



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## His Own Estimate

Governor Ed Jackson, whose opportunity to take part in politics this year is firmly founded in the statutes of limitations, announces that Harry Leslie is just the man he would have picked to be his successor.

That may have been a libel. Leslie, of course, ought not to be charged with responsibility for any undesirable supporters and it may be too embarrassing for him to disown the Governor, although the convention which nominated Leslie did balk at sending the Governor to a national convention or even listening to his prepared address.

It may be taken as a fact that a very great majority of the people of this State are not looking for a similar successor, but one who differs very much from Jackson.

Leslie, in the few brief minutes awarded him at the political rally of big guns of his party this week, fortunately supplies his own estimate of the office of Governor.

He rushed to the defense of the present administration and in his wiled defense declared that it had never been caught stealing any money. He denied that there had been any thefts of State funds.

The people will understand the reason he specifically listed theft as a crime not committed or for which there had been no conviction.

When a demand was made in the Legislature for an investigation into the frauds and corruption of Stephensonism, it was Leslie who caused a party caucus to decide that there should be no inquiry—and all the time the statute of limitations was running against crimes, political and otherwise.

The defense by Leslie merely furnishes the basis on which to judge his own estimate of the office to which he aspires.

If a guest at a private home should run amuck, outrage a servant, cut up the carpets and sing obscene songs, he might plausibly say, "I didn't steal the baby's bank."

Of course, the fine part of it is that Leslie will not be the successor of Jackson. It is beyond belief that such things can happen again in Indiana.

## Rozelle's Vindication

It is announced that the Federal grand jury which investigated the business owned by Frank Rozelle, has vindicated him.

Rozelle was very prominent in Republican politics. He received a strong certificate of character from Senator Arthur Robinson, whose former private secretary is prosecutor in Federal Court. He esigned as United States marshal just before the inquiry into charges made by Robert Hicks, the known Nemesis of mail order frauds.

Now that he has been vindicated, it is due Rozelle that the public be given all the facts, especially as his friends announce he expects to get back his important Federal job.

It should be very easy to disclose exactly where Rozelle marketed the painted pillow tops for whose manufacture he sent out thousands of outfits to those who answered his advertisements for "home work" at big returns.

It should be very easy to name the women and semi-invalids who painted these pillow tops and who secured the rich returns from his meritorious enterprise.

Of course, the friends of Rozelle and of Loomis, who had charge of the inquiry, will make all haste to see that these facts are furnished promptly.

## A Blow to the Fanatics

Prohibition fanatics doubtless will be horrified and otherwise disgruntled on learning that wine was served in the American embassy at Paris at a formal dinner given by the American Secretary of State.

But there really is nothing for any sane American to worry about. Secretary Kellogg did the right thing. Statesmen from several European countries were his guests; and in liberal Europe a banquet without wine is unthinkable.

Doubtless the Scott McBrides and Bishon Cannons would have been loaded to the muzzle with glee had Kellogg slacked the thirst of his guests with coca cola, grape juice, ginger pop or buttermilk, but any one of these would have given diplomatic insides an awful shock. They have stomachs accustomed to the scientifically fermented juice of the grape, and not at all accimated to ice water.

The American embassy is, of course, American territory. Possibly strict construction of the Constitution and the Volstead Act would require that even the best of French wines have no proper business on the premises, or in the stomachs of an American ambassador and Secretary of State.

But, nevertheless, neither propriety nor decency requires that an American diplomat on European soil shall make a blooming ass of himself by suspending old world customs in order to please the Anti-Saloon League back home.

## It All Depends

If you attack a neighbor without justification you are put in jail or fined, or both.

If an agent of the United States Government does the same thing he may be "rebuked."

Five Federal agents in Baltimore have just been "rebuked."

It seems that a man-named Conway was brought before the United States commissioner on a charge of assault. The evidence showed that each of the five agents, without warrant, had beaten Conway unmercifully and that when Conway had struck back the charge of assault was brought against him.

The agents were guilty of "cowardly conduct," said the commissioner. That is the rebuke—and only punishment—they received.

Conway is in the hospital.

