



The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.
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"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. Hubert 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 hands 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 of 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 the 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 Midwest. 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 has resumed 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; it has disclosed 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 baggage.

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, Nicolaus Copernicus, who was born at Thorn in Prussian Poland 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 press. 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.

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."

CHAIRMAN 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 denominational affiliation.

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 used 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 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 mangle 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 of commercial use.

The time has come for the engineer, scientist and man of capital to pool their efforts and lift the industry from the level of an adventure to that of organized achievement.

In this connection it is interesting to note how much has been accomplished through the establishment of schools and laboratories where systematic work can be done.

The Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at California Institute of Technology has perfected an airplane which seems to eliminate the danger of stalling, and which is being demonstrated at the Los Angeles air carnival.

By a shortened tail, new wing arrangement and other innovations, this plane has been constructed so that it will glide to the ground in a horizontal position if the engine fails to function.

Lesson in Longevity

Believe it or not, but there comes the report from Paris that Tadjia Moustasich, a Herzegovinian peasant, just has celebrated his 155th birthday.

If true, this is one instance of longevity that cannot be credited to the safeguards of science. By no stretch of the imagination can one suppose that Tadjia Moustasich owes his lengthened years to bathtub and high-class cuisine, much less to the advice of highly paid specialists.

Like old Parr, who is said to have lived to be 152, and to have died from overeating while on a trip to London in honor of his antiquity, and like old Jenkins, who attained 168, this Balkan prodigy appears to have dwelt immune from those improvements and innovations which are supposed to have extended the Biblical allotment of "three score and ten." He is said to have done no regular work for eighty-five years and to have lost his teeth so long ago that he does not remember having had any.

Long life is one of the things we brag about as proving the advantages of civilization, but a Roman census taken in 76 A. D. reveals about the same percentage of centenarians as that of Massachusetts in 1925.

Daily Thoughts

Judge not according to the appearance.—John 7:24.

Wise judges are we of each other.—Richelleu.

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, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE 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 ear 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-

sure increases 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 caisson or tunnels from which the water is kept by pumping in compressed air.

Investigation of the men working for considerable periods under such circumstances reveal certain symptoms which they suffer as a result of the increased pressure.

The first thing noted as the pressure increases is a sense of pain and pressure in the ears. It is the result of blocking of the tube that passes from the ear to the throat and which tends to equalize the pressure on each side of the ear.

This tube sometimes becomes blocked when one has a cold, hence the feeling of pressure and fullness in the ears.

Deep-sea divers get used to the

feeling and know how to overcome it by swallowing or blowing with the mouth shut.

The most serious symptoms that occur develop when the men leave the compressed air atmosphere and go out.

The condition is known among the workmen as "bends." It involves collapse, weakness and even paralysis of the legs, and general pain.

Modern investigations lead to the conclusion that the symptoms are due to the fact that the man under pressure gets too much nitrogen dissolved into his blood and that when he comes out into the ordinary air the nitrogen separates off too rapidly, the bubbles developing in the circulation as does carbon dioxide in soda water.

Relief is obtained by putting the man back under high pressure and then bringing him back into low pressure by slow stages of decompression.

LOOK FOR LYNCHINGS

IF COOTIES ITCH YOU

GIVE US ONE BARBER

IF Emmerson, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, joined Governor Small in manipulating public funds for private profit, as his opponent charges, then Emmerson should be beaten, that is, if his opponent hasn't done something as bad.

Since there's now no difference between the two old parties, this is a great year for all of us everywhere to get rid of crooks.

If the cooties on your party ticket itch you, then scratch your party ticket!

What horrible irony for the venerable missionary, Bishop Hartzell, 87 years old, to die from wounds received at the hands of robbers in his Cincinnati home, after having spent a lifetime safely among the savages of Africa.

We would better call our missionaries back!

If Dr. Cook, who was sent to Leavenworth for using the mails to defraud, is paroled some of these days, the Norwegians who hung roses around his neck once upon a time may try to extradite him for obtaining a north pole under false pretences.

There's one advantage about erecting this statue to the record milk-producing cow out in the State of Washington.

People will stop and make inquiry about it, whereas they pass the statues of men with utter indifference.

There is no known law against hoarding wealth and so long as greed exists there can not be such a condition as total prohibition in any form.

BERT F. MORLEDGE.

Columbus, Ind.

Editor Times—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

When the campaign's last speech is ended and the ballots are counted and tied.

When the oldest Democrat has voted and the youngest Republican has tried.

