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

No Threats, Please

Reports that owners of industries and business houses are attempting to coerce their employees into voting the employer's wishes by threat of pay cuts and loss of jobs are so numerous as to leave no doubt but that many misguided employers have gone haywire.

That method is not new. It has been tried in the past, sometimes successfully.

Job fear is prevalent. In this time of unemployment, such threats might have weight. But the demand, for such it is, that a worker give his vote as well as his labor for his wage, is so un-American as not to be tolerated.

No thinking person believes that the result of this election will send the nation to the dogs, no matter what the outcome may be. Nor does any thinking person expect that the verdict at the polls in November will send all the unemployed to jobs on the ninth day of November.

The only security for any job or any pay envelope lies in a free, unpurchased and thoughtful vote by the men and women of this country. That means stability.

The threat of loss of jobs or a cut in pay by any employer is treason and should be criminal.

Any management that feels the need of such pressure to influence its workers indicates itself for inefficiency, incapacity, and abysmal stupidity.

The right to vote is sacred. It should not be tied to a pay envelope. It must not be put under a master's lash to be herded to the polls.

On a basis of percentage, workers in the past have shown more wisdom in the use of their ballots than have those who fill executive chairs.

Watson and the Power Trust

Most important of all problems which must be settled by congress is the matter of electric power.

The power trust is becoming the master of industry. The control of power means control of every wage envelope, every pocket book. Electricity is fast supplanting human labor. It is the foundation of mass production. It is essential to all modern processes of manufacture.

On this matter, as on all matters involving special privilege, Senator Watson has stood for the plunder-bund and the power trust. Whenever that question has come before the senate, he has fought against such progressives as Borah and Norris. He has stood for the right to loot by the few rather than the right to live for the many.

Even if there were no other question involved, his attitude on this one matter should keep him out of the senate for the next six years. That question will be definitely settled within this period. That decision will determine for decades whether industry shall be free or be in bondage to the power group.

Contrasted with the attitude of Watson is the declaration of Frederick Van Nuys, who says that he will join with the progressives in the senate on this and other matters.

Progressive and liberal legislation is needed to restore prosperity to industry and permit men to work at a living wage.

Owners and workers alike have a common interest in this matter. No employer, no worker, can afford to permit this country to be mortgaged for all time to the power trust.

Women Workers

Behind the census bureau's report that the number of married women who work for wages has increased 60 per cent in the last ten years lies a dramatic story of changing economic conditions in the United States—changing social conditions, changing relationships between husband and wife, parent and children.

These changes go far back to the depression, to the very roots of modern living, and they will continue, no matter how the business curve rises or falls.

Married women go out to work primarily because the incomes of their husbands are not large enough to support their families. As long as there are families, men and women bringing children into the world and shouldering responsibility for their lives, men must have adequate, secure incomes, or their women must go out to work.

Americans will not accept for themselves or their children a descent to the degraded depths of poverty as an alternative. There can be no question about the social wisdom of wage-earning mothers when the alternative is starvation or disease for children.

But even if business recovers to the point where men's wages are adequate beyond any standard achieved before the depression, married women will, to an increasing extent, continue to seek employment outside their homes.

Sometimes the result will be good for their families, sometimes bad, in a period of transition and experiment, but the change is inevitable.

It is due to a slow growth in women themselves, a desire to develop and exercise latent powers not utilized in homes made scientifically convenient, not needed for the rearing of children beyond a few short years; a desire to participate in the real struggle of today—a mental and moral struggle for a world fit to live in—as they participated, in an earlier day, in conquering the wilderness.

For many generations this tide will run strongly and we will view the result with alarm or approval, as our emotions may dictate. Yet evolution can not be stopped.

Newspapers and Crime

If there are two persistent popular impressions about the modern newspaper, it is that the amount of space given to crime news constantly has increased during the last generation and that this growing volume of crime news has stimulated the commission of crime.

Unfortunately, there has been little basis for proving or disproving this assertion. Studies have covered too brief a period and the samples have been inadequate to furnish any grounds for decisive generalizations.

