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

The Vote on Vare

Boldly and openly, Senator James Watson voted to give a seat in the senate to Vare of Pennsylvania. A large majority of his fellow senators voted otherwise.

After three years the senate has established a precedent of keeping out of that body those in whose behalf vast sums of money are spent. It has officially asserted that it is "agin" corruption of the ballot.

While Watson was openly and frankly standing by the old order and the Old Guard, it is significant that Senator Arthur Robinson was absent.

From some source, which could probably be repudiated in the event that the attitude became unpopular, word was sent that if Robinson had been in his seat he would have voted against Vare.

As between the open and brazen vote of Watson and the absent whisper of Robinson, the people of Indiana will have more respect for Watson.

In the Watson vote, there was consistency, at least. There was none of the hypocrisy that would have existed had he condemned practices that were no more venal and vicious than those by which senate seats have been obtained in other states.

Watson has never pretended to be a purist. He has been practical.

The people of this state know that Robinson has been the beneficiary of all the vicious practices of practical politics in this state.

If there is a perfect product of Coffinism, it is Robinson. He obtained his seat by appointment when the state government wore a nightgown. He was the selection of Coffin. Whether he had the endorsement of Stephenson may be a matter of debate. There can be no question of his bearing the seal of Coffin.

If Robinson is really opposed to corruption, he has successfully hidden that fact during the many months when the affairs of Lake county were being farcically investigated.

At the present time, a ringing speech in the senate against the fact that thus far the inquiry has simmered down to the punishment of a few bootleggers, while the cause of the inquiry is apparently forgotten would mean much more than a message that he would have voted to keep Vare out of the senate.

There is still time for that speech. As long as Lake county can get away with the voting of repeaters and thus control local, state and federal elections, it seems futile to rail against the buying of votes by Vare.

Not being able to vote against Vare, perhaps Robinson will make good by demanding action in Lake county, real and conclusive action, not the raiding of a few joints. That would be a real test.

Full Steam Ahead

President Hoover has completed the measures which he frankly states were undertaken "to counteract the effect of the panic in Wall Street."

Reduction rates have been lowered and credit made easier. Wages are to be kept up and labor disputes and layoffs avoided. Public and private construction of all kinds is to be expanded. Leaders in all branches of business have pledged co-operation in keeping the wheels turning. And finally a continuing economic council is being formed as an outgrowth of the President's conference with 400 business representatives.

This economic council will collect and study information on conditions with the object of preventing depressions like those which have visited the country in the past and which threatened as a result of the stock market collapse.

It will be in position to act if emergencies arise, and to plan ahead to prevent recessions. It provides voluntary machinery of a kind often suggested, but which never before has existed.

The President and his advisers are optimistic and believe the program will allay fear and keep business going in normal fashion. The President admits that "undue pessimism, fear, uncertainty, and hesitation in business" had been created. But he is confident of the underlying soundness of conditions.

The program has been largely psychological. But the \$2,500,000,000 of \$3,000,000,000 in construction that has been pledged is tangible. So is easier money.

Efforts of the President mark a high point in the co-operation of government and business, and in the co-operation of the elements of business themselves. There has been no coercion, no legislation. Instead of waiting for a possible depression, however, the President has acted to forestall one now or in the future.

It's up to the country to go ahead and to follow the terse advice of the President—"work."

Up to Pennsylvania

The United States senate has ousted William S. Vare. Now what will Pennsylvania do? Specifically, whom will Governor Fisher appoint in Vare's stead?

Refusal to admit Vare to the senate was due to his having spent \$785,000 to obtain the Republican nomination—and to the manner in which he spent that \$785,000. The senate, on the evidence, decided that Vare's claim to a seat was based on a combination of outright purchase and fraud. Vare's eloquent constitutional appeal, as he stood suddenly aged and ill before the men whom he wished to call his colleagues, did not alter the basis of his claim.

This newspaper, whose initial exposure of the Pennsylvania primary was responsible for the investigation that has resulted in Vare being barred, takes no satisfaction in his present distress. Indeed it is

impossible not to feel a little sympathy for the man who, supported by his wife and children, limped painfully away from the capital Friday.

