



# The Indianapolis Times

Owned and published daily (except Sundays) 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 3551. FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 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."

## A Weak Spot

No inquiry into the theft of automobiles in other States and their sale in this will be complete unless it reveals the manner, method and means by which titles to stolen cars were obtainable in this State.

The Federal Court has returned many indictments. The people should remember that not only does the law presume every one innocent until proved guilty, but every sense of fairness will indicate that judgment be withheld until a jury has the same evidence which was given to grand jurors.

It should also be remembered that men who have built up reputations and standings in the community by honesty and integrity are not likely to become criminals overnight.

One of the self evident facts of the situation is that there would be no sale of stolen cars unless it were possible for the vendor to furnish State certificate of ownership.

The object of such certificate is not the collection of a license fee for building roads, but to protect the owners of cars against thievery.

Citizens who purchase cars have every right, when the State recognizes the title by issuing a certificate, to believe that the car is the property of the vendor.

That is not only a protection for the purchaser. It is also a protection for the citizen who may desire to sell his automobile.

The law in this State is considered one of the best in the Nation. A certificate, issued under it, commands respect in other States and until very recently was considered as good as a guarantee.

Now it appears that very many cars were stolen in other States and that when they appeared on the streets here they bore a certificate of title in this State.

Before the inquiry ends, the public should know whether the laws needs changing or the trouble comes from the manner in which it has been administered.

A certificate of title ought to be just that. Any one who purchases a car certified by the State ought to be able to feel as secure in his rights as he does when he enters the corner grocery and buys a sack of flour.

## Smith on Immigration

Smith prides himself on campaign frankness. But his St. Paul speech last night was evasive on the very important problem of immigration.

"There is no issue between either the parties or the candidates on the question of sustaining and keeping in full force and effect the restrictive features of the present immigration law," he said. "Where they are to be amended for the relief of hardship we are in accord."

The present immigration issue in this country is whether the 1890 census shall continue to be used as a quota basis, which in effect favors north Europeans rather than south Europeans, favored by the old law using the 1910 census basis.

This newspaper consistently has advocated retention of the 1890 census base of the present law. We think this country is better able to absorb north European immigrants at this time. That is Hoover's position. In his acceptance speech he said:

"The basis now in effect carries out the essential principle of the law and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas."

But Smith in his acceptance speech, said: "I am opposed to the principle of restriction based upon the figures of immigrant population contained in a census thirty-eight years old."

Unless Smith has reversed his position, he is mistaken in his St. Paul statement that there is no immigration issue between the candidates. There is.

And, in our judgment, Smith is on the wrong side of that issue.

## Not a Job for Science

Having discovered how to make an egg hatch a pullet rather than a rooster, science—the great God of the Present—no doubt will come along soon with a way to determine—and predetermine—the sex of baby.

We wish science wouldn't. It is all very well to accentuate the sex of egg-laying birds. There is money in pullets, and roosters are not even so good for tourists' dinners. But ordering babies by sex would be quite another thing.

We have all known, of course, of the egocentric father who will not be satisfied with anything but a boy. A son and heir—a he-man just as big and strong and wise as he is; one to perpetuate the family name and inherit the debts.

And we know how disappointed is the poor mother who does not happen to produce a son when wanted. Dear, dear! One girl! After another. And father the butt of jokes at the club. The girls may be athletic, or have a flair for business and get away with it. But they are not boys. The degradation of not being a boy!

With the aid of the new science, father could be pleased and mother saved the blame.

But aside from that, what of it? When kings were more important than presidents, it was regarded as desirable that a prince be born rather than a princess, to carry on the family business of kinging. A daughter could be sold to a foreign king, but she otherwise was only in the way.

Napoleon, of course, would have x-rayed all little girls into boys, so they could be put into his armies. Likewise the Bismarcks and Kaisers. But we know now that girls can bring aid and comfort to the boys in the trenches quite as useful as that brought by some men.

And what disputes there would be in families. Suppose mother was tired of boys with dirty boots tracking up the kitchen floor and wanted a girl. And suppose father had the masculine megalomania.

A nice time they would have deciding the sex of the infant.

On the whole, it would seem to us just as well for science to lay off this subject, and let nature take its course.

## Russia and Our Next President

Wearied and discouraged by ten years of futile effort to lift herself by her own bootstraps, Soviet Russia appears today on the eve of another revolutionary shift of policy.

