



The Indianapolis Times

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

A Memorial and More

Ten years after the ending of the great war, this city on Monday will march not only in memory of those who fought but in a new dedication to the cause of peace.

The great parade will include every civic organization, and every organization should be represented in that parade.

The occasion will furnish the opportunity for a revival of one phase of the wartime era—the joining together of all the people in a common spirit for a common cause.

That spirit has been sadly missing since Armistice day, ten years ago, when joy at the ending of bloodshed carried men to frenzied demonstrations but linked all with a bond of brotherhood.

How quickly we went separate ways, and very often into paths that brought divisions and disagreements, of selfishness after all the tension of unselfishness.

The ten years have brought with them new heights of material gains and progress, new standards of living that have been better standards, new comforts that have made old luxuries seem almost privations.

But it is as lamentable as it is true, that the ten years have not been remarkable for any spirit of civic consciousness and pride. The note of common purpose in civic affairs has been sadly missing. There have been discordant groups and little of harmonious working for civic advances.

The hour has come when there is need of a new army, not of soldiers who risk their lives, but of men and women who risk their thoughts, their time, their services for building and not destroying.

Those who have planned this great parade of civic soldiers have done well. It will serve to remind that America, land of opportunity, retains its soul and its ideals, that it can work together in harmony for spiritual progress as it fought together in times of need for self-preservation of its sovereignty.

This parade might well be the signal for an expression of civic consciousness, a call to service for this city of Indianapolis, to lead to higher planes of culture, of better feeling, to an end that we no longer seek for points of disagreement but search only for those causes on which there can be an agreement and a common purpose.

Civic consciousness can only be built upon civic pride.

We march again—and we march in joyous, happy confidence that this city has a greater future than it has had a glorious past, a future to which all are dedicated in a spirit of hope and good will.

It is a memorial and more than a memorial. It is a new dedication of faith.

A Vain Phantom

Though the American secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, and the French foreign minister, Aristide Briand, may share this year's Nobel peace prize for their outlawry of war pact, European statesmen have never for a moment hypnotized themselves into believing in its potency.

It is important that this should be understood in the United States. A trifle naive in international matters, we sometimes are inclined to take such things too literally.

A step in the right direction, yes, but it would be folly for us to doze off in the comfortable belief that Old Man Mars forever had been relegated to the tall timbers. Europeans believe no such thing.

At the moment, Europe is having a quiet chuckle at our expense, watching us with a twinkle, half of amusement, half irony, in her eyes as the President's official family tries to explain as it must—the apparent paradox between war outlawry and increased armaments. These officials can not afford to live in a fool's paradise.

For instance, Secretary of War Davis said to the American Legion, in reunion at San Antonio:

"Desires of peace, you nevertheless have realized that we must not jeopardize our heritage of liberty during our search for a panacea for war. Therefore you wish to know that . . . the Government does not intend that there should be any weakening of the national defense as a result of these treaties."

The reaction of the European press to this pronouncement simply was that Secretary Davis expressed a self-evident truth. Every European country felt the same way about it. The pact of Paris changed nothing.

"In the new world as well as the old," commented the representative Echo de Paris, "the solemn pact of Aug. 27 is turning into a joke . . . When we speak of it today we have a feeling of evoking the most vain of phantoms . . ."

It is too bad that this is so, but we gain nothing and stand to lose much by refusing to recognize truth when we see it.

Down in the bottom of his heart every signatory of the pact realized that he was making a helpful moral gesture against war, but not a practical one which could be lived up to at this time.

Even "war as an instrument of national policy"—the language of the treaty-makers—can not be eliminated at this stage of the game. Japan daily is using "war as an instrument of national policy" in her handling of the China situation, in which Manchuria is her goal.

France is using "war as an instrument of national policy" when she lets Germany and Austria understand that under no circumstances will she agree to their union. Britain is using "war as an instrument of national policy" in fighting Soviet Russia's activities, and in Egypt, and the United States is using "war as an instrument of national policy" in continuing to

uphold the Monroe doctrine as a fundamental policy in the Americas. And so on, everywhere.

"It is all very embarrassing," remarks the semi-official Temps. And it is. But what are we to do about it? The United States outlawed booze, but we still have it, because the multitudes were not ready for prohibition.

