



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. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929.
Member of United Press, Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

The Machine Rules

The only reasonable argument for repeal of the primary law has not been made. That is the fact that the members who now cringe before the machine politicians were nominated in a primary.

The insincerity of the bosses who are lashing and driving the legislator into line by the specious plea that the "party platform" pledged repeal of the primary is shown by their assertion that the change is necessary only for senators, Governor and presidential preference.

If that were true, they would not object to the plan for a referendum on the question two years hence and permitting the people to decide. There will be no nominations for any of these offices for four years.

The truth is that the bosses admit that every man who votes for this bill will retire from public life and that they must get their measure through at this session or never.

One of the ironies of the situation is the fact that many members of the Marion county delegation boast that they won by defeating Boss Coffin and now vote to throw away the only possible means by which the people can defeat Coffinism.

Two years from now Coffin will see that even more slave slaves to his will are in the statehouse.

That the primary has been faulty has always been admitted by its friends. There should be changes to strengthen it, not weaken or destroy it.

Instead of repealing the primary law, the legislature should provide for a commission to study the election laws and public sentiment and draft a complete program for consideration two years hence.

The problem should be approached as the League of Women Voters approached that of permanent registration—patriotically and scientifically.

But bosses now rules.

The Beast at Bay

Only a desperate situation would cause Boss Coffin to send Charles Jewett, former mayor, to the firing line to make a last desperate fight against the city manager form of government.

There is no secret that the fight against the change in government is directed by Coffinism. When the people voted by five to one for this change, the boss saw the red lights of danger, perhaps the end of his power over the city.

Just how it happens that he led Jewett to the mountains overlooking the promised land of future power over the city, has not been disclosed. Perhaps the old henchmen of Coffin are too discredited to be of much service in such a situation.

The two are fighting side by side. They want to defeat any law which would make more workable the city manager law. They want to retain control of the election machinery.

The arguments advanced at public hearings by Coffin's spokesmen have been against the whole manager plan, although the measures on which hearings have been held are not for this purpose.

They declare, in effect, that they will either rule or ruin Indianapolis.

They have declared war on the thousands of voters who cast their ballots for a change to this modern system of municipal control.

They are snarling and gnashing at the people who want government without pilage, plunder and privilege?

The declaration of Jewett that the people would now vote three to one against changing the government is arrogant egotism on the part of a man who did all he could to persuade the people and was overruled by a five-to-one vote.

The people will do well to list the names of those who are opposing their wishes and remember them in all future elections.

The city manager plan of government is not a privilege for cities. It is their right under the law. The people of Indianapolis have spoken and any effort to rob them of that right approaches the border line of anarchy.

Exit Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge ends his White House term Monday.

The retiring President deserves neither half the praise nor half the blame commonly accorded him. Accident made him President. A myth-loving public has sought to make him great. It has been rather hard on him, grimly trying to live up to this picture, he shows the strain.

Silent Cal, they called him, but he broke all records in the number of his public speeches.

The strong man in the White House, they called him, but from the time he failed as Governor to face the Boston police strike, which he later was credited with settling, his public career has been marked by indecision. No President ever was run over so often and so effectively by a congress controlled by his party.

Cool and self-controlled, they called him. But his nervousness under criticism and his hot temper toward his associates have been well understood in Washington.

Many Americans who saw through these popular Coolidge myths, turned about and created other myths concerning his incompetence. They made him ignorant and petty. They made him a weak tool in the hands of imaginary powers. All of which is nonsense.

Though Coolidge was not a strong man, he was his own man. His general policies were those of the big interests and big politicians, not because these policies were dictated from outside, but because Coolidge was that kind of man.

When his heart prompted him, he defied the bankers and the politicians. He would not listen to the bankers on foreign debt cancellation; he would not listen to the politicians on farm relief.

His goal was material prosperity for the country. He achieved it—or at least he did not disturb it. His platform was economy. He made good his pledge.

His weakness and his strength sprang from his do-nothing temperament. This saved us from several quarrels abroad, restrained growing militarism and navalism, and would have saved us from the Nicaraguan and Mexican blunders had the state department not deceived the President.

But this do-nothing temperament permitted industrial maladjustments in the coal fields and in the public utilities to grow, ignored violation of civil liberties, postponed the prohibition issue, and encouraged the control of government by private interests.

The worst thing, of course, that can be said about

Coolidge is that he was silent in face of the blackest governmental corruption in our history.

The best thing that can be said is that his faults and his virtues were much like those of the average American of his time.

Not Long Now

Good advice is the cheapest of commodities. Which is one reason, perhaps, why it never is taken.

The Pharaoh was advised to let the Lord's people go. He didn't do it. Lot was advised to get out of Sodom. He did not take the tip. Several good authorities advised the Florida boom-rich to get out before the bubble burst. They wanted to see how big the bubble would grow.

The federal reserve board—which is to the stock market what a magnet is to a fixed roulette wheel—has issued a full and fair warning that the time may not be far away when it will be necessary to deflate speculation by raising the rediscount rate.

Even the board's conversation on the subject knocked twenty pins out from under the market. Which shows what will happen when the board really gets to work.

But that warning already has been forgotten. The twenty pins have been tucked back under the quotations, and some more added. The eager outside traders, spurred by their paper profits, see the sky as the limit. They already have pushed the prices back to "new high" records. The bubble is getting bigger and bigger. Every minute adds to its circumference.

We doubt if the federal reserve board will celebrate the inauguration of a new administration by touching the bubble.

