



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.

ROY W. HOWARD,
President.

FRANK G. MORRISON,
Business Manager.

PHONE—RILEY 3551.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1929.

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."

Stephenson Again

Once more D. C. Stephenson, who introduced the system of getting his candidates for office to sign on the dotted line, is trying to get free by appealing to the courts for the traditional writ of habeas corpus.

Presumably, and certainly, the highest court will determine his legal rights in this and all other matters.

But aside from his court actions, Stephenson makes one charge which demands public attention and inquiry.

His recent lawyers declare that the attorney or attorneys which have acted for him in other times never represented his interests, but really acted in behalf of certain persons interested in keeping this famous prisoner behind the walls of Michigan City.

The public is interested in this phase of the matter because of its knowledge of what happened when the grand jury that delved into the Black Boxes and other scandals, discovered a peculiar activity on the part of the lawyer who filed the appeal for Stephenson in the Supreme Court.

As a result of the disappearance of many important witnesses, including the custodian of the Black Boxes, and a former stenographer for the grand dragon who lived for days under an assumed name at a high priced Cincinnati hotel, the grand jury recommended that this lawyer, Kiplinger of Rushville, be prosecuted for contempt of court.

Thus far the office of Prosecutor Remy has failed to file these charges and there may be a reason for this delay. It now becomes more than ever important that the recommendation of that particular grand jury, in which the people had the utmost confidence, be followed and forever determine whether the new charge of Stephenson that he was betrayed by legal advisers is false or true.

If it be true, who then had an important interest in keeping Stephenson silent and in prison?

What was the reason behind the peculiar disappearance of witnesses?

They possessed and shared the secrets of Stephenson. But they could not serve his interests by running away at a time when Stephenson was telling everything he knew.

It is important now because the people are again about to vote and the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket has as his strongest indorsement the statement of Governor Ed Jackson that Leslie is just the man he would select as his successor.

It is important because the people are about to send a Congressman to Washington and may wish to indorse that written contract signed by Congressman Updike with Stephenson, promising patronage and the naming of a postmaster for this city, in return for support. Or they may decide to send Louis Ludlow, famous newspaper man and a different type entirely.

It is important because Arthur Robinson, once the close friend of Stephenson, is trying to get back to the United States Senate.

Stephenson is important as long as any man who served him is a candidate for office.

Calles' Decision

Ambassador Morrow forgot diplomatic decorum and cheered President Calles' statement to the Mexican congress that under no conditions would he accept another term at any time. We join in the cheering.

Here is Calles' reason for his renunciation: "Not only because of moral principles involved or of personal political belief, but also on account of the need which I consider imperative and final to pass from a system of more or less disguised 'government of caudillos' to a clean one of 'government of institutions'."

This is my sacrifice that my country may pass from dictatorship to democracy, says Calles in effect. Not that it is a personal sacrifice, for it is clear that the president seeks the rest and peace of political retirement after the burdens of his own and Oregon's administration. But it is a public sacrifice.

Most observers of the troubled situation in Mexico following the assassination of President-Elect Obregon agree that Calles' continued political leadership would be the easiest and safest way out.

But he has chosen the harder and higher path for Mexico. He has shifted the responsibility from himself to the people. Whether they are ready for such a severe test in democracy or not, Calles has tried to inspire and strengthen them to carry on representative constitutional government without crutches.

He has shown them that benevolent paternalism is to be avoided by a real democracy no less than military despotism.

With some European countries returning to monarchy or dictatorship, Calles' faith in democracy is all the more inspiring.

A dispatch from Milan says that Olga, eldest daughter of the late czar, is alive. It will be a shame now if some newspaper reporter doesn't locate her father and mother.

The world soon may become hatless, as a Doctor of Styles predicts, but we'll still have to have hats for the men to throw into the ring and caps for the ladies to set for somebody.

The trouble with most of these pilots who graduate as full-fledged fliers after studying aviation three weeks is the place they usually pick out to pile it.

It's easy to drive, easy to shift, easy to steer and rides easily, but oh, boy! the payments!