The reason is the need for manufactured goods which can be sold to the Russian peasants at reasonable prices. Russia can't manufacture these goods in anything like the quantity necessary and foreign industrialists are afraid to take the risk of building large plants in the Soviet Union.

At the present the only alternative is to buy the goods abroad. But even that is difficult, because Russia's export trade is too small to provide the necessary foreign exchange to pay the bill. Continued purchases abroad, year in and year out, would wreck the Russian ruble.

What, then, is to be done? The answer made to this question by the Moscow government, according to reports reaching this country, is to offer the necessary inducements to make it worth while for foreign industrialists to enter the Russian field.

Agriculture always has been, and for a long time must remain, the backbone of Russian economics. Farm products, grain, mostly, have been Russia's chief exports. At present, however, her export trade is in a bad way, put there by the attitude of the peasants, who compose more than 80 per cent of the population.

There is about as much wheat, for example, produced in Russia today as there was before the war. But the amount of wheat available for export is fifteen or twenty times less. All sorts of excuses have been advanced for this state of affairs, but the real reason is that the peasants object to selling their grain to the towns when the towns are empty of goods which the peasants must have. Money is no good if you can't buy what you need with it.

The position of the peasants is very human. They work hard all year raising a bumper crop. At harvest time they haul their surplus to town and sell it. Then, with money in their pockets, they enter a store and call for plows, tools, clothes, pots, pans, medicine, furniture and whatnot, only to be told by the merchant that he has none in stock. Or, if he has a limited supply, that the prices are prohibitive.

Disgusted, the mujik returns home, determined not to raise such a big surplus next year, else keeps his surplus himself. At least he can make samogon, Russian moonshine, out of it, which many of the peasants are doing.

All manner of tricks have been tried to make the farmer cooperate and all have been in vain. There have been searches and seizures of stored grain with fines, super-taxes and confiscation of property.

Russia, not being an industrial country, can not produce the goods within its own borders. So she must do two things. First, she must buy all the goods abroad that her credit will permit, without disturbing the value of the ruble, and, second, allow foreign investors to enter the Russian field on a basis satisfactory to such investors.

Russia is said to be particularly desirous of interesting American business men. She wants and needs American capital and American industry.

Thus, while it is unlikely any steps will be taken in that direction pending the American elections, as soon as a new President has been named, Moscow likely will make another bid for some sort of recognition by this country.

Helen Willis says she improved her tennis by playing against men. It doesn't seem to work out that way in bridge, however.

David Dietz on Science

## Letters Were Valuable

No. 167

**PATHOLOGY**—the science of what happens to the organs and parts of the human body during disease—had its beginnings in a series of letters written by an 80-year-old man.

His name was Giovanni Battista Morgagni.

Morgagni was born in Forlì, Italy, Feb. 25, 1682.

At the age of 16 he entered the University of Bologna to study philosophy and medicine. He graduated three years later with honors.

Shortly after graduation he was made anatomical demonstrator. He seems to have been unusually brilliant for as the age of 24 he was elected president of the local academy.

In 1712 he went to the University of Padua to become professor of the medical medicine. Three years later he became professor of anatomy, thus succeeding to the post which had been held by many famous men, among them Vesalius, Fallopius and Fabricius, whose acquaintance readers have made in these articles.

The early anatomists had been interested in the normal structure of the human body. This was only natural, for at the time they worked nothing at all had been really known of it.

Morgagni's greatness lay in the fact that he turned his attention to the changes which took place in the organs of the body as the result of disease.

Very little work of any value had been done in this field. There was one fairly important publication, Bonet's "Séculum", but it was full of errors.

Morgagni, however, did not writing upon this particular phase of the subject until he was 80.

At that time he was fond of discussing medical matters with a young friend.

At the friend's request, Morgagni wrote a series of letters to him. The friend encouraged him to continue these letters until they numbered 70.

Then the friend urged him to publish them as a book.

The result was the book entitled "De Sedibus" in which Morgagni set forth his many years of observations on the anatomical changes which take place during disease.

The book made pathology a science.

Morgagni was a lovable and splendid character from every point of view. Sprengel wrote of him: "It is hard to say whether one should admire most his rare dexterity and quickness in dissection, his unimpeachable love of truth and justice in his estimation of the work of others, his extensive scholarship and rich classical style or his downright common sense and manly speech."



