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

More Details Wanted

In announcing to the voters that he desires to "restore" the good name of Indianapolis, Candidate Glossbrenner pulled the veil partially aside Wednesday evening when he said: "When the conditions I set down for acceptance were met, I could do nothing else as a man than to make the race."

The people who are asked to vote for Mr. Glossbrenner may be pardoned if they have a natural curiosity and a desire for more detailed information.

To whom were the conditions made? And what were those conditions that Mr. Glossbrenner made the price of his acceptance?

That there is need of some political action that will help to re-establish Indianapolis in the public mind is now admitted. It is true that much has been done. The people of other states have not laughed or mocked at this city since Mayor Slack became the successor to a mayor who was sentenced for political crimes and the best city council in the United States succeeded the selections of Coffin, who pleaded guilty to misdemeanors in order to save themselves from conviction as felons.

If the good name is to be restored, it is not from the stains that have come within this period of time. The disgrace dates back to a farther period of history and Mr. Glossbrenner might have aided his own cause had he made it very plain that the disgrace and the necessity for rehabilitation came from the men and influences sponsored by Boss Coffin.

A courageous indictment of those who disgraced the city would have done much to convince the citizenship not only of his sincerity, which is admitted, but of his freedom from Coffinism, which is responsible for the disgrace which is sought to be saplored. But if there be a pardonable reluctance to rattle the skeletons of the past, there should be no hesitation about giving details as to the present.

Was one of the conditions set down by Mr. Glossbrenner that the candidate for city clerk should be the most abject slave and political servant of Coffin?

Was one of the conditions the nomination of the man whose name was used to bring the suit that resulted in the killing of the city manager law?

Was one of the conditions the naming of this councilmanic candidate in order to discredit that movement or to reward him for his opposition to the desires of all the decent elements in the community?

Was one of the conditions the retention of George Coffin as chairman of the city committee and his continuation at the helm of all party affairs in order that he may guide its destinies in the future?

Did Mr. Glossbrenner demand that Boss Coffin stay on the job in order to insure the loyalty of that machine which produced a Duval, the Four Horsemen, the discredited school board, a Jackson and the multitude of indicted and unindicted crooks and grafters? Undoubtedly these were not the conditions. Unquestionably Mr. Glossbrenner demanded no such conditions.

But the fact remains that these conditions exist and that the people, without information and without details, will presume that these were the conditions that were set down, since they happened.

Any such horrendous doubts can be easily dissipated. All that the people want to know is the time, the place, the conversation. Were the conditions made with Coffin in person or by proxy? What was said? What was promised?

How Coffin must shiver when he thinks of what an answer might be made. And what a chance, now, before election, for Mr. Glossbrenner to banish Coffinism by denouncing it and Coffin and tell all, not a part, of the story.

As Lincoln Said

Politicians in Washington are holding their heads, wondering what has come over the country. It is this tariff business. Something has happened, and they can't figure it out. Everything was well oiled for the greatest tariff grab in history, and then unexpectedly the gears jammed.

A few months ago they drove through the house on high, riding over the puny opposition with hardly a bump. When they got to the senate there was a little trouble, but it didn't amount to much. Indeed, the senate finance committee geared the tariff rates higher and a record run was in sight.

Now what a mess! The senate has put on the brakes, and unseated the finance committee. It begins to look like the protectionist joy ride is off.

But there is more to it than that. Senate liberals in blocking the tariff orgy actually seem to have the approval of the public. The people and the press, instead of jumping on the senate for "obstructionist tactics" and "radicalism," as the old guard hoped, are applauding the senate coalition of Democrats and Progressives.

So it is the public that is at the bottom of this. The senate coalition is acting on demands from the folks back home. Under ordinary circumstances a little thing like public sentiment would not bother the old guard. But the political fences, need fixing

for the election next fall, and at such a time even the old guard has to keep an eye on the voters.

