

The Indianapolis Times

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

The Challenge

The issue in the coming election, presuming that the supreme court decides that the law does not violate the constitutional liberties of our citizens, has been very definitely fixed by the opening speech of J. W. Esterline, who has had much to do with creating an enthusiasm for good government under nonpolitical influences.

He has placed before every citizen who becomes a candidate against the league ticket the burden of declaring his reasons and his sponsorship.

He has given the reasons for the league ticket. He has announced the backing and sponsorship for its candidates. He has given the reasons for their selection and the policy which they are pledged to follow.

He has also made it very plain that the only way in which the bosses, the politicians, the sinister forces of greed or graft can win is by confusing the situation by injecting many candidates of respected citizens whose vanity or ambitions may be flattered into the belief that they should sacrifice themselves for the public good.

Of course the bosses and the politicians would not support any such citizen if they could not control or expect to control them.

Bossism depends on special privilege. It depends on violation of business principles in contracts. It depends on protection of law violators. It depends on eating into the tax funds with loafers on pay rolls.

Every citizen who permits his name to be used as a candidate must have a real reason for that action. He must be as frank and as open as the league in his stand.

It is possible, of course, that there are citizens who can and will furnish such credentials. They may have a program that is better. They may have a sponsorship that will equal that of the league.

But when they become candidates, if they are in good faith and have no secret purposes to serve or secret sponsors to favor, they should come prepared to give the people full details of their reasons, their backing and their pledges.

The new day has started. Politics must be in the open. It has moved from the back room to the front porch.

Results Later

Let it be hoped that the Washington commentators were wrong when they said that the White House dinner last night was a purely social event and had no political significance.

The people of the state are happy, most naturally, that Governor Leslie was signally honored by an invitation to come down and visit President Hoover under the presidential roof.

And, of course, the neighborly thing to do was to invite in Senator Watson to make the Governor feel at home.

There should have been time, somewhere between the soup and pumpkin pie, for a discussion of Indiana affairs, and especially those in which the President must take an interest, whether he wishes or not.

The President undoubtedly now has first-hand information on the necessity of complying with the request of District Attorney Loomis of the northern district for a competent lawyer from the attorney-general's office to help him go deep into the Lake county situation.

That would have given both Watson and the Governor a chance to tell him that the people of the state who believe in law and order have long deplored the fact that Mr. Loomis has not had the assistance of competent and skilled assistants in the herculean task of cleaning out not only the stables, but the machine gun nests, the anarchy in public office, the corruption in the balloting places.

Such an appeal would relieve both Watson and the Governor from any humiliation of any implied obligation for their election to the forces now being investigated.

The results of that dinner should be important—and immediate.

Disarmament Rocks Ahead

On the day of its launching, the tentative Anglo-American naval agreement has struck the rock of foreign opposition. That opposition can not be ignored. There will be no new naval treaty in January without Japan, France and Italy.

Therefore the London and Washington governments now must show the same spirit of co-operation and conciliation in dealing with the three lesser naval powers that they have given to each other.

Foreign objections roughly are of three kinds: First, fear of an Anglo-American alliance. Second, unwillingness to sacrifice submarine strength. Third, resentment over the large cruiser tonnage totals provisionally fixed by Hoover and MacDonald.

All these objections are sincere and merit consideration.

The first should be the easiest to dispose of, if properly handled. Both MacDonald and the Washington administration should remember their own suspicions and hostility when the now unseated British navy government last year reached a separate tentative naval understanding with France. Naturally, France now thinks the shoe is on the other foot.

Washington and London should be able to give France satisfactory proof that there is no alliance against her. Even if the much-discussed Anglo-American alliance were desirable—and it is not—there are far too many basic economic conflicts between these two greatest world powers to permit them to join in an unholy alliance to exploit and dominate the rest of the world.

Defense of the submarine is valid in our judgment. It is "the poor man's weapon." It is the ideal cheap defense for the smaller nations, which do not need and can not afford the large offensive fleets of

capital ships and cruisers maintained by Britain and America.

We resented the slogan, "Britannia rules the waves." Now others present the fact that Britain and America rule the waves. The smaller powers can not prevent that. But so long as Britain and America insist on maintaining enormous fleets of large war vessels, certainly the others have an equal right to keep swarms of submarines.

Submarines will not be outlawed until navies are outlawed. Washington and London doubtless in the end will give in on this point—as they should.

The third foreign objection is more formidable. The French, Italians and Japanese touch a sore spot when they quote repeated Hoover statements that cruiser limitation is not enough, that actual reduction is necessary. Nevertheless, the tentative Anglo-American agreement provides for an American cruiser increase.

