



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. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., May 1, 1902. Postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind. 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor. FRANK G. MORRISON, President.
PHONE—RILEY 3351. THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 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."

Breeding Trouble

Coercion, suppression and force have always been the most successful trouble breeders, especially in this country with a tradition of resentment against such methods.

The courts will decide, of course, whether the men who passed out cards to street car workers announcing a meeting of a proposed union are guilty of any crime.

But it would be exceedingly unfortunate if there should be any widespread suspicion that the real offense was not against the ordinances regulating the distribution of cards but against the street car company which does not desire its employees to organize.

The right of collective bargaining is too firmly established in principle to be denied in any part of this country. It has been indorsed by every President from McKinley to Coolidge and written into law by the Supreme Court.

Whether it be the best or most effective way of obtaining fair wages and decent working conditions may be a matter of opinion. There should be, especially in public utilities, some way in which those employed could easily enforce by public opinion and through public agencies fair and decent treatment.

If the police are finally impressed with the idea that distribution of cards announcing more or less public meetings is a crime, they will have many things to explain.

Within a week, within a block of the police station, there has been public distribution of cards announcing the gathering of the old hooded order of hate at the very hour named for the meeting of the car workers.

Just why the police show great vigilance toward street car employees and considerable sympathy for the purveyors of prejudice is at least a matter of public curiosity.

The oppressive tactics of the police two years ago in repeatedly arresting men who were trying to organize the street car employees had much more to do with whatever progress they made than did the arguments of the organizers.

The semblance of any use of power to interfere with firmly established rights is about the best and quickest invitation to trouble that can be issued.

And this city does not want trouble of any kind or sort and surely is big enough and wise enough to see that it is not brought by any unwise use of power.

Radio Racketeers

The Federal radio commission reports that it is receiving many complaints concerning broadcasting late at night and early in the morning. The complainants say they can not close their windows because it is too hot and can not sleep with the windows open because of the racket from their neighbors' radio sets.

All who live in congested neighborhoods will sympathize with the objectors.

Something should be done about it and something can be done.

It is possible to tune any radio set down to the point where, while still sufficiently audible to those in the same room, it will not annoy those next door.

Any reasonable neighbor should be willing to do this much for you. Unreasonable neighbors, persons accustomed to disregard the comfort of others, should know that it is possible for the radio commission to regulate the hours of broadcasting and so to shut off the early morning and late night broadcasting if it finds such action in the public interest.

Every station in the country now is operating on hours fixed by the radio commission. This should be sufficient warning to the racketeers.

Labor and the Candidates

The American Federation of Labor has found little to choose between Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Smith and so declares a program of neutrality in the presidential race. This seems a sound decision.

Both candidates have given, through their long careers, convincing evidence of their sympathy with labor's aspirations. Neither can be expected to suggest unfair or unfriendly legislation, so far as labor is concerned; and neither is likely to oppose or veto legislation designed to meet labor's fair demands.

By taking this course the A. F. of L. keeps itself free to fight for the election of its friends to Congress and it knows that these friends are in both parties. The very heart of labor's hopes in Congress, indeed, lies in that group of Republicans commonly called progressive, or insurgent, or independent.

So little, however, have party labels come to mean in this respect that now we hear some Democrats in the Senate and House called progressives to distinguish them from the majority of their party colleagues. The labor forces make this distinction and in so doing reveal their wisdom.

"Foreign Vote" to Split

How is the so-called "foreign vote" of the United States going to go in the coming presidential election? There are approximately 7,000,000 naturalized voters in the country. If they all went one way they might easily have a decisive influence on the election. What's going to happen?

The answer, apparently, is that their vote will be split regardless of their nationalities, just like the vote of native-born citizens. The Foreign Language Information Service recently reviewed editorial comment in several hundred foreign-language newspapers printed in this country.

It could find no one group that was anything like unanimous for either candidate; and it concludes that "there is not only a lack of unity of opinion between the various racial groups, but each group seems to be split within itself."

Nature and the Chemists

Chemists meeting in Chicago made all sorts of disturbing predictions. The time is coming, they said, when life as we know it will no longer exist. Human activities will revolve around a chemical laboratory.

Farms will be abolished and we will eat synthetic food made in factories. Scientists will regulate our health, complexions and even our stature by the truck they feed us. Clothes, our houses, and almost everything else will be synthetic and of course scientifically perfect.

