



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. Price in Marion County, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.
PHONE-RILEY 5551. MONDAY, AUG. 27, 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."

Here's a Chance

Durant, the automobile man, not the philosopher, has offered a prize of \$25,000 for the most practicable solution for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment.

He indicts his own class—the rich and powerful—as being the public and private customers of the bootlegger, breaking the law with impunity and furnishing the rich profits which have turned gunmen and illiterate thugs into millionaires, and lifted many a lowly Government agent to the realms of affluence.

Durant believes the people want the law enforced if only some one could find a way of doing it.

The prize, be it remembered, is for a practicable method of enforcement, not for repeal or nullification.

That ought to be very easy for the professional dry leaders who have used the sentiments of those who really believe in prohibition to build up political machines and put into office men who violate the law, the agents of corrupt bosses in such States as Indiana, the proteges of bigotry, prejudice and graft, as long as they give lip service to the "cause."

Will Dr. Shumaker suggest, as his representatives did to the Indiana Attorney General, that the Government resign its powers and "cooperate" with the Anti-Saloon League and let it enforce the law?

Does the remedy lie in the spending of \$70,000 in every city every week by Government agents to close up night clubs, as was done in New York?

Will the padlock on every home that makes home brew be the solution? Or will the repeal of the constitutional guarantee against search of private homes without warrant be the answer?

Perhaps there may be those who will suggest that the Army and Navy and the National Guard be called to action and martial law be proclaimed until every man who buys a drink is safely behind prison walls.

Certainly no one would argue that if every one stopped patronizing bootleggers, the problem of sale would be solved and if every one who permitted grape juice or malt to ferment was put in stripes the manufacture would end.

Being practical enough to make three or four fortunes, undoubtedly Mr. Durant will demand something that will work. It's a great chance for some one. And it should be so very easy for those who make a business of telling how easy it is.

Our Visitors

That the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be made more than welcome during their stay in this city may be taken for granted.

Indianapolis has a fine spirit of hospitality and it will be even keener and more solicitous on this occasion.

It is too coincidence that at the very time these men who fought for the defense of the flag in other lands are gathering here to recall and review their experiences and their victories, the Secretary of State of this Nation is meeting with diplomats in Paris to sign a treaty designed to make other foreign wars improbable if not impossible.

Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the spirit of this land than that we are foremost in efforts to promote a permanent peace, but ever ready to defend the sovereignty of this country when it is invaded.

The proudest boast which these honored guests could wish or make would be to be able to say:

"I fought in the LAST foreign war. I fought in a war which ended all wars."

The "Mike" Upsets Politics

Had Smith and Hoover opposed each other eight years ago the advantage in the speaking campaign would all have been with Smith.

Today the advantage is the other way around. The reason is the radio.

Hoover's radio voice is vastly better than Smith's. It is a curious fact that the better a man is in public speaking of the old fashioned sort, the less effective he is before the "mike," and that the traits which were disadvantages before the radio was employed become advantages now.

In the pre-radio sense, Al Smith unquestionably is the best living campaigner, and Hoover just about the worst.

Before an audience that can see as well as hear, Smith carries all the poise and all the charm of a combination of Theodore Roosevelt and Tom Johnson. He possesses to an indescribable degree that most subtle and most valuable of all the traits of actors and platform speakers—the ability to sense the reactions of his hearers, to get the crowd "going," to play upon it as a skilled musician plays upon an instrument.

Every great orator, from Demosthenes to Bryan had that skill.

And while Smith is not the born-orator type, in the smooth, musical sense that characterized Bryan, nevertheless he is as effective in his way as Bryan ever was in his. Before radio came in, a voice with carrying power was essential. Without it the speaker was lost. Smith's voice was that.

Through the long years of his platform schooling, he learned the art of making that voice go forth to the farthest reaches of the largest hall. And that very skill, developed with such arduous pains, becomes one of his chief handicaps today.

For not only is all the "spit" that goes with Smith in a personal appearance lost to the invisible audience,

but the very habit, acquired through all the years of talking to make himself heard in large auditoriums, kills his radio effectiveness.

The best radio voice frequently is the poorest platform voice.

