



## 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, ROY W. HOWARD, FRANK G. MORRISON,  
Editor. President. Business Manager.

PHONE—RILEY 5551. TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1928.

Member of United Press, Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

### Gang Growth

Before the people of this or any other city point with horror to Philadelphia or Chicago, they might take a look and discover that gang government and gang operation exist, minus some of the machine gun play, right under their own noses.

It is interesting to watch the earnest mayor of Philadelphia in his efforts to curb crime. He seriously asks the good and respectable people to stop drinking until he can catch the gangsters and the gun men.

That method of making prohibition effective should win him the Durant prize.

As long as the respectable portion of the community continues to buy and drink the alcohol made in Chicago or the whisky imported with ease from Canada, there will be gangsters and gun men.

This city has had its first open exhibition when a gangster was killed at Clinton. Slowly the facts are coming to light and suggests that the passage of the Wright law did not exactly change Indiana to a desert.

This gangster, who went the way of gang law and gang retribution, it is now learned authoritatively, was not in Indiana to peddle booze, but to arrange for the distribution of cocaine, heroin and other drugs, a business as highly organized as that of selling booze.

He just happened to get in with the wrong gang of booze peddlers and was killed as he sat on the front porch of the home of a friend.

His death brought out the fact that the booze business in Indiana is now so valuable as to be a choice prize for competing gangs and two of them were operating, endeavoring to put each other out of the field by some very primitive methods.

Within the past few weeks, so the word comes, several truck loads, each carrying 500 gallons of alcohol, were stolen from the Indianapolis gang by the Terre Haute gang as the trucks were being driven to this city from Danville.

That furnishes some clew to the amount of business that is being done and the reason it is necessary for speakers on the radio to warn pedestrians against the dangers of drunken drivers, as was forcibly and wisely done last week by one of Governor Jackson's appointees.

The point is that the gangs are here. They operate. They bring in alcohol and booze. They have organized into protective associations that use machine guns as arguments against any accidental government interference and to keep down competition.

The mayor of Philadelphia apparently has the answer. He asks people to stop buying booze. Until they do, the patrons have little to kick about if they listen to the rattle of a machine gun in front of their homes as the organized purveyors of their alcohol fight out their business troubles with bullets.

### The Whisperers

Decent-minded partisans of both Hoover and Smith will applaud the vigorous statement of Dr. Herbert Work, chairman of the Republican national committee, condemning the whispering campaigns now under full steam in some parts of the country.

Each candidate, as Dr. Work says, is being made the victim of slander. The attacks are of a character that almost preclude any answer by their victims. They are made by men and women who whisper behind their backs or who find, in some mysterious manner, the funds to spread their false insinuations in irresponsible publications. Their appeal is aimed at the simple-minded and credulous voters of both sexes.

"There may be no law to prevent their issue," said Dr. Work, "but they are an offense to common decency and every true American should and will resent such tactics."

"I wish to denounce these and similar utterances and statements that may have appeared or that subsequently may appear from whatever source, and irrespective of which candidate they attempt to malign."

"I can not be too emphatic in saying that no personal attacks have been made either with the sanction or authority or knowledge of the Republican national committee. . . . Once and for all, I denounce all such activities as vicious and beyond the pale of decent political campaigning."

That Dr. Work voices this views of his candidate goes without saying. Herbert Hoover is a gentleman, and no gentleman—or lady, for that matter—is participating in this scurrilous form of campaigning.

### Compulsory Auto Insurance

Massachusetts has done the rest of the country a good turn, if she has proved by the breakdown of her compulsory automobile liability insurance law that the thing simply does not work.

Obviously insurance companies are not going to continue in business where the outgo is more than the income.

Neither has the element of safety been increased by such a law, if collisions and fatalities have mounted in numbers since the passage of that law, as is claimed.

Some method of establishing financial responsibility on the part of motorists must be devised, however.

It is well that the American Automobile Association is working on this problem.

