



## The Indianapolis Times

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"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 responsibility 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 kill is bad 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.

It 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 without 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. 155

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 author of the *cael's* at the time.

Fabricius, after many years of dissection of the human body, had prepared a *cael's* work on anatomy than *cael's* had hitherto seen.

His new *cael's* was a storm of disapproval and calumny. One professor referred to him as a madman.

Vesalius tells in his diary how in a fit of despair he burnt all his *cael's* and great amount of material which he had collected for future books.

Little is known of his life in the years immediately following the publication 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 amorous.

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 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 Vare 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.

If 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.

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 recruiting 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 a man like "Paddy" Lynch for their model, or whether they become infatuated with the defects 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 the was reported as on the verge of recalling the Kaiser, or offering some one else the throne. When Von Hindenburg was elected president, three out of four people took it for granted that the royalists had triumphed and that it was only a question of time when the constitution adopted at Weimar would be overthrown.

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.

This is typified by the following

illustration in which the declarer has obtained the contract with a bid of four spades over East's bid of hearts:

Dummy holds: Spades 5; hearts 7-6-3; diamonds—10 7 3; clubs—10 9 8 7 4 3.

East: Spades—4 2; hearts—A Q J 9 8; diamonds—Q 6 5 4; clubs—K J 10 9 8 6 3; hearts—K 4; diamonds—A K 9 8 6 3; clubs—none.

West: Spades—J 7; hearts—10 5 2; diamonds—J 9 2; clubs—A Q 6 5 2.

West opens the heart 10 and East takes with the heart ace. On the second round East returns the spade 4.

From a cursory examination the declarer observes that he can win all of the remaining tricks—a small slam—if he can compel opponents to weaken their diamond suit.

This is accomplished by leading

all of the remaining trumps. West and East are in a quandary as to what to discard. They are in a "tight squeeze." They cannot protect every suit.

As a result, west is finally forced

to weaken his diamond suit or

discard his club ace. East is left

at the end with the diamond queen and club king jack for it is rea-

sonably sure that he would not have

discarded his strong clubs in pre-

ference to the diamonds.

Declarer then makes the diamond

king 8 good and has scored

a small slam by means of the

squeeze play.