Now we have a thorough investigation of the situation in the press of one large metropolitan center—Minneapolis. In his book, "The Presentation of Crime in Newspapers," Professor Frank Harris of Elmira college sets forth the facts relative to crime news in three Minneapolis journals for the years 1890, 1904-5 and 1921. He made a thorough search, covering some 3,218 issues.

Professor Harris' findings completely upset the popular views regarding crime in newspapers. Taking crime news as a whole, covering our country and abroad, the relative amount of space given to crime in the Minneapolis papers did not change materially from 1890 to 1921.

"When crime news was analyzed into its broader

aspects, a fairly high degree of constancy prevailed in the presentation. For 1890, 1904-5 and 1921 the proportional amounts of crime content as compared with the total amounts of reading matter, and the percentages of the total crime space assigned to the front page did not differ materially."

Even more striking are facts relative to the amount of space given to local crimes. "It was found that local crime news was less intensively portrayed in 1921 than for either of the earlier periods; and in many instances the emphasis was more pronounced in 1890 than in 1904-5."

This was even true of the more sensational crimes which took place in Minneapolis and surrounding territory:

"From every consideration in the analysis, 'murder,' the most sensational crime reported, was portrayed less emphatically in 1921 than for the earlier two periods. In some phases of the presentation, this crime received more significant display in 1890 than in 1904-5."

"The more sensational sex crimes received substantially progressive decreases in the emphasis of display during each successive period; only one of the milder offenses in this category, 'commercialized vice,' was assigned more stress in the reporting during 1921, as compared with the other two periods."

Especially significant is the fact that, while there was a large increase in the number of crimes committed and in arrests between 1890 and 1921, the actual proportion of space given to local crimes in the Minneapolis papers decreased notably:

"Considering that the proportional amounts of space allotted to the local crime content as compared with total reading matter had decreased from 1.85 per cent in 1890 to 1.38 per cent in 1921, it is a significant fact that the number of local arrests had tripled in 1921 over the number in 1890."

Yet Minneapolis newspapers actually commented upon a smaller number of local arrests in 1921 than in 1890.

"This finding, in itself, is a strong indication that the editorial policy of crime reporting during the last few decades has been in the direction of giving less emphasis to portrayal of crime news."

This is the sort of careful research which we need to settle the controversy regarding presentation of crime news in the papers. But it is only a start and can not be regarded as conclusive.

Minneapolis may not be representative of the country as a whole. There may have been significant changes in newspaper policy and practice regarding crime news since 1921.

Further, this study in no way touches upon the crime news policy of the tabloids in the last decade, or upon the growing popularity and circulation of this type of newspaper.

A Good Law Upheld

Unfortunately, laws are not laws when the representatives of the people enact them, in this country. Before they can stand with any degree of permanence, they must run the gamut of the courts and meet the approval of men detached in every way from popular sentiment.

So the federal anti-injunction act, successful in congress after many years, has started on the tortuous path through the courts. It was invoked in a labor dispute in the District of Columbia recently and upheld.

It is gratifying to have it survive its first test successfully, and to emerge without having its purposes interpreted away, as too often happens in the courts.

Cal Coolidge, in writing of the books he read in his youth, says that campaign literature in no way compares with the "eloquence" of "Orations of Cicero in the Roman Senate." Wonder if Cicero had anything to say about silence.

E. B. Skaggs of the College of the City of Detroit recently told the American Psychological Association that a poor day's work is often due to the failure of a worker to "warm up." And sometimes it takes a whole day for some of them to get the chill off.

Samuel Seabury, who had a lot to do with Jimmy Walker resigning as mayor of New York, arrived in London recently and denied he had intentions of running for mayor of New York. He certainly didn't run from New York's mayor.

They say an education pays, but this is the season of the year when the graduations of last spring are a dead loss to the football coach.

Perhaps the Pittsburgh boy, 5 years old, who smokes cigars, merely doesn't want to seem effeminate.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

It has been my privilege to know several people who, according to the usual meaning of the word, were happy. At least they were content with their fate and enjoyed themselves in the fullest sense of the term.

One man of that sort is a noteworthy case, because his felicity is the result of his good sense. And of how few mortals can this be said!