How to explain this public interest in the tariff is what gives the politicians a headache. Under the rules of politics, all you are supposed to do is to get a share of tariff swag for your district, and the voters won't care about the general bill.

Tariff is a very complicated and dull subject; it is not a thing the people will get excited about when there are sports and stock markets and murders and airplane crashes to think of. At least that has been the rule.

But the public is excited about this tariff—enough of the public to influence the senate.

There are many explanations of this latest proof of the Lincoln observation that all the people can't be fooled all the time. Some say it is a case of the Hawley-Smoot bill being so raw that even the long-suffering public can see that it means a general rise in the cost of living.

Others say the protests filed by thirty-odd foreign governments have set the people to thinking about the dangers of forcing the rest of the world into an anti-American alliance.

The most common explanation is that the awkward lobby investigation has uncovered conditions so foul that they assail the nostrils of voters in the farthest parts of the country.

Perhaps all these things helped. Anyway, the tariff boost is stopped for the moment—by the power of public opinion.

But only for a moment. The senate votes against the bill in its early stages will amount to nothing if public pressure is relaxed.

There is a long fight ahead before the bill is thrown out or rewritten in the interests of the consumers.

Aviation Secrecy

Secretary of Commerce Lamont and officers of aircraft companies unwittingly are injuring aviation in their attempts to keep official reports of plane accidents from the public.

It is unfortunate that such action was necessary but under the circumstances the senate's intervention is welcome. The McKellar resolution, calling upon Lamont to report the causes of the Transcontinental Air Transport plane crash in New Mexico on Sept. 3, and of a fatal wreck near Memphis on Sept. 6, was passed unanimously.

Lamont and his assistants had refused to reveal the causes of the crashes to a senate committee despite statements by senators that the law plainly required publication of the department's investigations in such cases.

The argument of Lamont and of leaders of the industry is that it would be detrimental to aviation to give the public the facts. Lamont also fears that publicity in some cases would subject the department to damage suits.

We can not believe that the interests of aviation are properly the first consideration. Public interest comes first. Any company which accepts responsibility as a common carrier for the lives of passengers and employees should be subject to the fullest safety regulation by governmental authorities, and to the publicity, which is the surest guarantee that such regulations are observed.

The same requirement laid upon railway and shipping companies in the public interest should apply equally to aviation companies.

But even from the more limited point of view of the interests of the aviation industry, publicity is desirable. It is a truism that the commercial success of aviation will depend upon public confidence. That being the case, government and company officials should know that secrecy regarding the cause of much discussed accidents is the quickest way to destroy public confidence.

The worst part of this hush-hush policy is that it is giving the public a false idea of the facts. Facts rarely are as bad as rumor, gossip, suspicion, and fear that feeds upon itself. A fundamental human trait is to jump to the conclusion that any information which has to be suppressed is unspeakably bad.

We do not know the facts or the causes of the T. A. T. wreck hidden in the department of commerce report. But no matter how good or bad the facts may be, any one familiar with public opinion must conclude that full and prompt publication of that official report can not possibly injure commercial aviation as much as continued suppression.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

IF, as he says, Doherty really wanted that oil lease in order to protect the United States from a Japanese invasion, then he made a great mistake when he did not buy the mikado, instead of ex-Secretary Fall.

Army officers at Washington have decided that soldiers ought to have a certain amount of cinnamon in their rations.

You naturally would think that what a fellow in the army needs is mustard.

Senator Sheppard of Texas thinks it would put teeth in the dry law to make the buyer equally guilty with the seller, but a great many of the prohibition leaders think that they would not be wisdom teeth.

JANE COWL, the actress, insists that, as a result of the talkies, the theater is on its last legs, but she should remember that the theater has an unlimited number of legs.

The next thing we know the United States senate will appoint a committee to investigate the way that Coolidge and Al Smith are handling this trust fund, left by the gentleman who invented the flashlight.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, the explorer, married an actress, then the next week left her and started for the south pole.

They ought to be able to get along indefinitely that way.

