



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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BOYD GURLEY,
Editor.ROY W. HOWARD,
President
FRANK G. MORRISON,
Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 4551

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

A Humiliating Picture

To what depths self-government has been sunk in this city may be partially understood by the manner in which a Republican ticket is being chosen.

That men of high standing, life-long reputations for integrity, honor and decency are compelled to deal and haggle with Boss Coffin is as humiliating to the city at large as it must be to these gentlemen personally.

The political boss knows but two words. They are power and money. It may be presumed that when the discussion of candidates is conducted, the boss will have one of these objects in mind whatever concessions he, in his desperation, is forced to make to decency and respectability.

All of the evils that attracted attention of grand juries, and aroused the people to the point of revolt, came through Coffinism.

The people remember, as these men must, that Coffin has never picked men with ideals of public service, but those who could be counted upon to deliver the powers of their office to the service of the machine which he created.

The people remember that it was Coffin who at every step of the way threw his power against their desire to escape bondage through the city manager law and that he is responsible for the present plight and helplessness of the people to rule themselves.

It is true that he is so discredited in the public mind that he now is ready to make concessions in order to retain some foothold from which he may again climb back to days of autocracy.

He understands most thoroughly that to nominate the kind of ticket which he prefers would invite sure disaster and defeat.

Conferences with Coffin mean, on his side, the least concessions to decency that can be made and be assured of support of respectable forces. It remains to be seen what sort of bargainers are those who now ask him for nominations.

For the certain fact remains that Coffin is yet a czar and that the so-called convention of committeemen is but a ratification meeting for whatever bargains he may make in advance.

It is tragic but such is the situation. The city manager system offered a certain escape. The people know what Coffinism means. They know what it means in the county and in the state as well as the city.

Perhaps the people may decide that the one sure way to rid itself of Coffinism is not to wait until the sun goes down to see its tail cease to wiggle but to scotch it openly and in full midday.

A Tariff Victory

Once more the sometimes uncertain senate comes through as the protector of the people's interest. It struck out the flexible provision of the tariff bill Wednesday and made the tariff commission responsible to congress instead of to the President. It would give congress sole power to fix rates.

This victory was achieved by that intermittent coalition of Democrats and progressive Republicans which so often has blocked bad legislation and enacted good.

But it may be a short victory. The vote was only 47 to 42.

That is a dangerously narrow margin, considering the tariff rate trading that is in prospect and the conference deadlock when the senate and house come to agree on a compromise bill. The bill which passed the house gives the President even more power than the original senate committee provision now amended by the senate.

Now that the senate amendment has been revised by the Norris resolution to meet certain legitimate White House objections, it is to be hoped that President Hoover in the coming struggle no longer will feel it his duty to resist the change.

Air News, Good and Bad

(From The Columbus Citizen)

When flying men and flying promoters meet with newspapermen, there usually are debates about the printing of news of air accidents.

Sometimes these debates tend to become arguments. The fliers think too much attention is given to the papers to air accidents; the newspapermen, if they know their business, declare that of course the newspaper's business is to print the news, good and bad.

It therefore is worth while to have the views of one of the most prominent aviation officials in the country on the subject of "air news." Of his own volition, C. M. Keys, president of the new Curtiss-Wright Corporation, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Transcontinental Air Transport, North American Aviation, Inc., and director and chairman of about twelve of the largest airplane manufacturing concerns, wrote this letter to The New York Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper:

"In the midst of the grief and anxiety arising out of the City of San Francisco disaster, I was comforted a little by the kindness, fairness, and sympathy of the newspaper comment of the country.

"I am not one of those, of whom there seems to be some even in my own organization, who believe that the newspapers of the country are sensational in their handling of aviation.

"Perhaps that is because, having been trained as a reporter myself, I know news when I see it.

"My personal experience with the newspapers has been that they are much more eager to play up the big accomplishments of aviation, or that anything else, than they are to play up failure, but that they must, following their profession, give prominence to news

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Measured by Complaints Filed, Radio Ranks First Among the Unnecessary Noises in New York.

