

The Indianapolis Times

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

The New Deal

Apparently the long promised "new deal" in the Republican State affairs has been accomplished.

No other explanation than a very earnest and perhaps desperate desire to convince the voters of that party that the present organization is different from the past could account for the most unusual announcement of ethics by Chairman Rogers.

Of the edict to the women employees of the committee forbidding their visits to any portion of the hotel in which the headquarters is situated without permission, the less said the better. It is either an indictment of former party management or pure insult.

But just why did Chairman Rogers find it necessary to warn employees against bringing liquor into the political headquarters?

The party has been very close to the Anti-Saloon League, very close indeed. It has received the unfailing support for many of its machine candidates, especially those favored by the Klan and Boss Coffin.

Presumably the party and the league were possessed of a common hatred of booze and a fervent desire for prohibition. The party platform always pledged it.

There could have been no reason for this order unless the new chairman, working for the "new deal," had discovered that in the past the party professions and the political practices were somewhat at variance.

Can it be that Chairman Rogers has heard the story of the Squibbs whisky?

Can it be that he has caught the more than whisper that the confessions of the three Negro janitors that they stole \$300,000 worth of liquor from the Federal building and paid the terrific penalty of four or six months in jail did not tell the whole story of that theft and scandal?

Can it be that he has found out that while battling for a bone dry State, many of the ardent associates and indorsers of Dr. Shumaker were accustomed to find courage for the fight in an illicit bottle?

Why is it necessary, after a decade of prohibition, after the magnificent triumph of the passage of the Wright law, after the repeated professions of his party in his State for dry laws, to now issue an order that the law must not be violated in the seat of party strategy?

It must be the "new deal." One was promised. No sign of it appears elsewhere.

The party in the State is slowly changing for the better. At last there is to be one arid spot in the campaign. The party can now point with pride to the fact that its headquarters no longer permits drinking bootleg liquor or confiscated booze within its sacred confines.

What a triumph—and what a farce.

Preachers On Prohibition

One of the most remarkable documents on the great controversial subject is "Prohibition as We See It," released by the Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for publication today. The story of the report will be found elsewhere in this paper.

The document is remarkable in two chief respects—because it is an expression from ministers of the Gospel, not laymen, and more particularly because it goes deeper into the subject than any other publication ever issued. It presents not only the conventional arguments against prohibition, but challenges on theological and philosophical grounds the whole theory of prohibition as a means of social reform. It assails the virtue that arises from being sheltered from evil, and exalts only that which arises through the strength of character that is born of temperance attained through self-control.

It emphasizes and urges "lead us into temptation" instead of "lead us not into temptation" as the means by which strong character will be developed.

"Prohibition," it says, "is a Mohammedan doctrine. We might be willing to exchange for it the Greek and Christian theory of temperance, if anywhere in the world prohibition had ever succeeded. But in matters of food and drink, as in matters of opinion and belief, there is nowhere a police force sufficient to compel all men. The success of prohibition, as the prohibitionists themselves tell us, depends on a voluntary cooperation of the citizens as a whole. But such cooperation, if it existed, would be not prohibition, but temperance. If, having attempted to improve man by force, we must in the end appeal to his better nature, why not appeal to that better nature immediately and first of all?"

Against prohibition it sets up temperance as implying "self-control, self-respect, self-discipline, respect for others, and respect for law." Reinforcing that statement of general philosophy, it quotes specifically from ministers.

Says the Rev. W. Fred Allen, chaplain, Philadelphia City Mission, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"The question of success of failure of the act is not to the point. It prohibition had proved able to remove every drop of liquor from domestic use and cure absolutely the drink evil that would justify it. Prohibition, in itself, morally is wrong and violates fundamental moral principles.

"If men could not get liquor and so did not get drunk that would not improve their characters. They are not better men because they do not drink simply because they can not.

"That is not the divine way. A man is placed in circumstances where it is possible for him to go astray, and his moral strength, his manliness is developed by self-control during the wise, strong thing when it was possible to do the other.

"We need strong men with 'stiff backbone,' not spineless things that are sober only because they can not get drunk."

Says the Rev. J. Lewis Gibbs, Emmanuel Church, Staunton, Va.:

"Personally, I never have believed that the church as such (and I mean organized Christianity rather than our church in particular) has any business appealing to the method of force to compel obedience to any moral ideal. I felt when the Christian forces claimed the prohibition amendment as a victory for them, that as a matter of fact, it was the most complete and humiliating confession of failure which the church has ever made. I can not evade the feeling that the church in allying itself with the civil government has fallen before the third temptation of the Master.