The world has outlawed war, but a habit acquired throughout hundreds of thousands of years can not be cured so quickly. Protection still is necessary against outlaw nations, and will continue to be needed until the world can find a way to combine in some fashion and police the world against the marauders. Then disarmament will become practicable.

A Secretary of State

Political wisecracks, busy at the self-appointed task of picking Hoover's cabinet for him, solemnly have weighed the respective merits of three men for secretary of state: Alanson B. Houghton, Senator William E. Borah and Dwight W. Morrow.

Houghton elected to return to England as ambassador, apparently taking himself out of consideration. And now Senator Borah allows it to be known that his own private choice probably would be Dwight W. Morrow.

That would seem to present the place to Morrow on a platter, if he wants it—and if Hoover wants him. For Hoover is hardly the man to allow others to name the members of his immediate political family. If in due time he names Morrow his minister of foreign affairs, it will be perfectly clear that he thought of Morrow's name quite as early as anybody.

On his brilliant record of one year in public office, Morrow unquestionably has many attributes to recommend him to Hoover, having in mind the President-elect's own broad understanding of world questions and America's relations thereto.

Morrow has revealed that he is keenly alive to the fact that we are already, of necessity, irrevocably bound to the other nations of the world by a thousand ties of every description and that our national well-being depends on the handling of those ties.

As ambassador to Mexico he has done a good job, improving our badly shattered prestige from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. Our relations with Mexico, bordering almost on war, were changed almost overnight by Morrow. He did it by treating Mexico as a sovereign nation, with rights equal to our own.

Quick to see that the best interests of the Mexican people are also our own best interests, he served the American people down there, in the true sense of the word, better than any ambassador of our has done in years. And the Mexicans themselves swear by him, because he has refused to assume that Mexicans have no rights in Mexico.

Our relations with Latin America are important—more important in the long run, perhaps, than with any other part of the world. If Morrow's work in Mexico City may be taken as a fair sample of his mental processes and as a measure of his tact and ability to deal with Latin Americans and other foreign peoples, he could be of great service to the nation as the head of our department of state.

Constructive co-operation with the rest of the world is the need of the times. Particularly is this the great Pan-American need. It is not a strictly "hands off" policy that the situation calls for, and that is not what the Latin Americans themselves desire.

They need foreign money to develop their resources just as the United States once needed foreign money to develop its resources, and this money should be raised in our country. The essential is that it should be at a fair rate of interest and on conditions that would advance, not retard, the progress of our 100,000,000 neighbors whose improved standards and whose good will will spell increased prosperity and increased national security for us here at home.

Pictures of Salmon P. Chase appear on the new \$10,000 bills. All those who don't care to have pictures of Mr. Chase lying around can refuse to accept the bills.

David Dietz on Science

Koch Called to Berlin

No. 204

DE KRUIFF calls Robert Koch "The Death Fighter." The name is not inappropriate, though perhaps it might be given with just as much justification to Lister.

For Joseph Lister, the British surgeon, also used Pasteur's discoveries about microbes to fight death, developing the methods of antiseptic surgery which have since saved millions of lives.

Koch discovered that the dread microbe which caused the deadly disease of anthrax would change, after the death of the infected animal, drying up into a microscopic bead-like thing. Today these are called spores.

He showed further that when a healthy animal got some of these spores into his system, they hatched out in the deadly microbes again.

So Koch showed the farmers of Europe a simple way to fight the deadly germs of anthrax. All animals which died of the disease had to be burned or buried so deeply that there was no danger of the spores getting into healthy animals.

Koch, at the suggestion of his good friends at the University of Breslau, moved to that city. He was given a position as city physician, but the pay was not very great. He was supposed to make his living from private patients.

Few patients came to him, however, and he moved back to the little village of Wollstein.

Back in the little village, Koch began to play again with his beloved microbes. Soon he was making great strides in the technique of microbe-hunting.

He learned how to mix dyes with his solutions, stains they are called technically, by which the microbes could be stained a different color from the solution. In this way it became much easier to see the tiniest microbe.

Then he bought a camera and arranged to take pictures through his microscope. He reasoned quite correctly that it would be impossible to get anywhere with the study of microbes until it would be possible to get pictures of them which many people could study at leisure.

