



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Straight Votes—Crooked Government

Do you believe that you are capable of choosing your own officials and running your own government?

The campaign managers of Robinson, Leslie and Updike are depending for success on the belief that a majority of the voters are either too stupid to know how to cast an intelligent ballot or can be frightened into doing something they do not wish to do.

Their appeal for support for Hoover is but a frantic effort to save themselves from the determination of the people of this State to get rid of Stephensonism, Jacksonism and Coffinism.

In the primaries, they were denouncing Hoover in ugly words and worse charges. Now they depend on his reputation for honesty and sincerity and ability to carry them into power and again rule the State and county.

They understand that the great rank and file of the Republican party has some very definite desires for honesty and decency. The primary results showed that.

The thousands who voted for Adams and Landis for Governor were protesting against the disgrace of their party. They were voting against the shame of a Governor at liberty by the statute of limitations, a mayor under conviction and sentence, a State chairman in a Federal prison, a county boss discredited and exposed.

The thousands who voted for Hoover paid a magnificent tribute to their faith in his leadership, running almost even with the great Watson organization which was financed with unlimited funds and was making a desperate stand for power.

The politicians know that the same thousands who voted for Hoover in the spring also voted against the gang candidates for Governor. Now they have a gang candidate on the ticket.

There is every reason why every voter who cast a ballot for Hoover in the spring primaries should vote this fall against Robinson, Leslie and Updike.

The highest humiliation that could be offered to this great American would be that his influence and name had been used to prevent Indiana from obtaining that freedom from shame which her people desire, even though it was exercised without his consent or with his wish.

The one appeal is now to "vote straight and don't lose your ballot." The whispering women are again busy. They are concocting stories calculated to frighten. They are spread for the purpose, not of helping Hoover, whose victory in this State is fully assured, but to frighten timid and zealous persons into the belief that if they attempt to scratch their tickets they may lose their entire vote.

There should be clubs in every precinct to teach the simple method of casting a ballot which will be certain of count and register the will of the voter.

In cities where machines are used, it is a mere matter of pulling levers.

In communities where the printed ballots are used, the voter should keep these rules in mind:

"Keep your pencil out of the circles at the top of the tickets, unless you wish to vote a straight ballot."

"Keep your pencil in the squares and vote for the men you feel elected. Vote for every candidate."

A straight ballot this year can well result in crooked government.

## An Epidemic of Dictators

Why are big industries like baseball, movies and dry-cleaning setting up "dictators" to settle all disputes?

The latest, it is reported, is the cleaners, who are said to have offered Theodore Roosevelt Jr., a sort of Will Hays job for their organization.

Perhaps it has something to do with our judicial system. In the case of the movies, for instance, the impression seems to be that no court would be competent to settle the complicated questions which arise between star and producer.

Probably this is true. Certain it is that such questions now almost never are tried in court. Mr. Lays Irons it out. Likewise in baseball. Czar Landis settles it.

So now, if a combination of dry cleaners should get into a wrangle over distribution of territory, percentage to be paid for chemicals, or price cutting, they want a Big Boss of their own to act as judge, jury and sheriff for its settlement.

Disregarding for the moment this new evidence of powerful consolidation or organization—what used to be called trustification—organization so complete that the industry can impose its own decrees by such economic methods as boycott and the blacklist, it is evident that this is all business taken away from the courts.

Why is industry sidestepping the courts? Chief Justice Taft once gave the answer, in stating that justice delayed is justice denied, and that the American judicial procedure had become so slow and cumbersome that it is of no avail except to measure a long purse against a short one, with the advantage always on the side of the long purse.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis also gave an answer when he asked President Wilson to get Congress to create what he proposed to call a Federal Trade Commission, which would hear and decide matters of

industrial dispute without resort to the technically-chained law courts—a body which would tend to end budgeonry in industry.

Which is to say that the courts have—in a measure—broken down. In quite a large measure. Courts are resorted to now only as a last resort. Merchants take losses rather than litigate. Courts no longer stand for justice; they stand for litigation. And litigation is expensive for the ordinary purse.

