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

No Excess Baggage

In his first speech away from New York, Al Smith comes out boldly and plainly for the McNary-Haugen method of farm relief.

This newspaper has never believed that such methods can bring prosperity to the farmer, but it is also very true that very many farmers in this and other States believe that through this policy their prosperity and financial salvation can be assured.

They have been sold to this theory by leaders in the Republican party who have since seen the error of their ways.

Senators Watson and Robinson still boast that they are for this method and are, therefore, more in sympathy with Smith than with Hoover.

The Smith speech on this subject should have one immediate reaction in this State. It should convince Hoover's real friends that he can not carry excess baggage and win in Indiana.

The Hoover campaign in this State has been rather badly handicapped thus far by the character of his friends and with the Smith candidacy now making an open appeal to the farmer, it is highly essential that he be relieved of the burdens placed upon him by those who are attempting to use his reputation as a shield for their own ambitions and weaknesses.

Upon the issue of the McNary-Haugen measure, the speech of Smith will undoubtedly arouse enthusiasm among the farmers who were so thoroughly sold to that false theory by the Watson and Robinson speeches in the spring, when they went up and down the State declaring that through it and it alone could there come any relief for the farmers.

It is undoubtedly true that the farmers, if they ever get this particular measure, will find that they are attempting the old impossible feat of trying to lift themselves by their own boot straps and will be burdened by a bureau greater than any ever created for other purposes.

With this situation it becomes more and more important that the Hoover candidacy be no longer handicapped by association with those forces which are becoming intolerable.

It is bad enough to have to fight the fallacy of this fake farm method without being compelled to carry the forces that are attached to the Leslie candidacy and which are attempting to ride into power with Hoover.

The decent people of the State have been shown that there is no connection whatever between the forces behind Leslie and those behind Herbert Hoover.

The insistence of Jackson in stepping into the limelight on every possible occasion, shamefully parading his liberty through the statute of limitations, is incensing more and more people.

The fact that the old Stephenson lieutenants are back on the State pay rolls through the office of the fire marshal, which is directing the Leslie campaign, is not helping.

Every old scandal of the State to control is an added burden to the Hoover candidacy that does not belong to him and should no longer be carried.

The Smith speech, with its apparent enthusiasm among farmers who should know better, means that there will be a big fight in Indiana.

The decks should and must be cleared. The real friends of Hoover undoubtedly will insist that he carry no longer the burden of apology for Leslie and Jackson and the other forces which have shamed the State.

There are two distinct campaigns in this State and party names are meaningless.

Contributions

From a chronic radio listener:
While they are suppressing the whispering campaign phase, ask them to include the whispering tenors.

From puzzled woman subscriber:
Will someone please tell me just why John Coolidge needs a bodyguard?

Prince George, youngest son of the King of England, has been visiting in California. The movie press agents seem to have overlooked the important matter of offering him a contract.

It is feared recent rains destroyed the cherry trees along the Potomac in Washington. Most people who visit the national capital, however, are there seeking some sort of plums.

Today's queer quotation: "He has been in politics for thirty years and is too modest to do himself justice on the stump."

The new wave theory of matter must be taking hold, judging by the number of beauty shops here and there these days.

President Coolidge seems to have missed an opportunity on his way through Chicago. He didn't attend the Lombardo funeral.

Why is it that a dentist, after gagging a man, always seems to have some important question to ask?

CHEMISTS bring great changes, was the headline in a Boston newspaper the other day. If you doubt that try drinking some of the stuff they sell now.

The Rhineland and the U. S.

Europe slowly is coming to her senses. From Geneva, where the League of Nations is in session, comes word that before long arrangements may be expected whereby the allied troops now occupying the valley of the Rhine will evacuate Germany and some definite reparations settlement be announced.

This is the most cheerful news that has come out of the old world in a long time. Nothing galls a nation so much as the prolonged presence of armed forces of occupation. Nothing tends more to keep war-time hatreds hot. Nothing does more to prevent former enemies getting together.

According to the French foreign minister, Aristide Briand, all hands have agreed in principle to early evacuation of the Rhineland. The details have yet to be arranged, but a commission of experts will be put to work on those.

