



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) 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 5551. TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1929.  
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."

### Speed Is Needed

The politicians, who look upon city jobs and city funds as the property of politicians, to be used for partisan advantages, have demonstrated their fear of and antagonism to the city manager government.

They have taken the first steps to grab the power if by any chance the supreme court can be induced to say that the formation of the sort of government the people have chosen takes away their constitutional rights.

Just how rights can be destroyed through a government selected by the people themselves is a mystery. But the political lawyers, who in their private conversations show a thorough contempt of the court and whisper of influences that are not written in the books, have the hope that a decision will be finally rendered to perpetuate the old grafts and greed.

The matter ought to be very simple. The balancing of right and wrong ought not to be so delicate as to require long deliberation and exhaustive research. Even a court which has a record of great deliberateness in decisions ought not to require a very long period in settling such a case.

To the minds of men and women who merely want a government that is owned by them instead of being run by the bosses, the problem seems very simple.

But with various candidates in the field for mayor awaiting this off chance of a decision that will permit them to try for power, the matter ought to be immediately brought before the court and an urgent request made for speed.

This city has had much of turmoil. Its government has been unsettled. Its administration has been under shadows of courts too long.

Perhaps somewhere in the line of legal procedure some lawyer who has a regard for the people of the city will appeal to the high court to give action and quick action.

The job of keeping the bosses out of power under the new government will be hard enough without the added handicap of delay, uncertainty and undercover campaigning?

### Our Duty to the Cuban People

A little more than thirty years ago Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," was being bled white by her tyrannical Spanish overlords.

Without any voice in their government, taxed out of everything they made, clapped into a political prison if they complained, the ragged, poverty-stricken people had no other recourse than to revolution, and when they attempted that the island for years ran red with blood shed in unequal strife.

At last we intervened and set Cuba free. After bringing peace to the island, draining off the swamps, constructing sewers, building roads, banishing yellow fever and helping the Cubans set up a republic of their own, we gave them their independence with our blessing.

Today, according to a long list of distinguished Cubans, their country once more is in the grip of a regime as tyrannical as was Spain's.

The present government of Cuba, we are told, is a dictatorship. Representative government has disappeared. Once again the people have no voice in their affairs, because only one name appears on the election ticket and they must vote that way or not at all.

Unconstitutionally, they claim, the present officials are remaining in office and unconstitutionally their terms of office have been prolonged—the president extending his from four to six years.

One of the president's own official family, his secretary of war, testifies that he was given twenty-four hours in which to leave the country after he had the temerity to suggest running for the presidency against the incumbent.

Certainly the United States has no desire to intervene in Cuba's affairs. This goes particularly for armed intervention. But, after all, the United States does owe it to the Cuban people not to force them to go on for ever submitting to the present regime, if it is as sinister as described.

The United States morally is bound to do one of two things: Either bring diplomatic pressure to bear on Cuba to restore representative, constitutional government, so that the people can express themselves at the polls, else keep hands off altogether and let the present growing unrest take its course.

Most assuredly we have no right to stand by now and permit abuses to continue indefinitely under our very noses, then send an armed expedition to Cuba to put down a revolution, which, by the very nature of things, always grows out of such situations.

Besides, if the picture is as black as it is painted, we are at least half-way responsible for it. The republic of Cuba is now, and always has been, under American tutelage. We are morally and legally her sponsor.

We are pledged to maintain her independence and what is just as important, we are bound to insist that a government be maintained at Havana "capable of protecting life, property and individual liberty."

Large numbers of Cubans today insist that the present regime is not living up to any such definition. They are protesting in every way they know against the abuses. Among the signers of a recent manifesto against the alleged usurpations of power was Dr. Cosmo De La Torre, former ambassador to Washington and president of the assembly of the League of Nations, a man respected around the world for his ideals and for the high quality of his mind. And with him signed many others of similar renown.

