



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. FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 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."

Pathetic Politics

There is something pathetic in the campaign of Harry Leslie for governor, who finds himself likely to go into the history of the State as The Man Nobody Wants.

The little group which has taken over his candidacy exhibits all too plainly that the same forces and methods which came into power under Stephenson are again in the saddle.

In the particular State office which gave birth to the candidacy of Leslie, the henchmen and close confidential friends of Stephenson are being placed on the payrolls in large numbers, more or less secretly. The latest addition is the closest friend of Steve.

The chief newspaper supporter is the man who gathered together the regular Republican editors and read out of the party Tom Adams and the other editors who had demanded an investigation of the political scandals.

Under the same sort of terrorism under which the State once groaned, the lash is being applied to the Republican leaders, and even Thomas Adam is being driven by the plea of party loyalty to give lip service to Leslie while still declaring that honesty in government is the great issue in Indiana.

The people are vainly trying to remember some one trifling service that Leslie gave, either by word or deed, to the effort to clean up Indiana or the Republican party.

In his primary campaign he condoned the evils and praised Governor Jackson, then fresh from the Criminal Court with the statute of limitations as his certificate of liberty.

In his appeal he declared that the administration was the best and as speaker of the House he was successful in making silence and suppress a party policy.

The truth is finally dawning upon Republican voters that they have no Republican candidate this year, but the candidate of the same old forces which produced a Jackson and a Walb, unable this year to take part in the campaign because of his enforced absence at Leavenworth.

The primary vote was significant. Thousands voted for Adams, who appealed for a clean party and denounced Leslie as one of the agencies of suppression.

More thousands voted for Landis, who in vitriolic language described the State House machine and the legislative branch. More thousands voted for Jewett under his cry that there was needed some respectability in the office and that the party that could not clean itself deserve defeat.

A very few thousands, less than a sixth of the combined votes for these three candidates, voted for Leslie, and of his votes one-fourth came from his home city, where personal friendship counted and issues were forgotten.

Parading Leslie as the advocate of the cleanup is not humorous. It is pathetic.

Leading a cleanup with a Coverup Kid is sad business.

Economical Kindness

What are the responsibilities of American or European financiers who get concessions in backward regions like Africa?

A statement from the Economic and Wage Commission of South Africa is interesting. It says:

"The policy of excluding the native from industrial occupations reduces his ability to pay, and therefore his value as a market for the manufacture in which European labor is engaged. Thus the policy that sets out to provide additional openings for white employment may so check the growth of wealth as a whole that it defeats its own ends."

It is in the interest of the white concessionaires, adds the statement, to raise the economic level of the natives, instead of exploiting them.

The golden rule has had precious little influence on those who "develop" semi-civilized communities. Oddly enough, however, plain consideration of dollars-and-cents values may dictate a policy not unlike that which the golden rule would demand.

An Editorial and a Postscript

The navy's stunt planes in the air exposition at Los Angeles were putting it over the army's stunt planes.

To the ring leaped a reserve army colonel, named Charles A. Lindbergh, to take the leadership of the army team, made vacant by the accidental death of Lieut. J. J. Williams.

By various breath-taking stunts, including dives at the ground at 300 miles an hour, straightening out when within fifty feet of a crash, he put the army's contenders back in the picture.

Colonel Lindbergh's spirit is praiseworthy. But his name and his fame, his cool-headed counsel, are too valuable to the aviation of this country to risk losing them.

Into the ring leaped a reserve army colonel named And the millions of his admirers, including the boys of this country from 6 years up, would feel a loss that would not be repaid by any gain to the army through his taking these risks.

P. S. Having got the above out of our system, we now ask that it be expunged. It is the first time we have given way to the temptation to advise this favorite son. Yesterday when we read of his breath-taking exploits at Los Angeles the temptation overcame us.

But today we remember once more that the boy knows his own business; that he has demonstrated it in just about every way possible. So, if he wants to do these stunts—well, that's his business, too.

