

The Indianapolis Times

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

Placing the Blame

Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committee man of New York, fought Herbert Hoover in the pre-convention campaign.

For all practical purposes, he is still fighting him. That conclusion is clear as a result of the naming of H. Edmund Machold to be Republican State chairman.

Machold's election was accomplished by Hilles. That it was an act unfriendly to Hoover quickly will appear as the national campaign progresses.

The power question is a major issue. Among the economic problems it rates second only to agriculture in campaign importance.

That importance, already great, was tremendously increased by Smith's acceptance speech, wherein Smith came out with a flat and unqualified stand on Government ownership and control of water power.

Chief among the opponents of that principle in New York is Machold, now elevated to leadership of the Republican campaign in the Empire State. It is not enough that Machold at the eleventh hour says he has withdrawn his connections with the power interests.

Charles D. Hilles is not dumb in matters of political effect. He was fully capable of sensing the Democratic campaign possibilities in the Machold move. But Hilles went through with it anyway. With his eyes open and with full knowledge of what he was doing, he presented Hoover with a liability as a millstone, to carry between now and November.

It therefore is fitting and proper at this time that the responsibility be fixed where it belongs—on the shoulders of Charles D. Hilles, boss of the old guard, enemy of Hoover before the Kansas City convention, and liability of Hoover now.

Shaw and Tunney

I am interesting to note that while former prize fight champion Gene Tunney has thrown the gloves into the discard and turned his back on the roped arena, the publicity and prominence he now enjoys comes from nothing else than his prize fighting ability.

Tunney may be a gentleman. It is possible for a fighting champion to be that. It is possible that he has made something of a student of himself. That, also, is possible for a prize fighter. He may enjoy social prominence with European notables, including George Bernard Shaw. Undoubtedly he finds it pleasant to be on good terms with distinguished families.

But the plain truth is that Gene Tunney made all of these pleasures possible by his superiority as a prize fighter. He didn't win this place in the sun as a marine, though he undoubtedly was an excellent marine. He didn't get where he is by reading Shakespeare or by any superior ability as a scholar. He climbed to the eminence where he now so proudly stands as a prize fighter, and a champion prize fighter—the man who licked Dempsey.

All his wealth, eminence, social position and popularity, as well as the publicity that helped the other influences, came from the prize ring; and he can't very well spurn the bridge that carried him to where he is. He won his place in the sun with the padded gloves and by doing a superior job of pounding the eyes, noses, chins, kidneys and solar plexuses of other prize fighters.

You can write your own ticket on what the moral of all this is. But when Gene Bernard Shaw and Gene Tunney meet each will admire in the other the things he hasn't got himself.

Farm Relief in the City

omists and newspapers have agreed that farm relief Statesmen, politicians (there is a difference) economy is a major issue of the presidential campaign.

But how about the voter?

About 70 per cent of him, nationally speaking, will be found in the cities. Farm relief, to him, is apt to be an academic question, all theory, quite remote from his own practical world.

In order to make it real, both political parties must enlist not merely the sympathies of the urban voter, but his self-interest. He must be shown how the economic status of the farmer affects his own cost of living and general welfare.

Of course campaign efforts are being concentrated where ballots on farm relief will count. That means that the political managers are trying to capture the votes of the farmers themselves.

Nevertheless, the city voter's interest must be challenged on an issue which affects the nation's welfare. The farmer may be expected to know something about his own business but with the modern apartment house dweller it is a case of education.

State's Rights

When it is proposed to have the Federal Government take a hand in regulating an industry such as electric power, which the States pretty conclusively have demonstrated their incapacity to control, there always follows a loud outcry against the invasion of "State's rights."

In opposing a Senate investigation of the power industry last session, lobbyists fairly sobbed for the maintenance of "State's rights."

When, however, the Federal Government is disbursing funds for State aid, one listens in vain for a protest against this type of invasion of the States.