"Then, within a few months at most," Briand has announced. "We truthfully can say that the European situation has been cleared up at last."

Reparations due the allied powers from Germany are expected to play an important part in the final negotiations. After the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, the Prussians levied a five billion franc indemnity on France and lodged an army of occupation in the country, to remain until the indemnity was paid.

Similarly, under the treaty of Versailles, the allies may occupy the Rhine valley until 1935, or even longer in certain contingencies, and France is expected to obtain from Germany some sort of new reparations agreement as compensation for an earlier withdrawal.

The attitude of the United States may prove a stumbling block to such arrangement. Both France and Great Britain insist they can't very well pay their war debts to us unless Germany comes through quite handsomely and more or less permanently, with juicy payments on reparations.

And Washington continues to insist that we have nothing to do with either evacuation or reparations and that reparations have nothing to do with what the allies owe us.

Which, of course, is legally true. Practically however, we are not so sure.

Already Washington has changed its policy on this same general subject at least twice. Once government officials never tired of saying the United States would "make the allies pay to the last red cent," yet not one has done anything of the kind.

To the contrary, each and every settlement was made on a basis of "capacity to pay" and the debtor nation was left pretty much sole judge of its capacity. At another time it was the announced intention of the United States to withdraw completely and forever from Europe and let Europe settle her own affairs in her own way.

Yet it was through an officially designated Dawes committee that the German reparations plan, now in operation and now under discussion, was evolved.

A third change of mind would not be surprising. And why not? No sane observer thinks for one moment that Europe will go on paying the United States vast sums of money on war debts annually for the next sixty-two years.

Sooner or later there is bound to be a general revision of the whole matter. If, therefore, we can hasten the final liquidation of these post-war breeders of bad blood between nations and peoples, we should do so.

Even in dollars and cents we probably would be way ahead of the game.

David Dietz on Science

Wisdom Begins in Doubt

No. 159

RENE DESCARTES, the great French philosopher, was responsible for the popularization of the experimental method in medicine.

He preached that the beginning of wisdom was not in authority, but in doubt. Thus he encouraged the medical men to break away from what the ancient authorities had said and to try out things for themselves instead.

Descartes made his influence felt in astronomy, physics and mathematics as well. Above all, he was a philosopher and he has frequently been called the father of modern philosophy.

Perhaps his greatest contribution to the world was his invention of analytical geometry, the branch of mathematics which applies algebra to geometry. Modern scientific advance with its attendant marvels of engineering could never have been possible without analytical geometry.

Descartes was born in Touraine in 1596. He grew up in luxury and inherited a rather large fortune. He distinguished himself while at school by his rapid progress in languages, astronomy and mathematics. But in 1612, he left schools behind him, disgusted with their blind faith in ancient authorities.

He said that he hoped to forget everything he had been taught in order that he might learn the truth from whatever source it might come.

He resolved to travel and in 1617 entered the army as a volunteer. He later resigned from military service.

He went to Paris where he lived the gay life of the city. Three dreams caused him to forego the gay life and to retire to Holland to devote himself to scientific research.

It happened on March 10, 1619. Descartes was then 24. He tells about it in his memoirs.

On that day he was suddenly struck with the idea for a new form of geometry, the branch now known as analytical geometry.

That night, he tells, he had three dreams in which the spirit of truth seemed to warn him away from his past life and to urge him to develop his idea. He left Paris for Holland in order to do so.

But Descartes always believed in taking life easy. He would lie in bed until noon. He boasted that he would live to be 100.

But at the age of 53, he accepted an invitation from Queen Christina of Sweden to join her court.

She insisted on him giving her lessons in science at audiences held at 5 a. m. That and the cold weather were too much for the luxury-loving Descartes. His health broke down in two years and he died.

He had missed his anticipated 100 years by 45.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"The American People Might Well Accept the Devastation of Porto Rico as a Call to Do Something of Permanent Value for Her Development."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Having swept over the West Indies and paid Florida an unwelcome visit, the tropical storm passes out to sea to die away off Cape Hatteras.

