



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, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551 SATURDAY, MAY 4, 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."

Public Protection

Once more Boss Coffin shows that great, generous spirit which always prompts him to relieve the people of this city from the difficult task of running their own affairs. He is willing, rather desperately anxious, to do the job. He appeals to the courts to destroy the city manager form of government.

Aside from the fact that the actions of his attorneys should be resented as throwing suspicion upon judges, many of whom he selected, the suit inspired by Coffin to defeat the city manager plan needs little comment.

It is significant that the Coffin mouthpiece, to revert to the gang parlance which the Coffin followers best understand, waited at the courthouse until they could get the matter before one particular judge.

Just what that judge thinks of such a proceeding remains to be seen. Certainly it does not inspire confidence in courts when the lawyers for the boss wait for one particular judge to listen to their plea for an injunction to prevent the people from electing commissioners under the manager form and to permit Coffin to pick two party candidates to run a fake race for mayor in the fall.

If the law is so plainly and clearly illegal as the lawyers for the boss pretend, it would seem that almost any judge would be bright enough to catch the point.

The legal attack on the city manager form of government at this date is most significant.

The supreme court, after many months of deliberation, handed down a decision in an Evansville case which declared the law unconstitutional. The original decision said that two of the judges were certain about it, and that a third had agreed to its "conclusions." The next morning this judge with the swift stroke of his pen erased the letter "s" from this notation and now nobody knows what he thinks about the constitutionality of the manager law.

The people of this city voted in large numbers for the adoption of the manager plan.

They believe that they have the right to rule themselves as they please. As a matter of history the legislature tried to give the cities the right to set up the manager form.

Just whose rights and interests would be invaded by an efficient rather than a graft form of government is difficult to understand, unless there be a vested interest in bosses and bosses to control city governments in behalf of state political machines.

Certainly when Coffin and his henchmen strangle into court to protect the people from themselves, it is time not to laugh but to protest.

Really, George, there is no danger from such Bolsheviks as Insley, Eslerline, Linn, Hoke, and the thousands of other men who pay hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes for the support of government, nor from the great army of red women who are the mothers of all the school children, the leaders in every charity, the defenders of all decent things.

The wonder is not that there have been strikes, but that it required the "speed-up" to bring them; not that there is ill feeling, but that this smoldering resentment has not produced a real explosion instead of the present comparatively mild protests.

Cleveland police arrested hundreds of bootleggers after the homes of two policemen were bombed. The theory is that the bootleggers wouldn't be good.

The headline, "WOMEN VOTERS PICK NEW HEADS," may not be so misleading after all.

David Dietz on Science

Dew, Fog and Clouds
No. 346

Entangling Alliances

Entangling alliances are bad for journalism, whether brought about through outside interests entering the newspaper field, or through newspapers acquiring outside interests, but they can not accomplish much harm, except through concealment.

If the people of this country have intelligence enough to run a government, they have intelligence enough to discount the value of controlled journalism, or of journalism which has its own ax to grind. As between the two, I am just as pernicious as the other.

Artist Fights Bulls

SUCCESS largely is the matter of finding one's talent and staying with it.

Sidney Franklin went to Mexico as a commercial artist, and discovered that he liked bull fighting.

Gaona, one of the three leaders in that lordly sport, gave him lessons.

Now he is in Spain to make his debut.

Our purists may hold up their hands in holy horror, but there are very few of them who would not pay \$5 to see the spectacle.

Sleuth Loses Job

SUCCESS depends not only on discovering one's talent and staying with it, but on keeping one's head.

While Sidney Franklin becomes a star bull fighter, the star detective of Scotland yard, Hubert Gihoven, loses his job.

Gihoven could track down crooks, but could not keep his mouth shut.

In the war he distinguished himself by dropping with a parachute behind the enemy lines, destroying an airplane and getting back to his own camp without detection.

He took courage, as well as skill.

It took more courage, however, to resist the temptation of letting British secret leek into Russia.

Physical courage is much commoner than moral courage.

Victory for Advertising

ANOTHER victory for advertising!

Cigarettes have shown a great gain during the last nine months.

During that period they paid a tax of \$247,000,000, which is a gain of \$23,000,000 over the same period last year.

North Carolina led the states with a cigar tax of over \$150,000,000.

Arizona was at the foot of the line with one of only 30 cents.

All other forms of tobacco paid a tax of only \$46,000,000, or but little more than one-sixth of that collected on cigarettes.

Cooling by radiation, however, is effective in producing fog when the air which radiates its heat is already near the ground.

Radiation, of course, refers to the loss of heat by dissipation. A red-hot piece of iron, for example, left in the open, is said to lose its heat by radiation.

The fourth method by which a mass of air becomes cooled—namely, expansion—is the most important of all in so far as cloud formation is concerned.

Cooling by expansion is responsible for the formation of the great bulk of clouds.

This will be discussed in detail next.

Aiding Mooney and Billings

The University of Pittsburgh unwittingly has aided the movement to free Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, imprisoned for twelve years in California on perjured evidence.