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. It is the duty of the United States to investigate. Better a diplomatic move now than a military one later on. We should not forget that, after all, our prestige is tied up in Cuba as it is nowhere else in the Latin American world.

### Wherein We Straddle

It takes more courage than we possess to jump into the free-for-all of the social masters and matrons of this once simple republic over the table rank at official functions of the Vice-President's half-sister.

Perhaps if we had a burning conviction on this international teacup topic, courage would be given us to plunge in and battle for the right. But our difficulty is that the moment we make up our editorial mind on one side, we flop to the other.

As 100 per cent Americans, we feel, for a moment, that any American must be better than any foreigner and so recognized at the social boards of Washington. The feeling is quickened by the fact that this is the case of a lady in distress. If a gentleman is asked to

choose between the ruling of a secretary of state and the claim of a lady, obviously he must be true to the tenets of chivalry.

But just as we get clear on this point, we are reminded that as true Americans we should scorn all the trappings of social rank as an alien importation from the courts of Europe, dangerous baubles turning our heads from the simple and democratic informality of our founding fathers.

So that jerks us back again to our original position on the fence. It is all very confusing!

Having confessed our neutrality, however, we would like to throw in one thought that has come to us belatedly—that is, provided we are not to be misunderstood as taking sides.

In searching for the best standard of 100 per cent Americanism, it seems that there is something just as fundamental as rating Americans superior to foreigners per se.

Since the earliest day of the republic, we Americans have been world-famous for our hospitality. However much or however little we have had in the way of a home, or a city, or a national capital, we have tried to welcome and honor the stranger.

These foreign diplomats, whom the Vice-President wants his half-sister and hostess to outrank at social functions, happen to be in this country not as individuals, but as the personal representatives of their own countries.

Perhaps this quarrel is not so much a question of conflicting "rights," as of being gracious to our invited guests. Isn't that good 100 per cent Americanism?

### Jail, at Last

There is only one higher court in this country to which Harry F. Sinclair of Teapot Dome might appeal from yesterday's decision of "guilty" by the United States supreme court. That higher court is public opinion. It already has condemned Sinclair.

Now that the senate, a jury, a court of appeals, the United States supreme court, and public opinion, have found him guilty of contempt in refusing to answer senate questions regarding his share in the oil scandals, it seems that after all these years the multimillionaire finally is going to jail.

There is not much chance for him to get a supreme court rehearing, even if he petitions for one. The long legal red tape which wealth has strung out ends behind the bars.

Most of his fellow-citizens will think Sinclair is lucky in getting off with only a \$500 fine and three months in jail, although there still is the little matter of jury-shadowing which Sinclair may have to answer for also when the supreme court takes up his appeal in that case.

Much more than mere punishment of a guilty man is involved in yesterday's ruling.

It reaffirms the decision in the Mal S. Daugherty case upholding the rights of congress to conduct investigations necessary to aid legislation.

And it helps restore public faith that there is only one rule of law for poor man and rich man.

Dr. Will Durant says there is more difference between man and man than between woman and woman. We were just wondering if the same were true about differences.

Just to keep you informed, Secretary Kellogg, author of the international pact outlawing war, also gave the ruling that Charley Curtis' sister must sit below the wives of ambassadors and ministers at official dinners.

A Chinese government official here to study stock exchange methods, was robbed in Philadelphia. He will be able to take home a lot of first hand information.

David Dietz on Science

## Making Weather Map

No. 375

ONE of the chief activities of the United States weather bureau is the issuance of a daily weather map. These maps are of the utmost value to ship captains and others who are interested in the general trend of the weather. For one who has learned to read a weather map can make a pretty good forecast of the weather for the next six or even twelve hours for himself from the information on the map.



Let us see therefore, how this daily map is made up for the official forecaster of each local station of the United States weather bureau bases his daily forecast on his own local observations plus the information which goes into the weather map. The weather map is really a summary of the observations made in all parts of the United States.