When comparatively young, this man had a grand bit of luck. He was a lawyer and he made a large sum of money. Always having cherished a desire for books and possessing a flair for research, he promptly gave up his profession and, having enough to live on comfortably, he began to lead a life rather than a fortune.

And so all his days have been blissful days. He has done the things he most longed to do. He turned his hobby into an avocation and his avocation into a vocation, and so attained a great measure of content.

Now he grows old surrounded by his family, his few friends, his books, and enjoying his memories, he envies no man.

CONSIDERING the universal dissatisfaction, there should have been no regrets for him. He might, it is true, have followed American traditions, and built for himself and his children a vast estate.

He was capable of doing that. He lived at a time when opportunities were tremendous and in a state where fortunes were made easily.

But, being wiser than most, he realized early in life that the making of money, while it may fascinate men, never wholly can satisfy them. And he turned his back upon the pursuit of wealth and ran after knowledge instead.

He has been repaid for this decision a thousand times over. His dream is not unfulfilled, but his mind is. And he knows that his books never will betray him. They are there, ready to befriend him, and within them he finds balm for all the ills of living.

American civilization needs more men like him. Power, money, fame, all desert one—but books and the treasures they contain, leaping and all the joy it brings, remain with us until life's end.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

If Hoover Realized the Great Extent and the Causes of the Depression, Why Did He Wait So Long to Act?

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—President Hoover is justified in resenting slurs and insinuations against his labor record as a mining engineer in South Africa twenty-five years ago. Such stale and dirty gossip has no place in a national campaign.

The American people have something more important to think about than the vagaries of a young man seeking fame and fortune on the frontiers of civilization.

The only Hoover record with which they can afford to be concerned is the one dating from March 1929, and made in the White House.

The only Hoover views that count are those dealing with present-day problems. The man is running for re-election as head of the greatest republic on earth and in the midst of the greatest depression of modern times.

He is running in the shadow of apparent failure. His attitude is necessarily defensive. Fairness demands that the discussion be restricted to pertinent facts and opinions.

Fairness also demands that the discussion be based largely on his own explanation of why he did certain things, why he proposes to do certain other things, and why he thinks he should be re-elected.

War Is Blamed

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S idea of this depression, as disclosed by his Cleveland speech on Saturday night, is that it was brought on largely by the war.

He took the opposition sharply to task for failing to understand what an awful catastrophe the war was, and what a terrific effect it had on trade currents and economic structures.

With great clarity of detail, he pointed out how man-power had been reduced, how debts had been accumulated, how existing forms of government had been threatened, or overthrown, how revolution had broken out in many countries, and how the stage had been set for a general collapse long before the Wall Street crash.

It was a masterly enumeration of events which made the depression inevitable long before 1929, and which left the Coolidge boom and the Smoot-Hawley tariff virtually blameless.

One could not listen to the President's glib recital without marveling at his grasp of the causes which put us where we are.

But if he had such a clear understanding of the relentless combination devised by fate, then he must have sensed the size and proportion of the collapse when it came, must have realized just how great a disaster had overtaken the world.

Why Didn't He Act?

WHY did the President wait so long before telling us the real story? Why did he allow us to believe that little was needed, save a conference of great industrial leaders and a mild blurb in favor of high wages?

By his own confession, he and his associates were the only ones who realized the scope and effect of this economic cataclysm.

That comes pretty close to fixing responsibility for what has happened, for the false optimism, useless delays, and utter failure to take needed precautions.

Under such circumstances, what excuse can the Hoover administration offer for waiting until the United States was within a few weeks of being forced off the gold standard, or until Germany was about to go bankrupt?

Under such circumstances, why was not the public credit mobilized two years ago, instead of just before election?

Is there any good reason why Mr. Hoover's "twelve measures" couldn't have been recommended much earlier? Is there any good reason why this shouldn't have been done, if he and those around him knew what was in store?

Questions and Answers

What are the meanings of the terms introvert and ultravert in psychology?

An introvert is a person who thinks chiefly about himself; a self-centered person; and ultravert has the opposite meaning.

What is nephritis? An inflamed condition of the kidneys.

Is the expression "He that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow" in the Bible? It is in Proverbs 10:10.