The Booze Industry

Revelations in Philadelphia's investigation of the illicit liquor traffic give some idea of the magnitude of the industry.

It is well organized and financed, and like many reputable businesses, is presided over by a "czar," with power to arbitrate disputes. The czar, it is said, has been able to have individuals sent to prison, or killed, as seemed best.

Gang murders have been a part of the business. Police officers and other officials have been paid to countenance violation of the law.

So profitable has the business been that bootleggers deposited \$10,000,000 in several banks in a year, according to information given the grand jury. This \$10,000,000 must represent a small part of the ultimate profit of the liquor traffic. It obviously does not include the profits of the hundreds of speakeasies and small retail bootleggers.

Assume, however, that \$10,000,000 is a fair index. Philadelphia is a city of about 2,000,000 people. If the liquor trade flourishes elsewhere in a similar way, the big bootleggers of the country last year must have collected some \$600,000,000. This, of course, is profit, and no indication of the total turnover, which must have been many times that large.

Nor does this include the profits made by grape growers, hop growers, malt manufacturers, bottle and cap makers, sugar refiners, and others whose trade has been stimulated greatly by prohibition.

The Cat Comes Back

Gene Tunney visited Ireland and says he had a wonderful time. While guest of honor at a formal dinner given by the great American-Irish singer, John McCormack, Gene wore full evening dress, of course, including boiled shirt, spade-tail coat and all the fixin's.

It was a nice party, for among those present was United States Minister Sterling. But evidently there was lack of understanding about the great change that came over the ex-champion when he quit the prize ring and began playing with the exclusive social register of New York and thereabouts.

Nobody at the party seemed to know that Gene had turned his back on a past he wants to leave behind him as he climbs upward into the social sunligh.

According to one story that comes from London, the other guests wanted to know all about that little affair with Dempsey; and Gene obliged. John McCormack played the part of the great Dempsey while Gene gave an imitation of Tunney, going through a pantomime with McCormack and showing just how the job was done that made him the world's champion pugilist.

It was realistic enough so that a good time was had by all at the party.

The sad thing about it is that nobody asked Gene to recite Shakespeare. Nobody asked him to sing. Nobody asked his opinion of ancient or modern Irish or English literature.

All they wanted was to see a real champion put up his dukes, throw a mean left and a wicked right and demonstrate how he put the kibosh on the Manassas Mauler—and even in full evening dress. And that's just what Tunney is trying to escape.

It's a damned cruel world. Each of us forever is trying to make others believe he is something he actually isn't, and many of us get away with it. But once we win a reputation that turns the spotlight on us and then try to lose it, we're up against a tough proposition—the pesky cat comes back.

And even if Gene Tunney makes a Shakespearean pilgrimage to the Shakespearean shrine at Stratford-on-Avon, the villagers will want to see him put up his champion dukes.

If it's true that talking makes people thin, back-seat drivers don't need to watch their diet at all.

—David Dietz on Science—

The Greeks Come Back

No. 146

MODERN science, many authorities contend, had its beginnings in the fifteenth century. Perhaps, we should stop here and say a word about this matter of beginnings.

One authority says that modern science had its beginnings in the spirit of the Greeks. Another says it began with Roger Bacon. And so it goes.

Each one is undoubtedly right from his point of view. Our scientific spirit is essentially Greek in its philosophy. Bacon unquestionably stressed the importance of experimentation, one of the cardinal points of modern scientific method.

The fact is that science has been a steady evolution from the days of the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians to the present.

But for convenience, if for no other reason, we must arbitrarily divide the history of science into periods. And from one point of view, it is quite reasonable to regard the fifteenth century as the dividing line between the old and the new.

The fifteenth century was the century of the Renaissance, the great revival of learning.

The medical profession was swept along by the spirit of the Renaissance just as were the other arts and sciences.

The Renaissance saw a revived interest in the study of the early Greek writers and this applied to the medical field.

The medical professors took to the study of the original manuscripts of Hippocrates and Galen and many new additions were published.

Sir William Osier called the leaders of this movement "medical humanists." They had a triple interest, literature, medicine and natural history.

