



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, FEB. 14, 1929.
Member of United Press, Scripps Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Leslie Learns

That Boss Coffin won his first tilt with Governor Leslie was to be expected. It is also fortunate.

For if there be anything to the Leslie tradition that he has a fighting jaw and a bulldog tenacity of purpose, it may be expected that he has learned that to overthrow Coffin and that more important thing which is known as Coffinism, requires not a battle but a war.

The state Republican committee ran true to form when it rather contemptuously swept aside the demands of the Leslie cohorts that the Republicans of this city be given a chance to recapture their party machinery by an honest vote.

For years, or to be more specific, since the day that Stephenson and Coffin took charge of the party in the state, the committee has been accustomed to doing the things necessary to retain control, no matter what the methods or how tricky the means.

For years it has helped and aided Coffin in his fight against the people of Indianapolis and the Republicans within his own party. In return he has been helpful, to put it mildly, to the political fortunes of Senator Robinson, and has not impeded the Watson program.

To appeal to the state committee, which is, or hopes to be, indebted to Watson and Robinson, showed a naivness on the part of the Governor that was most refreshing. The committee knew its master's voice and has been taking orders too long from Coffin and his associates to be swept away by any temporary pleas of a mere Governor.

The Governor must know the route on which he started. The people will watch with interest as he follows it courageously or makes his peace with the boss.

He must know, for he has been in the legislature, that Coffin is behind the various moves to further enslave this city.

Coffin is fighting the city manager plan, for he knows that when it is put into operation, his dynasty ends.

Coffin is fighting hand in hand with the utilities and his henchmen are the leaders in the battle against any remedies for utility greed.

Coffin is against every measure that the people want and for every law that promises to make public office a cooling station for the pirate cruisers of politics.

The Governor, perhaps, will understand that if he really wants to unhorse this buccaner of politics it will be necessary to fight not only in political committees but in every spot Coffin wages battle against the people.

Movie Censorship

Possibly in the course of discussion the member of the legislature who introduced a measure creating drastic censorship of movie pictures will disclose the inspiration for his bill.

Certainly as far as the public knows there has been no outspoken demand for such repression of films. No woman's organization, and women can be counted upon to take the offensive against any real menace to morals, has sent out appeals. Nor have the pulpit thundered denunciation of the present-day product of the movie colony.

It is just possible that the member who introduced the measure may be the innocent tool of other members who understand that the introduction of such measures is always the signal to the movie interests to send lobbyists, very kind lobbyists, to defeat the measure. Perhaps the utilities this year are too stingy.

Censorship of any kind is abhorrent to American ideals and to be attempted only when there is a grave need.

In practice, official censorship of films usually produces graft and corruption, rather than any protection to the public.

Some states have censors. No two states agree on what pictures are bad. Films that are applauded in Pennsylvania are barred in Kansas, while those which Kansas permits upon the screen are criminal in the Keystone state.

As a matter of fact the public has shown itself the very best censor by refusing to patronize salacious films. The producers have discovered that objectionable films do not pay.

There is a very grave reason why film censorship at this time is more than dangerous. One of the recent developments is the photography of sound. The film of today is a talkie as well as a movie. Very soon all films will undoubtedly reproduce the spoken word.

Censorship of such productions creates a very dangerous precedent in that it is a limitation upon free speech. Official censors might easily enlarge their powers so as to prevent showing news reels in which those who advocate political doctrines not to the liking of censors give their messages.

If the legislature does not wish to put itself under suspicion, it will act promptly on this measure before the high-priced lobbyists appear and convert, not always by the most ethical methods, the members to its undesirability.

He Finds the Princess

All of us are a little sad because the things we read in our beautiful childhood books did not turn out to be true. We wanted to believe them.

So when Charles Lindbergh flew victoriously into our disappointing world, where so often brave heroes are devoured by the dragon they go out to slay, we took him to our hearts and were glad.

Around his fair/Nordic head we have spun all the legends mankind always has loved. He is young, he is daring, he is wise, he is modest, he is handsome,

he is unspooled. One day he was unknown, the next he was famous.

And now he is going to marry the princess, who seems as wise and modest and brave as he!