What is the name for the ethical theory that every event in time, both psychic and physical, has a cause? Determinism.

Who was secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan? Howell Cobb, 1857-1860; Philip F. Thomas, 1860, and John A. Dix, 1861.

Was Colonel Lindbergh a navigator or did he fly by dead reckoning across the Atlantic? He was not a navigator and flew by dead reckoning.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVACUATION OF OSTEND

ON Oct. 17, 1918, American and British forces joined in an attack on a nine-mile front north-east of Bohain and drove forward two miles. On the preceding day, the Americans had captured Grand Pre.

British entered Lille and Douai. Germany evacuated Ostend and British naval forces entered the harbor. Belgian patrols entered Bruges.

In the Balkans, Serbs captured Alexandrat and Krushevat. Teuton forces withdrew in western Serbia into Montenegro, after evacuating Diakova.

A Kiss for Cinderella



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Rheumatic Diseases Peril Children

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

ONE of the greatest problems confronting physicians today is the control of rheumatic disease in children. It has been pointed out that 40 per cent of the deaths from disease of the heart are due to rheumatic infections.

Disease of the heart represents the major cause of deaths at all ages. It is a strange observation that rheumatic disease, particularly of the type known as rheumatic fever, does not occur in tropical areas, but is practically limited to temperate climates.

Dr. D. D. Payne, in charge of one of the large centers for the study of this disease in London, finds that dampness, overcrowding, and bad nutrition combine to render a child a suitable victim for an attack of this condition.

Indeed, 68 per cent of the chil-

dren admitted to a special hospital for rheumatism affecting the heart were found to have been living in basements.

While the exact cause of the disease is not known, there seems to be no doubt that it is related definitely to infection with an organism of the streptococcus type.

In the vast majority of cases, there is a record of severe tonsillitis with infection by such an organism in bed, at least in the vast majority of cases, for another six months.

Unless this plan is followed, damage to the heart may be irreparable, and the child may be crippled for life.

There are, of course, cases in which the disease seizes with such intensity and proceeds so rapidly that death is just a matter of a few weeks.

Throughout the world, physicians are united in an attempt to find some method of detecting this disease in its earliest stages, as well as a specific method of attacking it.

certain measures which should be undertaken immediately.

The fundamental treatment is rest, but of course rest with proper nursing and treatment is better than rest alone.

Usually doctors say that such children should lie flat in bed until the disease quiets down, which may take from six to twelve weeks, and that they must then continue in bed, at least in the vast majority of cases, for another six months.

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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 truth or falsity. The editor of this paper—The Editor.

THE "wisdom" of Calvin Coolidge generally is classed as "home-ly," which means, I suppose, that it is something we all have heard many times before.

And there is a disposition to accept as gospel most statements which have become familiar through repetition. But there are fallacies which keep on rolling along as persistently as any axiom.

Mr. Coolidge paid homage to one gross misconception when he said: "It is very easy to criticize after the event. I have no taste for criticism."

I must prefer to present the constructive and statesmanlike program of my party."

Indeed, it seems to me that in these brief sentences two extremely harmful errors are embedded.

In the first place, it isn't easy to criticize after the event. So-called statesmanlike programs are founded all too often on the notion that there never was a yesterday and that there is to be no tomorrow.

Indeed, what Mr. Coolidge calls "constructive" seems to me a mere cynical disregard for fundamental causes and a willingness to follow Omar's formula of heeding only today and paying no attention to the rumble of a distant drum.

PLAYBOY OF PLYMOUTH ROCK THAT would have to be Mr. Coolidge's position. It was the mood of his entire administration. In spite of the New England twang, the austere life, and the Plymouth Rock countenance, Calvin Coolidge was a playboy.

It is quite true that he thrust no vine leaves in his hair and that he came out of the White House with a competence. Nor did he ever indulge in that popular political game of "I'll match my private life with yours—best two out of three."

And yet James Pericles Walker was a small-time Charlie compared to Calvin Coolidge in the matter of jamborees. Mr. Coolidge threw the largest and the most expensive party this land ever has known.