But Koch's friends at the university—Prof. Cohn and Prof. Cohnheim—had not forgotten him. One day a government messenger arrived to summon him to Berlin. He had been appointed extraordinary associate of the imperial health office.

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Two Will Find the Same Old Democratic Party Doing Business at the Same Old Stand."

IN one sense the election was not a referendum on prohibition. In another sense it was.

The presidential vote was rather meaningless, because a good many wets voted for Hoover, while a good many dries voted for Smith.

Rightly or wrongly, these voters assumed that Hoover could not prevent modification and that Governor Smith could not bring it about.

One cannot dismiss congressional results so lightly. Candidates for the house and senate were forced to take a stand on the liquor question. No matter how much of a part that stand played in the vote they received, it is bound to play an all-important part in determining the attitude of congress.

Measured on such a basis, the election resulted in dry gains. The new senate will contain six more dries than the present one, and the new house about twenty.

Wets Lose Leaders

What the wets have lost in numbers hardly tells the story, since they have lost far more by way of leadership.

Bruce of Maryland, Edwards of New Jersey, Bayard of Delaware, Reed of Missouri and Gerry of Rhode Island—all strong, ardent and influential advocates of modification—have been replaced by standing champions as White of Colorado and Hill of Maryland, have lost their seats in the house.

The tremendous vote Governor Smith received, especially in the east, may justly be construed as indicating a growing sentiment for modification, but an increased majority of prohibitionists in both the house and senate leaves that sentiment less hope of getting anywhere in the immediate future.

Canada Is Satisfied

Canada is not disappointed at the assurance that Volsteadism will continue in this country. One Canadian newspaper asserts that Americans have more than \$300,000,000 for booze across the border last year, which represents an increase of twenty-five or fifty million over the preceding year and which warrants the assumption that business will improve next year.

The exact amount may be open to dispute, but the fact that it has and the likelihood that it will continue to grow is not.

Our relations with Canada seem likely to be cemented by a cordiality never before known. There is nothing in fact on the horizon, or at the bridgeheads to prevent us from looking forward not only to another century of peace, but to such an intimacy as the peoples of the two countries have not previously enjoyed.

Poison Alky Smuggling

Even the rum runners have become imbued with the spirit of international friendship and good will, that they have taken it upon themselves to see that the importation of poison alcohol from Canada ceases. Most of us had been led to believe that the poison alcohol about which we heard so much was of home manufacture. Very little has been said on the subject to warrant the suspicion that bootleggers were bringing it in from Canada.

Not only they, but those who quarreled with prohibition on political and moral grounds, let it be understood that whatever came in from foreign lands was sinned upon, that all the adulteration took place in this country and that much of it was due to the hard-hearted regulations put in force by this government.

It is certainly illuminating, if not disheartening to learn that our rum runners have been smuggling wood alcohol.

Future of Democrats

Having experienced a crushing defeat in its efforts to overthrow prohibition, will the Democratic party disintegrate or perform another somersault?

The Democratic party has survived much worse defeats, which is enough to suggest that it may survive this one. Three failures in a row represents nothing new for the Democratic party. It experienced six between Buchanan and Cleveland and four between Cleveland and Wilson.

If it could be rehabilitated, not to say enthused with renewed hope, after polling little more than 9,000,000 votes for Cox in 1920, or a little less than 9,000,000 for Davis in 1924, why should it go under after having polled nearly 14,000,000 votes for Smith?

Whatever else your politician may be, he is not so dumb as to trade 14,000,000 votes for a doubtful experiment. Nineteen hundred and thirty-two will find the same old Democratic party, doing business at the same old stand, though not necessarily with the same program.

