



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

There Is a Reason

Aside from the impulse to aid a fellow man, there is a real reason why it was possible for Warren T. McCray to secure aid and help in an effort to re-establish himself in the cattle industry.

Before he became Governor of this State, his reputation as a breeder of pure bred stock was more than national. But not even that reputation would have surmounted the difficulties which beset a man who emerges from a prison after he has passed the meridian of life.

The truth is that the people of this State forgot the mistakes of McCray when they learned of the heroic moment when he turned down an offer of liberty and money if he would prostitute his office to the political desires of the man who is now Governor.

When The Times first printed, against it, may now be revealed, the protest of friends of McCray who believed that publication might bring powerful interests into action against his parole, the story of that day when Jackson went to the McCray office with the message of immunity and dollars in return for the prosecution of this county, the people of the State were somewhat amazed.

It may also be revealed that the information of The Times did not come from McCray. The fear of the powerful Klan influences and the political machine reached even to Atlanta and was not stilled by years.

When Ed Jackson went on trial and the citizens of this State learned the story, not only from McCray, but from other witnesses whom the people believe, they got a view of a magnificent moment.

They saw a man facing prison but with courage and conscience to defy powers before which other men, ambitious and eager for office, bowed in servility.

They saw a Governor leaving his office, his home and his fortune rather than surrender to the weird forces of hate that then were more powerful than courts or constituted authority.

They saw, too, the man who was charged with offering this bribe plead the statute of limitations rather than permit a jury of twelve men pass upon the evidence.

And inevitably the citizenry, both those with money and those with only ballots, drew a comparison between Jackson, pleading the statute of limitations and McCray with his head still lifted and eyes level and clear even after three years and more in a prison cell. And the comparison was not unfavorable to McCray.

Small wonder then that when there was a chance to obtain for him the management or eventual ownership of the farm which had yielded him a fortune in other years, there were those who showed their confidence by most substantial aid.

What would have happened to McCray had he pleaded the statute of limitations when he was placed on trial?

It may be hazarded that there would not be that generous universal wish that he may again rise to the sphere of influence and usefulness which was his before the lure of political power took him away from his acres and his herds.

The world still admires and welcomes conscience—and courage.

Resignations In Order

The parole system is the product of the study by the best minds for years for a means which will permit society to salvage from those who make the mistakes of crime.

It is intended and well planned to protect the public and at the same time extend to those who make mistakes and have learned to live decently and orderly lives, a chance to begin again.

No system is better than those who operate it.

The Times today prints the story of one paroled man, now held in jail and admitting a half dozen or more holdups and robberies committed at a time when the president of the board of prison trustees was not only accepting, but personally attesting that, to his own knowledge, this paroled man was at work in a useful job.

It is demonstrated that the police of this city were searching for months for this man, were journeying to Lebanon, the home of both the prisoner and the head of the prison board, on frequent intervals; were spending time in trying to find him while the head of the penal institution was signing the affirmation as to his steady and regular employment.

If it were merely a matter of accepting reports made by parole agents or others, the only criticism would be that of negligence.

But here is a prison board manager who signs reports for a man who on many, many nights went out with a gun to menace life and to rob.

Of course, this trustee did not know that the man for whom he signed was committing robberies.

But it is quite certain that this prison trustee

did not know of his own knowledge that the prisoner was working.

Perhaps Governor Jackson, in his next list of accomplishments of his administration, will list this incident.

Prosperity

Wages in this country have increased more rapidly since 1913 than has the cost of living, the Department of Labor informs us.

Wages per hour in 1926 were 129 per cent higher than in 1913, whereas the cost of living was only 75 per cent higher. The worker thus could buy 30.7 per cent more for his dollar in 1926 than he could in 1913, the Government's statisticians figure.

Labor union members as a group fared even better, we are told. Organized workers had a 43 per cent higher real income in 1926 than they had thirteen years before.

This is cheerful news. It means that a continually larger group of people are living better, and have a greater margin over the cost of necessities to provide for luxuries and pleasures.

Frequently figures do not tell the whole story, however.

It will be recalled that President Coolidge a few months ago in a public address said that in "the highest point of material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the Nation."

