



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 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 want 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 courts. Mr. Ivens is out. Likewise in baseball. Czar Landis rules 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—which used to be called trustification—organization so complete that the industry can endorse 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 bludgeonry 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 outlaw 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 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 outlaw, but in a way that is apparently what it has taken the pledge to forego?

"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 pact. 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 fit 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 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.

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. Most men would have solaced themselves with drink, gone in for revolution or sunk to the level of trivial indigence.

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. Molineux, to interview him.

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

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

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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.

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.

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

Except in the 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 householder 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 demoralized and Europe would be in a state of chaotic unrest. The Dawes plan did not go far enough, because of political interference.

Those who depended on gobs 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 of 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 an 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 that State for the next ten years, during which time he bought and merged two newspapers.

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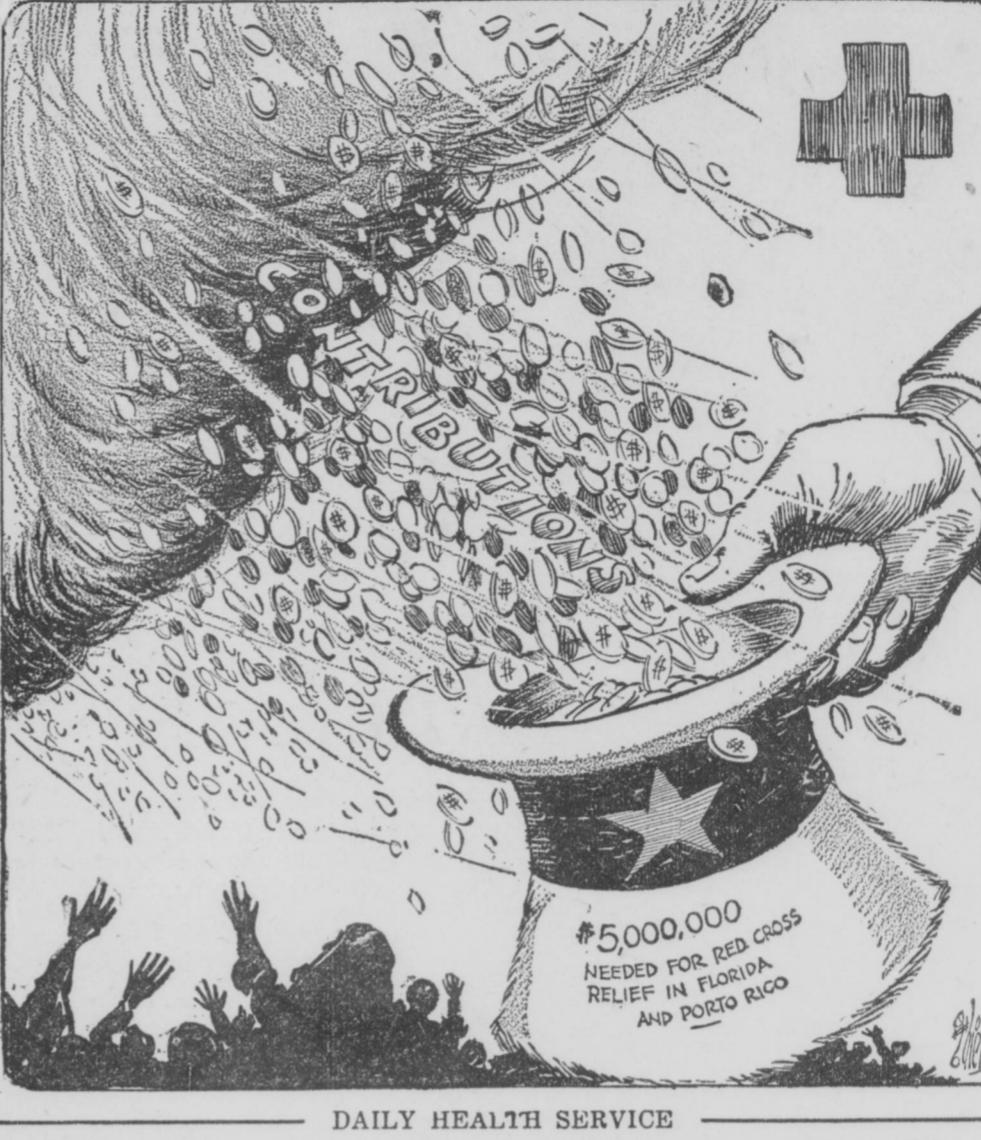
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Some lives appear to dispense many of our pet proverbs and plagues.

The Kind of 'Hurricane' We Need Now!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Health of School Children—No. 10

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine

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

Her 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.</p