



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Supreme Brazenness

Driven from the first campaign strategy of attempting to get back into office by raising the cry of "Help Hoover," state officials seeking re-election, and especially desirous of avoiding what to them would be the calamity of legislative inquiry, now have the supreme brazenness to assert that their records entitle them to public confidence.

Some weeks ago the Governor of the state, to whom the thought of a Democratic majority in the house of representatives is a nightmare, tried to delude the voters by declaring that the tax rates under Ralston were higher than under his administration. When the truth was told that the total state taxes are four times today what they were under Ralston, Leslie tried to placate the voters with the statement that the people receive more of government and more benefits.

This is true, but the changed positions should cause the voters to scrutinize carefully any statement he may make in the future for the hidden misrepresentation through half-statements or misstatements.

Administration of the office of secretary of state by Otto Fifeild has been so far from ideal as to cause disgust and open denunciation by leading members of his own party.

His handling of auto drivers' licenses, with the payment of thousands of dollars for a copyright on an official form which it was the duty of Fifeild to prepare, with the distribution of these licenses by favored politicians, who mulcted every driver of the state of a 25-cent notary fee, indicates his viewpoint on public office.

His blue-sky department leaves much to be desired.

His state police had been politicians first and policemen when the political interests of Fifeild did not demand their time. The higher paid jobs have been given not to men of experience in any form of police work, but to machine politicians.

From the day Fifeild was swept into office by the Hoover landslide he has had the illusion that his large patronage and political machine would make him Governor in 1932.

This, of course, is not an impossible prospect if the people of Indiana are so blind to their own interests as to re-elect him this fall.

As for State Auditor Bobbitt, his assertion that his office had detected and exposed gasoline bootlegging does not coincide with the facts.

The truth is that complaint was made to Bobbitt by Lenn J. Oare, former judge and leading attorney of St. Joseph county, a Republican never known to desert under any circumstances, on behalf of a client who objected to the unfair competition with a concern which had established a string of filling stations and was underselling him because it paid no tax to the state.

The further fact is that it took two weeks to get any action whatever. When a final settlement with the bootlegger was made, on a basis which certainly was not advantageous to the state, the more valuable filling stations of this tax dodger were owned and operated by the son of Otto Fifeild's chief assistant and campaign manager.

The truth is that newspapers and interested competitors have furnished Bobbitt with information on which he has collected any tax from the bootleggers.

With Bobbitt and Fifeild asking re-election on such records and with Governor Leslie frantically attempting to avoid a Democratic legislature which might examine his huge emergency fund, and his highway commission, the citizens of Indiana should have little difficulty in deciding how to vote.

## None of Our Business

By selling the Brazilian federalists our own arm materials and by prohibiting the private American sale of arms to the rebels, the Washington government has in effect intervened in the Brazilian civil war.

We believe such a policy is a grave blunder. It is not for a United States government, which was born of revolution, to deny similar rights to others. It is not just to help one side in a civil war at the expense of another—unless we are willing to accept responsibility for the foreign government we thus help to perpetuate.

It is not expedient to incur the enmity of a large revolutionary group, which tomorrow may assume control in Brazil, as similar revolutionary groups just won power in Peru, Argentina and other Latin American countries.

A juster and wiser policy would embargo arm shipments to both sides. After all, the Brazilian civil war is none of our business.

## Too Expensive

Another mine explosion . . . another dreadful tale of death.

It happened in Germany this time. It has happened here and it may again tomorrow, for there are no laws compelling mine owners to protect their men. Some mines are rock dusted, others are not. The bureau of mines has worked out this comparative safeguard, but can not force its adoption.

In Germany today there are probably a hundred men for every one who was killed waiting a chance to go to work in the mine, ready to risk the lives they otherwise might lose by starvation. In the United States as many men would wait, likewise, outside a deadly mine shaft.

But supply and demand should play no part in a matter of safety and lives.

It will do no good to feel sorry when headlines scream another story of disaster.

## "A Chicken for Every Pot"

Only the meanest of Democrats would hold the Republican party entirely responsible for the present hard times. As Calvin Coolidge pointed out the other day, nobody can be blamed for the drought. And we know that the economic depression is world wide.

This being true, it may seem unfair to reprint at this unhappy moment some of the promises made by the Republican party management during the golden months of 1928. Nevertheless, we propose to do just that and then to explain why.

There appeared shortly before the 1928 election an advertisement entitled "A Chicken for Every Pot." Consider some of its phrases:

"The Republican party isn't a 'poor man's party'; Republican prosperity has erased that degrading phrase from our political vocabulary. The Republican party is equality's party—opportunity's party—democracy's party, the party of national development, not sectional interests—the impartial servant of every state and condition of the Union."

