



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

The Ludlow Reception

All citizens are invited to journey to the Claypool Wednesday night and attend a reception for Louis Ludlow, the congressman-elect from Indianapolis.

There has been a nation-wide rejoicing over his victory. Telegrams and letters have come from the great and the near-great of the land, welcoming him to the field of legislation.

Indianapolis steps forward in the role of a new daughter of the Pharaohs, discovering a new Moses in the bullrushes of the political marshes which have given off in the past rather dangerous and malodorous stench.

The election of Ludlow is important, not only because of his own eminent fitness for the place, but as a warning to the machine politicians that the people of this city have determined to run their own affairs in the future.

Udlike was a symbol, rather than a personality. He was no worse, and probably some better, than most of those who came into power under bargains with the goblins. It so happened that he drew the center of attention and lived in a community with an awakened conscience.

The election of Ludlow should teach, if they can be taught, these forces that it is no longer safe to manhandle this city and community.

It should warn, most of all, that it will be dangerous to attempt to destroy the city manager law in the legislature this winter and that it will be much better to help those who wish to strengthen the law and make it even more workable.

It should be the signal to the decent Republicans who have chafed under the unwholesome conditions to step to the front and take command of a party that has too long had a Coffin as its boss and symbol. By all means attend the Ludlow reception. It may be the occasion of an even greater city revival.

The President and Peace

President Coolidge's plea in his Armistice day address for more cruisers is coupled with an apparent realization of the fact that excessive armaments do not make for peace. This is important.

"No good thing ever came out of war that better could not have been secured by reason and conscience," says the President. . . . "The eternal questions before the nations are how to prevent war and how to defend themselves if it comes.

"There are those who see no answer except military preparation. But this remedy never has proved sufficient. We do not know of any nation which ever has been able to provide arms enough always to be at peace. Fifteen years ago the most thoroughly equipped people of Europe were Germany and France. We saw what happened."

Thus the President repudiates the fallacy that a nation can make itself secure by arming itself so heavily that no other nation will dare to engage it in war.

Mr. Coolidge would appear to contradict himself when he adds, "If the European countries had neglected their defenses, it is probable that war would have come much sooner."

But he says further that experience seems to demonstrate that a country which makes "reasonable preparations for defense" is less likely to be attacked or to have its rights violated. He speaks of the desirability of "adequate national defense."

And while providing "adequate national defense," the President would continue efforts toward limitation of armaments and would support other measures designed to lessen likelihood of war.

He realizes and wants other nations to recognize that military competition will increase rather than diminish probability of war.

Whatever may be said for the rest of the President's address, we believe he correctly voices the feeling of America in this respect. America wants peace and wants to reduce armaments, and the history of recent years abundantly attests this fact.

Louis D. Brandeis

Louis D. Brandeis became 72 years old today. It is a pleasure to report that another year seems to have left him as young as he ever was, and to predict the continued appearance of his admirable judicial opinions—most of them dissenting from the majority—for many more years to come.

There still is the warm human compassion in his clear eyes, still the fleeting twinkle of humor, still the earnest, searching inquiry that he brought to the bench of the United States supreme court twelve years ago.

One doesn't know just how the grave gentlemen of the highest court proceed about the business of giving final determination to our laws. But one can imagine Justice Brandeis first reasoning quietly, forcefully, logically with his fellow members from the ground of simple human justice.

One can see him graciously accepting defeat and then going apart from the others to put his views into written words, words of a minority opinion that is likely to be accepted law twenty or thirty years from now—but not now.

Fighting the battle of the common man as a justice of the supreme court, Brandeis has been a frequent loser. Fighting the same battle as an unrobed warrior of human rights, Brandeis was a constant victor. As "the people's lawyer" he seldom met defeat. The reason is found in the change of battlefield, not in the warrior.

A Chance to Shudder

Those persons who shudder whenever a proposal is made which savors even faintly of "government in business" will get small comfort out of the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal zone, just issued.

The canal has had a total net revenue of nearly a hundred million dollars above all expenses during its fourteen years of operation. Net revenue for the year exceeded twenty millions, and business is growing.

In addition, various auxiliary services the government was obliged to undertake have yielded a profit of some six million dollars.

The light plant, which sells current to the government at 1½ cents and to the public at 4 cents, made \$244,000 last year. The commissary made \$455,000 as against \$320,000 the year previous.

The Panama Canal railroad, run by a corporation, all stock of which is government-owned, made \$1,659,000, and the Panama Railroad Steamship Company made \$101,000 last year, and would have made \$580,000 if it had charged the government the rates it charged others.

