



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROY W. HOWARD, President
FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

The Real Question

The highway commission will be permitted to spend a half million more dollars a year on wages for employees. It has permission, and the money, to add 262 names to the pay roll.

Due largely to the efforts of material makers, the commission has at its disposal about twenty millions of dollars to spend each year on roads.

The political activities and protectorate of these dealers over the highways have resulted in increased taxes on gasoline and a burden to the public that is as large for this one department as is the general fund from which the state government is operated.

While it is true that the department promised not to increase the list of employees or the pay roll if given large additional funds, the addition may be necessary and good economy.

If those who are employed work at the job and work for what they are paid, no one can object to the increase.

If the additions are made for political purposes and the increases given for political services there is a very grave objection.

Waste of highway funds, if there be waste, will not be large, if paid for labor.

But there are deeper questions involved that demand more serious attention.

A state that pays twenty millions of dollars a year for good roads ought to get really good roads. They should stand the tests and abuses to which they are put. They should last for a long period of years, instead of being in constant disrepair and needing maintenance after two or three years of service.

The condition of many roads which have been used from five to seven years indicates that the type of roads has been wrong and that the people, if the present specifications are followed, must expect to rebuild the roads every fifteen years or pay such sums to keep them in condition as to make any reduction of tax burdens impossible.

There arises also the question of the cost of material. Huge quantities are purchased each year. If money is to be saved, the establishment of a state cement plant, operated by the labor from over-crowded prisons, should be investigated.

Economies are never effected by poor wages or by shortage of labor.

Real economy in road building can be obtained if a more permanent construction is obtained and state-owned plants for the manufacture of material are established.

It would be a shame if the twenty millions spent each year do nothing more than create new sources of continued expenditure for repairs.

Farm Relief Progress

The federal farm board is acting with commendable speed in sponsoring measures for farm relief. At the same time it seems to be proceeding carefully.

Meeting with representatives of the wheat co-operatives in Chicago this week the board succeeded in reconciling differences among various groups, and made preliminary plans for the establishment of a \$20,000,000 co-operative marketing agency.

This central co-operative corporation will obtain capital through assessments on the wheat of its members. It will buy and sell wheat, and it is hoped and believed that in this way it will be able to stabilize prices.

The board will stand behind it and lend its authority and advice.

Later it may be found necessary to turn the marketing agency into a stabilization corporation of the kind authorized in the farm relief act, but apparently the board hopes this can be avoided.

In the beginning the corporation will be supervised and assisted financially by the board. Later, it is hoped this aid can be withdrawn.

The American Institute of Co-Operation, meeting at Baton Rouge, La., is preparing to organize a national farmers' group to be known as the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-Operatives. It would start with a membership of 2,000,000 farmers and livestock raisers, whose products last year had a gross value of \$2,000,000,000.

Growers of wheat, cotton, corn and other major crops will unite in a central agency which will handle the broad problems of the agricultural industry. Heretofore, the basis of organization has been by commodities.

The national chamber would co-operate with the farm board, and has been assured of its support.

Whether these measures will be of genuine value to agriculture time alone will tell. Many co-operative movements have failed. Heretofore, however, none has had the supervision, support and financial assistance of a body like the federal farm board.

The policy of the board in directing its energies toward the development and extension of the co-operatives, and its position that, in the end, solution must come from the initiative of the farmers themselves, generally will be approved.

Apparently there is to be a process of organization and development rather than the use of vast sums of public money in an effort to solve the problem of surpluses.

Italian opera directors say that they will hire no more fat tenors. But there'll still be tenors, so there isn't much solace in that.

Today's definition: An editorial page is a part of the daily newspaper reserved for the congratulatory of nonstop fliers.

A new species of mosquito has been discovered by a scientist. Tough luck.

Britain's Crisis

Half a million textile workers on strike in Britain make our own warfare in that industry look insignificant.

Strong unions dominate the Lancashire mills. They are fighting against a wage cut by employers who have been losing money for seven years because of changed world conditions.

Competition by new coolie-labor mills in India, Japan and China and growing tariff walls in the rest of the world has laid low the British industry.

Compared with that British problem our own is simple.

Our textile strikers are fighting for elementary right of union organization, civil liberties, and a living wage, which other American industries have granted and prospered.

The British strike reveals again the serious economic condition of Britain.

Not only the textile industry, but coal, steel and the other heavy industries upon which Britain's commercial world supremacy were based, must be deflated to exist.

That is why the British government now is so anxious to reduce naval expenditures.

Britain simply can not afford to go on spending huge sums on warships, when so many of her industries are struggling for life and so many of her people are close to the starvation point.

That is, she can not afford to go on with naval building unless she is "forced" by American competition.