All this distressed us very much until we read other news.

Out in California, we are told, the crops of fruit are so great that even that State, famed for its prodigious feats, is unable to handle them. The horn of plenty has overflowed. The cooperatives, which have spread the fame of California's products far, are swamped. Prunes, peaches, apricots, grapes and apples must be left to rot.

From the Middle West comes news that the wheat harvest is progressing satisfactorily, and yields are better than had been anticipated. Oats, barley and rye are turning out better than had been expected.

There will be a bumper corn crop in the next few weeks. Potatoes are so plentiful that growers are having trouble in disposing of them. Cotton is improved.

We sigh with relief. Surely it will be many years before we reach the time foreseen by the chemists when we will have a concentrated food tablet for breakfast in place of our grapefruit and "ham and," and a dish of yeast instead of a cut of roast beef.

More and Better Policemen

More and better policemen are urged in a report by a subcommittee of the Baumes Crime Commission of New York.

Undoubtedly improved training methods to equip policemen for their work would aid in curbing crime. The public expects much of the average patrolman without due regard for the many-sided nature of his work or the difficulties under which he labors.

Coupled with this attitude is a general lack of respect for the dignity of his occupation. The public too often regards a policeman as a necessary evil when as a matter of fact he is a valuable and highly necessary public servant.

However, the law itself is responsible for many of the policeman's troubles. Sumptuary legislation has multiplied and complicated his duties and a disproportionate amount of his time and energy is expended in the routine and wearisome task of enforcing traffic regulations.

Your real policeman does not much care about ransacking a private home in search of home-brew, or arresting motorists.

By all means educate the policeman for his work. It will encourage higher standards of men and performance; but in the meantime, relieve him of the stigma of being a snoop and let him direct his activities against those who actually war against society.

Nordics and Others

Our pet Nordic notion that we are inherently superior to all other races, received a jar at the Williamson Institute of Politics, when a professor by the Celtic name of MacKenzie declared it is based wholly on conceit.

This is a sad blow to our racial self-esteem. The fable of Nordic supremacy has been hugged to our bosoms, in the comforting, if unjustified conviction that we belong by inheritance to a specially favored portion of the human race.

The Nordic, declares Prof. Mackenzie, simply got a running start over his red, yellow and brown brothers in the use and development of mechanical energy, but, biologically, possesses no advantages.

It was demonstrated by the World War that no nation has a monopoly of courage or loyalty and the history of mankind would seem to bear out the professor's opinion that no race has a monopoly of brains.

David Dietz on Science

Drastic Headache Cure

No. 124

HEADACHES, it would seem, are nothing new in the world. The caveman suffered from them just as people do today.

Perhaps the caveman was afflicted with more severe headaches.

At least that conclusion seems reasonable judging from the drastic remedy which he employed to rid himself of the affliction.

In many parts of Europe, ancient burial grounds have been found. These date back to the so-called Neolithic Age, or the New Stone or Polished Stone Age.

We can tell that because the weapons and tools found in the graves are made of polished stone.

In these graves, in all parts of Europe and in other parts of the world as well, skulls are found with little round holes in them. Sometimes one disk of bone removed from them.

Many careful studies have been made of these unusual skulls. These include studies by Paul Broca, the famous surgeon and anatomist, and M. Lucas-Championniere.

The studies show conclusively that these disks were removed from the skulls while the persons were alive. Careful examination of any skull reveals that the holes were not drilled at the same time but over a period of years. This can be told from the difference in the appearance of the holes.

These holes were made in the skulls of living persons to cure them of headaches!

The general idea was that headaches were caused by demons which had gotten into the afflicted person's head. The remedy was to cut a hole in his skull and let the demon out!

Trephining is the technical name used to describe the practice.

Broca suggests that the trephining was done by scratching or scraping. Lucas-Championniere thinks that it was done by drilling a circle of tiny holes with flint instruments.

Some skulls show traces of such tiny holes. Trephining was also used as a cure for epilepsy, convulsions and similar afflictions.

TRACY

SAYS:

"The American Flag Will Disappear From the High Seas Unless We Accept Its Maintenance as a National Problem."

