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

One More Chapter

Another chapter in the record of disaster and shame that came with hooded hate to Indiana was written Monday at Ft. Wayne in a petition of Clyde Walb to be declared a bankrupt.

A year ago Walb was arrogantly speaking for what he claimed to be the Republican party, but which was then, as now, merely an organization which had obtained the label and title of a party name.

A year ago Walb, a free man, was plotting and conspiring to destroy those who had dared to raise their voices against corruption in this State, was inspiring his venal henchmen to spew their poisons and their slanders against those who had exposed crime, was the leader of the powerful crew that had wrecked the State and pirated the ship. Evidently men with money were afraid of Walb or must have trusted him mightily. For now it is disclosed that he owes nearly \$150,000 and has about \$20,000 worth of assets. Borrowing power is increased with political power. That is one way politicians get money. Very often they forget to pay.

It was Walb, as State chairman, who journeyed to the home of Robert Hicks, the South Whitley editor, who makes a specialty of exposing mail order frauds, and asked Hicks not to criticize Frank Rozelle, now United States marshal. Hicks had denounced, and still denounces, the Rozelle business at La Grange as a fraud upon the public, especially defenseless invalids or semi-invalids seeking home work.

It is significant that the attitude of Walb toward Rozelle was similar to that of Senator Arthur Robinson, who declares that he has every confidence in Rozelle and does nothing to demand an inquiry—quite different from that of Senator James Watson, who has written the Department of Justice that an investigation, a thorough one, must be had which will either vindicate Rozelle or remove him from his high political office.

Of course Walb, these days, is not borrowing money. He is not issuing interviews or mandates. He is not dictating to pardon boards in behalf of new stockholders in his enterprises. Mr. Walb is now a guest of the government.

It may be well to remember the record of the crew that flourished with Walb, who borrowed so much money while he had power.

For the same influences which elevated Walb to power and dictatorship and which finally led him to disaster are hoping to retain their grip upon the government.

Frank Dailey is a safe bet for those who want a new deal for Indiana.

Bring Him Back

The long hand of the Government at last has reached across the water in the attempt to bring Henry M. Blackmer to justice. Acting under a request of the Department of Justice, the State Department has asked France to extradite Blackmer, who has absented himself ever since the Teapot Dome oil disclosures threatened.

The Government can not afford to fail in this effort to bring the oil man back to American soil. Blackmer may or may not be guilty of the charges brought against him by a Federal grand jury in Denver of perjury in connection with income tax returns; but he should be compelled to stand trial like any ordinary citizen and prove his innocence.

Among major factors contributing to disrespect for the law is the immunity against arrest purchased by wealthy citizens who flee the country. For several years Blackmer openly has flouted the United States Government, dodging process servers, refusing to return as a witness in the oil cases, and hanging on doggedly to his share of the profits of the Continental Trading Company deal.

Apparently the Government finally has filed against him for an extraditable offense and the American citizenship which Blackmer repudiated will now prove his nemesis.

The power of the Government and the cause of justice can not be set at naught by the individual. It remains to be seen if this arrogant exile, every penny of whose fortune was made under the protection and by reason of the opportunities afforded by the United States, can continue to make a laughing stock of his country.

Saskatchewan Decides

The power commission of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, named by the Government to recommend policies for power development, has reported in favor of public ownership and distribution of electricity throughout the province.

The report recommends immediate purchase of three plants as the first step in the development of a provincial system. It suggests a capital investment of \$3,700,000 by the government. Power would be sold in bulk to the municipalities from the central plants, plus a small margin for contingencies.

The propagandists of the power companies in the United States assiduously have spread the claim that public operation always is costlier and less efficient than private. Apparently investigation by the Canadian commission has convinced it that the contrary is true.

Twenty-five people were robbed in a New York restaurant. The fact that it was by four bandits makes it news.

A Racine, Wis., man, reports one of his hens laid an egg with three yolks. At least it isn't a white lie.

Night clubs often ha ha the law, but when a padlock is put on the door they can't laugh that off.

M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"The Present Campaign Promises to Be Unique in One Respect: Business Not Only Has Failed to Go Bad, but Promises to Be as Good or Better Than Ever."

FROM a purely legal standpoint it seems imperative to bring Harry M. Blackmer back to the United States if he can be extradited. From a common sense standpoint, it seems silly and ineffectual. The man has chosen exile rather than face the bar of justice in his own country. Why not leave it that way? Why not banish him forever, as the old Greeks used to do? Why not make it impossible for him ever to set foot on these shores again; expatriate him; mark him with the brand of his own choice?