At the same hour each morning, 8 a. m. eastern standard time, the readings are made at each station. The temperature, the barometric pressure, the wind velocity and direction and the precipitation, if any, are read from the various instruments. At the same time, the minimum temperature of the last twelve hours is read from a recording thermometer and an observation is made of the state of the weather at the moment—whether it is clear, partly cloudy, cloudy, raining, etc.

At about 8:10 a. m. this information begins to go over the telegraph wires.

In a code more condensed than shorthand, these observations are sent over a system of leased wires so that every station on the circuit receives the observations of every other station.

Let us watch one forecaster, say the one in Cleveland. At 8 a. m. he makes his own observations. These are put on the telegraph wire.

As the observations from other stations come in, his telegraph operator copies them down. The forecaster has a large map known as a study map. On it there is a circle to represent the location of each station from which he receives observations. The Cleveland forecaster receives observations from eighty-five stations.

When he has received the information from all these stations, he has the information listed on his study map from which he can proceed to draw the day's weather map.

This map is drawn with an engraving tool on a plate. A metal cast is made from this plate. This cast then is placed by the station's printer on his press along with observations and the forecast which has been set in type.

At 10:30 a. m. the reports containing the map are being put in their wrappers ready for mailing.

Next we will see how observations are made and how a weather map is drawn.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

"New York Built the Subways and Has a Right to Insist on Nickel Fare as Long as It Is Willing to Go Without Cash Returns on Its Investment."

MONDAY was a disappointing day for "big boys" in the supreme court of the United States.

Harry F. Sinclair, who thought he knew what kind of questions a senatorial committee had the right to ask, and who refused to answer some by way of demonstrating the point, will have three months to think it over in the quiet of some secluded jail.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company which claimed that a nickel fare was confiscatory because it did not provide an 8 per cent return on city-owned property can now remove the 7-cent boxes it installed last year.

### Glory for Walker

THERE is more to the New York subway fare case than appears on the surface.

For one thing, Mayor Walker, who would have been held responsible had a 7-cent fare been granted, will get a good share of the glory that goes with the nickel fare.

By the same token, ex-Mayor Hylan has lost his chief talking point.

While the supreme court probably did not give the fact any consideration, there was political dynamite in this fare case.

### The Nickel Fare

MANY people, both in and out of New York, have come to regard the nickel fare as a desirable chiefly because it furnished Tammany Hall a good issue.

The point is, of course, that New York built the subway and has a perfect right to insist on the nickel fare as long as it is willing to go without cash returns on its investment.

What the company demanded was that New York should be forced to collect 8 per cent on that investment whether it wanted to, or not.

### College Boys' Minds

IN a test vote conducted by the college paper, the senior class of Columbia university voted an record as in favor of smoking, swearing, drinking, dancing, football, "necking," the Republican party, James Branch Cabell, Greta Garbo and Walter Hampden.

The greatest majorities were polled for dancing, profanity and "necking" in the order named.

The class of John Erskine as the "least liked" author, and the Saturday Evening Post.

### Banning the Alarm Clock

JUST to show that the faculty of Columbia university is not outshone by the student body when it comes to original thinking, Dr. Jesse Fellows, director of physical education, votes the alarm clock, the cold bath and other violent methods of waking up the prize base of this generation.

"The alarm clock as an institution," he says, "should be abolished," and adds that, "Setting-up exercises are silly, superstitious and artificial."

"We should follow the cat and the dog method of arising," he declares, "stretching first a leg, then an arm and gradually coming into consciousness."

"We should, indeed, but if we did, a lot of us would be doctored for arriving late at the office. Also, a lot of clock makers and plumbers would be put out of business, not to mention some magazines and a few newspapers which call for a ringing editorial by Mr. Macfadden."

### World Court Issue

IN Senator Johnson's opinion, the case is a clinching argument as to why we should not enter the world court.

Since the judges of that court are against prohibition, he contends, we would lose out if the case came before it.

That is not only mistating the issue, but offering a gratuitous insult to some very distinguished jurists.