It is not minimizing the disaster in other sections to say that the people of Porto Rico have been hardest hit, and that their relief should be our immediate concern. Their economic condition and manner of life makes misfortune peculiarly severe. The storm not only leaves them without food and shelter, but without work.

Their homes have been wrecked, their crops ruined and their communities demoralized. The situation they face calls for more than temporary aid. To a measurable extent they must be rehabilitated.

In this connection it seems proper to call attention to the indifference which has characterized our attitude toward them ever since they came under the Stars and Stripes. Notwithstanding that Porto Rico has been a part of the United States for thirty years, too little has been accomplished in giving her people the blessings of that prosperity to which we point with pride.

They still are hopelessly poor in comparison with any section of the United States. They know nothing about high wages or what we call the American standard of living. Their poorly constructed homes and tiny farms not only formed a weak bulwark against the wind, but leave them nothing with which to make a new start.

The American people might well accept the devastation of Porto Rico as a call to do something of permanent value for her development.

Gag Rule Falls

Inmates of the Maryland State prison at Baltimore asked permission to air their grievances in public. Being refused, they engaged in an all night riot. After that a large portion of the workmen on strike, though warned that they could not eat if they did not work.

If prisoners feel that they have grievances why not let them talk it out and then deal with them as the merits of the case suggest? The idea of gag rule even in a penitentiary has its disadvantages.

For one thing there seems no need of muzzling men simply because it is felt they have no just cause to complain. The safest and quickest way to remove such a cause is to give it the air. Discipline was never hurt and never will be by letting men talk in an orderly way.

Smith Goes in Luxury

Governor Smith's trip to the West is disappointing. What he says regarding farm relief was not only offset but nullified by the luxurious manner in which he traveled. Deluxe trains do not accord with a sympathetic understanding of the farmer's plight. It is not only curious but surprising that Governor Smith should abandon his plain methods on this particular occasion.

One wonders where he got the idea of conveying his sympathy to western farmers in what has been described as the swankiest special train ever assembled. It is his right, of course, but it looks like poor politics. More than that, it looks like a different Governor Smith than the people have learned to admire.

Pledges Labor Aid

Herbert Hoover leans to basic principles rather than patent remedies. This was brought out clearly in his Newark address. Instead of settling labor troubles, as they are, he believes in developing such a situation as would prevent them which is not only scientific but good sense. His idea of increased wages shortened hours and reduced prices through the larger use of machinery, is hardly original, but few of our statesmen have had the courage or ability to express it so clearly.

If the Republican nominee in 1880 or even 1896, had said what Hoover said at Newark, he would have been classified as mentally deranged. Nothing about our progress is more surprising than the way so-called conservatives have been converted by so-called radicals.