Among the chief names of the period were Linares, Champier, Fernel, Gonthier, Calus and Gesner.

Thomas Linares is of special interest as the founder of the Royal College of Physicians. He edited many Greek works, made translations of Galen and taught Greek at the University of Oxford. Conrad Gesner, perhaps was the greatest of them all.



THOMAS LINARES

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"The Dawes Plan Enters Its Most Crucial Year. Financial Experts Doubt Whether Germany Can Stand the Burden."

THIS is a big thing President Calles has done—big enough to stamp him as one in a million.

It goes without saying that he could have retained power if he would. It also goes without saying that he must have been tempted to do so not only by the wishes of his friends, but by the challenge of his foes. Even some of those who hate him have been wooed for the "strong man" tradition still plays a major part in Mexican politics.

A republic can not be developed through dictatorship, however, and eventually people must assume the responsibilities of self-government if they would enjoy its advantages. That seems to be the idea Calles is trying to impress on Mexico.

He announces his intention of quitting the presidency for good and all at the expiration of his term, Dec. 1, which not only gives the people of Mexico their rightful chance, but brings the revolution to a logical conclusion.

The stage is well set for such an experiment. With Obregon dead and Calles out, no dominating figure remains to balk the public will. The one risk consists in a habit of thought which has prevailed ever since Hidalgo raised the standard of revolution. Has Mexico come to a point where she can think in terms of principle, rather than in names, where she can form parties instead of depending on leaders?

World of Anomalies

Calles "chooses" to quit and Albania "chooses" a king. If this were not a world of anomalies, one might make much of the contrast. It is a world of anomalies, however, so what is the use of trying?

Hardly a day passes without its two or more events which seem to prove the opposite. Democracy is champion in one place and challenged in another for the same reason that everything else is. Crowd whims are no easier to explain than individual whims.

Putting that aside, if the Albanians prefer a king, why isn't it their privilege to have one? Who can say that they are wholly unwise?

Not every people is fitted for democracy though we appear to think so, and not every people wants democracy, though we find it hard to understand why.

Romance to Date

The crowning of Zogu I reads like a romance out of the Fourteenth century. He took the oath on a bible, as well as a Koran, liberated 2,000 prisoners, promoted six colonels to the rank of general and decreed bonuses of one month's pay for State employees.

Other features of the ceremony gave it a more modern aspect. There was no crown, no sceptre and no kneeling.

You cannot get away from custom, whether new or old. Some things have gone out of date for good, and some others which remain are greatly modified. Habits and customs, whether born of tradition, or creative intelligence, come to dominate every human activity.

The King of Afghanistan dresses his Parliament in frock coats and shaves his whiskers.

Kings may reign, but they never can be the kind they once were.

Ideas of Glory

A rusted pontoon tells the stern fate of Amundsen. He died as he could have wished—in harness and on a mission of humanity.

Not only was he trying to rescue his fellow men, but one among them, who had treated him with shameful discourtesy.

Most men who had suffered as Amundsen did at the hands of Nature would have left him to his fate without raising a hand. Not so this strange and restless spirit.

Noble had his idea of how to gain glory, Amundsen had his. The future, that inexorable sifter of human conduct, will determine who was right.

Can Germany Pay?

The Dawes plan enters its most crucial year. Hitherto it has operated on a rising scale of reparations. From now on it will demand a fixed payment of 2,500,000,000 marks or \$500,000,000 from Germany each year.

This is an enormous sum for a country even as rich and industrious as Germany. Financial experts doubt whether she can stand the burden. Their doubt is increased by the refusal of the allies to fix the total amount of reparations which she must pay.

As the situation now stands, Germany may be called upon to pay \$500,000,000 a year for half a century and more. This, more than anything else, fills her people with hopelessness and discouragement.

They visualize children yet unborn having to shoulder the load—children who were in no wise responsible for the war. Such a prospect is filled with emotional dynamite. No man with intelligence can regard it otherwise than as containing the seeds of future trouble.

Russia Throws Bricks

Russia signs the anti-war treaty, though not without scowls and criticism. That is Russia's great weakness. She has the fanaticism of a new-found faith, is obsessed with the missionary spirit, labors under the delusion that she alone is honest, sincere and enlightened.

