



## The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, ROY W. HOWARD, FRANK G. MORRISON,  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

### Labor Day

This day is set aside by law for labor. The manner in which it is spent suggests how far this country has traveled since it was first established in 1882 in order that organizations of workers could have one free day in which to plan or to celebrate.

Today there are few labor meetings and few speeches. One or two leaders broadcast, but it is probable that the great majority of members of labor unions are too busy with their automobiles to take the time to listen.

Labor day came into existence because of a necessity. When industry first called men from the fields and the organization of capital began to change relationship between the man who hired one or two men and worked at their side at forge or bench to one in which executives never saw those who did the work, the great battle was one of wages and hours.

The treatment was harsh. The condition was one of either open or potential warfare. Long hours and low wages was the desire of every employer. Shorter hours and higher wages was the necessity of every worker.

It required many bitter fights to establish the right of workers to organize. Advances in wages were obtained, in most cases, only after battle.

The early days of industry offered to no worker the hope of ownership of homes or of comforts. He could not expect to use the things he manufactured and to which he gave his life. There was a deep chasm between the living conditions of those who labored and those who owned.

Well, just as an experiment, go out to the state fair this afternoon and attempt to pick out the man who works in a factory from the one who may own stock in that factory. He may be the same person.

You will have greater difficulty should you try to pick out the wife or daughter of the worker from the wife or daughter of the owner. They dress alike and deport themselves in the same manner. They graduate from the same schools. They have the same tastes and for the most part, have them satisfied.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery and some glimmer of enlightened selfishness has so changed conditions that it is difficult to arouse any enthusiasm by talking of a "working class." Class consciousness is gone. The line is too ephemeral to be recognized. It shifts too quickly to become permanent with any one. The hatred has gone. There is a basis for final industrial peace.

That does not mean, of course, that all problems are solved. It only means that the old way of regulating wages and hours by force have gone. The old policy of grinding down the wage earner to the bread line of poverty is disregarded as unprofitable, as well as unjust and infamous.

The problem of management of industry will one day be provoking. It will come if there is no recognition of the one great fact that the function of both ownership and labor is the efficient production of necessities, comforts and luxuries and their distribution on the basis of the satisfaction of every one who contributes.

The problem of leisure will one day be as urgent as was the problem of lack of leisure. The creation of a social conscience that recognizes human brotherhood as the basis of all relationships is a goal yet to be achieved.

But Labor day has lost its old significance. There has been progress. There is still progress. And when ever there is progress there is always hope that peace and not warfare will settle the problems of life.

If you need confirmation, ask yourself who would recognize the stereotyped figure of Labor with his square cap, his bared arm, his uplifted hammer, if it were used today in cartoon?

### Opportunities of the Future

Every generation, says Henry Ford, leaves more opportunities than it found.

Ford, of course, referred chiefly to those opportunities that are connected with jobs. But his remark holds good all along the line. Everything that is done today is going to beget a challenge for the next generation.

We know pretty well what our own opportunities have been. We have made the most of some of them, and we have slipped pretty sadly on some others. But the next generation—what sort of opportunities will we leave for it?

It is hard to tell what will happen in the world in the next thirty years, but this much seems certain: the human race is reaching a point where its chances to lift itself by its own bootstraps, on the one hand, or to ruin itself eternally, on the other, are greater than they ever were before.

Things have happened too fast in the last couple of decades, and the pace shows no signs of slackening. The world's possibilities for advancement have been enormously increased, and so have its possibilities for destruction. Sometimes it almost seems as if we would either reach the millennium or chaos during the next century.

One thing, the earth has shrunk. Magellan circumnavigated the world in three years and the Graf Zeppelin did it in five. It takes a day and a half to cross the

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

### M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Vacationing Has Become a Great Industry, Organized, Efficient, and, Therefore, Uninteresting.

THIS is the season when all roads lead out of Rome, when people are drifting countryward and the talk is of flowers, fish dinners and hooch.

Vacationing has become a real industry. Thousands of people live in it, while millions live for it.

Like other industries, it has become organized, efficient and, therefore, uninteresting.

Too much clock, too much time table, too much system.

Most people go where they are told, and most of them do what they are told after they get there.

