



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sundays) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 8 cents—12 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.

PHONE—RILEY 6-1111.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 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."

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 It is not enough that Machold at the eleventh hour says he has withdrawn his connections with the power interests.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

It is 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 stands as a proud champion 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 George Bernard Shaw and Gene Tunney meet each will admire in the other the things he hasn't got himself.

Farm Relief in the City

Democrats and newspapers have agreed that farm relief 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 forego for gastronomical diversion.

They labor amid the hectic strains of the jazz or-

chestra, 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 hardiest 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 Jardine 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 antics 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, today 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 a skirt.

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?

What would 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 sea at the council table of the League of Nations, but we can't deny associating ourselves with its members in an effort to eliminate war which may cause all kind of entanglements, if not alliances.

The point is, of course, that 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.

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

No. 138

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 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 Ptolemites gave permission to its members to practice dissection of the human body.

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.

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 to end 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 effect 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.

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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.

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.

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.

They labor amid the hectic strains of the jazz or-

M. E. TRACY 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 cheers 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 statesmen, 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 torero 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.

No 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.

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