WHEN DR. JOHN ROACH STRATON described Governor Smith as "the deadliest foe in America today of moral progress and true political wisdom," he probably did not expect the latter would demand permission to appear in his pulpit and argue the point.

When Governor Smith demanded such permission, he probably did not expect Dr. Stratton would come back with the suggestion that the debate be staged in Madison Square Garden and then repeated in half a dozen Southern cities.

Governor Smith says he has no intention of starting a hippodrome, which is something he should have thought of before. Dr. Stratton says he wants room for everybody to see and hear, which is something he may have thought of before.

Gossip and Murder

Nothing more serious than neighborhood gossip appears to have been behind the latest sensational murder in New York.

"The neighbors said things," Mrs. Kirkwood tells the police after killing her husband with a bread knife. What the neighbors said was not particularly frank, but was accompanied with such smirks and arched eyebrows as are often more convincing than words.

She gathered that her husband was unfaithful, but that does not seem to have hurt so much as the fact that her neighbors were wise to it.

Cutting short a vacation when the gossip grew too hard to bear, she rushed home, accused her husband, ignored his angry denials, spent the night brooding over her woes, lost her self-control and murdered him in a most savage manner the next morning.

What the neighbors put into her mind with their smirks and arched eyebrows does not excuse the crime, but it ought to give them something to think about during the next few days.

English Justice

There is this much to be said in favor of English law. It is not built on one way rules. When it makes a mistake, it is willing to pay, as is illustrated in the Slater case. Slater was convicted of murdering an old woman twenty years ago, and pardoned after he had served eighteen years of a life sentence.

In this country we would have said, "our mistake, good-by." The English government was not content with that, however, but handed him \$30,000 by way of recompense.

This item should be pasted up in every court room in the United States and put on the desk of every law maker. It represents a conception of fair play that we need to acquire.

America Saves

The national banks of this country have resources of more than \$28,500,000,000, which is nearly two billion dollars more than they had one year ago.

While demand deposits have increased by only \$226,000,000, time deposits have increased by \$980,000,000, suggesting that the American people have learned how to save money, as well as make it.

The national banks with their thirty-five or forty million deposits represent a good index of prosperity. The volume of their loans and discounts, as well as their resources, gives a fairly reliable picture of the flow and distribution of wealth.

Because they deal very little in long time credits, they reveal the dynamic side of money—dollars in motion and at work.

A National Problem

Senator Fletcher of Florida is right. Sale of Government ships at this time means that they will pass into the hands of foreign owners. American capital has lost its stomach for the sea. It is content to loan money abroad and establish branch houses, but shies at ships.

Railroads, mines, mills, automobiles and hard surfaced highways not only have infatuated us with land enterprises, but have caused us to disregard the opportunities of maritime trade.

Added illustrations with the declaration no trump follow: West leads the heart Ace. East holds heart King 2.

East should play the heart King. Otherwise he will block partner's suit. The opening lead of an Ace at no trump calls for partner's highest card. It indicates that east holds other honors.

West leads the diamond King, then the diamond Ace, next the diamond Queen.

East holds the Jack 9 7 3 of diamonds. The first lead of the diamond King indicates that west also holds the diamond Ace. East should play the diamond 7, an encouraging card.

The second lead of the diamond Ace indicates that west holds additional cards in the diamond suit. East should play the diamond 9.

On the third lead of the diamond Queen, east should play the diamond Jack. Otherwise he will block the suit.

Europe Is Air-Ambitious

The same economic slant that makes our industrial leaders and financiers indifferent to shipping makes them indifferent to aviation. It is rooted in the notion that so long as business is good here we need not worry how it is anywhere else, and that no matter how much we buy and sell, it is all right for other people to carry the freight.

European nations are taking up international air traffic with a vim while we are satisfied to watch the experiments and applaud the stunts.

An English firm is building two giant dirigibles for trans-oceanic trade and a German firm eight monster airplanes. These are but two of the many examples that might be cited to show Europe's determination to take advantage of an obviously new and important field.

Developing Into One of Those No Limit Games



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Care of Baby Teeth Vital, Even If Lost

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

AMONG the strange fallacies associated with the teeth, as has been pointed out by Dr. W. M. Gardner in Hygeia, the health magazine, is the notion that baby teeth do not require attention because they will be lost anyway.