Vare followed the only line of politics he knew when he made his bid for a senatorial toga. He did the things he had seen done in Philadelphia since the time he and his brothers, as young men, obtained their first garbage contract from the city political machine. It wasn't strange that the senate investigators should find hundreds of dead men among those counted for Vare in the primary. That ballots had been inserted in the boxes by the handful, and so on. That was the way it always had been done in Philadelphia, as far as Vare knew.

Yet a man who looks on such processes as proper certainly is lacking in some of the qualifications of a United States senator. The senate has done well in so deciding.

Pennsylvania now will produce another son for the senate's consideration. Governor Fisher must name him. This fact reveals a curious situation.

Governor Fisher was nominated in that same famous primary. He was bracketed with Vare's opponent, just as Vare was bracketed with Fisher's opponent for the gubernatorial nomination. And more money was spent—very much more money—in behalf of the Fisher ticket than was spent for the Vare ticket. The figures were: Vare-Beideman ticket, \$785,934; Pepper-Fisher ticket, \$1,804,979.

Less has been said about this latter expenditure than about Vare's, because Pepper never nominated. But there are the figures.

Now the beneficiary of that \$1,804,979 expenditure is to name a substitute for Vare. Governor Fisher well may pause and consider. Particularly he should think hard before he carries out the purpose now attributed to him—the naming of Joseph R. Grundy, the country's best known lobbyist and the man who, with the Mellon brothers, raised most of that \$1,804,000 for Pepper and himself.

Another Wet Plot?

Two hundred gallons of brandy and stout are being sent into the United States from London in the form of ingredients in Christmas puddings, says a London dispatch. Each pudding contains not less than a pint.

And we are told that the prohibition authorities of this country have consented!

Here is a palpable evasion of the prohibitory laws, which we hope will not escape the watchful eye of the Anti-Saloon league and its allies. These puddings presumably are destined for family boards, and heaven alone knows what might happen if liquor is to be introduced into the family circle at such a time and in such a way.

After all the years of effort and the millions that have been spent to make America dry, this subtle move of the liquor forces should be sternly blocked.

Sometimes glasses will improve a man's golf—that is, the kind of glasses you wear.

A man we know gets up and writes verses when he can't sleep. Insomnia must be an awful thing.

Jonah was a good man, they say, but he set a bad example for stowaways.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

WE are informed that the next census will classify the housewives of America as having "no occupation" and if this is so, we should like to see the millions of women who carry the load in the homes of the land arm themselves with brooms, rolling pins, washboards and potato mashers, and descending upon the District of Columbia, compel the director of said census to seek refuge in the bullrushes of the Potomac.

If the housewives of the country have "no occupation" who in the name of industry has one?

For be it remembered that while a few of the ladies spend their time, plucking their eyelashes, the majority of them are busy, as their mothers before them, keeping the ship of the household on an even keel.

The mother who has a covey of children to pilot from one year's end to another transacts more business than the director of the United States, and she does it without any considerable expectation that she will be given the cross of the Legion of Honor or even handed a dollar to invest in riotous living.

THIS mother sets the alarm for 6 a. m., at which lacerating hour she emerges from the Ostermoe, meditates briefly as to the repast to be served the customers.

Then she puts on some mush and bacon over a slow fire and goes upstairs to derick the darlings out of the blankets.

One by one she drags them forth, hustling them into the bathroom to wash their faces, necks and ears, pausing some twenty or thirty times to hunt garters, stockings and underwear.

Then by gentle insinuation, fervid hospitality and threats of summary execution, she finally manages to get the bunch to the table.

After breakfast, she rustles them to the washstand again, erasing the evidences of egg and molasses from all facades, after which she jams them into their coats and caps and, turning them in the general direction to the institution of learning, admonishes them to beat it.

Then she calls central, gets correct time and shouts after them that they must step on the gas!

THEN she re-enters her castle and going to the table, swallows her morning oats, after which she sweeps the china, the knives, forks and skillets and administrators first aid.

When this is done she washes a bushel of socks, overalls and waists and hangs them up to dry, at which stage of the game she is rescued from a life of idleness by several thousand pressing household duties.