These two children add something very precious to our lives. They hold our whimsical dreams and our faith in their hands. May they never fail us!

To Complete the Record

President Coolidge lately has stressed the idea that his administrations have liquidated the financial and other national problems left by the World War. In the main that is true. But at least one thing has been overlooked.

About 1,500 citizens convicted under the espionage act still are denied their rights of citizenship. They can not vote, hold office, or serve on juries. We respectfully commend these citizens to the fair consideration of the President, who has the power by proclamation to restore their rights.

The only offense of which these persons were guilty was to speak or write against the war. These are not the conscientious objectors, who were tried by military courts and did not lose their citizenship rights.

"Not one of these espionage act cases involved an act of violence," the American Civil Liberties Union points out in a review of the cases. "The few cases of real spies convicted during the war, or of persons charged with acts of violence, were brought under other laws."

Recognizing that hysteria had been responsible in many of these cases for extreme sentence, the federal government as early as 1919 reduced the sentences of about 200. Soon after Coolidge took office, he freed those remaining in prison. But their civil disabilities still operate to punish them.

After a man opposed to violence has paid for the privilege of uttering the truth as he sees it by serving a prison sentence with criminals and then has lost his citizenship rights for ten years, does it not seem rather barbarous to keep on punishing him indefinitely?

The right of free speech is fundamental, guaranteed by our constitution. The theory of setting aside that right in war time is that a temporary emergency requires silencing the few for the safety of the many. Whatever the merits of that theory, neither it nor any other theory can justify the penalizing of such free speech ten years after the emergency has passed.

In similar cases after the Civil War, citizenship rights were restored by presidential proclamation. And of course eventually such action will be taken for the benefit of the present 1,500.

But would it not be fitting if the President, who is proud of liquidating other World War problems, should make this gracious gesture? It is not only important to the few citizens concerned, it is important for the record of America.

"My kingdom for a horse" is an immortal line, but if Shakespeare had been writing in Michigan he probably would have had the gentleman say something like "My life for a pint!"

The tennis association has restored Bill Tilden to amateur standing. The association must have been watching his performance on the stage.

A Detroit woman bandit used tear gas in a bank holdup the other day. Same old feminine formula: Tears for money.

Arnold Rothstein, the gambler, left nearly \$3,000,000 and Senator Underwood's estate amounted to about \$50,000. It seems to pay better to break the laws than make them.

Kansas City reports a mild epidemic of nausea. Maybe the editors had a slow day and ran a Hollywood press agent's story unadulterated.

London newspapers made a great to-do about the fact that an English lord swallowed a collar button. Not so remarkable. Some English lords who have visited America bound on matrimony have even been known to swallow camels.

David Dietz on Science

Sun Spot Cycle Baffles

No. 279

SUN spots and their behavior constitute one of the most absorbing and perplexing problems facing the modern astronomer.

The sun spots are not permanent features. The average sun spot has a life of one or two days. Spots vary in size and frequently a spot will undergo striking changes in size and appearance.

The number of spots appearing on the sun varies from year to year, and there is a maximum number being reached on the average every eleven years, though some cycles have been as short as 7.3 years and others as long as 17.1 years.

As a sun spot minimum is approached, most of the spots will appear near the sun's equator, within a few degrees north or south of it. Then as the new upward cycle begins, it will be heralded by the appearance of new spots at latitudes of about 30 degrees north and south of the equator. As more and more spots appear, they make their appearance between these latitudes and the equator until at the time of maximum, the spots are scattered through two bands from a latitude of 30 degrees to one of about 5 degrees on either side of the equator.

As the number of spots begin to decline, they begin to disappear gradually from the higher latitudes until when the time of minimum is again reached, the spots are concentrated once more within a few degrees north and south of the equator.

This behavior of the sun spots, coupled with the variation in speed of rotation found at different latitudes in the sun, leads astronomers to believe that there must be some regular periodic activity going on in the gaseous depths of the sun.

Many of the world's leading astronomers, including Dr. George Ellery Hale, honorary director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, are working on this problem.

There is a feeling that a solution to this problem would be bound up with the solution of that equally absorbing problem, the origin of the sun's energy.