Before an audience, Hoover is nervous and quickly transmits his nervousness to his audience. He lacks altogether the ease and skill that Smith possesses. As compared with Smith, he is almost a complete failure in putting his message over. He has a trait of monotonously pounding with both fists to enforce his points. He stands tense. He lacks the "sway." The pounding with his fists becomes rhythmic and finally distracting. His voice drones. He becomes terribly hard to follow.

But it happens that the drone, the monotone, is the very best possible radio voice. And that the distracting things about Hoover's personal platform appearance are shut out by the radio.

The world does move and so it comes about in the evolution of politics that the asset of yesterday is the liability of today.

And millions listen to the radio now to thousands who heard the presidential candidate of eight years ago.

The Ceremony in Paris

After with the flags of all nations Paris today was host to the principal powers of the world, gathered to witness America's formal return to the international fold after ten years of aloofness and estrangement.

Today's signing of the pact to outlaw war universally is hailed as one of the most important events since the Versailles treaty. But to Europe its importance is due almost entirely to America's re-entrance to the concert of nations.

Epoch-making though the event is, it lacks great special significance to European nations individually. As members of the League of Nations they signed a similar pact against aggressive war when they signed the covenant of the League of Nations. So when they walked up to the table today in the historic building on Quai D'Orsay, they assumed no additional obligations.

When Kellogg signed, however, he did a momentous thing and history will so record. By a stroke of his pen he ranged the United States alongside the other great powers, pledging its moral support at least henceforward to prevent aggressive war. Thus, in his own language, "war will be made more difficult."

As viewed by Europe and America, today's event assumes historic importance for curiously different reasons. America sees Europe joining with her in a brand new idea to outlaw war, while Europe sees America pledging herself at last to cooperate with the other great powers in the movement for world peace born in the covenant of the League of Nations and which all but America pledged themselves to support ten years ago.

Europe sees in Kellogg's arrival in France a resumption of the moral pledge thrown overboard by America after Wilson left France in 1919. Europe views today's signing, therefore, as an event of the first magnitude, pregnant with possibilities for the peace of the world because America's moral might have been thrown into the balance.

Add this to your stock of similes: "As appealing as a golf course to a farmer after a day in the harvest fields."

People should eat the same things every day, says Thomas Edison. In this opinion he is backed by a couple of million boarding house landladies.

A British newspaper is conducting a debate on the question of whether or not a man has a right to open his wife's letters. Seems to us more a question of courage.

A sure sign of autumn is evident when parents count the days until college opens and they can ride in the family car again.

—David Dietz on Science—

A Fashionable Physician

No. 139

GALEN is one of the great figures in the early history of medicine. Many authorities rank him as the greatest in Greek medicine with the single exception of Hippocrates.

He was born in Pergamon in the year 130 A. D.

His father was a wealthy architect by the name of Nikon.

Nikon decided to have his son study medicine, so ancient records tell us, because of a dream in which he was apparently urged by the gods to do so.

Galen started the study of medicine at the age of 17. He studied in the famous medical school at Alexandria. He also traveled extensively and studied at other medical centers.

On his return to Pergamon he was made the official surgeon in charge of the gladiators.

In 162 A. D., he went to Rome. At Rome he gave public lectures upon anatomy. In time, he became famous not only as a lecturer, but as the most fashionable physician in all Rome.

He was called in to treat the emperor, Marcus Aurelius, who was suffering from indigestion as a result of having eaten too much cheese.

His fees seemed to have been rather good, but they must not be considered exorbitant, for his patients included the wealthiest and most powerful citizens of Rome. In one case, his fee amounted to about \$2,000 in our money.

In his writings, Galen tells of having been called in to treat a fashionable lady of Rome. He could find nothing particularly the matter with her.

He engaged her in general conversation and found that her pulse quickened at the mention of an actor by the name of Pythias.

He concluded that her malady was one of the heart in the figurative sense and that she had fallen in love with the actor.

Galen accompanied the emperor on his journeys into Germany.

But despite the extent of his practice, he found time to carry on original research in anatomy as well as to do considerable lecturing.

His death occurred in the year 200.

Galen's writings were extensive. Studies have been made of them by many authorities, one of the most recent by Prof. Lynn Thorndike of Columbia University, formerly of Western Reserve University.