WITH seventeen wires tapped and a listening post established in New York's city hall during the last two weeks, systematic eavesdropping is to be inferred.

Thus far the eavesdropper has not been heard from.

Excitement incident to the discovery of his operations, however, warrants the hope that he may have something interesting to offer when he reports.

In this connection it seems curious that some of those growing out of the present municipal campaign should not be included among the unnecessary noises in New York.

Similarly, the trip of the Zeppelin and the disaster of the T. A. T. were front page copy.

"The fleets of airplanes that are more or less under my command constitute nearly 500 ships and fly considerably more than 1,000,000 miles a month.

"I would not have assumed that responsibility if I had not been prepared to assume that the public wants all the news, both good and bad, concerning the things which these men and this equipment may do."

Light on Lobbyists

The senate judiciary committee has an opportunity to do a great job. For years secret and selfish lobbies have helped make the laws of the land. Now there is a chance to strike at that evil.

Under the Caraway resolution, the committee will investigate the many-headed system of indirect congressional control. Senator George Norris, as chairman, will be the key man in choosing the subcommittee and perhaps in conducting the inquiry. No man is fitted better.

There really are two jobs to be done. One is to find out how a lobby operates. Who pays the lobbyist and the propagandist, and why? What methods are used by these self-styled legislative agents. How much power have they in influencing actual legislation?

Obviously, such survey will throw a light on this rocky field in which the sheep and goats will stand separated. It will show the already open organizations and agents, working by legitimate methods to keep before congress the opinions and needs of the greater city.

The sixty-eight-story Chrysler building is well under way. Foundations have been begun for the seventy-one-story City Bank and Farmers' Trust building, and ground has been broken for the eighty-story Empire State building, not to mention half a dozen or so fifty-story buildings which have become too small and too numerous to mention.

Whatever else may be thought of such ventures in construction, they suggest that New York politicians would do well to think more about the transportation problem and less about some other things.

Inadequate transportation, with all the resultant discomfort and congestion, as well as unnecessary noise, may serve a good purpose, if, as Dr. J. B. Nash of New York university thinks, most people are unfit for leisure.

The second job of the committee is to tell the country and the senate what to do about it. There have been lobbying exposés before. But they resulted chiefly in moral indignation and nothing more.

Diagnosis of the disease is not enough. After a century and half it is time to try to bring about a cure, and to practice a bit of preventive medicine.

Senators of the Norris type, whose years of public service have afforded long observation of this unhealthy condition, should be able, on the basis of investigation, to formulate a bill to correct the worst evils.

Such corrective legislation will get nowhere if it takes a lobby-busting line—any more than trust-busting laws corrected the evils of industrial consolidations. Lobbying must be recognized as a natural, legitimate and permanent part of the legislative process in a democracy. But it must be recognized as a thing to be controlled.

Government regulation is the way out.

That, of course, is not so simple as it sounds. But it is the only way, and the sooner we start to develop an effective regulatory system the better.

The Caraway bill proposes registration of lobbyists, and certain other safeguards against secrecy. But as the committee and congress go deeper into the problem, other safeguards will suggest themselves.

It takes two things to make a lobby, an agent and money. It is as necessary to have a record of the money behind him as of the lobbyist himself.

The hundreds of organizations engaged in this business make a regular public accounting of all receipts and expenditures.

Corporations—such as the armament makers who secretly paid the propagandist Shearer and others—should be made to report such pernicious funds to the government.

Now that congress finally has reached this fundamental problem of governmental control, it should do more than simply uncover another national scandal until the next time. There is no excuse for a next time.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

CONGRESS should pass the bill of Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, providing that one who is charged with contempt for an act outside the presence of the court may ask that the complaining judge stand aside and an impartial judge try the case, for it is barbaric to let the same judge accuse and punish.

The fathers of the Constitution thought the freedom of speech and of the press so indispensable that they forbade its abridgment by the congress and surely they would have forbidden its abridgment by the courts, had they foreseen the need, for when they wrote that Constitution they were fresh from a tyrant-hunt and they were not proclaiming the infallibility of public officers; they were proclaiming the liberty of people.