Labor Secretary Davis, about the same time, estimated that between ten and fifteen million workers were not getting an adequate wage, and "who do not share in the prosperity enjoyed by the rest of us."

Said Davis, "Morally, economically and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in this richest Nation of history."

The answer seems to be that while most of us are better off than we ever have been before, a large section of the population is not receiving a living wage. Our prosperity is inequitably distributed. Millions do not receive enough to provide them with proper food and shelter.

When we talk of our prosperity and riches, it is well to bear this fact in mind. There is enough for all of us, and each should have his proper share.

From Behind the Polar Veil

Hailed as a hero, Gen. Umberto Nobile, leader of the flight of the dirigible Italia to the north pole, returned home to receive a welcome in dramatic contrast to the unfriendly reception accorded him in Norway and Sweden.

Until he crossed the border of Italy, Nobile was the center of a tragic retreat from behind the polar veil. He was spirited in silence and seclusion across Europe, hidden from the eyes of the public and guarded against interviewers.

He was a disaster which had not only cost human lives, but had put the reputation and good name of his leader in doubt.

In the minds of the Italian people, however, Nobile is a hero. The omissions given him by his countrymen demonstrate that they have not shared the suspicions which have arisen in regard to the management of the expedition or the conduct of the Italia crew after their ship was wrecked.

Heartened by the enthusiasm with which he was greeted at home, Nobile today is a changed man and announces with confidence that when the truth is known he and his men will be vindicated.

The world is entitled to that truth. Exploration long ago became an international activity. Brave men of several nations risked their lives in attempting to rescue the survivors of the Italia.

As yet little is known of what actually took place in the wastes of the Arctic after the Italia crashed upon the ice and the crew dispersed in the effort to reach land. Only by a full, fair and uncompromising investigation can the facts be brought forth.

Mussolini, filled with bombast, has promised one; but if it is to carry weight with the world at large, it must be free from national prejudice and must be conducted by an impartial tribunal.

—David Dietz on Science

Jupiter Loved Lida

No. 118

JUPITER, king of the gods, had many love affairs according to Greek mythology. Some of these are commemorated in the figures of the stellar constellations.

The Great and Little Bears symbolize the legend of his love for the beautiful nymph Callisto.

June, the wife of Jupiter, being somewhat jealous, turned Callisto into a bear. Callisto's son, Arcas, was about to kill her.

So Jupiter turned him into a bear also. The Big Bear is Callisto. The Little Bear is Arcas.

The constellation of Cygnus or the Flying Swan, outlined in this department yesterday, symbolizes another love affair of Jupiter.

According to this legend, he fell in love with Queen Leda, the beautiful wife of Tyn-darus, king of Sparta.

But by this time, Juno had come to know the philandering habits of her royal husband and kept a pretty close watch on him.

Perhaps, too, Jupiter remembered that Juno had turned Callisto into a bear and wished, if possible, to protect the beautiful Leda from a similar fate.

As a result, Jupiter disguised himself as a swan whenever he went to woo Leda.

Subsequently, according to the legend, he placed the figure of the flying swan among the constellations as a remembrance of the beautiful queen.

Among the very faint stars in this constellation is an interesting one known to astronomers as 61 Cygni, that is, Star 61 in the constellation of Cygnus.

While astronomers use the letters of the Greek alphabet to designate the bright stars of a constellation, they merely assign numbers to the hundreds of faint stars which the telescope reveals in each constellation.

This star was the first one whose distance from the earth was measured. It was done by the great astronomer Bessel in 1838.

A new star, or Nova, as it is known technically, blazed forth in the constellation of Cygnus in 1876.

The Milky Way passes through Cygnus. A dark spot appears in the Milky Way in this region. Astronomers call it the coal sack.

The first theory that it was actually a rift in the Milky Way. It is thought now, however, that it is a dark nebula between us and the Milky Way, obscuring a part of it from our view.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Much as I Respect Science, I Doubt Its Ability to Civilize War."

WE are all children when it comes to building air castles. None of us is so old or hard boiled that he does not like to travel through the beautiful Land of Some Day on the wings of his imagination. Even the scientist, who is supposed to be a stickler for facts, who has spent his life experimenting and deducing with mathematical precision and whose aim is exact knowledge, is a victim of this age-old habit.