Instead of sheer silk stockings, it now begins to appear as if the ladies will hand down to posterity the safety razor.

Georgia man lost his voice after one airplane flight. And, just think, a man can send his wife up very reasonably these days.

### "The Racket"

If you were running a grocery store in Indianapolis and a man ordered you to pay him \$50 a week or have your store blown up, what would you do?

You probably would put the police on his trail. And in all likelihood the man would be jailed.

But suppose you were a grocer in Chicago, and the same demand were made. If you called in the police they probably would catch nobody, you would find your store wrecked some morning, and your life would not be safe.

That is Chicago's sequel to the dictatorship of ward heelers, to the alliance of police and outlaw. And, as James P. Kirby points out in his series of articles on "the racket," starting today in The Times, this big-time blackhand is spreading to other cities of the Middlewest.

That it has also reached into the East is indicated by the past week's disclosures in Philadelphia.

The whole Chicago picture seems at this comfortable distance too fantastic to be real.

The idea of a \$50,000,000 industry, whose sole product is protection against its own violence, is absurd; but it is a fact.

And Indianapolis must be on guard against contagion.

### Power Propaganda and the Schools

The Federal trade commission, which will resume its power propaganda inquiry in a few days, already has disclosed many bad spots in the educational system of the country.

It has found professors in the pay of power interests, acting in the guise of independent investigators, tampering with school textbooks to promote the views of private power interests; it has revealed the planting of text books by private power interests in the public schools.

It certainly would seem that if the educational leaders of the country respect their positions they would organize a militant movement to boot the power propagandists out of the schools, bag and baggag.

So far as can be learned, however, the trade commission's revelations have had no such effect.

When the universities swing into action in a few weeks, all the power company sycophants, disclosed by the commission as having betrayed their obligations to honest education, apparently will be on the job.

Although the National Education Association met two months ago and passed a resolution authorizing its president to appoint a committee of ten to see what could be done to combat propaganda in the schools, the fall term apparently will get under way with the committee still unappointed.

Can it be that we have reached a pass where the educational leaders of the country are so timid that they shrink from an encounter with a formidable group of commercial interests?

Or, worse than that, have they become so dulled by commercialism that they are insensible to the insults which have been heaped upon honest education by the power propagandists?

These possibilities may be far wide of the mark in explaining the complacency with which the educational system of the country has accepted the trade commission's disclosures.

An explanation more complimentary to our educational leaders would be welcome.

Kansas City man is accused of stealing an airplane for a joy ride. No telling where he'll land.

David Dietz on Science

### The Astronomical Revolt

No. 152

THE sixteenth century was the beginning of revolt in many fields besides that of medicine. The breakdown of ancient authority was beginning in every branch of science.

Paracelsus, the stormy German physician, who revolted against the authority of Hippocrates and Galen and Avicenna in the field of medicine, was symbolic of the age.

Perhaps the greatest breakdown of ancient authority came in the field of astronomy.

At the time, the accepted theory in astronomy was the Ptolemaic system. It held that the earth was the center of the universe.

The sun, the moon, the planets and the stars all revolved around the earth.

This system was upset by the great astronomer, Copernicus.

Nicolaus Copernicus was born at Thorn in Prussian Po-

land in 1473.

He was educated at the Universities of Cracow and Bologna, devoting much of his time to the study of mathematics.

In 1501, he entered the medical school at Padua. Later he became the canon of Frauenburg, but he seems to have devoted much of his time to the practice of medicine.

Copernicus revived the idea which had been held by some of the early Greeks, but which had fallen into disfavor. This was the theory that the sun was the center of the solar system and that the earth revolved around the sun.

The arguments for this theory were so skillfully marshaled by Copernicus in his great work, "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium" that the old Ptolemaic theory was dealt its death blow.

As a result, the theory has since been known as the Copernican theory.

Copernicus was already on his deathbed when his book came from the presses. Consequently, he was spared the knowledge of the way his work was received by those in authority.

