

## 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. THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 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."

### Retire Boss Coffin

While helping the rest of the State in the crusade to redeem Indiana, Republicans in Marion County should go farther and retire Boss Coffin from all power in this city and State.

His part in planning and helping the whole train of sinister events which led to the disgrace of the State was only second in importance to the part played by D. C. Stephenson.

The indictment against Coffin for attempting to bribe Warren T. McCray was dismissed because of the statute of limitations and he has been free to rule and, in most cases, ruin, political affairs through his hold upon his party label and his influence in the election boards.

It was the Coffin organization in this county which worked with Stephenson and was responsible for the Stephenson political victories in the State.

The Republicans of the State understand and, Coffin himself understands, how thoroughly his machine is discredited and upon what forces it relies to control.

The margin of votes which gives him power does not come from the decent portions of the community. He is strongest where there is fear of law.

Coffin himself indicated before the primaries that he no longer considered himself a party asset and promised to retire. He failed to keep his pledge with his party and certainly no Republican owes any party duty to him or to his ticket.

It was under his orders that the city manager law was amended in the last Legislature in a vain effort to keep his man Duvall in the mayor's chair for two years, and it was vain only because of the action of the grand jury and the courts which convicted Duvall, for whom the legislation was specifically designed.

It was Coffin who, in the Republican convention, after the delegates had revolted against recognition of Governor Ed Jackson, who sent the horse trader to the Republican national convention.

It was Coffin who furnished the major bloc of votes to Leslie when the speaker of the House assisted in preventing any investigation of corruption by the last Legislature.

It is Coffin who still dreams of empire and who believes that he can again control the State through Leslie and his own grip on Marion County.

It was Coffin, and is Coffin, who stands behind Congressman Updike, whose first nomination came only after he had signed a written contract to turn over the patronage of the Government to Stephenson, including the retirement of Postmaster Bryson.

The city is soon to have a city manager. That first election will be most important. If the city wants to be free, it should clear the way by getting rid of this so-called "master mind" of politics who has always worked against public interest.

### "Smith's Great Mistake"

That Hoover's breadth of experience, nationally and internationally, equips him better to be president of the United States than does Al Smith's experience, limited as it has been to the State of New York—that is a major point in this campaign in behalf of Hoover. On that point alone many votes will go to Hoover.

A new angle in that connection is expressed interestingly by a reader in a communication addressed to the Scripps-Howard newspapers. In his opinion, Al Smith made the great mistake in his political career in not broadening his experience when he had a chance. There is food for thought in what the writer says. The letter follows:

"When Smith was beaten for the presidential nomination in 1924 it should have given him his cue. He should have realized that it was national training he needed before he could present himself to the nation as of presidential caliber. He should have served in the senatorial chambers before making his bid for the presidency.

"The brilliance that marked his three terms as Governor of the Empire State would have illuminated those same senatorial chambers had he but taken the place of Robert Wagner as Senator from New York.

"Smith would not have been a nap snatcher or a corridor stroller had he been Senator. By the same token, neither would he have been a windbag. He would have striven conscientiously to give the nation as a whole the things it required. It was the kind of training that would have brought him into intimate relationship with the problems of the North, South, East and West.

"But the great tragedy does not lie in the defeat Smith will suffer in November. The great tragedy lies in what will become the wreckage of one of the greatest State machines ever assembled—the New York State machine that he dreamed of, laid awake nights thinking of, the machine that insured New York's standing as the greatest State in the Union.

"Not only will he lose the leadership of his own party—and who will deny that hungry eyes are looking upon it?—but the same thing will happen this year that happened in 1920 when a similar landslide swept Nathan Miller into the Governor's chair. And Smith will stand alone—beaten. At first they will say his religion beat him; then they will say his unorganized party beat him; then they will say his prohibition attitude beat him.

"But they will not realize the one thing that beat him. Al Smith beat himself. He beat himself when he decided to run for Governor in 1926 instead of switching jobs with Bob Wagner."

### A Warning From the Bankers

The public, credited with responsibility for the orgy of stock speculation in recent months, will do well to hearken to warnings issued at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association in Philadelphia.