There should be no newspaper comment about the merits of a case while it is being tried, but when the decision has been rendered the constitutional right of freedom of the press begins, limited by the law governing libel.

Every other public officer, every president from Washington to Hoover has survived criticism, no judge should be regarded as too sacred for public comment!

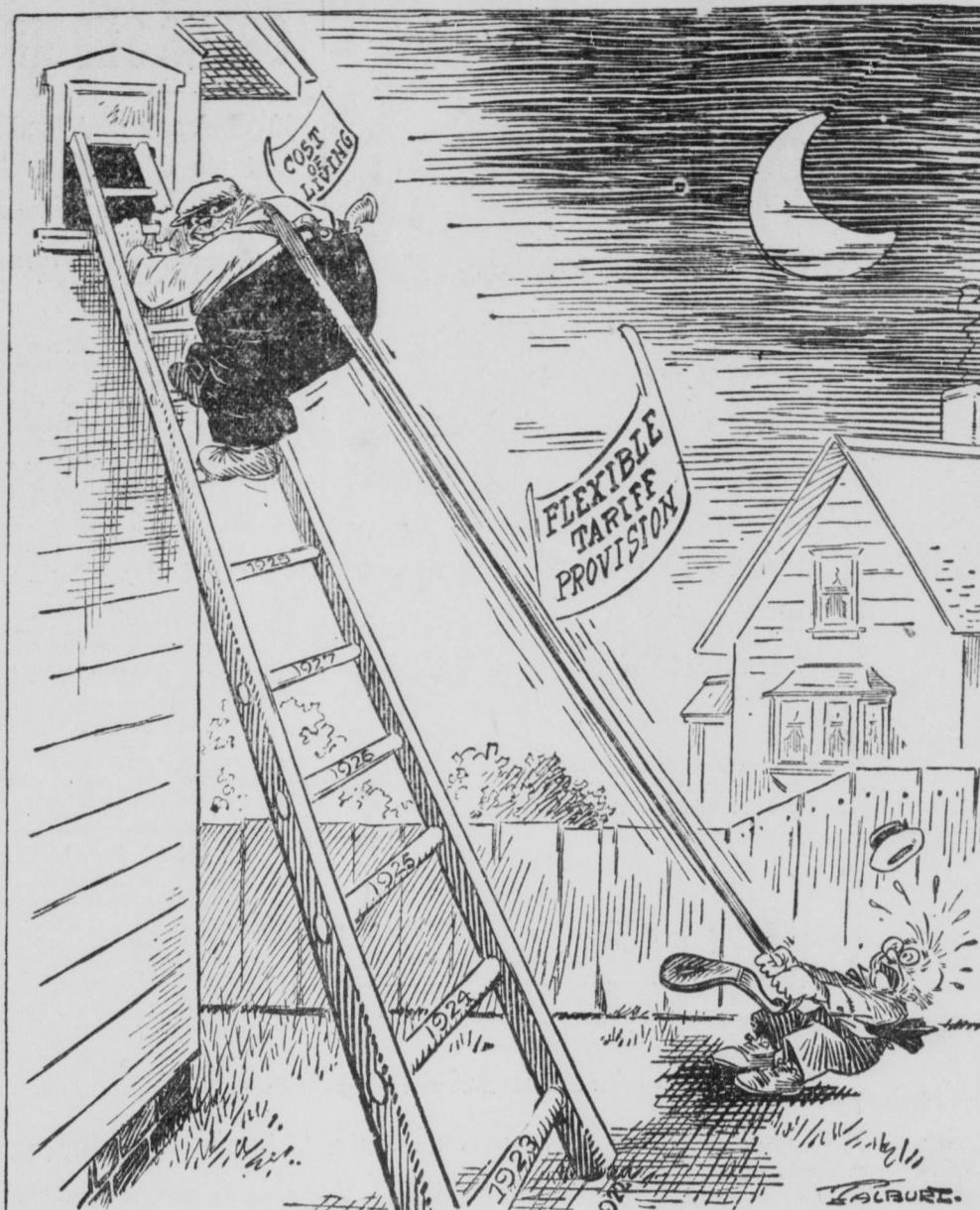
ALL of us, now and then, would like to put our enemies in jail, but the judge is the only American permitted to indulge in this luxury.