But, as the boys in the trenches said, "It won't be long now."

Certain in the conviction that nobody will take good advice, we feel perfectly free to offer this reminder.

The Judicial Jester

If there is anything worse than the humorless judge who confuses himself with The Almighty, it is the judge who thinks he is a vaudeville wisecracker. But if a judge must be funny, he should not rely on the witticisms of his youth.

How can Judge Martin of New York expect to preserve respect for the bench if he offers ancient ones like this on wife deserters:

"Go back to your night watchman's job at the deaf and dumb infirmary, Fitzpatrick. I guess many a husband envies you the quiet of it."

The judge's hero, Peter Fitzpatrick, had fled from the nose of a wife and nine children. Just how the mother of those nine children is to find that enviable "quiet," his honor did not say. But he awarded her alimony—\$25 a week.

The judge was bound to have his little joke!

Spyridon Polychroniades, Greek minister to Yugoslavia, celebrated the coldest day in two centuries by swimming an hour in the ice-caked water of the river at Belgrade. Some day Europe will put in a few bathtubs for these fellows.

An aviator who has been in five smashups asks for a divorce at San Jose, Cal., relating that his wife stays out late of nights and it makes him nervous. Maybe he fears she has gone in for a little high flying.

In one of the New York night clubs a magician has been added to the entertainment. The real magic, however, is performed by the fellows who can change a bottle of ginger ale into \$8.50.

The Michigan women who killed those babies will be just as severely dealt with as if they had been caught with a pint of liquor.

The Prince of Wales' horses have been sold. What a blow to the American humor industry!

David Dietz on Science

Earth Proved Solid

No. 293

EARTHQUAKES are a proof that the interior of the earth is solid and not liquid or molten as was once imagined.

Earthquakes are caused by the sudden movement or slipping of a section of the rock. This sudden movement sets up tremors which sometimes do violent damage in the immediate vicinity. It also sets up waves which travel

waves which travel out in all directions and can be detected and measured thousands of miles away on instruments designed for this purpose and known as seismographs.

These waves consist of three types. One travels along the surface of the earth. The other two travel through the earth's interior. One of these two is a wave in which the vibrations are in the same direction as the line in which the wave is traveling. In the other, the vibrations are at right angles to the line of travel. This last kind could not occur unless the interior of the earth was solid.

A fourth proof that the earth has a solid interior is that the earth as a whole is about five and a half times as much as an equal volume of water. The surface rocks are only about two and three quarters as dense as water. It is apparent, therefore, that the interior of the earth must be more than twice as heavy as the rocks at the surface.

The first conclusion to which one might jump is that the interior of the earth is composed of the same kind of rocks as the surface and that the increased density of the central portions are due to the immense pressure of the outer layers of rock pressing down upon them.

Experiments conducted at the geophysical laboratory with great hydraulic presses demonstrate, however, that rocks can not be compressed to any appreciable extent. It is necessary, therefore, to evolve another theory to explain the earth's interior.

The theory which is generally accepted today to explain the earth's interior has been advanced by Doctors L. H. Adams and H. S. Washington of the geological laboratory of Washington.

It is known as the iron-core theory.

According to this theory, our earth has a core of solid iron about 4,000 miles in diameter. This is surrounded by layers of a very heavy rock known as peridotite. The earth's crust lies on top of this.

The worst thing, of course, that can be said about

Calvin Coolidge is that he was silent in face of the blackest governmental corruption in our history.

The best thing that can be said is that his faults and his virtues were much like those of the average American of his time.

M. E.
TRACY
SAYS:
"Hoover Has a Tough Job
Before Him, Tougher
Because of the Naive
Trustfulness With Which
He Is Hailed."

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 2.—Wall Street booms in joyous anticipation of Hoover.

We are going to have a change, to let the speculators tell it, and for the better.

Prosperity will not only continue, but increase, no matter how many bubbles we blow.

We shall be conservative, but progressive at the same time, thrifty but spendy the cash.

A delightful combination for optimists, but rather hard on the next President.

Hoover has a tough job before him, tougher because of the naive trustfulness with which he is being hailed than because of natural difficulties.

To put it briefly every one is expecting too much.

This man is only human after all. Great as his ability may be, he possesses no magic wand. He has proved his capacity to do many things, but there is one thing he can not do, and that is protect people against their own follies.

Cal Held Us Down

COOLIDGE has done what he could to hold us down, and we have gone to dangerous extremes in spite of it.

What would happen if Hoover were to release the brakes.

That is what a good many look for him to do, especially those of a speculative turn.

They look for it because they want it—want to see more skyrocketing in Wall Street, more six million share days, if not seven, more paper profits for business to pay more easy money.

You can't deny that such a prospect is all right. Neither can you doubt it.

Calvin Coolidge has been cussed up hill and down for his tightness not only of purse, but of lip.

He who would get in line with the boys who wanted to put on steam. Maybe he thought they had enough on already, but let that pass.

Hoover can make his administration unique and the most constructive in our history and we believe he will.

It may be all right for Hoover to keep the marines in Nicaragua for several years, as he is said to contemplate doing, but it would be more beneficial to the United States if he should bring them home and have them patrol our border and keep out the thousands of undesirable aliens who are bootlegging in.

Hoover can make his administration a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to take care of all who challenge him.

The booze interests will make a great mistake if they exert themselves to make Hoover's inauguration the wettest in the capital has known since the Volstead law was enacted, for we understand that Mr. Hoover has an adequate amount of red blood and is able to