After Twenty Years

The giant power trust refuses to be investigated. It has thrown up a bulwark of lawyers and their briefs, and from behind it thumbs its nose at congress and the public.

Seven or eight years from now, surviving newspaper readers may read that the United States Supreme court has handed down a decision in the case brought by the Federal Trade commission to compel the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York to answer questions as to how its hand gets in and out of the public's pocket.

But what is going to happen in those seven intervening years? And what good does it do to know what method was used after the money is gone?

We wonder if the public—or any small section of it—remembers that great victory over trusts won during the first Roosevelt term by Attorney General Philander Knox? It was known as the Northern Securities case.

It involved a combination of the two principal northwest railroads, wiping out competition between them. The attorney general fought the combination and obtained a court mandate forbidding the Northern Securities Company taking the ownership of the two railroad corporations by means of a holding corporation.

It is true that a bond issue still merged the basic ownership of the railroads, and effectually checked any vigorous competition between the two carriers. But the decision was for the government—and the people. And there were loud cheers for the victory.

Questioned as to what value the decision would have in preventing future trust building, Attorney General Knox replied:

"It will have great value. It settles finally the question whether combinations can be brought about by holding companies. It decides that they can not. That will help to keep down combinations in restraint of trade."

That was twenty years ago. Today the electric power business is controlled by holding company after holding company, one piled upon another, until it is a great spider web of holding companies. And nobody seems to have ever heard of the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme court, or of its exposition by Philander Knox.

Hoover's English Habit

Says the Washington correspondent of the London Times:

"Hoover is completely and unmistakably American. For him the American way, whether it be political, social, or religious, is better than any other way and in its essence different and superior. . . . To call him an 'internationalist,' as some of his stupid opponents have called him, is to misunderstand him completely, unless that word is distorted to mean a belief that the universe could with advantage be remade after the American model."

There must be something in that election yarn about Hoover having acquired English characteristics after all.

At a recent exposition in Mexico a dress so flimsy that it can be drawn through a finger ring was exhibited. Judging from the way the flappers are gawking themselves lately, it won't be news until a dress is exhibited that can be pulled through the eye of a needle.

"If actors must think about what they are going to say, they can't give full attention to their performance," says Clara Bow. 'Thanks, Clara, that confirms our suspicions.

Mayors of Bournemouth and Christchurch, England, recently argued over the question of whether it was cruel to cut flowers. Maybe some of these days they'll give us some light on the value of painting the lily.

David Dietz on Science

Germ of Tuberculosis

No. 206

TODAY the whole world knows that tuberculosis is a germ disease, caused by a microbe or bacillus. It was Robert Koch, the country doctor, whose microscope hunting carried him from an obscure village to an important post in Berlin.

The record of Koch's discovery of the bacillus is one of the world's great stories of heroism.

No soldier going over the top in a hall of machine bullets faced death in any greater degree than did Koch.

Working with a cage full of rattlesnakes would have been safe and easy, compared to the dangers which Koch ran, when near the end of his magnificent research, he worked with test-tubes filled with millions of the deadly germ of tuberculosis.

Koch began his research by making microscopic examinations of the lungs of men and women who had died of tuberculosis.

He dissected the diseased tissues from these lungs. After days of this dangerous work, he finally found a bacillus, a far smaller bacillus than any one had previously discovered. They were tiny little rod-like things, bent and curved, and far less than a 15-1000 of an inch in length.

Koch was certain that he had found the germ of tuberculosis. But a personal conviction, however strong, does not constitute valid scientific proof.

Koch had to do two things to establish his case. He had to grow pure strains of the microbe and prove it caused tuberculosis.

He had no luck at first, however, in growing his microbes. They would not thrive on the sort of solution in which ordinary microbes grew.

Apparently the microbe grew only in the tissue of living creatures.

That gave Koch an idea. He went to the slaughterhouse and obtained the blood of animals. From this he made a sort of gelatine—his experience with the potato had taught him that solid material had to be used to get a pure strain of a microbe.

After many trying experiments—each one of which meant risking his life—Koch obtained pure strains of the microbe.

On March 24, 1882, Koch read a paper at the meeting of the Physiological Society in Berlin.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Hoover Is Doing Something Wise in Deciding to Visit Latin America."

MORE jury tampering, if Robert Caldwell may be believed. It looks as though we were unable to get through an oil case without such scandalousness.

One wonders whether it is oil, or custom; whether we are being entertained by a unique experience, whether some one is more alert than usual.

Just how much jury tampering is there, anyway? When millionaires go to court, is it the general practice to try the case on its merits, or to take such precautions as a plentiful supply of money makes possible?