Under the circumstances, the Washington government should not find it difficult to reach a naval reduction agreement with Britain.

Fortunately, when the British government last week postponed part of its cruiser construction, there was a man in the White House with the wisdom to see that here was America's big opportunity. Hoover matched MacDonald's cut.

Economic want is forcing Britain toward disarmament. If we will only match her step for step, something may come of all this disarmament talk yet.

Crimes Against Criminals

The prison outbreak in New York at Dannemora and Auburn just as well could have happened in most other states, and may yet.

Overcrowding, extreme sentences and reduced privileges are given as the causes.

Those conditions are not only the disgrace of New York state, but of many others.

What can we expect? If we take away from a man all hope of every kind and herd him in close, foul confinement with others we make a beast of him.

Even a bully usually has enough decency not to kick a man when he is down.

Why then must society take advantage of the criminals it has bred?

The only justification for penalties and prisons in a civilized state is to cure the criminal if possible, and if he is incurable to care for him permanently for his own protection and for the protection of society.

If society stoops to revenge itself on the criminal, society becomes criminal.

And yet we go on filling our prisons fuller with severer laws, without making provision for proper housing or treatment.

Practically every official state and federal prison report in recent years has revealed overcrowding, with its attendant evils of immorality, lowered morals and forced association of first offenders with older criminals, making big criminals out of little ones.

Increasing crime has horrified the country, but our only effort at solution has been heavier sentences. Of course, that method, in itself, can't solve anything.

If it could, crime would have ended in the days when men were hung for petty theft.

Scientists have found a prehistoric creature with joints that worked both ways. It's an old story—pedestrianism.

David Dietz on Science

Leaves Grow From Nodes

No. 422

IF we examine a growing plant, we find that the leaves develop from thickened places on the stems. These places are known as nodes.

The arrangement of leaves depends upon the number which grow from each node. In some plants, the node bears only one leaf. In others, it bears two. And in still others, more than two.

These arrangements are known by technical names in botany. The arrangement where each node bears one leaf is known as the alternate arrangement.

It is sometimes called the spiral arrangement because a line drawn through the base of each leaf will make a spiral around the stem.

There are several variations of the alternate arrangement, depending upon the amount of turning or spiraling between leaves.

Thus, in the corn plant, the spiral passes half around the stem in going from one leaf base to the next.

In the sedges, however, the spiral passes only one-third of the way around the stem between leaves.

In the apple and peach trees, as well as some other fruit trees, the spiral passes two-fifths of the way around the stem between nodes.

These three arrangements are known respectively as the two-ranked, three-ranked, and five-ranked arrangements.

When two leaves occur at each node, the arrangement is known as the opposite arrangement.

The leaves at one node, however, grow at right angles to the leaves at the next node.

Examples of the opposite arrangement include the lilac, dogwood, maple and ash.

The third arrangement of leaves, in which more than two grow from a node, is known as the whorled arrangement.

In it, the leaves grow in a circle about the node. Examples are the wood lily and the Indian cucumber root.

Go into your garden and study the arrangement of the leaves on various plants. You will find that it will increase your enjoyment of the garden. It also will increase your ability to identify plants.

You will be surprised how much more your enjoyment of your garden will increase as you get better acquainted with plants.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Use of the Sky as a Medium of Travel and Transportation Shows How Little the Barriers and Boundaries Really Are.

THERE is no cause inherent in her nature," says Amelia Earhart, which would make a woman inferior to a man as an air pilot, but, she declares, "society pushes men forward and holds women back."

As though to prove the point, Mrs. Hazel H. Barnes of New York petitions the court to annul her marriage, complaining that she was induced to wed on the promise of an airplane, that she waited patiently for six days without getting one, and then learned that her husband did not even have a job.

Pride and Patriotism

MAJOR RAMON FRANCO, who recently tried to fly the Atlantic, has been dismissed from the Spanish air service.

He incurred disfavor, it seems, by using an Italian built plane, and by accepting French weather reports.

That shows that society can be rough with men, if they fail to conform to the conventions of pride and patriotism.

World-Wide Weather

WHILE a nation might conceivably wish to boost its own airplanes, it is hard to find any logic in the demand for a monopoly on weather reports.

The weather is one thing which respects neither flag nor constitution.

The weather justly may be regarded as a worldwide affair.

Right now, the weather is showing not only what it can do, but to how many people at the same time.

Starvation in China

THE drought, about which we heard so much in northeastern United States, is not a local affliction, but is felt in England, western Europe, Asia Minor and clear around to China.

In northern China, missionaries estimate that no less than forty million people face starvation.