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"We Are Moving Forward
All Along the Line, Even
if Some of Us Constantly
Run the Risk of Being
Crushed Beneath the
Juggernaut of Progress."

TWO years ago Sandy Wee brought a white elephant from India to England. White elephants are held sacred in India. Many of the natives believe that he who profanes one by removing it from its native land will fall under a curse. Sandy Wee, having become a Christian, held such superstitions in contempt.

Things went well for Sandy Wee. He not only toured England, but America, with his prize exhibit, and afterward found a comfortable lodging in the London zoo which he shared with a man of his own race, said Ali. The two became fast friends, notwithstanding that said Ali was a Mohammedan.

Last Friday night the white elephant, which had been returned to Calcutta, was reported to have died. Saturday morning Sandy Wee was found a raving maniac, dancing and gibbering beneath the window of his apartment.

Thinking it strange that the uproar had not disturbed his roommate, said Ali, the police investigated and found the latter dying. He had been beaten to a pulp with a pickaxe and a sledge hammer.

Back on the shores of the Ganges there will be thousands to assert that this is no more than should have been expected after the profanation of a white elephant, that the curse has been fulfilled and that Sandy Wee could not have escaped his fate.

Fate in Fortunes

Oriental hokey, you say, but listen! Two years ago, and at about the same time, Sandy Wee came from India with his white elephant, a cotton mill worker sought employment in a Southern town. He was a bright young chap, and made himself especially attractive by entertaining folks with card tricks, fortune telling and other forms of parlor magic. He bewitched them so successfully that they came to look upon him as a rather superior person and to explain his feats on the ground of mysticism.

Being neither dumb nor modest, the young perceived his power and decided that it could be converted into cash. First, he chose the name of "Brandorine." Then he set himself up as a more or less regular quack, the gullible responded with an enthusiastic "yes" to his advice, buying his charms and spreading his reputation.

Came a day when a lady whose husband was cooler than she could wish bought a love philtre, which would not have been so bad, since several other ladies with a similar problem had done likewise, except that hubby died.

Now the stage is set for a murder trial, with "Brandorine" playing the lead.

Near Jungle's Border

Orient or occident, we are only a jump or two away from the jungle, as what the Soviet Government of Russia intends to do with the Schlusburg plainly proves.

It was in the Schlusburg that Peter the Great, that human scoundrel, imprisoned his beautiful young wife after he had tired of her, and that the Polish patriot, Valerian Lukaszinski spent nearly thirty-seven years.

Forty-four years ago, the Schlusburg was "improved" at great expense and for "disciplinary reasons," but only to become one of the most hopeless horrors of Europe. Even after it was emptied by the revolution of 1905, it reverted to its original state of barbarism and became an argument in the mouth of every radical.

Bare Prison Horrors

Hereafter, if the Soviet Government carries out its program, those who are curious about such things and who have the stomach, can wander through the dungeons of the Schlusburg where inscriptions were written on the solid rock by men and women who had plenty of time to do it with their fingernails, and can read from tablets placed there for the purpose, how such and such a human being was done to death for no better reason than that he dared to think.

Those who are curious and have the stomach, can go down and down by means of winding stairs until they hear the Neva rippling overhead and sense its insidious presence through the dampness of the atmosphere and the moisture on the walls.

If that is not enough, they can ask the guide to put out the lights and, standing in the midst of cold and silent darkness, imagine how it would feel to spend the rest of their lives in such a place, with no hope of liberty save through death.

After that, they can emerge into the fresh air and sunshine and thank God that they live in the twentieth century. Red Russia included.

Risk Moving Forward

We are moving forward all along the line, even if some of us constantly run the risk of being crushed beneath the juggernaut of progress.

Though it might make no difference to the victim whether he was killed with an executioner's ax or by a subway train, it makes a lot to other people.

Even though we have failed to make life 100 per cent safe, our intentions are mostly good, which is more than can be said for some past generations.

What is the Fascist party oath? "In the name of God and Italy, in the name of all those who have fallen in battle for the greatness of Italy. I swear to consecrate myself exclusively and unceasingly to Italy's good."