MORGAGNI

M. E.

# TRACY

SAYS:

"It Will Be Startling to Most Folks to Learn That Canada Is Our Best Customer, Her Trade Exceeding England's by \$100,000,000 This Year."

THE Radio Corporation of America asks for the privilege of establishing domestic service in thirty-two cities of this country. It claims that it has been unable to make satisfactory arrangements with telegraph companies for the transmission of the 10,000 radiograms it handles daily over the Atlantic and the 2,000 it handles over the Pacific. It claims further that such a service would bring about a reduction in domestic telegraph rates.

Whatever one may think of these claims, the Radio Corporation's move is significant. For one thing, it suggests that the future holds more for wireless than the transmission of jazz, concerts, stump speeches and other forms of audible entertainment.

To be sure, messages have been passagito and fro across the ocean for several years, warships have communicated with each other and vessels in distress have sent out calls for help. This aspect of radio, however, has been overshadowed by the noise of "steep million" parlor sets. The general public still regards radio as something to be turned on when one can not think of anything else to do.

## Inventions for Play

One of the strangest features of this age is that so many devices should be introduced and perfected as play things. The old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention" seems to have become obsolete.

We learned to drive pleasure cars before the truck came into its own. Aviation is still in the "stunt" stage. The motion picture continues to hold our attention as a medium of amusement. Like radio, all of them are drifting toward more serious uses.

Some day, the bulk of our gasoline will go to commerce. Some day, we will fly, not for the mere sake of getting up in the air but to reach a definite goal. Some day, the movie will appeal to us because of the accuracy with which it records the habits and customs of past generations. Some day, the radio will be employed largely as a means of communication.

## Stunts Hurt Flying

During the first eight months of this year, German air lines covered more than 5,000,000 miles and carried more than 100,000 passengers, not to mention 750 tons of freight, 750 tons of baggage and an equal amount of newspapers and mail matter.

In spite of all this heavy traffic, there were but two fatal accidents, which shows what can be done when men are trained down to business.

Stunt and demonstration flying continues to take a ghastly toll. That hurts aviation more than anything else. The splendid records established by mail and commercial lines gets scant publicity compared to the tragedies which occur in the field of experiment and adventure.

If an aviator falls while performing some risky trick, or trying to hang on a new mark, it is spread all over the front page. But the precision and regularity with which scores of pilots traverse mail routes or carry passengers from city to city attract little notice. They, however, are proving the airplane's practicability.

## Canda Chief Buyer

What country is our best customer? Ten to one, you will say England or France or Germany. It is a common habit to think of best things as far away. It effects our ideas of foreign trade, as well as missionary work.

For the same reason that we would give a dollar to convert the heathen Chinese, where we would not give a nickel to help the heathen of our own town, we imagine that the bulk of our foreign commerce originates a quarter of the way around the world, if not on the other side.

It will be startling to most folks to learn that Canada is our best customer, that during the first six months of this year her trade exceeded that of England by more than \$100,000,000 while it was more than double that of Germany. We do not hear so much about Canada because we get along with her so well.

The greatest fault with news these days is that it centers on disagreeable events. Routine, constructive work gets scant attention.

## Mexico Needs U. S.

Staging a rumpus has made us too familiar with Mexico. She has gone so far in that line as to create the impression that she has little else to offer. Mexico's trade, however, is not an item to be sneered at.

Mexico contains one and one-half times as many people as Canada. Her resources were properly developed, her commerce organized and her industrial structure put on an efficient basis, she would be in a position to offer a proportionately large market.

We take a business attitude toward Canada and make business, but we take a political attitude toward Mexico and make politics.

Politics is all right, except that it often fails to produce bread and butter.

With Fortes Gil, a civilian, chosen to succeed Calles as president of Mexico, and with Dwight W. Morrow, a financial expert, representing the United States, it seems as though something might be done to increase trade between the two countries.

While this would do us a deal of good, it would do Mexico more good. The people of Mexico need nothing so much as a fair chance to earn a living. We are in a position to help them and turn an honest penny at the same time.

## Birds of a Feather



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Health of School Children—No. 12

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

ONE of the conspicuous developments in child education in recent years is the attempt to take advantage of the earliest years for the formation of good health habits.

The nursery school takes children from 18 months or 2 years upward to kindergarten age. Such schools are equipped with small tables and chairs, especially constructed miniature toilets, washstands and low furniture.

In these schools the child is trained early as to the importance of eating fresh vegetables, so that by the time it develops reasoning power it eats its spinach and its other vegetables as a matter of course.