The country is prosperous and will remain that way, according to the bankers. One thing about which there was general concern was stock speculation. The various issues have been forced to higher levels than returns justify, it was said repeatedly, and it was regarded as regrettable that tremendous sums were being drawn into speculation to the detriment of legitimate business and industry, which as a result are obliged to pay high interest rates.

Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co., and a well-known statistician, was outspoken in his warning of a day of reckoning.

"Stocks are selling on expectation rather than on realization," said Mr. Ayres. "All the experience of the past points to the conclusion that stocks are too high and must come down."

This year may be the end of a period of great credit expansion based on huge gold imports, Mr. Ayres believes. He sees the approach of a "new and sober era," the transition to which will not be easy.

"We may look forward to the longer future with confidence," Mr. Ayres believes, "but the great rewards of business and banking during the next decade probably will go to the plodders rather than the plotters, to the calculators instead of to the speculators, to the thrifty and not to the shifty. It may even be that the hour of the old-fashioned virtues in business life is about to strike."

### Boiler-Plate Opinion

"Boiler-plate" opinion is finding its own antidote in the hearings being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission on the propaganda activities of public utilities.

The American press, through which the testimony at the hearings is being disseminated to the readers of the nation, is to some extent undoing the harmful effects of the power trust propaganda which some portions of it have assisted in broadcasting.

But it is not doing enough in this direction. National and State editorial associations should take a hand.

Recent evidence introduced in the investigation of power trust publicity methods shows that a large number of newspapers have been receiving "canned editorials" against public ownership.

These editorials were sent out by a southern editor at the expense of the utility interests. At least 200 weekly newspapers received this "news service" each week, but not one was informed that the owner of the service was being paid by the power interests to mail it out.

There can be little argument about the moral question involved on the part of the editor and the utility interests who joined hands in this covert attempt to influence public opinion.

But how about the newspapers that used this material? The American press needs some housecleaning, too.

Al Capone was shot in the leg when a gun fell out of his pocket while playing golf, according to press dispatches. Moral: The Chicago merchants should chip in for golf clubs for all the racketeers.

A dog out in Kansas City bit twenty persons the other day. An investigation is being conducted to learn whether it was Republican or Democratic.

A dispatch says that shoe buckles now can be made partly of cow's milk. "Rest Your Feet in Shoes Buckled by the Product of Contented Cows."

A scientist comes forward to assert that man has a soul. Just in the nick of time!

—David Dietz on Science—

### Battle Over Microbes

No. 172

LAZZARO SPALLANZANI set out to prove that microbes had to have parents, that they could not arise spontaneously from mutton gravy and soups the way Needham, over in England, was telling the Royal Society they could.

So he took some large glass flasks, scrubbed them until they were clean and then filled them with water.

In one he placed almonds, in another peas, in another others seeds of different sorts.

Next he was faced with the problem of corking his flasks. He believed that one trouble with Needham was that he did not cork his flasks tightly enough.

But how could he be sure that he did not make the same mistake which Needham made. At last, an idea occurred to him. He would seal the necks of the flasks shut.

So he heated the necks of the flasks until they melted and ran together. He knew then that his flasks were air tight.

Next he placed the flasks in large dishes of water and started them to boiling.

He boiled some for a few minutes and others for more than an hour.

Then he did one more thing, a very important thing, for it set the example for succeeding generations of microbe hunters.

He took a number of flasks and merely corked them as Needham did. He boiled these also for an hour.

This would enable him to check his own methods against those of Needham.

Then he put all the flasks aside for several days. At the end of that time he went back to his laboratory and opened the flasks. Those flasks which had been corked after Needham's method were swarming with microbes. Those which had been sealed and boiled for a few minutes contained a few microbes. Those which had been sealed and boiled for more than an hour did not contain a single microbe.

Spallanzani had done two important things. He had proved that Needham was wrong. He had shown furthermore that microbes were hardy enough to withstand a certain amount of heat.

In high excitement, Spallanzani called his brother and hither into his laboratory to see his experiments. Next he told his students about them.

Then he wrote and published a long sarcastic paper in which he demolished Needham's claims.

Soon the scientific societies of all the capitals of Europe were buzzing with a verbal battle. Many scientists saw immediately that Spallanzani was right. But Needham had his friends and adherents who insisted that the last word had not yet been said.

M. E.

## TRACY

SAYS:

"Speculation in Wall St. of the Kind That Has Infatuated the Public This Year Is Bound to Make Things Harder for Legitimate Business."

IT IS generally admitted that the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for Governor strengthens the Democratic ticket in New York not only from the State, but national viewpoint. With Smith as presidential nominee, that is about the greatest compliment that could be paid him, but it still falls short of telling the whole story.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of those rare men who cannot be justly appraised in partisan terms. Whatever distinction he may have achieved as a political leader, he has achieved more as an exponent of honest citizenship. His career is a platform itself, and his character a guarantee of conscientious, intelligent service.

### Lindy for Hoover

If Roosevelt's nomination strengthens Smith, Lindbergh's indorsement helps Hoover.

"Your election is of supreme importance to the country," wires the famous aviator from St. Louis. No man in America could do as much by saying as little.

When Bobby Jones came out for Smith, it was easy enough to find an offset in Helen Will's preference for Hoover, but who is there to match Lindy?

This man, be it remembered, is respected more for his poise, sanity and judgment than for his exploits. Rightly or wrongly, thousands of waverers will accept his opinion.

### Denies Debt Review

President Coolidge will entertain no suggestions from France for discussing the debt, he owes us in connection with German reparations.

He takes this view on the basis that the American people will not stand for mixing the two.

Every country except France, he thinks out, has agreed on terms of debt settlement without bringing in reparations as a question, and believes that she should approach it in the same way.

Theoretically, that is a sound position. What France owes us has nothing to do with what Germany owes France.

Still, and this is worth remembering, what Germany pays France has a definite bearing on her ability to pay us.

### Chain of Civilization

Nothing is so characteristic of modern civilization as the way it weaves one activity into another. As life grows complex, it becomes more and more difficult to separate its various phases. This is the basis of internationalism as we are coming to recognize it. It is also the basis of most of the political changes within the nations themselves.

Look what interstate trade has done to our own theories of government, and how it has shaped some of the most perplexing problems we face. Take water power, for instance, which used to be regarded as a fairly simple matter, handled as the States saw it. But rivers have no respect for State lines, and since they must be developed as a whole, it developed efficiently and scientifically, we are now compelled to doubt the wisdom of a pet tradition.

### Waterways Control

Canada is confronted with a similar situation. The Supreme Court of that country is now trying to decide where provincial authority begins and federal authority ends with regard to water power. The question goes back to navigation. In Canada, as in the United States, there is no dispute as to federal sovereignty over navigable water ways.

In neither country are navigable water ways navigable to any great extent, but once they were, and that is sufficient to keep precedent alive.

Dams and reservoirs necessarily interfere with a river's navigability, which ties it up with water power. If the Federal Government controls navigation, whether practiced or merely possible, why should it not control whatever interferes with navigation?

It sounds like letting the tail wag the dog, but what is that between lawyers and politicians?

### Boost Money Rates

To the same extent that war debts seem likely to become emblems of the reparations problems sooner or later, and that the old-time rule with regard to navigable waterways seems likely to determine our future water power policy, speculation in Wall Street is affecting business all along the line, and that, too, in ways that have little bearing on the value of stocks.

