



# 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.  
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PHONE—RILEY 5551. THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 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."

## Governor's Day

Today is Governor's day at the State Fair. It is a pleasing custom of all State fairs to set aside one day in honor of the chief executive.

The custom started with the idea of inspiring the youth of the State with ambition to serve the State, a reminder that in this Nation every boy and now every girl has a chance to become Governor if ideas and ideals and courage and character combine to lead in that direction.

This year Governor's day should serve as a reminder to every citizen that Indiana needs a Governor to whom the boys and girls of this State may look for example and inspiration.

No father, conceivably, would desire to point to a Governor and tell him: "Watch your step. Hide your acts for two years and you can not be punished. Be very careful that you are not discovered until the statute of limitations has blotted out your crimes and then you may remain in the Governor's office or your own office. Follow the example of the Governor and keep out of jail.

"If you need money, sell a horse. Be careful to get a good price. You can, if you sell to the right man. Remember that Stephenson, dragon of the goblins, paid the present Governor \$2,500 for a riding horse."

Next year, when Governor's day is celebrated, Indiana should have the man to whom every father and mother could point with this appeal:

"Be honest and hate crookedness. This Governor prosecuted crooks. He was himself honest. He did not keep bad company. Those who knew him trusted him and they made him Governor. If you follow the example of Frank Dailey, you, too, have a chance of becoming Governor."

Let's have a Governor's day in the future that brings no blush.

## The Making of Americans

In London this spring when presentations were being made at the Court of St. James, an American mother whose daughter had been presented volunteered the information that she thought the presentation would give her daughter social advantages at home that she might not otherwise have.

Probably the father through his influence with Ambassador Houghton made it possible for the daughter to be received at court, which was all right. Anything to please the good wife; and with many of them nothing pleases more than social prestige.

But just why being received at court should cut any figure in one's social standing in this country isn't so easily understood. King George doesn't know anything about the Americans who roll up, travel to Buckingham Palace and kiss the respective hands of the king and queen. They are vouches for by the American ambassador and friendship and political pull on the part of husbands and fathers determine who shall be received.

And certainly being received over there isn't any indication of social pre-eminence over here.

The joke of the whole thing is well illustrated by the reception at court last May of the main mogul of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Preening themselves on being descendants of some of our forefathers who were either generals or sutlers in the Revolutionary Army when it was fighting the tyranny of George III, these descendants are tickled pink to get the chance to kiss the hand of the present King George.

And they come home, thinking they are something different from the ordinary run of American citizens.

## Guarding the Future

The International Printing Pressmen's Union has undertaken a project which extends the usefulness of the organization beyond the usual conception of the purposes of a trade union.

A fund of \$1,500,000 is to be raised for establishment of a widows' and orphans' colony in conjunction with the home for pressmen maintained by the union in Tennessee. Interests from the fund will be used for the erection of cottages, and for the payment of pensions, whether the beneficiaries come to the colony or remain at home.

President George L. Berry expects to raise \$250,000 through private contributions, and the remainder of the fund will be obtained by assessing members \$12 a year for three years.

Members of the union thus are providing a sort of insurance. They will know that whatever happens, their dependents will not suffer actual want.

Other labor organizations will watch the experiment with interest.

## "Capeadores"

If the Atlantic Monthly had announced that in its September issue it would publish an article entitled, "President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon: Come on, Boys, for the Stock Gambling Game," the well-known Boston literary head hunters probably would have gone on the war path immediately.

Editor Sedgwick would have run the risk of being jerked out of his office and thrown into the common goal.

The Atlantic, of course, published no such title as that mentioned. It merely published a piece labeled "Capeadores in Wall Street," in which a Columbia University professor told how, during the last seven years, utterances by the President and Secretary Mellon have affected the stock market and tended to maintain speculative enthusiasm.

"Capeadore" is a Spanish word used to describe a come-on man at a bull fight.

A London tailor made Gene Tunney a dress coat in a couple of hours. Judging by the way some of the dinner coats fit the people we've seen wearing them lately, there are tailors in this country who can make twelve dinner coats in that time.

Count Karolyi is trying to get into America again. Why doesn't he try coming in as a bootlegger?

## A Viking's Death

The light on the beach of Edge Island was not a signal after all, but a fire built by fishermen. Search parties are being withdrawn, and the world admits, with a catch in its throat, that Roald Amundsen is gone.