Courts are used by big business in labor disputes to issue injunctions—one-sided injunctions. They are used to try small crime and misdemeanor. They are used to enforce the laws of inheritance.

But outside of these activities, the courts have been found quite useless. Litigation is a thing not to be afforded by ninety-nine people out of a hundred. It is looked on as almost a disgrace by many and with terror by more.

A judge no longer is regarded as just and benign. Not the average judge. He is regarded as a graduate lawyer, ready to serve a class, and not above still taking a fee.

So we see industry boycotting the courts and creating its own machinery for settling disputes.

## League's P. S. to Kellogg Pact

Practically every important country in the world has signed the Kellogg pact to outlaw war.

That is to say, every great and near great power on earth has publicly gone on record as renouncing war "as an instrument of national policy."

But, a lot of people are asking, just what do these nations propose to do? What other course will they pursue as a substitute for the war which they have taken the pledge to forego?

The Eighteenth amendment outlawing booze, it is pointed out, did not abolish booze of itself, even theoretically. It took a Volstead law to make booze outlawry effective.

So, it is argued, the Kellogg pact is a sort of international constitutional amendment outlawing war and needs some sort of bolstering up—if not exactly by an enforcement law, then at least by some sort of machinery for settling disputes between nations short of the prescribed sword.

Now the elder statesmen of the world, gathered for the League of Nations meeting at Geneva, have come forward with some such scheme. It probably would be stretching things to describe their plan as the Volstead act for the enforcement of Kellogg's war outlawry, but in a way that is apparently what it hopes to encourage, if not to accomplish.

"A general act," we are told, "has been drafted for the world to sign, whether members of the League of Nations or not, just as it signed the Kellogg treaty. Subject to certain reservations, signatories would bind themselves to submit their disputes to the world court, or to arbitration or conciliation commissions or to some other special tribunal, when other means of settlement had failed."

This seems to us as a very logical move. The United States already has signed some such agreement with numerous foreign powers and plans to extend the arrangement soon to take in all Latin America. Other countries have signed similar pacts with their neighbors. Thus, if the League of Nations can coordinate all these agreements into a universal pact to supplement the Kellogg treaty, it sounds like a pious idea which the United States would do well to help put over.

Not to do so would appear in rather bad grace.

A tribe has been discovered in New Guinea that lives within the crater of a volcano. This will be read with appreciation by apartment dwellers who know how mean a janitor can be.

A Chicago woman has been granted three divorces from the same man. Do you suppose the two have really had a falling out?

—David Dietz on Science—

## Dutch Janitor Honored

No. 165

ANTHONY LEEUWENHOEK, the Dutch janitor, was not only the first to see microbes under a microscope, but also the discoverer of an easy way to grow the little "bugs."

He made the discovery quite by accident, just as he accidentally discovered the existence of microbes when he examined a drop of rain water under his lens.

Leeuwenhoek got to wondering why pepper burned the tongue. He reasoned that there must be tiny points on each grain of pepper which stuck to the tongue. But he couldn't break up a grain of pepper small enough to put under his lens.

So he decided to soak some pepper in water until it became soft.

But when he came to examine a drop of the water, he forgot all about the pepper. Millions upon millions of microbes were swimming about in the water.

He wrote all this to the Royal Society in London. You can't blame even the open-minded members of that famous organization for being skeptical.

The society commissioned two of its most skillful members, Robert Hooke and Nehemiah Grew, to build the best microscope they could, to brew pepper-water and then examine a drop of it.

Nov. 15, 1677, is a historic day. For on that day Hooke brought his microscope to the meeting of the society and while the members crowded around him in excitement he let them look through the lens and see the germs for themselves.

A little later the members elected Leeuwenhoek a "fellow of the society."

It was a proud day for the Dutch janitor when he received the great diploma of the society in a silver carrying case with the society's coat of arms engraved upon it.

"I will serve you faithfully all the rest of my life," Leeuwenhoek wrote back to the members of the society.

He meant what he said. For he carried on observation after observation and faithfully set down the most minute details in letters to the society.

The Royal Society sent one of its members, Dr. Volney, to interview him.

He let the doctor peer through his microscopes, but he would not let him touch them.

