



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Democratic Platform

What the Democratic party writes into its platform at its coming state convention, will probably be more important than its utterances in other years. There are signs of discontent on the part of the people with existing and past administrations and a stronger possibility that party allegiance will count for less than it has in the past.

It is to be expected that under such circumstances there will be a temptation to avoid giving offense, for that is the usual attitude of politicians and those who manage political parties.

If there was ever a time when pussyfooting should be abandoned as a matter of political strategy it is this year in the minority party.

The source of the present plight of the Republican party is not difficult to discover. The party permitted its control to pass into the hands of the Anti-Saloon League and the Klan, and into the ownership of the privileged interests of the state.

It depended on its machine organization rather than service to the people.

It placed its party and its candidates in bondage by acceptance of campaign aid from undesirables.

Unless the Democratic party offers a distinct opposition to all these evils and backs its utterances with a ticket of men and women whose records of opposition to these same evils is plain and clear, those who dream of drifting into office by capitalizing discontent may be rudely disillusioned.

The people are quite likely to be discriminating this fall. They do not want another machine under a different name. They do not want the same old forces and the same old practices continued.

A platform that says something definite on the questions about which people are thinking is demanded by the circumstances. Those who would speak in whispers and weasel words are giving poor advice.

The One Tax Problem

Not only theater men and utility owners, but every other business might join in a protest against new ways of collecting taxes.

The amusement people say that an additional tax would wreck them. The utilities assert that higher taxes would mean higher rates.

As a matter of fact all taxes are finally paid by the consumer and the producer. The worker knows that he pays for the government, even though the tax be paid by his landlord, his butcher, his movie house or utility company.

The one problem of taxation is a reduction of the total paid for government. Useless employees on pay rolls of the state or county or city mean more taxes. The giving of contracts at high prices to political favorites digs into the pocketbooks of the housewife and the worker.

Instead of attempting to find new ways of raising taxes in a manner that will not incite new Boston tea parties, a greater service could be performed by investigating methods of spending less money and getting better service from the governmental units.

The one sure way of reducing taxes is to cut costs. That is the big and perhaps the only problem. For no matter what method is adopted for raising money, the man who works in the factory or on farm or in the distribution of what is made in factories or raised on the farms pays the bill.

Good-by Grundy!

Even the highest protectionist tariff state in the Union can not stomach Joe Grundy, the tariff lobbyist and senator chiefly responsible for the billion-dollar bill, Pennsylvania, in the primary Tuesday, rejected Grundy, who wanted to be the Republican senatorial candidate for the seat he now occupies by appointment.

Not content with his billion-dollar monstrosity, Grundy campaigned for a higher tariff. Protectionist Pennsylvania answered by burying him beneath more than a quarter million adverse plurality.

Unfortunately, Secretary of Labor Davis, who defeated him, is in many ways not much better than Grundy. Nine years in the cabinet of three administrations have demonstrated that Davis is a professional politician and party regular usually on the reactionary side.

This is all the worse, because he professes to be a friend of labor. In its treatment of aliens and of many labor unions during the last year the department of labor under Davis has earned the reputation of being the most vicious of the federal agencies. Davis owes his Pennsylvania primary victory in part to the notorious War machine. His position on prohibition was evasive.

The best feature of the primary was the apparent victory—on the basis of incomplete returns—of ex-Governor Gifford Pinchot, for the gubernatorial nomination.

Despite his extreme dry complex, Pinchot is one of the highest types of public servants in the country today. He dared to fight the predatory interests in the state where they are strongest.

Hard Times Ahead?

National protectionist the billion-dollar tariff bill continues to rise. From all parts of the country come demands that congress reject the measure, and that the President veto it if it goes up to him.

On top of the protest of 1,028 leading economists and the Scripps-Howard poll showing overwhelming national opposition of the press, Henry Ford and other prominent industrialists and bankers have joined in the fight to save prosperity.

While the high protectionist state of Pennsylvania in a primary Tuesday was voting down Senator Grundy, the evil genius of this bill, more manufacturers in other states were warning congress and the President against this bread-line legislation.

