



# The Indianapolis Times

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"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 droll up, travel to Buckingham Palace and kiss the respective hands of the king and queen. They are vouched 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 column 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.

"Capeadores" 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 endless 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 derbies 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

THE 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 pre-historic 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 Thorndyke 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.



## TRACY

M. E.

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 stuff. 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.

## 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 safeguard 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 monarchical 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.

## 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 discovered.

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

## Foolproof 'Dynamite'

No sooner was the theory of atomic energy advanced than the "Gloomy 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 terrors, 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.

## 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 the terms of geography, then in those of freedom, we have arrived at a scientific age.

## Sail On!

Eight hundred years ago the religious complex manifested itself in the Crusades. The Crusades resulted in an awakening of the human intellect. Gunpowder and the printing press broke feudalism. Men looked at the bowl of the sky for the first time in their lives with undaunted eyes and wondered if the world might not be round.

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

Come, 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?



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.

ADOLESCENCE 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 grown man or woman from the child.

During this period growth is more rapid than at any time, except the first two years of life. Quick growth is associated with greater possibilities of physical and mental disturbance.

The mortality rate is lowest during the ages from 12 to 20, but the possibility of danger to the child's health during this period is as great, if not greater, than at any other.

Particularly the expenditure of energy must be observed and overstrain in attention and in social activities.

During this period of growth the muscles develop somewhat more slowly than do the bones. For some time it was thought that this fact was responsible for growing pains, but it now is definitely believed that these pains are associated with infections in the nose and throat and rheumatic complications.

Between the ages of 13 and 15, the volume of the heart becomes nearly doubled. Some children react unfavorably to this development with fear responses, but there seems to be no reason to believe that the rapid development of the heart is to be controlled in any way.

It used to be quite common for girls during this period to become pale, thin and anemic. The condition was called chlorosis and was believed to be a legitimate indisposition of the period.

It is now realized that the condition was due to the fact that girls of this age were taken away from outdoor play and carefully watched. Moreover, they were shut up in study rooms or drawing rooms and their garments were changed to the heavy frocks, petticoats and corsets that used to be the style of the period.

Nowadays the girl of adolescent age wears garments at least as light as those worn by grandmothers, and devotes a vast amount of time to outdoor sports.

As a result, chlorosis as a disease of adolescence has practically disappeared.

## Reason

By Frederick LANDIS



EIGHT lobbyists have been arrested in Kentucky for appearing on the floor of the Legislature without invitation.

Lobbyists should not be permitted in a Legislature at all; they should be kept in the basement of the State house and fed through a wicket during the day, then led out on chains by their masters to take the night air after the last lawmaker has gone to bed.

Babe Ruth's refusal to have his picture taken with Mr. Hoover at that Washington ball game admonishes the American people that they must increase the salary of the president and put him in a financial equality with the ball players to prevent a repetition of the thing.

Half a million children go back to Chicago's public schools. These bright-faced boys and girls, their fathers and mothers, most of them decent and hard-working, and the taxpayers who give these children an education found in no other land on earth—these are the real Chicago, not the relative handful of bootleggers, bandits and crooked politicians of whom we hear so much!

Governor Smith's campaign was not opened formally by his acceptance speech at Albany, but by the announcement of W. R. Hearst that he is against him.

## BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

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BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than J)

THERE are six conventions which you will repeatedly hear at the bridge table—six popular fallacies to which many players mistakenly adhere regardless of circumstances—six rules which are not really rules at all. These are:

1. Always cover an honor with an honor.  
2. Always return partner's lead.  
3. Always play second hand low.  
4. Always play third hand high.  
5. Always play through strength.  
6. Always play up to weakness.

The player who constantly follows these conventions frequently sacrifices tricks which logical play would win. He has his excuse handy when he fails to achieve his object, but there is scant consolation in that.

Bridge is most enjoyable when it is played by reason rather than rote.

The stereotyped player exposes himself to every strategic maneuver of his opponents—he misses most of the worth-while thrills of the game.

The accomplished player knows when to deviate from the alibi conventions. He knows their real meaning and follows them rationally. He recognizes the moment to cast them aside.

On Labor day many orators glowingly predicted the six-hour day and the five-day week.

We are not so sure that this is desirable, but if it ever comes it will mean a seven-day week and a twenty-four-hour day for the garage man and the coroner.

We thought lion hunting was a manly sport when Teddy did it, but we regard it as mere embroidery now that the Prince of Wales is taking it up.

It's heart-throbbing to think of John Coolidge walking the streets of New York day after day, hungry, foot-sore and lonely, begging for work!

The head of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce is mistaken when he says the fool-proof airplane will arrive next year.

That machine will not come until the law of gravity is repealed. It is the one and only law now in force in the United States!