"The attempt to make use of a quick and easy solution of the evil of intemperance has not only failed lamentably, but has seriously discredited the church."

Says the Rev. H. P. Scratchley, Murray Hill, New Jersey:

"It makes little difference to me whether temporarily a law works for the benefit of some people or not, if it destroys personal freedom. Wherever a law hampers the growth of personality in a human being by taking away freedom of choice between good and evil, it is vicious in nature."

Says the Rev. James B. Werner, Grace Church, Norwalk, Conn.:

"I feel most strongly that the Eighteenth Amendment is wrong, and vicious in principle. Presumably the object is sobriety. There can be no question of the worthiness of such an object, but they have gone about it in the crudest manner by cracking the whip and saying you shall not drink.

"I could lock up my son and go about among my fellows saying he is an honest man because he steals nothing. If it really were true that no one drank because no one could get anything to drink, that would be nothing to be proud of. To lock men up to keep them sober is an act of despair.

"Then, too, prohibition is so unchristian. Can you imagine Him, whose appeal was always to conscience, employing such a thing as this that our friends are trying to force upon us.

"If I had ten sons, I would rather see each of them stagger to a drunkard's grave than to see them go through life as hypocrites. Drunkenness, after all, is a matter of the flesh, but hypocrisy is a disease of the spirit."

Whether one agrees with the philosophy thus expressed, or disagrees, it is at least refreshing to see the subject approached from some other than the conventional angles of expense, loss of governmental revenue and profit to bootleggers, which have chiefly characterized the prohibition debate during the ten years that prohibition has been on the statute books. Those phases of the discussion are worn threadbare.

The philosophic phase, that after all contains the real meat of the whole question, has up to now been given little or no attention.

If the philosophy as expressed in the quotations above is correct, prohibition ultimately must fail.

If it is wrong—if it is possible for human beings to confine and control moral conduct by fencing it around with statutes, then prohibition may ultimately succeed.

But one thing is certain. It hasn't succeeded yet.

Lightning killed a barber in South America as he was shaving a man. Those who have listened to insistent declarations that the hair "needs a little wash, some tonic and a singe," know now that Justice occasionally takes that bandage off her eyes.

General Coxy says we are in the hands of burglars, bootleggers, bankers and brokers. The general must have forgotten all about the league between chewing gum manufacturers and stenographers.

Candidate Hoover says the 12-hour day has been abolished. Maybe he'd revise that slightly if he would drop in to call on an editor about midnight of election day.

One thing nice about Russia—there is practically no used razor blade problem there.

—David Dietz on Science—

Beacon Light of Greece

No. 133.

MEDICAL science, like the other branches of knowledge, had its beginnings in ancient Assyria and Egypt. Our debt to these ancient nations is great.

But it seems small compared to our debt to the ancient Greeks. All branches of knowledge flowered under the care of the Greeks with a magnificence which the ancient world had never seen before.

The philosophic thought of ancient Egypt and Assyria seems strange to us today. But the philosophy of the Greeks is close to us, for in philosophy, modern civilization is the child of ancient Greece.

Greece lighted the way. Lucratus, the Roman poet, wrote: "Out of the night, out of the blinding night Thy beacon flashes—hail beloved light Of Greece and Greece!—hall of the mirth Thou dost reveal each valley and each height." We, too, can hail the Greeks as did the Romans, for they pointed the intellectual path, not only for the Romans, but for all who came after.

The earliest Greek philosophers did not contribute much to medicine. But their spirit and outlook was such that it paved the way for the Greek physicians who came later.

Medical schools were founded in Greece as early as the fifth century, B. C. The most famous of the early "physician philosophers," as some authorities have called them, was Pythagoras.

The world today remembers him more as a mathematician than as a physician. But he had great influence upon the development of medicine.

He founded a school at Crotona from which his students carried his medical views to all parts of Greece.

These students included Alcmaeon. He became a distinguished authority of the day. He was the first to recognize the brain as the organ of the mind. He made important advances in physiology and anatomy.

He made dissections, tracing the nerves to the brain. He also demonstrated the existence of the optic nerve.

He advanced the theory that good health was the result of a sort of equilibrium in the body.

M. E.

TRACY

"War, in Spite of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty and the Kellogg Plan, Still Is Taken for Grante."

