

# 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. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 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."

## Humorous and Significant

Early incidents in the campaign are both humorous and significant.

They are humorous because of the zealous efforts on the part of all breeds of Republican politicians to now bask in the sunlight of Hoover popularity.

They are significant in that they should warn any discriminating voter against being misled by the old time plea to "vote 'er straight" in this election.

It will be remembered that during the primaries in May all the Republican leaders, almost without exception, were denouncing Mr. Hoover as an enemy and a menace. There was no limit to the language.

Among those who were loud in protest were the followers of Senator Watson. That was to be expected. Watson was a candidate and his friends might be excused their exhibitions of unguarded enthusiasm.

There were also those who hoped for State office and, feeling Watson, they joined in the hymns of hate. Those who are responsible for Nominee Leslie were conspicuous in this list.

Now there is a rush to the headquarters of Hoover to assure his managers of deep and undying loyalty. Undoubtedly these protests will be taken at their face value. It is rather obvious that no organization, even endeavoring to double cross, would get very far in Indiana in trying to take the State electoral vote away from Hoover. His primary vote was too reassuring.

Now also, there are secret meetings of the Leslie managers with hurried calls for help and aid, in which the regulars are ignored.

They are fearful that they will not be able to impress the public that a vote for Hoover should be accompanied by a vote for Leslie. There are too many people in the State who believe that a vote for Hoover should be followed by a vote for Dailey and that Indiana take a strong stand for clean-up and decency.

The sincere Hoover admirer should be strongly attracted to Dailey this year. The danger signs are springing up against the nominee on the same ticket with Hoover.

## Tariff Issue Abandoned

Any lingering doubt that the present campaign is witnessing the complete abandonment of the tariff issue, Democratic position on the tariff should be dispelled by the statement of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who was chairman of the resolutions committee of the Democratic national convention.

Sentiment long has been changing, says Pittman, and "the theory of the low tariff has ceased to exist." The Democratic tariff, like the Republican, proposes to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, and "permeating the whole platform is the sentiment for the protection of business both large and small."

Pittman's statement came in reply to one from Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican platform chairman, who declared for "revision upward" of the tariff, and said Democratic platform pledges could not be trusted.

There has not, as a matter of fact, been any genuine sentiment in the Democratic party in favor of a low tariff, or a tariff for revenue only for a number of years. The platform this year went further than ever before, however, and subsequent developments like Pittman's statement indicate that the issue on which the two major parties have waged many a battle in years gone by now definitely has disappeared.

The development is logical, because of the industrialization of the South. Southerners want tariffs on their iron and steel, cotton, sugar and tobacco products. If they are to have protection, so must the rest of the country.

The question of what a continued high tariff, and possibly even a higher one, will do to our foreign trade and investments remains to be solved, and its solution promises to be difficult.

Many believe that the United States as a creditor nation with vast sums due it from abroad, will be obliged to accept foreign goods as payment. Further, prosperity at home demands continued large exports of our growing surpluses, a difficult process if foreign goods are to be kept out by insurmountable tariff barriers.

## Mechanizing Mankind

Chemists meeting in Chicago were told that thirty men working in a factory the size of a city block can produce in the form of yeast as much food as 10,000 men tilling 57,000 acres.

The time may come, Prof. H. E. Barnard of Indianapolis said, when the pressure of population will bring about the abolition of agriculture, as it now is practiced. Chemists then would convert sunlight and gases of the air into food to sustain the human body.

Such a situation might only arise many, many years hence, the professor added.

For our own part, we rate ourselves fortunate that it has fallen to our lot to exist in this age instead of the dimly remote time the professor visualizes.

Picture an existence wholly mechanical, even to the processes of eating. A tablet or two of concentrated food for breakfast, perhaps, and maybe a cake of yeast for lunch. Some sort of chemical concoction for dinner, in place of a good roast of beef or a nice juicy steak.

But, worse, imagine a world without a countryside with trees and fields to which one occasionally might escape when the jangle of the cities became unendurable, there to renew at least for a brief moment some sort of contact with nature.

No, thank you! Science and mechanics even now have advanced so far and so rapidly that it takes the human organism to adjust itself to its own creations. What a sorry thing life will be in that far-distant era.

Culture is sadly on the wane in America, according to a French critic. Maybe he had in mind the fact that a prize fight doesn't seem to draw quite \$1,000,000 any more.