Listen to him, as he regales the American Chemical Society, now in session at Chicago, with what he professes to see through the rose-tinted spectacles of fancy—food without farms, factories run by sunshine, housekeeping by robots and war without bloodshed.

What a world this will be when we can live without work and fight without physical injury!

Gentle War

Dr. Gustav Eloff believes that instead of killing men, it may be possible to put them to sleep and let them recover after they have been captured. He even suggests that the sting of their defeat may be softened by pleasant dreams.

"The use of tear gas," he says, "is a start in this direction."

"Perhaps an anesthetic can be developed of such power," he explains, "that it may be distributed over entire battlefields and cities, enveloping the defenders in quiet slumber." Dr. Eloff's vision would be more convincing were it not for the obvious peculiarities of human nature. When men are made enough to wage war they are generally mad enough to slap each other on the wrist, if not more.

War Is War

Much as I respect science, I doubt its ability to civilize war. The custom of war is not so much a matter of weapons as of will.

Whether with knotted sticks or machine guns in their hands, men have shown a distinct tendency to turn brutal when facing each other on the battlefield. The idea of entire battlefields and cities, enveloping the defenders in quiet slumber, Dr. Eloff's vision would be more convincing were it not for the obvious peculiarities of human nature. When men are made enough to wage war they are generally mad enough to slap each other on the wrist, if not more.

The essence of war, as it comes down to us through the ages, and as it has been visualized in monument and history, is violence. From time immemorial its rules have been modified with the hope of humanizing it. From time immemorial, men have pretended this could be done. It is only necessary, however, to count the crosses that dot the hills of Flanders Field, to recapture the pension rolls of the civilized world, gaze upon the endless procession of cripples, orphans and widows and note the increased taxes which handicap Europe, to realize what little headway has been made.

Gas for Bootleggers

Except for the mental quick which inspires all of us to look far ahead for conquest, fame and salvation, the scientists now gathered at Chicago might find it worth while to solve some of the problems right under their noses.

If gas is good for the battlefield, why not for moonshine as a source of political support?

It would certainly be agreeable to wake up some morning and find that chloroform had been substituted for bullets in our running strife, and that the innocent bystander, as well as the bootlegger, "enjoyed pleasant dreams," while he was being captured.

Beyond Test Tube

The struggle to impose constitutional liberty, as started by Andrew Volstead, not to mention the piracy, graft and corruption that form its most deadly side shows, should offer the scientific brethren a vivid illustration of how the human mind reacts to even small differences of opinion.

Here is a question that no one thought of asking 100 years ago, and that no one can answer today, not only filling cemeteries and demoralizing police departments, but getting a Nation of 110,000,000 people by the ears, with gang rule, lawlessness and murder threatening the stability of its very government.

Who imagines that we can settle it with test tube and retort, that chemistry holds out hope to any of the contending parties, except the bootlegger, or that astronomy promises any service, except to the rum fleet?

It Cost \$60,000

Come four estimable gentlemen seemingly out of the sticks, posing as "butter and egg men," gaining admission to the night clubs of New York, spending three months and \$60,000 to find out what men on the street could have told them, retaining checks, writing reports and setting affidavits with sixteen names, raided and 150 indictments as the net result.

Cynics will say that there is politics in it, that the raiding was not begun the night Governor Smith was nominated by accident, and that one-tenth of the money spent at Detroit, Key West or a dozen other funnels of investment would have been quite as effective in drying up the country, if not more so.

They also will say that the fact these dry men posed as "butter and egg men" is highly suggestive, and that had as New York may be, its badness might cease to pay but for the risks who are willing to cough up \$49 a quart for champagne, \$20 a quart for whiskey, and \$375 a cocktail in the old home town, no matter where that old home town is located, for one-third the price.



Septic Sore Throat Is Spread by Neglect

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

THE epidemic of septic sore throat that occurred recently in a Massachusetts city attracted national attention not because of its rarity, but because of its proportions.

Epidemics of sore throat have occurred regularly in this country for many years; in fact, there were about 104 such outbreaks during 1926 and 1927.