Laugh, Clown, Laugh!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Nicotine Removal Not Perfected

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

SINCE so much material has been written on the danger of nicotine in tobacco, several manufacturers have placed upon the market cigars, cigarettes and loose tobacco from which the nicotine has been removed by various processes.

The usual method is to reseat the tobacco by treating it with superheated steam or by heating in vacuum chambers.

None of these processes is successful in the complete removal of the nicotine, so that the term "denicotinized" does not mean completely without nicotine, but merely with much less nicotine than in ordinary tobacco.

The chemists of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, who have made a study of the subject believe that tobacco should not be advertised as "denicotinized" unless at least one-half of the original nicotine has been removed. The difficulty lies in the lack of knowledge as to the amount of nicotine in the tobacco before it is submitted to the removal process.

Twenty-seven samples of tobacco grown in Virginia and in North Carolina ranged from 1.88 to 6.17 per cent in content of nicotine, only two showing less than 2 per cent and only five showing more than 5 per cent.

Twenty-nine samples grown in other parts of the United States

averaged 3.38 per cent. Fourteen samples of Havana tobacco averaged 2.59 per cent. Twelve samples of pipe tobacco, cigars and cigarettes averaged 2.31 per cent, and chewing tobaccos averaged 2 per cent.

The report of the Connecticut chemists indicates the amount of nicotine in practically all of the common varieties of cigarettes and tobaccos. It was found by comparison that the denicotinized products as a group contain about 30 per cent less nicotine than is likely to be found in ordinary unprocessed tobacco.

However, many denicotinized preparations were found to contain as much nicotine as ordinary tobacco, and, in general, the special products contained but little less nicotine than corresponding nationally sold brands of cigars or cigarettes.

One of the dangers of smoking denicotinized preparations is the belief of the user that only the nicotine in the tobacco may be harmful, whereas there are many other constituents which, taken in over dosage, may interfere seriously with health.

The person who smokes denicotinized tobacco is likely to smoke much more than if he were to smoke ordinary tobacco, believing that it is entirely free from nicotine and without regard to the other constituents.

It seems to be the opinion of the Connecticut investigators that the denicotinized tobaccos now available are of little use, and that certain by most of them are not sufficiently low in nicotine to warrant unrestricted indulgence on the part of people who suffer ill effects from smoking.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but no request will be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor of Times—One can pick up any daily paper and find many advertisements of automobiles for sale, ranging in price from \$5 up. These cars are sold to the public as being able to run, and under the statement that they will get you there and bring you back. We have long been fighting for a higher rate of speed on our highways, with less danger from the slow, creepy drivers.

These \$5 and up priced cars are, to a large extent, the cause of the cluttering up of our highways with a mass of junk machines that should have been in the junk pile months, and in many cases, years before.

I recently visited one of our salesmen where cars are sold that are manufactured by a very strong advocate of more speed on our roads, and was amazed at the number of old junk machines shown for sale. Many of these cars should never even be given away if the recipient is going to endanger life and limb of the riding public by trying to operate these cars on our streets or the public highways.

Why do not our automobile salesmen teach the public that these cars are absolutely worthless and educate them in the right way instead of continually bucking our auto associations, who are trying to legislate for greater speed and safety on our roads, instead of selling these miniature scrap heaps, that only make for more congestion on our streets and highways?

The writer was coming into Indianapolis last Sunday evening at a time when many machines were moving in both directions, and at all congestions, both going and coming, would be found one of these dilapidated, wheezing junk piles doing its ten to twenty miles of speed and heading a half-mile of cars unable to pass and the license number of many thousands denominated, indicating that this scrap heap had been sold very recently for driving instead of scrapping.

Lets help our speed and safety legislators and automobile associations by throwing these old junkers in the scrap heap and teach the public that there is no economy in buying these old, antiquated scrap heaps that have been discarded by some one else because they were no longer fit to operate.

GEORGE BROWN.

Editor Times—"They toll not, neither do they spin," but they live and pile up fortunes out of the misery and economic poverty of the poor people. The wage slave that is forced to sell his labor power to the boss. I refer to the loan shark, the leeches that loan you money at the legal rate of 3 1/2 per cent a month and lay great stress upon the fact that the law only allows them to charge this small amount—just 3 1/2 per cent a month.