The French minister of war wants the title of his department changed, "war" being too rough a word. Why not call him the minister of uncordial relations?

## Karolyi Comes Again

The State Department, we fear, is relaxing its vigilance, otherwise it is difficult to understand why Count Michael Karolyi, first president of Hungary, is to be permitted the liberty of our shores.

True, the count is to be at large for only forty-eight hours, while the ship on which he is journeying from Mexico to Spain is in port in New York. But he might, during those forty-eight hours, voice publicly some of the things the State Department went to such ridiculous lengths in suppressing by refusing either Karolyi or his wife admission to the country.

Karolyi, it will be recalled, has been seeking the right to enter the United States for several years. He was, in 1925, allowed to come to this country when his wife was ill, but the State Department extracted a promise from him that he would not talk or engage in any political activities on behalf of his country. Later, the Countess Karolyi was refused admission when she sought to return for a lecture tour.

Karolyi, of course, is a political refugee from the Horthy government. As first president, he initiated reforms along democratic lines, advocated suffrage, free speech, and particularly the distribution of large estates. This displeased the reactionaries and Karolyi's government was overthrown, and he himself fled.

Karolyi and his group naturally turned to the United States, which at one time was the champion of liberal movements everywhere. In 1850, for instance, Secretary of State Daniel Webster publicly expressed the sympathy of this country with the revolution then going on in Hungary. Louis Kossuth, the exiled leader, was brought to America on a warship, welcomed and entertained by Webster, and introduced to Congress as the guest of the Nation.

But that was seventy-five years ago. We had a Webster then; how we have a Kellogg.

Karolyi plans to come to Washington by airplane to lay his case before the State Department. We do not believe he will accomplish anything more than to direct public attention to his unwarranted exclusion. We do not believe the State Department has become any more liberal.

## Don't Do It, Girls

You hear a lot of talk in these dying days of the summer silly season about bare-legged girls.

Chicago, for example, is all stirred up on the subject and so is Washington, D. C. The question is: Shall or shall not hoseless girls be admitted to school this fall?

Some school authorities appear prepared to defend, to their last breath, the classrooms against such an invasion. Others say, in effect, Shucks, its all right with us if their mothers permit it.

This newspaper has an opinion in the matter, an opinion that may surprise those who know our liberal views on most questions.

We are opposed to bare-legged girls.

We don't say the girls haven't a right to discard their stockings if they want to. Freedom of the shes has long been an important plank in our platform. They do have the right. We don't deny that the proper person to decide, in any case, is the girl's mother. But we are against it and we hope the girls won't do it.

Our reason is a good one. It's so good that we haven't any doubt that it will decide the issue our way. It's this:

Most bare-legged girls look terrible! They look bad enough on the stage, under carefully arranged artificial light, but out in the open daylight they are just too bad for words.

And, since the average girl's esthetic sense tells her this is true, we don't expect to see any school doors battered down by bare-legged beauties this fall or any other fall. The stocking factories will have to tend to their knitting to supply the normal demand.

The scientist who bought cannibal mosquitoes to bring to this country to eat up the other mosquitoes has been forbidden to bring them, because "after they had eaten the other mosquitoes they might begin attacking human beings for want of anything better to eat." Better, or worse.

A college in Kentucky proposes to erect a memorial to a mule. At last! Some honor for the freshman!

## David Dietz on Science

### He Was Called 'Prince'

No. 142

THE most famous book in the history of medicine was written by a physician of the Arabian school. So famous did he become that throughout the Middle Ages he was known as "The Prince."

He was the Persian, Ibn Sina, better known by the name of Avicenna.

Avicenna was born in 980 A. D. near Bokhara. He showed signs of genius as a child. At the age of 10, he could recite the entire Koran by heart.

At the age of 12, he had a reputation as a student of law and of logic.

In his autobiography he says that he found medicine an easy subject.

"When I found a difficulty," he says in an interesting passage in his autobiography which is quoted by Sir William Osler in "Evolution of Modern Medicine," "I referred to my notes and prayed to the Creator. At night, when weak or sleepy, I strengthened myself with a glass of wine."