Charles H. Mayo states that the chemical elements in a man are worth just 98 cents, but just let him try to buy one for that on election day.

Dr. William J. Linder of Chicago wants to abolish Santa Claus.

It looks like a case of Russian propaganda.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

In Bootlegging, as in Steel and Automobiles, the 'Little Feller' Does the Leg Work and the 'Big Boy' Gets the Gravy.

SPECULATION as to the effect of Premier Briand's fall on European politics is interesting, rather than timely.

The chances are that Briand will not be out very long. Because the chaotic condition of French politics, it is much easier to upset a cabinet than to form one.

No party has a majority, anything like it, in the French chamber, which means that a man with poise and prestige enough to satisfy several groups is needed.

Once the storm of opposition has spent itself, either Briand or some one in accord with his ideas will be accepted.

Clemenceau, retired, 88, and busy writing books when he is well enough, hastens to deny any share in Briand's fall.

That is merely habit expressing itself. Clemenceau has caused the downfall of more cabinets than any other living Frenchman, and has become so accustomed to being blamed whenever one falls that he probably thought it necessary to clear himself before hand.

An Unlucky Family

WHETHER in love or war, the Hohenzollerns are unlucky. William made a bid for the world and became an ex-emperor.

Victoria, his sister, married a Russian adventurer and became a bankrupt.

One of his sons committed suicide and two are divorced. Only in money matters has the former kaiser been successful, and that appears to have been due to meanness, rather than genius.

When importunate creditors forced his sister to auction off her household goods, he could think of nothing more helpful than to suggest that English relatives buy some.

From Buffalo comes the enlightening news that bootlegging has gone the way of all flesh and merged.

It is run by four groups, we are now informed, two in Canada, one in United States and one in a tropical country.

With plenty of credit and a highly developed organization, these groups control the international traffic.

During the last twelve months they are said to have smuggled more than three million gallons of "hooch" into the country, which would represent a business of nearly \$100,000,000 at \$8 a quart.

No matter what happens, the "little feller" gets the hot end of it.

Gravy to the 'Big Boy'

IN bootlegging, as in steel, automobiles, or radio, the "little feller" does the leg work, while big boys get the gravy.

But in bootlegging, he does even more, for we constantly are putting him in jail to scare the big boys. Perhaps, that is one reason why he gets so much sympathy.

Out in Wisconsin a bootlegger came home the other day, after serving a six-month sentence.

The town turned out in full force. There was a big chicken dinner in his honor, with punch and games to while away the rest of the evening. There was such a turnout as the little village of Waupun seldom has known—a twentieth century rendition of the story of the "prodigal son."

Opium in Washington

STILL prohibition is not the only law that goes unenforced.

Comes Senator Blease of South Carolina waving a little box of opium which he insists he purchased through an agent within two blocks of the Capitol.

He wants it referred to the subcommittee now investigating the District of Columbia police.

The senator would have been quite as helpful had he merely told the police who the agent was and where the opium den was located.

A good many people, especially politicians think they are rendering a great service by uncovering law violation.

Law has grown so voluminous and complicated that few things are more common in American life than its violation.

If Senator Blease wanted to take the time, he could probably find 100 laws violated within two blocks of the national, or any other capital.

What with the innumerable statutes regulating personal conduct, the innumerable boards and commissions passing rules and the innumerable city ordinances, it is practically impossible for a man to stay awake twelve hours without violating something.

When we get the anti-noise crusade written into law, he can't even sleep without doing it if he snores.

Daily Thought

He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning.—John 8:8.

If the devil take a less hateful shape to us than our fathers, he is as busy with us as with them.—Lowell.

Of what religion is Reginald Sullivan, Democratic candidate for mayor? Mr. Sullivan is an Episcopalian.

Where is the headquarters of the Christian Endeavor society? The headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor is Christian Endeavor building, Boston, Mass.

When was Charles Guiteau hanged? June 30, 1882.