Volney offered to buy one, but no amount of money could tempt the Dutch janitor. His lenses were too precious to him.

M. E.

## TRACY

SAYS:

"Too Much Attention Has Been Paid to Religion, Not Only by the Forces of Intolerance, but by Those Who Claim to be Against Them."

WHILE politicians talk scientists study. The college of electronic research of San Francisco, offers \$10,000 for an apparatus to measure the energy of diseases. In Boston, they have begun to turn on and off lights with radio. Companies with mail contracts are ordering fast planes to establish a twenty-four-hour service between the east and west coasts.

Most of our problems and achievements have come to be mechanical, rather than political.

Except in suppression of old-fashioned crimes, and in the maintenance of old-fashioned law and order, the functions of Government have changed materially during the last fifty years.

Statecraft is no less responsive to invention and innovation than the home. The average touchholder of today finds himself compelled to call on the services of many experts in order to take advantage of modern life. Government faces the same necessity. Farm relief, water power, foreign trade, the tariff and many other things have grown complex, like plumbing, surgery and interior decoration.

The call is for trained men, rather than wisecrackers.

## Financier Called In

Politicians wrote the Versailles treaty, but financial experts had to straighten it out. Without the Dawes plan, Germany would still be a state of chaotic unrest. The Dawes plan did not go far enough, because of political interference. Those who depended on gab for their prestige could not bear to have the reparations question entirely settled. They had sense enough, however, to call in better men.

Whatever else it may have accomplished the Dawes plan sold Europe the idea of letting financiers solve financial problems.

## Gossip and Prejudice

Politics is an essential vehicle for the expression of public opinion. When there is no public opinion to be expressed politics degenerates to the level of a game and becomes a nuisance.

So long as parties stand for definite principles, government, or mobilize around issues which challenge public interest, they serve a worthwhile purpose.

When they become divided within themselves, when their alignment no longer conforms to the principles and issues about which people are thinking, when the personality of candidates, rather than the problems of government, assume primary importance, parties represent little but a means of obtaining or holding office.

Under such circumstances gossip takes the place of sound discussion and prejudice becomes an excuse for sentiment.

## Religion Overplayed

This has become a whispering campaign for several reasons. First, the party division does not conform to the division of public opinion on many important questions.

Second, many of the problems involved are too scientific to make a thorough discussion of them interesting.

Third, the prohibition question not only finds both parties split, but claims more of the spotlight than it deserves.

Fourth, too much attention has been paid to religion, not only by the forces of intolerance, but by those who claim to be against them.

As in every other campaign, there are just three groups of people to be considered in this one. First, there are those who will vote the Republican ticket regardless.

Second, there are those who will vote the Democratic ticket regardless.

Third, there are those who think independently and who are trying to make a rational decision.

The latter group is the only one that can be moved. It is above whispering wise-cracks and bunk.

## Success in Exile

It is not always true that a rolling stone gathers no moss or that those who flee under fire are cowards. Major E. A. Burke, who died in Honduras on Monday, had not only been in exile from his native land for forty years, but had led one of the most romantic and picturesque careers on record.

A telegrapher at 13, he was placed in charge of a division with 500 men under him at 17. At 24, he had risen to the rank of major in the Confederate Army. At 39, he was elected State Treasurer of Louisiana, and became a dominating factor in the Democratic organization of that State for the next ten years, during which time he bought and merged two newspapers.

At 48, with nineteen indictments against him, and with the charge of misappropriating \$200,000 in State bonds, he took refuge in Honduras, where he started life over again.

Under such circumstances, most men would have found themselves too bitter and discouraged to make good. But Burke came back, not only rehabilitating his fortune but establishing an enviable reputation as a man of great ability, sound judgment and superior culture in his adopted country. Two years ago the indictments standing against him were quashed and he was left free to return to Louisiana, but chose to remain where he was.

Some lives appear to disprove many of our pet proverbs and platitudes.

## The Kind of 'Hurricane' We Need Now!



\$5,000,000  
NEEDED FOR RED CROSS  
RELIEF IN FLORIDA  
AND PORTO RICO

## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Health of School Children—No. 10

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

IN his common sense discussion of the everyday child, Dr. Douglas A. Thoms considers especially the responsibility of the teacher in molding the personality of the child.