Last year the Federal Treasury paid approximately \$150,000,000 to the States, and every State in the Union got some of the money.

Even Maryland, where the doctrine of State's rights seems most tenaciously held, received something over \$1,000,000.

It would be a severe strain on any State to pay its share into the Federal Treasury and then refuse its share of the various grants Congress chooses to make to it.

Such a State declaration of independence from the Federal Treasury would, however, add some real substance to the widely voiced plea for State's rights.

Consider the Lilies

Consider the field lilies of the Federal prohibition department, they toil not neither do they spin, yet J. Ham Lewis in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Immaculately clad in Fifth Avenue soup-to-nuts, patent leather pumped and crush-hatted, they taxi up and down Broadway, crashing the gate at will in those exclusive sanctuaries of dining, dancing and drinking where the playboys of the continent foregather for gastronomical diversion.

They labor amid the hectic strains of the jazz orchestra, the pre-prohibition popping of unregenerate corks, the clinking of ice and the purring voices of Manhattan mamas. They call head waiters by their first name, dance with beauties from the newest chorus and bask in the ineffable distinction of being on speaking, not to mention drinking, terms, with night club hostesses of national reputation.

'Tis a hard life, mates. It costs money, but Uncle Sam pays the bill. What's a quart of champagne between sleuths—at \$25 per? The public pays, and doesn't even get a taste. And the working hours from midnight till 3 a. m.! Enough to exhaust the hardest member of the Seven Horsemen of the Dry Eclipse. Every entry in his diary is the same—"Some party; some night; some job!"

Limiting Flood Control

The Mississippi valley is not entirely satisfied with the flood control program adopted by Congress.

Rumblings of discontent were heard during the compromise proceedings from which the present flood act was evolved.

They became more insistent when the flood advisory board approved the Jadwin plan, which confines flood work to the main Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau to the gulf, and ignores tributaries.

Many Congressmen went home last spring only half satisfied with what had been done. They are coming back next winter determined to pass additional legislation and the flood control fight will be revived.

The program for the lower Mississippi calls for expenditures in excess of \$300,000,000 and anticipates ten years of engineering work. Congress must decide whether flood control will end there, or whether it will be extended to other streams and continue for many years to come with the Government paying the greater share of the bill.

Flood control can become a great benefit to the entire Nation by making the Mississippi valley forever safe from floods, or it can be made the opening wedge in a gigantic treasury grab with every State trying to unload its flood burdens on the Federal Government.

The Movies Do Move

Natural color movies, soon to be available to any one who wishes to preserve the acts of little Johnny or Mary brings us one step closer to the day when past events can be re-created.

The scientists of the Eastman kodak laboratories have added satisfactory and natural color to the amateur motion pictures that have become as common now as snapshots were in the nineties.

This fall the movie theaters will undergo a revolution and the vocal movies will begin to drive the silent drama from the screen. Already Hollywood is feeling the change and inarticulate actresses are worried. Talking motion pictures are on the make.

Yesterday the photograph was made to move, to-day it appears in all the hues of nature, tomorrow it will talk. The day after tomorrow it will take on the depth of perspective and then the canned past can be reincarnated in order that the future may say: "My, how funny folks used to be!"

We don't know whether Dr. Ward's new fifty-volume book aimed at the mistakes of our times mentions it or not, but the book certainly has made an error of omission if the age isn't described as that period in which a young lady may be allowed out into the August heat without stockings, but never without furs.

Nearly a billion and a half is being spent on the roads of the United States this year, but we haven't noticed any fund for the prosecution of the fellows who tak, their highways at ten miles an hour, and straight down the middle.

We're not skeptics, but we're beginning to doubt just a little if there's any great load of news in the usual Monday story headed, "Coolidge Spends Quiet Sunday."

A headline says, "Radio Voice Lures Wife Away From Home." Gentlemen, this thing is getting to be a terrible peril.

