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

Discovered at Last

If there has been any doubt and perplexity as to the greatest influence in this state, or perhaps all states, as far as the federal government is concerned, it is no longer a mystery.

Congressman Vestal, who came into prominence during the hooded era, revealed the secret at the Armistice day dinner at Anderson when he introduced General Everson as the speaker of the occasion.

Most modestly, he exclaimed, "When there came the vacancy at the head of this bureau, I at once thought of General Everson as the right man and in fifteen minutes had persuaded the President and the secretary of war."

Of course, this inner view of how we get this way was somewhat clouded by a suggestion from General Everson that perhaps Governor Leslie had had something to do with his selection and some of the soldiers remembered meetings at Camp Knox.

But any man who can persuade President Hoover and a secretary of war in fifteen minutes about any subject has remained too long a violet.

Those gentlemen who want high tariff rates and have gone to unusual lengths in planting their private agents in secret senate committees must feel that they are mere children in government.

There were days when the Vestal Virgins ran an empire. Who can ask "What's in a name?"

Placing Blame

Opinions will differ on the wisdom of Senator Borah's suggestion that it might be wise for the senate to investigate to determine the real causes of the collapse of the New York stock market.

There can be little disagreement, however, with his prompt and emphatic repudiation of the suggestion that the tariff activities of the Democratic-Progressive Republican coalition were a major factor.

Borah's remarks were in specific answer to the New York banker who said the fight on the tariff had bred distrust and uncertainty and brought about sale of stocks, and that talk of investigations was another upsetting factor.

As a matter of fact, bankers, better than any one else, know that the country for many months was engaged in an orgy of gambling in stocks and that prices had been elevated far beyond reasonable levels.

They know also that the speculation continued in the face of repeated warnings by the federal reserve board, and that bankers themselves in many instances combated the restrictive measures which the reserve board sought to apply.

Also, if they have read the newspapers in recent months, they know that warnings and complaints were voiced frequently in congress, many of them by the much-disputed members of the coalition, who feared exactly what has happened.

Borah points out that the coalition has not attacked the protective system, but merely is seeking to establish equality between industry and agriculture under that system, and attempting to prevent unreasonable increases in rates.

The bankers must have expected this if they had any faith in the campaign pledges of Herbert Hoover and his associates. It is not a revolutionary doctrine.

Arnold and the Suckers

J. A. Arnold, whose organizations and activities have just been scrutinized by the senate lobby investigating committee, is a professional lobbyist of the most poisonous type.

The fact that his organizations have been able to collect more than \$200,000 a year and have been active over a long period is a testimonial to the gullibility of those who have financed him. He is manager of the Southern Tariff Association and the American Taxpayers League.

Arnold has been on the lookout for legislation and political developments that he could turn to his advantage. Sometimes he has taken one side and sometimes the other. Occasionally, his testimony shows, he took both sides. Whatever he has done, one thing always has been certain—checks were being mailed to Arnold's office and were being cashed.

The sucker list credited to Arnold includes some of the nation's biggest corporations and some of its wealthiest men. Contributions have ranged from more than \$1,000 to less than \$10. Whatever the amount, or the contributor, Arnold was ready to take it.

He was ready apparently to work for anybody who had anything to put over on congress.

A Prospective Federal Judge

Before confirming the appointment of Judge Richard J. Hopkins for the federal bench, the senate presumably will discuss his fitness, even though confirmation has been recommended by the judiciary committee.

Attorney-General Mitchell opposed Hopkins until he was forced to abandon his position by the state's delegation in congress. He considered Hopkins as lacking in ability to make a good federal judge.

Some opponents of Hopkins also brought out that while a judge on the Kansas bench he had accepted \$1,191 from the Kansas Anti-Saloon League for traveling expenses as a lecturer for prohibition.

Recently a decision was handed down by the Kansas supreme court which throws additional light on the judicial temperament of Judge Hopkins.

An informer named Galen Finch had told the Kansas attorney-general of the operation of a still in Topeka. The county attorney and the sheriff raided the premises and arrested the obvious owner, who subsequently pleaded guilty.

