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

The Stephenson Decision

Three judges of the supreme court have decided that the conviction of D. C. Stephenson was fair and just.

Two judges, and it might be suggested that they carry a preponderance of other factors than numbers, decide that he should have a new trial.

The dissent becomes more important than the affirmation except, of course, to Stephenson, who finds in it an end to any hope of liberty and a life time of servitude behind bars.

The dissenting judges are Clarence W. Martin and Walter E. Treanor. Their reputations as jurists, as students of and courageous interpreters of the law, are well established. It is not flattery to assert that they have the confidence of the legal profession and of citizens generally.

The long delay in deciding this case invited criticism of the high court. It did much to destroy confidence in that court. It brought to the street the suspicion that there was something lacking in the administration of justice in this state.

That was true because Stephenson occupied an unusual place in the history of this state.

There was a time when very large numbers of citizens followed blindly his preachers of hate, when he had built an organization of prejudice into a throne of power, when he had transformed that power into patronage and when the great and mighty fawned upon him for favors.

It is within the record that he nominated governors and law makers that senators listened to his advice on patronage, that legislatures yielded to his commands and that he named congressmen and mayors who signed away their powers on dotted lines in return for his political support.

The exposure of his political activities and relationships sent many men into the hiding of shame and others into their natural obscurity from which they had come.

But the people also remember that there came a time when the men who had been puppets of Stephenson during his era of power were greatly interested in preventing his exposure of their friendliness and were very eager to keep him behind prison bars that the records of the past might be forgotten.

When a grand jury in this county attempted to dig up the facts of the corruption of which Stephenson was a part, official power was applied to silence the prisoner in his cell.

For that reason the delay from election to election of any decision became, to the popular mind, something significant.

For the people remembered that Stephenson had quarreled with his fellow wizards or goblins and had charged that the powerful national organization in which he once thrived and grew rich, feared an exposure of their criminal activities in many states.

For that reason it is unfortunate that any decision concerning Stephenson comes with a divided vote and especially with a division in which the minority occupies so large a place in public confidence, from judges whom the people believe to be above partisan control or prejudice, whose political background had no part in the era of Stephensonism.

A divided opinion still leaves the question one of debate and argument in which the man who once boasted that he was "the law in Indiana" will be discussed again and again, painted as a political sacrifice to the men he made or a villain whose crime was infamous beyond description.

Unquestionably, there will be such unfortunate discussions and arguments as to the merits of the conflicting opinions of judges, arguments which do not make for confidence in the exactness of law as a science or in the exactness of judges in applying laws.

And to the casual observer, the long delay in this particular case will not be attributed to indolence of judges. The decision has been finally made. But there is still a question mark about other things than the guilt of Stephenson.

Freedom of the Press

(From the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.)

Judge Henry R. Prewitt's rapid changes in his orders from the bench of the Mt. Sterling circuit court have brought an end to the judicial proceedings to test his right to exclude reporters of a newspaper whose editorial comments he did not like.

By amending his order—barring News-Sentinel reporters from his courtroom for all time—to bar them only during the trial of Harlan county felony cases, and then through transfer of those cases back to Harlan county, Judge Prewitt again has opened his courtroom to this newspaper's reporters. Thus, the issue involved in the News-Sentinel's appeal to Kentucky's highest court was made a moot question.

Judge Prewitt may contend that he did not attempt to avoid the issue in the News-Sentinel case. A review of the jurist's extremely rapid changes of position speaks for itself:

Dec. 30—He called John T. Moutoux, News-Sentinel reporter, into chambers and talked of putting him in jail under \$5,000 bond for contempt of court.

Dec. 31—When Moutoux appeared, represented by able counsel, the contempt procedure was dropped as quickly as it was proposed. Later, on affidavit of J. B. Snyder of prosecution counsel, Moutoux was cited to show cause why he should not be barred from the courtroom.

Jan. 2—Judge Prewitt refused to let Jack Bryan of the News-Sentinel report proceedings in his court. Although a hearing on whether Moutoux should be barred was set for the following Monday, Prewitt ruled that no News-Sentinel reporter ever could sit in any court over which he presided.

Jan. 4—Attorney Snyder's charges against Moutoux were heard, he was cleared of contempt, but the all-time ban against the News-Sentinel was maintained.

Jan. 5—Judge Prewitt knew of News-Sentinel preparations of appeal.

Jan. 6—Judge Prewitt ordered his decree in the Bryan case expunged from the records of his court.

Jan. 11—As preparations were being made to submit application for a permanent writ of prohibition of Kentucky's highest court, Judge Prewitt modified his order barring News-Sentinel reporters for all time, to bar them only during the trial of Harlan county felony cases.

Jan. 13—Judge Prewitt remanded all Harlan county cases on his docket back to Harlan county. This cleared his docket of cases involved under the amended order of Jan. 11.

Jan. 15—Judge Prewitt pleaded his own acts to the Kentucky court of appeals to show that nothing remained involved in the News-Sentinel suit.

Thus, through the judge's own orders, his court again is open to News-Sentinel reporters.

We regret that the various amendments and changes in the original order barring News-Sentinel reporters for all time now make it impossible for the issues first involved in the case to be reviewed by

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Shall We Rail at France for Playing a Steady, Clever Game of International Finance, or Admit That We Have Been Dumb?

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—It was unnecessary for Premier Laval to remind the world that France would not consent to a cut in German reparations, unless granted a corresponding cut in her own debts, and would not disarm, unless given guarantees of security.

That has been the French position all along.

After twelve years of reiteration, there is no excuse for misunderstanding it.

France adopted a very simple and very human formula at the conclusion of the war. It included little but making the best possible use of victory for France.

