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

Just Another Reason

It is something more than coincidence that whenever any scandal in Indiana comes to the surface, somewhere along the line appears a photograph or a record of D. C. Stephenson.

When the vander of hate and prejudice seized control of government and misled thousands of decent citizens into trusting him with their consciences, their intelligence and their votes, he did something more than create a political dictatorship.

The entire basis of operation was that those who belonged to his crowd, who accepted his favors, were above the rules of law and government. They were to be given favors and protection.

The theory was opposed to the very basis of our government. It created special classes. It discriminated not only against race and creeds but against the citizen who was too busy or too indifferent to oppose the coming of this super government.

Stephenson is at the bottom of most of the trouble and most of the scandals in the State—political and otherwise.

Its influence still exists and continues, even though the man who brought it to Indiana is behind prison walls and no longer leads. His theory of government and much of the machine he created is still active and still influential.

Each day, with dramatic revelations from all sorts and conditions of life, brings a new reason for cleaning out to the last remnant every person from political life who ever dealt with Stephenson, whoever yielded to his importunities, his threats and his blandishments.

The time has come for a real cleanup in the State which will turn back the government to those who have as a pledge and platform common honesty and common decency, as proclaimed by Frank Dailey.

This State needs some White Wings for its political avenues and streets, who will sweep them of the offal, the foul smelling garbage of public life.

Somewhere in this State some Republican, probably a young man of high ideals, will find his magnificent opportunity for public service by organizing this sanitary squad.

No one likes to do disagreeable jobs. It is much easier to find generals than privates for any army. It is much easier and pleasanter to raise roses than to pick thistles.

But this State does need a White Wings squad—now and at once, to educate the thousands of decent Republicans who want to vote for Herbert Hoover for President, in the ways and methods of also electing Frank Dailey as Governor.

Philadelphia Out to Clean Up

The Philadelphia crime inquiry soon may afford an adequate comparison with the Chicago situation.

The investigation directed by District Attorney Monaghan, operating with a special grand jury, already has divulged that the city of Brotherly Love is in no position to paint the kettle black.

The speed with which Monaghan has pushed his city into an unsavory place on page one of a thousand newspapers is, it is to be hoped, a token that the present inquiry will get results; that it will not be as abortive as have several in Chicago during the last few years.

The post-war era has seen such advances in the mechanics of crime, and in its spheres of influence, that the problem is no longer a local one. Whatever success this fighting Philadelphia pre-secutor achieves will serve not only his own city, but the Nation.

Eureka, Says Diogenes

When H. L. Mencken and Henry Garrison Villard agree that a man in political life is honest, and—more astonishing—likely to stay honest, it is time to inquire whom they are talking about.

Mencken is reviewing a book by Villard entitled "Prophecy True and False," and George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, is the one of the twenty-seven prominent men and women whose characters are drawn in Villard's book who alone is given this distinction.

"Revaluations," says Mencken, "are the sad and principal concern of all liberal historians. Their heroes forever are turning out to be politicians, and hence open to reason behind the door. Even since 'Prophecy True and False' went to the printer, Frank O. Lowden has flitted into the shadows, a mere baffled job-seeker at the end."

"But a couple of sturdier souls remain, and when I say a couple I probably mean one, to-wit, George W. Norris. Mr. Villard's chapter on him is an eloquent tribute to the one Liberal in our politics who has stood fast through thick and thin, and I am inclined to think that it will not have to be changed, no matter how many editions the book runs through."

"Norris at least is safe. There is something archaic and romantic about his steadfastness, and Villard gets him upon paper with great skill."

Medical students at Johns Hopkins are taught cooking during their final year. Well, isn't a doctor's wife entitled to good meals, too?

The headline, "Robinson Hits Whisperers," reminds us that whisper and peep-speak sound alike, but are two different things.

George Bernard Shaw says he is going to rent an island with one house on it where steamers do not stop. "A little publicity," he might have added, "doesn't hurt a bit."

What this country needs is more automobiles for the pupils to drive to school and more gymnasiums for them to exercise in.

The theory of a picknicker seems to be that every little bit helps.

Wall Street is lining up behind Hoover or Smith this year, making politics a burning issue on the Stock Exchange.