Stays Put—Not Hitched

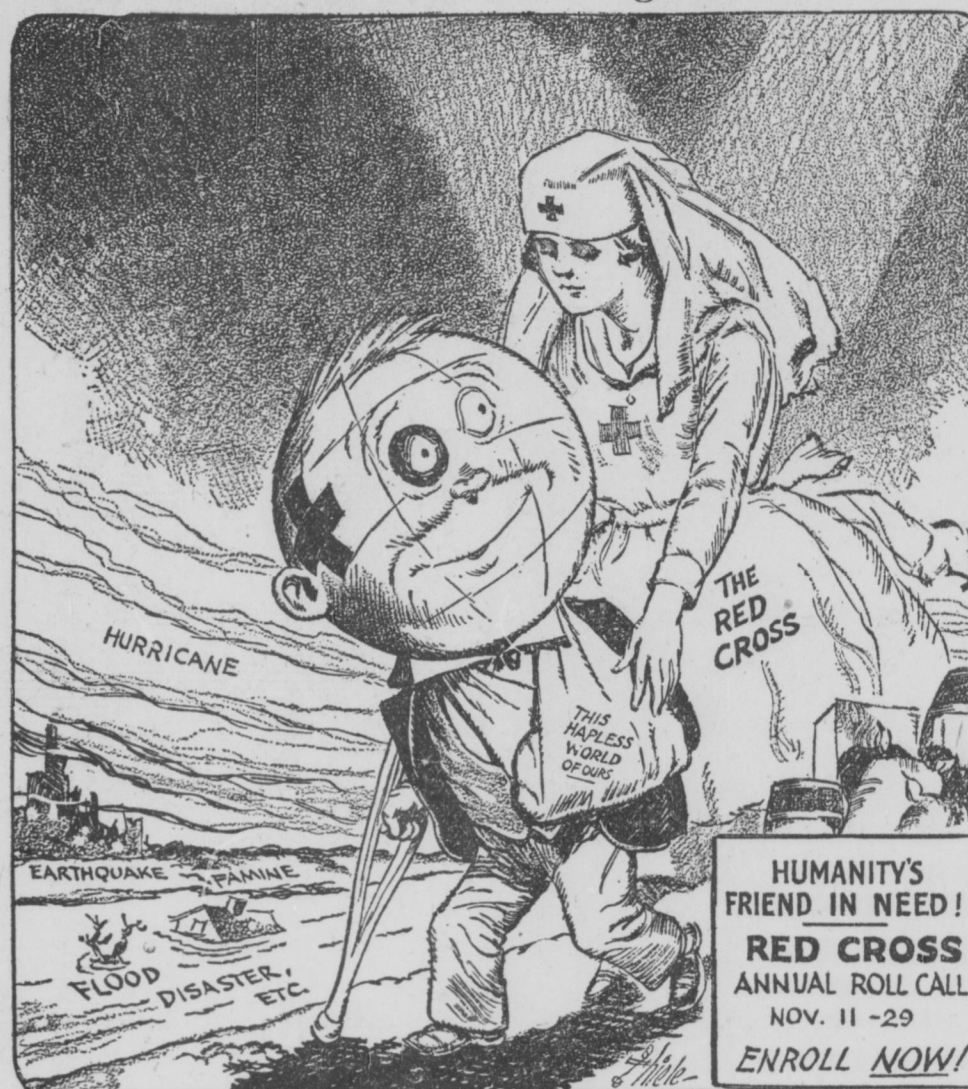
The Democratic party has shown vastly more ability to stay put than to stay hitched. There is not the slightest probability of its blowing up this trip, but there is a tremendous probability that it will go into reverse gear once more.

To be specific, the chance that a Tammany man, or even a New Yorker will receive its endorsement for the presidency four years hence is about 100 to 1.

So, too, is the chance that it will let any candidate re-write its platform with regard to prohibition or the tariff, or adopt any attitude that is likely to imperil southern support.

The Democratic party is in about the same position as it was after Alton B. Parker's defeat in 1904, from which it emerged nicely, even if it did have to go back to Bryan.

His Guardian Angel



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Guard Child Against Pneumonia

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

AT this season, with increasing cold and exposure and without proper attention to the child's health, the number of cases of pneumonia following neglected colds in babies and young children is likely to increase.

Pneumonia is an infectious disease caused by a germ. The same care must be given to its prevention as is given to the prevention of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria or similar infectious diseases of childhood.

Certainly a baby should not be taken into a room in which someone is suffering from pneumonia.

The mother should do everything possible to prevent the child coming into contact with other children who have running noses, coughs, colds and sore throats.

Dr. J. H. M. Knox, Jr., chief of the department of child hygiene of the state of Maryland, has analyzed the statistics of that state in his connection.

There were 195 deaths from pneumonia among children under five years of age in Maryland during the first eight months of 1928, whereas there were only 161 deaths among the children of the same age from the diseases of the intestines which are commonly believed to be the most serious causes of infant deaths.