Opposes Immigration

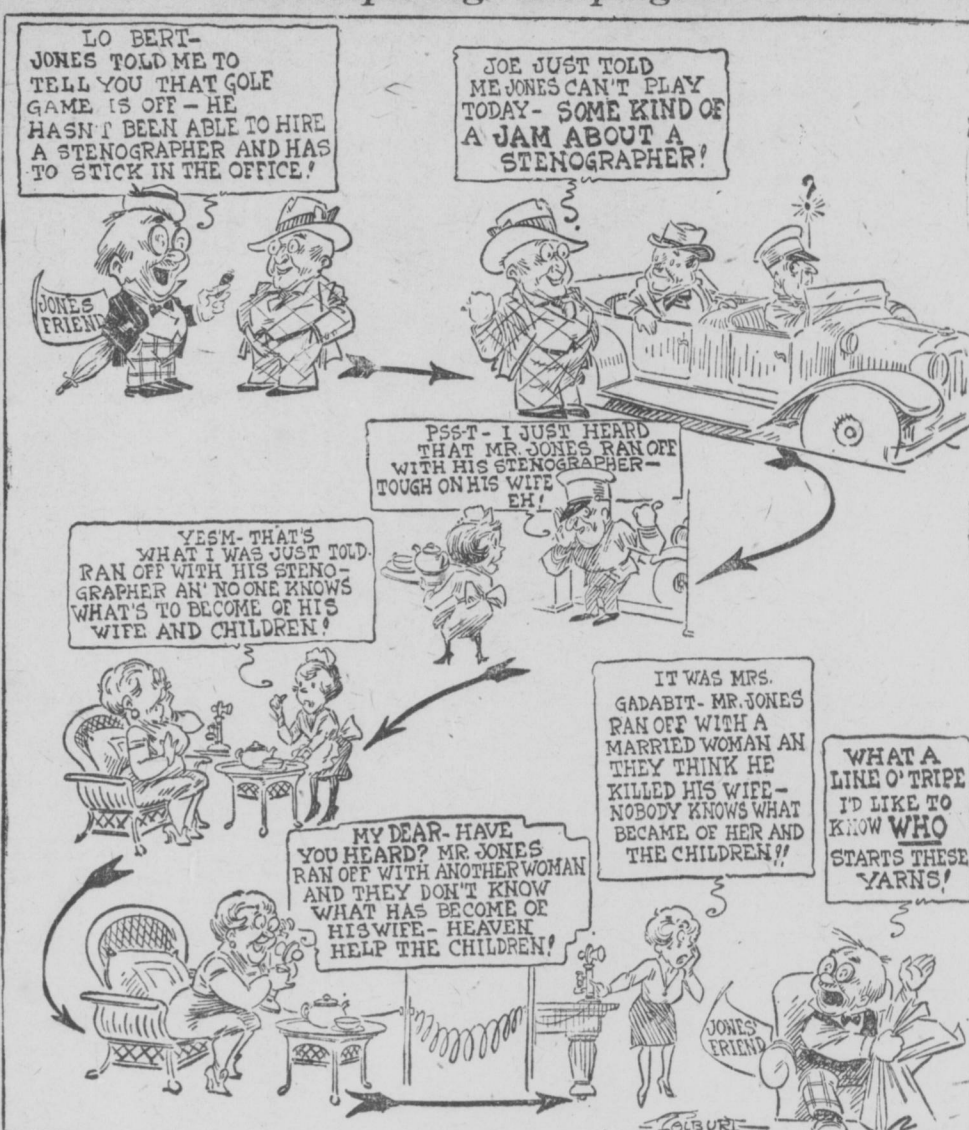
In this connection it is interesting to note that Hoover raised no issue except with regard to immigration. All other aspects of his program will find hearty support regardless of party, but when it comes to immigration, his attitude is different from that of the Democratic candidate. He believes that the present restrictions should be maintained.

In this he is not only supported by a vast majority of labor leaders, but by a still vaster majority of the American people. Nor is the opinion based wholly on economic reasons. Outside of the fact that unrestrained immigration would tend to cheapen labor and reduce wages, it is commonly regarded as even more undesirable from a social standpoint.

The war revealed nothing so distinctly as the fact that we had allowed more people of foreign birth to enter this country than we could assimilate. That instead of becoming Americans in spirit and attitude, they were forming communities which perpetuated the traditions and ideals of their respective countries.

While that may not constitute a reflection on them or their patriotism, it represents burdens and handicaps of which we have a right to relieve ourselves.

Whispering Campaigns



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Health of School Children—No. 4

This is the fourth of a series of twelve articles on the important subject of a school child's health. Next: Vaccination.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

WHEN children have to go a considerable distance to school the question of a suitable luncheon is a serious one for the mother to settle satisfactorily. There is little opportunity for the child to have a substantial hot dish at noon, unless the teacher manages to serve it at school, or unless the school is equipped with a proper lunchroom.

In many rural schools plans have been worked out whereby the parents take turns in coming to the school in order to aid the teachers in the preparation of something

hot to supplement the food that the children bring from home in their lunch boxes.

If the school has a department of home economics in which special attention is paid to cooking, the preparation of simple soups, heated milk drinks, and other warm foods is a simple matter.

The luncheon carried by the child should be prepared with the same ideas in mind that are involved in the preparation of other meals.

Fresh fruit, plenty of milk, bread and butter, peanut butter, graham crackers, lettuce, and eggs and such substances are far better than potato salad, cold meats, ancient pies and large masses of cake.