About the only thing left for the guy who used to read the movie subtitles aloud will be to think up snappy comebacks for the talking movies.

David Dietz on Science

Vital and Animal Spirits

THE first great medical school of antiquity flourished in Egypt at Alexandria about 300 B. C. At the death of the great Alexander, Egypt fell into the hands of his general, Ptolemy.

Ptolemy founded a great museum, which continued to grow under his successors until it included a library of more than half a million manuscripts.

Many great teachers gathered at this museum until in reality it grew into what we should call today a university.

These teachers are known today as the Alexandrians and among them are to be counted such great names as Archimedes, Euclid, Strabo, Ptolemy, the astronomer, and many others.

The medical school which grew up at the museum was so important because the Ptolemies gave permission to its members to practice dissection of the human body.

Unconsciously, we still make use of the terminology of the Alexandrian physicians, for we still speak of people as being in "high spirits" or "low spirits."

The Alexandrians believed that the vital spirit controlled life, while the animal spirit controlled locomotion and the senses.



Until this time it had been prohibited for religious reasons with the result that nothing was known accurately of either human anatomy or physiology.

Herophilus and Erasistratus discovered many important facts. They described the valves of the heart, the structure of the brain and other important anatomical details.

But there were still many mistaken notions in their physiology. For example, they believed that blood flowed in the veins but that arteries carried air.

They believed that the body contained a "vital spirit" which originated in the heart and flowed through the arteries. It also contained an "animal spirit" which originated in the brain and flowed through the nerves.

The condition of these spirits was supposed to control the health of the individual.

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TRACY

M. E. SAYS: "We Still May Refuse to Take Our Seat at the Council Table of the League of Nations, but We Can Not Deny Associating With Its Members in an Effort to Eliminate War."

EUROPE cheats two Americans. One is Secretary Kellogg. The other is Gene Tunney. Such is civilization and such it always has been.

There was never a time when the professional entertainer could not divide honors with the statesman, when men were so intrigued by great constructive achievement that they could not spare a moment to applaud physical prowess.

Gladiators became so popular in Rome at one time that an emperor did not consider it beneath his dignity to enter the arena and fight with them.

King Alfonso of Spain has had to play second fiddle to more than one toreador at a popular assembly. All of which proves nothing, except that human nature is still human.

Knows War Horrors

Both Kellogg and Tunney are being given a more rousing reception in Europe than they ever received in America. This is especially true of the former. Europe regards the treaty renouncing war as more important than we do. The reason is that Europe has had more war.

We, who have not suffered very much from bloodshed, especially in recent years, can afford to view such a pact philosophically. It does not promise a tremendously big chance for us in this respect.

With Europe the case is different. Europe not only suffered tragic wounds in the last war, but Europe has been suffering similar wounds for the last 2,000 years.

Whatever the renunciation of war means to statesmen, it means more to such people.

World Desire for Peace

Secretary Kellogg rightly says that this plan to renounce war was born of a world wide desire. As a practical proposition, it originated in the proposed treaty by which France and the United States would agree not to fight each other, but as an abstract idea it originated in the soul of forgotten millions.

Next Monday the plan formally will be endorsed by fifteen nations. After that, the rest, whether great or small will be asked to come in. Even Russia will be included.

To one can ponder such a move without realizing that it marks an intellectual revolution.

The civilized world is about to go on record as repudiating something it has glorified for 10,000 years.

What would those old leaders, like Hannibal, Alexander, Augustus and even Napoleon think? Would they say that humanity had grown too soft to survive or would they find it showing signs of real horse sense at last?

Ends U. S. Aloofness

Our own Government has not only played a big part in formulating this plan, but it probably will play a bigger part in carrying it out.

As Phil Simms remarks, its acceptance will "end the aloofness which the United States has guarded for almost a decade."

Having joined the great powers to outlaw war, we can no longer claim to pursue a policy of "splendid isolation." We still may refuse to take our seat at the council table of the League of Nations, but we can not deny associating ourselves with its members in an effort to eliminate war which may cause all kind of entanglements, if not alliances.