Whisky is raffled off on punchboards in a New York speakeasy. Manhattan doesn't seem to have much respect for gambling laws.

Al's Greatest Job

Al Smith is tackling a job that is bigger than any man ever before set out to do—bigger than that undertaken by Hercules, or Ajax, or Hannibal, or Caesar, or Napoleon, or the one-armed paperhanger with the hives. Certainly bigger than the mere presidency of the United States. Al has set out to abolish gossip.

We don't want to appear in the role of doubter. This is no "it can't be done" year. We who have seen the automobile, the airplane, the radio, and the talking movie come into being, certainly should have faith that nearly anything is possible. But there is a limit to faith.

It is even conceivable that human energy, initiative, and intelligence may discover the secret of protoplasm, or amend the law of supply and demand, or suspend the process of fermentation, or devise ways and means by which the leopard may change his spots.

But to abolish gossip. That is beyond the scope of our finite comprehension.

The cause is a worthy one, although it must be admitted that its success would make life a puny and drab thing for many. What would the average sewing circle or bridge party, Pullman smoker or business conference be, without gossip? What would politics be with gossip gone?

Nevertheless, the cause, we repeat, is worthy.

If Al wins the presidency, his fame, though great, will be limited and temporal.

If he wins the abolition of gossip, he will be immortal, for he will have altered human nature.

Churches and Politics

The Methodist church, as an organization, is being urged to take up the fight against the candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith because of Smith's views in favor of prohibition modification.

Bishop Titus Lowe, at the Puget Sound conference, urged every Methodist minister and layman to get into the campaign to defeat Smith. At Peoria, Ill., before the Central Illinois conference, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes spoke in defense of the church's political activity. The Rev. J. E. Skillington, speaking for the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals at the same conference, asked that Smith's candidacy "be denounced from every pulpit of the Methodist church in America."

Similar incidents have occurred elsewhere in the country.

It would be regrettable, we believe, if the great institution of organized Methodism were to enter into the campaign in support of either candidate, or if any other organized religious body—Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish—were to take similar action.

Religion and politics do not mix well. The duty of a pastor is to administer to the spiritual needs of his flock, and not to attempt to control their votes. The traditional American attitude is to keep the Government free from control of organized religious bodies, and manifestly this cannot be done if the churches are to become the active agents of political groups.

Moreover, many thoughtful persons believe that political activities of the churches in recent years, notably in conjunction with the political Anti-Saloon League—have been detrimental in the extreme to the churches.

—David Dietz on Science—

A Fatal Pilgrimage

No. 153

TRoubled years and death from privation were the lot of Andreas Vesalius who laid the foundations of modern anatomy, by the publication of his great work, the Fabrica, in 1542.

Galen, the ancient Greek authority, was the or of the cal s at the t. c. dissection.

Fabricius, after many years of e. work on the human body, had "pared a seen."

His rev. rd was a storm. f. disapp. val and calur. ny One professor refer d him as a mad- d.

Vesalius tells in his diary h w in a fit of d. uir he burn all his r. s and great amou t of materi: l whi he had collected for future books.

Little is known of his life in the years immediately following the publication of his Fabrica but it seems certain that he abandoned the study of anatomy.

In 1546 he took service with Charles V. as a physician. This was tragic for the world as well as for Vesalius, for by it the world lost the services of the greatest student of anatomy then alive.

His reputation as a physician and a surgeon grew. This is not surprising, for he knew more about anatomy than any man then alive.

With the passage of time, it seems that he became quite amous.

But he was destined for a tragic end. According to the story which has come down to us, he was called in to treat a young Spanish nobleman. The man died and Vesalius was given permission to perform a post-mortem.

When the body was cut open, the spectators were horrified to see that the heart was still beating. Vesalius was accused of murder, but he escaped with his life through the intervention of the king on the understanding that he make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

This was in 1564. He was called back to resume his old post at Padua but on the return voyage the ship was wrecked on the Island of Zante.

