

The Indianapolis Times

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

A New Constitution

Every citizen who still believes that the people should rule themselves and are capable of self-government should study the necessity for a new Constitution.

The opportunity will come at the fall election to decide the question. After four years of rather difficult work the farmer and worker have won this right.

Criticism of the primary method of nomination is inspired by those who believe that bossism will be cheaper under a convention system. The real trouble is not in the primary theory, but in the fact that there are too many elective offices and that living and economic conditions are so changed that the present government structure is antiquated.

There is a very definite demand for city management and county management with the elimination of duplicated officers. Confusion at elections really robs the people of self-government.

There is a very grave question as to whether a democratic government is possible in a country which has vast differences in income between citizens. There are those who argue that a real democracy is possible only where there is an approximate democracy of income.

A government founded upon conflict between warring actions of society is bound to produce injustices and to continue injustices.

With the farmers of the state demanding tax reforms and the industrialists demanding a different method, the Constitution should permit of some sane settlement that would equitably distribute the burdens of government. The one test of equity should be the ability to contribute as a primary factor.

There are other matters that should be corrected and probably can only be corrected by a change in the Constitution.

The supreme court has written laws that are more binding than legislative acts and are abhorrent to the theory of our free institutions.

One of these laws for which no basis is found in the Constitution is the power of judges to punish for indirect contempt. The Indiana court added to this the monstrous doctrine that truth is no defense for criticism of judicial acts in which judges can and do act as accusers, prosecutors and executors.

A new Constitution might have to revive faith in self-government. So many recent incidents are destroying that faith. As a matter of fact it is doubtful whether it exists in Indiana today, which has made fraud easy at the ballot box and which accepts verdicts by imported and hired voters to supplant the will of the majority.

Canada Strikes Back

When foreign reprisals against Grundy's billion-dollar tariff threat get so bad that the United States department of commerce must take note of them, even during the congressional fight on the bill, the situation is serious. Serious, that is, for American manufacturers and farmers dependent upon an export market, and serious for the workers who are being laid off.

Perhaps it is too much to expect politicians, intent on jacking up tariff rates by the time-dishonored trading process, to notice a little thing like the collapse of American export trade. But it is not too much to expect the manufacturers who are losing business and the workers who are losing jobs to notice what is happening.

When a man is walloped between the eyes he knows all right that he has been hit, though sometimes he does not know what hit him.

If business men and labor are in any doubt about what has hit them, they can take some of their plentiful spare time in this slump to read the latest statistical announcement of the department of commerce. They will find:

American exports during the first three months of this year fell off more than \$290,000,000. That was a decrease of about 20 per cent.

What difference does that make. Doesn't it apply only to a few exporters? Not at all. It means the slow strangulation of practically all the nation's basic industries. It means that those industries, which have been built up to huge proportions through mass production, now are obliged to curtail output.

They have no choice. There is a limit to the consuming capacity of the home market, rich as that is. Expansion of the domestic market is impossible, at least during the present slump. Therefore, most manufacturers are dependent upon foreign markets, either as an outlet for the surplus created by mass production or to replace the shortage of domestic orders during the depression.

But congress seems determined that they shall not find the foreign markets, which is the only thing that can keep the plants going. For just at the time when foreign markets are needed most congress has projected the highest tariff attack in our history.

In self-defense, foreign nations are striking back at us with high tariffs of their own, to shut out our exports.

The department of commerce figures show, as might have been expected, that the nations which would be injured most seriously by the Grundy bill are those quickest to retaliate. Argentina, for instance, is one of the countries which has protested longest and loudest against our tariff threat.

To make her protest felt, instead of buying American goods to the value of almost \$58,000,000, as she did in the first quarter of 1929, in the comparable period this year her purchases amounted to only \$36,000,000.

Canada is even a better example, because she is our largest customer. In March alone our exports to our northern neighbor dropped more than \$120,000,000. That was a decrease of 25 per cent.

But that is just a start. Beginning May 2, Canada retaliated by raising provisional tariff rates in the most extensive revision since 1907. "American trade

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Einstein's Theory of Relativity Is Given New Evidence of Support at Philosophical Society Meeting.

NEW evidence in support of Einstein's theory of relativity was described at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, famous American astronomer and director of the Leander McCormick observatory of the University of Virginia.

Dr. Mitchell's evidence grows out of observations which he made at recent eclipses of the sun.