By the most ironical coincidence, it was a frugal little New Englander who played the pipes of Pan while

speculative America danced over the edge of the cliff.

Since we generally are content to gaze along the surface of anything political or economic, it may be that Calvin Coolidge will remain for some years to come as a symbol of sanity, prosperity and industrial peace.

But this conception will not stand the touch of even a shallow rake. The name of Calvin Coolidge will not rank high when the scholars have had a little chance to evaluate the true essence of his administration. I'll sell him short for posterity.

MAN WHO HELD THE BAG HAVE NO doubt that President Hoover feels keenly some of the sharp criticism directed at him because of the depression. In all truth and sincerity, he has a right to say that this thing was not of his making.

At times he has lashed out in anger at some who assailed him, but he never has been shrewd enough to attack the right man.

The logical thing for Herbert Clark Hoover to do would be to walk up to Calvin Coolidge some day and punch him right in the nose. It was Calvin Coolidge who laid the mine which blew up the Hoover administration.

Fortunately for Coolidge, it was a time fuse and he himself was miles away when the explosion

There dawned a day during the bull market of Mr. Coolidge's second term when brokers' loans had pyramided to such a point that even the feverish gamblers of Wall Street began to get a little uneasy

and a little "straw" was laid toward Herbert Hoover, the unfortunate one in the hair shirt. The New England conscience of Calvin Coolidge is quite clear.

After all, he didn't actually advise anybody to gamble. All he said was, "Boys, you can lose."

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People's Voice

Editor Times—I am a subscriber of your paper. I wish to answer a letter of Sept. 24 in People's Voice, by a person ashamed to sign his name, calling us vets gold bricks.

Yes, he served his country, a civilian too yellow to go to the front for his flag. Hid under his mother's apron, scared at death to face a firing line. Stayed at home drawing a fat salary, sleeping in a good, warm bed, with good things to eat, while other poor cusses lay in the trenches, in mud, like dogs. Then he calls us gold bricks.

He is some great American; ashamed to sign his name; afraid he might get a licking.

Here we are, can't get a \$1 a day to keep our families. Contracted T. B. overseas and carried \$10,000 insurance overseas. They took money from our pay to keep it up. Now I have four affidavits when I have to give up my job with Standard Oil Co., turned down by S. P. railway, Associated Oil Co. and the American Can Co.

The veterans' bureau claims not enough proof to grant part of my insurance. Wrote to our Senator Watson and congressman from this district. Sent my four affidavits to Watson, but what did I get. Nothing. He promises, but does nothing.

Louis Ludlow is a veterans' friend and if he could have my case I would get in. But I am out of his district, so he can't help.

But I hope the mamma's boy who stayed home and made good money and now criticizes the poor devils who lost their health, will suffer as thousands like us before his day comes.

And maybe some day calling us gold bricks will come back to him.

MASON M. CULVER, R. F. D. 3, Trafalgar, Ind.

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Control of Production and Distribution to Prevent Depressions Deemed Possible.

PRODUCTION and distribution can be controlled to eliminate depressions in the future, in the opinion of Howard Scott, consulting technologist of New York.

Three thousand charts, each showing the history of an industrial or agricultural product, are being prepared at Columbia university under Scott's direction.

These charts, which have been discussed in this department, are part of an "energy survey" being made at Columbia under auspices of the department of industrial engineering of Columbia university and the architects' emergency committee of New York.

According to Scott, the charts show what has happened in American industry. They show, he says, that as production has increased and the consumption of energy has increased, the need for man-power has decreased.

Each boom, he says, has gone higher and each slump has gone lower.

Scott quotes some figures to show how the need of man-power has decreased in industry.

Man-Power Declines

IN 1905, he says, the production of a barrel of cement required 1.75 man hours a barrel, a man hour being the number of hours a unit of man power in 1905. Scott says that, it required only about 0.45 man hours a barrel.

"It took 1,291 man hours to build a car in 1904, 313 man hours to build one in 1919, when the peak of employment was reached, and only 92 hours to build one in 1929," Scott continues. "The steel produced in 1900 amounted to 11,000,000 metric tons, and required 600,000,000 man hours."

In 1929, with a production of 58,000,000 metric tons, only 770