We shall drink beer and, faith, we shall like it, sit down for a bottle or two, while the reforming jokers get busy to see what they can do.

And those who want beer shall have it, for they will be free again; and still his belly moan.

There will be real men at Washington, Smith and Joe Robinson and Bump Hoover will be back in England, and Collidge will be due for a jump.

No more will Shumaker rule the Hoosiers, for he'll have to get a job. The biggest bootlegger will vanish, and then will I be happy, with my fondness for dream-came true.

For I'll only for myself and drink it. (Dedicated to Al Smith, Nicholas Murray Butler and H. L. Mencken. Apologies to Keats.)

A. J. BENTON.
903 Ft. Wayne Ave.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

By LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Campaign demands for higher tariff on corn as a farm relief measure have created a delicate diplomatic situation with Argentina.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations, in requesting the tariff commission to recommend that the President increase the corn duty from 15 to 22 1/2 cents a bushel, are attempting trade discrimination, according to the Argentinians, who are indignant over the proposal.

Pointing out that Argentine corn constitutes 95 per cent of corn imports into this country, the Argentine embassy here has informed the tariff commission:

"The Argentine government looks with deep concern to the results of this investigation; not because of the material interests it affects, not because of its possible effect on our trade with the United States, but, rather, because of the principles involved, and the fact that if such measure were adopted it would add to many others which unhappily in recent times have been hampering the importation of our products in this market."

The corn dispute is aggravated by a similar move for increase in duties on flaxseed.

FEELING is reported running high in the Argentine as a result of this attempt at alleged discrimination, because of the cumulative effect of continuous trade disputes with the United States during the last four years, affecting beef, grapes, alfalfa seed and other agricultural products.

Almost the entire diplomatic colony here is watching with sympathy Argentina's newest trade struggle with the Washington Government because of the universal unpopularity among foreign governments of the so-called flexible provisions of the American tariff law of 1922. Under that law the President may increase duties up to 50 per cent, if in his judgment and investigation of comparative production costs warrants such protection for domestic producers.

Embarrassing situations are constantly arising, it is said, because foreign diplomats who normally are expected to deal only with the State Department are obliged to defend their countries' interests before the tariff commission.

Canada, Spain, Italy and other countries are at the moment involved in the pressure from republican politicians to give this "sop" to the farmers before the election, and the counter-pressure of American business men whose important export trade with Argentina is suffering from anti-Yankee sentiment in that country resulting from our alleged high tariff discrimination policy.

At the same time the State Department, with its Nicaraguan intervention policy so unpopular in South America, is made uncomfortable by additional economic causes hindering good international relations with such an important Latin American country as Argentina.

Manuel Malbran, the new ambassador, is waiting now to present his credentials on the arrival of President Coolidge in Washington from vacation.

The administration here is in an especially difficult position because of the pressure from republican politicians to give this "sop" to the farmers before the election, and the counter-pressure of American business men whose important export trade with Argentina is suffering from anti-Yankee sentiment in that country resulting from our alleged high tariff discrimination policy.

At the same time the State Department, with its Nicaraguan intervention policy so unpopular in South America, is made uncomfortable by additional economic causes hindering good international relations with such an important Latin American country as Argentina.

THE reason Argentinians think this corn tariff move is essentially a matter of campaign expediency and in violation of economic factors and justice, is reflected by the following official statements of the Argentine embassy to the tariff commission:

"No reason exists upon which to base such an increase."

"In consequence (of high tariffs), the value of the annual exports from Argentina to the United States under the existing tariffs has seldom been as much as 60 per cent of the value of exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic."

"The tariff commission shows that the farmers are themselves the consumers of 87 per cent of (American) corn products, and that there is no foreign competition in supplying the small balance which is used for milling and for manufacturing corn products."

"Argentine corn is only used for poultry feeding on the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. Accordingly, even if the price were raised, it would result only in adding to the profit of farmers in the middle western States at the expense of other farmers."

The embassy goes on to quote the American delegation to the League of Nations Economic Conference to show that this tariff increase would be in effect a trade discrimination, such as the British rubber restrictions which caused so much official bitterness in Washington.

This Date in U. S. History

Sept. 11

1777—Battle of Brandywine; Washington defeated.

1814—Battle of Lake Champlain; British defeated.

1841—All President Tyler's Cabinet, except Webster, resigned on account of Tyler's veto of the fiscal corporation bill.

1850—Jenny Lind made her first covered stage appearance in New York; 7,000 persons paid \$30.00 to hear her.

1911—Robert G. Fowler left San Francisco to cross the continent by plane.