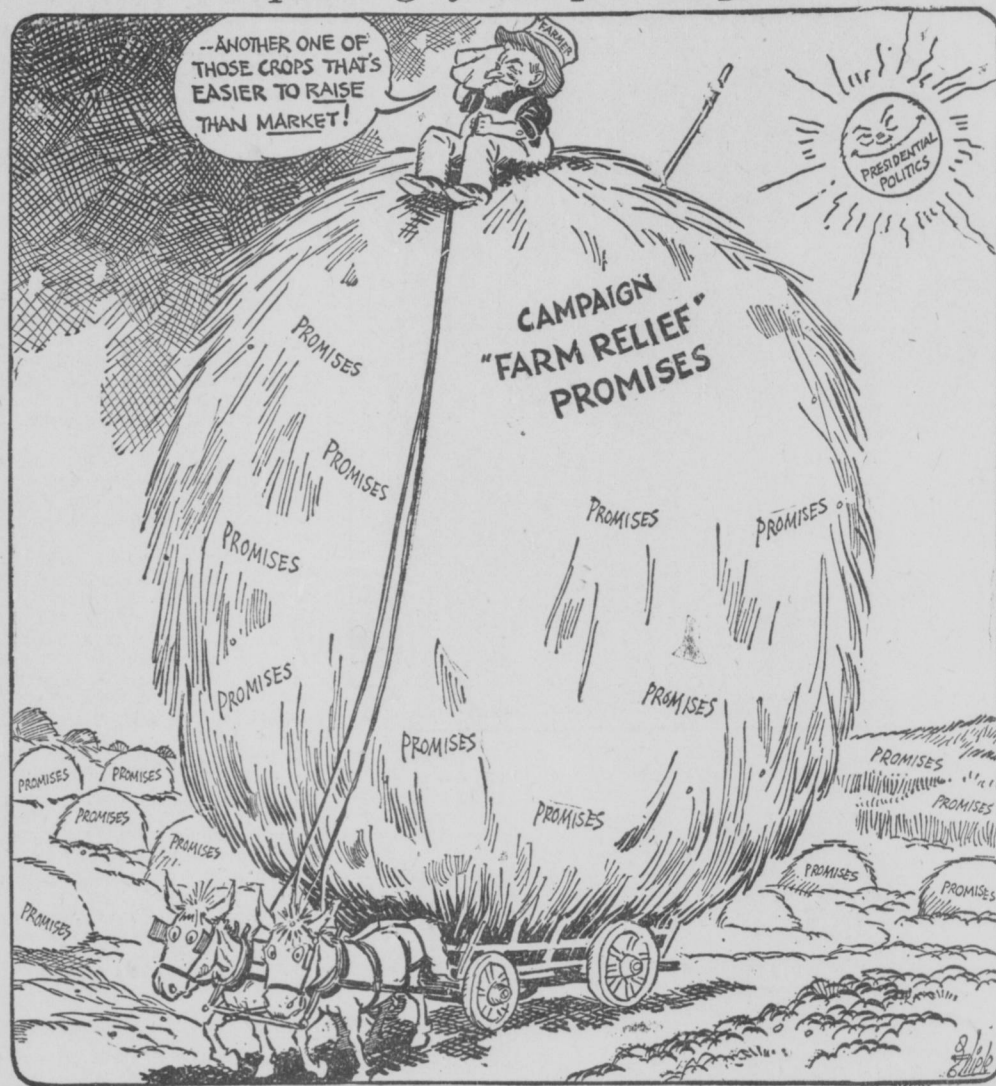
To put it bluntly, peace, whether on a tribal, national or world-wide basis, presumes that the majority of people have sense enough to be decent, on their own account.

Reflects New Sentiment

We do not need to believe that the millennium has dawned, or is about to dawn in order to recognize the Kellogg treaty as of stupendous importance. The best that can be said for it is that it presages a change in world sentiment, not only toward war, but toward the functions of diplomacy.

The worst that can be said for it is that it represents a substitute for the League of Nations which the Republican party felt obliged to offer after having stopped this Government's participation in the latter.

Speaking of Bumper Crops



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Foot-Mouth Disease Menace to Animals

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

ONE of the most serious diseases menacing animals is foot and mouth disease, a condition so serious that practically every civilized nation in the world has appointed a commission to investigate the matter to determine methods of control.

Indeed, hundreds of thousands of animals have been destroyed in an effort to eliminate outbreaks of this condition.

The United States Department of Agriculture appointed a commission, including representatives of the Rockefeller Institute and of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as well as of various universities, to study the condition as it affects the European countries, and to find means of controlling it in this country.

Animals are apparently most likely to spread this contagion in the early stages of the disease. The animals with the cloven foot are most susceptible.

The danger of spread is averted by prompt slaughter and disposal of bodies of animals that have been attacked by the disease.

However, the virus may remain alive for one or two months, and even longer, after the death of the animal.

Frequently, therefore, when farms are restocked, the new animals will be promptly infected from the virus remaining as a result of the previous infection.

Hence it is of the greatest importance that the virus be eliminated.

Bridge Play Made Easy

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

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

WHEN a finesse fails to work do not be discouraged. Rest content with the knowledge that you are playing correctly. No guarantee goes with every attempt of this kind.

The law of probability favors it, however, when played as shown in the instances cited in this chapter.

If the reason for the method of play for each instance is not apparent, reverse the procedure and the logic governing the recommended play will become quite obvious.