The greatest of the Vikings that we of this generation have known has gone down in his ship. An airship, to be sure, but carrying the passenger that it did, we feel it sought the sea when the end came, and gave to the element that made him great the man who could have no other fitting grave than lonely sunless seas.

He was an old and splendid man, and he passed in the way that old and splendid men should pass, adventuring to the end. There should be no grief in that for us, no mawkish talk of a last task that he had been called to do, after his rightful toll of tasks was done. And yet—and yet—

We wish that watch-fire on the beach had been his signal. We wish that when younger voyagers start for the unknown places of the earth they still could counsel with him, and carry his blessing on their way.

But Roald Amundsen is gone.

## He Hats in Elevators

A Seattle newspaper has assigned a reporter to investigate whether men in that city remove their hats in elevators, and whether they should.

The results obtained thus far are inconclusive. Some do, it seems, some do not; and there is no agreement on the proprieties involved.

Hasn't this investigation raised much more than a local issue?

The presidential campaign, thus far, has generated an enormous amount of discussion of headgear—brown derby in particular. But no candidate has declared himself on the question of what should be done with a hat in an elevator.

Some cities, Denver, for example, have tried to settle the question by issuing formal proclamations declaring it no longer is essential to good form for men to remove their hats in elevators.

The plan has proved only moderately successful, because it lacks the weight of national authority, and it still is possible for a visiting hat doffer to cause embarrassment by following the rules of the old school.

If the presidential candidates would declare not only their preferences in hats, but also their views on the knotty question of how they should be handled in elevators, after being removed, it might pave the way toward solution.

If it be objected that one's handling of a hat in an elevator is, after all, a distinctly personal problem, it need only be remarked that prohibition bulks large in the campaign.

## Young Bob Returns

Robert M. La Follette, Jr., has been renominated in Wisconsin, virtually assuring his return to the United States Senate. The country should be grateful to the voters of Wisconsin.

Young Bob was elected in the fall of 1925 to fill the unexpired term of his illustrious father. The youngest man in the Senate, being only 30, his position was difficult. Young Bob has made good. He has shown himself to be courageous, independent and capable, a worthy successor of a great leader.

The President has been shooting birds, according to dispatches from Wisconsin. Hoover and Smith ought to join him for practice; there will be any number of birds in Washington seeking jobs after March 4 and the practice would come in handy.

Headlights can be a most glaring nuisance.

—David Dietz on Science

## Centuries of Revolt

No. 148

**T**HE sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were the years of revolt in medicine. This was a natural result of the sort of intellectual activity which the fifteenth century saw.

Let us trace briefly the general movements in the history of medicine.

A crude sort of medicine grew up in prehistoric days. Human skulls have been found, for example, with small round holes in them. The condition of the

skulls proves that the persons lived despite these holes. The only conclusion is that they were cut in the skull of the person while he was alive as an attempt to cure some disease.

Medicine was developed to a considerable extent by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians. However, they

mixed a great deal of the practice of magic with medicine.

The Greeks, who did so much for all sciences, advanced medicine greatly.

Hippocrates, Aristotle and Galen stand out among the great names in Greek medicine.

Rome adopted Greek medicine. Progress was made but no distinct Roman contributions were forthcoming.

Greek medicine spread to the Arabs, as well as Rome and when Rome fell it was the Arabs who kept Greek medical knowledge alive.

Then came the Middle Ages, sometimes called the Dark Ages. But as Dr. Lynn Thorndike and other recent historians have pointed out the Dark Ages were not quite so dark as they have usually been painted.

There was more progress made during them than has been popularly supposed.

But it is a fact that during this time experimentation was for the most part banned and many of the old texts of the Greeks became corrupted through faulty translations.

The thirteenth century saw the rise of the universities.

The fifteenth century brought the great revival of learning, the Renaissance. Scholars turned once more to the ancient manuscripts and rediscovered the ancient Greek writers.

It was inevitable that they should also rediscover the Greek spirit, the necessity of open-mindedness, the importance of relying on experimentation and not authority.

And this flowered into the revolt of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

A London tailor made Gene Tunney a dress coat in a couple of hours. Judging by the way some of the dinner coats fit the people we've seen wearing them lately, there are tailors in this country who can make twelve dinner coats in that time.