After preventing a discussion of the case by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes at a meeting arranged by the Liberal Club of the university, authorities have expelled the student president of the club; another student, and an instructor in philosophy. The club had

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

The Menace of Money, Especially as It Can Be Used by One Interest to Control Another, Is Nine-Tenths Secrecy.

SIGHING for the jungle and with his whiskers unpaired, Trader Horn spent two days in New York. He finds the metropolis all right, but rather hard to live in, because "one is always at the bottom."

He has a date with "a girl in Kent," after which he will visit King Fuad. Then he will go hunting in his Ford.

It all sounds interesting, but the Trader should not stay away too long lest the public lose interest in his books.

Big Bill and the King

IT'S a long lane that has no turning.

Two years ago Mayor William Hale Thompson was ready to "crack King George on the snoot."

Now he stands blushingly while 160 Australian youths sing "God Save the King." Not only that, but he welcomes them to Chicago.

What is even more surprising, he invited them to come in a \$25-table message which he sent collect.

You can not beat "Big Bill" when it comes to putting things over.

Sweat and Cotton

"I ain't afeared of hell, because I've spent twenty summers in the mills," is the way one striker put it.

A typical southern cotton mill presents an acre-wide area of floor, crowded with clicking, humming machinery. Those machines wait to bite off a finger or a hand of the unwary. High humidity is needed for spinning and weaving, so the water sprays never stop. Windows are closed. The air is dank and close.

The mills run day and night. Men, women, young girls, children work and sweat together—and cough together in the lint-laden air. They show the strain of watchful and long hours.

Sixty hours is the legal work week in North Carolina, and fifty-five in South Carolina. South Carolina has no adequate workers' compensation law; North Carolina until recently had none at all.

Around the mill is apt to be a village of company houses, four-room box-like places, all alike. They are supplied to the workers for a dollar each week. According to the bosses, such cheap rent justifies low wages. Yes, the wages are low—by any standard. Not more on an average than \$15 a week, probably less. Only the rare mill hand can average \$20.

Some employers provide churches and pay the parsons. Some extend the state school term out of their own pockets.

Many supply recreation grounds and some form of social welfare and supervision. Of employee organization there is in most mills none. The workers "talk it over with the boss," and the latter's word goes.

The men of money, especially as it can be used by one interest to control another, is nine-tenths secrecy.

Some employers have tried to help the workers, and have striven desperately to keep up wages in the face of cut-throat competition. Others seem in the game simply for profits. Nor have the local chambers of commerce helped much, with their invitations to northern industry featuring cheap "all-American labor."

Such were conditions six months ago. Then certain mills, mostly northern-owned, brought down efficiency experts who followed employees around with stop-watches, measuring the wasted seconds when they stepped to a window to breathe fresh air. The "speed-up" was the direct cause of most Carolina strikes.

The wonder is not that there have been strikes, but that it required the "speed-up" to bring them; not that there is ill feeling, but that this smoldering resentment has not produced a real explosion instead of the present comparatively mild protests.

Cleveland police arrested hundreds of bootleggers after the homes of two policemen were bombed. The theory is that the bootleggers wouldn't be good.

The headline, "WOMEN VOTERS PICK NEW HEADS," may not be so misleading after all.

David Dietz on Science

The Temptress



HEALTH SUPERSTITIONS—No. 32

Sewer Gas Isn't Really Poisonous

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

BEFORE the advent of modern

plumbing, houses were damp and all sorts of odors were likely to emanate from the basement. These were odors of decaying material of one type or another.

In the old days, before modern

piping came into use, leaks were not infrequent and odors of putrefaction seeped from the sewers and the drains. At that time also the

causes of typhoid fever, of dysentery and of many other diseases that afflict human beings were un-

known.

True, careful observation had re-

lated them in some way to putrefaction, to water, and to milk and other food substances, but the definite relationships were not understood.

Because of the insanitary conditions generally associated with bad plumbing, bad housing and crowding, people living in residences in which such matters were not as they should have been developed

dangerous diseases.

Hence the simple mind, putting one and one together, argued that the sewer gas was responsible for the disease.

Today we know that definite bac-

terial organisms cause typhoid fever

and various types of intestinal in-

fection and that diseases are con-

veyed to the human being either

by carriers of the disease—people

who have had the disease and re-

cover, but who still carry the germs

about with them—or by infected

food, water, or milk.

The germs which act on the by-

products of digestion and produce

the nauseating gases from the sew-

ers do not travel with the gas into

the air and thus affect the human

being.

The sewer gas itself is not a poison

in the same sense as carbon

monoxide if illuminating gas is a

poison.

The sewer gas may mix with the air

and nauseate through its odor,

but it does not produce disease.

It is an indication of bad plumb-

ing and the plumbing needs to be cor-

rected.

The sewer gas itself is not a poison

in the same sense as carbon

monoxide if illuminating gas is a

poison.

The sewer gas itself is not a poison

in the same sense as carbon

monoxide if illuminating gas is a

poison.

The sewer gas itself is not a poison

in the same sense as carbon

monoxide if illuminating gas is a

poison.

The sewer gas itself is not a poison

in the same sense as carbon

monoxide if illuminating gas is a

poison.

The sewer gas itself is not a poison

in the same sense as carbon

monoxide if illuminating gas is a