That's Not Getting at the Roots of It!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Notions Held About Toothache

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
 Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

WHEN a tooth aches the trouble is usually due to an infection around the root, inflammation of the gums, or a cavity which leaves the nerves exposed. These are the facts in the case, actually discovered only in the last century.

Because the people of an earlier day did not know the cause of toothaches, they developed all sorts of superstitions as to their causes. It was thought that one could be exposed to the evil eye with a resultant toothache. There were supposed to be special gods who

presided over the teeth and who caused them to ache as a means of revenge or to command respect.

It must be remembered that Pharaoh was punished according to the biblical text by being afflicted with the plagues.

In order to appease the gods who caused toothache, all sorts of gifts were taken to the shrines and there deposited. It is not reported however, that the gods were especially successful in curing toothaches.

Among many people it was believed that toothache was caused by a demon that was identified with a worm. The worm, it was thought, got into the gum and irritated the tooth. Writings as late as the middle of the eighteenth century dis-

cussed the possibility of finding these worms. When the famous founder of microscopy, Leeuwenhoek, discovered the wrigglers and germs of various kinds in the tartar scraped from between the teeth in 1683, it was believed that he had verified this fact.

In many European countries today, uneducated people still think that a worm is the cause. The reason probably is that a tooth which was pulled had some of the pulp hanging at the end and this has a worm-like appearance.

Because of this belief in the worm as a cause of toothache, many of the popular remedies are appeals to the worm to come forth and be destroyed.

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

"YOU'RE getting old, Heywood," writes H. R. "As one newspaper man to another (although you really aren't one any more) I must make this charge. No longer do you get beaten up for hissing speakers at street corner meetings. You've gone soft."

"I blame it on the night clubs. Mingling with racketeers is artificial toughness. This has got to stop. Why don't you try running around the reservoir again? You must weigh all of 200 pounds by now. Snap into action."

The weight is not as bad as that. Just yet, but many of the charges contained in the letter are true. I need more character. I wonder where it can be acquired.

Still I don't think H. R. has quite put his finger on my chief weakness. It has been growing on me in recent years. Even more than excess flesh I must get rid of my accumulation of modesty. This is by far the more serious burden.

Nobody can develop character without convincing himself of his worth and importance. The first and very necessary step for me is to put aside my crippling humility.

Not Half Bad

NOW, as a matter of fact, I'm not half bad, although I might be willing to compromise for 33 1/3 per cent. In writing I am general, truthful. Practically all my living is oral.

Moreover, there is very little harm in that because I do it so badly that invariably I am found out. Surely a man whose lies are so palpable that they fool no one can hardly be classed as a deceiver.

Besides, when I say, "If that isn't true I hope to drop dead on the spot," I always mean it. I wouldn't dare to lie under such circumstances.

In addition to being modest I am just a little timid. Not everything frightens me, but I am afraid of thunderstorms and airplanes (both the ones they want you to ride in and the other that drop bombs in the vicinity during war times), barking dogs, people that speak up sharply to me, going to the dentist and loose cows such as have been in the family a long time.

That doesn't all need to be changed. A man can have character and be a coward too. In fact, a natural timidity increases your potentiality for magnificent heroism.

The man who fears nothing deserves no great amount of credit for plunging into the surf to rescue a drowning girl. But if I ever make a leap like that it will be news. It would be necessary for me to overcome both my terror of the waves and the young woman.

Maybe I'm something of a cad.

Persuaded

ONLY two or three days ago I sat in a room and listened to a man hold forth for almost an hour on my deficiencies. He said I was terrible in every way and he was so sincere and eloquent that I was almost persuaded.

Of course, I should not have listened. It would have been much better to have taken the negative

From Now On

"ONCE upon a time," writes H. R. "you did a good book called '—'. Why not get busy and turn out another?"

As a matter of fact, I always liked "—" myself, but at the moment I haven't got sufficient character to sit down and write a full-length novel.