He died there of exhaustion and a fever contracted at the time of the shipwreck.

He had published other works than the Fabrica during his lifetime.

A splendid edition of his collected works was published at Leyden in 1725.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Ex-convicts paroled and pardoned through the efforts of people who ought to have something better to do, are playing no small part in this reign of terror which we call 'The Racket.'"

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MONAGHAN of Philadelphia continues to expose the dirt and filth of gang rule. The astounding part of it is that things could have been so rotten while the public suspected so little. Apparently the city was honey-combed with graft and corruption, apparently the police department had been immobilized through cash and political pressure, apparently non-enforcement of law had become the fashion. Yet, and this is the important point, everybody seems to have supposed that Philadelphia was getting along fine. Meanwhile, and as a sidelight to the performance, we are told how Vane leaders, enraged and disappointed, are flocking to the support of Governor Smith, and we are told this in such a way as to create the impression that certain Smith supporters feel very happy about it. Maybe they do, but for every Democratic vote made in Philadelphia through resentment at this exposure, five Republican votes will be made throughout the country in gratitude for what District Attorney Monaghan is trying to do.

It is true that ward heelers and crooked politicians have decided to support Smith because they are mad at the way bootlegging and gang rule is being interfered with. Herbert Hoover has gained a distinct advantage.

'Mush-Heads' and Crime

Speaking of gang rule, it has led to no more wicked, wanton and causeless crime than that which was committed at Fordham Hospital, New York, Wednesday night, when three thugs shouldered their way by the information desk and shot down a crippled, gray-haired policeman.

Two of them have been identified as ex-convicts—the kind, perhaps, which mush-headed sympathy is so anxious to reform.

Ex-convicts, paroled and pardoned, through the efforts of people who ought to have something better to do, are playing no small part in this reign of terror which we call "the racket."

But for the thousands of former thieves and cutthroats who are walking our streets, the kings of gangland would have a much harder time to recruit their firing squads.

Two Kinds of Courage

The thugs who committed that murder in Fordham Hospital represent one type of courage. "Paddy" Lynch, who passed away in the same district of New York City, and at about the same time, represents another.

"Paddy" Lynch had been a fireman for forty-eight years, without a single mark against him. Within eleven months after he entered the service he was decorated for saving two children.

On a June day twenty-four years ago, though in civilian clothes and off duty, he went to the rescue of women and children on the burning of the General Slocum and saved forty-one, for which he received the Congressional Medal.

A good deal depends on whether our boys take the "Paddy" Lynch for their model, or whether they become infatuated with the deeds of thuggery.

Uncrowned King

It is assumed that Marshal Pilsudski will continue to emulate the role of Caesar and thrust the royal diadem aside, not for lack of desire perhaps, but because it could add nothing to his power.

Ever since he became master of Poland in May, 1926, he has employed a degree of personal authority which neither crown nor sceptre could enhance.

He not only has dismissed Parliament at will, but issued decrees that amounted to laws without bothering to consult it.

Like many another reformer, he has forsaken the liberal doctrines which made him popular to begin with and is now the pet of the royalist and reactionary.

Whether Pilsudski consents to call his seat a throne, it has become one, and whether he elects to found a dynasty, he is steering Poland toward dynastic rule.

Republican Germany

Of all countries which emerged from the war with a republican government in place of monarchy, Germany was thought the least likely to stick. Time after time it was reported as on the verge of recalling the Kaiser, or offering some one else the throne.

Von Hindenburg was elected president, three out of four people believed that the royalists had triumphed and that it was only a question of time when the constitution adopted at Weimar would be overturned.

It is an irony of fate that so many nations "saved for democracy" should be turned to dictatorship, while Germany, which was supposed to have adopted it against her will, should remain so tranquilly firm.

