

# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
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BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

## A Great Speech

Al Smith has done it again. With his speech demanding federal relief for the unemployed and for business revival, Smith has stepped far out in front of most of the political and business leaders of the country.

He has taken the relief and reconstruction program of the La Follette-Costigan Progressive minority and put it squarely before the timorous Democratic politicians. And by putting it up to the Democratic political machine in congress, he also has put the Hoover do-nothing policy on the spot.

Speaking at the Jackson day dinner in Washington—which traditionally opens the presidential campaign of his party—Smith thrust into a general ballyhoo affair the sober and crusading spirit of a leader determined to bring relief to his suffering country.

As he rose to address a meeting crowded with his party opponents, he was expected to dwell chiefly on prohibition. His opponents long had accused him of trying to make prohibition the major issue, to the neglect of economic issues. But his remarks on the folly of prohibition were as brief as they were effective. The same was true of his description of the bankruptcy of Republican administration leadership.

He was not there to talk party politics. He was there to talk human misery and the way out.

He proceeded to declare this a war-like emergency, in which the federal government must carry the load which has become too heavy for exhausted private and local agencies alone. He appealed for another great Liberty loan—not only to save the 8,000,000 unemployed and their hungry families, but to save the whole business structure which can be revived by this new purchasing power of the masses.

We ask all our readers—not as Democrats, or Republicans, or Progressives, but as Americans—to study Smith's discussion of unemployment and business relief. It is not a cure-all. But it does point the way. Until congress enacts some relief program of this type—now before it in the form of the La Follette bills—there is little chance of breaking the back of the depression.

Smith's statement of the case is based on the facts—facts that have been investigated and vouched for by the long list of charity workers, relief experts, and economists, who have appeared at the La Follette committee hearings.

Here are the Smith highlights:

"I am in complete sympathy with all constructive and workable plans for international adjustments and expansion of credit, but these can not be worked out in time to solve the immediate problem of unemployment.

"With respect to the third (unemployment relief), the federal government plan is to pass it along to the states, their localities, and to private charities. As to this problem, I consider the attitude of the administration to be indefensible, inasmuch as it already has proved that the states, localities and private charities can not cope with it. Cities and localities have exceeded their debt limit and face constantly decreasing revenues."

"I have served on all the (New York) committees so far brought into existence, whether public or private, for the relief of this situation and I am prepared to state definitely that, notwithstanding an appropriation of \$10,000,000 by the city of New York, \$8,000,000 by the state of New York, and \$20,000,000 more by private gift for our citizenship, we are able only to scratch the surface in New York City, and only for a short time at that."

"We are a long way from bringing any full measure of relief. I am informed reliably that this condition prevails throughout the United States. The direct results of this (present) form of relief are two. One is to extend charity to people in their homes, and the other is to provide work of no lasting benefit to the taxpayers whose money is appropriated. It is nothing more or less than a disguised dole."

"We absolutely must forget politics and we must regard the United States to be in a state of war. It is a war against unemployment, disease and malnutrition."

"I suggest, first, an issue of federal bonds for necessary public improvements, as distinguished from so-called make work. . . . I believe they should be offered direct to the American public exactly as the Liberty bonds were offered, through an appeal to their patriotism. . . . (That) will loosen up the hoarded money. . . . It will restore purchasing power that will be beneficial to business, commerce, and industry all along the line."

"Following the bond issue, congress should bestow upon the President plenary power for appointment of a federal administrator of public works and clothe him with the power and authority to cut, slash and dig into the red tape now found throughout the statute laws of the country which retards the progress of public works."

This is the way out.

## The Experts Speak

Once again the senate of the United States has intervened in the name of justice and humanity.

By forcing into the open the experts' suppressed report to the late Wickersham commission on the trials of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, the senate not only has added to the sum of mounting public opinion demanding justice to this wronged pair, but to the actual evidence of their mistrials.

This newspaper had no idea what the Chaffetz-Pollak report contained. Whether it favored pardon or reverse, we felt that it should be made public at once. We disagreed with Chairman Wickersham that the fact of a pending pardon appeal made such evidence improper. We felt that this very fact was an argument for release of all available evidence. Now we have the report.

"There never was a scientific attempt made by the police or prosecution to discover the perpetrators of the crime," he read.

"The investigation was turned over to a private detective (the late Martin Swanson, private utilities operative), who used his position to cause the arrest of the defendants. The police investigation was reduced to a hunt for evidence to convict the arrested defendants."

"There were flagrant violations of the statutory law of California by both police and prosecution. The defendants were arrested and held incommunicado."

"After the arrest witnesses were brought to the jails to identify them. . . . Despite the fact that these witnesses never were required to pick the defendants out of a lineup or to demonstrate their accuracy by any other test. . . ."

"Immediately after the arrests there commenced a deliberate attempt to arouse public prejudice against them, by a series of almost daily interviews given the press by the prosecuting officials. . . . Witnesses were coached. . . . Evidence points to knowledge by the prosecutors that such coaching was being practiced."

# M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Cool Never Will Put All the People in Kentucky's Mine District Back to Work. Other Resources Must Be Found.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The coal district of southeastern Kentucky includes all of Bell and Harlan counties as well as a small area at the western tip of Virginia. Roughly speaking, it is a long, narrow strip of land, running from northeast to southwest, containing about one thousand square miles and 100,000 people, and inclosed by two parallel mountain ranges. Between these ranges are spurs, peaks and hogbacks, cut by deep, crooked valleys through which run brooks, creeks and rivers.