Even a short one would be just about as much as fifty columns and it wouldn't be feasible to pad it out by pasting up letters from people. Nevertheless, I'm almost on the verge of making a new and good resolution.

Beginning next Monday, or perhaps a week from then, it is my intention not to permit any friends or well-wishers to get in the way of American literature.

Nobody is going to entice me away by saying, "Well, come over for just half an hour." I'll laugh scornfully at such temptations and hang up on them.

When anybody tries to write a book, every man's hand is against him. Don't these people stop to think of the evil they are doing? Suppose people had persecuted Shakespeare by calling up and saying, "The last rounds will start positively at 12 o'clock." And there is no record that anybody dropped in on Milton and suggested, "Well, a couple of cocktails can't possibly do you any harm."

Still he might have been strong enough to say, "No." The difference between me and Milton is that he had character.

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SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Matter Million Times More Powerful Than Radium Is Believed to Form the Interiors of the Sun and the Stars.

A PREMEVAL type of matter unknown upon the earth, radium-like but a million times more powerful than radium, forms the interiors of the sun and the stars, according to the newest theory of Prof. J. H. Jeans, secretary of the Royal Society of London and research associate of the Mt. Wilson Observatory of California.

Professor Jeans calls this material "lucid matter," borrowing his term from the great Sir Isaac Newton, formulator of the law of gravity.

Because the stars shone by their own light, Newton suggested in a letter written in 1692 that the stars might be composed of a special "lucid" type of matter different from the ordinary or "non-lucid" matter found on earth.

Study of the sun and stars with the spectroscopic reveal the presence of the same chemical elements known here on earth—hydrogen, helium, iron, copper and so on. The only difference is that they are at immense temperatures, ranking from 6,000 to 10,000 degrees.

Professor Jeans points out, however, that in our study of the sun or stars we are able to analyze only their outer gaseous layers. The question is still to be settled as to whether or not the interiors resemble the outer layers.

Young Stars

IT is possible to account for the vast amount to energy continuously released by the stars and the sun only on the basis that electrons, the fundamental particles of matter are being annihilated within these bodies and their total mass converted into energy.

Since the energy of a star arises from the annihilation of matter, the star must be continuously losing weight. It follows further that the star radiating the greatest amount of energy must be the scene of the most rapid annihilation.

Professor Jeans made a table ranging the different types of stars according to the amount of energy which they radiated. As he points out, it was significant that this table did not result in arranging the stars according to temperature. In other words, the hottest stars were not those in which the greatest annihilation of matter went on.

But instead, he found that the greatest annihilation went on in the most massive stars and the least in the least massive stars.

Now, if stars continuously are losing weight, it follows that the most massive stars are the youngest and the least massive are the oldest.

In other words, the stars in which the greatest annihilation goes on are the youngest stars.

It was from this fact that Professor Jeans drew his conclusion that the interior of stars consisted of a different type of matter. The old stars radiate less energy because they have less of this matter left within them.

Explosions

ORDINARY matter, such as occurs on earth or in the outer regions of the sun or a star, consists of ninety-two chemical elements. The lightest is hydrogen and the heaviest uranium.

Each chemical element consists of a different kind of atom. Hydrogen is the lightest and simplest atom while uranium is the heaviest and most complex atom.

Professor Jeans points out that the atoms ranging from hydrogen to number eighty-three in the list are permanent atoms, while those above that number are radioactive.

Professor Jeans believes that the lucid atoms are still heavier than uranium. He believes that the radioactive atoms represent a transition stage between lucid atoms and the ordinary or permanent atoms.

He points out that the lucid atoms, being the heaviest, naturally would sink to the center of the star. He believes that the annihilation of electrons, which give rise to the energy of the star take place in the lucid atoms.

As the electrons are annihilated, the lucid atoms change to radioactive or permanent atoms and gradually rise to the surface of the star. No lucid atoms are to be found in the earth, because the earth is believed to have been formed from material torn off the outer layers of the sun, a region where no lucid atoms would be present.

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