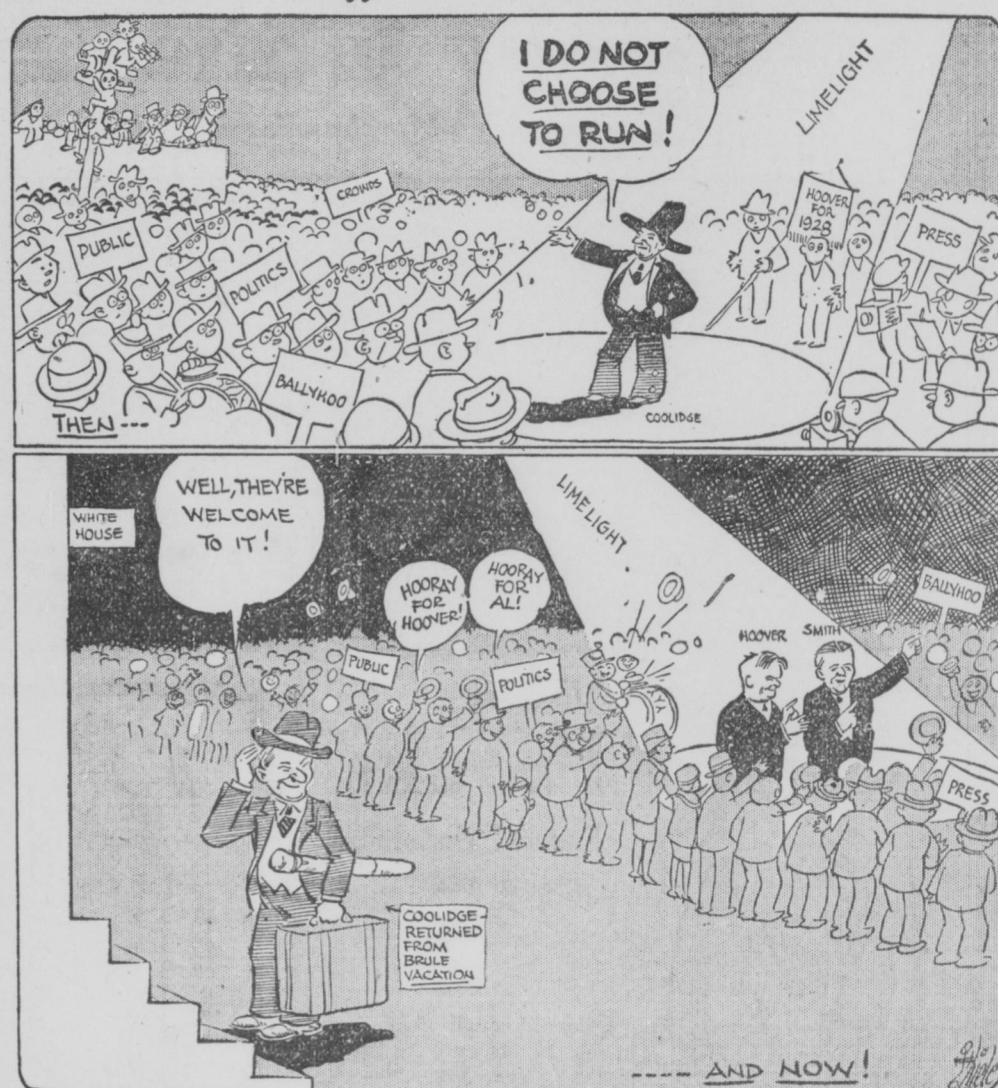
The new-found faith in republican government has taken no deeper root anywhere than on the Rhine, while it is threatened nowhere more defiantly, or successfully, than in some of those nations who touted it as the supreme excuse for war and the supreme blessing of victory.

Daily Thoughts

He that is not with me is against me.—Luke 9:35.

An enemy despised is the most dangerous of all enemies.—Publius Syrus.

What a Difference a Few Words Make



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Health of School Children—No. 1

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

THE child in school formerly got a blue ribbon for his ability to estimate the hypotenuse or spell it. Nowadays he wears a ribbon or a star because he washes his teeth every morning and eats a cereal for breakfast.