The United States, therefore, the heart of America has been for international peace all along, and that the narrow statesmanship which stood in its way for several years and for purely partisan reasons did not reflect it faithfully.

Steer Peace Thinking

No one with intelligence believes that the signing of a treaty can abolish war. That is asking too much of mere mortals. What it can do, however, and what it will do is steer human thought in a new direction.

Thinking about war has done much to make war. Thinking about peace will do the same for peace.

Like other ideals, permanent peace may be accepted as unattainable, but it will no longer be regarded as unapproachable.

The moral affect of this treaty will be to inspire men with the hope and belief that they can handle international affairs with less trouble and strife than heretofore.

It will not persuade them that the time has come to scrap all their battle fleets and hammer all their swords into ploughshares, but it will convince them that they can go a little way in this direction without too much risk.

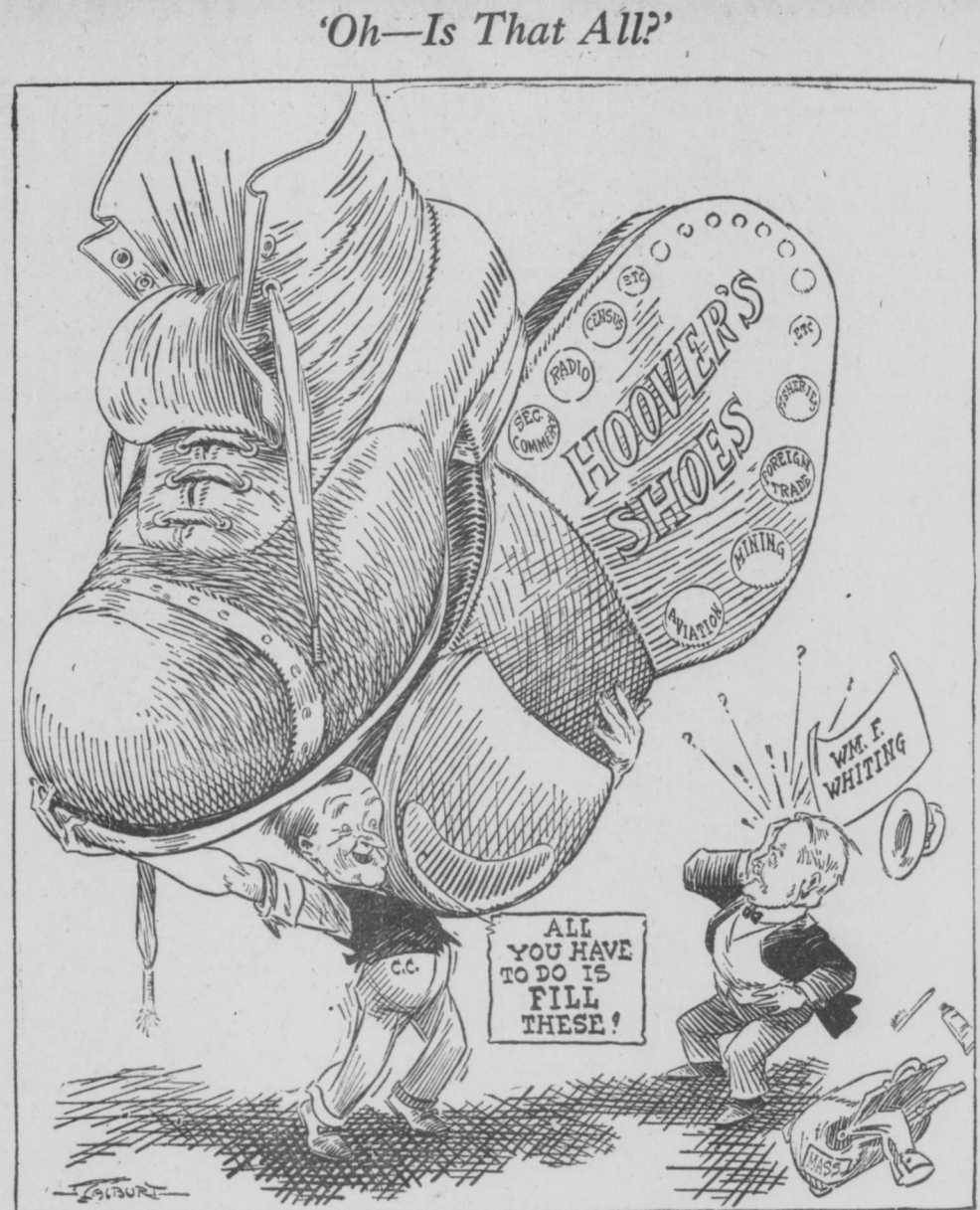
Rewrite Human History

International peace through orderly adjustment is quite the biggest idea ever entertained by man. It is big, not only because of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles to be overcome, but because of the traditions that must first be destroyed.

To a measurable extent, this idea implies the rewriting of human history from a philosophical standpoint, at least.

Hitherto, nations have regarded it as a sacred right to justify their wars. The result has been a jargon of irreconcilable claims and pretenses.

The children of one land have been taught to glorify causes that the children of another land have been taught to detest. Somewhere back of the record lurks truth, but that is the one thing we have done our best not to discover.



Milk Often Carrier of Infection

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

MILK is one of the foods that is quite frequently incriminated as a means of transmitting infection.

A recent severe epidemic of septic throat was a milk-transmitted epidemic. Many of us can remember when milk used to be brought to the house in a large can and poured from that can into a bucket which the householder left on the porch for that purpose.

