



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Busy Bosses

The open manner in which the politicians, big and little, discuss what they intend to do "if the manager law is declared unconstitutional," creates an unfortunate situation in view of the fact that the supreme court has apparently found the problem so difficult as not to be able to render an early decision.

As the situation stands two of the judges of the court have gone on record as stating that the law is constitutional. So did the judge of a lower court in which the contest started.

The City Manager League, in distinct contrast with the bosses, has taken the position that the law is as technically right as it is right in principle.

The league has shown its respect for courts by accepting the decision of such judges as have passed upon the question. It is only the bosses and the self-seekers who persist in their plans under a theory that not only the law but every judge who has gone on record is wrong.

The situation is not conducive to the best in government. Uncertainty, whether created by whispers or delayed decisions, is never a good factor when the people are creating a new government, and the people of Indianapolis will create a new government of some sort, a few weeks hence. They will either establish city manager or elect a new mayor.

The persistency of the bosses and their interest is easily understood. The slight glimpse of what is happening in Lake county reveals a part of the picture of bossism. It indicates why there are men who devote themselves, exclusively, to the work of building up political machines. It reveals the value of party labels to these bosses.

A party machine in a city links itself with a party machine in the state. Then steps in federal patronage. The whole system is so interwoven that at times it is necessary for United States senators to write self-serving letters denying protection to law violators, the letters to be dragged out in the event of possible revelations and not given to the public at the time they were written.

Bossism depends upon blind policemen and crooked contractors. Bossism profits and lives upon private use of public powers. And its existence depends, primarily, upon a partisan city government under which citizens vote for birds or animals and not for men.

Let it be hoped that the supreme court will very soon be able to untangle whatever intricacies exist in the legal status of the city manager law.

That decision will force these bosses and their arrants into the open.

The Ignorance of Mr. Schwab

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of Bethlehem Steel, was called some years ago in the armor plate investigation—and didn't know anything about it. Charles M. Schwab was called in the senate investigation of conditions of feudalism and terrorism in his coal mines in Pennsylvania—and didn't know anything about it.

The same Charles M. Schwab has been called by the senate committee investigating his company's secret paid propaganda agent, Shearer—and he doesn't know anything about it.

Mr. Schwab's record of ignorance of the pernicious activities of his companies is consistent and colossal.

There may be people who do not believe Mr. Schwab's alibi. We do not want to take that position, even though we find his sanctimonious and tearful conduct on the witness stand rather distasteful. We would like to believe that, as a leader of American industry, he has no direct responsibility for the sins of his companies.

Of course he can not escape indirect responsibility. At best he is guilty of negligence, which amounts almost to criminal negligence in the case of Shearer's employment at Geneva.

We would like to believe this armament maker's testimony that he favors "an arrangement by which all battleships should be sunk," and that his company's employment of Shearer was a violation of his policy.

But it must occur to a clever man like Mr. Schwab that he will be judged by his fellow citizens, not by the patriotic words which roll so easily from his lips every time he is investigated, but by his deeds.

His deeds are difficult to reconcile with his professions of virtue.

When he was informed by the press that Shearer was reported to be in his employ, why did he not investigate and end the relationship?

When the matter became such a public scandal that he had to speak to his assistant, President Grace, why did he not see that something was done about it. He had to admit on the stand Saturday, "What action he (Grace) took I can not tell you."

When he discovered that Shearer was employed not by a company underling, but by Vice-President Wakeman, did he discharge Wakeman for violating the alleged policy of his company? He did not. Did he even mildly reprimand Wakeman. He did not.

When he discovered that Shearer had been subsidized by his company repeatedly, not only at the Geneva arms conference, which the propagandist helped to wreck, but also in the shipping lobby at Washington, did he take any action whatever to mitigate the evil?

Did he then warn the press that his company's denials of connection with Shearer were unintentionally untrue? He did not.

Did he then inform the government that Schwab money had been used to fight the government, so that

the government thereafter could protect itself against Shearer and Bethlehem officials? He did not.

Mr. Schwab as a leading armament maker has profited financially from war, and now is profiting through cruiser contracts from the Geneva fiasco. He is making much more money out of it than Shearer, whom he appears to scorn.

He shares the responsibility.

Too Many Mothers Die

Why has this country the highest death rate for mothers of any civilized nation?

Figures just announced by the American Association of Obstetricians show that the chief reasons for a high rate are lack of care, poor home conditions and ill health.

But surely the people of this country do not live in more abject poverty than the people of England, Scotland, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, where the maternity death rate is only from half to one-third of our rate.