How much does this amount to in twelve months? Why, just 42

Henry and Bill Team Tilts With Al

BY N. D. COCHRAN

IT isn't safe to judge any man by looking at him from the angle. There's William Allen White, for illustration. White was a marked success as a journalist. He started off by writing an editorial in his Kansas paper entitled "What's the Matter with Kansas?" Almost overnight he won fame. Then for years he kept adding to it by mighty clever writing.

It appears now that White wasn't so big as he appeared. If he had been he wouldn't have permitted professional politicians to tempt him to make a monkey of himself. And that's just what he has done.

Anybody who knows anything about the political game as the professionals play it knew well enough that when White let off that blast against Al Smith on the eve of his departure for Europe he wasn't acting on his own initiative. White isn't built that way. He let himself be used.

SOMEBODY in the Republican camp figured that the smart way to fight Smith was to tie him up to Tammany and then harp on Tweed, Croker and Murphy, hoping to visit the sins of these Tammany bosses on Smith. There wasn't anything in Smith's record as a four-term Governor of New York to criticize. So it was decided, evidently, that the smart game to play was to hark back to the earlier and rotter record of Tammany and smear that all over Smith.

So the record of Smith as a young legislator was handed to White and the poor nut was fool enough to spill it. After it had been given out for publication, some friend of White called attention to his mistakes and just before he took the boat poor Bill skinned back his accusations in part, particularly as to Smith's legislative friendship for gambling and prostitution. That was White himself, who wanted to play fair.

But that didn't suit the partisan strategists. White's nut had been pulled. Then they got at poor little Henry Allen, formerly Governor of Kansas and a pal of Bill White. Allen hasn't much brains and never started with much.

He made a spectacle of himself while Governor of Kansas by trying to solve the labor problem by making the rough legislation, industrial slaves of workmen. He wound up his gubernatorial career in one wild splash of mud and incompetence.

GIVING more than due stress to the popularity of the firm of White and Allen, the G. O. P. national strategists made Allen director of publicity. And Henry proceeded as fast as he could to spill the beans all over the place.

Evidently he called Bill White that his retraction of his charges against Smith didn't suit the purposes of the phony strategists of the G. O. P. national committee, so Bill cabled right back a retraction of his retraction and gave Smith opportunity to make monkeys of both White and Allen.

Then the weak and incompetent director of publicity made matters worse by giving out a statement that it was all a mistake for his publicity committee to give out White's cable of retraction because it was a private cable and not intended for publicity purposes.

Then Smith cut loose and shoved up both White and Allen for what they were doing all the time, not only poor politicians, but nothing to brag about as journalists.

If the G. O. P. committee has the brains of a microbe it will now send Henry Allen to Europe on a vacation and tell him and White to stay there until after the votes are counted in November.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Fredrick J. Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in postage. Questions of a personal or local nature cannot be given. No can extend questions will receive a personal reply. Unassigned questions cannot be answered. All letters should be addressed to the editor and be so worded as to make use of this service as often as you can.

If an American citizen should contract a communicable disease while en route to New York from Europe, would he be allowed to land in New York or would he be sent back to the port from which he came?

He is allowed to land, but may be quarantined until the disease is cured. American citizens cannot be sent back to the point of embarkation in a foreign country.

What is the noise made by a frog called?

The hoarse, hollow, low-pitched vocal sound of the frog is called croaking.

What are some facts about Art Acord, who appears in the movie, and the name of the horse which appears in pictures with him?

What is the value of a United States 2-cent piece dated 1865? From 2 to 10 cents.

Who was the first woman to obtain a medical diploma in the United States? Elizabeth Blackwell was the first. She was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821.

On what day did Easter Sunday fall in the year 1861? April 17.

What is the area of continental United States?

What large gun of foreign manufacture was exhibited at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893?

A Krupp gun which was the largest gun that had been made up to that time.

Who wrote the stage play, "What Price Glory?" Laurence Stallings and Maxwell Anderson.

Daily Thoughts

Be not righteous overmuch.—Ecc. 7:15.

THE ultimate notion of right is that which tends to the universal good.—Francis Hutcheson.

For what do the letters I. N. R. I. stand?

For four Latin words that were inscribed over the cross, Iesus Nazareth Rex Iudaeorum—"Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews."