

The Indianapolis Times

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

Humorous and Significant

Early incidents in the campaign are both humorous and significant.

They are humorous because of the zealous efforts on the part of all breeds of Republican politicians to now bask in the sunlight of Hoover popularity.

They are significant in that they should warn any discriminating voter against being misled by the old time plea to "vote 'er straight" in this election.

It will be remembered that during the primaries in May all the Republican leaders, almost without exception, were denouncing Mr. Hoover as an enemy and a menace. There was no limit to the language.

Among those who were loud in protest were the followers of Senator Watson. That was to be expected. Watson was a candidate and his friends might be excused their exhibitions of unguarded enthusiasm.

There were also those who hoped for State office and, fearing Watson, they joined in the hymns of hate. Those who are responsible for Nominees Leslie were conspicuous in this list.

Now there is a rush to the headquarters of Hoover to assure his managers of deep and undying loyalty. Undoubtedly these protests will be taken at their face value. It is rather obvious that no organization, even endeavoring to double cross, would get very far in Indiana in trying to take the State electoral vote away from Hoover. His primary vote was too reassuring.

Now also, there are secret meetings of the Leslie managers with hurried calls for help and aid, in which the regulars are ignored.

They are fearful that they will not be able to impress the public that a vote for Hoover should be accompanied by a vote for Leslie. There are too many people in the State who believe that a vote for Hoover should be followed by a vote for Dailey and that Indiana take a strong stand for clean-up and decency.

The sincere Hoover admirer should be strongly attracted to Dailey this year. The danger signs are springing up against the nominees on the same ticket with Hoover.

Tariff Issue Abandoned

Any lingering doubt that the present campaign is witnessing the complete abandonment of the national Democratic position on the tariff should be dispelled by the statement of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who was chairman of the resolutions committee of the Democratic national convention.

Sentiment long has been changing, says Pittman, and "the theory of the low tariff has ceased to exist." The Democratic tariff, like the Republican, proposes to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, and "permeating the whole platform is the sentiment for the protection of business both large and small."

Pittman's statement came in reply to one from Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican platform chairman, who declared for "revision upward" of the tariff, and said Democratic platform pledges could not be trusted.

There has not, as a matter of fact, been any genuine sentiment in the Democratic party in favor of a low tariff, or a tariff for revenue only for a number of years. The platform this year went further than ever before, however, and subsequent developments like Pittman's statement indicate that the issue on which the two major parties have waged many a battle in years gone by now definitely has disappeared.

The development is logical, because of the industrialization of the South. Southerners want tariffs on their iron and steel, cotton, sugar and tobacco products. If they are to have protection, so must the rest of the country.

The question of what a continued high tariff, and possibly even a higher one, will do to our foreign trade and investments remains to be solved, and its solution promises to be difficult.

Many believe that the United States as a creditor nation with vast sums due it from abroad, will be obliged to accept foreign goods as payment. Further, prosperity at home demands continued large exports of our growing surpluses, a difficult process if foreign goods are to be kept out by insurmountable tariff barriers.

Mechanizing Mankind

Chemists meeting in Chicago were told that thirty men working in a factory the size of a city block can produce in the form of yeast as much food as 10,000 men tilling 57,000 acres.

The time may come, Prof. H. E. Barnard of Indianapolis said, when the pressure of population will bring about the abolition of agriculture, as it now is practiced. Chemists then would convert sunlight and gases of the air into food to sustain the human body.

Such a situation might only arise many, many years hence, the professor added.

For our own part, we rate ourselves fortunate that it has fallen to our lot to exist in this age instead of the dimly remote time the professor visualizes.

Picture an existence wholly mechanical, even the processes of eating. A tablet or two of concentrated food for breakfast, perhaps, and maybe a cake of yeast for lunch. Some sort of chemical concoction for dinner, in place of a good roast of beef or a nice juicy steak.

But, worse, imagine a world without a countryside with trees and fields to which one occasionally might escape when the jangle of the cities became unendurable, there to renew at least for a brief moment some sort of contact with nature.

No, thank you! Science and mechanics even now have advanced so far and so rapidly that it taxes the human organism to adjust itself to its own creations. What a sorry thing life will be in that far-distant era.

Culture is sadly on the wane in America, according to a French critic. Maybe he had in mind the fact that a prize fight doesn't seem to draw quite \$1,000,000 any more.

County Police

Before the people applaud the proposal of Sheriff Hawkins for an additional army of deputies to patrol the outlying districts of the county, they should be furnished with all available data as to what has been done with the deputies now on the pay roll.

It might develop that the lack is not in the number of men available to catch law violators outside the city.

That law violations are common and growing in this county will be readily admitted. But they are the kind of violations that do not require armies to suppress.

Just as one very active bandit can give the impression that the city is invaded by all the gangsters of Chicago, so one very active deputy or even sheriff could make the bootleg joints and worse believe that the entire populace had arisen against them.

The appeal for funds by the sheriff, now the successor of Coffin as Republican chairman, should be scrutinized carefully. Additions to the pay rolls are always helpful in elections. They are not always so helpful to the public interest.

The commissioners might, with profit and caution, ask the sheriff what part he played in hunting for the Broadmoor bandits, and what he guarantees in the way of protection from more men.

The people are ready to pay all necessary money for protection. They are already a trifle many of the high cost of politics.

Tunney Retires

Glamor, a will-o'-the-wisp that Gene Tunney failed to grasp along with the belt of Dempsey, is his at last.

The serenity, which to the despair of fandom marked his reign as the greatest fighting man, now yields to the quality of mystery. What kind of man is this—that he should toss aside the mantle of a dynasty of giants?

Handsome, wealthy, world-renowned, this self-made captain of an ancient industry does not care to wait "two or three years before a dangerous opponent is developed." The logic of his statement is convincing. But such bold logic is a strange bedfellow for the simpler reasoning of the four-ounce glove.

It might be only a part of the Rickard ballyhoo, but we do not think so. There is an honest ring to Tunney's words. Even those who found hidden meanings in "I do not choose" will be unable to quarrel with "I have fought my last bout as a professional boxer."

The Job in Nicaragua

It is reported at Washington that the marines' job of pacification in Nicaragua is nearly finished. More than 500 armed natives have surrendered in the last few weeks, and it is said now that Sandino's 150 men are the only remaining forces opposing the marine regime.

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The accompanying illustration shows the stars which form the cross and the nearby stars which, with the cross, make up Cygnus. Below is a diagram of the constellation, a sketch showing how they fit the imaginary figure of the swan.

The top of the cross is marked by a bright star of first magnitude. Its name is Deneb. The cross is most easily found by hunting for this bright star.

The upright of the cross contains three bright stars, Sadr at the tip, Sadr at the juncture of the upright and transverse, and Albreo at the bottom.

Deneb is brilliant white in color. It is a very distant star. Astronomers estimate that it is ten times as far away as Vega, the bright star in Lyra.

The name Deneb means "the hen's tail." Apparently, the Arabs got their birds mixed a bit.

Albreo is a second magnitude star. Its name means "the hen's breast."

Albreo is a third magnitude star, topaz yellow in color. The name means "break of the hen."

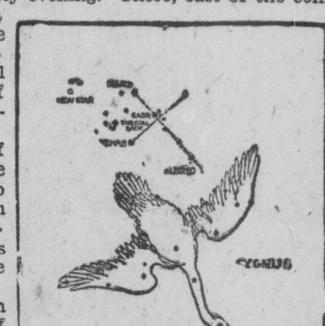
Two third magnitude stars mark the ends of the transverse of the cross.

At the left end of the transverse is Gienah, yellow in color. The name means "the wing."

Astronomers call the star at the other end Delta.

The Milky Way passes through the part of the sky where Cygnus is. On a night when the moon is not shining, it is easy to see the Milky Way cutting its way across the sky.

To the unaided eye, the Milky Way is just a luminous cloud-like streak. The telescope reveals it to millions of stars.