But no satisfactory theory as to what this periodic activity within the depths of the sun may be has yet been offered.



DR. GEORGE ELLERY HALE

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"In the End, We Are Going to Take One Side or the Other—Either Becoming an Imperialistic Nation, or Agreeing to Co-operation With Other Nations for a New Deal All Around."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—A saint may have started the custom, but trade keeps it going.

More of us would forget Valentine's day, if we did not see the advertisements. So, too, more of us would fail to send a remembrance if we had to make it ourselves.

You can buy for a nickel what you could not paint in a day, if at all, can get jingles which, though rotten, are better than you could compose, and help some poor devil earn a living at the same time.

Just another example of the advantages of specialization. Not so intimate as the old way, but enabling us to cover much more territory and make work for people who would otherwise be out of a job.

Necessity and Progress

SHEER necessity never did, and never will provide general employment.

Alexander Hamilton estimated that four persons could provide the necessities of life for at least 100. If that were true in his time, probably a still smaller percentage could do it now.

What is needed for life constitutes a small part of what is needed for progress, much less prosperity.

Find a people that confines its labor to the production of essentials, and you will find poverty.

Much of the business that makes this age what it is, and more particularly this nation, rests on the pursuit of pleasure.

Eighty per cent of our automobiles are used for joy riding; it costs about as much to run the movies as it does to run the federal government, and we spend more for candy and cosmetics each year than it will take to build the fifteen cruisers just authorized by congress.

Our 'Big Navy'

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE signed the cruiser bill, though he would not at one time.

This bill is not so bad. We can afford to put \$275,000,000 into cruisers, just as well as we can afford to put that amount into some other things. It will help to keep up our navy, and, at any rate.

We can also afford to let England, or any other nation, know we are ready to lay keel for keel; that if the world wants a free-for-all race in naval armament, we will be the last to cry quits.

What we can not afford to do is fool ourselves into the delusion that the cruisers, or any additional number we may authorize, represent a guarantee against war, or even a safe line of defense if war occurs.

Ban Wars or Fight

IN the end, we are going to sit down at a council table with other nations and contribute our bit to arranging that "reign of law" which Woodrow Wilson visualized, or we are going to prepare for hostilities on a more costly and devilish scale than was ever conceived.

There is no middle-of-the-road course. Either we play the old game with new weapons, or we go in for a new game. At present, we are trying to straddle the dilemma, refusing to recognize our own child, the League of Nations, while we start a counter-peace-movement through the Kellogg pact, and authorizing cruisers, while we call for another naval conference.

In the end, we are going to stop that kind of shadow boxing, and take one side or the other in a straightforward way, either becoming an imperialistic nation, or agreeing to co-operation with other nations for a new deal all around.

We could take plenty of time to think the proposition over, since it is about the most serious proposition we have been called upon to think over, and if we want to build a few cruisers more or less while doing so—why that's that. But we should not imagine for one moment that we can elude the grim alternative.

World-Wide Order

OUT here where ships converge from every great port of the world, where foreign goods are to be seen on every hand and the sight of foreign flags is an every day occurrence, where much of the current talk swings around exports and imports and where foreign trade is not overshadowed so completely by domestic commerce, it is possible to get a clearer idea of how the interests of all nations are being relentlessly knit together.

A nation's prosperity, a nation's right to take advantage of those comforts and conveniences which modern life affords, no longer are confined to its territorial possessions. Mechanical power has engulfed them all.

Colonies, no matter how numerous, or far-flung, can no longer be accepted as guaranteeing an adequate supply of raw materials, or an adequate market for home products.

Trade, as created by machinery, and as made possible by modern methods of transportation and communication, has revolutionized the situation. Those inalienable rights, of which Thomas Jefferson spoke, have become dependent on the resources of the world. That commercial structure, to which we look for work, wages, and the pursuit of happiness, has become a world affair, and can not function, without a reasonable degree of world-wide order.

There are just two ways of maintaining a reasonable degree of world wide order. One is by force, independent and imperialistic. The other is by co-operation, in which all have a voice.

Evolution of an Income Tax "Expert!"



(Copyright, 1929, NEA Service, Inc.—Printed in U. S. A.)

THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS CARE—NO. 7.

These Books Are Safe Guides to Health

The seventh and last article of Dr. Fishbein's interesting series on "The Human Body and Its Care" is presented today in the form of a book. The book can be obtained from the American Library Association, 85 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

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

"THE HUMAN BODY," by Logan Clendinning, is a joyous presentation of things known and thus far believed about the human body.

The book is written with the historical approach. It presents an outline of physiology, makes clear the structure of the body, the mechanisms of the stomach, the heart, the lungs and the circulation.

Dr. Clendinning shows how the human being with a proper appreciation of his body may derive from it a considerable amount of satisfaction, of comfort and of pleasure, and also how he may avoid much of the discomfort and disease that not infrequently assails him.

Concluding chapters concern analysis of these processes and of tissue repair. This book sparkles with epigram and humor. It concerns itself with scientific literature and with normal hygiene.

Occasionally, in striving for lightness, occasionally in his attempt to startle the reader, the author provides a point of view with which scientists in general may not agree.

but on the whole the book is to be depended on as a reasonably safe guide to knowledge of the human body.

In "Your Weight and How to Control It," by the writer of this article, are collected eighteen essays on the factors governing weight written by specialists who have given special study to the various phases of the problem.

The book does not give a certain weight for every person of a certain height, but takes into account individual differences of breath and thickness along with age and height.

The right weight for an individual is that which permits him to enjoy perfect health. The last half of this book is written by Professor Flora Rose and Mary Henry, who take up the general subject of nutrition, discuss the various food and energy requirements, and provide a series of menus for the fat and the lean.

The book attempts to be an absolutely rational presentation of the weight problem.

Since Professor Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, where he was for more than thirty years professor of psychology, he has been devoting himself in large part to education of the public in psychological matters through syndicated newspaper articles.

Because of his scientific background and his years of experience and sound judgment, he is probably the most reliable of all the writers on psychology in the popular field.

Most of his book, "Keeping Mentally Fit," seems to have been made up from the collection of newspaper articles in organized form.

Through this organization, and by means of a suitable index, the average reader will be able to find an answer to almost every psychological question that may disturb him. He will find the answer moreover in a succinct form and in a manner of expression which makes it exceedingly readable.

I doubt that I have seen anywhere a sounder consideration of certain modern fads than appears in the chapter entitled "The Cult of Beauty, Behavior or Brains?"

The psychology of lip-revival, of cosmetics and rouge, and the psychology of sport are a few of the topics that make this not only useful, but a most interesting book.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN THIS COURSE

"Personal Hygiene Applied," Jesse Peirce Williams, Saunders, 1928. \$2.

"What You Should Know About Health and Disease," Howard W. Haggard, Harper, 1927. \$5.

"The Human Body," Logan Clendinning, Knopf, 1927. \$5.

"Your Weight and How to Control It," Morris Fishbein, Doubleday, 1927. \$5.

"Keeping Mentally Fit," Joseph Jastrow, Greenberg, 1928. \$3.50.

ably the most reliable of all the writers on psychology in the popular field.

Most of his book, "Keeping Mentally Fit," seems to have been made up from the collection of newspaper articles in organized form.

Through this organization, and by means of a suitable index, the average reader will be able to find an answer to almost every psychological question that may disturb him. He will find the answer moreover in a succinct form and in a manner of expression which makes it exceedingly readable.

I doubt that I have seen anywhere a sounder consideration of certain modern fads than appears in the chapter entitled "The Cult of Beauty, Behavior or Brains?"

The psychology of lip-revival, of cosmetics and rouge, and the psychology of sport are a few of the topics that make this not only useful, but a most interesting book.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN THIS COURSE

"Personal Hygiene Applied," Jesse Peirce Williams, Saunders, 1928. \$2.

"What You Should Know About Health and Disease," Howard W. Haggard, Harper, 1927. \$5.

"The Human Body," Logan Clendinning, Knopf, 1927. \$5.

"Your Weight and How to Control It," Morris Fishbein, Doubleday, 1927. \$5.

"Keeping Mentally Fit," Joseph Jastrow, Greenberg, 1928. \$3.50.

FEEDING THEM FORCE COUNT ONLY THE RICH TAXING THE BEGGARS

THE average man does not agree with Bishop McConnell of the Federal Council of Churches that the church has any right to try to control legislation, aside from moral issues such as prohibition enforcement.

There is some merit in Senator Capper's suggestion that we institute an economic boycott against any nation that violates the Kellogg treaty by going to war.

It might not be a bad idea to abstain from all commerce with nations at war, for while this would cost us something in commerce, it might keep us out of war.

If we were getting up a Who's Who we would drop out several financial whales and insert the biography of Ernest Schael, aged 81, of northern Wisconsin, who works every day, clearing land of stumps that his grandchildren may go to college.

But most of them probably will turn out to be sapheads.

If we are going to have regular mail service between the United States and Panama and other points south, we should build a floating landing base for planes in the Caribbean sea midway between Cuba and Panama.

This would save a thousand miles and avoid the perils of flying over 600 miles of Nicaraguan jungle.

While guessing about the make-up of Hoover's cabinet, one should limit his list of eligibles to the financially independent, since the salary is only \$12,000 a year and the social obligations of the place cast many times that amount.

Every day Washington becomes more and more a millionaire's paradise and a poor man's perdition.

When the church exerts influence in such matters as the national defense, it is biting off something of its pasture.

It would be only a step to interference in other matters until we had complete defiance of democracy.

All churches are all right so long as they save souls and uplift people, but they are all wrong when they stick their hands into politics.

The declaration of this Chicago inventor that he has produced a light quality of tile which makes it possible to build skyscrapers of 100 stories reconcile every small town inhabitant to his lot.

Can two walk together except they be agreed?—Amos 3:3.

I AM a man of peace. God knows how I love peace; but I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace.—Kossuth.

1859—Oregon admitted to the Union as the thirty-third state.

1864—Sherman's forces reached Meridian, Miss.

1876—Gray and Bell granted telephone patents.

1879—B. K. Bruce of Mississippi, first Negro United States senator, took his seat.

1901—Arizona dedicated new capitol.

1912—President Taft proclaimed Arizona state.

IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

ACCORDING to the press agent there is to be a national beauty exposition at the Grand Central Palace in March. And she adds, "All women are interested in knowing how the Ziegfeld girls achieve a skin of perfect downiness, lustrous hair, divine figures, and shining eyes, and all the other attributes of feminine charms that have been sung by poets through the centuries."

"These secrets will no longer belong to the chosen few after the opening night of the show."

I doubt it. Unless the management is prepared to bring old Lady Nature herself out upon the platform I feel that the trick of female pulchritude will remain obscure as usual.

Nor do I mean to suggest a belief in wind and open air as a sure road to charm. No one who has seen many Indian squaws and lady golfers would think of maintaining that.

It's a Gift

IN fact, if the people at Grand Central Palace mean to tell all they will have to page Mr. Providence himself. I mean that female beauty is an accident or a gift and has almost nothing to do with taking pains or using lotions.

Many women and a few men believe that much can be done with clothes. Several plays are founded on the notion of taking some ungainly miss and making her a knockout by changing the position of her hair and giving her a new haircut.

Such license is all right in fiction, but it has small basis in truth. Cinderella's sisters, you may remember, got nowhere at all, even when they put on all their war paint.

This dispensation in regard to women is most discriminating. The truth about men is altogether different. He needs sleep, exercise and a tailor to look like anything in particular.

If he ever attains good looks he has to work for them and slave like man in order to preserve them.

However, upon examination, in general it will be found that Nature deals a rough sort of justice. Good looks are rather more important to a man than to a woman and so perhaps it is only fair that he should work for them. The plain woman has no such excuse.

If she isn't pretty she can be good-sport, a card, a mother image or just a darn nice girl.

But a homely man is simply that and nothing more.

No Rest for Weary

ALSO man is under the necessity of working for a much longer period. The Japanese have a very sensible custom in regard to women. When a girl marries she stains her teeth black to indicate that she has given up all intentions of being fascinating, now that she has landed a suitable husband and protector.