The issue in the Im Alone case is not prohibition, but whether the schooner was within the jurisdiction of the United States when signalled to "heave to," and whether her sinking was necessary.

It seems highly probable that such men as have been selected to serve as judges of the world court would find it possible to answer such a question fairly, even if they did not approve the particular law of this country out of which it developed.

Putting that aside, it seems that a noble senator might give them the benefit of doubt, instead of designating them as hopeless victims of prejudice before they have even had the chance to try.

### A Frank Skipper

CONSIDERING all the guessings, quibbling, surmising and supposing that has been done in the Im Alone case, Captain Randall's frankness comes as a delightful relief.

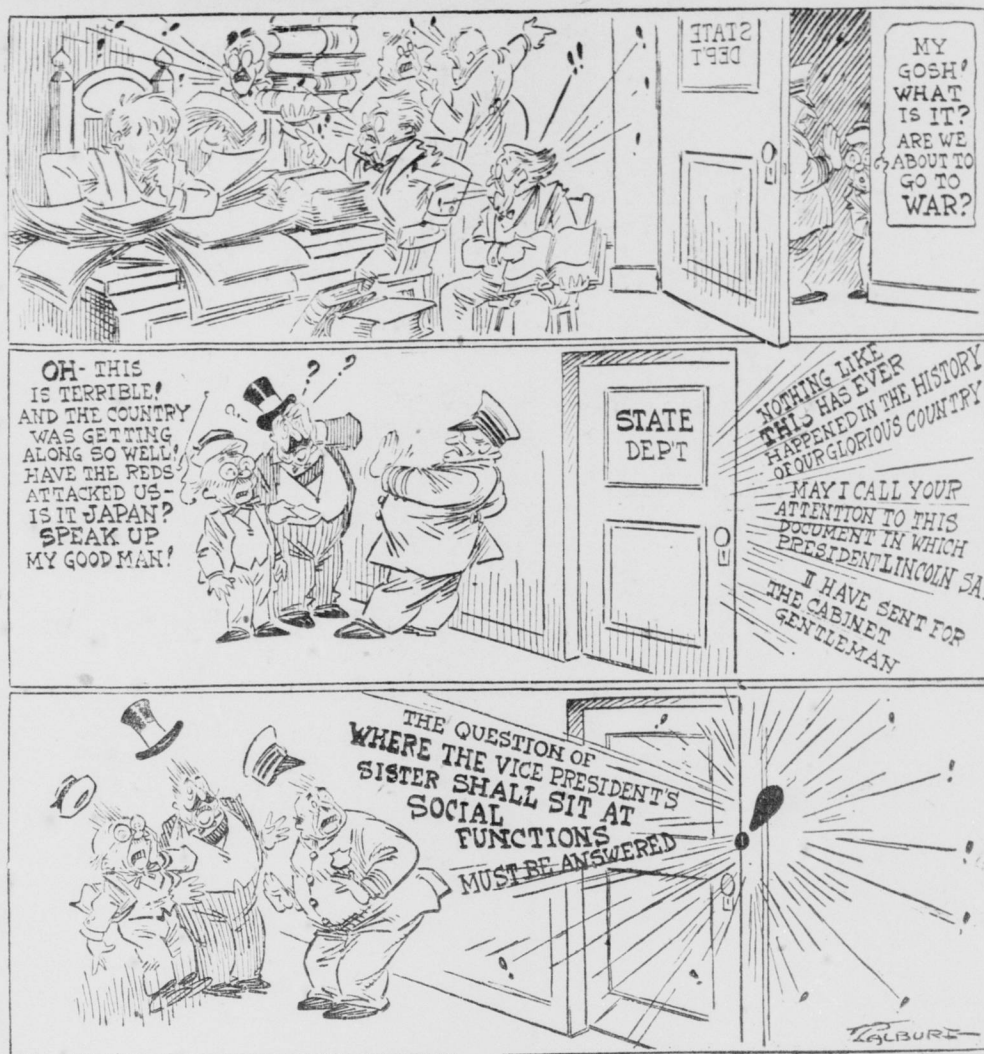
Captain Randall, who by the rules of the game, should have more reason to hide behind a screen of technicalities and evasions than anyone else, makes no bones about the fact that Im Alone was a rum runner.