Forecasting for World

WEATHER reports, to be of any consequence, either for immediate use or future knowledge, must be international in scope. No country in the world could hope to make them complete, or reliable.

While much can be learned from the study of local conditions, it utterly is absurd to suppose that all can be learned in that way.

There obviously are universal laws which must be discovered and understood, but which can not be studied, or understood in an intelligent manner, except by methods that include the whole world.

Dawn of New Era

THE weather, as visualized by the needs of aviation, is just one more example of how humanity must unite if it would avail itself of the advantages of civilization, and of how utterly foolish it would be to attempt to accommodate modern instrumentalities to the old order.

Time was when Spain, or any other country, could get along with her weather reports, or no weather reports at all.

Now, we need a weather bureau that is unimpaired of political boundary lines and that will serve people, quite regardless of where they were born, or what kind of uniform they wear.

Use of the sky as a medium of travel and transportation shows how little the barriers and boundaries really are.

Here is one element that can not be parceled out and laid off. In which respect, it symbolizes the dawn of a new era.

New York Riots

PRISON riots in New York lead to the same old argument—too much money, or too much severity.

Some say they were caused by the Baumes law, with its life term for old offenders.

Others say that the trouble originated in sentimentality; that the prisoners were treated too well; that they presumed on kindness and took advantage of their privileges.

The debate is as old as the hills. And not only that, but it will last as long, if we continue to consult emotions, instead of intelligence.

Orgy of Extremes

AT present the penal system is throughout America, rests largely on emotionalism—excitement, hate, tenderness, thirst for revenge.

During one administration, we have an orgy of pardons, paroles, honor systems, and other devices which come under the head of reform.

During another, we have just as great an orgy of habitual criminal laws, severe sentences and hard-boiled treatment.

One extreme succeeds the other in grim and regular sequence.

Meanwhile, no one knows exactly what, or how much, is being accomplished through any method.

Daily Thought

Surely the serpent will bite without enchantment; and a babler is no better.—Ecclesiastes 10:11.

IT is among uneducated women that we may look for the most confirmed gossip. Goethe tells us there is nothing more frightful than bustling ignorance.—Chamfort.

Did any well known baseball player ever play as many as 1,000 consecutive baseball games?

Everett Scott played 1,307 consecutive games.

Protection



HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

Tight Shoes Cause Foot Trouble

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

DURING the World War a tremendous number of men were rejected for service because of flat feet, hammer-toes, bunions or other defects which the experience of military authorities had shown would prevent them from holding out sufficiently on the march.

Not infrequently flat-foot function fairly satisfactorily. In most instances, however, good feet capable of marching fifteen miles a day without strain must be practically normal.

Much of the difficulty of feet today depends on the fact that improper shoes were worn during infancy and childhood. It is recognized, of course, that the type of shoes affected by women is impossible from a scientific physiologic point of view.

Thus, the editor of the London Lancet says: Man's boots and shoes may be bad, but if so, what epithet of depreciation is strong enough for the shoes of women? Now that all females are ladies, the workers among them have adopted the fashions which were popular with the wealthy idlers of past generations who rode in carriages and did but little walking on their high heels and pointed toes.

Almost any type of shoe that the human being may wear is likely to force the big toe out of position by squeezing it in toward the other toes. The ancient Greeks and Romans wore a sandal with a thong between the big toe and the first toe which helped to keep the big toe in its proper place.

Very soon after one wears constricting footgear, one loses the power of moving the big toes outward from the rest of the toes. The stiff-soled shoe helps to cause atrophy of the muscles of the foot

and very soon one has the inflamed, distorted object that passes for a foot in most human beings today.

Dr. John D. Adams insists that the first shoes of the infant should be like a paper bag with just enough shape to make it possible to call the device a shoe. The material should be soft white kid, with flexible unresisting sole and with a drawing of tape at the top.

Since custom demands some conformity to style, the shoes between the ages of 2 and 5 should be sufficiently broad to allow the toes to assume a natural uncompressed weight bearing position.

The shoe should have a well-shaped heel, sufficient depth from the vamp in the middle of the foot to the middle of the sole, a broad flexible sole with a straight outside.

Up to 3½ years of age, the heels should not be any thicker than the sole; from 3½ to 5 years the heels should be twice as thick as the sole.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers, and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

I DON'T want to reopen the arguments of the last election or, to be more accurate, I realize that much as I might enjoy it, others would be bored.

Nevertheless, one factor in the fight takes on additional irony with the passing of time. I refer to the widespread feeling that Al Smith was not suited for the presidency because of an insufficient command of English.

The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post reveals the Governor as the most expert writing man who has run for the presidency in our time. This is a somewhat restricted compliment. The competition is not so hot.