But Copernicus had made the beginning. Bruno was burnt at the stake and Galileo was made to recant his belief in the Copernican theory, but the theory triumphed eventually.

It is hard for us to realize today what a change the Copernican theory made in habits of thought.

Until then the earth had been regarded as the center of the universe.

Suddenly it became just one of a number of planets revolving around a central sun.

Instead of sheer silk stockings, it now begins to appear as if the ladies will hand down to posterity the safety razor.

Georgia man lost his voice after one airplane flight. And, just think, a man can send his wife up very reasonably these days.

M. E.  
**TRACY**  
SAYS:  
"The Time Has Come for the Engineer, Scientist and Man of Capital to Pool Their Efforts and Lift the Aviation Industry From the Level of an Adventure to That of Organized Achievement."

**C**HAIRMAN WORK comes out against the "whispering campaign." That ought to make it unanimous. It now remains for the newspapers to do their bit and quit tagging everybody with his or her denomination.

How can we get rid of the religious issue and the prejudices that go with it, if we keep on publishing the creed of candidates, as though it were of great consequence?

Whatever people may be getting by way of anonymous pamphlets and lip-to-ear scandal, they are getting a good deal more through the kind of headlines and stories which inform them that "Leading Methodist Comes Out for Smith" or "Quaker Will Not Vote for Hoover" or "Republicans Are Looking for Catholic to Run as Senator in Rhode Island" or "Democrats Want Protestant Candidate for Governor in New York."

" " "

'Graveyard' Monday

Monday was to be known as "washday," but if present tendencies continue we may have to call it "graveyard day."

The Sabbath, originally designed for rest, as we are told, has come to look like nothing so much as a red streak across the landscape. Joy rides, trips to the country, week-end outings and exhibition stunts not only leave a terrific toll, but seem to have bred a general disposition to raise Cain.

Last Sunday not only brought its usual list of automobile and airplane fatalities but three jail breaks

in which eight people were killed and eight more seriously wounded. As a fitting climax, an automobile jumped the track at the Italian races, landing in the grand stand and mangling some fifty people, nineteen of whom already have died.

Church seems a rather safe place to be on Sunday.

" " "

Air Safety Next

Sunday's airplane casualty list was exceptionally large, nine being killed and seven injured in the United States.

It seems as though aviation had reached a point where we should be devoting more attention to the perfection of machines and less to performing stunts in them. The hope of this latest and greatest venture consists in making it as safe as is humanly possible. Its challenge is no longer to reckless courage, but to ingenuity.

Men have proved that they are brave enough to take all kinds of chances in the air. It now remains for them to prove whether they have brains enough to make flying of practical value to ordinary folks.

" " "

Adventure to Service

In the beginning, aviation depended on those who took their lives in their hands to demonstrate that flying was possible. The dare-devil spirit was necessary to discover what the airplane could do, and where its weakness lay. That phase of the industry has been completed. The problem now is to make flying as safe as is humanly possible.

The first thing noted is the pressure increase is another fifteen pounds to the square inch every thirty-two feet of fresh water or every thirty-one feet of salt water of depth.

The modern methods of work under water involve the use of caissons or tunnels from which the water is kept by pumping in compressed air.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch. At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.

When a man goes down into the sea as in diving and in engineering work carried out under water in caissons and in tunnels, he is exposed to much higher pressure.

In very deep sea diving men get pressures almost ten times as great as at sea level. In fact, the pres-

## The Season Gets Under Way



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

### Air Pressure One Risk Diver Takes

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

**T**HE man living on the earth is exposed constantly to a certain pressure of air. This pressure varies according to the altitude or height at which he lives, commonly estimated in relation to the pressure at sea level.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.

At sea level the weight of air above the earth represents a pressure equivalent to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high or about fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At a height similar to that of Mt. Everest, some 23,000 feet, the pressure is one-half as much.