The fact of the matter is that unduly early loss of the baby teeth will cause a deficient development of the jaw.

This undeveloped jaw will not permit the new and permanent teeth to come in properly; they will be crowded and irregular.

Teeth that are crowded and irregular decay easily and the result is the general distortion and disfigurement of the lower half of the face.

In the care of the baby teeth small cavities should be filled as soon as they are discovered. Every child should be taken to the dentist, beginning at least with the third year.

Dr. Gardner also emphasizes that infection of a baby tooth with irritation and pain to the nerve influences the temper of the child and is likely to affect his character.

As a rule, the baby teeth are in position before the child is 3 years of age. Teeth coming in after the third year are of the permanent set. When the child becomes 6 years of age the first tooth of the permanent set comes through the gums behind the last baby tooth that is in position.

The first baby teeth to come in are usually the front teeth. The first permanent tooth is what is known as the 6-year molar. The 6-year molars are usually in place before the front baby teeth are lost.

Most dentists are convinced that thumb-sucking produces deformities of the dental arches, usually of the nature of narrowing, but also associated with a protrusion of the upper front teeth.

In most cases the child voluntarily gives up thumb-sucking as it grows older. However, deformities of the mouth and jaws may be produced before the child is old enough to realize for itself the uselessness and dangers of this habit.

With Other Editors

(Staffer Banner)

In his attempted comeback ex-Governor McCray will have the hearty well wishes of practically every citizen of Indiana. The Governor has paid the price exacted by the law for his misdoings and is a free man in a free country.

If he can make back any portion of the fortune he lost on a farm in these days of depression he will be hailed as a super-man. The ex-Governor will have an added advantage, to be sure, as he will be managing for a corporation and as such manager is to receive \$6,000 a year. And no doubt, he is to get his "garden and half the milk and eggs."

But the fact remains the Governor still has some moneyed friends who want to make his last days happy and have chipped in some hundred thousand dollars to allow him full swing in a comeback.

If we remember the story right, after the farm is paid for Mr. McCray has a banking account of \$80,000, and with this he should at least tide over the coming winter, regardless of a farm relief law.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution on request will not be published. Letters exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times: I have today sent copies of this letter to the mayor, board of safety and Chief of Police Worley:

"Why not extend the privilege of doffing their heavy coats and belts to the other policemen during the extreme hot weather as you have permitted the corner traffic men to do? Assuredly you would want this favor were you on the force."

"The corner men look quite 'nifty.' Remember the golden rule, and don't forget the good old democratic motto, 'Equal rights to all, special privilege to none.' One of the policeman whom I accosted on this subject of less clothes, admitted that he was wringing wet, right then and wished something could be done."

So you will see by this plea that I

have no enmity in my heart for any policeman, not even for the one who falsely accused me of speaking disrespectfully of our flag, in any manner whatsoever.

"CHARLES H. KRAUSS, SR."
"674 East Dr., Woodruff Place"

Editor Times: If the signal for caution (word or light) could be eliminated from the waiting side of our "stop and go" signs the person operating the car at front of waiting line of autos would have no occasion to start his machine until the "go" signal appeared.

The "caution" signal would appear only to the drivers of moving machines, so that they would have time to either stop or clear the crossing before the waiting line starts.

The signal "caution" seems to mean "start" to about 5 per cent of automobile drivers.

ROLLYN HAWKINS.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unanswered question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cent stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice will receive a personal reply. Unassigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

What proportion of students in American colleges are partially or wholly self-supporting?

A total of \$23,500,000 was earned last year by students of 408 colleges and universities in the United States. Of the entire enrollment in these institutions, 39 per cent were partially or wholly self-supporting, according to a recent study by the United States Bureau of Education to determine the extent of self-help in higher institutions of learning. A third of the students in men's colleges and a sixth of the students in women's colleges are earning at least part of their expenses.

How are lilacs propagated? The method usually practiced was by more common typical species is by seed which is sown in the spring. Many varieties and rarer kinds are propagated by green wood cuttings under glass in June, or in early spring, from forced plants, by hard wood cuttings, by grafting, and also by suckers and division.

How large an estate did General Booth of the Salvation Army leave when he died?