Avicenna's great work was known as the Canon. It represented a complete codification of the medical knowledge of the Greeks and Arabs.

Many copies of the Canon are to be found in the museums of the world today.

The Bologna library contains a magnificent version in Hebrew, one of the most beautiful in existence. Pages are illuminated with marginal drawings and elaborate decorations.

A Latin edition was printed in 1472. Many other editions were printed, the last one bearing the date of 1863. In addition to being a great medical authority, Avicenna was a statesman, philosopher, and poet of considerable ability.

He died at the age of 58. His tomb is still in existence, a small rectangular structure of brick at Hamadan in northwest Persia. According to tradition, Hamadan was also the site of the tombs of Esther and Mordecai, chief characters of the Book of Esther in the Bible.

The tomb of Avicenna is frequently visited by Persian pilgrims.

M. E.

## TRACY

SAYS:

"If We Had Had Barmaids in This Country, Instead of Excluding Women From Both Sides of the Counter, We Might Not Have Volsteadism Today."

SECRETARY KELLOGG gives the world not only a new treaty, but a fine example of how to keep it.

It was expected, of course, that he would come to France loaded down with speeches. That would have been in keeping with diplomatic tradition and the good old American habit. But Secretary Kellogg said never a word.

The shock of his silence is impressive.

He could have furnished no better illustration of how to start re-nouncing war.

Talk is the greatest trouble maker known to man—idle, impulsive, useless, talk.

When we learn to keep still, we shall have less strife, treaty or no treaty.

Too many people think ideas go with gab. They do not. If they did, we should have ten times as many inventors, millionaires and statesmen.

## Birth Rate Falling

The birth rate is falling in England, while suicides are on the increase. Those who think they know, say unemployment is responsible. They say that lack of work has discouraged women from becoming mothers and made other people view death as a relief.

Whether that is true, unemployment is probably responsible for the drive to do away with barmaids. Men want their jobs, which makes a fine excuse for starting a "moral movement."

Nothing much would be achieved by substituting men for the 125,000 women who now serve John Bull his drinks, except to lower the standard of the saloon.

If we had had barmaids in this country, instead of excluding women from both sides of the counter, we might not have Volsteadism today.

## Chance for Relief

One hundred thousand people face starvation in Haiti. Who cares?

Let that Republic default an interest payment, and we are ready to spend millions for intervention. How much are we willing to spend to save its women and children?

We have always claimed that it was solicitude for the welfare of Haiti and other Latin American countries that caused us to interfere with their affairs, to take charge of their governments and to kill any one happening to get in the way.

Now we have an opportunity to prove whether that solicitude includes bread, as well as bombs.

## 'Byrd Hop' Flops

One cannot do much of anything these days, without having a cigar, song, ship, real estate development, or some thing named for him.

Commander Byrd draws a dam as his publicity prize and the dance draws a row.

The "Byrd Hop," they call it, which would be all right, except for the movement that goes with it.

Commander Byrd's writing by has been made up to this writing by in the American Society of Teachers of Dancing, enough occurred at their meeting Wednesday to suggest that a storm is in the wind.

At all events, after seeing this dance put on by Adolph Newberger, they felt so repulsed that reporters and photographers were excluded from the meeting.

As one writer puts it, "it was in form, the old fight between tradition and invention, the saloon and the speakeasy, the corset and the girdle," and probably will result in the same kind of a Scotch verdict.

## Leap-Frog 18 Miles

Sports take varied and peculiar forms. We have seen half a dozen women swim the English channel, couples dance for a month and a man spend \$7,000, as well as a good part of his life, for a rubber ball in which to go over Niagara Falls. But this record made by four Spaniards caps the climax.

Whoever heard of leap-frogging it for 27 hours and 18 miles? And they say they will do still better. They say that hopping over each other from Madrid to Pinto was just an appetizer, and that they are going to do it from Madrid to Aranjuez, which is 31 miles.

Though wishing them well, we can not help wondering what the bull-fighters think.

## Banking Bootleggers

Philadelphia bootleggers are said to have deposited \$10,000,000 in local banks during the last year, which shows that the business pays.

They got caught at it, however, even though they took every precaution which shows that the business still has risks.