"Republican efficiency has filled the workingman's dinner pail—and his gasoline tank, besides—made telephones, radios and sanitary plumbing standard household equipment, and placed the whole nation in the silk stocking class."

"Republican prosperity is written on fuller wage envelopes, written in factory chimney smoke, written on the walls of new construction, written in savings bank books, written in mercantile balances, and written in the peak value of stocks and bonds."

"Republican prosperity has reduced hours and increased earning capacity, silenced discontent, put the proverbial 'chicken in every pot.' And a car in every back yard to boot."

Which ought to be about enough of that already, you are asking:

Why bring that up?  
Not because of a desire to point out that little or any of it is true now or was at the time it was printed. Not to point out that the Republican party was claiming credit in 1928 for good times that it hadn't invented or manufactured or even intelligently promoted. Any party in power would have made the same claim.

Nor is it because we wish to remind the Republican management that the party actually is responsible for some of our present hard times. The erection of a tariff that already has cut seriously into our foreign trade, for instance. The refusal to put through a program to forestall widespread unemployment, on the one hand, and aid the unemployed on the other.

No, it has nothing to do with the party's sins in the past. It has to do with the present and future. For the Republican party is on the stump in the present congressional campaign, not promising to undo the damage done through the tariff, but defending its suicidal action. Not promising to expedite measures to safeguard against future unemployment, but preserving a clammy silence on this all-important subject.

While this is the attitude of the party's responsible spokesmen in 1930, we feel a reminder of the platinum promises of 1928 is not out of place.

The stock market is in the doldrums this year, some one says, because the numerals of 1930 add up to 13. The only significance many will see in this explanation is the connection between their resources and the zero.

A North Carolina bootlegger who asked for a year at Atlanta rather than eight months at a local jail showed qualities of good salesmanship. He tried to sell himself.

John Doe, United States tennis champ, is selling advertising space for a New Jersey newspaper. It should be easy work for a fellow who so often has cried on the courts, "My Ad!"

A steamship line reports that 75 per cent of the reservations are made by women. Is this what is meant by berth control?

A jazz band, a news item says, plays daily in a London railway station. And maybe the fellow with the megaphone croons the train announcements.

A riot ensued in the German reichstag when Fascists appeared in khaki shirts and Communists in red ones. The colors clashed.

A New Jersey dentist advertises to exchange dental work for groceries. He intends, apparently, to fill the bill.

## REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

OUR old friend, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, spoke disapprovingly the other day of the "blowing" of millions of dollars to help the price of farm products, which is a surprise, since Johnson always has been for anything calculated to help the country as a whole.

Of course, if California produced corn and wheat, the senator would look at it differently and he doubtless would endorse it if the money were spent in buying grapes, figs, almonds and other products of the sunset state.

We always have gone on the broad idea that what helped or promised to help any great section of the country was the concern of everybody and when we stop looking at it in this light we might as well shut up shop, for the general welfare is the supreme law.

NOT so long ago California was beseeching the national congress to pass a law excluding Japanese immigrants and the congress did it, because it believed that what hurt California was the concern of the whole country.

No other state was menaced by the yellow invasion, but the people from Maine to California were for the restriction, even though it subjected us to strained relations with a power whose strength and proximity to the Philippines cause us to wish her friendship.

When the government was asked to appropriate millions to fight the boll weevil which devastated the cotton crop, not a voice was lifted against it throughout the north, where we know cotton only as a finished product.

AND when Uncle Sam opened his pocket book and declared that yellow fever should be banished from the southern states, everybody, north, east and west, as well as south, applauded the great endeavor.

Annually we appropriate many times more than was spent to help the farmers, to maintain a national defense to protect our seaboard from hostile invasion, and California is on the seaboard.

Almost everybody is for whatever is needed to take care of any members of the national family, and so Senator Johnson should think twice before he objects to the "blowing" of money to helping the farmers of the country.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Political Progress Rests Largely on the Overthrow of Despotic Governments.

PRESIDENT HOOVER puts an embargo on arms for the Brazilian revolutionists.

Many people will applaud his action as in line with the peace movement and as indicating this government's intentions to discourage war.

Others will prefer to think it over before committing themselves. Let's not be too impatient with the latter.

Not only the specific case on which President Hoover is acting, but the general policy his action represents, merit careful consideration. Peace as an ideal condition is one thing. Peace at the price of entrenched tyranny is quite another. Sometimes revolution is both necessary and deserving of support.

We Americans are lucky that France felt that way about it in 1778.

The idea of backing up every government we recognize has its risks.

Give Credit to Revolution  
POLITICAL progress rests largely on the overthrow of despotic governments.

More often than not, the overthrow has been accomplished by revolution.