ALL last week, the Royal Air Force, maneuvered over London playing at war and trying to show what would happen if England were attacked by a continental power.

Of the fifty-seven daylight raids undertaken, nine proved completely successful and many more partially so.

After balancing the tally sheet, experts figured that 300 tons of bombs had been dropped on the metropolis and that it could be regarded as practically helpless.

News dispatches say that the English public is dismayed. If that is true, this spectacular bit of military propaganda suggests more than it would seem to at first glance.

England Fears Enemies

The British public would hardly be afraid of what air raids might accomplish, unless it was afraid of the possible result of such an assault is the suspicion that some European country might make it.

In other words, England feels that she has potential enemies. That, after all, is the significant idea.

All the talk of arbitration and anti-war treaties has apparently not aroused the confidence some statesmen would have us believe.

The people not only of England, but of other countries, though willing enough to see their leaders sign on the dotted line, seem reluctant to take much stock in it.

War, in spite of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty and the Kellogg Plan, still is taken for granted.

War on New Plane

What really hurts is the painful truth that people can not make war safer for themselves by making it more horrible for others. This illusion has plagued human history from the very beginning.

People have been enthusiastic for war because of a firm conviction that the enemy would suffer most, because they have convinced themselves that they could protect their own cities, homes, women and children while carrying death and destruction to the enemy.

Aviation has gone far to reveal this illusionism in its true light. Flying means that men can travel a high road which can not be walled off or blocked by barricade and battery.

The sky has no boundaries, no mountain ranges, no rivers or seas, no physical obstructions that can be employed as means of defense.

It is a main highway for all mankind, and it puts war on a different plane.

Channel No Barrier

About the only reliable defense against a hostile fleet of airplanes is a bigger fleet of airplanes. Even that guarantees little, since there is too much territory to be covered.

Twenty-five years ago, the English Channel looked like a real bulwark, men could not cross it save in ships, and England felt secure in the thought that by the time those men reached her coast she would be able to muster a sufficient force to repel them, even if her navy had failed to meet and sink them beforehand.

Five hundred years ago, Earl, Knight and Baron felt the same way. They had the twenty-foot ditch surrounding the castle, and just as gun powder destroyed the effectiveness of that ditch, the airplane has destroyed faith in the English Channel.

We are clearly coming to a new phase of human history—a phase which must result in world-engulfing war every time hostilities break out on a major scale, or in organized peace.

With the instrumentalities civilization has placed at our command, we no longer can confine strife to certain areas or force it to follow beaten paths.

Neither can we turn it aside from particular points by taking advantage of the earth's topography, or by building forts in strategic places.

England has been given a simple lesson in the obvious—not only England, but the whole world.

The difficulties of the situation can best be understood by asking what England is going to do about them now that she knows what they are. How will she make London safe against continental air raids?

Need Reign of Law

Science is like rain. It comes to both the just and the unjust. People do not have to be Christians to fly, or even Democrats.

While it takes a certain amount of genius to invent, it takes very little to copy. Oriental people will find it far easier to understand our machinery than our religion or politics.

One hundred years hence will see more military planes than church steeples in China, not to mention Russia, unless we change our tone.

While civilization, as we call it, has little hope of surviving unless it can bring itself under the rule of organized peace.

European and American nations have it within their power to destroy this monstrous illusionism of safety through war that has come down to us from the jungle, this nightmare of bloodshed, the end of which is self-destruction, but not if they continue to visualize their salvation as dependent on physical force.

The only hope of safety we can rely upon consists in bringing the civilized world under a reign of law.

Why Not Let Graham McNamee Handle It

GOOD EVENING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—HA-HA! WELL HERE WE ALL ARE AGAIN—HA-HA—THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY MR AL JONES—I MEAN SMITH—HA-HA—IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—GRAHAM MCNAMEE SPEAKING—THEY NAMED ME GRAHAM BECAUSE I'M SUCH A WISE CRACKER—HA-HA!!