Count Karolyi is trying to get into America again. Why doesn't he try coming in as a bootlegger?

M. E.

## TRACY

SAYS:

"Liberty Has Proved a Blessing Not Because It Gave the Soapbox Orator a Chance to Shoot Off His Mouth, but Because It Gave the Student the Right to Exploit the Product of His Brain."

THREE Ford ships arrive in Brazil with material, machinery, engineers, doctors and mechanics to start work on a great rubber plantation.

Business men of Para are reported as enthusiastic. They hail the arrival of these ships as presaging the dawn of a new era for the Amazon valley.

Newspapers and politicians take a different view. They regard the enterprise as presaging an invasion of foreign capital. To them, such an invasion appears peculiarly dangerous notwithstanding the good it may do thousands of hungry, ignorant, unemployed people.

Just another clash between the idea of prosperity through statute and that of prosperity through business.

Our own campaign is overloaded with such guff. One would think to hear the chatter that we owe everything to the laws and regulations made in Washington, and that steam engines, gasoline, chemistry and other manifestations of intelligence had nothing to do with our present comfortable situation.

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## Liberated Brains

This age of inventiveness owes its birth to free government. Outside of that, politics has contributed little, and can contribute little to material prosperity.

What people gained through democracy was the right to think.

Exercising that right has enabled them to better their condition.

All that politics can do from now on is to sustain them in the possession of that right.

Law never did and never will enable a man to produce more, but law has given him the opportunity to develop ways of producing more.

What humanity won through the substitution of Republican for monarchial form of government was liberty. Liberty has proved a blessing not because it gave the soapbox orator a chance to shoot off his mouth, but because it gave the student the right to exploit the product of his brain.

Free thought was impossible without free speech, but let us not mistake the relative value of the two.

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## Slaves of Fear

Man has been a slave to fear since the dawn of consciousness.

First, he feared the thunder and the waterfall, but only to learn that they could be made his servants. Then he feared what was beyond the horizon, but only to learn that it was treasure, not a menace.

Now he fears his own ingenuity, the gigantic machines he has perfected, the power to organize he has developed, the tremendous forces he has discovered.

It is history that no pioneer ever took a step forward, but some cried out in terror.

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## Foolproof 'Dynamite'

No sooner was the theory of atomic energy advanced than the "Gloom Guses" of science rose to warn us what awful things would happen if some one were to explode an atom, but, like most other imagined ills, that, too, has been laid on the shelf.

As Dr. Robert A. Millikan remarks "nature or God, whichever you prefer, has introduced a few foolproof features into the machine."

Nature is pregnant with latent forces, but not of the character that man could blow up the universe by putting his finger on the wrong switch.

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## Progressive Progress

We doubt too much. Civilization has been developed not by those who cringed, but by those who dared to take another step forward in the dark. No two steps have been alike. While each was impossible without the one preceding it, it has led to a different result—a different set of circumstances, a different group of problems.

The establishment of free government leads to inventiveness, inventiveness leads to machinery, machinery leads to organization, organization leads to the development of a new economic and social structure.

The old navigators freed us from a superstition which stagnated the world for thousands of years. Following their example political leaders freed us from tyranny and class rule. Thinking, first in terms of geography, then in those of freedom, we have arrived at a scientific age.

The old crowd shouted "blasphemy," but a few bold spirits went on. What was heresy soon became accepted as an undisputable fact.

If the real ocean was safe to sail, why not the ocean of dreams? Thus our forefathers came to demand the right to talk and think. The right to think has brought us machinery and science. The commercial era in which we live was a product of the political era, and, in its turn, is giving birth to a new era.

Comes the engineer, the chemist, the geological sharp and a hundred other highly trained specialists to take over the leadership which merchants and lawyers have exercised, and which they took over from soldier and priest. Horizons expand, the outlook changes, but why be afraid?

Sail On!

## Excelsior!



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

### Adolescence Time of Important Changes

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

A DOLESCENCE is the period between the stage of childhood and that of the full-grown adult.

It commences in girls about 12 years of age and lasts ten years; in boys, it begins at about 14 years of age and lasts for a varying period of from seven to ten years.

During this period various important changes take place in the child. It develops the characteristics that definitely distinguish the growing man or woman from the child.

During this period growth is more rapid than at any time,