Nearly all of the deaths from in-

testinal disorders occur in the summer, whereas the pneumonia deaths are associated with cold weather and the changes that occur in fall and winter.

Especially important is it to protect the child against sharp changes of temperature which through a century of experiences have been associated with the onset of fall and winter colds. Moreover, the lowered resistance associated with the cold leads frequently to pneumonia.

A child with a severe cold or with symptoms of influenza accompanied by fever should be kept in bed and should remain in bed with good medical attention for several days after the temperature has returned to normal.

Reason

By
Frederick
LANDIS

WE are glad to hear that Senator Borah may not head the state department under the Hoover administration, but probably will stay in the senate, in the greater position of chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The woods are full of men who can serve satisfactorily as secretary of state, for the holder of this post will be a more yes man under a strong character like Hoover, but there are very few who could fill Borah's place in the senate, and none of these are available to the naked eye.

Those who say we could suppress crime by forbidding the sale of revolvers, forget that every state in the Union must make such sales unlawful, and they overlook the fact that all the crooks are supplied with guns or would get them in spite of everything.

The only people who would obey such a law would be decent people who wanted guns for self-protection.

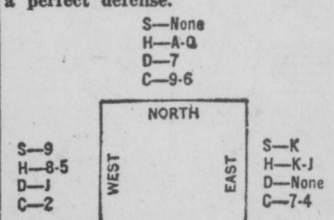
Dr. Frank Crane, famous syndicate writer, who died in Paris, was a minister at Oak Park, Ill., when he started to write short articles for a Chicago paper, after which a syndicate took over his output, the result being that Dr. Crane amassed a world-wide congregation for his daily comments and with it he amassed wealth.

Mexico was interesting when she stood for flashing eyes, boiling passions, leaping vengeance and executions at a sunrise, but now, in this trial of Oregon's assassin, she has adopted the fishy-eyed pose, the snail-like procedure, the idiotic technicalities of the United States, and is as unromantic as a thick ankle.

Of course, we know nothing about it, but our guess would be that William Gibbs McAdoo is bearing Smith's defeat with more philosophy, calm than any other gentleman in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

BRIDGE PUZZLE

BY FABYAN MATHEY
Spades are trumps and South has the lead. North and South must win four of the five tricks, against a perfect defense.



method of play that will give North and South four tricks. The solution is printed elsewhere on this page.

The Solution

HERE we have a case where the opponents are forced to lead—probably much against their wishes. South leads the ace of trumps and North discards his diamond. South then leads a heart or a club, North winning the trick with his highest card of the suit led. North then returns the same suit and East wins the trick. But East is then powerless to do anything but lead to North's major tenace in whatever suit remains.

Of course if the trump is not led at the first trick, East and West will easily defeat the problem.

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THE STAYS IN SENATE

FRANK CRANE'S WORK
MEADOO BEARS UP WELL

IT'S easy to understand why Dr. Einstein permits nobody to violate his seclusion while he approaches a greater discovery than relativity.

We've been right on the heels of great discovery time and again, only to lose it when some beast broke in upon us with a bill.

These political leaders would be utter failures as coroners.

One says it was due to America's opposition to greater immigration; another insists that it was woman's reaction to Hoover's humanitarianism; a third tells us it was prohibition; a fourth declares it was prosperity; while Mr. Coolidge, who is utterly free from prejudice in the matter, confesses that it was an endorsement of his administration.

By the next campaign it will all be changed and there will be no tours by the presidential nominee. With the aid of television they will not only speak to everybody, but be present in everybody's sitting room.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Box, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. 10004. 2 cents in stamp or reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply if the requester cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this service.

Is there any way to mend a marble statuette from which a small piece has broken off?

Procure a small piece of quicklime from a newly burnt kiln, slake with white of an egg, wash the fractured parts quite clean, and apply of soot plaster of paris in a saturated solution of alum, bake in an oven, reduce it to a powder, mix with water and apply. It sets like granite.

What is the meaning of the names Frances, Mary, Mabel, Viola and Margaret?

Frances, free; Mary, bitter; Mabel, for love; Viola, a violet; Margaret, a pearl.

Are tomatoes fruits or vegetables? They are the fruit of their vine but cultivated as a vegetable.

What was the longest baseball game ever played in the major leagues?