He revealed, however, that the informer had been his partner in the illegal enterprise. The evidence showed further that no still was in operation when Finch tipped off the attorney-general, but that the informer had bought the equipment, carted it to the appointed place, and shared in its operation.

The county attorney thereupon proceeded against

the informer, in the face of the attorney-general's objections, and obtained a conviction. Besides acting as defense counsel, the attorney-general took an appeal to the state supreme court, which reversed the lower body. The supreme court's opinion, written by Hopkins, has struck many lawyers as an amazing document, in fact a revolutionary one.

In the opinion of many lawyers, it gives the Governor or attorney-general authority to promise immunity before rather than after the commission of a crime. It permits these same two elective officials to dictate to the courts. It transfers the administration of justice from the bench to a prosecutor's office, which is, all too frequently, occupied by a machine politician.

Judge Hopkins held that if the attorney-general "thought" the prosecution of Finch would be a "detriment rather than an aid to enforcement" of the dry laws, it was "not only his power, but his duty, to take charge of that particular prosecution and conduct it to his best judgment."

In other words, not only the prosecuting officials of the county, but the courts of the state must follow the direction of the attorney-general. Which raises the question whether, if such before-the-crime immunity may be granted in connection with prohibition enforcement, it can not be extended to laws against murder.

The President's law enforcement commission, as well as the senate, might investigate this incident in its effort to find out what's wrong with the administration of justice in the United States.

Good Men and Bad

While some people think it is easy to tell the difference between a good man and a bad man, there are times when it becomes puzzling.

Take the case of a man from Colorado, for illustration. Newspaper reports describe him as a "ruddy-faced, gray-haired man of 50, who looks for all the world like a cultured bank president or a kindly physician."

We are told that he never smokes or drinks and reads the Bible. So, by generally accepted standards of goodness, this man ought to be what we call a good man.

Now comes the puzzling part of it. This man's name is Ralph Fiegle. He is a bank robber, and is in jail waiting for the great state of Colorado to hang him by the neck until he is dead. He was the brains of the gang that robbed a bank at Lamar, killed four men, and got away with \$238,000.

It is possible that there is some man in Colorado who smokes and chews tobacco, drinks hard liquor and never reads the Bible; yet who wouldn't rob a bank or lay a violent hand on a fellow citizen, much less commit murder.

But this ruddy-faced, gray-haired robber and murderer, who looked like a cultured bank president or a kindly physician, and who read the Bible and never used tobacco or liquor, told the reporter that when he was captured he was on his way to New York to invest his share of the proceeds of the bank robbery in the stock market.

If he hadn't been caught, then instead of being hanged he might have become a great financier. You never can tell. But it makes it very difficult to tell offhand what the difference is between a good man and a bad man.

Will-O-The-Wisp

And now science has captured the will-o-the-wisp and set him to doing kitchen work for the farmer's wife.

We refer to the discovery that a boiler of corn stalks and sludge will give off a gas that burns like hydrogen, and can be piped to the kitchen stove and made to fry eggs and such. And the gas, they tell us, is the same that makes those mysterious bluish "marsh lights," or the will-o-the-wisp.

But now the little fellow is bottled up in one of the Aladdin lamps of science and comes out a genie to do the master's bidding.

Is this, we wonder, the first of another of those little things like Edison's electric light bulb?

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

SENATOR BINGHAM of Connecticut is censured; Senator Blaine of Wisconsin is accused of using a capital policeman for a chauffeur, while Senator Brookhart of Iowa is summoned before a District of Columbia grand jury to tell what senators drank liquor at a party.

God help the senate of the United States!

We sympathize with Queen Marie in her political troubles because she placed her country on the side of the allies during the World war, even though the king was a Hohenzollern.

Being an English woman this was the natural thing for her to do, but it took a barrel of personality to put it across.

These Americans make one tired when they go to Europe and make speeches, telling how their country should offer sacrifices for Europeans, Dr. John H. Finley, otherwise a very estimable gentleman, just having told the Scotch that we should take our European debt money and use it to educate the children of the world.