As in other similar cases, one must wait for the final count before drawing too definite conclusions.

Just now it looks as though the bootleggers had scraped together a pile of cash only to find themselves facing jail.

It depends on the character of law enforcement they are up against. If the authorities are in possession of such facts as they claim, if they know the identity of the fictitious depositors and the gang in charge, they should have no difficulty in making a real round-up.

## Daily Thoughts

The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few.—Matt. 9:37.

LABOR is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide.—Mazzini.

## How Cartoonist Ding Views Dry Question



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## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

### T. B. Serum Hasn't Stood Test

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

REPORTS continue to come from France that the method of vaccinating babies against tuberculosis with living germs, invented by the famous French investigator Calmette, has been established as a useful method and is soon to be adopted in this country as a routine technique.

The vaccine concerned is made of living germs of tuberculosis taken from cattle. They are treated in different ways after being raised on artificial substances.

They are then fed to children in milk. This is, of course, an entirely different process than the method used in smallpox vaccination, in which the virus is inoculated into the skin.

An investigation of the available opinions indicates a preponderance of belief on the part of American authorities that the French investigator have not established their method sufficiently to warrant American adoption.

The Trudeau laboratories at Saranac Lake have tried the method in animals and have found that in a few instances some of the germs had virulence so that the animals inoculated died of generalized tuberculosis. Furthermore, the number of infants that get tuberculosis is relatively slight and the amount of deaths among infants from tuberculosis is nowhere near what the French authorities claim.

In fact, the death rate from tuberculosis in all forms has been steadily declining during the last quarter century. Several European communities, notably Goteborg in Sweden, has tried the method and discarded it.

The method has been opposed in Great Britain by Professor Greenwood of the University of London.

Most authorities believe that the important factor in infection with tuberculosis in infancy is contact of the infant with a tuberculosis mother or nurse and that the removal of the infants from such contacts will greatly lower the number of cases and of deaths.

The children in France inoculated with the Calmette vaccine had

been removed from contact with the tuberculous mothers and that therefore the amount of tuberculosis among them should be less than among normal children.

Dr. S. A. Petroff of the Trudeau Sanatorium insists that the Calmette vaccine situation resembles closely the attempt of Friedmann to introduce his living turtle tuberculosis serum in 1912 with the difference that the Calmette vaccine is probably more dangerous than was the Friedmann serum.

## 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—I note with very much interest the prize of \$25,000 offered by W. C. Durant with reference to how to enforce the prohibition or Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Now personally I do not wish to enter this contest. However, I do believe that the liquor question today is the most damnable and disrupting thing that this Nation has to contend with, and unless it is handled with a strong arm it will eventually disrupt the law-making and law-enforcing bodies of this country.

Now we realize that the business men of this country have to carry the brunt of income tax and other taxation and help keep this country prosperous and law-abiding. Therefore, I suggest that each county in every State select 100 of the largest business heads in that county, let them be farmers, bankers, brokers, lawyers or doctors, and they in turn select five of their number to go to a State convention. In this State that would send over 400 men to the State convention. Then let that State convention pick fifty men who represent what that State convention stands for with reference to the enforcement of the Volstead law or the Eighteenth Amendment.

If each State would select fifty men representing all the big business interests of that State, we would

have a national convention of about 2,500 representative business men of the largest business interests of America. Let those 2,500 business men eventually decide just what we are going to do about this liquor question and how to enforce the present law, and let them send their recommendation to the Congress of the United States for final disposal. It is utterly foolish to think this matter can be handled any longer by pussyfooting politicians or religious fanatics. It is now time for the American people to take the liquor question entirely out of politics.

I believe that W. C. Durant's offer will bring a final solution of this great problem and that it is high time that the big business interests of this country throw their hat into the arena and either decide this law is right or wrong, one way or the other. If they decide it is dry, I believe we should banish every drop of liquor out of the land. If they don't think this law is right, amend it so that it is workable and possible to enforce.

I further believe if these business men of this great Nation get behind this issue that the liquor question will be disposed of forever. I personally will donate \$100 to help finance the arrangements for a move of this kind, and believe that thousands of other business men will contribute liberally to some such plan.