## County Police

Before the people applaud the proposal of Sheriff Hawkins for an additional army of deputies to patrol the outlying districts of the county, they should be furnished with all available data as to what has been done with the deputies now on the pay roll.

It might develop that the lack is not in the number of men available to catch law violators outside the city.

That law violations are common and growing in this county will be readily admitted. But they are the kind of violations that do not require armies to suppress.

Just as one very active bandit can give the impression that the city is invaded by all the gangsters of Chicago, so one very active deputy or even sheriff could make the bootleg joints and worse believe that the entire populace had arisen against them.

The appeal for funds by the sheriff, now the successor of Coffin as Republican chairman, should be scrutinized carefully. Additions to the pay rolls are always helpful in elections. They are not always so helpful to the public interest.

The commissioners might, with profit and caution, ask the sheriff what part he played in hunting for the Broadmoor bandits, and what he guarantees in the way of protection from more men.

The people are ready to pay all necessary money for protection. They are already a trifle weary of the high cost of politics.

## Tunney Retires

Glamour, a will-o'-the-wisp that Gene Tunney failed to grasp along with the belt of Dempsey, is his at last.

The serenity, which to the despair of fandom marked his reign as the greatest fighting man, now yields to the quality of mystery. What kind of man is this—that he should toss aside the mantle of a dynasty of giants?

Handsome, wealthy, world-renowned, this self-made captain of an ancient industry does not care to wait "two or three years before a dangerous opponent is developed." The logic of his statement is convincing. But such bold logic is a strange bedfellow for the simpler reasoning of the four-ounce glove.

It might be only a part of the Rickard ballyhoo, but we do not think so. There is an honest ring to Tunney's words. Even those who found hidden meanings in "I do not choose" will be unable to quarrel with "I have fought my last bout as a professional boxer."

We can all hope that this is true. The whole Nicaraguan business has been rather expensive and unsatisfactory. The sooner the whole thing can be cleared up and ended, the better.

When the politicians take up farm relief, some measures ought to be adopted in behalf of the young men who have to rise at 4 a. m. to feed the ducks after being out with the chickens until 3:45.

—David Dietz on Science—

## Find the Northern Cross

No. 117

NOW you will have an opportunity to test your ability as a star-gazer. Go outdoors tonight and search for the constellation of Cygnus or the Flying Swan.

If you have learned all the constellations to date as they have been introduced in this department, the task should be easy.

You will find Cygnus in the northeastern part of the sky in the early evening. There, east of the constellation Lyra and south of the constellation Cepheus, you will notice a group of stars which resemble a cross.

This group of stars is called the Northern Cross to distinguish it from the famed Southern Cross which is visible only in the southern skies. The Northern Cross forms the foundation of Cross forms the Cygnus just as the Great Dipper is the basis of the constellation of the Great Bear.

The accompanying illustration shows the stars which form the cross and the nearby stars which, with the cross, make up Cygnus. Below is diagram of the constellation, is a sketch showing how they fit the imaginary figure of the swan.

The top of the cross is marked by a bright star of first magnitude. Its name is Deneb. The cross is most easily found by hunting for this bright star.

The upright of the cross contains three bright stars, Deneb at the top, Sadr at the junction of the upright and transverse, and Albireo at the bottom.

Deneb is brilliant white in color. It is a very distant star. Astronomers estimate that it is ten times as far away as Vega, the bright star in Lyra.

The name Deneb means "the hen's tail." Apparently, the Arabs got their birds mixed a bit. Sadr is a second magnitude star. Its name means the "hen's breast."

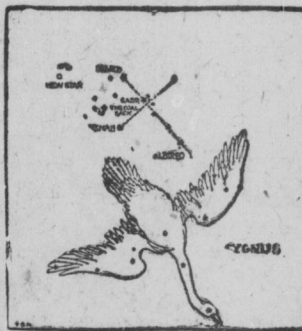
Albireo is a third magnitude star. Its name means the "hen's breast."

Two third magnitude stars mark the ends of the transverse of the cross.

At the left end of the transverse is Gienah, yellow in color. The name means "the wing."

The Milky Way passes through the part of the sky where Cygnus is. On a night when the moon is not shining, it is easy to see the Milky Way cutting its way across the sky.

To the unaided eye, the Milky Way is just a luminous cloud-like streak. The telescope reveals it to millions of stars.



## TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"If Governor Smith Has Not Changed His Views as Often and Completely as the Average American He Is a Freak, and if He Has, How He Voted 15 or 20 Years Ago Means Little."

STARTING out to bite Governor Smith with three teeth, William Allen White decided that two of them are false and might break.

Monday evening, White comes out with a six-page document, charging the Democratic presidential nominee with having favored the saloon, gambling and prostitution while a member of the New York Legislature.

At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, White orders one paragraph, three lines of another paragraph, and the word "questionable" killed. White has a passably good explanation for this abrupt curtailment of his campaign.

Governor Smith, he says, might have voted against certain bills designed to regulate prostitution and gambling in a belief that they were unconstitutional, could not be enforced, or infringed on personal rights.

Though some people did not feel that way, the Governor is entitled not only to his opinion, but to the assumption that it was sincere, wherefore, White is glad to withdraw the charge that he favored gambling and prostitution.

## Crowds Cry 'Piffle'

None other than Walter Lippman, the New York World's sixteen-inch editorial guy, and "a friend of Governor Smith and of mine," to let White tell it, seems to have played the role of "Ethiopian under the chip." He talked to the latter, one infers with tears in his voice, if not in his eyes, telling how aggrieved Governor Smith was at the brickbats being hurled.

You get a distinct impression of one great editor weeping on another great editor's shoulder, of soul-shaking appeal and soul-searing sacrifice, of hints as to how the Golden Rule should be applied, and of journalistic precepts illustrating the part sportsmanship should play.

White rises nobly to the occasion. He will do the right thing though it takes a leg—two legs out of three in this particular case. He will grasp the burning fuse in his own bare hands, though he lit it deliberately, and with two weeks in which to make up his mind.

Men in the street may be impressed deeply and a thankful Nation may be ready to drop on its knees in gratitude for the way this impending explosion was nipped in the bud. Then again the unheeding crowd may cry, "piffle," and turn on the radio.

## Digging Up Moth Balls

We are getting altogether too much history in this campaign. The Republican started it by telling about the prosperity of past years; Claude G. Bowers went them one better by demanding a vote on Hamilton and Jefferson and Senator Reed has added his bit to the chorus of Retrospection by baying at a moon which shone on Hoover's place of residence.

Putting that aside, what does it signify how Governor Smith voted when he was a mere cub politician climbing up through the rot, rubbish and wreckage of Tammany Hall?

## Growth Means Change

Take the case to yourself. If you are 50, do you think the same way about all things as you did when you were 25 or 30? If you are 25 or 30, do you think the same way you did when you were 15?

This idea that a political leader must not, and cannot, change his mind is tommyrot.

What good is a man if he does not grow, if he does not change? Governor Smith is the same man he was when he entered the New York Assembly, or even when he came out of it, he has not learned a single thing, has not profited by the experience and experiments of many historic years, and deserves no recognition as a leader.

When you find a man who believes the same at 50 as he did at 30, or even 40, you find a hunk of solid ivory, a few feet of organized dirt absolutely impervious to ideas or ideals.

## What Does It Matter?

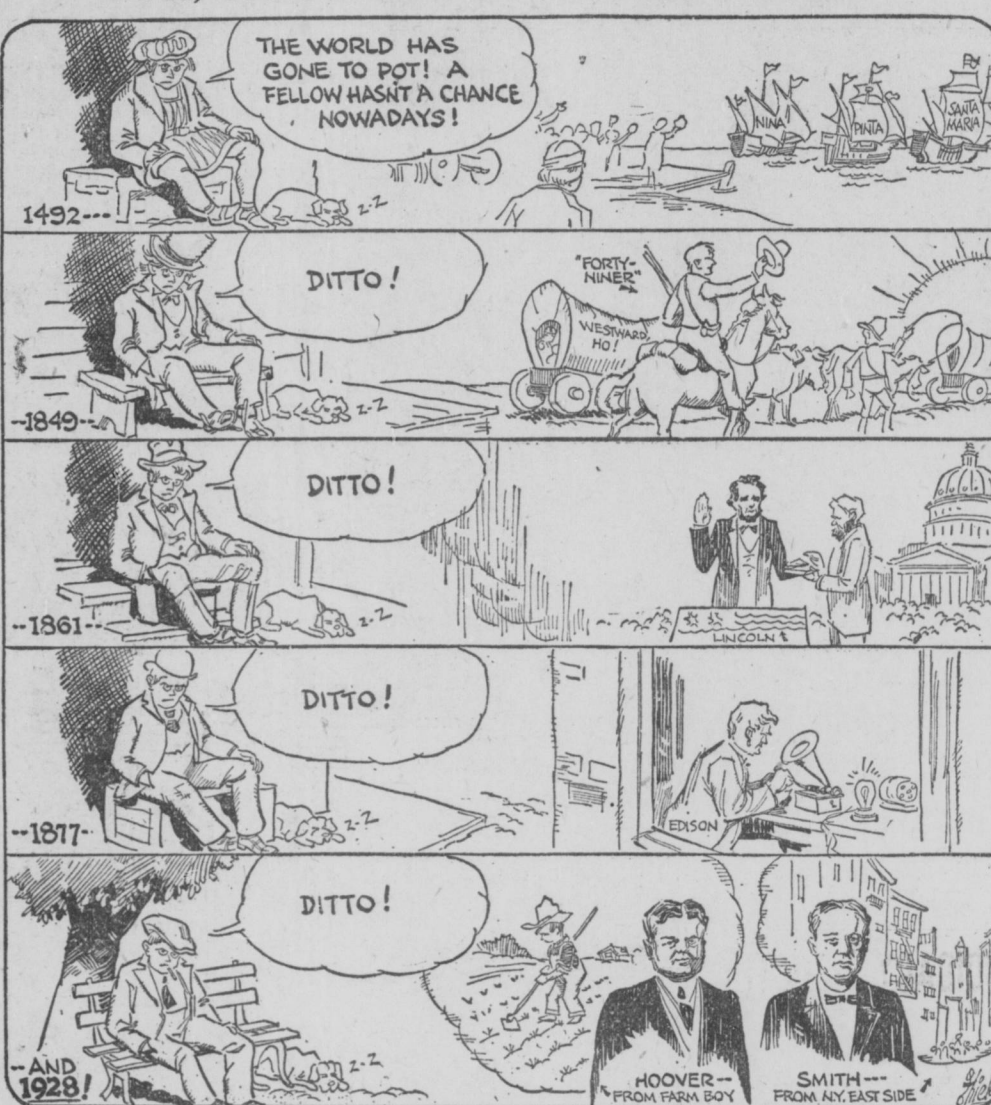
For one, I do not give a whoop how Governor Smith voted in 1910 or in 1915. I do not care where Hoover resided when he was a consulting engineer, or what he thought of the League of Nations in 1920.

We have all turned mental somersaults since the Kaiser kicked the lid off hell and since Andrew Volstead tried to put it back. There is hardly a man or woman in this country who has not suffered from hopes and fears during the last fifteen years which now seems foolish.

Before the war broke out a majority of us were telling ourselves that such a war was impossible. When it did break out a majority of us consoled ourselves with the idea that it could not last more than three months. When it had continued for two years without dragging the United States in, a majority of us not only "thanked God" that we were out, but re-elected Wilson in the belief that he would keep us out. When the war was over a majority of us did what we could to help Wilson shove the League of Nations down Europe's throat and two years later a majority of us helped to smash Wilson's party, rather than swallow it ourselves.

If Governor Smith has not changed his views as often and as completely as the average American, he is a freak, and if he has, the way he voted fifteen or twenty years ago means little.

## Yes, Some Folks Have All the "Luck"!



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Fat Protects Organs and Is Reserve Fuel

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

IN the normal human being there is a moderate amount of fat widely distributed over the body, under the skin, around the various organs, mixed with the fibers of muscles, and in other places.

Dr. Mary S. Rose has listed succinctly the purposes of the fat in the body. It serves as a padding for the muscles, protecting them against bumps and blows.

It has advantages as insulation and is a storehouse of energy on which the body can draw in times of famine.

It is well known that animals build up fat reserve against periods of starvation. In the same way the human being stores in his body any excess of fuel foods beyond what may be needed for immediate purposes.

When the muscles act the fuel storage is called on to take care of the demand.

When sugar and starch, the foods that are known as carbohydrates, are taken into the body they are stored first in the liver and in the muscles in the form of a compound called glycogen.

In time of need this glycogen is called on as a fuel supply. However, the capacity of the muscles and the liver for glycogen is definitely limited.