The way to disarm, she proclaims, is to disarm, which sounds fine, but means little. As a matter of record, Russia has not gone farther than other nations in disarming.

She has not gone anywhere nearly as far as we have. This being so, why bother to throw the verbal bricks?

A Lot Seems to Depend on Which Guide You Follow



REASON

By

Frederick

LANDIS



—RASKOBILIAN FOLLY

—THAT \$2,500 HORSE

—RATS THAT EAT TAXES

IT seems incredible that Raskob would say that Smith didn't mean it when he declared against the equalization fee, and it seems impossible for Raskob to stay in the national chairmanship after Smith's rebuke.

Unless Raskob, when he plunged into politics, took with him all the shock absorbers General Motors had, he will quit the candidates and return to the car business.

But those familiar with politics are not amazed at this Raskobian folly, for they know that a cluster of listening ears has an irresistible lure for one suddenly endowed with eminence and notoriety.

Such a gentleman simply can't keep still. If there had been an audience in the Garden of Eden, instead of an orchard, Adam never would have eaten the apple; he would have talked his head off!

The joy with which the people of Indiana learn that Governor Jackson is soon to move upon his recently acquired beautiful country estate near Indianapolis is diminished in a degree by regret that he sold that \$2,500 horse to Stephenson.

Had he only kept the noble steed, it would not have choked to death on that corn cob, but in a little while would be browsing in sweet contentment over the broad acres of the Jacksonian estate, lifting its arched neck ever and anon to greet the passerby.

The increase of population in China, India and Japan almost has reached the saturation point and some day it will present a peril to the nations of the West.

In view of this, we should call back our missionaries and send over our birth control experts, for it were better to meet fewer Orientals in this world than an unlimited number of them in Heaven!

Fifteen thousand volunteers wanted to go to the South Pole with Byrd, but those who have to stay at home should not be disappointed, for in the 1929 campaign we have the next coldest thing right here in the United States.

London has appointed official rat catchers, and we need a lot of them to rid American public life of the passerby.

backward in twenty seconds, and to give the date of the month or some similar information.

A 9-year-old child should be able to distinguish pieces of money and to enumerate the months.

The tests that have been developed will seem to the adults relatively simple, but each of them constitutes for the child a certain amount of definite brain activity.

These tests represent the results of careful observations of thousands of children.

Certainly conspicuous failure in their performance should demand special attention by the parents to the question of the child's education.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Child's Mental Power Easily Tested

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN,
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

ALL sorts of tests have been developed to show whether or not a child is developing normally from the mental point of view.

If the child is to be feeble-minded, it is important to know this as soon as possible so that the greatest advantage can be taken of the early years in proper training.

Many tests have been worked out to indicate whether or not the mentality is up to what it should be for a child of that age.

In the Binet-Simon tests, which are a standard, the child of 3 years is asked to show its mouth, nose and eyes; it is asked to repeat two numbers which are not consecutive, and it is given three opportunities to repeat numbers in this way. If it succeeds once out of three times it is considered as not below normal intelligence.

A simple test is to show the child a picture in which there are four or five objects of importance and to ask it to name the important objects. A child of 3 years, if normal mentally, is usually able to do this. A common picture will show a boy, a dog, a tree, a car or some similar subject.

By the time the child is 4 years old it should know whether it is a boy or girl, it should be able to name successfully three familiar objects shown to it, such as a spoon, a blade and a pencil, and to repeat three nonconsecutive numbers.

The 6-year-old child should be able to tell whether or not any particular time of the day is noon or evening; it should be able to define the use of a fork, a chair, a knife or a table.

The 8-year-old child should be able to count from twenty to zero.

This Date in U. S. History

Sept. 4

1861—Confederates violated neutrality of border States by sending troops into Kentucky.

1862—Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland.

1891—Chicago World Fair Association asked the Government for a \$5,000,000 loan.

Daily Thoughts

Remember Lot's wife.—Luke 17:32.

—URIOUSITY is the thirst of the soul.—Dr. Johnson.