OH BOY—AL JUST HIT OLD BLUE NOSE WITH EVERYTHING BUT THE WATERBUCKET—HA-HA—DID I TELL YOU ABOUT ALL THE CELEBRITIES HERE TONIGHT? TEX RICKARD JUST CAME IN AND THERE'S TWO ZIEGFELD—HELLO ZIGGY—HELLO ZIGGY—BOY THIS IS GETTING GOOD

WELL FOLKS—THAT FINISHES IT—AND I HOPE YOU ALL ENJOYED IT AS MUCH AS I DID—HA-HA—WAIT A MINUTE—MAYBE WE CAN GET THE WINNER TO SAY A WORD—AL—OH AL—

FOLKS—SMITH LOOKS GOOD AS HE—OH—OH—OH BOY—WHAT A LEFT HE PACKS—THE WAY HE LANDED ON THAT FARM ISSUE IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS—HA-HA—FOLKS DID I TELL YOU MY LITTLE PLAYMATE, PHIL CARLIN IS WITH ME—YEP—PHIL'S GOT A LITTLE RED NECKTIE AN' EVERYTHING—

WOW—SMITH PUTS TWO TO THE FULL DINNER PAIL—AND ANOTHER AND ANOTHER—HE'S DOWN—HE'S—FOLKS THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO THANK THE ITCHY ECKEY PEOPLE WHO MADE POSSIBLE MR SMITH'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH BY GIVING UP THEIR HOUR ON THE AIR—MCNAMEE SPEAKING—HA-HA

HELLO FOLKS—IT'S A LOT OF BOLOGY—

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

How to Use Cod Liver Oil, Mineral Oil

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of the Health Magazine.

TO the average person an oil is an oil, except when he puts it in his automobile, on the sewing machine or in the oil heater; then he is careful to select an oil that will not gum the works and which the manufacturer of the device says is a proper one for the purpose.

There are all sorts of oils used in the human body in the prevention and control of disease. The most conspicuous examples are cod liver and mineral oil.

The difference may be emphasized by pointing out that the cod liver oil provides essential nutrient substances for life, whereas the mineral oil is a lubricating oil.

Cod liver oil is used today primarily for its content of vitamins A and D. The vitamin values can be measured by testing the oil on the white rat.

It can be shown whether or not the oil contains a sufficient amount of vitamin D to protect the rat against rickets or a sufficient amount of vitamin A to protect against a vitamin A deficiency.

Cod liver oil does not tend to constipate. Indeed it is the tendency of most oils to be slightly laxative. Castor oil is distinctly a purgative oil which gets its effects by the irritative action of its constituents.

Mineral oils are not laxative, since they do not irritate the bowel and are not actually absorbed into the body.

They produce their effects by mingling with the food and by lubricating the intestinal tract.

The amount of oil to be taken therefore depends on the state of the bowels at the time the oil is taken.

Bridge Play Made Easy

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

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

IN the illustrations which follow, East has not bid and South has won the contract at one heart. West's holdings are shown and the correct blind opening leads accompany the illustrations.

1. Spades, Q J 10 8; hearts, 5 4 3 2; diamonds, A 6; clubs, K 7 5. West should lead the spade Queen. In leading, the aim is to establish a suit. That headed by Queen-Jack is called "the big driver."

You will often find the King in dummy and if your partner holds the spade Ace you may make all of your spades good. Mirror the position of the outstanding right cards before your opening lead.

2. Spades, K Q J 8; hearts, 5 4 2; diamonds, Q J 10 7; clubs, Q 5 3. West should lead the spade King. This suit can probably be established more readily than the diamond suit.

3. Spades, K 8 7 6; hearts, 4; diamonds, Q 8 7 6; clubs, J 8 7 6. West should lead the spade 6. It furnishes the declarer with the least advantage and leaves west with maximum protection in the other suits. Do not lead away from a king suit.

4. Spades, A K J; hearts, 4 3; diamonds, 8 7 4 3; clubs, Q J 10 5. West should lead the spade king and if the card played by partner is not such as to encourage continuing spades, west should lead the club queen at the next opportunity. Switching conveys to partner a perfect picture of west's holding.

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This Date in U. S. History

Aug. 20

1833—Birth of Benjamin Harrison, 23d President.

1861—Convention at Wheeling adopted an ordinance for the new State of West Virginia.

1862—Clarksville, Tenn., surrendered to Confederates.

1866—President Johnson proclaimed rebellion in Texas suppressed.

taken, the amount of food that may have been eaten, and other factors definitely related to the individual concerned.

If a person has been taking strong cathartics, it is unlikely that a dose of mineral oil will secure a result.

If, however, he discontinues the cathartics for a few days and then takes the mineral oil, having at the same time used a suitable diet of fresh fruits, cereals and fresh leafy vegetables, he will probably aid his intestines to a proper condition.

Times Readers Voice Views

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

Editor Times—If you think everybody is employed, just go to almost any large factory, especially on Monday morning, and see the numbers there hunting for work.

