



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 5551. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 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."

Truly Typical

It so happens that Purdue University is owned by the State, operated by the State and its expense paid by the State.

Its purpose is the education of the youth of the State.

The use of a State educational institution for the personal or partisan advantage of any political party or particular candidate is an outrage upon our theory of both education and of government.

It is truly typical of the state of mind of those who nominated Harry Leslie for Governor that they see nothing at all objectionable in having this institution stage a "home-coming" for Leslie upon its campus and capitalize, by inference, the suggestion that he is the candidate of this State educational institution.

Of course, the "home-coming"—and from whence does he return?—will be managed by the Leslie campaigners, probably by the separate organization which has been set up to pass the word among the brethren.

But it is being managed as to advertise itself as a Purdue function. There will be a football game to attract crowds which have been missing thus far from Leslie gatherings. The fair will be given the color, as far as possible, of a great university enterprise.

The event illustrates the difference in viewpoint of Leslie and Dailey. Leslie stands for those who believe in the private ownership of government and government institutions. Dailey would hardly be guilty of so flagrant a misuse of State property.

Is Prohibition the Only Remedy?

Whether you are a friend or a foe of prohibition, you are sure to be interested in the series of articles on the subject of liquor control beginning in The Times today.

Sooner or later we are going to have to settle this great problem. Nobody is satisfied with the present state of affairs save the underworld, which is making vast fortunes out of it.

That our prohibition does not prohibit long since has become as trite as it is true. The country is flooded with liquor. It can be had by the glass or by the barrel.

Both drunkenness and crime rapidly are increasing in our country, as booze peddlers push their sales and underworld gangs battle with all the implements of real war for supremacy in the alcohol market.

High school boys and girls are being ruined by drinking because, under existing conditions, they can buy liquor as easily as grown-ups. A school child's money looks as good to a bootlegger as anybody's.

The honesty of those charged with law enforcement—not only of the liquor laws, but all law—is being undermined, tempted as they constantly are by the big money held out to them by the now highly organized liquor rings.

Graft and corruption are becoming increasingly common in every branch of our Government, city, county, State and Federal.

Respect for all law is going by the boards as the American people grow accustomed to the wholesale flaunting, by public officials as well as by private citizens, of the most talked-of law of the land. The Constitution itself is involved.

What are we going to do about it? Admittedly, drunkenness is a great evil. But are we curing it? Is prohibition the only remedy? Are we certain that it is a remedy at all?

Dr. Ivan Bratt, famous Swedish physician, social reformer and temperance advocate, says no. He does not believe prohibition is a remedy. He says you can't change human nature by law. And temperance is essentially a human, not a legal, problem.

Commencing with this idea, Dr. Bratt first worked out a liquor control system for Stockholm, then for all Sweden. It went into effect just about the time ours did. It seems to be working admirably.

Liquor consumption has been cut to approximately half, drunkenness to better than half, and crime about 60 per cent, while with us things have gone steadily from bad to worse.

Particularly has the situation among the young people of Sweden improved.

Our foreign affairs editor just has completed a study, on the spot, of the Swedish system for the benefit of our readers. He watched the system at work. He tested its rules by deliberately trying to break them. He interviewed Dr. Bratt, police chief of Stockholm, and others.

Then, to complete the picture, and to obtain an interesting comparison, he went to Finland, Sweden's prohibition neighbor, to see how things are working out there.

These stories about booze will interest you. They are important, moreover, because they have a direct bearing upon our own problems here at home. For, blink it though we may, this liquor control business has become the biggest and most far-reaching domestic problem confronting the race.

And it will remain so, and increase in importance, until it is settled in conformity with American public opinion as a whole.

You will find the first article on Page 2. Begin reading the series today.

Bootleg and Bribery

Significant indeed is the relationship between crime and officialdom as disclosed in the revelations of bootleg and bribery in Philadelphia.

Illicit profits from America's major source of crime, bootlegging, will stagger the mind dazzled by dollars and cents, but the real menace of the conditions fostered by the prohibition enactment lies in the vicious alliance between the underworld and those who represent the law.

Bribery and corruption spell the old and familiar word "graft" and graft is a threat to government, free or otherwise.

Any law, no matter how fine its intention or meaning, that encourages bribery and corruption and

breeds graft, is a source of weakness to the State and danger to all free institutions.

The dyed-in-the-wool prohibitionist does not hesitate to declare prohibition a moral question; but he is apt to be blind to its effect upon morality in the mass and upon official integrity.

He still regards it only in its relation to the individual and refuses to recognize it as a wellspring of immorality in office, the most baleful type of crime possible in an organized state of society.

Bootleg and bribery are pernicious partners. They are the Siamese twins of prohibition. The law which mothers them should be analyzed with an open mind. The safety of the State and the safety of the soul should not be confused; one is a public matter, the other private and personal.

The highest ideal of civilized government is integrity in office. The law that undermines it writes a warning sign across the horizon of national destiny.

Need for Reapportionment

Fear has been expressed that the present unfair system of congressional apportionment may lead to trouble in event of a close election this fall. Whether this is true, reapportionment is one of the first problems a new administration should tackle, whether Smith or Hoover is elected.