The fact is that Hoover has made a very great compromise to the British, in sacrificing his reduction demands. But it is hard to see how he could help that—without destroying all chance of agreement. For the British admiralty simply will not reduce to the present American strength, as Washington repeatedly has proposed. The British Labor government has performed an unusual feat in making the admiralty reduce its cruisers half way.

Maybe opposition of Japan and others to the proposed high tonnages will force Britain to eliminate more cruisers and thus lower the American party provision. We hope so.

An Humble Martyr

Infinitely pathetic was the burial Tuesday in Bessemer City, N. C., of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, textile mill worker, shot to death while riding in a truck with other striking workers on their way to a "speaking."

Mrs. Wiggins left five small children. She had been unable to support them on her mill wage of \$9 a week. When a strike held out a promise of more pay she joined the strike.

Picture an unfinished grave on the hillside of the ugly little town, with other workers gathering down the muddy roads and through the scrub pine and goldenrod to watch the rude casket lowered into the ground in a drizzling rain.

And as a climax the singing of a song Mrs. Wiggins herself had written, putting into a ballad the sorrows of herself and her neighbors, as the mill folk always have done. It's a grotesque piece of writing, but—well, read it:

We leave our home in the morning,
We kiss our children good-by.
While we slave for the bosses
Our children scream and cry. . .

How it grieves the heart of the mother,
You every one must know.
But we can't buy for our children,
Our wages are too low. . .

Mrs. Wiggins, in her life and death, typified the sorry situation in the Carolinas. Her life was part of the poverty and exploitation of the workers. Her death was part of the lawlessness unleashed by and against the workers in the revolt against these conditions.

It may be that her death will in some degree aid the people of her state to understand what the struggle is all about and in that manner hasten a better day. Her martyrhood then will have been its own reward.

But what of the five orphaned children?

Regulating the Air

Control of air passenger and freight services by the interstate commerce commission has been proposed to the United States senate.

It is urged because air services are in fact in interstate commerce, many of them allied with railroads whose rates and safety measures are all supervised by the commission, while no such supervision is given the air lines.

It is opposed in the senate on the ground that railroads were allowed to operate for seventy years without regulation and therefore air transportation should be let alone for awhile.

That is like putting off teaching a child good habits until he is a grown man.

It is, regrettably, the theory upon which the government has proceeded in the past in regard to railroads, power companies, and other great industries, but it is almost time that we learned a lesson from past mistakes.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THE proposed naval agreement with Great Britain recognizes the principle of naval equality, but this is purely academic, as we will not build up to a parity with Mr. Bull.

The naval conference during Harding's administration recognized our right to equal sea strength with Great Britain, but we did not build the ships and we will not now. However, we lose nothing, since aviation soon will put navies in museums.

We are glad that Mrs. B. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York State W. C. T. U., announced that statesmen who drink liquor and enact dry laws for others are not hypocrites.

But for Mrs. B. Leigh's announcement the full realization of this great truth might never have dawned upon mankind.

We do not blame Mr. Coolidge for refusing to make a speech at the meeting of his insurance company, for surely "silence is golden" when a fellow can write it out and sell it for \$1 a word.

Bishop Cannon, returning from Europe, finds that it is hard to make this country dry, owing to its wet neighbors, but even if we could make the world dry, the bootleggers of the moon would doubtless find a way to ship it in.

ANOTHER note of encouragement for the great majority—C. D. Schmid of Springfield, Minn., who has just won the sauerkraut eating championship of the world by eating more than two gallons in fifteen minutes, never had the benefit of a college education.

Most cussedness is a result of suggestion. For instance the papers told somebody shooting a hole in the Graf Zeppelin and now another bug shoots holes in the metal dirigible as it flies from Detroit to Lakehurst.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Partisan Politics Has Stale-
mated the Country With
Regard to Prohibition; It Is
About to Do the Same With
Power.

PHILADELPHIA Republicans sustain the Vire machine, while New York Republicans nominate La Guardia. That shows broad-mindedness, at least.

By no stretch of the imagination could such a result be construed as indicating anything like a party code, creed, or consistency.

There is nothing in common between what the Vire machine represents and what Mr. La Guardia preaches.

They are labeled Republicans, however, which seems to be sufficient for the majority of voters.

Cut and dried politics explain why the people are unable to make themselves heard with regard to so many issues, and why so many problems go unsolved.

You can depend on partisanship to avoid any new or dangerous controversy.

As long as people are content to follow partisanship with blind submission, they must expect to do the same.

Partisanship has stalemated the country with regard to prohibition, and is about to stalemate it with regard to power.

Little Will Happen

IN the coming New York campaign a great deal will be said about Tammany, graft, corruption and inefficiency, but in such general way as to promise little of specific value.