The National Education association has placed health among the leading subjects to be taught in the grade school curriculum. The whole system of education is based on the state of physical health, on the ability of the child to see and to hear, on his ability to learn and to remember.

Nevertheless, in many communities when the child reaches school age he is sent to the teacher without any adequate knowledge of

whether or not his vision and his hearing are normal.

If the child has a cold, his disposition may be disturbed and his attention poor.

Certainly a child with frequent toothaches cannot keep his mind on what the teacher is saying.

The undernourished child becomes tired quickly and responds to fatigue with nervousness and irritability.

Practically all defects that have been mentioned are easily remedied, provided they are found in time. Defects of sight can be overcome by glasses. Troubles with hearing due to infections in the nose and throat may be relieved if not overcome.

Decayed or abscessed teeth can be repaired or removed. Underweight can be checked by providing

proper nutrition and assuring regular eating.

The two important factors are:

1—A physical examination of the child as he begins school; 2—A correction of his bad health habits. The family physician who has followed the child from infancy to school age can make such an examination as is necessary and can refer the child, if desirable, to the dentist, the oculist or other specialists who are expert in the control of certain defects.

Nothing is more important than that the child be in the best possible physical condition as school starts. Too often parents think only of furnishing the child with new clothing, books and school supplies when it is far more important to see that his health needs are supplied.

Next: Problem in Health for the Teacher.

SITTING ON THE RIM

NAMING VOLCANOES

LORD HANDICAPPED

CHAIRMAN WORK is decent to rebuke those who conduct the whispering campaign against Smith and he is right when he says they are doing it against Hoover also.

Just why people who are fairly civilized the rest of the time should suddenly become hyenas, and hardly that, when a campaign opens is a riddle which should interest the psychologist, also the criminologist.

Almee McPherson, extricating herself for a season from the claims of those who insist she defrauded them in a real estate enterprise, sails for Europe to save certain souls which appear to be in jeopardy.

The Lord does remarkably well when you consider how He is handicapped by certain people who claim to represent Him.

Bryd's expedition ought to get great radio reception in the Antarctic, with no static but the occasional rasping as a bull walrus whets his tusks on the South Pole.

And the supreme thrill of the radio fan up here will be to pick up tidings from the cellar of the world.

If Secretary Kellogg wishes the Senate to ratify his treaty, outlawing war, he should not insist that it is too sacred to be unwrapped and observed.

This very attitude on the part of the late President Wilson sealed the doom of the League of Nations covenant.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Landis, Editor The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1522 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsolicited requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

Who wrote and directed the moving picture "Rookies?" Byron Morgan wrote the play and Sam Wood directed it.

What is a "buckaroo?" It is an American cowboy's corruption of the Spanish vaquero, meaning cowboy.

What was the total number of fights won by John L. Sullivan? His record shows that he won a total of thirty-two fights. Starting in September, 1883, Sullivan made a tour of the United States, lasting nine months, during which he offered \$1,000 to anyone he could not defeat in four rounds. During that time he knocked out about fifty men. These fights do not appear in the record books.

Why is St. Louis, Mo., not in any county? The constitution of Missouri adopted in 1875, conferred upon the city of St. Louis the power to frame its own charter and at the same

time to separate it from St. Louis County. The charter was drafted at the time when the attention of the whole country had been arrested by the shameful and extravagant expenditure of public money and the reckless conduct of public affairs, and the political condition of the county at that time is faithfully reflected in the charter.

What is a sloop? A sailing vessel with one mast and fore and aft rigging.

How many men are required to handle the very large gun now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard? A crew of fifty men are required to handle this gun. It is 58 feet long and weighs 163 tons. It discharges a 16-inch shell weighing 2,340 pounds.

What is the address of the secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America? Miss E. J. Meriam, 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

What planets are nearest the earth? Venus is nearest the earth and Mars is next.