It is a wonderful way for a man to get even, but a poor way for a court to get respect, since respect always is earned and never forced.

Courts, like all other human institutions, gain respect only by being respectable.

To portray a judge in a contempt case as a lofty soul, high above human frailty, bursting with regret because the preservation of his court demands that he put in jail the newspaper man who has criticized his decision is a masterpiece of imagination, but to represent that judge as an ordinary mortal, temporarily on a bench, consumed with malice and taking a cowardly advantage of a fellow man is to paint the picture more nearly as it really is.

It Does Seem to Have a Lot of 'Give'!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Troubled Nerves Affect Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

ALMOST ten years ago Professor

W. B. Cannon of Harvard published a book on bodily changes in love, hunger and rage, in which he emphasized the evidence that has been developed in various places indicating that emotions have definite effects on the physical actions of the body.

In 1926 it was known that the movements of the intestines would be stopped if a person showed signs of anxiety, distress or anger. Since that time Cannon has studied the subject intensively, particularly with a view to finding the mechanisms by which such action takes place.

The public realizes that the mental state of the individual does have definite effects on its activities, and for this reason far too often people resort to faith healers or quacks to change the mental state when it seems likely that the physical condition can not otherwise be controlled.

The scientific side of medicine has

for almost a century emphasized the actual changes that may be observed in the body after death and medical diagnosis demands scientific recognition of such changes.

The human being differs from the animal in the development of his brain, hence the behavior of the human being is not always the simple mechanical response that takes place in the animal following a definite stimulation.

Whenever a human being expresses fear, joy or grief, certain physical responses occur. If a person feels happy, he is likely to smile or laugh, and, in smiling or laughing, certain muscles of his face will take certain positions.

In some forms of paralysis affecting one-half the brain, the patient is unable to move the face on the paralyzed side.

There are, however, certain movements which are involuntary; that is, they are controlled from the nerve centers without the patient's wish.

In such case a patient has an emotional reaction, the side of

face which is usually without expression will reveal emotion. This indicates that the nerves responsible for these activities are not cut off by the process which injures the brain.

Professor Cannon points out that an evening's meal may remain undigested all night in the stomach if there is persistent worry.

The saliva, the gastric and the pancreatic juices responsible for digestion do not flow when a person is worried or frightened.

Eminent clinicians estimate that anywhere from one-third to one-half of all the people who suffer with digestive disturbances have disordered emotional states and the digestive disturbance is relieved when the emotional condition is restored to normal.

These facts should not be taken as a warrant for disregarding physical causes or for neglecting physical measures in treatment.

The assumption that emotional agencies are causing the disturbances, Professor Cannon believes, always should be the last resort.

IDEAS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS COLUMN ARE THOSE OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST INTERESTING WRITERS. THEY ARE PUBLISHED WITH REGARD TO THEIR AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE EDITORIAL ATTITUDE OF THIS PAPER.—THE EDITOR.

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROUN

BEFORE quitting the subject of the Episcopal attitude toward the Negro it might be well to revive an ancient anecdote which has been supplied by no less than five kind clients. The yarn dates back to a day when Bishop Stires was the rector of St. Thomas.

According to the myth, a Negro came to the clergyman and announced that he wished to become a member of the congregation. Dr. Stires greeted him kindly, but suggested that possibly he would be happier while worshipping among his own people.

The applicant was not to be dissuaded. He said that he was certain that St. Thomas was the church which he wanted to join. As a final resort Dr. Stires advised him to go home and pray for guidance in his decision.

A week later the Negro called again and said, "You were right. I've decided not to join St. Thomas. I talked it over with my God and he told me 'give up the notion, Robert, I've been trying to get into that church for five years, myself.'

With that end in view, we have fought against disease, have devised anesthetics to prevent pain, and now are considering the possibility of reducing it.

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SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Development of Carbonyl. Hardest Cutting