Only a few cling to the idea of thinking for themselves, of taking a new road, not knowing or caring what may be around the next curve.

### Little Variation Offered

FOR those who can afford it, there are Pullman cars, first-class cabins and high-priced hotels. For those who can not, there is the flivver and 500,000 miles of perfectly good road.

But the flivver offers little variation.

You start out with a road map, follow a route number and race from one filling station to another.

As for the country—the hills, green fields, forests, streams and lakes—it just slides by.

At the end, there is little to recall except how the old car took such a hill in high, what a row there was in the second all-night cabin on the right, or where a good meal was to be had at a reasonable price.

If the vacation is as important as we say, if a certain amount of rest and relaxation are necessary, if it is a good thing for people to get away from the usual cares and worries, something needs to be done, because under present conditions it serves no such purpose.

People are herding in summer resorts just as they herd at home, suffering about as much not only from congestion, but from prescribed rules.

In nine cases out of ten, they come home more fatigued than when they left.

### Summer Estate Gone

THE summer estate of forty years has become obsolete. S. has the quiet hotel and the little cottage on it by itself.

Where one seeks quiet these days, thousands seek excitement.

The old "swimming hole" has become a bathhouse, with a beauty show every so often and the din of merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, dodgems and houses that Jack built in the background.

Speed boats dash about every pond that is big enough, camps are crowded together on the bank until they resemble nothing so much as a shack oil town, every form of sport has been put on a cash basis and service goes to the highest bidder.

No doubt, the program we are pursuing as efficient; no doubt, one is able to plan a vacation or buy a plan much more easily than was possible when Dad was a boy; no doubt, certain communities have been made prosperous through the advance of real estate and increased prices, but when all is said and done, are people getting as much good out of it as they used to?

Aren't we merely taking our jazz, hooch and excitement in a little different form?

### There Was a Thrill

IN the old days, when people had to do more or less shifting for themselves, when it was impossible to buy a two weeks' trip with all expenses paid, or step on the gas and follow a road that was smooth and safe for a thousand miles, there was at least the thrill of individual experience, of seeing something that your next door neighbor hadn't seen a dozen times and of doing something that everybody knew hadn't done.

The little old country hotels, where one carried his own ice water and lit the kerosene lamp, may have lacked a certain degree of comfort, but they more than made it up in the rest and freedom of their surroundings.

So, too, the little old boarding house out on some far-away farm may have seemed very different from the city, but in that lay its real attractiveness.

The old-style vacation forced people to change their habits, to get out of the rut, to realize the presence of a different environment. It brought them into close touch with things primitive, compelled them to recognize nature close at hand, and re-created in their minds an understanding of the sources and resources which underlie civilization.

They knew what cows and pigs looked like when they came back home, could tell the difference between a white birch and a spruce, and were aware that clams were not caught on a hook.

The fine code of aviation demands the postponement.

It is predicted that the tight hats the ladies are wearing will make them bald headed, but in the meantime it is a great thing for the conservation of bird life.

A gentleman in Maryland has invented a machine which milks four cows simultaneously, but this is little to brag about in view of the fact that we have political machines capable of milking millions of taxpayers at one and the same time.

England has opportunity to show she is a good sport by postponing the Schneider cup race long enough for Italy to recover from the death of her great flier and for America to provide a worthy competitor.

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### Stealing the Picture



### DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Hygiene Proves Helpful to Students

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN,

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

MENTAL hygiene work among college students is an interesting new development described by Dr. Winifred Richmond of Washington, D. C., at a recent meeting of the American Medical Association.

The mental hygiene movement has grown out of the psychological testing methods used in the army during the World War. As the enormous increase in students after the war brought problems that had not existed before, colleges began to find that mental tests and rating scales were useful in advising students about their education and their vocational adjustment.

The departments handling this personnel research uncovered many problems they had not anticipated and the psychiatrist gradually came into the picture.

In the five years since the work began at Vassar 165 girls and six teachers have been referred to the psychiatrist.

Forty-four girls were found to be suffering from severe nervous disturbances; thirteen were quite ill with real depressions; four had serious sex difficulties; four had definite suicidal tendencies and a few minor difficulties that might have led to serious trouble if they had not been taken in time.

