



## 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.

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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."

### The Dailey Crusade

The speech of Frank Dailey before a gathering of Democrats is mistakenly called the opening of his campaign for the governorship.

As a matter of truth and fact, it was the formal expression of the crusade of Indiana to redeem its reputation and get back to a basis of common decency and honesty in politics.

The Republican party declared months ago for a "new deal," but at the end of its convention found itself still dominated and guided by the same forces which produced Jackson to later plead the statute of limitations to save his liberty.

The nominee of the convention was not the choice of even an important minority of the Republican voters in the primary. They divided their votes rather generously between four other candidates before they discovered the name of Leslie. He was fifth, and a poor fifth, in the race.

Nearly 150,000 men and women voted for Tom Adams and Fred Landis, who had denounced corruption of the past few years. Leslie secured scarcely a fifth of this number of votes.

But the convention where the old hooded order was at work, where Boss Coffin had his henchmen and where goblins and dragons ran around the aisles in full freedom and with much power, it was Leslie who secured the nomination.

The people have understood the heavy cost in pride and dollars that comes from surrender to these forces.

The Republican party is still in the hands of the kidnapers of other years, so that there is really no party contest for the governorship.

On the one hand is Leslie, the legatee of all that has shamed Indiana.

Against him is Frank Dailey, who happens to bear the label of Democrat, but whose record as a foe of corruption, as an outstanding and decent citizen makes him the representative of law, order and decency.

It is not a campaign which Dailey wages, but a crusade for Indiana.

### Seven Accidents a Month

A New England motorist the other day wrote to the newspapers raising a howl because a liability insurance company cancelled an accident and liability policy on his automobile. It developed that this man had been involved in seven automobile accidents in one month, and the insurance firm, quite naturally, decided that he was too big a risk.

He really ought not to protest. Massachusetts, in which State he lives, has a strict drivers' license law, and its officials are apt to decide that a man who has seven accidents a month ought to lose his license.

If they do they're quite right. We don't know a thing about these accidents; but mere bad luck couldn't account for all seven. A man who gets in that many smashups ought not to be allowed to drive at all. He is a menace to every other motorist and pedestrian in his vicinity.

### State Housing Help

Although the conservatives are pretty firmly in control of things in France, they are not afraid of such words as "radical" or "socialistic"—not all the time, anyway.

The French chamber of deputies just has voted to extend government credits for the construction of 260,000 houses to help relieve the housing shortage. The total cost will be between 12,000,000,000 and 15,000,000 francs.

Undoubtedly, this business of state aid for a housing project looks rather socialistic. Yet France has been beset, ever since the war, by a housing shortage. Something had to be done. The government proved that it was not afraid of labels when it adopted this remedy.

### A Professor's Odd Taste

The postmaster at Detroit reports that among the applications he has received for jobs as letter carriers is one from a college professor, who wants to carry letters after spending nearly a dozen years as a teacher.

There's a hard one to figure out. We often hear that many college professors are sadly underpaid; yet that surely can not explain this case, because letter carriers also are paid even more poorly.

What's the answer? It's hard to tell; unless, perhaps, the professor agrees with the writer of Ecclesiastes, that "much study is a weariness of the flesh," and wants to spend the rest of his life exercising his legs and resting his brain.

### Evidence of Wedlock

A dancer, called as a witness in a divorce suit at New York, testified that she always had supposed that a man and woman appearing on the vaudeville bill with her were married.

Why did she suppose so? Had they called one another endearing names and seemed devoted to each other? Well, it was partly that; but the thing that convinced her was the fact that they fought continually, that the man frequently beat the woman and that the two were forever having some kind of a "scene."

There, if you please, is a lovely comment on our modern life. If we have reached the point where marriage can be recognized by the discord it produces, we are indeed in a bad way.

The Department of Agriculture comes to bat with the shocking declaration that sauerkraut is not a German invention, but is probably of Chinese origin. May the department be telling us yet that chop suey is really an Irish dish.

France, Germany and Great Britain all like Secretary Kellogg's proposed pact to outlaw war. Wonder what's wrong with it?

Many a cute little cottage these days is covered not only with vines but plastered with mortgages.

## M. E. TRACY

SAYS:  
"We Are Up Against the Same Proposition With Regard to Prohibition That We Are With Regard to Most Other Laws, and That Is the Manifest Difficulty of Convicting Millionaires in the United States."