His influence is second only to that of the parent, and in many cases is even greater than that of the parent because of the fact that she sees the child during it waking hours over a far longer period than does the parent.

She acts therefore not only as a teacher, but also as a counselor and adviser, and in many cases is second only to the physician in developing a proper emotional attitude toward life.

It must be remembered that the teacher is also a human being, subject also to emotional upsets and that her reactions invariably influence those of the children who work with her.

The teacher must be able to de-

termine whether the child is progressing along with the other children of its age in the grade. If it fails to progress, she must be able to account for the failure either through lack of physical or mental equipment.

An instance is recorded of a child failing in the fourth grade, who nevertheless was found to have a mental age far beyond her actual age.

When the child was advanced in her work, she kept up easily with those in the superior grade. Her difficulty was a sort of contempt for the work being given to her in the grade in which she originally was placed.

Children in school are not lazy. Ordinarily habits of laziness are more likely to afflict the adult than the child.

The child's apparent laziness may be due to sickness not sufficiently severe to incapacitate but just enough to cause depression. Sometimes the lack of mental ability is mistaken for laziness.

The child who is not capable of carrying on the work is likely to become indifferent after repeated failures. He gets no satisfaction from his work and therefore puts all his attention on the things that interest him and which give him satisfaction.

Children respond to their environment and feel their emotions more greatly than do most adults. The child who appears to be lazy cannot be cured by force, punishment, ridicule, or humiliation.

Laziness as a symptom demands the most careful investigation. First, the child must be completely studied to exclude as a cause subacute infections of the tonsils and adenoids, decayed and infected teeth, bad hearing and vision, and intestinal disorders.

Next, its mental capacity must be determined by psychologic examinations.

Finally, a study should be made of its relationships to health and of its general emotional attitude toward life.

Next: Skin Diseases.

## IT WAS DEPLORABLE THE GENIUS HAS NOT HIGH SHOES FOR SALE

IT is almost inconceivable that that Mexico with her lightning passion calmly could wait all these weeks for the insanity experts to pronounce Oregon's assassin sane.

It is fine for Mexico to curb the mob instinct, but she is headed for something worse if she surrenders to the alienists who make a mockery of our courts.

With Art Goebel flying from Los Angeles to Cincinnati in fifteen hours, our State lines lose their original dignity and become mere pickets on the national fence.

Now that daylight savings time has packed his shawls and confusion and retired to chuckle over his devastation until the spring of 1929, when he will resume, long-suffering humanity can make a date and keep it without the assistance of blue prints, adding machines and mathematical wizards.

After this election our churches will contemplate the empty pews of those they have driven out and they will yearn in vain to undo their folly.

Our Protestant churches have all the empty pews they need without making more.

We were for prohibition during the fight for the Eighteenth Amendment and we are for it still, but we would not rip up the bridge from earth to heaven to gratify any band of men on earth!

The honey bees of New Jersey east twenty-five percent on the investment, which is a lot more than nine out of ten presidential bees turn over to our statesmen.

## Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1232 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Inclosing 2 cents in postage 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 wish.

EDITOR.

What is the size, location and climate of the new capital of Australia?

The federal territory in which Canberra, the new Australian capital is situated, is near the southeastern corner of the continent, close to the center of population. The territory contains 912 square miles, about thirteen times the size of the District of Columbia in which Washington is located. It has an irregular, elongated form to include the drainage basin of certain streams. One of these, the Cotter River, is the source of water supply for the city. The average width of the territory is approximately 100 miles, and its extreme length

about sixty miles. It is an upland district about seventy miles from the coast and nearly 200 miles southwest of Sydney and about 300 miles northeast of Melbourne. The plain on which the city is situated has an altitude of about 1,800 feet. The climate corresponds roughly to that of Chattanooga, Tenn., or Asheville, N. C. The name Canberra is of native Australian origin, but its meaning is not known. It was associated with the district before the idea of a new capital came into existence.

What are the dimensions and weight of a ten dollar eagle gold piece?