The Constitution puts on Congress the duty of reapportioning after each census, so that each State shall be represented fairly in the House. Congress for various reasons has not performed this duty since the 1920 census, and the result is that the House's 435 members still are divided upon the basis of the 1910 census.

Some States have more than their fair share of votes in the House and some have less.

Each State is assigned votes in the electoral college equal to the total number of Senators and Representatives to which it is "entitled," so some States are more or less powerful than they should be in the electoral college.

California, for instance, will have thirteen votes to represent her estimated present population of approximately 4,500,000, so each elector will represent approximately 350,000 of her people. The proportion in Michigan will be approximately one elector to 300,000 people.

Indiana, on the other hand, with fifteen electors to 2,150,000 people, will be represented by one elector to 143,333 persons. Massachusetts, with an estimated population considerably less than either California or Michigan, will have eighteen electors to their thirteen and fifteen, respectively.

Of course the constitutional provisions for the electoral college in themselves give certain States great weight in proportion to size. For instance, Nevada with her two Senators and one Representative, will have three electoral votes for her 77,500 people.

The unfairness is now so great, in the matter of electing a President at least, that we are approaching the "rotten borough" system of England, abolished in the last century, by which villages of 500 had as much power in Parliament as great industrial cities.

There is no clearer duty before Congress than to correct this situation.

The new dollar bills are going to be a third smaller than the ones we've been using. And they will undoubtedly be just as hard to stretch, too.

A woman artist announces she will paint no more undraped figures. If all the artists were to do that, where would the ladies go for fashions?

Tunney stepped out of the ring, thereby turning down all engagements except the one which let his bride-to-be step into the ring.

Vacation fish stories having been heard, the day is almost here for some tall corn talk.

David Dietz on Science

Gesner, Mental Giant

No. 147

CONRAD VON GESNER was one of the intellectual giants of his day. Modern zoology, the branch of biology which deals with the animal kingdom, is said to date from his work.

Von Gesner was born on March 26, 1516, in Zurich. He was the son of a poor furrier.

His father was killed in 1531 at the battle of Kappel leaving the boy without any funds to continue his education. But he had good friends in some of his teachers and they made it possible for him to go on with his work.

He studied at Strassburg and d. Bourges. On his return to Zurich he married, making an imprudent marriage, if the historians are to be believed.

In 1537 he became professor of Greek at the University of Lausanne.

However, his interest in natural history asserted itself and he returned to the study of science, finally studying medicine. In 1541 he took his degree of doctor of medicine at Basel.

Again he returned to Zurich, where he practiced medicine until his death from the plague in 1565.

Von Gesner lived in a day when the body of knowledge was not as great as it is today, making it possible for a man to distinguish himself in many fields.

As a result, we find that he is best known for his work in botany, although the medical profession owes much to him, and modern zoology dates from his four-volume work, "Historia Animalium."

His most pretentious work and one which gives a good measure of the man was his "Bibliotheca Universalis." In this, he undertook to list every known writer in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

He was working on the twentieth volume of the work when he died.

Another of his books dealt with languages and discussed 130 different tongues. It included the Lord's Prayer in twenty-two different languages.

A contemporary wrote of Gesner, "He was faultless in private life, assiduous in study, diligent in maintaining correspondence and good will with learned men in all countries, hospitable—though his means were small—to every scholar that came into Zurich."

"Prompt to serve all, he was an editor of other men's volumes, a writer of prefaces for friends, a suggester to young writers of books on which they might engage themselves, and a great helper to them in the progress of their work. But still, while finding time for services to other men, he could produce as much out of his own study as though he had no part in the life beyond its walls."



CONRAD VON GESNER

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"We Are Dealing With a New Brand of Criminal. The Thief No Longer Is Content to Steal, or the Murderer to Kill, but Aspires to Protect Himself. . . . The Forces of Evil Are Taking the Offensive."

THE Department of Commerce reports 588 deaths due to auto accidents in seventy-seven large cities for the four weeks ended August 11. This is significant because it represents an increase of 14 per cent over the same period last year.

In spite of all the traffic cops and regulations, the crosses by the roadside and painted on the pavements, of all the insurance and litigation, we cannot seem to make any headway in reducing auto fatalities. They now are running to the tune of about 2,000 a month or 24,000 a year.

They amount to as much as the deaths from murder and suicide combined. They represent a human sacrifice which equals more than we made in the war every three years.

Considering the to-do we make over some other things, our indifference to the toll taken by automobiles is amazing. We accept it as though it were a necessary evil, calmly calculating how many will be crippled and killed next year and fixing insurance rates accordingly.

The fact that there are many drivers who have operated automobiles for years without hurting any one plays little part in the picture. The law of averages is taken as inexorable. No one suggests the possibility of distinguishing between carelessness and efficiency. The set-up has been so arranged that insurance companies shoulder the load. So much cash for the victim, so much bother for the driver, so much of an increase in rates to cover the loss and that's that.