She sweeps the lower floor, picks up several hundred hats, coats and shoes, then descends to repeat the operation on the floor above, after which she makes the beds and mends a peck of stockings, then sews on 285 buttons.

Then it is time to get lunch and she repairs to the commissary department, quickly juggles a bottle of milk and a few eggs and behold there is an omelet two feet square.

This is only noon, only one-third the day's routine, for the housewife works before the sun gets up and after it goes down.

She must shine shoes and mend them; she must rub chests with goose grease and administer spiritual consolation; she must feel pulses and trim corns.

And on top of everything else, she must wash the dog!

We say she has an occupation.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Sport Has Changed From a Pastime to Commercialized Activity, Attracting Thousands of Young Men.

THE expected happened with regard to Mr. Vare, and very few people will quarrel with it, either on moral or political grounds.

He deserved to be excluded from the senate. Not only because he spent too much money to get his nomination, but on general principles.

Some day, perhaps, the boys will learn that they can overplay the cash till.

The Vare case presents but one element of injustice and that is the fact that Pennsylvania has had to get along with only one senator during the last two years.

Pennsylvania would have been little better off with Mr. Vare in his seat, but that does not satisfy her constitutional right.

The point is, of course, that the senate could have satisfied her constitutional right and excluded Vare at the same time by acting promptly.

The one element of injustice is chargeable to delay and nothing else.

A Great Contract

BUSINESS and politics present a curious contrast when it comes to getting things done.

If we had waited for congress, and more especially the senate, to help us get over the recent Wall Street fracas, where would we be?

President Hoover has done more to promote confidence and recovery in the last three weeks than congress could have done in three years.

More and more young men, with pep and ambition, are going into sports on a business basis.

For the last fifty years business has been attracting them, but with 15,000 well paid coaches in our high schools, and every fresh water college building a million dollar stadium, one wonders.

Per se, sport is a fine thing, but it has ceased to be a per se article, and those educators who feel alarmed at its drift and effect, are not all wrong.

As Dr. Fred Rand Rogers, director of health education for the state of New York, points out, sport has changed from recreation to a commercialized activity.

Nor is the money it costs or the time it wastes the worst feature.

What counts even more, is the mental attitude it develops, the desire to be a hero, the disposition to regard physical supremacy in any line as more important than intellectual supremacy.

Rage Sweeps Schools

ATHLETICS were introduced into our schools for the sake of bodily health, and were supposed to include every one.

By an evolutionary process, which it would be hard to explain, they have developed into a star-producing mill.

What every school and college wants now is not a higher group average, but prize winners.

Ten or fifteen per cent of the students may be better off because of this, but the rest have deteriorated into bench warmers, while dad pays the freight.

It has come to a point where we rate educational institutions by their football and track teams, and where our young people measure their worth by the yardstick of victory.

No one can quarrel with the idea of physical training, but that is beside the mark. Physical training for the average student doesn't enter the picture when it comes to sport.

Sport, as we know it today, means such an aspiration to be in the groups, such striving and straining as virtually obliterates all sense of educational value in the minds of young people.

The Game's the Thing

GO into any home in this country, where children are attending high school or college, and what do you hear but continual chatter about this or that team, this or that play, this or that game.

Conversation with regard to studies and their importance practically has ceased, and for every boy between 12 and 20 who can name the members of the President's cabinet or the justices of the supreme court, there are a dozen who can name the members of the football teams of Harvard, Yale, Notre Dame, or twenty other colleges.

Our psychologists would do well to give this matter some consideration, because it has a bearing on the future, revealing a tendency which will make itself felt in the attitude and activities of the next generation.

Daily Thought

There shall no evil happen to the just; but the wicked shall be filled with mischief.—Proverbs 12:8.

Not one false man but both uncountable evil.—Carlyle.

How many senses does man have? Man is commonly said to have five senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. A sixth sense is often specified as the muscular sense, a seventh is sometimes spoken of as meaning the inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment or a sexual feeling. The seven senses also are often spoken of as meaning consciousness in its totality. Modern psychology distinguishes more than twelve senses, adding to the five mentioned, those of warmth, cold, pain, strain, dizziness, etc.

From what story was the photograph "River of Romance" adapted? From Booth Tarkington's play "Magnolia."