What is responsible for the difference? One possible answer suggests itself. In the European countries it is fairly easy for even poor people to learn how to regulate the birth rate in their families.

It is possible that the lower death rates there mean that a greater percentage of the children born are "wanted," rather than "unwanted," children. Parents of wanted children usually have means sufficient to secure adequate care for the mother, or have familiarized themselves with the public health clinics maintained in all civilized countries.

In the United States such information is hard to get. It reaches only a limited class. Those to whom it would be of most benefit seldom obtain it.

So thousands of babies are born where there are poor home conditions, ill health and lack of care. And the death rate for mothers mounts.

Gentlemen Judges

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan has introduced a bill providing in effect that a federal judge whose judicial acts are criticized can not henceforth hail his critic before him and act as prosecutor as well as judge and jury.

The bill provides that such cases shall be tried before another judge than the one criticized. This, of course, is simply the rule by which judges who are gentlemen already are bound.

Vandenberg was moved to introduce the bill by the treatment recently given Editor Louis B. Seltzer and Chief Editorial Writer Carlton Matson of the Cleveland Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, when they editorially criticized an injunction issued by an Ohio judge, and were sentenced by him to thirty days in jail.

This case was the more striking because the injunction was clearly against the public interest, being issued to prevent a county sheriff from enforcing the law.

The Vandenberg bill should pass.

But it will eliminate only a fraction of the danger which citizens now run in voicing legitimate criticism of judicial acts. It will apply only to federal courts. It would not have prevented the Cleveland case, for instance, since that occurred in a state court.

Similar bills should be introduced in state legislatures. Fair play should be given to honest critics of state courts as well as to those of federal courts.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THE people of Kentucky should not be blamed because their Governor just has been indicted for "unlawfully receiving gifts" from companies which seek to get contracts to furnish school books.

We never think of abusing the depositors when a bank president goes wrong, yet we proceed to ridicule a whole state when it deposits its faith in a Governor and he falls by the wayside.

There have been ghastly casualties among American Governors these last twelve years, the chief executives of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky having been indicted.

It is no wonder parents no longer name their babies after Governors.

Mary Garden, the opera singer, personally dedicated a square in Monte Carlo which was named after her, which reminds us that the late Chauncey M. Depew built and unveiled his own monument at his birthplace, Peekskill, N. Y.

It is really the only way that one can make sure the job will be done and done right.

AMBASSADOR MORROW's family is paying for the honor of having Lindbergh for a son-in-law by worry most of the time for fear their daughter's present flight will be her last.

These acts of violence in North Carolina prove once more that Dixie is not a good place for the foreign leader.

You will recall that some years ago the people of New Orleans lynched nine or ten Italian members of the Mafia.

Regardless of the merits of this naval controversy, it makes Americans west of the Alleghenies tired to see these New York leaders always leap to their feet and champion the position of Great Britain.

The poverty of Truly Shattuck, once famous actress, arrested, then released, for lifting a dress from a Chicago store, gives a view of the prodigal ways of state stars.

They make good money, but few of them save it.

A RUMANIAN scientist thinks that he has perfected a rocket by which it will be possible to shoot people across the Atlantic ocean in thirty minutes.

What an ideal way for us to get rid of some of our undesirable foreigners!

Judges Gemmill and Klavkowski of Chicago deserve somebody's thanks for their refusal to recognize these fraudulent short-order divorces, obtained by Americans in Mexico by the correspondence method, and other judges should follow their example.

As we listened to President Hoover over the radio the other night, the thought came to us that Abraham Lincoln might have been able to prevent the Civil War had the radio been with us then and the Rail Splitter been able to assure the south that he intended to observe its rights under the Constitution.

However, slavery was one of those rights and slavery had to go.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Technicality Has Become Yardstick By Which We Measure What Is Truth and What Is Not.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR says that he is not ill, but persecuted, and that he asked for a pardon not to save himself or his stockholders, but to spare an unjust government remorse in the future.

He violated no law, he says, in having the jury watched, but merely emulated the department of justice, and was held in contempt of court for what he considers a legitimate practice.

There is just enough truth in this declaration to make it seem plausible and just enough sophistry to destroy its effect.

Obviously, Mr. Sinclair does not think he did anything wrong.

What is even more curious, he seems to be unimpressed by the fact that most people think differently.

Opinions are not only interesting, but convenient.

Senator Howell is of the opinion that Washington is all wet, but that President Hoover could make it dry.