If Uncle Sam is to play Santa Claus with money let him hand it over to our disabled soldiers, their widows and their orphans, and if there's any left, give it to other deserving Americans who are broke.

We do not have to cross the Atlantic ocean to find people who need help.

There are 5,000 lobbyists in Washington, which is just 5,000 too many.

Every senator and representative is elected on a platform, promising certain things to the people, and these should be their only obligations.

By keeping or failing to keep those platform promises, they should stand or fall.

If the folks back home are interested in any subject, they have only to write to their leaders, as individuals or as organizations, and those leaders will respond with alacrity.

We should like to see all senators and representatives agree to listen to no suggestions, except those which come from the people who elected them.

SUCH a course would make 5,000 Washington loafers go to work, and it would also purify our political life and restore the old party system, which even at its worst was a lot better than the group influence system which we have now.

A message from Minnesota assures the nation that Mr. Youngquist, who is to take Mabel Willebrandt's job, is a fine golf player, a peach in a tennis game, an ornament to any parlor and a superb dancer.

So you may rest assured the country is safe in the hands of Mr. Youngquist.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Real Mystery of the Stock Market Is Its Shakiness as Compared to the Supposed Solidity of the Structure Back of It.

WHO is selling and what for? Wall Street wants to know? A month ago it wanted to know who was buying and what for?

The trouble is that experts are trying to explain both situations on the basis of intelligence.

There wasn't much intelligence in the bull campaign and if anything, there is less in that of the bears.

Thousands of spectators who became senselessly optimistic have become even more senselessly scared.

It is the gambling instinct running in reverse.

The situation would be less serious if the chips did not represent basic industries.

We might do business a good turn by giving the gamblers a chance to let off steam in lotteries or stud poker.

Still, everybody demands an explanation—some preferred, plausible if nothing better can be had.

Parlor economists answer the call by crying "manipulation." We have been bornswaggled by the big boys, to let them tell it, and now that they have been wiped out, prices will begin to rise.

A satisfying theory, if one ignores the facts, but my little chaps are not dumping stock on the market in 50,000 share blocks.

Blamed on Politics

If "manipulation" fails to explain it, how about politics, as Fred I. Kent suggests.

In his opinion, the anti-tariff coalition in the senate is largely to blame, with its rebellion against the old guard, its refusal to take Joe Grundy's word for what is needed, and its insistence that the farmers get more of a show for their money.

People have become frightened, he thinks, because of the talk at Washington. Look for industries to take a slump if the rates proposed by Hawley and Smoot are not granted, foresee general unemployment, if not bread lines.

Senator Borah does not like Mr. Kent's theory any better than bankers like that of the parlor economists.

If the stock market can be shaken so badly by a debate on the tariff, he argues, it is not as solid as it should be.

One can deny the premise, without destroying the conclusion.

One also can put a pretty good argument to the effect that it was a bull market that led to the tariff debate, instead of the tariff debate leading to a bear market.

Easy money on Wall Street has not made the farmers feel any happier in their lot.

If the tariff makes it possible for one crowd to get rich by sitting in front of blackboards, they are wondering whether the tariff could not be employed to take the backache out of a corn patch, or at least provide better compensation.

Needs Investigation

SENATOR BORAH denied that he will propose an investigation of the stock market. Yet it might not be a bad idea, considering some of the other things congress has been investigating.

Not only is the stock market a very important institution, but our ignorance concerning it is little short of monumental.

We still are unable to tell what causes a crash, much less see it coming, and we are fully as blind with regard to boom.

Though there is no assurance that congress could clear up the puzzle, it might help some by trying. The effort certainly would involve no greater waste of time and money than have some other probes.

The real mystery of the stock market is its shakiness as compared to the supposed solidity of the structure back of it.

Stocks, as a general proposition, represent interest in our biggest and most substantial enterprises.

Those enterprises function with surprising steadiness from year to year. There is no considerable fluctuation in their output revenue or returns.

It's a Mystery

WHY is all this not reflected more faithfully in stock prices?

Why is the market subjected to such amazing ups and downs, when values back of it have already comparatively little, or not at all?