James D. Mooney, president of the General Motors export company, speaking in New York, demonstrated with figures from his own industry that national prosperity is dependent upon foreign trade, which is being wiped out by tariff reprisals. He said:

"The higher tariff will be harmful to the great majority of the people; it will increase the cost of living, retard our commercial recovery, and tend permanently to reduce the volume of American business; it will impose additional burdens on everybody, burdens which must be borne by the industrialist, the worker and the farmer alike, with no conceivable benefit to any one but a few selected and favored beneficiaries."

By provoking other countries to erect similar tariff barriers against us it threatens the one development to which American industry must look for its principal future expansion; in short, the proposed measure commits itself to the absurdity of striving to increase employment by restricting trade."

Taking the automobile industry alone, workers and their families numbering upward of five million people

ple and an annual pay roll of more than two thousand million dollars are directly and immediately hit by this suicidal bill," Mooney showed.

Loss of automobile export trade, already rapidly falling under the Grundy threat, "would cost 184,000 workers their jobs, and about 600,000 people their means of support."

With Ford officials protesting from Detroit and General Motors from New York, E. H. Gorrell, president of the Stutz Motor Company in Indianapolis, indicated that these demands are not limited to the largest companies or to any one section of the country.

"We ship regularly to more than sixty countries, and our business has been damaged in more than half this number," Gorrell reported. "If the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill goes through, it is probable that the export of American automobiles in the coming year will be reduced by two-thirds."

"It means depression for the automobile industry, which will contribute to the general business stagnation. There is no question that many men will be thrown out of work and business recovery greatly handicapped."

The President and congress know these facts as well as the economists, editors, bankers, merchants and manufacturers who are citing them. President Hoover by his specific campaign pledges and his messages to congress is committed definitely against the general tariff increase.

Congress itself definitely is committed to both the Republican and Democratic platforms against the general increase.

Employers and employees of this country expect the President and congress to protect their profits and their wages from this menace. Voters of the country expect the President and congress to keep faith.

Neither congress nor the President can escape responsibility.

Why Not Begrudge the Farmer a Seat in the Game?

From the days of the first exploration of America, large groups of men have been lured by the hope of getting something for nothing. They hoped at first to tackle mountains of pure gold.

While there has been plenty of hard work expended in the development of the United States, the lure of easy money has remained ever seductive. Thorstein Veblen once observed sardonically that "getting something for nothing" was the underlying American philosophy.

Whether this be true or not, Professor Joseph Stagg Lawrence, formerly of Princeton university, alleges that the American farmer is trying to get something for nothing in the farm marketing act and the present system of farm relief. In an article on "The Futility of Farm Relief" in Harper's Magazine, he observes:

"Something for nothing! The illusive goal of countless relief dangled before their eyes. It is the key to the vehemence and persistence of farm relief agitation."

There is more than this to the demand for farm relief. But suppose it is just as Dr. Lawrence says it is. It would mean nothing more than the fact that the farmer is climbing on the band-wagon a century late.

Capital has been trying to get something for nothing since the first frantic speculation in public securities at the very start of our national existence. Its general philosophy is to sell as large a volume as possible of the poorest quality of goods that can be marketed safely at the highest possible price. Profits rather than the good or service of mankind are the dominant drive.

Labor soon learned the lesson from capital. It came from the early abuses in the piecework system. The laborer was jockeyed into a condition where he had to do more and more work for essentially the same wages.

In due time he learned his lesson. He introduced the idea of the limitation of output into the well-organized trades following the 1890's. The organized skilled trades now have their practical philosophy of getting something for nothing. It is the shortest possible day of the utmost permissible loafing for the highest available wages.

Now the farmer comes along and demands a slice of the national melon in the form of a big subsidy for purchase and disposition of surplus farm products. We doubt if it is necessarily the soundest economic or any ultimate solution of our agrarian problem. But it is as sound as the theory of business enterprise, the tariff, monopoly, gambling in securities, limitation of output, and the like.

If we are to arrive at any decisive settlement of our national industrial problems, the solution obviously must rest upon sound economic principles. It never can be founded on the effort to outsteele the other fellow.

But until we insist on such principles being applied all around, we hardly can demand that the farmer shall be the only one who must observe passable economic rules. We scarcely can deny his request for a hand in the great something for nothing game.

The farm marketing act is petty larceny compared to the organized robbery of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

EX-SENATOR Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has written a lengthy book which seeks to prove that in the Teapot Dome transaction, Harry Sinclair was a gentleman and a patriot.