A resident Hoover is of the opinion that Senator Howell would not make such statement without specific information as to "time and place."

All of which having been spread on the public record, we are no wiser than we were before.

They Won't Tell

BOOTLEGGING in the nation's capital may be a matter of common knowledge, as Senator Howell suggests, but those who possess it display great reluctance in sharing it, especially with the authorities.

When you get right down to brass tacks that is really what all prohibitionists are after.

Too many people know things that they don't dare to tell, except in a most general way.

Glad enough to declare how prevalent bootlegging is, they grow suddenly dumb when it comes to giving names, or street numbers.

Just another phase of the lying which has grown up around this noble experiment.

There is a lot of lying in this good day and generation which can not be traced to the Volstead act or eighteenth amendment.

Even in court, where witnesses are sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," there often is a surprising difference between what they admit and what actually occurred.

Technicality has become the yardstick by which we measure what is true.

Judges have declared that a large percentage of divorce cases hinge on perjury, not only as to evidence, but as to the formal complaints drawn up by counsel.

Bookkeeping often is of great advantage for what it conceals.

Credit to Shearer

IT develops that though Samuel Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, employed William B. Shearer to act as an "observer" at the Geneva conference, and that he was actually paid more than \$25,000, the records in Mr. Wakeman's office do not reveal any such transaction.

Chances are that the transaction would have gone unnoticed had not Mr. Shearer used the Bethlehem and two other shipbuilding companies for a large sum of money which he claims to be due under the original agreement.

Whatever else may be said of his activities, Mr. Shearer deserves some credit for giving the affair such publicity as to make its concealment impossible.

But for the course he took, it would have gone down in history as just another "contribution" to something or other.

Undoubtedly, the elaborate system of laws, regulations, and records which we have developed, spells progress.

Undoubtedly, we would experience great difficulty in going back to the simple ways of our forefathers.

Undoubtedly, more or less hair-splitting goes with civilized commerce, justice and politics.

At the same time, the system seems to involve some risk.

When people arrive at a point where lying is not lying, except under certain circumstances, where burglary is not burglary, unless the criminal goes through certain motions, and where money actually received is not income, unless it falls under a certain head, we find quite a problem in telling our children what the word "truth" means.

It's a Boomerang

THE collapse of moral education in this country, of which so many people complain, is attributable in some measure to their own cute practices.

The father who avails himself of every business twist in making out an income tax return, or reasons that he is not violating traffic rules when he exceeds the speed limit, finds it rather embarrassing to insist that Johnny tell him the exact truth on every possible occasion.

The mother who fritters away her time in useless pleasure finds it just as hard to teach the desirability of honest, conscientious effort.

The young people are confused not only for lack of the right kind of precept, but by the prevalence of the wrong kind of example.

Daily Thought

Let love be without dissimulation; let love be that which is sincere; cleave to that which is good.—Romans 12:9.

The greatest tyranny is to love where we are not loved again.—Balzac.

The New Fast Mail



Get Doctor's Advice on Medicine Chest

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN.

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

THE average family medicine chest is a closet in the bathroom in which the family keeps practically everything that ever may be prescribed for any one in illness, anything distributed from door to door as useful in illness, anything used on the exterior or interior of the body for cosmetic purposes or for regulation; indeed, anything that does not quite fit somewhere else.

Years after the persons has recovered, the bottle of half-used medicine prescribed by the doctor may stand on the shelf without potency, coagulated, precipitated, perhaps dangerous, long after everyone has forgotten what it was used for.

All men experiment with safety razors; all men have difficulty in disposing of the blades. In a half dozen medicine chests in which I have snooped in recent months, obsolete razors and blades cluttered up the shelves.

The medical profession recognizes that there is need for household remedies. However, the number of remedies that are usually useful and safe is limited. Most families have their favorite laxatives and purgatives. These include anything from the old compound pills to castor oil or mineral oil.

The safest laxative for most people of advanced years is mineral oil, since it is not absorbed by the body and acts merely mechanically.

There are today mixtures of mineral oil with other substances which in some instances enhance its usefulness. Epsom salts, sodium phosphate or citrate of magnesia are still preferred by some people.

Bicarbonate of soda is useful for many purposes, as is also milk of magnesia. These enter into mouth washes, antacids and other purposes.

Almost every family has its favorite pain reliever for headaches or mild pains associated with periodic disturbances.

Unfortunately, of recent years coal tar derivatives that are potent, and derivatives of veronal, have begun

to find a place in the medical chest and most physicians are convinced that it is dangerous to take these things habitually.