Meanwhile, the government of the city will go on as usual, and it will follow about the same course, no matter who is elected.

Back of the candidates whom we nominate and elect with so much noise and expense, are officials who have been in office long enough to know their business, or experts who have been employed especially. These, and these alone, keep things in order.

Back of the whole show are private interests watching every move and in a position to take advantage of every opportunity.

To a measurable extent these interests dominate, if they do not control candidates, and they do it by being clever, rather than crooked. Partisanship is not only too glad to accept their support, but too stupid to realize what it involves.

It is out of such a hodge-podge that our most irritating issues and perplexing problems arise.

Power Group Looks Ahead

THOMAS W. LAMONT, one of the Morgan partners, says that his firm, which has come to dominate the power business in northern New York, will be glad to confer with Governor Franklin Roosevelt on the question of developing a state power policy.

He says that neither the House of Morgan nor any of its associates has taken a stand for or against public or private ownership, so far as he knows.

On the other hand, George Morris of the New York Telegram, a shrewd political observer, says that the power group is preparing to nominate and elect a Republican Governor in 1930 who will be favorable to its interests.

Opposed as these two views may appear at first glance, they are neither irreconcilable nor inconsistent.

Conferences can be employed to postpone agreements, as well as to make them.

If Governor Roosevelt could be induced to confer long enough, the power group might be able to elect a Republican Governor amenable to its wishes, without ever once taking the position that it opposed Governor Roosevelt's plan for state development of the St. Lawrence.

Effective Politics

THERE is more politics in the mergers and consolidations now being formed than there is in what candidates are saying, or what party platforms contain.

Worse still, it is the most effective brand of politics—doubtless effective because the politicians themselves often fail to realize what is happening until afterward.

Business, especially in its larger activities, is becoming the unofficial government of these United States. Stand out has a third house in Washington, but at every state capital, and those three houses never adjourn.

Though working through corporations that are chartered in some one of the respective states, and that are therefore, inures of the state in theory, business not only has become national in scope and character, but threatens to become international, which is something else our politicians and statesmen are overlooking.

Internationalism horrifies most people, particularly when mentioned by Communists, Socialists, or even parlor pinks, yet no force is driving the world toward it faster, or more effectively, than business.

Colonel Robert W. Stewart, recently deposed chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, sails for Europe to confer with Sir Henri Deterding.

It requires no wizard to guess why. The time has come to organize the oil business on an international scale.

What causes persons to be giants? Giantism, regarded as a disease, is closely connected with the disease known as acromegaly, which chiefly manifests itself in an enlargement of the hands and feet, which some geologists think is caused by certain morbid processes, an excessive development of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

What woman did President Hoover appoint on the crime commission?

Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe college, Cambridge, Mass.

What is the address of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York.

The Better 'Ole!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Physical Inspections Aid Scout Health

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

DURING the last summer the Boy Scouts of the world held a jamboree at Birkenhead in England. More than 30,000 Boy Scouts from all over the world were present and it is interesting to see the figures which just have been made available as to the disturbances from which they suffered.

Three hundred twenty-one of them were admitted to the hospital established in connection with the camp. Of the 321, a total of 52 had to be sent to permanent hospitals because their illnesses were serious, and of the 52, nine were infectious diseases.

It will perhaps be a source of pride to the Americans that most

of the patients who were ill were English, to the extent of 160; the French followed with 47, the Scotch with 12, the Welsh with 12, the Irish with 11; and the Americans with 9.

It must be remembered that these boys had been regularly examined before going to the camp; that they were regularly inspected as to their physical conditions; that all pools in the area had been freed from infestation; that the water supply was controlled fully; that arrangements for disposal of garbage and sewage were perfect; that modern scientific medicine and hygiene had done everything possible to guarantee good health.

This, and only this, may be taken as the explanation for the exceedingly good conditions that prevailed.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers, and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

TO me "Sweet Adeline" is the almost perfect musical comedy. Although this is only the second or third week, I've seen it now three times and it grows upon acquaintance.

Full many a year the critics have raved at managers to say, "Why don't you buy a joke?" And now that Arthur Hammerstein has done so, the credit should be his. To be

sure, Oscar Hammerstein II wrote them, but it's all in the family.

James Kern has done one of his loveliest scores for the new piece, but when Mr. Kern writes a good score it's not exactly news.

I was somewhat more impressed with the fact that the show had a plot which sufficed to hold the interest. Indeed, the plot is good enough to quarrel with. In the case of a usual musical comedy plot only a bully would raise his hand against it.

Prince Gets Air

IF "Sweet Adeline" falls short of complete perfection, and it does, one important twist in plot or casting is to blame. Helen Morgan as Adeline, the heroine, marries the wrong man.