No Place for Fascism

Italian consular officers are attempting to intimidate American citizens of Italian birth who are anti-Fascist in their sympathies and activities, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Arbitrary questioning and investigation are charged, together with threats in four specific instances. The union has circulated anti-Fascist newspapers in an effort to gain additional evidence.

The union is right in its assertion that "such activities by agents of foreign governments are violations of the rights of American citizens and of the treaties between the United States and Italy."

American citizenship confers on its possessor the right to speak, think and act peaceably as he pleases. If Mussolini does not understand this, he should be so advised in plain terms by the State Department.

If the Italians want fascism in their own country, that is their business. Use of Fascist methods in this country is quite another matter.

England on Wheels

The British finally have taken to motoring, and the result is a general surprise party. The ministry of transport just has finished figures, which disclose that more than six thousand new motor vehicles appear on the roads of England alone every week.

One of the pleasant surprises is the huge revenue gathered in by the government. For in England the tax is on the horse power instead of on gasoline. When the pound-per-horse power tax was adopted its sponsors optimistically hoped it would some day yield as much as \$50,000,000 a year. The recent figures show that twice this sum was realized in the six months period ended last May.

A less pleasant surprise is the discovery that the roads are getting all cluttered up with machines. Week-end driving, it is said, is ceasing to be a pleasure, owing to the long lines of machines following one after another on roads which will not take three lines of traffic.

This has stirred the auto enthusiasts to demand that the government pave more miles of road.

Eighty Miles an Hour

A New York society couple recently bet they could drive their automobile to Boston in less time than the fastest train between the two cities required. They did it and won their bet, but the Massachusetts State police are looking for them because they broke so many speed laws.

The driver, interviewed by reporters, is quoted as saying complacently that "we had her up around 80" a good part of the time. He admitted that they "had a few narrow escapes," but said they got through unharmed.

All automobile drivers should hope that the police get hold of this pair. Skimming over main roads at eighty miles an hour is little less than idiocy. No man has the right to endanger other motorists in that way.

A short jail sentence might persuade this wealthy thrill-seeker that, trying to beat fast trains with an automobile is not a sport that any community can countenance.

Among the supplies carried along on the Byrd expedition to the South Pole were listed: 1,000 gallons of grain alcohol, 400 gallons of rum, 100 gallons of port wine, 100 gallons of sherry, 100 quarts of champagne, 400 gallons of whisky, and say, did you read that thousands of volunteers had to be turned down?

One of the advantages of open air grand opera is that there are frequent postponements because of rain.

The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton of New York says he prayed for the rain that fell while Al Smith was making his acceptance speech. Tex Rickard ought to try to employ Dr. Straton to keep clouds away from his next heavyweight fight.

—David Diets on Science—

He Stirred the Pool

No. 151

PARACELSUS was a great boon to mankind because he stirred the medical profession to revolt against ancient authority. But he was not entirely a blessing because much quackery, some of it his own and some of it put out by others in his name, gained a foothold as the result of his activities.

Sir William Osler says of him, "Paracelsus is the Luther of medicine, the very incarnation of the spirit of revolt."

"At a period when authority was paramount and men blindly followed old leaders, when to stray from the beaten track in any field of knowledge was a damnable heresy, he stood out boldly for independent study and the right of private judgment."

But Paracelsus himself was a stormy and erratic sort of person and so his work was not as great as it might have been.

Osler continues, "This first great revolt against the slavish authorities of the schools had little effect, largely on account of the personal vagaries of the reformer—but it made men think."

"Paracelsus stirred the pool as had not been done for fifteen centuries."

Paracelsus accomplished more tangible things for chemistry than he did for medicine.

His work in the "Tyrol mines" had given him an insight into the real objective of chemistry.

He led the way to useful chemistry. Alchemy, as it was then called, was concerned chiefly with vain attempts to turn mercury into gold and to find the secret of eternal youth.

He also did important work in practical pharmacy, introducing new drugs, among them a tincture of opium. It is probable that he had learned its use during his wanderings in the East.

The harm which Paracelsus did came through the impetus which he gave to occult philosophy. He seems to have put great faith in astrology. Many stories were prevalent during his lifetime concerning his practice of magic and according to one story a "familiar spirit" lived in the hollow handle of his sword.