In prehistoric times, this region was the bed of a great lake or marsh, supporting the gigantic jungle lush, which eventually decayed and was converted into coal by the pressure of earth and rocks which succeeding ages accumulated above it. Then came a long period of rain and flood, with endless volumes of water cutting channels for drainage, not only down through the accumulation of earth, but down through the coal beds themselves, leaving the latter some 300 or 400 feet above the bottom of the valleys as they exist today.

Even in prosperous times the average mining camp would strike an outsider, especially if he came from a modern city, as very poor. The houses are small, consisting of only two or three rooms, cheaply built, seldom painted and wholly without those conveniences which have come to be looked upon as necessary in even the poorest dwellings of an ordinary, up-to-date village.

They are poor, even when compared to the houses where laborers dwell in such towns as Harlan, Pineville or Middlesboro. With one-third of the miners side and the rest getting only two or three days' work each week, these camps present an unusually distressing appearance.

There are many reasons why the blood pressure may fall below the average. This occurs whenever a person is nauseated, faints, or has a severe hemorrhage.

There are, however, other conditions of general weakness in which the blood pressure is low, and in which the physician needs to concern himself with building the person back into a good condition.

There are certain diseases which attack the glands of internal secre-

tion which are concerned with keeping the blood pressure normal through maintaining proper elasticity in the blood vessels.

Obviously any disease affecting these glands and interfering with their function may bring about low blood pressure.

Since the blood pressure is a reflection of the power of the heart to push the blood through the arteries and veins and of the condition of the blood vessels through which the blood passes, any factor that greatly influences these two basic features of the circulation may bring about either a high or low blood pressure.

Dr. Wingate M. Johnson, after a survey of the available knowledge, feels that low blood pressure favors long life, but that it is not likely to be associated with physical vigor. There is a tendency to encounter low blood pressure more frequently than high ones.

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## Looks Like Mama Has the Better of It



R.O. BERG

## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

# Low Blood Pressure Brings Weakness

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

THE average blood pressure of men at 20 years of age is 120; at 60 years of age is about 135. In people who are overweight this pressure is likely to be higher.

A variation of five millimeters of mercury above or below these figures may be considered within the average. Variations of more than five millimeters above or below are conditions for study.

There are many reasons why the blood pressure may fall below the average. This occurs whenever a person is nauseated, faints, or has a severe hemorrhage.

There are, however, other conditions of general weakness in which the blood pressure is low, and in which the physician needs to concern himself with building the person back into a good condition.

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# SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

New President of American Chemists Society, Optimistic as to Future of Science, Sees Bright Future for 1932.

WE live in an age of science. Therefore, with the dawn of a new year, it is of interest to see what scientists think of the future. Let us, then, give ear to Dr. L. V. Redman, who Jan. 1 assumed the presidency of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Redman, who is vice-president and director of research of the Bakelite Corporation, has just taken over the reins for an organization, which has 19,000 members.

For the most part, Dr. Redman is optimistic about 1932.

"We have greater wealth than ever before; wealth to endow education and research in the pure science; wealth to finance industrial research and its exploitation," he says.

"Men of finance, industry and commerce are becoming more and more research-conscious. We have a broadening foundation of knowledge on which to build; an expanding, inexhaustible territory to be explored and cultivated. We have a greater number of well-trained workers."

"True, we have much to learn about the control of wealth, whether of labor or of commodities. We have not learned to achieve economic stability."

But in terms of living, every crest of the wave has been higher and every trough less depressed.

"We are reassured by the fact that our present condition is one of maladjustment, not poverty; surfeit, not famine."

## Extend Science

LIKE many other men of science, Dr. Redman sees the hope of the future in more science, not less. Unlike the British clergyman who urged science to take a ten-year holiday, Dr. Redman favors greater scientific research.

He believes that the scientific method must be extended to many problems which ordinarily are not thought to concern the scientist.

But, on the other hand, he cautions the layman against imagining that scientific research is a sort of magic in which results are obtained instantaneously by some sort of hocus-pocus.

"The man of business may be getting a dangerously exalted estimate of the possibilities of research," Dr. Redman says.

"He will come to learn its limitations. His interest will grow; the results will compel it."

"In the early days of science there were those who believed its domain to be narrowly bounded. Few today do not see its horizons receding with every advance."

"Years ago we were told that there would soon be an oversupply of men trained in chemistry. Some fear that such fate is now upon us. But before these days of doubt and uncertainty the schools were not keeping up with the demand for men of good training."

## No Overcrowding

ALTHOUGH there now is some unemployment among chemists, Dr. Redman does not believe that the scientific field is overcrowded. In fact, he looks for an increase in the demand for scientifically trained experts in the near future.

"Today, discouraging as is the immediate outlook for many, the proportion of those who are idle is, to say the least, no higher among chemists than among those in other walks of life," he says. "We shall again have a scarcity of well-trained men."

Science properly taught is as cultural as the humanities. A foundation of training in chemistry and the allied sciences is of value in all walks of life.

It is neither necessary nor desirable that all men trained in science practice a scientific calling. "The need is for leaders in finance, industry, and commerce who understand the possibilities and the limitations of modern science."

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