There used to be a call for tonics, but it is recognized today that the best tonic is good diet, outdoor air, suitable exercises and plenty of rest. Vitamin preparations are beginning to take the place of the old-time tonics.

When it comes to sleeplessness, the safest remedy is a warm drink and a warm bath before going to bed.

Every one has his favorite mouth wash, tooth paste and gargle. It is doubtful that the mouth wash, tooth paste or gargle kill germs, but it may make the congested and swollen tissues feel better by protecting them and by washing away the secretions from the surface.

The wisest thing for every family to do is to go through the medicine chest at least every three months with the intention of throwing away things that are not constantly used. The things that are used constantly should be listed and the family physician should be asked to give his opinion as to their merits.

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

THE Rev. William S. Blackshear of St. Matthews' Episcopal church and Bishop Stires of the Long Island diocese hardly have helped matters much by contributing a clerical version of "The Public Be Damned" to the controversy about the ban on Negroes.

In commenting on the protest of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Bishop Stires is quoted as saying: "No organization outside the church has any right to call upon a bishop to rebuke one of his clergy."

I can see no justification for this arrogant attitude. The bishop may see himself as chairman of the house committee and St. Matthews as a pleasant country club, but there is one obstacle in the way of this interpretation.

After all, we, the citizens of this community, contribute to the support of St. Matthews—and in a tangible way.

Separation of church and state never has been made an actuality in America. Church property is tax exempt, which means that the share of public expense which would be borne by parishioners is shifted to the shoulders of us all.

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Bishop's View

IF the policy of segregation had been set forth in a discreet whisper rather than in a public announcement, the bishop seems to feel that it would have been all right. Almost he appears to say that one may be mean-spirited and cruel if only decorum and finesse are employed in the proceeding.

Old echoes are awakened by the bishop's remark that he is not obliged to do anything because the matter has not come to him through "official channels."

So it was in the famous story of the Samaritan and the stricken traveler. Many there were who passed by on the other side. It was not their business. Nobody had brought the matter to their attention through official channels.

And in somewhat the same manner the good bishop smugly declares that it would be wrong for him to express an opinion and take sides.

But if he is following another gospel tradition of neutrality, he really ought first to call for water and wash his hands.

(Copyright, 1929, by The Times)

ON Sept. 24, 1869, a financial panic began in New York when gold rose to 164 after a clique headed by Jay Gould and Colonel James Fisk Jr. made a daring attempt to corner on market of the precious metal. Black Friday is the name applied to the two disastrous days in financial history that followed.

The gold ring purchased about \$60,000,000 in gold, paying, or rather agreeing to pay \$86,000,000 in currency. The transactions were in full swing, with gold hitting 160, when the United States government telegraphed to sell \$4,000,000 worth of the golden metal.

Instantly the end was reached and gold fell to 140, then 133 and there were no buyers at any price.

A disastrous panic ensued, affecting business in the United States and disrupting international trade. For several months the sale of bonds in Europe was affected by transactions of that day.

The men who engineered the deals continued to settle transactions in which they profited, but numerous court injunctions delayed settlement of the deal in which they suffered losses.

While no definite figures were available, it was estimated that the gold clique's profits were about \$12,000,000 on transactions they were willing to admit and their losses on those transactions which they refused to acknowledge totaled \$20,000,000.

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Chicago, Aided by Its Neighbors, Seeks to Be the Best Planned City in the United States.

CHICAGO, already famous for its gang battles, its political war on the king of England, and its quarrels with other cities on the Great Lakes over the diversion of water from Lake Michigan, now seeks fame in a more peaceful field.

Chicago seeks to be the best planned city in the United States. Under the direction of the Chicago Regional Planning Association the latest findings of scientists, engineers, medical men, architects and civic experts are being assembled. The association even has an airways committee to study the airplane problem of the future.

The association is a graphic example of how present-day scientific advances are breaking down old political limitations. Not only has the association extended its work far beyond the political boundaries of Chicago, but it has spread into two of Illinois' neighboring states.

Public officials and business men of fifteen counties, nine in Illinois, three in Indiana and three in Wisconsin, organized the association. It represents 280 cities and villages in a great circle fifty miles from Chicago's "loop."

This territory, called the "Region of Chicago," by the association, is expected to have a population of 7,500,000 by 1950. This is more than double the population which the region had in the 1920 census.

Sanitation

PLANS being made for the Chicago region constitute an example for every American city, according to