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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 indicts 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 basis of percentage, workers in the past have shown more wisdom in the use of their ballots than 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 Nuyts, 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 of 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 year 1890, 1904-5 and 1921. He made a thorough search, covering some 2,216 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 1904-5 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, 'commercial vice,' was assigned more stress in the reporting during 1921, as compared with the other two periods."

Evidently 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 purpose 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 popular sentiment.

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.

Is the expression "He that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow in the Bible?"

It is in Proverbs 10:10.

What is nephritis? An inflamed condition of the kidneys.

What is the expression "He that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow in the Bible?"

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

Determinism.

What 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.

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 home is not magnificent, but it's 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 desire—one—but books and the treasures they contain, learning and all the joy it brings, remain with us until life's end.

"When crime news was analyzed into its broader

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 4, 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 gib 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?

What is the meaning of the terms introvert and ultravert?

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

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