You will find that when you reverse the method the probability of making the trick not only diminishes, but often vanishes.

Following are some instances when a finesse should be tried:

1. Dummy holding A Q J; Declarer, 2. Three tricks may be made. Declarer leads 2 and finessees Jack. Then he returns to his hand in another suit and leads 3, finessing Queen.

2. Dummy holds A K J; Declarer, 6, 5, 4. Three tricks may be made. Declarer leads 4 and finessees Jack. Declarer, 8, 5, 4. Two or three tricks may be made.

3. Declarer leads 4 and finessees 10. Then he returns to his hand in another suit and leads 5, finessing Queen.

4. Dummy holding A J 10; Declarer, 4, 3, 2. Two or three tricks may be made. Declarer leads 2 and finessees 10. Then he returns to his hand in another suit and leads 3, finessing Jack.

5. Dummy holding K 9; Declarer, 7, 2. One trick may be made. Declarer leads 2 and finessees King. If West covers 2 with Ace, 9 is discarded from dummy and King is high. If East holds the Ace, the finesse fails but when the distribution is such, the King must be lost no matter how it is played.

Leading from the dummy would lose the King no matter which one of the opponents held the Ace. The finesse gives the declarer his only chance of making the King good.

6. Dummy holding K Q 2; Declarer, 8, 3. Two tricks may be made. Declarer leads 3 and finessees Queen. Then he returns to his hand in another suit and leads 4, finessing King.

7. Dummy holding, A 4; Declarer, Q 5. Two tricks may be made. From the dummy the 4 is played and declarer finessees the Queen.

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KEEPING UP

With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNEY

WASHINGTON, July 24.—American officials are helping prevent revolution in Mexico by tightening the border lines to stop gun-running into the southern republic.

Reports here do not substantiate recurring rumors of plans for revolt in Mexico following the assassination of President-Elect Obregon and resignation of labor party members from the Calles cabinet.

Nevertheless, this Government is taking no chances. With an embargo on arms shipments from this country existing, no new machinery or formal orders have been necessary. But Department of Justice and other agents at ports along the border are renewing their vigilance for strict enforcement of the embargo.

This American policy is one of neutrality and non-interference in the domestic affairs of a neighboring State. In effect, however, it works to the very great advantage of the Calles regime.

For a large scale military revolt in Mexico is almost impossible without moral, financial and munitions support from the United States. In the present situation this is believed to be even truer than in former attempted revolts, which have been won or lost largely on the extent of their American backing.

While the American policy is nominally one of neutrality, it is very apparent that officials here are pleased that this policy is helping Calles and crippling the friends of disorder below the Rio Grande.

SINCE the agreement between Ambassador Morrow and President Calles in the land and oil law dispute, practically the entire weight of the Washington administration and of American business and banking interests has been thrown sincerely to the support of Calles.

The Mexican crisis resulting from Obregon's murder has strengthened, rather than weakened, this informal United States-Mexican entente.

This results both from political and economic causes.

On the political side, Washington is belatedly convinced that Calles and the Obregonista party are not trying to stir up anti-Yankee sentiment in Central America and the Caribbean.

Such anti-Americanism as exists in those southern countries now appears to be more a product of the naivete of outside propaganda and organization. As such it is more significant. And as such, it makes friendly relations between Washington and Mexico City even more desirable.

On the economic side, a majority of the American oil and land interests—though not all—are reasonably satisfied with the Morrow-Calles settlement, protecting property rights acquired before the revolutionary constitution of 1917. So the pressure of these business groups is now for a continuance of that policy and that settlement.

BUT the problem from the point of view of American business, and therefore of the Washington Government, is much more acute than the mere maintenance of a verbal or diplomatic understanding. Their problem is to get profits out of their heavy Mexican investments in oil wells, lands, merchandise and loans. And the price of profits is peace, is no more revolution.

This explains why so many interested American business men in Mexico City and New York want Calles to continue in office after expiration of his present term in December. It is because, in addition to a government that will live up to the Morrow-Calles agreement, they want a president strong enough to preserve order.

They are not much impressed by the argument that Mexico has several good men—such as the Obregonista leader, former Foreign Minister Saenz, for instance—to follow Calles as Obregon would have done. In Mexico's present critical period of trying to grow out of a revolutionary age into a constitutional age, they feel that only a man of unusual experience and tested strength can hold that country together in peace.

THEREFORE, while ready to believe dire predictions of what may happen unless Calles is chosen temporary president to succeed himself next December, pending new general elections, they discount all talk of serious revolt now or as long as Calles is in office.

Here is the argument: The army is almost completely behind Calles, since he put down the abortive Gomez-Aragano uprising of last autumn. The Agrarians are stronger than ever for Calles since resignation of Morales, labor leader, from the cabinet.

Of the other two groups, neither the church nor labor organizations are strong enough without part of the army to cause serious trouble. Nor is there any tangible proof here that either of these two latter groups are now planning revolt against Calles, it is said.

This Date in U. S. History

—July 25—

1603—Capt. John Smith set out to explore the Susquehanna River.

1679—Royal decree separated Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

1701—Detroit first settled.

1862—Martin Van Buren, eighth President, died.

1912—Senate passed sundry civil appropriations bill carrying \$116,000,000.

How can an egg be forced into a narrow necked bottle without cracking the shell?

Place an egg in a dish and cover with vinegar. Let stand for twenty-four hours. If the egg is not soft enough, the trick replace in the vinegar and let stand for another twenty-four hours.