France for France

WHILE other nations talked idealism, France took German ships, German cattle and German colonies, and while they rearranged the map of Europe for the alleged purpose of liberating oppressed minorities, she saw to it that the result conformed to her diplomatic and military ideas.

France joined the League of Nations, it is true, but only after making sure that she could run it. She also participated in loans to Germany, but only after making sure that the cash soon would land in her lap.

France has permitted M. Briand to pose as defender of the "new order," but chiefly because of the smoke screen he provided for her financial and political strategists.

French Finesse

IN the confusion that has reigned since Versailles, French finesse stands out as a shining example of what the leaders of a nation can do by keeping their feet on the ground and their heads clear.

With the possible exception of Russia, France lost more in the war than any allied country. One-fifth of her territory had been devastated, her treasury had been drained and her borrowing power exhausted, not to mention the frightful toll of life.

It was taken for granted that France would find recovery difficult, and the idea assiduously was cultivated by her own hired propagandists.

A Generous World

THE whole world was delighted to help France reconstruct her "devastated areas," to let her default on payment of her debts, while she collected to the limit from Germany, to make no demands for money, though she had plenty to spare for Poland and Andorra.

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Safe Remedy for Fatigue

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *Health Magazine*

ALTHOUGH every one realizes that the employee who becomes tired may be a menace to himself and to those around him because of the delayed reactions and subsequent accidents, the study of fatigue in industry continues to be a most difficult and complicated problem.

No scientific method exists for detecting the onset of a harmful amount of fatigue. A feeling of tiredness gradually may increase to the point of danger, but the difference between just being tired and being fatigued to the point of danger is a most difficult problem.

They are concerned not only with the eight hours of working during the day, but with the preparation of breakfast for the family and the cleaning of the house before coming to work, and with the preparation of dinner and numerous household duties after return from work.

Such occupations not only bring about added fatigue, but also interfere with the total amount of sleep which is equally important.

Boredom and a feeling of tiredness may result from a mental or emotional attitude toward work, but

None So Blind—



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Rest Only Safe Remedy for Fatigue

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Boredom and a feeling of tiredness may result from a mental or emotional attitude toward work, but

boredom is not the same as physical fatigue.

Dr. V. M. Palmieri, a French physician, found that a normal amount of activity on the part of women in industry stimulated their metabolism and increased their bodily tone, but that overactivity brought about fatigue with disturbances of metabolism, anemia, irritability and digestive disturbances, and in the case of many women disturbances of their feminine functions.

Another area is concerned with another with taste, another with smell, and so on.

This, however, does not answer the question of what the nature of consciousness is. Certain authorities, among them Professor Leonard T. Troland, have suggested that consciousness is an electro-magnetic pattern in the brain.

It is known that the currents which flow in nerves are electrical in nature, more exactly, electro-chemical.

These currents, flowing into the brain cells, may be assumed to cause differences in electrical potentials, accumulation of minute electric charges at different places, and so on.

The result, so Troland and others think, is the setting up of an electro-magnetic pattern which they think is consciousness.

Dr. Boring thinks that we can study certain relationships between the brain and consciousness and thus arrive at a better understanding of both the nature of consciousness and the processes which go on in the brain. He would have psychologists study what he calls "the physiology of consciousness."

Regarding consciousness, he says that we may assign it four dimensions first suggested by Titchener. He defines these as "quality, intensity, extensiveness, and the temporal dimension which Titchener calls 'protness.'"

In other words, we find in consciousness quality, intensity, a sense of space, and a sense of time.

Sums Up Views

PROFESSOR BORING sums up his views of the present situation as follows:

"A careful examination of the introspective process shows that introspection, like any other observation, is the taking note of symbols that mean occurrences in this concrete or real world."

"We, therefore, are free to examine these symbols, the phenomena of introspection, to see what they can symbolize for scientific psychology; and we conclude that neural events are the sort of mental constructs that introspective data most effectively 'intend.'

"In general, the most plausible theory of the brain seems to be that the four conscious dimensions find reality there in four physical dimensions of intensity, extensiveness, duration, and an uncertain fourth which must have an immediate dependence upon the physical variable for quality in the stimulus."

"Such a general view is most definitely explicable for intensity. Sensations must represent degree of excitation in the brain."

"Such excitation does not, however, have to be localized at a single place at a single time, except that it must all be effective in producing a simple subsequent neural event which is the first physiological term of the introspective process."

"In respect of extensiveness, the notion that introspection tends approximately to mirror the brain is at the present day, a plausible view and a useful one."

"A more conservative physiology not only leaves one without an hypothesis for most of the facts of space perception, but implies certain limitations which are contradicted by the facts."



SINKING OF BRESLAU

JAN. 20

ON Jan. 20, 1918, the German warship Breslau was sunk and forced at the entrance to the Dardanelles in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Goeben was run aground after being badly damaged, but it managed to free itself and escape into the Dardanelles.

These two ships had escaped from Admial Troubridge from the beginning of the war, and were sold to Turkey. The Turks named the Goeben, the Sultan Selim, and the Breslau, the Midilli.

H. M. S. Lizard attacked the Goeben and the Goeben. Both returned the British ship's fire. The Lizard was then joined by H. M. S. Tigress. H. M. S. Raglian was heavily hit, and it sank.

Steaming away, the Breslau exploded suddenly, apparently striking a mine. Two or three minutes later there were three more explosions. She heeled over and sank.

On seeing the Breslau sink, the Goeben circled her once, and then steamed off to the south.

Farmers Benefited—

When you buy Columbia brands soup, you are helping the farmers who live

near Indianapolis.

The Columbia Conserve Company, an

industrial democracy, shares its

earnings with the farmer.

This last year the company contracted with

Indiana farmers for tomatoes at \$15 a ton.

The highest price paid by any other Indiana

farmer was \$12 a ton and some paid as low as

\$8 a ton.