Average people are not unimpaired of the advantage which rich clients enjoy because of their ability to hire the ablest lawyers. Have they a still greater advantage in the ability to fix juries, and if so, who helps them to do it?

Hoover's Move Is Wise

Herbert Hoover is better than his word. He made no promises as to what he would do if elected. A week, however, is sufficient to find him doing something worth while. More than that, it finds him doing something original.

During the recent campaign, no one suggested the wisdom or desirability of the President-elect making a trip through Latin America, yet what could be more effective in helping to solve one of our greatest problems?

For reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss at this time, Latin America represents a very sore spot on our horizon—a sore spot due to lack of understanding, rather than to any specific event. The most obvious remedy is to develop a greater degree of cordiality, to establish a more intimate relationship, to take some positive measure to dispel suspicion and distrust.

When the President-elect comes to them personally and makes use of the earliest possible occasion to pay them a visit, passing up the rest of the world to do so, the Latin Americans will not find it difficult to believe that his attitude toward them is one of sincere friendship.

Plans to Visit Canal

Mr. Hoover will visit not only the countries of Latin America on his trip, but the Panama canal.

The Panama canal is the greatest single enterprise ever undertaken by the United States. Being an engineer, Mr. Hoover will find it interesting from a professional standpoint. Being President-elect, he will find the problem of its operation, upkeep and defense worthy of attention.

The Panama canal cost \$390,000,000. For bookkeeping purposes, \$115,000,000 of this have been set aside as a military investment, while the remaining \$275,000,000 have been set aside as a commercial investment.

With the commercial investment rated at \$275,000,000, the canal has paid somewhat less than 3 per cent during the fourteen years it has been in operation. That is one reason advanced by General Meriwether L. Walker for opposing any reduction in tolls.

Another reason is that reduction in tolls would benefit foreign as well as domestic ships. Still another reason is that it would constitute an unfair discrimination against transcontinental railroads.

Coolidge Tells World

President Coolidge made most excellent use of Armistice day. Nothing could be more appropriate to the occasion than his frank straightforward statement. The victory which this day is designed to commemorate not only has been disgraced, but stultified in large measure by a resumption of that very kind of double dealing between nations which led to the war.

The lip music in favor of peace and disarmament has screened a regrettable amount of chicanery. In more than one instance, the very moves which pretended to serve the cause of international good will were but disguised attempts to obtain an advantage. Statesmanship still needs to learn the wisdom of sincerity.

President Coolidge is for adequate defense. He is for it, not only as reasonable under ordinary circumstances, but as a proposition to which the United States has been forced by other countries. It is only common sense to realize that this government cannot permit itself to be maneuvered into an unnecessary weak position by those who would presume on its idealism and who would yield to its desires only far enough to create a false impression.

U. S. Eyes Are Open

President Coolidge's plain statement puts this country in the right light. We Americans may be idealists, but we are not fools. To Europeans, it may seem as though some of our objectives are impractical. They should put this down to the difference in background and tradition, as President Coolidge suggests, and not to lack of intelligence.