In most cases the difficulty is due to the fact that a person with a septic sore throat handles the milk somewhere in the chain of handling before its delivery.

A cow may have its udder infected with the germs and then all of the milk from that cow will be infected.

When the milk is collected this milk is mixed with the other milk and if pasteurization fails the epidemic may attack every one who drinks the milk. To prevent such epidemics dairy-men should not permit any one with the slightest sore throat to milk cows, handle the milk in any way, or be at all concerned with the care of the pails or milk utensils.

Bridge Play Made Easy

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

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

If you do not possess normal support do not raise your partner's bid on the first round. This is mandatory.

Regardless of the rest of your hand therefore, the first raise should not be made unless you hold normal trump support. If your partner, however, bids two of the suit without your assistance, the foregoing requirement is no longer applicable.

To raise your partner's bid once, your hand should contain two assisting tricks and for each additional assisting trick you may again raise your partner's bid once.

Your hand contains one assisting trick when you hold:

1. A quick trick, Ace or King-Queen, in a side suit.

2. A well-guarded King in a side suit.

3. A X X X or K X X or 10 X X X in trumps.

Your hand contains two assisting tricks when you hold:

1. A singleton Ace in a side suit and three trumps.

2. A blank suit and three trumps.

Do not raise on trump strength alone as on this hand:

Spades K X X X X.

Hearts J X X.

Diamonds J X X X.

Clubs X X X.

Imagine that your partner has bid one spade and second hand has bid two hearts. Hands on which you third hand, should pass because of a lack of normal trump support follow:

1. Spades A

Hearts X X X X.

Diamonds A X X X.

Clubs Q X X X.

2. Spades X X.

Hearts A X X.

Diamonds X X X X.

Clubs K X X X.

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This Date in U. S. History

August 2

1610—Henry Hudson sailed into the Hudson Bay and thought it the Pacific Ocean.

1812—Frigate Constitution sailed from Boston on its famous cruise.

1817—First steamboat arrived at St. Louis, Mo.

1865—Atlantic cable broke where 1,312 miles were laid.

1876—Congress appropriated \$200,000 to complete Washington monument.

1889—American Art Association paid \$200,000 for Miller's famous painting, "The Angels."

KEEPING UP THE NEWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—With the movement gaining way to exclude Filipinos from United States citizenship and immigration, the question whether they may own land in restricted California areas unexpectedly has bobbed up before the Department of Justice.

Of more importance than the individual case itself is the possible effect an adverse ruling may have on the tentative program of native leaders in the Philippines to cooperate with the new Governor General, Col. Henry L. Stimson.

A basic part of the Stimson policy is to lift restrictions on the size of land holdings of Americans in the islands, especially in the interest of American sugar and rubber companies.

Any emphasis at this time on land restriction in this country against Filipinos is expected to stiffen the island opposition to modification of Philippine restrictions against Americans.

Pedro Guevara, Philippine resident commissioner here, has made representations to the United States Department of Justice in the case of Francisco Olera, Filipino.

Olera says that, after living in California since March 1915, he recently purchased a house in Alhambra. After he moved into the house, his American neighbors objected to his presence. The demand that he vacate, on the ground that his property was "restricted." He was not given time to ascertain the nature of the original deed, he says.

Olera sought official advice of Commissioner Guevara, who advised him to remain on his property pending a legal decision.

The United States Bureau of Insular Affairs, in answer to an inquiry by Guevara, now has reaffirmed that there is now law preventing Filipinos from owning land in the United States has cited California decisions that Filipinos are not "aliens." The bureau, however, did not pass upon the right of an American citizen to make a restrictive deed.

Guevara has submitted the information given him by the bureau of insular affairs to the United States attorney general for an opinion.

THE bureau's letter to Guevara follows:

"The bureau is aware of no provision of law which would deny citizenship of the Philippine Islands, as such, the right to own real estate in any part of the United States.

"While there is a distinction between citizens of the United States and citizens of the Philippine Islands, there is also a distinction between citizens of the Philippine Islands and the aliens, or persons owing allegiance to a foreign government. Citizens of the Philippine Islands owe allegiance to and are entitled to the protection of the United States.