Warren G. Harding, for instance, could not place in a high school essay contest. In spite of the praise showered on Calvin Coolidge for his more recent magazine features, it seems to me that his style is wooden beyond mercy.

Less Cool

THERE was more warmth in the Cosmopolitan piece than people were accustomed to associate with Coolidge, but it was not an article which would have aroused any comment in the open market, save for the reputation of the author. Taft and John W. Davis are good lawyers, but as near as I know, their ventures do not go into any form of literature.

And legal English, with the exception of the decisions of Justice Holmes and perhaps one or two others, has no standing outside its immediate field. Cox, of course, is a successful publisher of newspapers, but I am under the impression that he is not a significant contributor to their pages.

Just two names can be set up to stem the writing rush of Smith, Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt are the only close competitors among the candidates. It may be stretching a point to put Al Smith ahead of Wilson. Wilson did prepare some magnificent state papers, and he had occasional happy moments as a historian. Even so, I would be inclined to favor Al.

Writes With Zest

SURELY Wilson never wrote with the zest and warmth which animates "Up to Now," the Smith autobiography in the Post. I venture the guess that any number of magazines would have gladly printed these reminiscences of old New York, even if they had been written by a young man who was merely an obscure member of the assembly.

It is taking America a long time to realize that Thomas Babington Macaulay was a poor writer, and

here and there in schools pedantic teachers still entice unsuspecting lads into the horrid habit of imitating the writing of Al Smith.

Depend upon it, no man writes well if he makes his subject matter tougher than it need be. The author who bores you is, for all your purposes, inefficient. There is no reason why any of us should fall into the old fallacy of saying, "This must be good because it is so difficult."

True Proof

IF the quality of winning and holding attention is not the only ingredient in the composition of good prose, it is at least the most important.

By this test, Al Smith surely distances his rivals.

To the best of my knowledge, no other candidate ever has written in the same fashion. There isn't an adjective in the entire installment.

This is a narrative woven out of one little word after another by a man who manages to make it sound as if he were talking across a table, a friendly table with glasses on it.

I haven't any doubt that Hoover knows longer words than Smith uses.

He was a good enough Latinist to help Mrs. Hoover in translating a

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. Enclosing 2 dots in stamps for reply. Medical and legal questions can not be given nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unpublished questions can not be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this service.

Who played the leading feminine role in the picture, "Beautiful but Dumb?"

Fatsy Ruth Miller.

What class of food is high in iodine content?

Shellfish, particularly oysters, clams and lobsters.

When water freezes does it expand or contract?

It expands to an amount of about one-eleventh of its volume; one volume of water forms 1.0908 volumes of ice.

Do buzzards build nests on the ground or in trees?

Usually they build their nests on the ground, near a log, or in the hollow stump of a tree. It is unusual for a buzzard to build his nest in trees, but it is possible.

REASON

By Frederick Laundis

We Are Living Too Fast; We Have So Much Living to Do, and the Faster We Do It, the Quicker It's Over.

THIS St. Louis Robin has won not only the aviation endurance record, but the worm-resistance championship as well, this being the first time in history that this particular brand of bird ever went two weeks without one.

We do not blame Snook's lawyer for seeking to exclude women from the jury which is to try the professor, because women have proved to be stronger than men for punishment, contrary to the predictions when they were made eligible for jury service.

Vice-President Curtis is said to be very indignant over a review of himself in Mercury magazine, but no matter what was said about him, he can't possibly be aggravated as much as he aggravated the country by lugging Mrs. Gann into this social fracas.

Prince Umberto of Italy is foolish to accuse his father, King Victor Emmanuel, for having given Mussolini so much power, since Mussolini grabbed all the power he has and could have put the king out of business, had he thought it good politics so to do.

As the sunshine brings out the lizards, so does the making of a tariff bill bring out grabbers and those who ask protection for their products are not even willing to split the velvet with others engaged in making their products possible, as is shown by the tanners, who ask a high tariff on leather, but oppose any tariff on hides, as asked by the farmers.

The navy department was wise to refuse to show the naval speed plane which will be entered in the Schneider cup race at Cowes, England, and the department well could go one step beyond and keep many other secrets relative to naval construction.

We tell too much about our national defense.

It seems strange to us for the entire French cabinet to resign just because Premier Poincare had to quit to have a surgical operation.

You can't imagine every member of Mr. Hoover's cabinet resigning if Secretary Stimson should resign to be operated on for appendicitis.

PROFESSOR FORSYTH of Dartmouth college informs us that men of fifty will not live as long as their fathers, which is not news to many.

The main reason is that we are living too fast; we have so much living to do and the faster we do it, the quicker it's over with.



LAFAYETTE HONORED