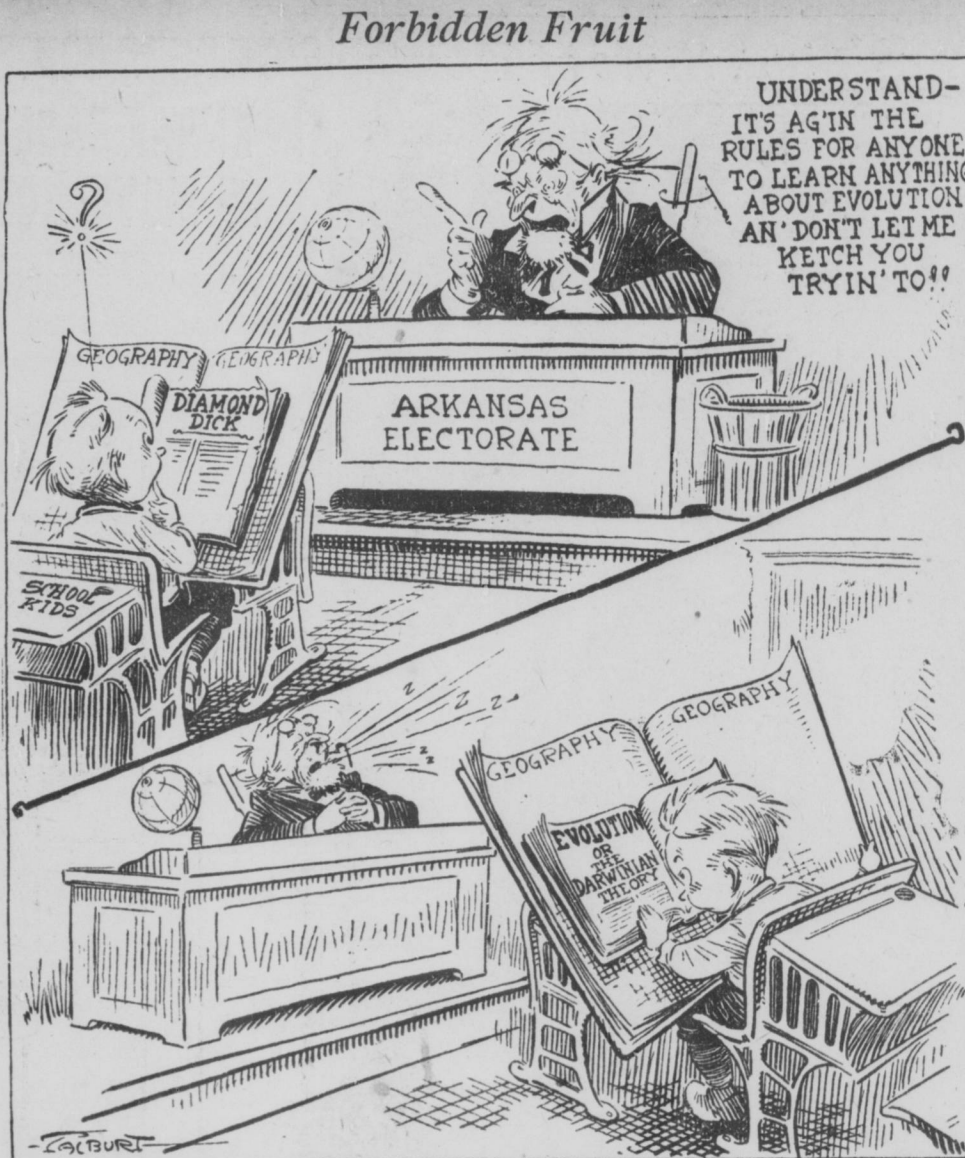
Even the average citizen of this country is not unaware of what has been going on. He understands perfectly well what his country tried to achieve as a participant in the World War.

The United States is and always has been ready to meet other nations halfway in all honest endeavors to eliminate conflict. Not only that, but she has gone farther than any nation on earth to prove it.

One needs only glance at the map as it was remade by the treaty of Versailles to appreciate the difference between the American policy and that of the allies. A large part of Africa changed hands, as well as a great many islands in the Pacific, but this country received and asked no share in the spoils.

When it came to the Washington arms conference, this country agreed to do a better scrapping job of her navy than any nation concerned, and kept the agreement.

Forbidden Fruit



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Diet, Hygiene Factors in Good Teeth

BY DR. MORRIS FISHER

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

NO matter how beautiful a person may be, an open mouth revealing decayed or stained teeth with discolored and badly formed gums will ruin the effect of the facial appearance.

Of late so much has been written on the care of the teeth that every one should know that a badly chosen diet during infancy and childhood will lead to defective and decaying teeth.

The healthfulness and appearance of the gums is greatly dependent on the cleanliness of the teeth and on factors of irritation. Because of poor teeth structure or deficient cleaning, food may remain between the teeth. This food acts as an irritating substance and also as a point at which bacteria may grow and develop toxic materials which act further to cause inflammation and suppuration.

After teeth are fully erupted, they do not grow in length or breadth, and they are not likely to change their positions unless changes occur through the removal of teeth or through extensive decay.

If a molar tooth is lost, the teeth on either side of it will begin to tip toward each other, eventually practically closing the space between them.

When these two teeth move, other teeth next to them will also begin to tip, so that finally extensive spaces will occur between the teeth.

If either a lower or an upper molar is lost, the one opposite it will have no tooth to strike and will continue to elongate until it becomes loose and is finally lost. A similar condition occurs not infrequently in other parts of the mouth when the teeth are lost.

Reason

By Frederick LANDIS

HOOPER is up against one very serious handicap and it is that the people will expect too much of his administration, more in fact than any human being can deliver.

Blessed is he of whom little is expected, for his works shall be magnified.

Adventures in political ecstasy are always perilous.

Back in 1908 Mr. William H. Taft was elected President and we looked for great things, for Mr. Taft had enjoyed the experience which was presumed to make him a chauffeur de bureau of the national machine, yet he did nothing but strip gears for four long years.

All signs fail in politics as in dry weather, so do not strain your eyes, looking for the millennium.