When an excess of sugars and starches beyond the amount that can be stored is taken into the body, this is packed away in a still more concentrated form as fat.

Fat that is eaten is also stored in the body practically unaltered, if it is not required at once as fuel.

When a person decides to diet and begins to fast, the first substance called on is the reserve glycogen from the muscles and the liver. This reserve is probably exhausted in a few days.

After the glycogen is used up, the body is likely to call on the reserve fat and it is then that a loss in weight will begin to occur.

The length of time a person can fast without harm, Dr. Rose emphasizes, is practically determined by the amount of reserve fat that is present in the body.

Editor Times—Our "cow bell" system of traffic on Washington St., new mainly causes slowing up of both auto and foot traffic. Autos are strung up for more than a block in length, and it takes longer to get anywhere on foot. Anyone who has driven through or walked through these "restricted" districts knows this.

If we think it is a good thing to separate the auto and foot traffic, this can be done by eliminating both left and right turns, and thus starting all traffic in parallel lines. In this way the auto and foot traffic will not cross, and therefore will not interfere with each other.

MR. BLANK.

Editor Times—Sir: Every sensible son of humanity sees some solution of world problems in Secretary Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war, and rejoices to realize that fourteen nations already have signed their approval and adhesion.

But, by a curious sample of diplomatic red tape or political unwisdom, one of the most opulent and powerful of peoples have not even, so far as is known, been invited to become a party to that praise-worthy peace treaty.

Of course, refer to Russia, at present a pariah among nations, able to mobilize millions of soldiers, though recently her government proposed world disarmament; a proposal then sneered at as insincere because their experiment in democracy does not suit their somewhat less democratic ideals.

Now, over a century ago, one James Monroe gave advice for such cases. It specified the U. S. A. was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power; "to consider the government de facto

as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it; and to preserve honest relations by a just, firm and manly policy."

For eleven years the Russian people have given enthusiastic approval and support to their existing de facto government; surely it is high time that we cultivated friendly relations with the 100,000,000 citizens inhabiting that vast area.

Russia and at least have the courtesy and common sense to invite them to join in the Kellogg treaty to outlaw war.

Why try to force our views as to what constitutes proper government on our neighbors? Why injure our own trade and endanger the world's peace? EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Cal.

Editor Times—Sir: Every sensible son of humanity sees some solution of world problems in Secretary Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war, and rejoices to realize that fourteen nations already have signed their approval and adhesion.

But, by a curious sample of diplomatic red tape or political unwisdom, one of the most opulent and powerful of peoples have not even, so far as is known, been invited to become a party to that praise-worthy peace treaty.

Of course, refer to Russia, at present a pariah among nations, able to mobilize millions of soldiers, though recently her government proposed world disarmament; a proposal then sneered at as insincere because their experiment in democracy does not suit their somewhat less democratic ideals.

Now, over a century ago, one James Monroe gave advice for such cases. It specified the U. S. A. was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power; "to consider the government de facto

as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it; and to preserve honest relations by a just, firm and manly policy."

For eleven years the Russian people have given enthusiastic approval and support to their existing de facto government; surely it is high time that we cultivated friendly relations with the 100,000,000 citizens inhabiting that vast area.

Russia and at least have the courtesy and common sense to invite them to join in the Kellogg treaty to outlaw war.

Why try to force our views as to what constitutes proper government on our neighbors? Why injure our own trade and endanger the world's peace? EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Cal.

Editor Times—Sir: Every sensible son of humanity sees some solution of world problems in Secretary Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war, and rejoices to realize that fourteen nations already have signed their approval and adhesion.

But, by a curious sample of diplomatic red tape or political unwisdom, one of the most opulent and powerful of peoples have not even, so far as is known, been invited to become a party to that praise-worthy peace treaty.

Of course, refer to Russia, at present a pariah among nations, able to mobilize millions of soldiers, though recently her government proposed world disarmament; a proposal then sneered at as insincere because their experiment in democracy does not suit their somewhat less democratic ideals.

Now, over a century ago, one James Monroe gave advice for such cases. It specified the U. S. A. was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power; "to consider the government de facto

as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it; and to preserve honest relations by a just, firm and manly policy."

For eleven years the Russian people have given enthusiastic approval and support to their existing de facto government; surely it is high time that we cultivated friendly relations with the 100,000,000 citizens inhabiting that vast area.