In the same way the necessary for clean hands, good manners and low voices is emphasized on the group.

The children are taught about the use of fresh air even for naps and work periods. Good habits as to

regular activity of the intestines are taught in such schools.

Shyness is overcome through the early social contacts.

More and more the psychologists are becoming convinced that the mental pattern of the child is established early in life.

The relationships, the understandings, the responses to emotions developed during the first three years may mean all of the difference between happiness and unhappiness in the grade school and even in the future business life.

## WHAT LINCOLN SAID MONEY AND VIRTUE CUTTING OUT CRIME

By  
Frederick  
LANDIS



IN view of the religious element in this campaign, it is interesting to recall that in 1854 Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to his friend, Joshua F. Sued of Kentucky and in that letter he said: "Our progress in democracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that 'All men are created equal.' We now practically read it 'All men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the Know Nothings get control, it will read: 'All men are created equal, except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy!"

This Japanese youth who committed the awful crime in Honolulu said he had read of the Loeb and Leopold and Hickman cases, which suggests that crime would decline if the papers would never mention it, but one paper can't quit unless they all quit and they won't all quit until we have a Mussolini.

## 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 500 words will receive preference.

Editor The Times:

One of the chief issues of the present political campaign is supposed to be farm relief, and I venture the statement that not one of the two major political parties knows from first hand investigation or study just what it's all about.

We read and hear a great deal about the McNary-Haugen bill, the equalization fee and other forms of proposed relief for the farmer. To the bulk of it appears as so much hokum and hooey. And why, you well may ask. The reasons appear quite simple.

Chief of the reasons, insofar as a national law is concerned, is the plain fact that no law could be fair alike to the general farmer of New England, the grain growing farmer of the Middle West and the fruit growing farmer of California and the South. To be a little more concise—what would be right and proper for one section of the country would by no means benefit another.

The writer is out among the farmers nearly every day, he talks with them and he has found out that they are much more wise than most people imagine. They know pretty much what they want, they know thoroughly the difference between right and wrong, but—and right here is the greatest of all drawbacks to the average farmer throughout the land—he's the victim of tradition and mistrust!

What the farmer needs most is education and plenty of it, along open, broad lines. He must be taught to forget most of his traditions, especially those affecting rotation of crops, treatment of soil, financing his own industry, improvement of live stock, etc.

Community cooperation, could it be put in working order, would work wonders, but here is the stumbling block of mistrust—most unfortunate, but true.

To one in close touch with the farmer during the last few weeks

While exhorting the ministers to save the country because Smith is wet, Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt turns around and gets in bad by recognizing the medicinal use of whisky by ordering the Florida authorities to give the Red Cross all the good liquor they had in stock.

It looks like Mabel had slipped and dislocated her campaign influence.

It is revealed beyond doubt the fact that he does not well understand marketing—this refers to hogs and beef—both selling at high price levels. To go into detail would take too much of your valued space.

Numerous cases could be cited and proved that would readily afford plenty of "food for thought," not only for the politician who claims to know all, see all, and do all, but give and provide a verbal panacea for all human ills, but also for all progressive people who wish to live happily and to have others share with them a fair measure of happiness, which all are supposed to be guaranteed under the national Constitution.

There already are too many laws, too many commissions. What is most needed is fewer laws, all enforced and enforceable. Couple these with honest enlightenment to the farmer and most of his troubles would vanish.

WILFRED R. KEEMAN.

Editor Times—Examples of ignorance and narrow-mindedness will be cap portrayed from the exclamations of a church congregation recently when a man spoke in favor of Al Smith. In his debate with a Hoover supporter he became faint and collapsed. The congregation threw up their arms and possibly a prayer was uttered in gross ignorance: "It was an act of God."

I suppose when a man drinks bad liquor and dies, they blame that on God, too. No, it could be blamed only on prohibition as it is today.

That brings up the question: "Will prohibition ever be a success?" You can well answer that yourself. I say no.

I'm in favor of Smith's stand on liquor and that will be one of my reasons for giving Al Smith my vote.

Bad liquor fast is ruining the country and demoralizing our younger folks. This is serious and a solution to this question is imperative. TIMES READER.

# KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Hoover's failure to muzzle Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt is a grave political error in the opinion of many politicians of both parties. Efforts of this United States assistant attorney general "to turn Methodist pulpits into Hoover platforms and unite Protestants against Al Smith," are believed by these politicians to be hurting Hoover much more than helping him.