As a matter of record, revolution is the one form of violence which can show much to its credit.

International strife, as made possible by huge military establishments, represents a problem different from the uprisings of people who seek relief from oppression.

If the peace movement ignores this difference, it may do more harm than good.

Before we line up too irrevocably against revolution, regardless of its cause or circumstances, we should remember that our own government grew out of it.

## Where Do We Stand?

THE Brazilian case carries another inference which seems worth more than a passing thought, and that is with regard to the significance which should be attached to recognition, or nonrecognition, on our part.

Are we undertaking to trademark governments through the extension, or withdrawal, of our diplomatic favors?

If we exchange ambassadors, or ministers, with a certain government, is the world to understand that we approve it and will do what we can to sustain it without intelligently making war in its behalf?

On the other hand, if we do not exchange ambassadors, or ministers, with a certain government, is the world to understand that we disapprove it and will look with favor on revolt against it? If that is the big idea, we are reversing one of the basic principles on which our own government was founded.

## Fathers Did Pretty Well

THE fathers of this republic seem to have regarded recognition as little more than a necessary business arrangement, and as carrying no implication whatsoever with respect to their attitude.

If they felt a revolution was justified, they did not let a little thing like diplomacy stand in the way of their outspoken approval. They found it possible to harbor refugees without breaking off relations and to denounce tyranny without recalling diplomatic representatives.

Maybe they are wrong, but it is only fair to say that they not only got along pretty well, but contributed quite a bit toward modernizing and improving government throughout the civilized world.

## There's a Fair Way

IT is beside the mark to argue whether the present revolt in Brazil was warranted, since the course we are pursuing seems to be predicted on the principle of recognition, and since we are willing to sell arms to the existing government, while refusing to sell them to the revolutionists, without asking too many questions or taking too much time to make up our minds.

There is little reason to suppose that we would pursue a different course if the Italians were to rebel against Mussolini, or the Abyssinians were to attempt the formation of a republic.

In other words, we seem to be sold on the status quo, the maintenance of order under the status quo, and on the idea of not encouraging any changes, unless they can be brought about by peaceful means, though much of the status quo was designed to prevent such changes by such means.

From an academic standpoint, the proposition may be sound, but it is mighty tough on oppressed people, and it won't stop revolution.

Wouldn't it be just as fair and serve an equally good purpose to admit the element of human rights, the possibility of improvement at the expense of disorder, if not the necessity, sell arms to both sides if we sell to one, or let the embargo include both if it is justified for either.

## Questions and Answers

How many Negro soldiers were in the United States army in the World war?

Including those in the regular army and the national guard units, the total was about 380,000 of whom about 200,000 went overseas.

What was the maiden name of Arthur Brisbane's wife?

Phoebe Cary.

When and where was Ray Keck killed?

He was killed while driving in the 200-mile championship race at Altoona, Pa., June 15, 1929.

What language do the people of Iceland and Greenland speak?

The Icelandic language, one of the Scandinavian group, is spoken in Iceland. The European population of Greenland is chiefly Danish and speaks that language. The natives are Eskimos and speak their native dialects.

What is the population of Nome, Alaska?

Eight hundred fifty-two.

## The Ostrich



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Thyroid Trouble Cuts Efficiency

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

Many years ago visitors to Switzerland used to comment on the tremendous goiters seen among the Swiss, and on the numerous cases of cretinism and myxedema observed in children in that region.

In these instances children fail to grow, they develop a stupid appearance, the skin is dry, the tongue projects and the mentality is inhibited. These stages represent the most severe forms of lack of action of the thyroid gland.

It was thought for long that only these severe stages required attention. More recently, since the glands of internal secretion have been subjected to extended investigations, it has been found that there are many instances in which the thyroid gland is deficient to a lesser degree, still producing symptoms, but not to the point of deformity or abnormality that has been mentioned.

It is quite possible to get along without the thyroid gland, since some of the other glands of the body will take up the functions, and since thyroid can be given in tablet form.

The chief functions of the gland seem to be to control and stimulate the growth of tissues in general; to control and stimulate the various changes that go on in the human body; to neutralize poisonous substances produced in the body chemistry; and to assist the tissues in their defense against the poisons created by bacteria.

Every one now knows that there are some districts in this country, particularly in the Great Lakes region, in which a deficiency of iodine results in changes in the thyroid gland.

Dr. L. M. Warfield points out that there is no definite group of symptoms characteristic of all cases of lessened action of the thyroid gland.

People who suffer with this condition are not seriously ill, but they

invariably are below par. Many of them are teachers or executives, who hold responsible positions, who are active and energetic, but who are aware of the fact that they have to drive themselves to do their work and that they tire out easily.