THE investigation of accounts of bootlegging concerns seized in the office of Mark Weinberg Company," says District Attorney Monaghan of Philadelphia, "discloses that enormous sums have been paid by these concerns to police and police officials."

"Please note that I said 'enormous sums,'" remarked the district attorney, in commenting on this statement to newspaper men. "There is no question," he added, "that this thing is going to split wide open. The truth is coming out. This investigation never will be stopped now until this whole rotten system of corruption, bribery, bootlegging and murder is opened to public view and then smashed as it deserves to be smashed."

### Defiance of Thugs

Strong language, but hardly too strong, considering what has been unearthed thus far.

When it comes to wholesale bribery, however, to the corruption of police forces, to gang wars that defied constituted authority and make life unsafe, to the presence of a conspiracy which seek to undermine law and order with cash on the one hand and machine guns on the other, there can be no debate.

Desirable as modification may be, it must not be brought about through fear of hired hoodlumism. No matter what mistakes we may have made, we can not afford to have our statutes ripped up and our Constitution torn to pieces by a bunch of thugs and highbinders.

### Machine Crooks

There has obviously developed a nation-wide combination of crooks, which terrorizes particular communities through the employment of criminals and maintains lines of transport and communication through the expenditure of vast sums of money.

No one with intelligence can review the Mellett murder, the Chicago gang wars, the trial of Pittsburgh policemen now going on, the latest revelations in Philadelphia, not to mention a dozen other scandals, without realizing that back of the hip-pocket peddler, there lurks the shadow of a sinister machine which represents boddle to the 'ninth power.'

### Money in Justice

It is not the cop on the corner who lets the speakeasy remain open, or the dry agent who gets \$150 a month, or the village constable, or the deputy sheriff. It is the big boy higher up. The political boss, the chap who has it within his power to take little men's jobs away, and who is interfering with the natural processes of law, because of the profit it means.

The size of little fish, the police court parade, the conviction of men for selling a quart or two, the smashing of 50-gallon stills, the discharge of coast guardmen for letting a case of gin go by and all the rest we have been doing amounts to no more than tinkering with the real question: the smokescreen behind which the giants of the bootlegging industry operate in comparative safety.

We are up against the same proposition with regard to prohibition that we are with regard to most other laws, and that is the manifest difficulty of convicting millionaires in the United States of America.

Money has crept into our system of justice, exactly as it has crept into our politics. The man with a bank roll is too doggone safe, no matter what he does.

### Post-War Graft

Germany has a millionaire on the griddle. It will be very interesting to see what she can do. We have always regarded the German people as slaves to class, as helpless in the face of power. But young Hugo Stinnes is being held without bail, and that, too, on a no more heinous charge that we preferred against Doheny, Sinclair, Blackmer and O'Neill.

Young Stinnes is accused of making false affidavits with regard to Government bonds, to have said he purchased them before June 30, 1919, instead of afterward.

The difference represents a 500 per cent profit, since the German Government agreed to redeem bonds that were bought before that date and held by the original purchaser at five times the price of those that were bought afterward and for speculation.

Young Stinnes stood to make \$15,000,000 on the bonds with regard to which he made the false declaration. What would happen to him in the United States? What has happened to the hundreds who hatched babies through lying and deceit, who padded pay rolls under the cost plus system, who overcharged the Government, who horned in on the confiscated alien property?

All medical men have suffered from the fact that dissections of the human body had been forbidden on religious grounds except for an occasional short interval in some particular city.

At Salernum, for example, it had been decreed that there should be one dissection every five years but when the time came it was always difficult to obtain the necessary permission.

At Bologna, during the professorship of Mundinus, dissections became frequent, the bodies of executed criminals being used for the purpose.

Incidentally, the first record of body-snatching goes back to this period. In 1319, legal action was brought against four students at Bologna.

Mundinus published a treatise on anatomy which remained the standard one for 200 years.

It was issued in 1316 in manuscript form and many copies were made. It was first printed in 1478 and many subsequent editions were issued in the next two centuries.

Women were admitted to the medical school at both Salernum and Bologna.

Mundinus had a young girl as an assistant, Alessandra Gillani. She is credited with having developed the practice of injecting colored liquids into the blood vessels and making their paths apparent.

The tomb of Mundinus is still to be seen in the Church of San Vitale at Bologna.

### Fear Money in Court

We cuss rich men more than any other people on earth. We have made a million dollars virtually equal to exclusion from public office.

Ownership of stock in a big corporation, much less a trust, is accepted as justifying all kinds of slander and abuse.