It occurred at Boston, May 1, 1920, and ended in a 1-1 tie, after twenty-six innings. The teams were Brooklyn and Boston of the National League.

What is the correct wording of the salute to the flag?

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Which of the Presidents of the United States was referred to as "The American Louis Philippe"?

Millard Fillmore.

This Date in U. S. History

November 10
1674—New York was formally restored to English authority.
1869—England and the United States signed a pact in settlement of the Alabama claims.
1876—Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, attended by 9,789,392 persons, closed.
1911—Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, 1928)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Herbert Hoover's plan for a semi-official tour of Latin America this winter is considered here one of the most brilliant and effective ever made by a president-elect.

This is incomprehensible to those who have a movie idea of South America as an all-tropical land of tango, tenebrous and sties, which Hoover has chosen as a good vacation place.

But Hoover will not be on vacation and South America is not like the movies.

One does not choose to travel on a battle cruiser for comfort; one does not choose a continuous round of official greetings and ceremonies for rest or for fun. Hoover is heading south on high official business. That business is better diplomatic relations and more trade. And both of these are virtually important to the peace and prosperity of the United States under the Hoover administration, or as some would say, under the next two Hoover administrations.

Unwritten law forbids foreign travel by an American President, a law which is broken, and then with great difficulty, only in some world emergency such as took Wilson to the Paris peace conference. So Hoover must go now, if at all.

Hoover's decision to make this unprecedented semi-official foreign tour as President-elect is expected to be a revelation to American citizens not only of the generally unappreciated importance of our Latin-American diplomatic and commercial relations but of the significant fact also that those relations are mending.

The situation in a nutshell is said to be that the United States is feared, hated or distrusted by many groups in most Latin-American countries. This is due in part to the small amount of intercourse, commercial and cultural, in the past; or to errors of our commercial and cultural "missionaries" in those countries.

But, a study of the Latin-American press indicates, most of this anti-Yankee sentiment is due to predatory practices of certain United States corporations exploiting those countries, and to the alleged imperialism of the Washington government in the Caribbean countries.

Rightly or wrongly, it is said that the effect of the Latin-American policy of the Wilson, Harding, a Coolidge administrations has been to increase in those southern countries the old distrust of the "colossus of the north." Our Sheffield Mexican policy, our protested Panaman treaty, our refusal to grant autonomy to Porto Rico and suffering of the Virgin Islands, our continued marine intervention in Haiti and Nicaragua are cases in point.

Hence political friendship and trade tends to be jeopardized. Hoover's reaction to this situation is plain enough, for it has been repeatedly revealed in his conduct of the commerce department and in his campaign statements on the basic factors of American prosperity.

His attitude, roughly, is this:
1. The humanitarian and pacific instincts of the American people favor full understanding and friendly relations with other peoples.
2. Our international and economic interests from a purely selfish standpoint require such peaceful and friendly relations. For, just as military and naval aggression is the necessary basis of territorial empire and expansion, so aggression prevents the so-called peaceful penetration of trade and voluntary diplomatic co-operation which is the only possible basis of United States international power.

3. American prosperity is dependent on foreign trade. Although our exports are a relatively small part of our total domestic production, those exports represent the leeway between prosperity and constant unemployment of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 workers.

4. Our European export trade will tend to diminish with rapid economic reconstruction and stabilization of continental countries, with industrialization of eastern Europe, and with formation of all-European cartels or trusts to shut out American competition.

5. Hence we are driven, even more than in the past, to depend on Latin-America for raw materials, and for markets for our excess capital and surplus production.

6. Latin America needs and wants foreign capital, and must exchange through foreign trade its raw materials for finished products. The United States, by its geographical proximity, its position as world banker, and its low-cost production efficiency, its peculiarly fitted to help develop Latin America to the advantage of both sides.

7. As the Mexican United States must achieve this by substituting for a threatening and dictatorial policy, a so-called Morrow policy of co-operation and mutual agrandizement. Hoover was partly responsible for changing the Mexican policy.

8. Latin-American countries must be dealt with as distinct nations and not lumped together. Particularly there must be sharp differentiation between the tropical Caribbean countries where the United States has certain naval interests, and the highly developed, large, temperate countries, such as Chile, Argentina and others.

By his tour Hoover will make a sincere gesture of friendship to proud