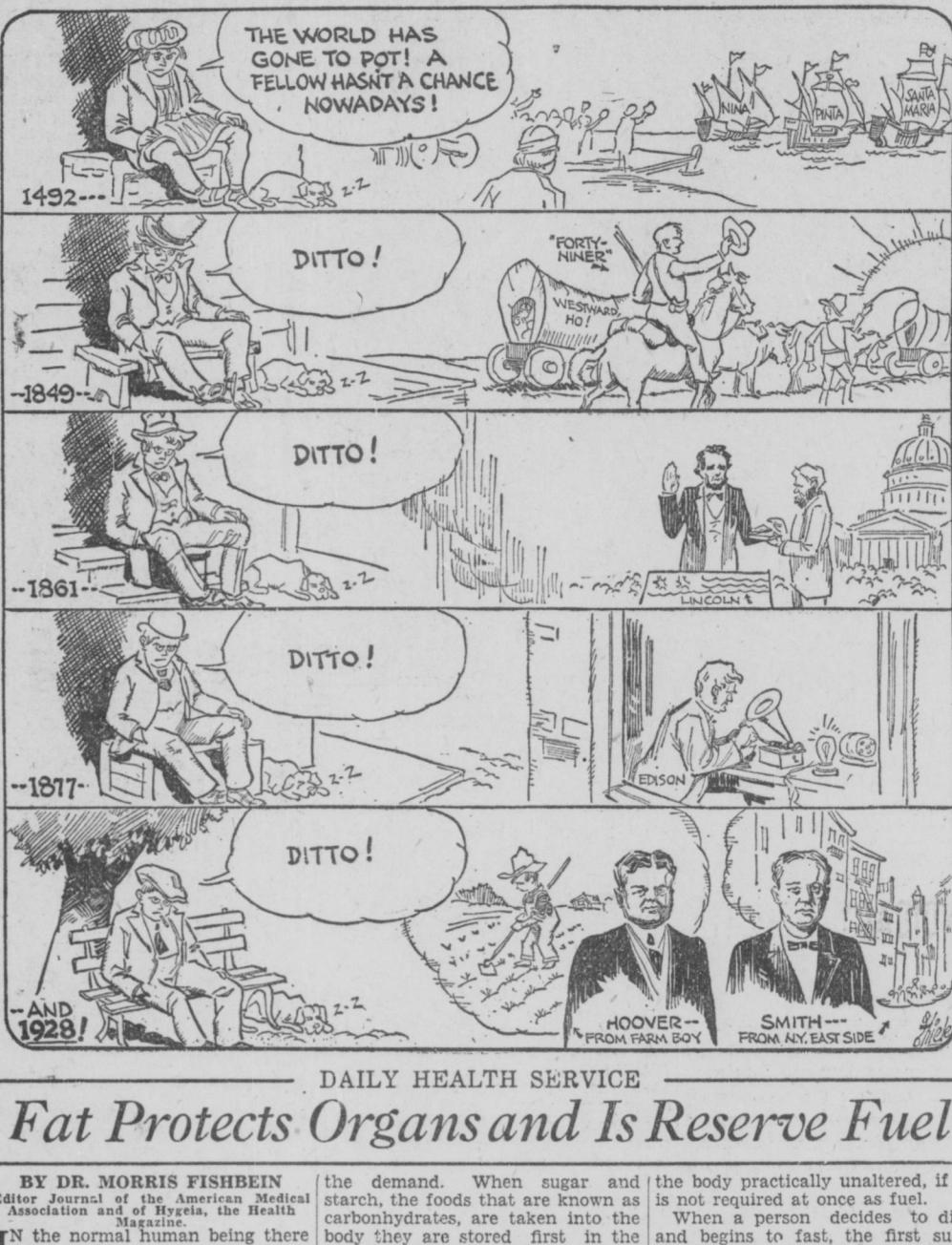


M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"If Governor Smith Has Not Changed His Views as Often and Completely as the Average American He Is a Freak, and if He Has, How He Voted 15 or 20 Years Ago Means Little."

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1928.

Yes, Some Folks Have All the "Luck"!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Fat Protects Organs and Is Reserve Fuel

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

IN the normal human being there is a moderate amount of fat widely distributed over the body, under the skin, around the various organs, mixed with the fibers of muscle, tendon and bone.