Careless and Lawless

According to Dr. Stephen I. Miller, commercial crime now is costing this country nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year. Something like one-half of it is traceable to fraudulent bank-ruptcies.

We not only are a careless, but a lawless people. The facility with which we can mulct each other and get away with it has developed an appalling disrespect for authority.

The fact that the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act may interfere with personal liberty represents no logical basis for the organized violence which has developed in connection with crime.

It has come to a point now where thugs and their protectors think little of "bumping off" witnesses and thus making it impossible for justice to function.

Terror of Telling

Three gangsters wound a policeman in Chicago. Then they undertake to kill a witness who saw them, but get the wrong man. The coroner's jury requests police protection for the witness on the theory that he almost is sure to be subjected to another attack.

"People who have the misfortune to know something about the skulduggery that is going on are no longer safe. Fear of death by violence is actually closing their mouths. They are far more afraid of the gunman's bullets than they are of the anti-perjury law. Repression of evidence through organized and deliberate ruthlessness has become a part of the criminal code."

Knew Too Much

Last Sunday the body of William D'Olier was found at a lonely spot in Maspeth, Queens County, N. Y. His right arm lay across his stomach, with the fourth finger of his hand on the trigger of a revolver. There was a gaping wound in the temple and powder marks on the hair.

It looked like suicide, and that was the conclusion first drawn. A more thorough examination, however, suggested that it might have been murder.

The fourth finger is seldom used to pull the trigger of a revolver. An arm seldom falls across the stomach when a person is killed standing. A suicide usually presses the weapon against his flesh.

William D'Olier is said to have been an important witness in the Queens County sewer graft investigation.

Cost of Prohibition

We are dealing with a new brand of criminals. The thief no longer is content to steal and take the risk, or the murderer to kill, but aspires to protect himself.

The situation has developed into a conflict. The forces of evil are not organized, but are taking the offensive. They no longer wait to be arrested. They strike before the law moves. The dangerous witness is put out of the way, the politician is bribed, the police force is immobilized with graft and the administration of justice is made powerless.

This is not the first time such a condition has prevailed. Every so often the criminal element, accepting some unpopular regulation as its excuse and functioning by virtue of public indifference, finds itself in a position to defy authority.

Piracy in the time of William III and Queen Anne, smuggling just prior to the American Revolution and for many years after this Government was established, the slave trade between 1808 and 1855 created just such a situation as we now face. In each instance, an unpopular regulation gave the criminal element a chance to capitalize widespread discontent and to develop a power which made it formidable.

When a considerable minority believes some particular law is wrong, when public officials wink at the violation of that law and when its non-enforcement is taken as a matter of course in large and populous sections, then the stage is set for organized lawlessness.

A Pair of Twins We'd Like to See Separated



A FIREMAN IS NEEDED
CORKER AND UNCORKER
IT DIMS HIS HALO

Reason

By
Frederick
LANDIS



THE political soothsayers who advise Mr. Hoover to change his program and make a lot of speeches are saying the right kind of sooth. Mr. Hoover is a great engineer, but the situation calls for a fireman—somebody to shovel coal into the firebox, get up steam, and start the campaign train!

We should not be despondent over the scientific prophecy that the noises of the world will drive us deaf.

Thomas A. Edison said he owed his success to deafness which has shielded him from the nonsense of the world, and he owed this to the train conductor who took him by the ears when he was a newsboy and threw him off because his electrical experiments set the baggage car on fire.

BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

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BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—Ace; K—King; Q—Queen; J—Jack; C—Club; S—Spade; H—Heart; D—Diamond; 10—Ten; 9—Nine; 8—Eight; 7—Seven; 6—Six; 5—Five; 4—Four; 3—Three; 2—Two; 1—One; 0—Zero; 11—Eleven; 12—Twelve; 13—Thirteen; 14—Fourteen; 15—Fifteen; 16—Sixteen; 17—Seventeen; 18—Eighteen; 19—Nineteen; 20—Twenty; 21—Twenty-one; 22—Twenty-two; 23—Twenty-three; 24—Twenty-four; 25—Twenty-five; 26—Twenty-six; 27—Twenty-seven; 28—Twenty-eight; 29—Twenty-nine; 30—Thirty; 31—Thirty-one; 32—Thirty-two; 33—Thirty-three; 34—Thirty-four; 35—Thirty-five; 36—Thirty-six; 37—Thirty-seven; 38—Thirty-eight; 39—Thirty-nine; 40—Forty; 41—Forty-one; 42—Forty-two; 43—Forty-three; 44—Forty-four; 45—Forty-five; 46—Forty-six; 47—Forty-seven; 48—Forty-eight; 49—Forty-nine; 50—Fifty; 51—Fifty-one; 52—Fifty-two; 53—Fifty-three; 54—Fifty-four; 55—Fifty-five; 56—Fifty-six; 57—Fifty-seven; 58—Fifty-eight; 59—Fifty-nine; 60—Sixty; 61—Sixty-one; 62—Sixty-two; 63—Sixty-three; 64—Sixty-four; 65—Sixty-five; 66—Sixty-six; 67—Sixty-seven; 68—Sixty-eight; 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