

The Indianapolis Times

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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 in 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 of anything else, than they are to play up failure, but that they, following their profession, give prominence to news

in proportion to its value, whether it be good or bad.

"Certainly in the case of this particular T. A. T. disaster the fairness and the sympathy of the editors as a whole has far more than made up for any small taint of sensationalism that there may have been—although I myself have not seen it—in some of the news stories.

"Aviation always will be news. Its big triumphs always will be big news, so will its big disasters.

"It is the same in shipping. The first trip of the Bremen and the sinking of the Vestris were news of primary importance to the public.

"Similarly, the trip of the Zepplin 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 citizens.

It should reveal that other group of more or less secret agents of organizations and corporations, working for predatory interests under the guise of unselfish patriots or disinterested experts—such as the recently exposed agents of the electric power and ship building companies.

The second job of the committee is to tell the country and the senate what to do about it. There have been lobbying exposures 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 the 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.

If 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.

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.

IN spite of the Rothstein case, charges of tax favoritism and more than the usual amount of wisecracking, Health Commissioner Wynne says that, as measured by complaints filed, radio ranks first in the production of unnecessary noise, garbage and trash can second, milk wagons third and factories fourth, while dogs and automobiles tie for fifth.

He has appointed a committee of ten experts to see what can be done about it.

The committee consists of two acoustical engineers, two autologists, two neurologists, two practical builders and two attorneys.

The autologists will suggest how to eliminate unnecessary noise, the engineers will work out the technical problem, and the attorneys will draft the proper measures. That leaves out the neurologists and practical builders, unless the former are to determine how much the taxpayers can stand and the latter how to get on.

It already has been suggested that soundproof apartments—at increased cost, of course—might help.

Skyscrapers Rise

MEANWHILE, building plans suggest that the good old river will be heard in many sections 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 un-fitted for leisure.

"Every indication at the present time," he says, "is that the man with more leisure will turn out to be a spectator, a watcher of somebody else doing something, merely because that is the easiest thing."

"Spectatoritis has become almost synonymous with Americanism," he declares. "We are in the gladiatorial stage of Rome, with few participants and many seats for spectators. Man's survival depends upon his participation in vigorous activities which keep alert the duos of organism of body and mind."

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

Arthur Henderson, British secretary for foreign affairs, says that the Labor party under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald "is out for a great crusade in the interest of the common people of all nations."

Obedient to tradition, half the world sneers with skepticism, but the other half hopes.

A more modern viewpoint is that life will include suffering enough even if we have done our best to eliminate it.

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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 1896 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 mechanism by which such action takes place.

The public realizes that the mental state of the individual does have a definite effect 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 is not otherwise to 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 the

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 regarded as a last resort.

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

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

BEFORE quitting the subject of the Episcopal attitude toward the Negro it might be well to review the history of the subject.

In the center of the page was a reproduction of an artist's pastel, of a dark girl with rosy cheeks. However, reassurance is due Vallee devotees who happen to be light-headed. The big band and hall man did not precisely commit himself to the sample furnished by the artists. He merely wrote, "My dream girl may be a brunette."

Vallee leaves blonds the privilege of hoping. But most of the requirements and specifications are

precise. For instance: "When dancing with my friends I would expect her to show reserve and even a certain frigidity with other men, but in my arms her eyes would glow with an alluring light and her manner would be charged with a warmth that would not be there for any other man."

This seems to me a difficult stipulation. Allure and warmth, I have been told, depend to some extent upon the setting. For instance, if Vallee himself were megaphoning down a ditty while all his attendant musicians played soft and minor chords he should hardly blame the dream girl, I think, if she melted just a little, the dancing with an outlander.

Here would come the inevitable conflict between the artist and the lover.

Vallee ought to have enough pride in his own work, as a bandman, I mean, to resent the conduct of such females as remain impervious to his rendition of songs of love and passion.

How could he respect the temperament of the D. G. if she called an offside on her current dancing partner while Rudy's version of "Deep in the Arms of Love" floated across the ballroom.

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Today is the Anniversary

FAMOUS HISTORIAN BORN Oct. 3.

TODAY is the 129th anniversary of the birth of George Bancroft, famous American historian.