To a layman, it looks as though we were going through unnecessary motions in this case, merely were staging a futile show, when we have a simple remedy at hand, a remedy that would put the fear of God into men like Blackmer, that would make them think twice before they ran away, rather than stand trial.

Under present circumstances he and his kind not only have hopes of getting off scot-free, but get a kick out of thumbing their noses at our law. Banish them and the adventure would lose its thrill.

Nevertheless, the nomination of Mr. West for this post should not pass at this time without recognition of its impropriety. And when the Senate meets, the nomination should not be treated as the purely routine affair of a dying administration.

Rather, it should be discussed and analyzed, if for no other reason than that it is important to keep the thought of the country clear as to the considerations which should govern in the choice of members of the Cabinet.

How to Use \$5,000,000

To rescue beauty from decay is a gracious thing to do. To perpetuate monuments to historic happenings which are creditable, is a good use for wealth.

In restoring the old town of Williamsburg, Va., John D. Rockefeller Jr. is doing both. The old colonial houses with their wide chimneys and fan-windowed doors were rapidly going to ruin. The five millions donated has started their accurate and complete restoration.

The city which was once the seat of government of this young republic is to be reproduced just as it was a hundred years ago. The old capitol building will be rebuilt. Even the pavements and street lamps will be made to look as they did in the old days.

Mr. Rockefeller practically has bought the town. Unhappily, born of the war munitions era, is being erased. The buildings of historic William and Mary College are also being restored. Families of descendants living in the quaint old homes are given the right to occupy as long as they wish free of any cost.

They are asked only to permit the structures to be put into perfect order as to repair and furnishing.

When Mr. Rockefeller shall have completed his work at Williamsburg, he will have done a thing unique. It is something more than setting stone monuments to mark spots.

To be able to step into an environment which architecturally and in other ways is perfect of its time, and then to see the actual historic places where immortal words were said and immortal documents were signed, will be an inspiring experience for Americans.

Bring Him Back
Dr. Gerald Wendt, chemistry dean at Pennsylvania State College, says wood is disappearing and homes will soon be furnished with synthetic products. Some basements are right now.

Tis a funny world. The heat we are all kicking about right now is going to cost us all plenty per ton this coming winter.

David Dietz on Science

The Sympathy of Man

No. 122

MEDICINE arose out of the primal sympathy of man with man; out of the desire to help those in sorrow, need and sickness.

That sentence was penned by the late Sir William Osler, Bart., M. D., F. R. S., one of the best equipped, most sagacious and most lovable of all modern physicians.

It occurs in his discussion of the origin of medicine in his classic work, "The Evolution of Modern Medicine."

Dr. Osler wrote, "The instinct of self-preservation, the longing to relieve a loved one, and above all, the maternal passion—for such it is—gradually so infected the race of man.

"In his marvelous sketch of the evolution of man, nothing illustrates more forcibly the prescience of Lucretius than the picture of the growth of sympathy: 'When with cries and gestures they taught with broken words that 'tis right for all men to have pity on the weak.'

Dr. Osler points out that the rude necessities of life made it necessary for the cave man to learn to practice a crude medicine.

"The first lessons came to primitive man by injuries, accidents, bites of beasts and serpents, perhaps for long ages not appreciated by his childlike mind. But little by little, such experiences crystallized into useful knowledge."

Several suggestions have been made as to how primitive man first began to practice remedial measures.

Osler rejected the suggestion of Pliny, a Roman naturalist and writer of the first century, A. D. Pliny thought that man gained his first medical knowledge by observing the actions of wild animals.

He thought, however, that Celsus, a Roman philosopher of the second century, A. D., came closer to the truth.

Celsus wrote, "Some of the sick on account of their eagerness took food on the first day, some on account of loathing, abstained; and the disease in those refrained was more relieved."

Occurring daily, such things impressed careful men, who noted what had best helped the sick, then began to prescribe them. In this way medicine had its rise from the experience of the recovery of some, of the death of others, from distinguishing the hurtful from the salutary things."

As you read that passage from Celsus, reflect upon the fact that it was written 1800 years ago.

They were inspired to take bold because they found the city was losing trade on account of the thuggery, hijacking and hoodlumism which had come to play such a dominant part in its affairs.

This group of business men, acting independently and without regard to political alignment, has done more to clean up Chicago in three months than the local political organizations did in ten years.

This Date in U. S. History

Aug. 7.

1846—Democrats of Maine enacted prohibition.
1877—Capital of West Virginia located at Wheeling.
1883—Congress opened special session to repeal the silver-purchase law.
1912—Progressive party in convention at Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson for President and Vice President.

Merry-Go-Round



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Take No Chance on Dog's Bite

This is the second of two articles on rabies, one of the most feared and little understood of all diseases.