Various mystic cults seem to have sprung from the occult doctrines of Paracelsus.

But let us not be too harsh with him, for he accomplished as much as one man reasonably might be expected to accomplish.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"The Anti-War Treaty Should Not Be Made a Partisan Issue. Partisanship Can Ruin Anything. It Ruined the League of Nations and Sent Woodrow Wilson to an Early Grave."

EXPLAINING that "if there were no drinkers, there would be no bootleggers," Mayor Mackey calls on the citizens of Philadelphia to "help the law by self-denial."

A good suggestion, except that no one will act on it. We do not give up much of anything these days, unless we have to, and sometimes not even then.

The notion that a certain amount of self-denial is essential to peace and prosperity has gone out of date. Though perfectly willing to recognize the "wisdom of the fathers" with regard to State right, entangling alliances and some other matters which make good political hokey, without meaning much, we balk at their idea of sacrifice.

It is a foregone conclusion that if some of us would steal less, lie less, drink less and flirt with each other's wives less, a lot of trouble could be avoided, but who wants to start a game like that?

It is far more thrilling to be "self-expressive," to satisfy one's appetite, no matter how gluttonous or perverted, to defy all restraint, whether legally imposed or otherwise, and go it wild.

Another Act

If Al Capone, or any one else wants to organize a gang and force Chicago to pay tribute, why that is just one more feature of the show—an illustration of this God-given right to raise hell—and if an innocent bystander happens to get in the way, why that is his hard luck.

Now that Tony Lombardo, one of Capone's chief lieutenants, has been "bumped off," the Chicago police airily informs us that the said Lombardo may have been responsible for some fifty murders.

"If it comes to him," they say, "but the mystery is who did it. That is becoming the mystery in too many cases."

By and by another gunman will be put to sleep, and the Chicago police will discover that he, also, might have been responsible for many killings, that of Tony Lombardo among others.

Gang wars and gang murder have come to be regarded too much in the nature of a show. "Let 'em keep at it," is the prevailing idea, "and they'll all get what is coming to them in the end."

Cure-All

The little chap can not talk. Mother weeps and father worries. They consult one doctor after another, but to no purpose. They try all sorts of remedies, but without results. Eventually they decide that the doctors do not know, and when they discover one who admits as much, have great faith in him.

When he tells them there is nothing organically wrong with their child, he can talk if he only thought so, and that some kind of a shock is needed, they fall in with the idea.

Shock, to be sure—the kind that will scare the daylight out of the little chap—make him talk before he realizes what he is doing—most logical thing—why didn't some one think of that before? And where could you find a better instrument with which to administer such a shock than an airplane driven by a daredevil pilot?

Up they go, the little chap, the pilot and a boy comrade. Father faces the ordeal with a forced smile; mother weeps, but death is inevitable. The plane comes crashing to the ground, snuffing out three lives, just like that.

Some remedies are worse than the disease. Flying stunts to make dumb boys talk through fear is one.

Too Big for Party

Secretary Kellogg is right. The anti-war treaty should not be made a partisan issue. Partisanship can ruin anything. It ruined the League of Nations and sent Woodrow Wilson to an early grave.

Partisanship is a fine means with which to put one set of men out of office and another set in, but it is a poor means of solving great national problems.

As Kellogg says, this treaty is not the invention of any one man, or party. It was developed as a world-wide hope and by virtue of world-wide wisdom.

Let it stand on that basis. Let it belong to humanity. Let it not fall into the clutches of politicians and become a football for those who do not care what happens so long as they connect with the public pie counter.

Horizons Expand

We broach stupendous ideas. The world court represents one of them. It stands as a vivid illustration of how horizons have expanded during the last half century.

Fifty years ago such a thing was not conceived possible, much less practical. People talked of international justice as a beautiful, but hopeless dream. Diplomatic intrigue seemed to stand as the last word that could be said.

The first effort confined itself to the establishment of a tribunal and a code to "humanize" War. Even that was laughed at as preposterously idealistic. When the late war broke out, the laughers were sure they had been right.