The school lunch may serve to teach the child important facts regarding the diet, and also serve as

the basis for developing important information relative to health habits.

The child must learn to eat all of the food provided, to acquire a taste for various vegetables and fruits, and the etiquette of the lunch-room period.

He will learn to wait for his turn, to say "please" and thank you, to wash his hands and face before eating.

He should be taught not to talk with his mouth full, to eat slowly, to sit constantly at the table during the meal hour and not run around to handle his food with knife, fork and spoon and not with his fingers, to drink only when his mouth is empty, and to clean up after eating.

Reason



By Frederick LANDIS

THEY gave General Pershing some more foreign decorations on his birthday but it didn't excite him as much as it does Babe Ruth to make a home run.

To climb from the cornfield to glory yet keep your feet in the furrow—that's greatness—and that's Pershing.

He's never been licked and he's never been spoiled.

Good luck, General!

Three bandits hold up fifteen Memphis pool players and take \$7,000. This is once when three of a kind beat a full house.

Mexico is the fifty-first nation to adopt the Kellogg treaty, outlawing war.

Let one more adopt it and the deck will be full and the world can have a new deal.

If Chicago can't stop her warfare any other way, she should follow the plan of former President Diaz of Mexico, who made bandit captains police captains and paid them more than they made by banditting.

But Chicago couldn't afford to do this.

OTTO KAHN, New York banker, tells Vice President Dawes that Mr. Hoover will ask Congress to liberalize the Volstead law.

Mr. Kahn has about as much right to speak for Mr. Hoover as has Mr. Raskob.

When we saw the name Vanderbilt in the paper today, we supposed it was just another divorce, but it wasn't. This one is going to be a candidate for United States Senator from the great open spaces of Rhode Island.

BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

(Copyright, 1928, by The Ready Reference Publishing Company)
BY W. W. WENTWORTH

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

SLUFFING should be resorted to whenever necessary, an illustration thereof being as follows: Dummy—spades 8 7; hearts A 5 4 3; diamonds 9 7 6 3; clubs A Q 10.

East—Declarer—spades A K Q 6 5; hearts 9 7; diamonds A Q 5 4; clubs 6.

West—Leads clubs K. At trump play, upon the dummy's being exposed, the declarer counts his losers. He notices that game may be made providing he can rid himself of the losing heart trick.

This may be accomplished by finessing the 10 of clubs, returning to his own hand and finessing the Queen of clubs on the next round and then sluffing the losing heart on the Ace of clubs.

If this sluff were not required the first finesse in the club suit would be through the Queen of clubs and not the 10 of clubs.

GOOD LUCK, GENERAL! THE KISSING KINGS THE BLINDFOLD TEST

BEFORE Gen. Chang Tsung-Chang left to make his last stand before the Nationalist army he bade his twenty-eight wives farewell.

Death has no terrors for Chang!

The King of Sweden had to kiss the King of Spain when he came to Stockholm.

He should have just purred against Alfonso with his whiskers and told him he had tonsillitis.

Speaker Longworth doesn't want the Democrats to win, because that would make Garner of Texas the next Speaker and give him the official automobile.

This is about all there is involved in this national campaign.

It's enough to make Henry Clay, John G. Carlisle, Proctor Knott and Henry Watterson turn in their graves for that Kentucky audience to applaud Curtis when he spoke for prohibition.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times:—I wish to take exception to your new correspondent, Frederick Landis, who in Monday's Times said that "an awful mistake" was made by "the fellow in charge of the millinery department of Al Smith's campaign," for permitting him to wear his brown derby out west in his campaign.

Where does Mr. Landis see the

connection between millinery and the brown derby? The following definitions are found in Webster's International dictionary:

"Milliner: usually a woman who makes, trims or deals in hats, bonnets, headresses for women, etc."

"Millinery: The articles made or sold by milliners."

Personally, I believe that if Al Smith wins the presidency his greatest asset will be the brown derby.

D. E. S.

Questions and Answers

moves the same distance in a revolution of the wheel. The top of the wheel, therefore, advances at the same speed that the bottom does, and both advance at the same rate as the hub.