The bright surface of the sun, from which the sun's light arises, is surrounded by a layer of cooler gases which form the sun's atmosphere. This is known technically as the chromosphere.

When an eclipse of the sun occurs, it is possible to see this solar atmosphere to a certain extent. When the disc of the moon covers the face of the sun, a little of the chromosphere projects here and there beyond the edge of the moon.

It is blood-red in color. It is composed chiefly of hydrogen and other light gases though it contains a number of metallic vapors, notably calcium and iron. Its temperature is close to 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Ordinarily when a spectroscope—a combination of prisms—is focused on the sun, the resulting rainbow or spectrum is that arising from the sun's surface.

But if a spectroscope is focused on the sun just before or after the instant of totality during an eclipse, a spectrum of the chromosphere is obtained. For then the tiny silver of sun still exposed to view consists of chromosphere.

Shift

THE ordinary spectrum of the sun is like a rainbow—a band of continuous colors. It is crossed, however, with many dark lines.

The spectrum of the chromosphere, however, is a series of isolated bright lines. Because this spectrum of bright lines flashes into view only at the moments before or after totality, it is known as the "flash spectrum."

Dr. Mitchell has succeeded in obtaining fine pictures of the flash spectrum than had been made in the past.

And when he came to measure the positions of the lines in these photos, he found many of them shifted out of the exact position which scientists, on the basis of laboratory experiments, would expect to find.

This shift was toward the red end of the spectrum.

Now such a shift, which can not be explained on the basis of older theories, is demanded by the Einstein theory of relativity.

According to Einstein's theory, light is influenced by gravitation, or, to state it more exactly, the so-called gravitational field of an object like the sun is a warping of space around it. Consequently, light behaves differently when it comes through this warped space.

Einstein's theory, it will be remembered, came into prominence in 1919 when the study of photographs of eclipses revealed a shift of star images.

During an eclipse the sky grows dark and the brighter stars become visible. Einstein predicted that these star images would be shifted out of place as a result of the bending of their rays as they came through the "warped" space around the sun.

The teeth of a gorilla are so deep, a scientist says, that they can not be pulled. So if your dentist has difficulty extracting your teeth he may be trying to make a monkey out of you.

The father of twenty children living in Munich has been presented with a library of books. But as far as keeping the books in good condition is concerned—that's another story.

A new cafe in Berlin has provided a room where customers can take a nap after meals. You would think they would get plenty of sleep waiting for service.

"Mince pie," says Dr. Hutchinson, "is a polysaccharide carbohydrate of high caloric efficiency." Especially if you eat it before going to bed.

An educator says that young men no longer burn the midnight oil. It's banana oil now.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THE papers state that Henry Ford has paid \$25,000 for a walnut bureau, alleged to have been made by Abraham Lincoln, while a resident of southern Indiana, and presented to a neighbor named Crawford, because Crawford loaned him a life of Washington, and Lincoln put it between the logs of the cabin and the rain blew in and soaked it.

Lincoln may have made the bureau, but he didn't present it to Crawford on account of the Washington book, because he paid for the damage done that book by "pulling foder" three days for the owner.

And far from feeling kindly toward Crawford, Lincoln thought him a grifter and wrote a bitter poem about his "Blue Nose."

LINCOLN was quite a literary person while in the Hoosier state, trying his hand at various bits of prose and poetry, in addition to his essays on temperance, cruelty to animals, and the necessity of preserving the federal Constitution.

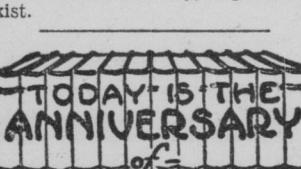
He tossed a very bitter pen and more than one pioneer was ridiculed in verse by the future President.

This habit of removing the hide of others later was to involve Lincoln in his near duel with Senator James Shields of Illinois, our immortal's part in that transaction not being very fragrant to dwell upon, for Lincoln drove the unoffending Shields to the verge of madness.

THROUGHOUT his long years in politics Lincoln wrote thousands of editorials for the papers of his faith, being in fact the editorial end of the Samson Journal of Springfield.

But what we started to talk about was the walnut bureau, said to have been made by Lincoln. We know nothing about this particular piece of furniture, but there used to be an old bureau in Rockport, Ind., a very warped and poor-fitting affair, which was said to have come from Lincoln's hand, this being the only piece ascribed to him until the mention of this bureau for which Mr. Ford is said to have paid so generously.