KEEPING UP

With

THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Hoover is getting the business breaks. Economic surveys by Government and private agencies indicate improved industrial and trade conditions, with better business prospects during the campaign months.

Prohibition may be an effective political issue for Smith in certain wet spots of the East, but prosperity is a better vote puller for Hoover in the country at large, according to the Republican soothsayers.

Democrats, of course, have been denying much of the G. O. P. prosperity claim. And, what with the unemployment and one thing and another, it looks for awhile in the spring and early summer as though hard times might haunt the Hoover candidacy.

That still might happen, but if the latest economic surveys are accurate there seems much less chance now of coming depression.

Dr. Work, who used to run a sanitarium before he reached the position of Hoover manager via sundry cabinet posts, stalked into the Tammany precincts last week and backed his routine prophecy of Hoover victory with this observation:

"Economic conditions are about the same as they were when the landslide for Coolidge occurred—if anything, they are improved."

Dr. Work is credited with being wrong so often, not to mention the possible partisan tinge which unbelievers attribute to all battle communications of political generalizations, that no one paid much attention to his latest prosperity pronouncement.

But it now appears that the doctor was within shouting distance of what the economic experts believe to be the business position of the country.

TAKE, for instance, the regular monthly survey issued today by the National City Bank of New York, which usually is reliable as such things go, and which never has been accused of undue friendliness to Hoover.

The last summer has given convincing evidence of business recovery and few persons now have any doubts about business being good this fall," says the bank. "On industry after another has been falling in line with the better trend, so that while some unsatisfactory spots still can be found, general business unquestionably is getting back rapidly to a normal footing."

"Again, the country's recuperative powers have been underestimated, and revival has come more swiftly and vigorously than even the most optimistic had anticipated."

That will be news to the more than 3,000,000 unemployed workers throughout the country, and to the hard-hit coal, lumber and textile owners. They want to see more tangible evidence nearer home of the much-talked-of business recuperation. It is lean solace to them to be told that prosperity is relative, that the average is what counts.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor stress unemployment in their Labor day speeches yesterday.

Likewise, the farmers want to know how to spell prosperity out of the present drop in the price of wheat and a 20-cent fall in corn.

—

BUT leaving out the big question—that is, whether the industrial workers and farmers are getting a fair share from the present economic system—the figures support the contention of the Federal Reserve board, the Commerce department, and such private agencies as the National City Bank, broad St., and Dun's that general business conditions are good and improving.

By almost a weather miracle, bad crop prospects have been converted into bumper yields. The wheat crop is the third largest on record, a total of about 891,000,000 bushels. The corn yields of more than 3,000,000,000 bushels is close to a record. Including all the leading grain crops, the estimated increase over last year is 570,000,000 bushels.

So even with lower prices than those which obtained when grain shortages were forecast, the farmers have such large crops that their buying power will be great. The agriculture department index of farm products' purchasing power now is 93, compared with 100 pre-war.

This purchasing power of the straggling dictats is enhanced by the high prices of dairy products, hogs and cattle, which in turn somewhat minimizes the political reaction in farm States against the Administration and Hoover.

On the industrial side, Federal Reserve board figures for July show production 4 per cent higher than a year ago.

What is the seating capacity of Wembley Stadium, London, England?

126,000.

Who was the author of "Swiss Family Robinson"?

J. R. Wyss. The book was originally written in German.

Who is the "skipper" of a vessel?

Skipper is a nickname applied to the master or captain of a vessel.

What is the record attendance at a sport event in the United States?

The two largest are the Dempsey-Tunney prize fight before an audience of 144,468 at the Sesqui-Centennial stadium, Philadelphia, Pa., and 145,000 at the annual 500-mile Memorial day automobile race at the Indianapolis Speedway, Indianapolis, May 30, 1927.

Where is Samoa? To whom does it belong?

Samoa is a group of islands in the western Pacific lying about 130 miles north of Tonga and between 400 and 500 miles northeast of Fiji. There are nine islands, and numerous rocky islets. The four largest islands are Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila and Tau, in the Manu's Group