The development of the milk bottle with the sanitary sealed cap was a great advance in cleanliness and in protection. The washing of the bottles constituted a problem, because the cleanliness of this package is an indication to the consumer of the care taken in the operation of the plant from which the milk comes.

Several states have laws covering the proper handling of the bottles, which vary from a mere statement that the bottles must be thoroughly cleaned to regulations requiring rinsing and cleaning with chemical solutions and sterilizing with steam.

Most of the authorities are convinced that chemicals cannot be relied on to destroy germs, such as those of tuberculosis, and that sterilizing with steam is the safest method.

Other observers are convinced that the chlorine disinfection performed by immersing the bottles in chlorine solutions is a preferable method, because there is much opposition to the use of steam or hot water above 170 degrees F. It would seem that the ideal method has not yet been developed.

The consumer, however, should be sure that the milk comes to him in a bottle that has been thoroughly washed and which is not contaminated by chemicals left in the bottle.

Proper attention in the dairy to the care of the package is an indication of carefulness all along the line in milk handling.

Editor Times—Governor Smith's acceptance speech hit the nail squarely on the head with reference to prohibition. His ideas on the many other issues may or may not be better than the Republicans'. I do not know and do not care much.

I am opposed to prohibition because it does not allow me the personal freedom which I believe is the heritage of every man. The Federal Government has no business maintaining a huge army of spies, snoopers and informers in order that we thirty Americans will not make and drink beer in our homes.

As a life-long Republican and a Protestant I will take pleasure in voting for Smith. It is my only hope of ever getting real beer, without the trouble and annoyance of making it myself or paying high prices for same in a speakeasy.

I am told that the President can not make or change laws and that if Smith were elected we would not get our beer back. This may be so. A drowning man clutches at a straw and a thirsty man grabs at anything that resembles an opportunity to get back that which a tyrannical Federal Government has robbed him of. Congratulations to H. L. Mencken and best wishes for a prosperous administration for Alfred E. Smith. Very truthfully yours, H. J. GOSSETT, 2615 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis.