Lincoln's father was a good cabinet maker and his son helped him a great deal, but he never learned to work, in fact he never learned to any work his statement being that while his father had taught him to work, he never had been able to teach him to like it.



MARIA THERESA'S BIRTH

May 13

On May 13, 1717, Maria Theresa, empress of Austria, was born in Vienna.

When her father, Charles VI, died, Maria, heiress of his dominions with the title of Queen of Hungary, was but 23 years old. She was without experience or knowledge of the business of state and her husband, reigning duke of Tuscany, while liked for his general ability, was no leader.

Trouble came thick and fast for Maria after Charles' death. First, several claimants arose for the throne and then Frederick of Prussia, greedy and avaricious, sought to seize Silesia while Hungary was in its disturbed condition.

While no one succeeded in supplanting Maria from the throne, Frederick, taking advantage of the pro-Silesian party, although they were sympathetic toward and loyal to the young queen, insisted on their rights for representation.

There were domestic as well as international problems worrying the young queen. The Magyars, although they were sympathetic toward and loyal to the young queen, insisted on their rights for representation.

After her coronation she succeeded in settling amicably with the Magyars.

DAILY THOUGHT

My punishment is greater than I can bear.—Genesis 4:13.

When men of talents are punished, authority is strengthened.—Tacitus.

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

'Me und Gott'



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Deficiency Takes Huge Toll

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

THERE are various ways of estimating the value of a man. If one is reduced merely to his chemical composition, all the ingredients put together could be bought as chemical substances for a few dollars.

However, the living human being after reaching adult life begins to earn money. He then assumes a distinct cash value far beyond the value of the materials.

In their compilation of "The Money Value of a Man," Drs. L. I. Dublin and A. J. Lotka realize that men vary in the amounts of money they may earn.

The vast majority of men earn under \$5,000 a year. A considerable number earn from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

and there are of course men whose incomes reach the millions.

The \$5,000 man at birth represents a value to the community of \$9,800. By the time he has reached 18 years of age, his value is \$34,250; at 30 years of age, \$45,550.

Obviously the value depends on the number of years that he has yet to live and the amount of money he may earn during that time.

In the case of a \$5,000-a-year man as compared with a \$2,500-a-year man, there is a decrease shown in the cost of living at the age of 25, when he is supposed to marry. In the case of a \$10,000-a-year man, the cash value is, of course, higher.

The economists point out that it is impossible to estimate economic value of exceptional persons, such as Edison, Ford, Pasteur, Beethoven or Shakespeare.

The contributions of such men are beyond arithmetic. On the

other hand, the estimates are of the greatest value so far as they concern substandard lives of people handicapped in various ways.

There certainly are well over a million people in the United States seriously handicapped or wholly incapacitated as wage earners.

Among adults there are at least 75,000 blind, 45,000 hard of hearing and speechless and somewhere between 300,000 and 400,000 mentally incapacitated.

Today, through the development of occupational therapy, the blind and hard of hearing are able to earn sums averaging \$500 for females and \$1,000 for males per year.

The mentally handicapped are more dependent than any of the other handicapped groups and it has been estimated that they represent an economic loss to the United States of \$300,000,000.

rolls around and the nation celebrates Brown's birthday."

Suddenly I awoke and came out of this rosy speculation. I wouldn't do at all. They could never show it to any children of less than eighth grade age. It would frighten the kiddies too much.

Besides, the theme was unemployable by the Anti-Saloon league and kindred organizations, but where could they get or what could they accomplish, if unintelligent politicians had not overestimated their power?

As a matter of common sense, we are where we are with reference to prohibition, simply and solely because the leaders in both parties have become slaves to the idea that the drys command a substantial majority in most parts of the country, and are willing to prostitute their beliefs to political expediency.

Politicians, misjudging the attitude of their constituents, have done more to keep up the prohibition illusion than any one else.

For four or five years nothing has prevented many political conventions from going on record against the dry law except the stupid fight of those in control.

Politicians Are Dumb

AT this very moment, congress stands about four to one in favor of prohibition.

Who supposes that reflects the sentiment of the country, and who supposes such situation could exist but for machine politics?

We have talked a great deal about the Anti-Saloon league and kindred organizations, but where could they get or what could they accomplish, if unintelligent politicians had not overestimated their power?

As a matter of common sense, we are where we are with reference to prohibition, simply and solely because the leaders in both parties have become slaves to the idea that the drys command a substantial majority in most parts of the country, and are willing to prostitute their