## With Other Editors

(Anderson Herald)

When fifteen nations signed the Kellogg peace treaty outlawing war, the other day in Paris, the nations of the world were happy. These fifteen statesmen signed the treaty saying that they and their nations were not in favor of war. However, no one is really in favor of war and he will say no.

Still people fight and nations fight because of differences arising from lack of understanding.

The Kellogg treaty is a fine thing. It will be a fine testimonial to peace, but there are no teeth in the pact.

The business of outlawing war is more than fifteen men signing a piece of paper. We have had experience with a "scrap of paper" before.

If two people thoroughly understand each other, if their basis of thought and action is the same, they will not fight. If two nations have the same bases, they will not engage in warfare.

Undoubtedly the world is reaching a common basis of understanding—slowly. Fast travel and easy communication have been the greatest step toward more peaceful relations between nations. Many of us have condemned the English, the Germans, the French and others, until we have seen them all in their own environments, then we understand their conditions and the reason for their actions.

Fl. Wayne Journal-Gazette

One of the difficulties Mr. Hoover encounters in presenting himself and his party as friends of the farmer and pledged advocates of farm relief is the attitude of too many leading Republicans and Republican organs on that question. One of his tasks will be to erase much that has been said and suppress much that is being said which contemptuously and cynically holds that there is no farm problem and nothing to be solved.

What is a "block" on a railroad? It is a stretch of railroad of defined limits, the use of which by trains is governed by signals at the entering end; or on a single track line by signals at both ends.

## KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Anti-Saloon League takes the count again. Political Washington today is trying to estimate the national significance of the dry organization's failure to "come back" in the State primary of wet Wisconsin.

Governor Fred R. Zimmerman, first Wisconsin Governor to be defeated for renomination in thirty-eight years, attributes his terrific beating by two wet opponents partly to the Anti-Saloon League's endorsement.

Though political observers here know that many other factors entered into the primary results, they are asking whether the Zimmerman vote—or absence of vote—does not signify that more farm districts in Wisconsin are shifting over to the side of the wet cities, such as Milwaukee.

At any rate, representatives of wet organization profess to see in the surprisingly small vote of the Anti-Saloon League's gubernatorial candidate in Wisconsin additional proof that prohibition is losing ground, even in its stronghold of the agrarian Middle West.

The Hoover organization is interested particularly because of reports of such Republican scouts as Senator Capper of Kansas that Al Smith has a better chance of carrying Wisconsin than any middle western or western State.

With the primary result giving the two wet candidates for Governor five votes to every one for the dry candidate, the appeal in that doubtful State of the wet presidential candidate, Smith, becomes a nightmare to the Hoover forces.

Zimmerman not only had the active support of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League, but also campaigned under the Hoover banner.

HOOPER carefully refrained from taking sides as between Zimmerman and Walter J. Kohler, the successful candidate. Kohler, the leader of the "regular" Republican forces, is a wet Hooverite.

He is not a professional politician, but a rich manufacturer of plumbing supplies.

Republican politicians here proclaim Kohler's nomination over Joseph D. Beck, the LaFollette candidate, as a tremendously significant defeat of the Progressive organization which has dominated the State for so many years. Progressives deny this.

Progressives point out that it was a split race, confused by the candidacy of Governor Zimmerman, who was a member of the Progressive organization until his break with the La Follette two years ago.

Furthermore, incomplete returns indicate that the combined votes for Zimmerman and the Progressive Beck exceeded the vote of the victorious "stalwart" Kohler by more than 60,000.

The entire Progressive State ticket, except for Governor, was successful. The Progressives are rejoicing over the renomination of Senator LaFollette. Young Bob's primary victory, which amounts practically to reelection in November, generally was taken for granted.

But his present two-to-one victory compared with his hard fight to finish his father's unexpired term in the Senate shows that his personal following is even stronger than had been expected.

THERE is, however, a clear distinction between the personal following a United States Senator may have, and the political machine which dominates his State. The elder La Follette had both, and the conservative Republicans emphasize that with Kohler's nomination young Bob's State machine is weakened seriously.

But all discussion here over the national implications of the Wisconsin primary comes back to its influence on the Hoover-Smith battle. Because of the regular Republicans' success in the gubernatorial primary, it is assumed that young Bob is now prevented from endorsing Al Smith.

In any event, it was more probable that La Follette would have taken a neutral attitude toward Hoover openly. Senator Blair's progressive, has been sitting with Smith, however, and the primary results may have the effect of stopping that, as the Republican national committee anticipates.

If the Wisconsin presidential race is as close as politicians of both parties believe, this factor may help neutralize for Hoover the strong appeal of Smith in that State as a wet.

This Date in U. S. History

September 6