Why should shares in Steel, Radio, General Electric or a hundred other institutions have gone up as they did last spring and summer, and why should they be coming down as they are now, when little has happened to the business involved?

What is it that makes the difference that causes the speculative element to play such an important role, that leads to such an inexplicable disregard of value as indicated by volume of trade and earning capacity?

What steam pressure is required for a 1-horse power engine? The United States bureau of standards says: "Horse power is not a matter of steam pressure. An engine can be designed to develop a given horse power at any desired pressure. A 1-horse power engine is really a large sized model, and

such engines are generally designed to run at rather low pressures, not over 100 pounds per square inch."

What is the origin and meaning of the surname Stacy? The English and French surname Stacy is derived from the Greek name "Eustace," meaning "standing firm," "healthy."

Are there any women members of the New York Stock Exchange? How many memberships are there and what do they cost? There are no women members of the New York Stock Exchange. Peggy Cleary of Watson & White, Hotel Berkeley, New York, is said to have offered \$300,000 for a seat on the exchange in March, 1928. There are 1,375 memberships in the exchange. The price of seats is now more than \$600,000.

Questions and Answers

Who was the first President to occupy the White House in Washington? John Adams in 1800.

Is a passport required of an American citizen who wishes to go to Honduras? No.

What is the meaning of the name Niagara? It is an Iroquois Indian word meaning "across the neck."

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The 'All-American' Star



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Sport May Be Menace to Health

This is the last of four articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on the hygiene of athletics.

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

IN a survey of the hygiene of athletic training, the special committee, working under the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, emphasizes its conviction that athletics if properly conducted may be made to contribute significantly to the physical health of students.

They point out that exercises in general, and athletics in particular, are not a panacea for all forms of ill health from flat feet to melancholia.

Another point of view is that athletics are in the nature of remed-

ies to be prescribed for one person in one strength and for another in another strength and not to be prescribed at all for other persons.

The committee is convinced that adequate physical examinations and adequate medical care and supervision of athletics are not yet available in most institutions.

It is urged that in case of accident, the physician and not the trainer should go on the field to determine the nature of the injury and advisability of continuing play. There must not be participation in an excessive number of sports.

Furthermore, the physician should not be chosen because of his superciliousness for athletics and his desire to win at any cost, but rather for his ability to judge in the type of injury which he is most often asked to see.

Some of the hygienic practices associated with high school and college athletics are so filthy that they would not be tolerated for a moment in any other department of life.

It has been found that the same athletic clothing is worn without washing for a long period of time and in the case of track athletes, not infrequently for four years.

On the football field, the common drinking cup, water bottle and sponge are used in an exceedingly insanitary manner.

The general uncleanness of athletic clothing, locker rooms and wrestling mats is largely responsible for the spread of ringworm and infections of the skin.

The most dangerous feature of all is the constant emphasis on winning at any cost. To correct this emphasis, there must be a change in the point of view.

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Speaking as I must have been and not so long ago, of themes which always serve to irritate the reader, there is that old standby of woman and the unnecessary fuss which she makes over her housework.

And I'm more or less in earnest in believing that the arduousness of home duties is very much exaggerated.

Women have set up the fiction that taking care of a home is enormously difficult, and men, who are no fools, readily have agreed that such tasks are well beyond their own skill.

When Adam delved and Eve spun, the fiction that man is incapable of housework first was established.

By some curious process of logic it has been possible to convince humanity that man can throw a bridge across the Hudson, but is helpless before the problem of getting a button on a shirt.

If housework is to be conducted according to the principles of efficiency which motivate any well-run business, it could all be accomplished in about fifteen minutes a day.

Come Out of Kitchen

TAKE, for instance, the fearful amount of time which women waste over cook stoves. Why are they not more alert to realize the time saving escapes made possible through modern invention?

Slack-mindedly they wait for watched pots to boil when they easily could take something just as good from a can and warm it in a very few minutes.

Nor is this mere fantasy. I've tried it. Left alone in a three-story brown stone front without outside aid of any kind, I ran the house for almost ten months without half trying. The usual schedule of dusting and cleaning was adhered to, I'll admit.