What is the value of a United States nickel, Buffalo type, dated 1913?

Five cents only.

Embarrassing Moments!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Early Start Needed to Train Children

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

THE normal child usually can be trained easily to proper home habits. If it is placed regularly in the chair and kept there long enough, it will develop a sense of habit and time in a brief period.

The training should be started not later than six months of age and at first a regular two-hour schedule should be adopted.

The child should be placed on the chair every two hours and remain there not more than ten minutes.

If the child succeeds, it should be praised and perhaps rewarded. If the child wets or soils the clothes, it should be scolded or otherwise informed that it has not done the

proper act or what should reasonably be expected.

This schedule usually causes children to respond successfully.

It does not, of course, have the same effect on a child who is mentally backward, nor is it quite so simple to train the child to night-time dryness. For this purpose, it is probably best to see to it that the child has relatively little fluid before going to bed.

It should be taken up when the parents go to bed and probably again at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, until it learns proper habits.

As is emphasized by Florence Mater, mentally backward children and those who suffer from various abnormalities and lack of development of the tissues and organs will

not respond promptly to such training.

These children should have a physical and mental examination and the training will require for them a much longer time, indeed anywhere from two months to several years.

It is difficult for parents to determine for themselves whether their child is fully up to the normal activity. The parents watch the child day by day and they are likely to delay attention much longer than is desirable.

So much may be done with the backward child if proper training is given early and consistently followed, that parents never should delay if there seems to be the slightest doubt, but should demand competent advice early.

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

PRESIDENT HOOVER made a very strong case for the repeal or modification of prohibition in his first annual message to congress. To be sure, this was not his intention.

But when a man undertakes to argue one side of a public question and succeeds in strengthening the case for the other, his words must have a peculiarly persuasive power.

Not even the most partisan politician has dared to question the sincerity of the executive on this particular issue, and so it must be that the fault lies with the cause and not the advocate.

The dilemma into which President Hoover led the dregs may be outlined very briefly. He began his prohibition plea with the statement, "The enforcement of the laws enacted to give effect to the eighteenth amendment is far from satisfactory."

Later he added, "If the citizen who is himself dependent upon some law for the protection of all that he has and all that he holds dear shall insist upon selecting the particular laws which he will obey, he undermines his own safety and that of his country."

Ends Law

AND, in summing up the present situation, the President said: "The rise above its source in good citizenship—in what right-minded men most earnestly believe and desire. If the law is upheld only by government officials, then all law is at an end."

Now let us examine just what it is to which Herbert Hoover has committed himself and all ardent advocates of the eighteenth amendment. The President says that a law which is enforced badly threatens the whole structure of law and the safety of the country itself.

He admits that prohibition enforcement is far from satisfactory. Therefore, it is fair to say that Volsteadism is a threat to our national safety.

It is difficult to see how a man can say in one breath that he loves the Constitution and also the amendment which has brought it into disrepute and peril. One might as well contend that he is for both the heroine and the villain who

threatens her, Red Riding Hood and the wolf, Nancy Sykes and also Bill. Until prohibition bobbed up, the Constitution was doing nicely. Most of us, including Hoover, had pretty well forgotten that little matter of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

An attempt to enforce them might have been dangerous to the nation's peace, and so we all chose to ignore them.

Logic

I WISH that Herbert Hoover would apply some of his engineering logic to the present problem. He would not undertake to support a bridge with a cable which tended to stretch. You would hardly call the engineer a friend of the bridge if he insisted on keeping that cable as an integral part of the structure.

At the moment it is obvious that prohibition and our traditional form of constitutional government are not compatible. Certain time-honored and time-tested strands have been removed to make room for this new and flimsy material.

In order to get the eighteenth amendment in, we have been obliged to remove the bill of rights, which once was considered the very cornerstone of our governmental edifice.

Even if it is admitted that prohibition is the will of the majority, the dissenting group is still enormous. The law has succeeded in turning millions and millions of men and women into rogues and rascals. A stroke of the pen has created criminality where previously none existed.

Prohibition enforcement would mean a prison population of some 33 per cent of all the adults in the United States. Surely the Constitution never meant to turn America into an armed camp and to create a spy system more numerous than the world has ever known.