"Thus Filipinos are held not to be aliens within the meaning of the United States immigration law, and the attorney general of California, in a letter to the resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands, dated July 18, 1921, rendered the opinion that it would appear, therefore, that with the Federal enactments and interpretative decisions controlling, a citizen of the Philippine Islands is not an alien as that term is used in the alien poll tax law of California, and is not subject to the provisions of that act."

"This bureau does not know, of course, whether or not the title of the land which Olera has purchased contains special restrictions against ownership by one of a race other than the Caucasian race, or specifically barring Filipinos as well as aliens."

According to information furnished the commissioner by the Huntington Land and Improvement Company, which asked Olera to vacate, there is a clause in the original deed providing that the property "never should be sold, leased or occupied by an individual of any other than the Caucasian race."

The Department of Justice has taken the case under advisement.

ANOTHER phase of the general controversy concerning whether the native government should pay salaries of and thus maintain some control over technical advisers of the American Governor General or whether the United States should pay and control these advisers, is discussed in an official statement by the Philippine press bureau here today.

V. G. Bunuan, director, expressed gratification over a Manila dispatch that the Philippine senate had appropriated \$125,000 for the annual salaries of the Governor General's advisers. He said:

"In my opposition to the (United States) Willis-Kiehl bill appropriating the same amount for the same purpose, I always have emphasized that action by Congress in this connection was unnecessary because the Filipinos again would be ready to appropriate the necessary funds. "Our opponents in reply declared that this was merely a bait, but now it is show that we used that argument in good faith."

Daily Thoughts

He that is not with me is against me.—Luke 11:23.

IT is the enemy whom we do not suspect who is the most dangerous.—Rojas.

From what is the family name "Bennett" derived?

It is occasionally derived from Benjamin, but usually it is a form of Benedict. It is an ecclesiastical name from medieval times, meaning an exorcist. The literal derivation is from the Latin word meaning "blessed."

Did Edsel Ford serve in the World War?

He was exempted from service on the grounds of his father that he was the living head of the Ford plant and his services there were indispensable to the country.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive consideration.

Editor Times:—An effort is being made by the best citizens of Indianapolis, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, to make this city attractive to visitors and a desirable location for establishment of new industries.

I wonder what impressions are made on the mind of a prospective business man as he attempts to survey the business section of our city? If he undertakes to motor through the business section, it is with extreme difficulty that he manages to reach his objective, especially, if he is going east on Washington and wishes to turn north.

Motorists frequently are compelled by the traffic officers to continue east on Washington from Capitol to Delaware or Alabama, before turning north.

If he desires to transact business in the center of the city, it is almost impossible to park anywhere without getting a sticker from the police. If our prospect undertakes to view the landscape from foot, he is halted rudely, through the automobile traffic system that has for the last three or four weeks afflicted our city, causing humiliation to hundreds of well-meaning people and inconveniencing the public, in general.

Would it not be possible for the police department to give a greater service to Indianapolis by concentrating their efforts upon the apprehension of criminals and bootleggers and allow the pedestrians and motorists to proceed unmolested in their legitimate vocations?

I have witnessed old ladies rudely halted and compelled to return to the sidewalk when they were half way across the street.

Could not The Times do something to convince the board of safety and the police department that the present system of handling the public is objectionable?

W. B. SOWERS,
2940 Ruckle St.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to the Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given nor can extended research be made. All other questions received personally and answered when possible. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you desire.

How did Lindbergh acquire the title of "Colonel"?

He was commissioned a colonel in the Missouri National Guard by the Governor of Missouri; he was also commissioned by the President of the United States as a colonel in the United States Officers Reserve Corps.

How do Mexico and Brazil rank in the production of coffee?

Brazil overshadows all other countries combined in the production of coffee. About two-thirds of the world's crop is produced there. Mexico ranks about ninth as a coffee-growing country.

What nicknames were familiarly used in speaking of Henry Clay?

He was born in the part of Hancock County, Virginia, commonly known as "the Slashes," and is frequently referred to as "The Mill Boy of the Slashes." Other nicknames applied to him were the "War Hawk" and the "Great Pacificator."

What is the meaning and nationality of the name "Snodgrass"?

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