Bancroft was born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800, the son of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, Unitarian clergyman.

He entered Harvard college at 13 and upon graduation went to Gottingen, where he took the Ph. D. in history.

His great work was "The History of the United States," of which the first volume appeared in 1834 and the tenth forty years later.

Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk and his management was marked by the establishment of the naval academy at Annapolis, which was devised and organized on his sole initiative by an ingenious straining of executive authority.

He was minister to Prussia in 1867, to the North German Confederation in 1868 and to the new German empire in 1871.

Among the more important of his many miscellaneous publications were "History of the Colonizations of the United States," "The Necessity, the Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race," "Memorial Address on Abraham Lincoln," "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States" and "Martin Van Buren."

Bancroft died in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 17, 1891.

Daily Thought
Ye see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only.—James 2:24.
I doubt if hard work, steadily and regularly carried on, ever yet hurt anybody.—Lord Stanley.

SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Development of Carbonyl.
Hardest Cutting Material
in Existence, Took Long
Research.

THE machine tool experts find themselves faced with a problem not unlike that which always has engrossed the naval experts.

The first desire of a naval expert always has been to make an armor plate which no existing gun could pierce. His next desire, having attained the plate, was to design a gun which would pierce it. And then he found himself back at the beginning of his desires again.

For some time, the metallurgists have succeeded in turning out tougher and tougher steels and alloys.

Now the world is in need of materials which can be made into tools to cut or machine these alloys.

And by the time that problem is solved, no doubt the metallurgists will have developed a new set of alloys.

Nevertheless, experts are hopeful. According to Dr. Samuel L. Hoyt, research metallurgist of the General Electric Company, a great advance in the art of cutting metals appears to be in immediate prospect.

Dr. Hoyt discusses the subject in a research narrative titled "Machining the Unmachinable," just issued by the Engineering Foundation.

In it he traces the developments which lead up to the perfection of carbonyl, the hardest cutting material now in existence.

Tungsten

SOFT tungsten metal, drawn into a fine wire, is used for the filaments of electric light bulbs. But tungsten combined with carbon forms the hardest known metallic substance.

Tungsten carbide, as the compound or alloy is called, first was made in 1896 by the French metallurgist, Moissan.

Moissan found that by putting tungsten oxide and carbon in an electric furnace, the carbon could be made to replace the oxygen in the tungsten compound.

Tungsten carbide is almost as hard as the diamond. But it can not be used for a cutting tool as the diamond can be used.

The reason is that tungsten carbide, despite its hardness, is porous and unable to withstand the high pressure which is placed upon a machine tool.

Other metallurgists attacked the problem—practically every scientific advance is the story of a long line of workers, each contributing his share to the general advance.

Schroeter, making the next big advance, worked out a method of adding cobalt to tungsten carbide. The result was a very dense alloy, heavier than steel, but with no sacrifice of hardness.

This alloy, which resembles steel in color, takes a good cutting edge and keeps it at fairly high temperatures.

Tools have been observed cutting nickel steel with their points at bright red heat.

Carbonyl

AT this point, metallurgists at the General Electric laboratories began a study of Schroeter's alloy, which had been named "hart-metal."

Three years' work resulted in the development of a still harder alloy which has been named carbonyl.

Carbonyl will cut threads on glass rods. It will cut hardened armor plate and tough steels which previously had been regarded as "unmachinable."

The toughness of carbonyl raised a second problem at the General Electric laboratories.

To make a cutting tool out of carbonyl, it is necessary to put a cutting edge on it. That meant the discovery of a method to machine carbonyl, the alloy which had been designed to machine the unmachinable.

A method finally was worked out by which carbonyl could be machined very slowly by a special process using silicon carbide or boron carbide to do the machining.

Carbonyl not only will machine very hard alloys, but it will machine softer ones at a more rapid rate than they could formerly be worked.

In a test, Dr. Hoyt reports, a high-speed steel tool had its edge burned off against a bar of nickel steel in sixteen seconds. A carbonyl tool worked successfully under identical conditions for one hour, at the end of which the test was stopped.

Because of the high price of carbonyl, it is used only for the cutting edge of the tool. The tool itself is made of steel and the carbonyl end is then welded to it.



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