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

PROBABLY few diseases have so many strange ideas and superstitions associated with them as are associated with mad dog bite.

In a current bulletin the health department of Buffalo recalls the belief that madstone will prevent the development of rabies or hydrocephalus if the stone is applied within a few hours after the bite.

The madstone is supposed to be obtained from the stomach or gall-bladder of white deer or a deer with seven points to his antlers.

This, of course, is absolute hokum or superstition with relation to animals, such as Mackenzie has described in his book of medical folklore called "The Infancy of Medicine."

In ancient days madstones were considered very precious and were left in wills as being of the greatest value.

All mad dogs do not necessarily froth at the mouth, neither do all of them fear water, as might be indicated by the name hydrocephalus.

On the other hand, the disease does affect the muscles of the throat, producing a spasm, and this is responsible for the belief in the fear of water, since it is impossible for the animal to swallow.

The disease is transmitted by the bite of the animal, so that one dog infects another, infects others animals, or infects human beings.

Every dog bite should be taken seriously. The bite is treated by cauterization. The board of health

is to be informed immediately and it will take the necessary measures to study the case and to prevent dissemination of the disease.

In the Pasteur treatment a special vaccine prepared from the spinal cords of rabbits is injected into the body and builds up resistance against hydrocephalus.

However, the control of animals is just as important in the control of this disease as any other step. Suitable control does not in-

voke any harm to dogs, but indeed is distinctly to their benefit.

It involves kind treatment, proper feeding, and a supply of drinking water, restraint of the dog to the owner's premises and control of the dog when out-of-doors, including muzzling of dogs that are allowed to run freely.

Any dog that is sick should be restrained and studied and not be permitted to run freely on the streets.

With Other Editors

(Marion Chronicle)

Warren T. McCray, former Governor of Indiana, whose life tragedy was interwoven with the post war deflation of agriculture, is starting over again in his declining days to make a comeback in the field in which he amassed a fortune and lost it.

There is every reason why his venture again into extensive agriculture and stock raising should be a success. In the first place the very elements that contributed to his undoing will operate now to promote his success.

Instead of enlarging his activities at the peak of boom prices and racing the irresistible tide of receding values, he is getting back in the game when land values have reached their lowest ebb and he will be in a position to realize for his backers on the inevitable unearned increment in land values, that is bound to come with the restoration of agriculture.

He will be in a position to put into practice the modern day theories of mass production in agriculture. He will, of course, face the eternal hazards of the farmer who must contend with the uncertain element of weather and growing crops. But he will have the plant and he is equipped with the scientific knowledge and the experience to operate the plant.

The comeback of Warren T. McCray will be much more than the triumph of an individual over the most discouraging personal vicissitudes. It marks a turning point and forecasts the dawn of a new day in agriculture.

It points the way to others who have the courage and the vision to help restore agriculture—and in rejuvenating the industry earn a share in the profits that the new era in agriculture is bound to bring.

Dummy holds—Diamond K 9 5
3 2: Declarer holds—Diamond A Q 10.

The declaration is no trump and the lead is from the dummy. A player might inadvertently take the first trick with the diamond king.

He would take the next two tricks with the diamond ace and diamond queen. The three rounds would exhaust the diamonds in the declarer's hand and he would have no means of returning to the dummy to make the remaining cards in that suit good.

Five tricks may be made in diamonds by leading a small card from the dummy and taking the first trick with the diamond ace.

The second trick should be taken with the diamond king. On the third round the declarer should lead the diamond 10 and overtake with the diamond king in the dummy.

Unless either east or west holds all of the missing diamonds, and this is not the probable distribution, the two remaining cards in the dummy will be winning tricks.

The span will be built, of course, under the Indiana enabling act enacted by the national congress, and the plan under which it is to be built will conform in a general way to the Indiana "50-50" bridge legislation.

Instead of the Vanderbilt and Kentucky assuming the financial burden involved, the State of Indiana and the State of Kentucky will assume it.

Kentucky will bear, according to dispatches, half the expense and will be reimbursed through tolls. This is provided for by Kentucky bridge legislation enacted last winter.

Unless either east or west holds all of the missing diamonds, and this is not the probable distribution, the two remaining cards in the dummy will be winning tricks.

The span will furnish her half out of highway funds and through Federal aid. Construction will start as soon as Kentucky approves a written contract to be submitted by the Indiana commission.

Praise is due the highway officials and Governors of Kentucky and Indiana for getting together on this tremendous job.

It should have been done four years ago, but Kentucky at that time did not have the bridge legislation on her statute books that she has now and was in no position to bear her share of the