He not only tells about the various cargoes he accepted and delivered, but says candidly that one went to the bottom with the ill-fated craft, which clears up one angle of the case.

Further than that, he says that rum running has become a well-organized business, that it appealed to him because he likes excitement, and that while he got some out of this particular incident, it was not the biggest kick by any means.

## The Great National Crisis

—By Talburt



HEALTH SUPERSTITIONS—No. 16

## Nearly Everybody Has Hiccough Cure

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

ALMOST everyone has his own cure for hiccoughs, as well as for colds and for many chronic disorders.

The exact cause of hiccoughs is not known. It is apparently due to a spasm of the diaphragm, the large muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The stimulus to the spasm of this muscle comes through nerves that carry the impulse from the brain.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

OUT of great bitterness, books can be written. But it is just as well for an author to call his shots.

Maxwell Bodenheim's undoubted narrative gift is gravely diluted by spleen in his new novel called "Sixty Seconds." This is a book which begins with a condemned man in his cell awaiting execution.

It ends one minute later with the prison chaplain plucking at the victim's sleeve to indicate that it is time to go to the death chamber. In the space of 60 seconds, John Musselman inwardly reviews his life.

This is an excellent scheme, but it calls for the swiftest and most compressed sort of writing. And at times Bodenheim does manage to make his incidents gallop along at the breakneck pace of nightmare.

Other times the gist of the poet, conquers the artistry of the novelist. Maxwell Bodenheim wants to be both creator and condemned man. He launches into fierce attacks upon people with whom John Musselman can possibly have no quarrel. The villains who fill the imagination of the author are not characters in the tale at all.

Much too often Bodenheim feels impelled to drop his story completely and take the scene of the stage with a long monologue about the inequities of the critics.

### Unfair to Condemned

MANY charges which he hurls against reviewers may be

## 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 avenue, Washington, D. C. Enclose 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered questions cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this service.

Why are volunteer firemen called "vamps?"

The use of the word in this sense came from the speaking-trumpet or vamping horn which their chief carried and used to direct his men.

What is the difference between ordinary lard and leaf lard?

Ordinary lard is extracted from the fat of the entire animal; leaf lard is taken only from the fat that surrounds the kidneys.

(a) How is a sorority formed. (b) Where do you inquire as to whether the name you wish has been taken? (c) What is required of a sorority to become national?

(a) A Number of young women with a common interest, social, civic or something of the sort decide to band together and decide they could best serve these interests or have better times if there were some bond in which they alone could share. This common bond usually is the ritual, which roughly embodies pledges of mutual friendliness and helpfulness which they subscribe to in colorful, symbolic ceremonies. The ritual is a secret, chiefly that it may continue to be the exclusive bond among the members.

(b) There is no authentic list of all fraternities and sororities. However, Baird's Manual publishes a list of college fraternities and sororities and the secretary of state's office can tell you whether or not the name you have chosen is the same as that of any incorporated Indiana fraternity or sorority. You probably can get Baird's Manual, or

some publication like it, at the public library.

(c) A sorority becomes "national" in the slang meaning of the term when it gives its ritual and a chapter name to one or more other groups of girls. Properly speaking the chapter should be in different states to give the sorority the right to regard itself as "national."

April 9



SIXTY-FOUR years ago today the two most colorful military figures of the Civil war met without ceremony in a private home in Appomattox Court House, Va., and silenced forever the guns of the war of secession.

General Lee bore on his shoulders the broken hopes of the south. Stocky, plain-spoken General Grant would be proclaimed in a few hours by a joy-maddened north as the greatest hero of the day.