When it comes to real crime, however, the man with the dough gets by. Our lip music does not square with the dance. We talk too much to mean it. Perfectly willing to smash successful men in the newspapers, we Welch when they come into court. If we dispensed with the gas, we might have energy enough to do something.

## One Nation That Was Too Busy to Do Much Cheering



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Roots of Teeth Often Cause Ill Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

WE ALL realize that the old pollywog of not going to the dentist unless the teeth hurt is a "penny-wise pound foolish" policy.

Continuing his series of dental superlatives in Hygeia, the Health Magazine, Dr. W. M. Gardner points out that an aching tooth usually means that the decay has penetrated far into the tooth and that the acid formed by the development of bacteria is irritating the nerve.

The only way to help such a tooth is to kill the nerve and fill it, a procedure now under considerable doubt, or to remove the tooth and put in a substitute.

No substitute was ever as good as the original article. Regular trips to the dentist permit the discovery of cavities while they are still small, and the use of tiny fillings in the place of large, complicated fillings.

When the nerve is taken out of a tooth the pain may stop temporarily, but that does not mean that the tooth is well or the situation perfect. In many instances abscesses develop at the roots of the tooth.

From these abscesses the bacteria are carried by the blood stream to other parts of the body and they set up infections in joints, in the heart, in the brain, in the glands or in the kidneys.

The secondary complications are far worse than the abscess at the root of the tooth. The abscesses at the roots of the teeth are usually located by the use of the X-ray. Sometimes a large abscess cavity may be relatively harmless, and a small one quite dangerous. This depends on the nature of the germs that make up the abscess. Some germs are more virulent than others.

Some germs have a tendency to

attack the lining walls of the heart or the structure of the kidney or other vital structures. Therefore any abscess or pocket of infected matter, however small, if persistent and not tending toward recovery should be drained and the structures given opportunity to heal.

Sometimes, immediately after the tooth has been removed and the

abscess opened and drained, there seems to be an intensification of the symptoms for which the removal was done. This may be due to the fact that the removal has opened up the wall of the abscess and permitted temporarily greater absorption of infected material.

The tendency is, however, toward recovery within a short time.

### With Other Editors

Rushville Republican.

"Our purpose is to build in this nation a human society, not an economic system. We wish to increase the efficiency and productivity of our country, but its final purpose is happier homes."

Herbert Hoover in his address of acceptance thus defines the objective of most human endeavor. The great majority of his countrymen will concur with him in such a precise, well-expressed conclusion, regardless of their political creeds or preferences. He states a fact which does not apply to America alone but to the whole world.

From these abscesses the bacteria are carried by the blood stream to other parts of the body and they set up infections in joints, in the heart, in the brain, in the glands or in the kidneys.

No man in America has done more in a brief space of time to open the path to happier homes than Herbert Hoover.

From the standpoint of operation and management mergers promote business efficiency.

Just what benefit the public derives from these consolidations is not always clear.

Unless there is some advantage to the public—to the customers who pay for utility service—the mergers are not justified.

More familiar contributions to the laymen, perhaps, are the following: tests of fertilizers for farm crops; studies of vitamins; reclamation of alkali soils; development of the cane and beet sugar industries; work on utilization of wastes and by-products of agriculture; investigation and development of insecticides, fungicides and serums, and investigations of the chemistry of soils.

(Lebanon Reporter)

Indiana has witnessed a series of important utility mergers during recent years and there will be further mergers and consolidations before the power situation in this State settles down.

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In considering the various petitions that come before it in connection with utility mergers the members of the public service commission should make certain that at least part of the benefit that obtains from these mergers is passed on to the public in the form of better service or lower rates.

The farmer may look to the politician and his ballot box for relief, but in the meantime the chemist and his test tube are on the job.

### Questions and Answers

What is the area and height of Great Smoky Mountains?

Their area is about 20 miles long and 20 miles wide. The highest point is slightly more than 6,600 feet.

Where is Aero Digest published?

At 220 W. Forty-Second St., New York.

Who made the first dawn-to-dusk flight across the United States from coast-to-coast?

Lieu. Russell Maughan, U. S. A., who flew from New York to San Francisco in a single day, making four stops for fuel, on June 23, 1924. His time was 21 hours, 48 minutes, 30 seconds.

What section of the United States produces the best celery?

Celery production has become localized in sections where a suitable combination of soil and climate and adequate transportation facilities