Russia and at least have the courtesy and common sense to invite them to join in the Kellogg treaty to outlaw war.

Why try to force our views as to what constitutes proper government on our neighbors? Why injure our own trade and endanger the world's peace? EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Cal.

## The Truth About Mexico

This is the second of three articles on Mexico, Dr. Ernest Gruening, who spent five years in Mexico gathering material for a book and who has had a close acquaintance with all the men now figuring in the Mexican political situation.

BY ERNEST GRUENING

IN regard to labor, or rather in regard to the wing of labor represented by the Mexican Federation of Labor, Calles followed a directly opposite policy from that adopted toward the agrarians, on whose aspirations in the political field he frowned.

The federation did not include the railroad workers, who form a separate organization, nor the General Federation of Workers, a group not believing in political action. Calles encouraged the growth of the Mexican Federation of Labor's political wing—the Mexican labor party—and appointed its chief to his cabinet.

A cabinet position carries with it greater power in Mexico than in the United States. Moreover, the particular post given to Morones was vastly important. It put the labor leader in charge of the destinies of the nation's industry and commerce.

Taking Morones into the cabinet seemed at the time a shrewd move. Morones already had given evidence of extraordinarily organizing ability. He seemed to offer a guarantee that the bitter struggle, which had lasted ten years between capital and labor and was ruining the nation, would be adjusted.

UNFORTUNATELY for Mexico it did not work out. The labor leaders, particularly the inner group, of less than a score, secured fat Federal jobs. Business could find no basis of understanding with Morones. He was totally unaware of the needs and methods of the business world. He was more interested in politics and was converting his labor following into a great political machine. He was its master and dictator. This organization also was vastly useful to the government. It stood by the administration during the crises of the last four years.

Meanwhile, a split between the agrarians and laborites was precipitated by the criticism by Morones of certain tactics of the agrarians. He pointed out what was obviously true that there was a great deal of agitation by agrarian leaders, but little benefit to the peasantry. They countered with violent personal attacks upon Morones.

Considerable basis of justification for the agrarians' retaliation lay in the fact that the labor leadership followed up its opening attack by seeking to invade the country districts to organize the peasantry and to enlist the rural as well as the urban workers under the federation banner. This labor was not qualified to do.

The attempt to invade the country when the agrarian leaders themselves chiefly city-bred lawyers and publicists deemed their own happy hunting ground; merely widened the breach.

ALTHOUGH Calles and Obregon have maintained an unblemished friendship from the earliest association nearly sixteen years ago, and have worked hand in hand for the nation, differences between their respective adherents have cropped out.

With Calles favoring the Morones following, the American leaders, although chiefly city-bred lawyers and publicists deemed their own happy hunting ground; merely widened the breach.

Personal considerations play a large part in Mexican politics. Counting on the support of a large section of the Mexican army, of the agrarians, as well as all the labor elements not included in the Federation, Obregon did not need the support.

Moreover, resentment has been growing in Mexico at Morones' self-enrichment. Yet his Federation ranks there has been increasing grumblings that a few leaders had risen to affluence on the backs of the masses. That is true of Morones, who received a share of the "proceeds" of the Mexico City strike, controlled by laborites.

A reform adopted by the last congress made the Mexico City municipal offices appointive—by the president. The "elections" under which the laborites had gained control of the capital were to be no more.

In the pre-election period the Federation could make no political deal of any kind with Obregon, although it had formerly been friendly. Morones' declared hostility to Obregon followed Morones' failure to entrench himself with the coming Obregon regime as he had been entrenched in the Calles regime.

In the closing months of the campaign neither Obregon nor Morones made any secret of their mutual bitterness.

This, then, is the basis for the agrarian leaders' charge that Morones had created a "psychological state" responsible for Obregon's assassination. The charge is political piffle. The assassin, who comes from outside the revolutionary camp, was obviously not influenced by this intra-revolutionary split, but in the excitement following the assassination the more fantastic charges may be expected.

What is the quotation concerning selling one of the two leaves of bread to buy hyacinths?

The quotation is from Mosheh Edin Saadi in "Gulistan" (Garden of Roses) and reads as follows:

"If of thy mortal goods thou art bereft, And from thy slender store thou loavesst alone to thee a hyacinth, Sell one, and with the dross Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul."

What was the total number of men engaged and the loss on both sides in the Boer War?

The total forces engaged during the South African