We have gone far since that crude beginning. Neither Bolshevism nor Mussolini nor the last dozen dictatorships that keep them company appear quite so discouraging when one remembers the League of Nations, the Locarno pact, the Dawes plan, the anti-war treaty and the world court.

Bringing It Home to Her



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Fresh Air Has Helpful Effect on Body

This is the concluding article of a series of three on tuberculosis.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

IN an exceedingly valuable and up-to-date manual for the tuberculous called "Rules for Recovery From Tuberculosis," Dr. Lawraon Brown considers the various questions related to climate and fresh air.

The fresh air treatment for tuberculosis was developed in the last half of the nineteenth century. It is now being realized that the fresh air is taken not primarily for the lungs, but for its general effect on the whole body.

Dr. Brown is not convinced that sleeping outdoors materially hastens recovery, provided eight to ten hours a day, preferably during the daylight, are spent in the open air, and the night passed in a well-ventilated room.

On the other hand, when a person works all days indoors, sleeping outdoors at night may be considered as a necessity. A man outdoors gets 100 times more fresh air than he could get in the best ventilated room in any given period of time.

During the summer windows are kept open, fresh air is everywhere and patients with all sorts of diseases do well. With the first breath of autumn, houses are closed, except for brief daily airings.

The patients do fairly well until about Christmas, when confinement indoors begins to tell. By the following spring patients with tuberculosis particularly begin to break down.

All sorts of window tents, sleep-

ing porches, verandas, sleeping chairs and similar apparatus have been devised to enable the person who requires much fresh air to get it easily.

Because of the associated climatic condition, the fresh air treatment, like any other, is best taken under the advice of some one who has given special study to the matter.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but no letters exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times—I notice that W. C. Durant is offering \$25,000 for the best method to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

Of course this is quite a problem. Prohibition seems to be one of the paramount issues of the day, and is being discussed from many angles, which makes it very confusing.

I believe that the Volstead law as it stands is a hindrance to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Volstead law was made so drastic that pure liquor could not be obtained for medicinal or legitimate purposes, even doctors' prescriptions for whisky for medical purposes being ignored. Hence the bootlegger grasped the idea of substituting poisonous moonshine whisky. And thus the evil spread, as there were millions of people ready to buy this liquor, and even to use it for medical purposes (to their regret).

And boys and girls in their teens could procure this stuff and get drunk on it, the like of which never was known to exist before and which is the Volstead law. The prohibition laws are violated so flagrantly, and by officials high in authority, that strict enforcement seems impossible.

When a Governor and an attorney general of State and two circuit judges openly and admittedly violate the law by procuring whisky from bootleggers to be used (as they say), for medical purposes, and never have been brought to account for this violation of the law, how may the general public be expected to view the prohibition laws?

But if some poor fellow should by prohibition snoop—be found to have a half-pint of whisky in his home, he would be "pinched" and sent to prison, and if he dare call for justice, have the penalty doubled.

The wave of crime in this country seems to be on the increase, and a great majority of these crimes are committed under influence of moonshine whisky. When arraigned, the courts plead drunkenness, not knowing what they are doing.

I believe that if a referendum vote of all the electorate of the several States were taken, that a great majority would favor amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment and repeal the Volstead law.

Then have the several States devise laws to govern the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, doing its purpose and not allowing it to be drunk upon the premises where manufactured and sold, and not allowed to be sold or drunk in hotels, or other public places, and controlled by State authority.

This I believe would eliminate the bootleg traffic, and crimes would be less frequent. And the law should be so strict that no person under 21 years of age could procure liquor, and anyone who would purchase liquor for a minor, should be arrested, tried, and when found guilty should be punished by fine and imprisonment.

JOHN ROBBINS.
517 E. Thirty-Fifth St.

Editor The Times—If D. C. Stephenson is well acquainted with the Constitution of these good old United States, he knows he yet has one chance for freedom on Art. 8 of the amendments. If he can prove he is being held in prison falsely accused, if he can prove that he has been subjected to cruel and unusual punishments, then Mr. Stephenson certainly has a hearing coming to him. Why not appeal his case to the United States Supreme Court?

Would not solitary confinement be regarded as "unusual" punishment? Isn't any prisoner within his constitutional rights when he demands a hearing and is a warden

When and where was George Washington born and when and where did he die?

