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"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 cooperatives 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 cooperatives, 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 congratulation of nonstop fliers.

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

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

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

HERE 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

Orgy of Extremes

AT present the penal system 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 hardened 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 baboon is no better. —Ecclesiastes 10:11.

It is among uneducated women that we may look for the most confirmed gossips. 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.

Acquainted with plants.

Protection



HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

Tight Shoes Cause Foot Trouble

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

DURING the World War a tremendous number of men were rejected for service because of flatfeet, 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 flatfeet 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 aped 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 pointed toes.

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 uncomressed 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.

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 drawstring 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 uncomressed weight bearing position.

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.

It seems strange to us for the entire French cabinet to resign just because Premier Poincaré 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.

At the first news of the American revolution, Lafayette became enthusiastic for the cause of the colonists. Evading vigilant government officials, he fitted out a ship and sailing from Passages in Spain, landed on April 24, 1777, at Georgetown, S. C., with eleven companions, among them Baron de Kalb.

Lafayette's arrival in the country did much to renew hope of the supporters of the revolutionary cause, who were disengaged by many setbacks.

On July 31, Congress commissioned Lafayette and he was attached to the staff of General George Washington, who speedily came to regard the young officer with the highest esteem.

After serving with the revolutionaries until December, 1781, Lafayette sailed for home. On a visit to North America in 1784, after the conclusion of peace, he was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

Ideas 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.

BOOKS AND LEARNING

WE are a people curiously snobbish about erudition.

The mail order book stores have filled a large part of the public with books for the individual who can quote a little Keats and twirl three and one-half feet of shelf-book knowledge across a sitting room.

It was the half and one-tenth educated people who protested that Al Smith was too unlettered for the White House.

If education means anything, it implies a knowledge of life and living and the highly sensitized power of observing those around us. Accordingly, the American public stands convicted of having turned down a *Magna Cum Laude* because of the impression that an educated man would not wear a brown derby at a slant.

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