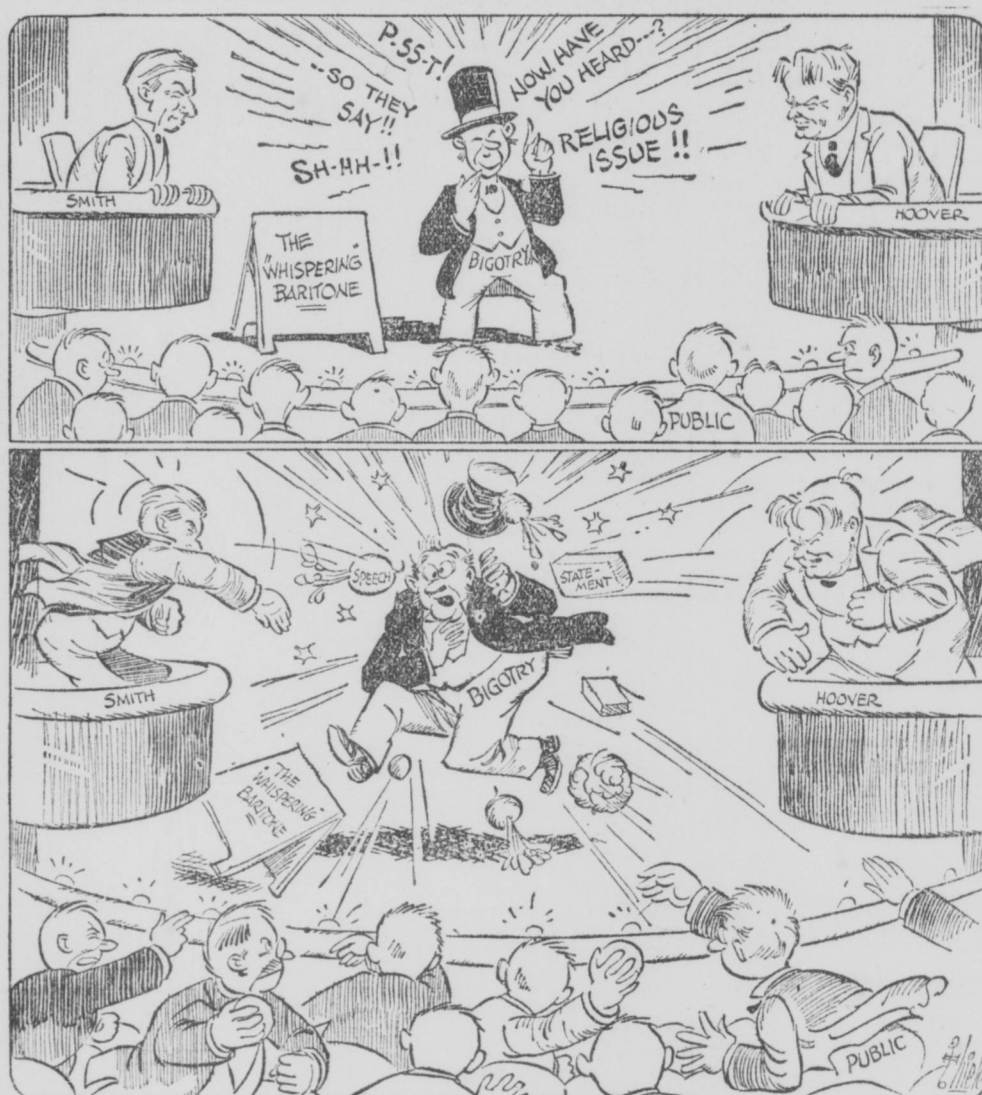
Speculation having reached a point where it threatens to withdraw a disproportionate amount of money from legitimate business, the bankers undertook to stop it by raising the interest rates. One effect of this was to make the builder, manufacturer, farmer and every one else pay more for borrowed cash.

If the bankers had not adopted such a policy, more and more money would have been loaned for speculation and the result would have been less and less of it available for other purposes.

Speculation of the kind that has infatuated the public from the first of this year is bound to make things harder for legitimate business, no matter what the bankers do, or try to do.

It amounts to nothing less than a diversion of a vast amount of credit in order that some people might bet on their hopes and hunches. That means less money, or higher interest rates for those other people who are trying to make the wheels go round in a hard-headed, common sense way.

## The Critics Are Unanimous on This Act



### DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Science Finds How Glands Work

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

A GLAND is a portion of the body that develops a secretion.

The breasts are glands and milk is the secretion.

The thyroid is a gland and it gives the body a substance, thyroxin, necessary for body activities.

The salivary glands secrete the saliva that moistens the mouth and contains ferments that help to digest starches.