Both political parties threw sops to the voters—the Republicans by selecting a city man for vice president from a farming community, the Democrats by selecting a man

for the same office from a dry territory.

If Al Smith, if elected, can't change the dry law what good will it do the wets to elect him?

Both old parties are grabbing at straws by stating some prominent man says he is going to vote for the other fellow.

Hoover said, "The poorhouse eventually will be abolished."

Christ said, "The poor ye will have with ye always."

TIMES READER.

With Other Editors

Muncie Press

Prohibition officers raiding a country home in Indiana shot a 16-year-old boy in the arm and it was necessary to amputate the arm. It seems there was a still about the premises and the officers did not wish the still to operate.

The enforcement men say they did not have any intention of shooting the boy in the arm and there is nothing to indicate the boy resisted their efforts to raid the place, but anyway the boy will go through life, now, with only one arm because somebody committed a serious error. It is not too much to say that it was a serious error.

But there is too much of this thing of shooting first and being sorry afterward. Too many persons, including some officers of the law, are permitted to carry deadly weapons.

Kokomo Dispatch

It must be a rather painful surprise to some of Herbert Hoover's friends to learn that the "wets," some of them at least, are placing a "wet interpretation" upon the candidate's acceptance address.

These "wet" boosters for Hoover are pointing out that while the candidate unequivocally declares against repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, he neglects to say anything about the Volstead act, and rather hints that he might favor a change in the enforcement law by suggesting that it would be wise to appoint a commission to go into the entire problem of prohibition to learn whether it has been a success or not.

The Chicago Tribune even goes so far as to say that 2.75 per cent beer might be possible with Hoover as President, and that workmen might get their beer and light wines "in peace" if Hoover is elected.

Even the Scripps-Howard papers, of admittedly wet leaning, say they "have faith" that Hoover will aid in "constructive" change in the prohibition laws of the country.

All this must be somewhat of a painful surprise to all those whose principal reason for supporting Hoover is because he is "dry."

Fl. Wayne Journal-Gazette

It was a fine compliment paid by the Real Estate Board of Indianapolis to Mayor L. Ert Slack in adopting resolutions expressing confidence in him and praising his administration of the government of that city.

These encomiums take their best savored from the fact they are so well deserved.

Mayor Slack has been in office little less than three-quarters of a year. During the far greater part of the time he was in persistent doubt both as to his status as the city's chief executive and the probability of his tenure. No sooner had he been elected by the city council to the vacant mayoralty than his right to hold the office was attacked. One man claimed it by right of succession to the place as controller for a day or two while the ousted Mayor Duval's wife assumed to

be mayor. Another claimed it by right of succession as controller in the Shank administration, that claim resting upon the singular ground that Shank, though surrendering his office and ceasing to function, had never ceased to be mayor, and meanwhile had died. It was a complex and grotesque mess which the courts were given to retrieve from confusion.

The Supreme Court the other day upheld Mayor Slack's title to the office and for the first time since he had taken over the government of the city he was permitted to exercise his lawful functions without question of his authority to do so. The credit of the city was restored and means to carry on the government became available without any intervention of doubt. Yet, during the months that he served through the beleaguered situation, Mayor Slack gave the people of Indianapolis capable and decent government—the first experience of that which had been permitted them since Duval regime entered upon its delirious and scandalous course in January, 1926.

It was a season of great trial for the mayor while his office was under assault. He made the most of all his opportunities within the narrowed latitude created by suits against him and Indianapolis has done much to regain the decency of her reputation.

What was the prize offered to the person who swam the Catalina Channel by William Wrigley, Jr?

It was \$25,000 to the man or woman finishing first, with a provision that if a man finished first and a woman an additional prize of \$15,000 should be awarded to her. Since no woman completed the swim in the original competition, the \$15,000 was not awarded.

What is postage on a letter to England?

Two cents for every ounce or fraction thereof, the same as for the United States.

What are the principal languages in Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia?

German is the language of Austria and Hungarian is spoken in Hungary. In Czechoslovakia, which formerly was a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the language is Bohemian.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to the Editor, The Indianapolis Times, 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Questions should be accompanied by a return address. Questions of a general nature will be answered. Questions of a local nature will be answered if they are of sufficient interest to the community. Questions of a scientific nature will be answered if they are of sufficient interest to the community. Questions of a historical nature will be answered if they are of sufficient interest to the community. Questions of a literary nature will be answered if they