Possibly the unconscious in every male breast always will motivate him into a resentment against all men whom Miss Morgan chooses for her own in plays. This time I think that it is more than transfused jealousy.

There are a few theatrical rules which should be preserved. "Sweet Adeline" like 90 per cent of all the plays which come to Broadway, is a retelling of the Cinderella theme. But this time she doesn't get Prince Charming.

It is neither the first love nor still the second who stands beneath the apple blossoms at the end. The successful hero is a gentleman who moves into the play rather casually late in the second act.

There is no scene in which she swoons at the sight of him or any incident to indicate his kindling in her presence. Indeed, when he asked her to marry him and she agreed I could have been knocked down with a sash.

In fact, they haven't as much as a duet together until the engagement has been arranged. Life is often like that. Musical comedy shouldn't be.

Poor Lover

ROBERT CHISHOLM, the successful suitor, is a singer of rare quality in voice and method. His love-making is less convincing. He goes in quite a bit for virility, which is indicated in the usual way.

He sticks out his chest and then follows it slowly across the stage. And this same hero when the heroine's reputation is questioned walks out, saying, "I'm going home," or words to that effect. This rudeness can not be blamed upon Mr. Chisholm.

This is the librettist's contribution toward making the successful suitor seem less than worthy of Helen Morgan's favor.

When a play ends with a lady and a gentleman clasped in each other's arms, I suppose the audience is expected to assume that they will live happily forever after. This time I left the theater whistling Mr. Kern's best tune, called "Here Am I," but

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

The Gorilla, If You Are
Willing to Believe the
World's Leading Biologists,
Is Man's First Cousin.

THE world of science is awaiting eagerly for the results of the African expedition, sent out last May by Columbia university and the American Museum of Natural History.

The expedition is to make the most extensive study of the gorilla ever attempted. The gorilla, if you are willing to believe the world's leading biologists, is one of man's first cousins.

The expedition includes four of America's best known scientists. At its head is Dr. Henry C. Raven of the American museum, who has had extensive experience in Africa and the East Indies.

The three other scientific members are Professor William K. Gregory and Dr. J. H. McGregor, two of the world's greatest authorities on the subject, and Dr. E. T. Engle, associate professor of anatomy at Columbia.

When you see pictures of what man's early ancestors are supposed to have looked like, you are seeing Dr. McGregor's idea of it. For Dr. McGregor, from a study of the skulls of ancient men which have been dug up from time to time, has modeled busts of what the men must have looked like.

The African museum hopes to bring back bodies of adult gorillas for study. This never has been done before.

Medical Aid

THE expedition is expected to collect much information of value to the medical profession as well as information which will shed light on human evolution.

Native tribes of Africa will be carefully studied, in addition to the studies of the gorilla and other African apes.

In this enterprise, medical and academic interests combine in the study of problems which deal equally with the physical evolution of man and with the problems of human mechanics," says President Butler of Columbia university.

"Progress in the medical sciences must be built upon a constantly greater accumulation of facts which explain the origin and purpose of the structures composing the human body, and thus help to understand better the physical processes that make life and its perpetuation possible."

The expedition plans to use movie cameras in making studies of the African tribes.

Commenting on the gorilla phase of the expedition, Dr. Butler says, "Heretofore, only skins and skeletons of gorillas have been brought to this country with the exception of rare and very young specimens that have succumbed quickly."

"Since the adult gorilla presents a most remarkable approach to mankind in its bodily structure, such material becomes of outstanding value to students of anatomy."

Shoes

HUMAN posture is one of the particular subjects which the expedition will study.

Much information will be collected among the natives who do not wear shoes, to make a comparison of their posture with that of shoe-wearing Americans.

It is believed that this information will be of great value to orthopedic surgeons.

The expedition plans to cross equatorial Africa from the east coast to the west coast to collect specimens of all types of gorillas and chimpanzees.

The expedition plans to return to New York in January, 1930.

Students of comparative anatomy point out that the differences between man and the gorilla are differences of degree.

Every bone in the skeleton of man is matched by one in the skeleton of the gorilla. The differences lie in exact shape—the thickness and curvature of different bones, for example.

It is thought, therefore, that a detailed study of gorilla anatomy will throw much light on the early history and direction of development of human anatomy and therefore be of great value to the medical profession.

Daily Thought

Cast not away your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward.—Hebrews 10:35.

He who has lost confidence can lose nothing more.—Boiste.

Styles Are Changing!

In choosing your new Fall Society Brand Suit, note these style changes. The lapel is cut fuller, the waist is a bit slimmer . . . and brown is the forecast shade. Of course, all the other popular colors are to be found in our display of men's two-trouser suits at—

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