The stomach has glands that secrete hydrochloric acid and pepsin and thus help digestion.

The anatomist and physiologist divide the glands into two varieties, those that pour out their secretions on the surface such as the sweat glands, or into the intestines such as the salivary glands and those of the stomach and bowels, and those that pour their secretions into the blood, by which they are carried throughout the body. The latter are called endocrine glands, or glands of internal secretion.

The adrenal glands lie just above the kidneys and are therefore sometimes called suprarenal glands.

They give us one secretion a powerful substance called adrenalin, which can make its presence known when one part in one hundred million parts of blood is present.

The thyroid gland furnishes, of its main secretion, an amount estimated as a thousandth of a gram per day. There are 490 grams in a pound. That is, an amount equivalent to one part in three million parts of blood.

Scientists discover the actions of the secretions of the glands in one of two ways.

They can remove the glands and find out what happens when the secretion is missing, or they can inject the secretion and see the effects of an overdose of the substance.

The material secreted by the adrenal glands seems to have the power of aiding the action of the sympathetic nervous system. In

fear, rage or anger the adrenal substance is poured into the blood, and the body responds.

The hair seems to stand on end, the eyes bulge, the mouth becomes dry, the skin becomes pale, digestion is interfered with and extra sugar is poured into the blood, since sugar is rapidly used by extra activity.

If adrenalin is injected into the body similar effects may develop. The drug is used to raise the blood pressure, and to contract the blood vessels.

The thyroid gland and its secretion are closely connected with the chemistry of the body, with the growth of the skin and with the functioning of the tissues generally.

Overfunction of the gland and overdose of thyroid extract produce rapid pulse, increased chemical activity in the body, restlessness and mental excitement.

Lessened function is accompanied by sluggishness in all these activities that otherwise take place rapidly.

Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, acted with the Secretaries of Labor and State, in the National Origins Commission. The table prepared is not satisfactory to the commission itself.

In his speech of acceptance Hoover said:

"As a member of the commission whose duty it is to determine the quota basis under the National Origins law, I have found it impossible to do so accurately and without hardship. The basis now in effect carries out the essentials principle of the law, and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas."

SMITH set out to take the exact opposite position on the quota basis dispute. In his acceptance speech, he said:

"I am opposed to the principle of restriction based upon the figures of immigrant population contained in a census thirty-eight years old."

When York came back from Europe, a poor mountaineer, all the vaudeville hounds offered him fortunes, but he passed them up and devoted his life to the education of mountain children. And he did it before Lindy!

Passing from Alvin York to the lower forms of animal life we see that former Secretary Fall will not be tried for bribery just yet, his health having suffered another of its well-known declines.

Every time Fall gets pale around the gills we feel that if he can just get well, we'll never complain about anything.

American geologists, now exploring the deserts, claiming that the first man was born in Africa.

Personally we believe this is just anti-Klan propaganda.

Lindy indicates that he has no intention of getting married.

Should he tie up it will dilute his popular appeal, for the world wants its heroes to be unattached, thus permitting those who go joy riding in the chariot of imagination to appropriate said heroes to themselves.

Has Babe Ruth ever appeared in the movies?

He appeared in a picture about five years ago and also played in "Babe Comes Home," with Anna Q. Nilsson.

Is it proper to say iced or ice tea?

Iced means "made cold with ice," therefore it is correct to say iced.

How is root beer made?

There are commercial preparations on the market which are always accompanied by printed directions for making. A recipe for home made root beer is: five gallons of boiling water added to one and one-half gallons of molasses. Allow to stand for three hours, then add one-fourth pound each of bruised sassafras bark, wintergreen bark and sarsaparilla root. Add one-half pint fresh yeast and water enough to make 15 gallons. After this mixture has fermented, it can be drawn off and bottled.

Who first swam the English Channel?

Capt. Matthew Webb, an Englishman.

## Reason

By

Frederick LANDIS

WAY back yonder, Clay and North Hand, two young men of the neighborhood, went west to seek their fortunes and we recall their team of mules and their covered wagon with its black letters "Kansas or bust!"