Dr. Mary S. Rose has listed

the purposes of the fat in the body. It serves as a padding for the muscles, protecting them against bumps and blows.

It has advantages as insulation and is a storehouse of energy on which the body can draw in times of famine.

It is well known that animals put up fat reserve against periods of starvation. In the same way the human being stores in his body any excess of fuel foods beyond what may be needed for immediate purposes.

When the muscles act the fuel storage is called on to take care of

the demand. When sugar and starch, the foods that are known as carbohydrates, are taken into the body they are stored first in the liver and in the muscles in the form of a compound called glycogen.

In time of need this glycogen is called on as a fuel supply. However, the capacity of the muscles and the liver for glycogen is definitely limited.

After the glycogen is used, the body is likely to call on the reserve fat and it is then that a loss in weight will begin to occur.

The length of time a person can fast without harm, Dr. Rose emphasizes, is practically determined by the amount of reserve fat that is present in the body.

Meanwhile, a split between the agrarians and laborers was precipitated by the criticism by Morones of certain tactics of the agrarians. He pointed out what was obviously true that there was a great deal of agitation by agrarian leaders, but little benefit to the peasantry. They countered with violent peasant attacks upon Morones.

Considerable basis of justification for the agrarians' retaliation lay in the fact that the labor leadership followed up its opening attack by seeking to invade the country districts to organize the peasantry and to enlist the rural as well as the urban workers under the federation banner. This labor was not qualified to do.

The attempt to invade the country, which the agrarian leaders themselves chiefly city-bred lawyers and publicists deemed their own happy hunting ground, merely widened the breach.

ALTHOUGH Calles and Obregon have maintained an unbroken friendship from the earliest association nearly sixteen years ago, and have worked hand in hand for the nation, differences between their respective adherents have cropped out.

With Calles favoring the Morones following, the American leaders, although satisfied with the Calles execution of the agrarian program, were hoping for a change in the presidential attitude toward them and were in consequence enthusiastic supporters of Obregon.

Personal considerations play a large part in Mexican politics. Counting on the support of a large section of the Mexican army, of the agrarians, as well as all the labor elements not included in the Federation, Obregon did not need the support.

Moreover, resentment has been growing in Mexico at Morones' self-enrichment, even within Federation ranks there has been increasing grumblings that a few leaders had risen to affluence on the backs of the masses. That is true of Morones, who received a share of the "proceeds" of the Mexico City government, controlled by laborites.

Of course, I refer to Russia, at present a parish among nations, able to mobilize millions of soldiers, though recently her government proposed world disarmament; a proposal then sneered at as insincere because their experiment in democracy does not suit their somewhat less democratic ideals.

Now, over a century ago, one James Monroe gave advice for such cases. It specified the U. S. A. was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power; "to consider the government de facto

not to interfere with its own government."

STRANGER is a holy name—Walter Scott.

Questions and Answers

Did Man O' War ever win a Kentucky Derby?

What is the depth of the swimming pool at Broad Ripple Park?

The water graduates from two feet to five feet, then there is a complete drop of four feet, making the water nine feet deep at one end. There is a strong chain across this part of the pool.

Is there a law that requires an engineer to serve time as a fireman before he can become an engineer?

The Indiana engineers' qualification law enacted in 1913 requires two years experience as a fireman before promotion to engineer in this State. However, if an engineer comes to Indiana after having served two years as an engineer in another State no requirement is made as to his experience previous to becoming an engineer.

Will you please print a formula for making artificial flowers?

Manufacture of artificial flowers is somewhat of an art which could not possibly be outlined in the brief limits of this column. You should be able to buy books upon the subject at a good book store.

The art departments of some department stores sometimes conduct flower making courses.

How long can a railroad train stand on a crossing before it must be opened for persons to go across the tracks according to law?

Five minutes is the time given by law for a train to hold up traffic at a street crossing.

The last Congress passed a sol-

derers' widow pension bill raising widows' pensions from \$30 to \$40 per month, but the