Diameter, 1.090 inches; thickness, .080 inches; standard weight, 5.375 ounces, Troy, or 258 grains.

How should an oil painting be cleaned?

Wash the surface gently with a soft cloth or fine sponge, let dry and rub gently with a soft flannel cloth moistened with pure olive oil. The water softens the accumulated dirt and the oil restores the

## KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—This has been a bad week for Uncle Andy Mellon. The old gentleman likes the peace and quiet of the rich man and the governmental official who runs the show without getting into the limelight. But more or less everything this week has run into trouble, and of publicity there has been no end. This jinx hits him in all his characters. For, of course, he is not only the Secretary of U. S. Treasury. He is also Republican boss of Pennsylvania, and one of the wealthiest men in the country, and his family controls the Gulf Oil Company and the aluminum "trust."

The Colombian government started the trouble by cancelling a 5,000,000-acre Gulf Oil concession. Then the Democrats began to blast the G. O. P. fortifications in the usually "safe" State of Pennsylvania.

Candidate Smith followed through with a Helena, Mont., speech, which was radioed all over the country, raking up Uncle Andy's knowledge of the oil bonds and campaign contribution scandal. And now the Government after three years suddenly increases its charges against the aluminum corporation for alleged violation of the anti-monopoly laws.

IN the aluminum case, which the Federal Trade Commission has under advisement today, the commission's counsel charges:

That practices of the company tend to create a monopoly.

That the company has been guilty of price discriminations, not made "in good faith to meet competition nor in the selection of customers in bona fide transactions."

That it tries to acquire a virtual monopoly on bauxite deposits.

That it tries to prevent competitors from acquiring water power or riparian rights.

That "it seeks and endeavors to and does control the market for foreign aluminum within the United States, thereby restricting substantial competition."

The matter of the Colombian oil dispute is even more disturbing. When the Mellon company bought controlling interest in the huge Barco concession, its value was doubtful because the neighboring Venezuelan government would not permit the necessary pipeline outlet.

Where others had failed, the Mellon company somehow speedily succeeded with the Venezuelan government. But then the Colombian government cancelled the concession, and now has reaffirmed the cancellation.

When the State Department tried to help the company by asking the Colombian government to permit the company to file a bill of errors, it unwillingly created "an international situation." That is, the Colombian cabinet told the State Department to mind its own business, and the Colombian congress protested against the alleged unwarranted interference by the United States in that country's sovereign and domestic affairs.

As the United States could not very well take such a rebuff from one Caribbean country, while all the other Caribbean governments were looking on in ill-disguised glee, the State Department sent a sharp answer asserting its right to protect the legitimate interests of Mellon and other companies.

SO, Alfred E. Smith chose a most unfortunate time—at least so far as Uncle Andy's feelings are concerned—to reshuffle the Secretary of the Treasury's relation to Sinclair oil bonds and old Republican campaign funds. The Democratic presidential candidate at Helena said:

"It was the handwriting of a dead man that disclosed to the people of the United States to whom these bonds (of the Sinclair oil scandal) were offered. They were offered to the Republican Secretary of the Treasury in an amount of \$50,000."

The Secretary of the Treasury was unwilling to be a party to this fraud, and instead contributed \$50,000 to the Republican national committee and rejected the bonds.

"It stands admitted in the record that the Republican Secretary of the Treasury concealed from the Senate investigators his knowledge of the manner in which these bonds were being put into the treasury of the Republican party."

## This Date in U. S. History

September 26

1722—Birth of Samuel Adams, Revolutionary patriot.

1780—Benedict Arnold fled to British vessel "Vulture."

1780—British entered Charlotte, N. C., on their northern march.

1871—Joint commission met at Washington to adjust private claims growing out of Civil War.

What is meant by "The Golden Bull" in German history?

It was one of several edicts, especially the one issued by Emperor Charles IV in 1356, by which the election of the emperor was entrusted to seven electors; the title is derived from the gold case containing the seal.

## Daily Thoughts

Bee thou faithful unto death.—Rev. 2:10.

THE only faith that wears well and holds its color in all weathers is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience.—Lowell.