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—May I add my opinion to the statement in Tuesday's Times. I read that all the city councilmen were highly in favor of daylight saving time and that in all probability we would have it next year. I'll wager that if they were asked, everyone of those men plays golf, for as I see it, golf players are the only ones who profit by fast time.

I know from experience that the housewife does not, especially if she has little tots. In order to go out of an evening to a show (where time is observed) or to call on friends, who must go by fast time, that the men folks may be on time at work, one must put the children to bed before it is dark.

Eight o'clock (being the usual bed time for children) means seven standard time and it is still too light for children to want to call it a day. Then, too, the schools do not observe day light savings and if the father works by it and comes home to lunch the mother must prepare two meals for him and one later for the children.

In the morning the mother must arise an hour earlier to get the husband to work on time and unless the children are forced to retire while it is yet daylight the mother's day is prolonged an hour.

Being the mother of three little tots, I believe the mother's day is full enough without adding another hour to it.

In my opinion, the councilmen should not be the ones to say whether or not we should have daylight saving. Such an important issue should be voted upon by every voter, the same as the city manager plan. And if it is put up to the housewife and mothers and many of the business men, from what I have learned, the daylight savings plan would be abolished.

MRS. LUCILLE MOORE, 345 Congress Ave.

Editor Times—I am a violin player and am leaving on a two weeks' vacation today. Will probably go to New York to make some records. Upon my return please have the mayor, the police force and office boys meet me and please arrange a big parade down Main St. on Saturday about noon when the traffic will be the heaviest. Respectfully, H. A. B.

Bridge Play Made Easy

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

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

The disadvantage of the singleton lead when you hold strength or length in trumps is exemplified in the illustrations which follow. In each instance south's declaration is hearts and west who must lead, holds:

1. Spades, A Q 10 XXX; hearts, K XXX; diamonds, X; clubs, XX. West should not lead the singleton as he holds four trumps to an honor. He should lead his longest and strongest suit even though it is not a solid suit. His opening lead should be the spade Ace. He should continue that suit on each occasion, endeavoring to weaken the declarer's strong trump hand.

2. Spades, A K Q XXX; hearts, XXXX; diamonds, X; clubs, XX. West should not lead the singleton when he holds four small trumps with a strong side unit. He should lead the strong suit and endeavor to weaken the declarer's strong trump hand. West's best opening lead is the spade King.

3. Spades, XXXX; hearts, XXXX; diamonds, X; clubs, XXXX. West should lead the singleton. With four small trumps or less and a "farborough," the gamble may be successful.

I am of the opinion that had New York's Governor extended clemency to Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray he would have merited instead of praise, the worst kind of adverse criticism.

P. H. TANERS, 546 E. Ohio St.

This Date in U. S. History

August 25

1718—French immigrants in Louisiana founded New Orleans.

1777—British, under Howe, entered Chesapeake Bay and threatened Philadelphia.

1835—Baltimore & Ohio railroad opened.

1839—Birthday of Francis Bret Hart, author.

1850—Birthday of Edgar Wilson (Bill) Nye, humorist.

With Other Editors

FL. WAYNE NEWS-SENTINEL

Well, Herb admitted in the bowl that he wasn't bowled off his feet by surprise when he was notified of his nomination. And he explained convincingly that nobody had tipped him off, either.

The radio and the press, which in their joint turn depend upon the giant of electricity have made a great change in things in the last comparatively few years.

It took the clerk of the Congress seven days to bring General Washington the first notification. The announcer had to ride on horseback 230 miles, all the way from New York to Mount Vernon.

But Senator Moses, having come 3,000 miles in four days, gave to Mr. Hoover no new tidings, and Mr. Hoover's words of acceptance reached unseen millions as rapidly as they were uttered. Thus did the occasion "illuminate the milestones of progress."

Liberal Paper Gives Support to Al Smith

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, editor of the Nation, liberal weekly, announces for Smith for President, although in a somewhat qualified manner, in the current issue.