Aug. 27, 1928. W. B. HINER.

When and where did the game of checkers originate? Checkers or draughts is one of the more ancient forms of recreation. It has been conjectured that it was the game described by Homer in the first book of the Odyssey, as being played by the suitors of Penelope and which, according to Philostratus, was invented by Palamedes at the siege of Troy. But the picture of Rameses III, on the walls of Thebes in Egypt, unmistakably depicts him playing checkers with a woman and the British museum has many specimens of ancient Egyptian draughtsmen and draught-boards. The latter were checked, but were unlike ours in shape and size, and the draughtmen are of various shapes. None of them, however, are capable of being crowned, as in the modern game.

Did Tennyson write a verse 'that seems to predict a war of airships'? The following from Locksley Hall is perhaps the one to which you refer:

For I dip into the future, far as human eye could see the world, and all the wonders that would be; Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argo-sails of purple twilight, dropping down with stars a-shooting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew From the celestial heights, gales grappling in the central blue.

What is the name of the trained lion that appeared in the movie, "Hold That Lion?" Numa. He is a famous movie lion and has earned more than \$40,000 for his trainer, appearing in dozens of screen plays.

How many calories are in a pound of chocolate and a pound of average candy? A pound of chocolate furnishes 2,772 calories and a pound of average candy 1,743 calories.

How old would a walnut tree be before its wood is suitable for furniture? About 100 years.

What is the State flower of Tennessee? The passion flower.

## As Nominees Are Viewed by One Observer

BY N. D. COCHRAN

LOOKING at the presidential candidates from a calm and unenthusiastic mental viewpoint, Hoover and Smith are interesting studies.

Not being a hero worshipper, I couldn't give three cheers for any living man. All I can see in a king, president, dictator or any other outstanding humanist is two-legged human being, with lungs, liver and lights like all the rest of us.

Even a prize fighter is better equipped physically than Coolidge, King George, Mussolini or George Bernard Shaw.

There is a difference in mental equipment, to be sure. Not necessarily as to kings and presidents, however, because one is the accident of birth and the other the accident of politics. Dictators and political bosses can't get along without brains, but kings and presidents can get along very nicely with a very meager mentality.

But this year we have to choose between two men of unusual mental equipment; and we will have to get along for the next four years with a President who has brains.

I have met Hoover and never even have seen Smith, though I have listened in on the radio when he talked. But one can't know a man by meeting him once or twice and talking to him. It takes a long time for one man to know another.

So I don't know Hoover and I don't know Smith. All I know is what my judgment tells me.

My judgment is this: Smith is a faster but not a sounder thinker than Hoover, and while a good thinker he hasn't got the background of experience and training that Hoover has. He will capture the popular imagination much faster than Hoover, because he is a better politician. He understands better the human emotions.

Both came from the ground up. If there was any advantage in childhood, it was with Smith, for his parents were not very poor. As they grew up Hoover had the advantage in education.

In later years Hoover's education was international, Smith's provincial. Hoover learned to know the world, Smith to know New York.

THERE is some advantage, in Smith's knowledge of human nature as we find it in the biggest American city, with immigrants from nearly every country in the world crowding the population.

Hoover's knowledge of European people has been learned among them in their own country, where he was bossing a humanitarian rather than a political job.

Smith is genial, kind-hearted, sympathetic, but a little on the reticent, not congenial, different, yet kind-hearted and sympathetic.

All of Smith's geniality and good-fellowship shows; Hoover's doesn't. Hoover isn't a radical. Neither is Smith. Business is perfectly safe with either of them.

To cut this story short, my judgment is that Smith will get off to a big start; that Hoover will be slow; that Hoover will be handicapped by the sinister influences back of the Republican party for years; but that Hoover will slowly but surely emerge from the mess and be himself, and that he will grow stronger as the campaign advances.

And finally that he will stand out for what he is himself and will make a strong appeal to the plain people. Business is some of his vicious surroundings.

## Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question by writing to the Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Media and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended answers be given. Questions will receive a personal reply. Unpleasant letters will be discarded. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

When and where did the game of checkers originate?

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