



## The Indianapolis Times

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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 proclaimed, "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-despised 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 of Kansas 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 \$1,190 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 "detiment 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 puzzle.

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 Fleagle. 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 genius 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.

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.

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It's a Mystery

W HY 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?

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 Weilbrandt's job, is a fine golfer, 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 Shaking 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.

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 hornswoggled by the big boys, to let them tell it, and now that they have been wiped out, prices will begin to rise.

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

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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, 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 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 bacchae out of a corn patch, or at least leading to a bear market.

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 melanoma.

Another point of view is that athletics are in the nature of remedies

## 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 Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

I N 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 melanoma.

Another point of view is that athletics are in the nature of remedies

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 super-enthusiasm 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.

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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 athletics, not infrequently for four years.

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

The general uncleanliness of athletic clothing, locker rooms and wrestling mats is largely responsible for the spread