According to newspaper accounts, General Booth left a very small personal estate, consisting of about \$2,400 in funds and \$26,475 that had been left him for his personal use by Henry Reed. Because of that small legacy he did not draw any salary from the Salvation Army. The property of the Salvation Army, which General Booth held in trust

was turned over to his successor as general of the Salvation Army.

When does the blue crab reach maturity and what are their habits?

Blue crabs reach maturity in from twelve to fourteen months and live three or four years. These crabs can divert themselves of claws or other appendages in order to escape enemies, and they have the power of regenerating new ones.

Does France pay a pension to mothers of small children? Is there any such pension in Australia?

In Australia every child born entitled the mother, regardless of wealth or station, to a sum from public funds, toward the cost of the child's birth. The government of France gives to every mother who nurses her own child a monthly pension during the first year of the child's life.

Is it correct to call the flag of the United States the American flag?

American means of or pertaining to the American continent. Specifically it refers to the United States and hence it is correct to speak of the "American flag." Any one living in either of the Americas is technically an American, but the term usually refers to citizens of the United States.

In what motion pictures have Alene Ray and Walter Miller appeared together?

"The Green Archer," "Play Ball," "Sunken Silver," "Snowed In," "Melting Millions," "The House Without a Key" and "The Hawk of the Hills," all serials.

What is the principal import of the United States?

Crude rubber.

KEEPING UP

With

THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

UNIVERSITY, Va., Aug. 9.—We are discovering a lot that is wrong with America down here at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

It may be the spirit of Jefferson, or the heat, or this disconcerting campaign in which Democrats are coming out for Hoover and Republicans for Smith, but for some reason these usually safe and sane professors and politicians are tearing through the old political sanctities in most heretical fashion.

No one seems to fear the Ku-Klux Klan and hundred-percentage in the surrounding Virginia hills, or the red-hunting Department of Justice agents in Washington.

Right from the start practically all the participants in the political round tables and forums agreed that there is no longer any essential difference between the Republican and Democratic parties; that it is the two candidates rather than the parties that count.

From that we passed on to foreign policy with the majority condemning the "imperialism" of the Wilson, Harding and Coolidge administrations. Only with great difficulty were two or three persons rounded up to say a faint word of praise for the State Department.

TODAY we got back to domestic troubles, and settled down to debate the evils of sectionalism. That proved rather a touchy subject as it turned out. Because these Democrats and Republicans who are quite ready to find fault with their own parties develop much more sensitiveness regarding faults of the South, or the North, or Midwest, or wherever they happen to come from.

Here, for instance, is Mrs. Sarah Lee Fain, member of the Virginia Legislature, who spoke on "The Solid South" in the meeting on sectionalism. According to the program description of speakers, "she is noted not only for her splendid record in the Legislature, but, equally for her beauty and popularity."

Said Mrs. Fain: "The picture Harriet Beecher Stowe and other abolitionists painted of Negro cruelties mostly were exaggerated and more often than had little if any basis of truth. It was through the work of the northern carpet-bagger, the scoundrel and other undesirable that the solid South began to crystallize."

After outlining present discriminations against the Negro, in the South, she said: "The politicians in the North theorize about a subject they would solve differently if it were their own."

"One is constrained to ask the white northerner if he would find pleasure in extending these civil rights to the Negroes if two 8,000,000 southern Negroes were in the North, and the 2,000,000 scattered throughout the North were in the South."

"The southern white not only understands the Negro better than the northern white, but is more honest in his attitude toward him." No Negro was present to represent that race.

THE northern speaker on sectionalism, Ralph R. Lounsbury, New York lawyer, was more critical of the South.

"The question seems a fair one, whether the South itself has not been in the past and is not now the greater sufferer from its sectionalism," he said. "Be that as it may, would not a broader national vision on its part—and I am thinking mainly in political terms—be of immeasurable value to itself and to the Nation?"

Lounsbury is much excited about the sectionalism which dominates other parts of the country, as well. "It is a policy of every national nomination and election it is expected to in party platforms; exercises its deteriorating influence in our laws; it debases the representative idea and puts a premium upon the making of political trades rather than upon the merit of candidates and measures."

"The farm bloc in Congress has supplied a conspicuous instance of narrow sectionalism, supported by a system destructive alike to responsible party Government and to confidence in the breadth of view of a certain class of representatives."

BUT Dr. A. R. Hatton, Northwestern University,