How Long?

ADVOCATES of the Hoover theory may say that in time enforcement will be more perfect. Perhaps that is so, but it is at least a risk.

It is fair to point out that the Re-

SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

Astronomy's Progress Is Revealed by Comparison of the Telescope of Today With That Made by Galileo.

A SMALL model of the proposed 200-inch telescope is on display at the National Academy of Science building in Washington, D. C., where visitors may see it. When completed, this will be the world's largest telescope. The model was built by the Warner & Swasey Co. of Cleveland, a firm famous for construction of large telescopes.

It is only necessary to compare the plans for the 200-inch telescope with Galileo's first telescope, which he built a little more than three hundred years ago, to realize the progress of astronomy.

To begin with, Galileo made the telescope himself. He ground two small lenses. Then he secured an organ pipe. He fixed one lens at one end of the pipe. He fixed the other lens at the other end of the pipe. The telescope was finished!

When he turned the telescope upon the heavens, he made discoveries of so startling a nature that he upset the scientific and philosophical thinking of almost his entire world.

He made marvelous discoveries in quick succession—the mountains of the moon, the sun-spots, the phases of Venus, the moons of Jupiter, the true nature of the Milky Way.

But—and this is the important point—he could make those marvelous discoveries, because his little telescope was the first one to be pointed at the heavens in the history of mankind.

Money

BUT from the day of Galileo to this, larger and larger telescopes have been constructed. And so today astronomers find themselves confronted with the sort of problem which now faces the builders of the 200-inch telescope.

From a practical point of view, perhaps the chief problem is that of money. An organ pipe and two small lenses can not be put together into a 200-inch telescope. Consequently, there could be no 200-inch telescope without an organization willing to finance it.

Fortunately, the International Education Board, a foundation endowed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., has undertaken the financing. The board will provide \$12,000,000 to defray the cost of the telescope.

The design of a \$12,000,000 telescope is so great a responsibility to throw upon the shoulders of one man. And so the California Institute of Technology, in whose hands the International Education board has placed the money for the new telescope, has organized an observatory council.

At the head of this council is George Ellery Hale, honorary director of Mt. Wilson observatory, the man under whose direction that observatory and its 100-inch telescope, the largest telescope now in existence, were built.

The observatory council is made up of four members of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology. It includes, in addition to Dr. Hale, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, world-famous physicist and Nobel prize winner; Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, famous chemist; and Henry M. Robinson, banker and lawyer, who is vice-president of the trustees of the institute.

Brains

THIS observatory council has borrowed Dr. John A. Anderson of the Mt. Wilson observatory, and placed him in direct charge of the design and construction of the 200-inch telescope. Dr. Anderson is to be known as the executive officer of the council.

In addition, an advisory committee has been set up to aid Dr. Anderson and the observatory council. It is headed by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Mt. Wilson observatory, and includes some of the world's best known scientists.

They are Professor A. A. Michelson, famous for his measurements of the speed of light; Professor Henry Norris Russell, famous astronomer of Princeton university; Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian institution; Dr. Frederick K. Seares, assistant director of the Mt. Wilson observatory, and three professors of the California Institute of Technology, Dr. R. C. Tolman, Dr. Paul S. Epstein and Dr. Ira S. Bowen.

The reason for looking over this list of names, will conclude that enough talent has been gathered up here to build even a \$12,000,000 telescope.

But as a matter of fact, this group of eminent scientists constantly has been consulting other eminent men and obtaining the opinion of various experts upon phases of the subject.

Among those consulted have been Ambrose Swasey, head of the Warner & Swasey Company, and his chief engineer, E. P. Burrell; also Gano Dunn, famous engineer of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York.

When the 200-inch telescope is finished it will represent the combined judgment of America's most famous specialists in the field.

Home-Made Yule Candies

Our Washington Bureau has ready for you its comprehensive bulletin on how to make Fondants, Fudges and Bonbons—Christmas candies in great variety. Scores of different candies with plain and easily followed directions for making are contained in this bulletin. If you want to make your own delicious Christmas candies at home, fill out the coupon below and send for this bulletin:

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