He was born at Bridges Creek, Va., Feb. 11, 1732, under the old style of reckoning, but when England accepted the Gregorian calendar, the eleven days omitted made his birthday come on Feb. 22. He died Dec. 14, 1799, at his estate at Mt. Vernon, Va.

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KEEPING UP THE NEWS

By LUDWELL DENNY
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Another drive to put the United States into the world court will result from the League of Nations election of Charles Evans Hughes as a justice of that court.

Pro-court forces will be marshaled during the next three months, preparatory to throwing the fight into the Senate again when Congress meets.

The fact that the league council vote for Hughes was unanimous and that the assembly gave him 41 of 48 votes to fill the unexpired term of another American, John Bassett Moore, will be picture 1, a cooperative gesture by Europe toward the United States which should be reciprocated.

League members at Geneva, in voting last Saturday for Hughes, quite frankly expressed the hope that his election would hasten official United States adherence to the court.

Court advocates in the Senate, led by Gillett, Republican, Massachusetts, and Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, will argue:

First, the majority of the American people and of the Senate desire American adherence to the court, but that desire is being thwarted through the United States Government's unwillingness or inability to accept the invitation of court members to negotiate regarding the disputed Senate reservation No. 2.

Second, American membership in the court is necessary to round out and give practical application to this Government's leadership in world peace movements, as exemplified by the Kellogg multilateral treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

Third, if sincerely desirous of joining the court, the United States can do so without sacrificing any legitimate American interests, as witness the acceptance by the other nations of the first four American reservations and their keen desire to work out a compromise on the fifth.

A significant point in the situation is that Hughes, while Secretary of State, drafted the first four Senate reservations, which the other court nations now accept, but John Bassett Moore, it is understood, was responsible for the fifth reservation.

RESERVATION No. 5 would prevent the court from giving advisory opinions on any question in which the United States has or claims to have an interest, unless the United States consented to court consideration of the question. This of course, would give the United States a virtual power of veto over all activities of the court.

By including in the Senate reservation the phrase "or claims an interest," the ground is prepared for absolutely limitless interference or objection by the United States in any and all such international questions which may arise at any time and anywhere.

The only court members which accepted this sweeping American reservation were: Albania, Cuba, Greece, Liberia and Luxembourg—all of them governments either very closely allied with State department policy or so small that their influence is almost nil.

Ten governments only acknowledged receipt of the American reservations without either accepting or rejecting them. Twenty-three governments replied with objections and counter reservations.

To break this deadlock, the European nations invited the United States to send representatives to a special conference to discuss and find common ground on the fifth American reservation.

But President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg applied the American executives had no authority under the Constitution to interpret, much less modify, reservations formulated by the Senate.

There the matter rested until last spring, when Senator Gillett and others tried to bring the subject back to the Senate floor.

SENATOR BORAH, an original opponent of American adherence to the League of Nations, is unwilling to block Senate reconsideration, but he says there are no members of his committee and perhaps none or, at least, only a few members of the Senate ready to modify the fifth reservation.

In this connection it is interesting that Senator Moore who many believe may be Secretary of State if Hoover is elected, opposed Senate reconsideration last spring, because he was "not in favor of courting a second rebuff."

While lines are forming in the United States to attempt to break the deadlock, there are also new attempts for his purpose in Geneva.

A resolution is before the assembly, introduced by Motta of Switzerland, by which the league would ask the court whether under the league covenant a request for a court advisory opinion can come from a majority action of the council or must be unanimous.

If it is established that any one council member can prevent a court advisory opinion, then every council member will have the same complete veto power requested by the United States in reservation five.

This resolution is reported unpopular, especially among the small non-council States.

What is "carbon tetrachloride"? A liquid produced by the action of chlorine on carbon bisulfide. It is not inflammable and is used in fire extinguishers.

How is pepsin produced? It is taken from the stomachs of pigs, calves and other animals.

What are the shells of hens' eggs composed of? They consist largely of mineral water, and contain 93.7 per cent calcium carbonate, 1.3 magnesium carbonate, 0.8 per cent calcium phosphate and 4.2 per cent organic matter.

What is the meaning of the name "Alvina"? It is Teutonic and means "bright, joyous."