The difficulties that beset college students are practically the same everywhere. Emotional maladjustments, sex difficulties, actual mental

Dartmouth, Vassar and California were among the first to employ psychiatrists, but by 1927 the movement had progressed so rapidly that at the New England conference on mental hygiene in schools and colleges held in Boston in the spring of 1927 more than twenty colleges and secondary schools maintaining psychiatric services were represented.

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College suicides, of which so much has been heard in recent years, usually may be traced to depressions resulting from fear and anxiety.

Suicidal trends, discovered in time, put the psychiatrist on the qui vive and he may be able to avert a tragedy.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to the development of a mental hygiene program has been a hostile attitude on the part of faculty members of colleges, according to a number of colleges questioned by Dr. Richmond.

The psychiatric department must "sell itself" to both faculty and students. This it has been able to do so successfully that in the institutions where the psychiatric department has been longest established the faculty invariably has almost become enthusiastic and cooperative.

Ideas and opinions expressed in this column are those of the author, an American medical writer, and are presented without regard to their value or importance, in accordance with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

I want to know in what way the communal good is served by such an incompetent program?

A Better Way

There is, of course, a better way. There is a way dictated by every consideration of mercy and ordinary common sense. Naturally the Milton Harrises can not be allowed to run loose, but once we can learn to make the very necessary identification between criminality and sickness the sentence for Milton Harris should be precisely the same as every other passed by a judge after a conviction is obtained: "I sentence this prisoner to be confined in a state reformatory institution until such time as he shall be adjudged cured."

You can not make a sick man well by putting him in a cell block. You can not make a crook go straight by herding him with his own kind.

If Milton Harris is legally sane, then the state of New York is just a shade unbalanced.

Can tulips be raised from seed?

Tulips raised from seed take four or five years to flower, and they may not be the same variety as the parent stock.

The seeds should be planted in boxes, in light sandy soil in cold frames in late winter, as deep as four times the diameter of the seed.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

By the Union of Astronomy and Physics, Science Has Made Vast Strides in Recent Years.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 2.—Branches of science hardly known two decades ago, some of them even unnamed at that time, are the ones in which the most important discoveries will be made in the coming years.

It is the border-line sciences, those that lie in between the old established branches of science in which the biggest advances are expected by scientists today.

This was evident here recently at the convention of the American Astronomical Society when Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Observatory at Canada, discussed the work of the observatory.

For astrophysics is such a border-line science. It gets its name from the fact that it lies midway between astronomy and physics.

Astronomy and physics once were almost unrelated subjects, but by putting the two together science has made vast strides.

Problems of the heavens have been solved by experiments in the laboratory, while laboratory puzzles have yielded to solutions picked out of the sky.

The modern point of view is one which was summed up excellently recently by Dr. Walter S. Adams of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, when he called the stars "huge laboratories of the sky."

### Furnaces

THE astronomers gathered here regard stars as great furnaces or machines engaged in the production of heat and light.

In attempting to find out how these huge machines function, the astronomers turn to laboratory experiments.

But in the stars, there are temperatures and pressures far in excess of any which can be duplicated in the laboratory.

Consequently in studying the stars, astronomers are observing the behavior of chemical elements at immense temperatures. Professor A. S. Eddington of Cambridge, England, calculates that the temperature at the center of a star must be about 70,000,000 degrees.

Dr. Adams has described the interior of a star graphically.

"The interior of a star is a mixture of atoms, electrons and ether waves in the wildest state of confusion," he says.

"The ether waves pour out toward the surface of the star like a great wind. On their way they encounter the mutilated atoms and electrons of the closely packed gases which tend to obstruct their progress.

"They finally emerge, perhaps after thousands of millions of years, transformed at the lower temperature of the outside of the star into the light and heat waves which the astronomer observes."

### High Speed

PROFESSOR EDDINGTON has also given a graphic picture of what the interior of a star is thought to be like. He writes of the tiny atoms which make up the gases of the star and the electrons of which the atoms are composed, as follows:

"Disheveled atoms tear along at 100 miles a second, their normal array of electrons being torn from them in the