In addition to her effect on doubtful voters, she has split the Republican national committee and created a serious organizational problem for Hoover. Maurice Maschke, Republican national committeeman in Ohio, where she has most of her speeches, says her activity is "misguided."

Senator George Moses and other Hoover campaign managers in the East deplore her work. While a majority faction of the national committee, represented by Representative Walter Newton, chairman of the western speakers' bureau, are all for this woman, spellbinder.

It is perhaps no secret that no commander welcomes division within his general staff in the midst of battle, which has been Mrs. Willebrandt's contribution.

THE many who credit Hoover personally with a costly blunder argue that he has permitted her to tie his hands by failing to act before her activities became a country-wide issue. They say he could have silenced her with very little trouble or publicity in the beginning, but now he cannot disavow her without calling down upon his head the irate attack of dry, church and women's organizations.

Considering the matter altogether apart from its ethical merits, and looking only at its so-called political consequences, Hoover cannot now muzzle Mrs. Willebrandt without appearing to have his hand forced by Smith's attack.

Some of his friends think the whole thing has now gone so far he cannot disclaim her without seeming to accept personal responsibility for her past speeches, and indirectly shoulder blame for other and more partisan religious opposition to Smith with which he has no connection whatever.

The lesser of two evils, according to these advisers, is to ignore publicly the criticism of Mrs. Willebrandt, but quietly force her to tone down her addresses.

THIS is not enough, according to those who think she is doing the candidate much more harm than good. They argue:

1. Her appeal is to religious bodies who are already committed to Hoover and against Smith. Instead of winning votes she is converting only the converted. Her Ohio speeches were in territory already safely Republican.

2. Smith must be stopped in the eastern States with the large of total votes, such as New York, Massachusetts, and it is precisely those critical States that reports her speeches have been most costly to Hoover. Eastern Manager Moses says: "I have received what might be termed a significant number of telegrams protesting against Mrs. Willebrandt's work." The significance of Moses' statement is enhanced by cancellation of her speaking engagement at White Plains, N. Y.

3. By attempting to line up the Protestant vote for Hoover, she is unwittingly encouraging all Catholics to swing to Smith. As the recent Maine State election showed, there are many Catholic Republicans, such as those of the French-Canadian group, who were not bolting to the Democratic ticket.

The ability of the Republicans to hold these Catholics may determine the election results in such States as New York and Massachusetts, and thus swing the election.

## This Date in U. S. History

Sept. 28

1692—Eight hanged for alleged witchcraft in Massachusetts.  
1774—Continental Congress rejected a plan of perpetual dependence on Great Britain.  
1787—Congress sent the new Constitution to the States.  
1878—First Chinese emissary received at Washington.

## 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, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Include 5-cent postage stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

What is the meaning of the name Alvin?  
It is Teutonic and means "beloved by all."

What is the largest bank in the United States?  
Measured by capital, the National City Bank of New York is the largest.

Can an alien seaman who deserted his ship, living in the United States for three years be deported? Can he become an American citizen?  
If he has been living in this country unmolested for more than three years he is not subject to deportation, according to a decision handed down on March 21, 1927, by Federal Judge William Bondy. He cannot, however, in the opinion of the court, be naturalized.

Is it possible to produce an absolute vacuum?  
It is practically impossible to produce a perfect vacuum by any means so far discovered. All space free from visible material is still occupied by air or some other gas or vapor. Some of this can be removed with an air pump, but that which remains at once expands to

completely fill the space and, though the pressure decreases, the point is eventually reached where the pressure is so low that a pump will not remove any more of the gas.

What is the correct dress for men and women at an afternoon wedding?

A woman should wear afternoon frock with hose and shoes to match, and kid gloves, and a hat. Worn in the church. Unless the wedding is very formal a man should wear a dark business suit, but frock coat and gray striped trousers would be more correct.

How old must a boy be to join the Navy? What is the term of enlistment?

Enlistment in the United States Navy is open to men more than 18 and is for four years. First enlistments of boys 17 years of age may be made for the period of their minority by authority of the bureau of navigation of the Navy department.

## Daily Thoughts

Am I my brother's keeper?—Genesis 4:9.

EVERY human being has a work to carry on within, duties to perform abroad, influences to exert, which are peculiarly his, and which no conscience but his own can teach.—Channing.