There was great commotion among the neighbors as those boys drove away and when they turned the corner they went out of the lives of their folks.

The other day Byrd's first ship left for the Antarctic and is now in the South Pacific, but the members of its crew are not far away at all, for every day they talk with their people in the United States.

The radio has taken the door of distance off its hinges.

The fact that Smith is humor and a good actor is no sign that he would not make a good President, for Lincoln was denounced as a buffoon and even a gorilla all the way from Sumter to Appomattox.

The biggest thing Hoover has done is his denunciation of bigotry. It proves that he is honest and decent, for the man who wants public office, even if he has to resort to dishonor to get it, is just a pirate, and hardly that.

The United States Weather Bureau says such expressions refer entirely to the discomfort of the individual and even then are only rough comparisons of the States of one's feeling that depend on more things than temperature. Such expressions cannot be evaluated in terms of reading a thermometer. The expression has no scientific meaning.

What is the meaning of the name Mangual?

It is one of the many forms of the Hebrew name Immanuel meaning "God with us." It is a Spanish spelling.

Who is Comptroller of the currency of the United States?

Joseph W. McIntosh.

Is there a law to punish one who threatens the life of the President of the United States?

Yes. It was approved Feb. 14, 1917.

What is the method of execution used in China?

Beheading.

Who was the first white man to visit New York?

Giovanni Verrazano, who came in 1524 was probably the first white man. He was followed by the Spanish navigator Gomez, who sailed into the harbor in 1525. In September, 1609, Henry Hudson explored the harbor and the river;

How cold is twice as cold as 2 degrees below zero?

The United States Weather Bureau says such expressions refer entirely to the discomfort of the individual and even then are only rough comparisons of the States of one's feeling that depend on more things than temperature. Such expressions cannot be evaluated in terms of reading a thermometer. The expression has no scientific meaning.

What is the nationality and meaning of the name McGraw?

The name is Scotch and means "son of the weaver."

Who built the airplane used by Lindbergh in his flight to Paris?

The Ryan Airlines, Inc., San Diego, Cal.

How long did Gene Tunney serve in the World War?

He enlisted in the Marines July 17, 1918, at New York and was sent to the training station at Parris Island, S. C., and was later transferred to Quantico, Va. With the 11th Regiment he sailed on the De Kalb, Sept. 29, 1918; landed in France Oct. 13, 1918. The 11th Regiment did not participate in any battles. He was made athletic

## KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Widespread opposition to changing immigration quotas next spring, as provided in the national-origins provisions of the present law, is revealed by protests received by the Senate Immigration Committee.

These communications, pouring into Washington before Congress meets, indicate that immigration may become a bigger campaign issue than either of the parties or presidential candidates have sensed so far.

From campaign statements, it is believed that Smith's position favoring a quota change is popular in cities with large populations of southern and eastern European immigrants, but that Hoover's stand for the present quota is more acceptable to the country as a whole and especially to immigrant classes from northern and western Europe.

The present law, enacted in 1924, fixes quotas on the basis of the 1890 census, thus favoring Britons, Scandinavians and Germans. The earlier law by arriving at quotas on the 1910 census base had favored immigrants from eastern and southeastern Europe.

Thus, in 1923, 29 per cent came from so-called Nordic countries and 29 per cent from southern countries. But in 1926, the Nordics were 41.5 per cent, and the southerners only 3.6 per cent.

In addition to changing the character of immigration, the 1924 law also reduced the total number. The force of this can be appreciated by comparing the total 1927 quota of 161,346, with the ten-fold greater number of applicants, amounting to 1,776,542.

On the present scale, the 1890 census basis would total 164,667, compared with 178,493 on a 1900 basis, 240,350 on a 1910 basis, and 241,426 on a 1920 basis.

THE present campaign arises over a section of the existing law providing that a year after enactment of the law the total number of immigrants shall be fixed at 150,000 annually, and that quotas shall be reapportioned on the basis of "National Origin" of the entire population in 1920.

That provision has not been carried out. Hoover and many others are trying to repeal it and to