Who invented the adding machine? The abacus used by the Egyptians as early as 400 B. C. was the first adding machine. The Chinese claim to have invented it. The first machine to directly perform the operation of addition and subtraction was invented by Pascal in 1642.

What is the address of the American Rose Society? West Grove, Pa. Robert Pyle is secretary.

Why is the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor green? It is made of bronze, which has become coated with verdigris, a green crystalline substance, by exposure to the air.

What is the rule for reducing Fahrenheit temperature to the Centigrade scale? One Fahrenheit degree is equal to five-ninths of a centigrade degree, and one centigrade degree is equal

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Increased political and social unrest in Porto Rico will result from the severe hurricane destruction, in the opinion of informed circles here.

Discontent with political and economic conditions, which caused the Porto Rican legislature to send its "give us liberty or give us death" message to President Coolidge through Colonel Lindbergh last spring, arises from island problems seriously multiplied by the storm, it is said.

On the basis of conservative and incomplete reports, Governor Townier estimates a loss to the coffee crop of 75 per cent, to the tobacco crop 50 per cent, and 25 per cent damage to the sugar crop.

In addition to the vast sum, part of which will be supplied by United States relief, to repair the estimated \$100,000,000 property damage, the crippling of general economic life of the island is held to be almost incalculable.

Loss of crops and consequent decrease in wages and purchasing power will be reflected also in diminishing tax revenues.

This blow, which Townier describes as the worst disaster ever suffered in the West Indies, comes at a time of tremendous stress in the lives of the Porto Rican people and of the island government.

Heavy debts had already piled up on the island and municipal governments to a dangerous degree before the storm. Planters and land owners were already facing financial difficulties. This was reflected in hard times for merchants, tight credit and slow collections.

BUT this strain was almost insignificant compared with the suffering of the great mass of the Porto Rican people, living on a poverty line unknown in this and other modern countries, it is said.

Governor Townier in his annual reports, which would naturally tend to minimize rather than exaggerate the situation under American rule of the island, listed among others the following evils:

"Congested population, the crowding of large families into small, unventilated rooms, the general poverty, the prevalent use of poor food, constitutional debility engendered by diseases, ignorance of the rules of hygiene."

In replying to President Coolidge's sharp rejection of a "free State" status, which he said had "produced a very unfavorable reaction on the people of Porto Rico," Resident Commissioner Davila gave to Congress here this picture of alleged American exploitation of the natives:

"The tariff has fostered the growth of large corporations in our island which control enormous quantities of land and are gradually concentrating ownership in a few hands. It has been said that two-thirds of the benefits accruing from the sugar industry are received by absentee (American) owners."

"The heads of these corporations have no interest whatever in the development and progress of the people of Porto Rico. Their goal is to amass wealth, and they apply themselves to this end with wholehearted interest. The wages of labor, in spite of the tariff, are very low, while cost of living, because of the tariff, is very high."

THE root problem is overpopulation. Altogether apart from alleged absentee exploitation of native workers, no one apparently has hope that the island can support adequately its population of 1,450,000, or 422 persons to the square mile.

Only one in ten of the population has steady gainful employment the year around. The per capita wage has been estimated as low as 10 cents a day. In many of the rural districts, more than 90 per cent of the population is said to be suffering from hookworm.

Out of this poverty, misery and disease, there is seething economic and political unrest. For the moment this has taken the form of puny native action against individual American employers, and the general Porto Rican demand for self-government in place of "rule by and from Washington."

A minority insists on complete independence. But the majority would be content with a type of so-called free state status, involving an elective instead of appointive governor, and political and financial autonomy. These demands will be pressed again when Congress meets here in December.

Who were the first five drivers to finish in the Memorial day automobile race held at the Indianapolis Speedway in 1927?

George Souders, Earl Devore, Tony Gulotta, Wilbur Shaw and David Evans.

What is Smithsonite?

A vitreous, white, green or blue translucent to translucent zinc carbonate, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. It was named for James Smithson, the scientist who founded the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Daily Thought

Be ye angry, and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath.—Eph. 4:26.

ANGER is the most impotent passion that a man can have. It goes about; and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than any other against whom it is directed.—Clarendon.