Villard's announcement was made following his reading of Smith's acceptance speech.

"If the Governor continues his frank clarity of utterance he will win the support of most of the 5,000,000 voters who supported La-follette in 1924," Villard says.

His announcement comes about six weeks after the People's Legislative Service at Washington declared that progressives would find Smith easier to support than Hoover.

"Smith's acceptance speech is worthy of the man and of the great office which he seeks," said the Nation. "It is one of the finest State documents which has grown out of the American political scene since our entrance into the World War."

VILLARD criticizes Smith, however, for his blanket endorsement of all acts of President Wilson, recalling A. Mitchell Palmer's raids, the scandals of the alien property administration, and the invasion by marines under Wilson of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

He approves Smith's promise to get out of Nicaragua, says he believes Smith will enforce prohibition at least as well as it is enforced now, and pronounces his program for change of the Eighteenth "bold speaking."

"His plan for the Canadian system of package sale of liquor, by States, is carrying State's right to an illogical extreme, but we like the honesty of his approach to the problem and his suggestion of popular referendum," the editorial says.

Villard's highest praise, however, is reserved for Smith's stand that ownership and control of water-power sites must remain in the Government.

"In this he abandons the cringing effort to demonstrate that the Democratic party is as friendly to big business as the Republicans."

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 Bureau, 1325 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. 20004. No charge. Questions will be answered, on condition that the writer's name and address be given. Unpublished questions cannot be answered. All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor. Make use of this free service as often as you please.

How can elubrot be eradicated? It is a soil parasite affecting cabbage and other cruciferous plants. It thrives best in acid soils and in some cases may be checked by a liberal use of lime, but its presence in any field in destructive abundance is almost suspected until too late to save the crop. Planting cabbage or other cruciferous crops on such a field should be repeated for several years, during which it should have continued dressings of lime and ashes. Care should be taken to secure uncontaminated soil for seed and manure, to destroy all affected plants before cattle have access to them, as the disease may be carried by the manure from cattle who have eaten it.

He was born at Stillwater, Okla., in 1890, and spent his early life as a cowboy and ranchman. He was with Dick Stanley's Wild West Show in 1919; with Buffalo Bill in 1919; rode second at the Pendleton (Oregon), Cheyenne and Salt Lake Roundups, and won the champion-ship in broncho riding at Klamath Falls in 1912. Acord is six feet one inch tall, weighs 185 pounds and has light hair and blue eyes. He is divorced from Edna May Noyes, a society woman at Pasadena, Cal. The famous horse which appeared with Acord in his picture was named Raven.

Is the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America still operating? On Nov. 30, 1919 the Radio Corporation of America purchased all the assets of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America including its stations and patents, excepting certain claims against the United States Government and corporations and firms, that arose from the unlicensed use of apparatus covered by the patents of the company.

Did German air craft drop bombs over the city of London at any time during the World War? Were any persons killed in this way? German dirigibles and airplanes dropped bombs on London during the war, beginning early in 1915 and lasting until October, 1917. There were thirty-four air raids in which 865 persons were killed and 2,500 wounded.

Does the world Niger occur in the Bible? What does it mean? The word occurs in Acts 13:1—"Symeon, who is called Niger." It is a Latin name, meaning "black."

Who was Lawrence D'Orsay? A famous English actor who played in America in many dramas.

Is "Deadwood Dick" a real character? The nickname was applied to Robert Dickey (1840-1912) whose actual adventures formed the basis of many dime novels. He was a scout under Gen. George Crook.

What is the duty on an old violin imported into the United States? If it is more than a hundred years old and evidence of its age can be established, it can be brought into the United States free of duty.

Was New Haven ever the capital of Connecticut? It was the joint capital with Hartford from 1701 to 1873.

How can an act be passed over the President's veto? By two-thirds majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Do scorpions sting? Is the sting fatal? All scorpions sting. The sting is very painful, but rarely fatal.