On what day of the week did June 8, 1876 fall? Thursday.

KEEPING UP

With

THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Maneuvers for the great naval battle in Congress have begun.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is out drumming up support for the "big cruiser program" blocked by the last session of Congress. Peace organizations are starting their counter-fire to sink the construction project.

President Coolidge and, it is believed, Herbert Hoover are backing the Navy. This at any rate is the general interpretation put on Hoover's reference in his acceptance speech to the necessity of adequate naval defense.

Both sides realize that the fight this year will turn around the Kellogg multilateral pact, by which most of the nations of the world are "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy."

Peace organizations see in the anti-war treaty the most effective propaganda weapon for arms limitation which has come to them since the world war. They point to all the inadequacies and reservations of the Kellogg treaty—which its enemies say make it an instrument of war instead of peace—and conclude that its supreme and almost sole value is as a stimulant to disarmament.

Standing alone this solemn and almost universal treaty of the nations renouncing war as a policy is merely a non-binding gesture, it is said. If it is followed through by definite steps of sacrifice for peace, such as arms reduction, it will fulfill the hopes which the common peoples of the world have bestowed upon it. But if the same governments that signed this renunciation of war go on increasing their navies, the treaty has nothing more than an empty gesture or worse, according to the disarmament advocates.

THE Navy Department and the admirals are quite frankly afraid of this new argument of larger navy opponents. From the day it was apparent that Kellogg would get through his pact—though with sweeping reservations—they have been trying to devise means of thwarting the so-called pacifist propaganda they knew would result from such a treaty.

Therefore, when the ink of signatures was hardly dry upon this pact of Paris, American officials began issuing statements that this treaty could not and must not in any way affect the proposed navy building program.

These statements, preparing the mind of the American electorate for demands for larger naval appropriations, have been repeated regularly week by week.

First, Secretary Wilbur, then President Coolidge, then Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, and Representative Britten, chairman of the House Naval Committee. Now Wilbur again repeats that his department has not modified its construction proposals presented to the last session of Congress.

The navy, with tremendous apparent sincerity, is convinced it would be failing in its duty to provide national defense if it permitted a "non-binding" treaty to interfere with building plans which it conveys as absolutely essential to national safety.

More important than any treaty or talk of war renunciation in the minds of naval men is the sheer and indisputable fact that American cruiser strength is far below Great Britain and that the British at the Coolidge General naval conference, refused to accept the American proposal for limitation on the basis of equal strength in cruisers.

AND in the back of the minds of these admirals is something about which they feel strongly but are allowed to talk but little—that is, the reported Anglo-French naval alliance.

It is widely believed here, despite forceful denials, that this alliance is aimed at the United States, at least in the sense that it provides for a method of so-called naval limitation which the Americans opposed at Geneva. That reported agreement would limit the large type cruiser required by the United States and not limit the medium and small type cruiser, which Britain finds more effective because of her world-encircling chain of naval bases.

But there seems to be sharp disagreement within the administration here over the size of building program needed. The naval chiefs have not given up their program for seventy-four ships including twenty-five cruisers, which was cut down by the House last spring to only fifteen cruisers and one aircraft carrier.

After an unprecedented barrage of protests against the Navy program, President Coolidge left the admirals high and dry by swinging to the sixteen ship project. The latter was finally passed by the House and now has the status of unfinished business in the Senate.

Peace organizations will attempt to force Senate consideration of the Kellogg anti-war treaty before the naval bill, so later they can use the treaty ratification as argument to throw out the cruiser program. This will be fought by the administration.

This Date in

U. S. History

September 14

1776—British entered New York.

1778—Benjamin Franklin sent to France to negotiate treaty.

1785—Benjamin Franklin returned to Philadelphia.

1786—Connecticut turned over to deed to its western lands.

1836—Aaron Burr, early political figure, died.

1851—James Fenimore Cooper, author, died.

1901—President McKinley died from his wounds; Theodore Roosevelt took office.