The winner's proclamation that he is relying entirely on divine guidance is just about what we expect from our newly elected chief magistrates, and Mr. Smith would have told us practically the same thing.

Candidates usually rely on the Lord after they are elected, but they rely on the precinct committeeman until the fight is won.

At a public sale in Missouri, a con dog sold for \$70, which was more than any of the cows brought, but the cows may reflect that their humiliation does not approach that of American school teachers, two hundred of whom make less with their brains in a whole year than Jack Dempsey makes with his fists in one hour.

BRIDGE PUZZLE

BY FABYAN MATHEY

Diamonds are trumps and South has the lead. North and South must win all seven tricks, against a perfect defense.

S-K
H-K-J-6-4-2
D-9
C-None

NORTH
S-7-3
H-9-7-3
D-10
C-2

SOUTH
S-2
H-A-5
D-A
C-A-8

LAY out the cards on a table, as shown in the diagram, and study the situation. See if you can find a method of play that will give North and South all seven tricks. The solution is printed elsewhere on this page.

THEY EXPECT TOO MUCH WHEN ALL SIGNS FAIL EVERYBODY IS MERGING

THE earnestness with which the members of Mr. Coolidge's cabinet congratulated Hoover sounds like they would all be willing to strain a point and hold their present jobs, should he insist on it.

As Jim Reed contemplates the political shindy dined by the state of Missouri last Tuesday, he probably writes long letters of felicitation to himself over his voluntary retirement.

Had Jim been trapped by the landslide of his ancient foe, his suffering would have been far greater than that of all the Sicilians, trapped by the eruption of Mt. Etna.

The people of Hawaii sent the following message to the President-elect: "Ke aloha o Hawaii i ka Peresidena no na makaihi ke ewalu!"

Hoover should reply to this only after consulting the best minds of the country; it certainly no time to act hurriedly.

Alanson B. Houghton resigned as our ambassador to Great Britain to run for the United States senate from New York, but now that Senator Royal Copeland has cleaned Mr. Houghton, Mr. Coolidge sends him back to London feeling the continued harmony of the universe demands such action.

The truth is that our next President would not need many ambassadors to foreign countries, his personal acquaintanceship with the governments of the world enabling him to call most of them by their first names.

Two more big Chicago banks plan a merger; everybody in everything is merging, and nobody is splitting up, except the married people.

Editor Times—Mr. Williams in his letter printed in your issue of Nov. 9, is all wet. The trouble was not with the selection of the Democratic leaders, but with the members of the party. If he will study carefully the popular vote and the results of the gubernatorial and senatorial contests in several of the states he will find that the Democrats and not the Republicans defeated Alfred E. Smith.

He received more Republican votes than any other Democratic candidate, even the late Woodrow Wilson in 1918. Where in these United States could the Democratic leaders have found a leader with the public service record of Al Smith?

The collection he proposes should be taken up not to educate the leaders, but the illiterate Democrats in whose brain the poisonous fangs of the bigots found such a fertile field.

I admit that Al's expression of his views on prohibition were untimely as he might have known by so doing he was threatening the very existence of upward of six million bootleggers. Naturally, they would not support a man who threatened to break up their playhouse.

I do not think it will be necessary for Mr. Williams to desert the party, as after the affront that the majority of decent Democrats have received there will not be much party left. We still have intelligence enough to resent an insult.

"We asked for bread and they gave us a stone," M. H. MULHALL.

What is the age of Al Jolson, the famous jazz singer? What is his address?

Al Jolson was born in Washington, D. C., May 26, 1886. Address, The Lambs, 130 West Forty-fourth street, New York.

For we can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth.—II Cor. 13:8.

THE greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice, and her constant companion is humility.—Colton.

When a stream runs through a man's land, can the owner prosecute a person if he wades up the stream or walks along its banks setting traps?

Under the above conditions, owner can prosecute on grounds of trespassing. However, circumstances sometimes alter the legal status of such cases, and we would suggest that you communicate with your county prosecutor.

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KEEPING UP

With

THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY
(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, 1928)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Nothing can stop the cruiser building program now—not even the Kellogg peace pact. This is the Washington slowdown, following President Coolidge's Armistice day address.

The big navy group is pleased, and the peace societies are worried. Both sides agree that the Coolidge statement of the world situation regarding armament and peace practically assures passage of the construction bill, which comes before the senate next month. That bill, which passed the house last session, provides for fifteen new cruisers and one air-craft carrier.

Navy advocates are so pleased with the foundation laid by the President that they are wondering whether they dare revert to the original seventy-one-ship program presented to congress by Secretary of Navy Wilbur last spring.

At that time, peace societies were successful in starting