But women tend to sweep and polish things too much. It is my feeling that a room should be freshened up a bit twice a year, whether its needs it or not.

Bedmaking is the simplest thing I ever encountered once you get the

knack. In the morning you pull the sheets down, and at night it is only necessary to pull them up again.

No Trick at All

DELICIOUS menu of stuffed olives, tomato soup and baked beans can be prepared by any energetic person in ten or eleven minutes. Canned asparagus contains more vitamins than the fresh variety. Or maybe it is spinach of which I am thinking.

Dishwashing is easy if only the worker has enough imagination to systematize it. And enough dishes. Obviously a great deal of time is wasted by washing each dish three times a day.

The better way is to take a new plate for each meal until a sufficient supply of used crockery has accumulated to make it worth while to roll your sleeves up.

To be sure, my very successful amateur housewifery was not complicated by responsibilities of an infant. He was away, and he isn't an infant. Still, I feel that a baby would not have bothered me much. Most of the things which must be done for children should not tax even the meagrest intelligence.

Holding a Baby

CONSIDER, for instance, the popular notion that a man does not know how to hold a baby. What difference does it make how you hold them? Except that right side up is a little better.

There is almost nothing to learn. According to my calculations, there are 152 distinctly different ways of holding a baby, and all are right. At least all will suffice.

After Lincoln's election, Buchanan was more than ever anxious to stifle the slavery discussion and in his last message to congress pointedly charged the north with having brought about the existing crisis by a discussion which had "produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with a vague idea of freedom."

While holding that the states had no right to secede, he said that the nation had no power to prevent it.

Today Is the Anniversary

BUCHANAN ELECTED November 14

TODAY is the seventy-second anniversary of the election of James Buchanan to the presidency of the United States on Nov. 14, 1857.

The electoral vote was: For Buchanan, 174; for John C. Fremont, 114; for Millard Fillmore, 8. Buchanan had the vote of every slave-holding state, except Maryland, which went for Fillmore. The vote also gave him Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In the executive chair, Buchanan apparently was subservient to southern politicians and allowed their threats of secession to influence his actions.

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SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Old Theory of Structure of Matter Has Received Some Severe Shocks in Recent Years.

"WE are such stuff as dreams are made of," wrote Shakespeare. And the modern physicists, under leadership of Professor Albert Einstein, seem intent upon proving that Shakespeare was right.

Einstein launched an attack upon the substantiality of the universe when he showed that space and time were not the absolute and invariable things they had once been supposed, but that measurements of length and the rates of clocks changed with the motion of the observer.

The universe becomes weird, with space curving off into a mysterious fourth dimension. If you keep on going far enough in one direction in space, you would find yourself back at the point where you had started.

Time, according to Einstein, is as eerie as space, for two events which appeared simultaneous to an observer on the earth would not appear so to some observer on a distant nebula moving away from this earth at a tremendous rate of speed.

But the dent which Einstein's theory made upon the absolute and invariable things they had once been supposed, but that measurements of length and the rates of clocks changed with the motion of the observer.

Bohr Atom

OUR theories of the structure of matter, the so-called atomic theory, reached a high point in the so-called Bohr atom.

Dr. Niels Bohr of Copenhagen, a pupil of the famous Sir Ernest Rutherford of Cambridge, pictured the atom as a sort of miniature solar system.

According to his theory, which was based largely on the experiments of Rutherford, the atom has a nucleus like the central sun of our solar system. Around this nucleus, electrons revolve just as the earth and other planets revolve around the sun.

The atoms of different chemical elements are differentiated by the sizes of the nuclei and the number of electrons revolving around them.

Thus hydrogen, the simplest atom of all, has a nucleus consisting of one positive electron or proton, while one negative electron revolves around it. Uranium, the heaviest known atom, has a heavy nucleus composed of both positive and negative electrons, while ninety-two negative electrons revolve around it.

Einstein, about the time he first suggested relatively, also made another bold suggestion. Many experiments had seemed to indicate that light consisted of waves.

Others, in the field of atomic phenomena, indicated that light consisted of little particles of bullets, called quanta. Einstein's suggestion was that physicists go ahead courageously on the basis