Of the two, Lee seemed to be better aware of the historic significance of the occasion. But Grant's diffidence may have been a pose—a gallant gesture to hide embarrassment at meeting a defeated foe.

It is customary for the victorious general to demand the other's sword. Grant did not. Instead, he apologized for having neglected to bring his own along. He permitted no theatrical display on the part of his men.

There was no victorious march of troops with banners flying; no demands made for the Confederates to "stack their arms."

The terms of peace were liberal and within a few hours, Grant was on his way to Washington by train.

## REASON

By Frederick Landis

Coolidge Coily Says That He Could Have Had Nomination for Presidency at Kansas City Convention.

MR. COOLIDGE'S second magazine article raises an issue which threatens to supersede the seating of Mrs. Gann as the paramount issue now before us.

In this article Mr. Coolidge modestly avers that he has been assured he would have been nominated at Kansas City had he not sent his secretary, Everett Sanders, to prevent it.

Political leaders say they feared until the very last an effort to manufacture a movement for Mr. Coolidge at Kansas City, but none of them discovered Mr. Sanders in the act of distributing "Whispering" to upstart delegates, a revival of the gossip concerning a deal with Coolidgean zeal, and they do not believe he did so, for the reason that no such uprising delegations were visible to the naked eye.

If Mr. Hoover's leaders really wandered around in darkness, like the rest of us, regarding the true import of that Black Hills announcement, "I do not choose to run," then we have unlocked a very very few of the secrets of the campaign, the real inwardness of the whole proposition.

SOME gentlemen who were as close to Mr. Coolidge as his B. V. Ds insist that he did not intend to subtract himself from the 1928 campaign when he made that announcement in the summer of 1927, but that he did hope thereby to remove the only obstacle in the way of his renomination and reelection, namely, the third term criticism.

These gentlemen insist that Mr. Coolidge overestimated his hold on his party and on the country, that he thought his "I do not choose" statement would bring one hundred and twenty million people to their feet, tearing their hair and demanding that he reconsider and hurl himself upon the well-known altar.

Of course, such a spontaneous combustion of American sentiment would have swept all third term criticism into the discard, but the combustion refused to combust, the people almost entirely continuing to "keep cool with Coolidge."

Whereupon other statesmen erected their lightning rods and Mr. Hoover loomed forth larger than a flock of elephants.

It will be recalled that Mr. Coolidge rather coyly dallied with the nation's widely different interpretations of his statement and at no time violently assailed any who insisted that he should be forced.

True, once or twice, he rather wearily brushed off the methods of Fess made that imperative.

THE statement that he has been told he would have been nominated had he not stopped it, is most unusual, coming from a former President, particularly from such a reservoir of silence and such a paragon of propriety as Mr. Coolidge.

Of course, it argues that the meditations aroused by his information were far from displeasing and it also savors of a lack of affection for Mr. Hoover, intimations of which have been current for some time.

The astrologers of politics doubtless will find in the Coolidge statement sufficient provocation to train their telescopes upon the stars to divine signs of future conflict between the former and present President, and in their astronomical vigils they will also bear in mind that genuine affection seldom exists between White House tenants.

But to return to the milk in the coconuts—Mr. Sanders did not prevent the nomination of Mr. Coolidge at Kansas City; Mr. Hoover prevented that—he and the people of the United States.

## Daily Thought

All things have I seen in the days of my vanity; there is a just man that perisheth in his righteousness, and there is a wicked man that prolongeth his life in his wickedness.—Eccl. 7:15.

GREAT God, have pity on the wicked, for thou didst everything for the good when thou madest them good!—Saadi.

Where can Ramon Navarro be addressed? Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, Cal.

Where did the expression "No man is a hero to his valet" originate? It is a translation of the old French proverb, "N'y a point de heroes pour son valet de chambre."

## Two Heads

In buying clothes two heads are better than one, which is another way of inviting you to bring your wife along!

Wilson Bros. Haberdashery



Society Brand Clothes \$45 to \$75

## DOTY'S

16 N. Meridian St.