A brief rest seems to develop recuperation, but as soon as they are back at work, the same weariness comes on.

Constipation infrequently is not a symptom of lack of thyroid and headache is fairly frequent. There are also vague abdominal pains, and in many cases women have a disturbance of their usual functions without realizing that the thyroid gland is responsible.

Most people who have a deficient amount of thyroid secretion tend to gain weight.

In such cases the taking of small amounts of thyroid extract will raise the metabolic rate, and all symptoms that have been mentioned will improve.

## 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 regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

JACK DIAMOND has made a remarkable recovery from his wounds and it all goes to show what clean living will do for a young man.

There can be no doubt that the gangsters of America have received such a vast amount of newspaper attention that legends have grown up around them.

They have been endowed in some portions of the public mind with a cunning and a daring which they do not possess. My own acquaintance with racketeers is not large nor intimate, but, of course, I have met a few in passing, and not one of them seemed to me a person of any consequence. Not one even seemed sinister in any considerable way.

But inevitably they loom large in the myths which travel around the world. Not so very many years ago America still was the land of the Indian, the cowboy and the buffalo in European eyes.

Now to the Frenchman and the Englishman, not forgetting the Scandinavian, this is the country of gunmen, pincupies, and rides.

## Even Among Arabs

NOR is the interest and curiosity in these diplomatic affairs of Europe confined to the continent of Europe. Mr. Shiplacoff, who returned recently from Palestine, was telling the other night of his adventures among the Arabs.

He went to a chief and discussed with him outrages committed against the Zionists. The chief was sympathetic, but a little less enthusiastic. He voiced a few perfunctory regrets, and that being done, he came to the subject which was really uppermost in his mind.

"Tell me," he inquired of the visitor from the United States, "what is the latest news about Jack Diamond and Al Capone?"

Mr. Diamond's fame rests largely upon his recent good-will trip to Europe and the rather prominent manner in which he was booted from one border to another.

And, of course, he landed largely on the front pages of all journals through his recent at-home in a hotel room.

Yes, Jack Diamond has had all the breaks. But for circumstances over which he had no control, he never would have received his present prominence. He does not owe his fame either to native worth or to hard work.

Possibly there is just a touch of civic pride in the manner in which he has been built up by local newspaper men. New York hates to yield the palm to any other city, and there has been some little jealousy about the prominence of Al Capone, who even has had a book written about his life.

In desperation the news gatherers of New York have endeavored to win the race for the home town and with that in view they picked up Diamond.

## Done by Rewrite Men

IF he seems a romantic, an evil and an important figure, score that result to the credit of our local rewrite men. They built their monster up out of poor material. Diamond is clay from top to bottom. The notion that he functions

as a sort of king of the underworld is sheer fantasy. He never has been anything more than a small-time gangster.

One story which came out during his trip abroad should have done much to shatter the Diamond legend. It was wireless back home that he undertook pistol practice on board in the ship's shooting gallery and that he was conspicuously inept.

In fact, he did not hit a single clay pigeon. Mr. Diamond has no capacity as a killer.

## Music Lover

ONE phase of the young man's interests has not been reported, as far as I have observed. He is, as it happens, a music lover.

I do not mean to impress you with a fear that when next you rub elbows with a stranger at the symphony or the opera he may turn out to be none other than Jack Diamond. The gangster's interest runs rather to ballads of a sentimental nature.

I am well acquainted with three youngsters who composed a trio which furnished the house music for a speakeasy which Diamond ran in the not so long ago. It was made up of violin, portable piano and ukulele.

They tell me that often Diamond would ask them to remain after the customers were gone and he could relax and bask in the hush of sentimental songs. "Mother Machree" was his favorite and he would sit by the hour listening to that or any other number which had in it something of lilt, of sweetness and of light. In jazz he had little interest.

"And one of the musicians told me," he was a fine audience. He'd tip just as if he were a customer."

I only saw Diamond once and that was at a time when he was supposedly wanted by the authorities, both local and federal.

The search could not have been particularly vigorous, for during the period of the hunt he lived at a smallish Broadway hotel and twice attended fights in Madison Square Garden.

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## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Different Parts of the Human Body Mature at Different Periods.

THE human body does not mature as a unit, but, instead, different parts of the body mature at different periods. This is one of the important conclusions which have been established by the work of the Brush Foundation, under direction of Dr. T. Wingate Todd, famed anatomist.

The work has disclosed the following interesting facts about the rate of growth:

The ear bones are of fully adult size at birth.

That part of the nose which is responsible for the sense of smell and the central part of the jaws, which lodge the cutting or incisor teeth, are completely grown at six months.

The eyeballs are perfected soon after birth and increase in size very little after the first year.