As a piece of fiction, this classic should rank high among the season's offerings.

If he wanted to do so, Admiral Byrd could write some marvelous underwear testimonials when he returns from the South Pole, but he's not that kind of a hairpin.

TWO Tammany crooks have been given one year for stealing \$2,000,000 from New York City in a sewer contract, but they will keep the money.

In all such cases the guilty should be separated from their loot.

Washington is wondering who is breaking into the offices of our senators, and while we have no first hand information, we should say, considering the season of the year, that it's somebody who's after his garden seeds.

M. V. Siler, prohibition inspector for Kentucky, reports that most colleges in the Blue Grass country are bone dry, but there are those who hold that it's a crazy bone.

WHILE crossing a creek at the Rapidan camp of President Hoover, a log rolled and threw Dr. Hubert Work into the water, but that was not in it with the damage caused by the log rolling in the present tariff battle.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Plans Are Being Drawn for a Monster Telescope, with Huge Mirror, 200 Inches in Diameter.

PROFESSOR G. W. RITCHIEY, formerly of the Mt. Wilson observatory, at present a resident of Paris, is making plans for a telescope larger than any now under contemplation.

The world's largest telescope at present is the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson. It is called the 100-inch because the huge mirror in it is 100 inches in diameter.

Plans for a 200-inch telescope to be mounted on a California mountain near Mt. Wilson are being drawn up by a committee of the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. George Ellery Hale, honorary director of the Mt. Wilson observatory, is chairman of this committee. The 200-inch telescope is to be financed by funds from the international education board, a John D. Rockefeller Jr. foundation. Reports go into circulation that the 200-inch telescope would cost \$12,000,000, but it is understood that the cost of the telescope, dome to house it and maintain roads to make access possible will amount only to about half of that sum.

No word has reached this country as to how Professor Ritchiey plans to finance his telescope. It is obvious that such a venture can be undertaken only with the backing of some great philanthropic foundation or man of great wealth or the backing of a national government.

Varieties

TELESCOPES are of two varieties. The sort which most people are familiar with is the type with an eyepiece at one end of a tube and a large lens at the other.

This sort is known to the astronomer as the refractor. The largest refractor in the world is at the Yerkes observatory. It has a lens forty inches in diameter. It was built by the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland.

A few years ago, a Russian observatory sought to build a refractor with a lens forty-one inches in diameter, but according to reports reaching this country, the venture was not successful.

All the larger telescopes now in existence are of the type known as reflectors. The reflector instead of employing a large lens, uses a large concave mirror. This mirror is placed at the bottom of the telescope tube.

The light of the star or other object under observation enters the open upper end of the tube and falls upon the mirror at the bottom of the tube.

The concave mirror brings the light to a focus and a small mirror suspended in the tube reflects it to an eyepiece, which is inserted in the side of the tube, usually near the top.

There are two reasons why the reflector is easier to build than the refractor.

In a refractor, the light passes through the big lens. In the reflector, it is reflected from the silvered top of the mirror. It is much easier, therefore, to obtain a block of glass which will be suitable for the mirror.

The engineering problem of mounting the mirror at the bottom of the telescope tube is much simpler than that of putting a heavy lens at the top.

Problems

THERE are, however, many difficulties in the way of building a reflecting mirror for a big refractor. And there are plenty of other engineering problems.

The mirror in the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson weighs four and one-half tons. The telescope tube weighs 100 tons. That gives some idea of the problems which were involved.

The problems occasioned by the 200-inch telescope are still greater. It is hoped that many of them will be solved by making the 200-inch mirror of fused quartz.

The General Electric Company is co-operating with the committee and excellent progress has been reported to date.

The 200-inch mirror will be a great block of fused quartz weighing about thirty tons.

Professor Ritchiey has developed plans for building what he calls a "solid block of glass, but to build up a mirror out of sheets of glass, cemented together to form hollow cells.

At present there is considerable difference of opinion in the astronomical world concerning the practicality of Professor Ritchiey's scheme.

Professor Ritchiey points out that his scheme would result in a much lighter mirror and one which could be built at much less cost.

Other astronomers, however, are wondering how well the mirror would retain a perfect form and whether changes in temperature would lead to permanent distortion.

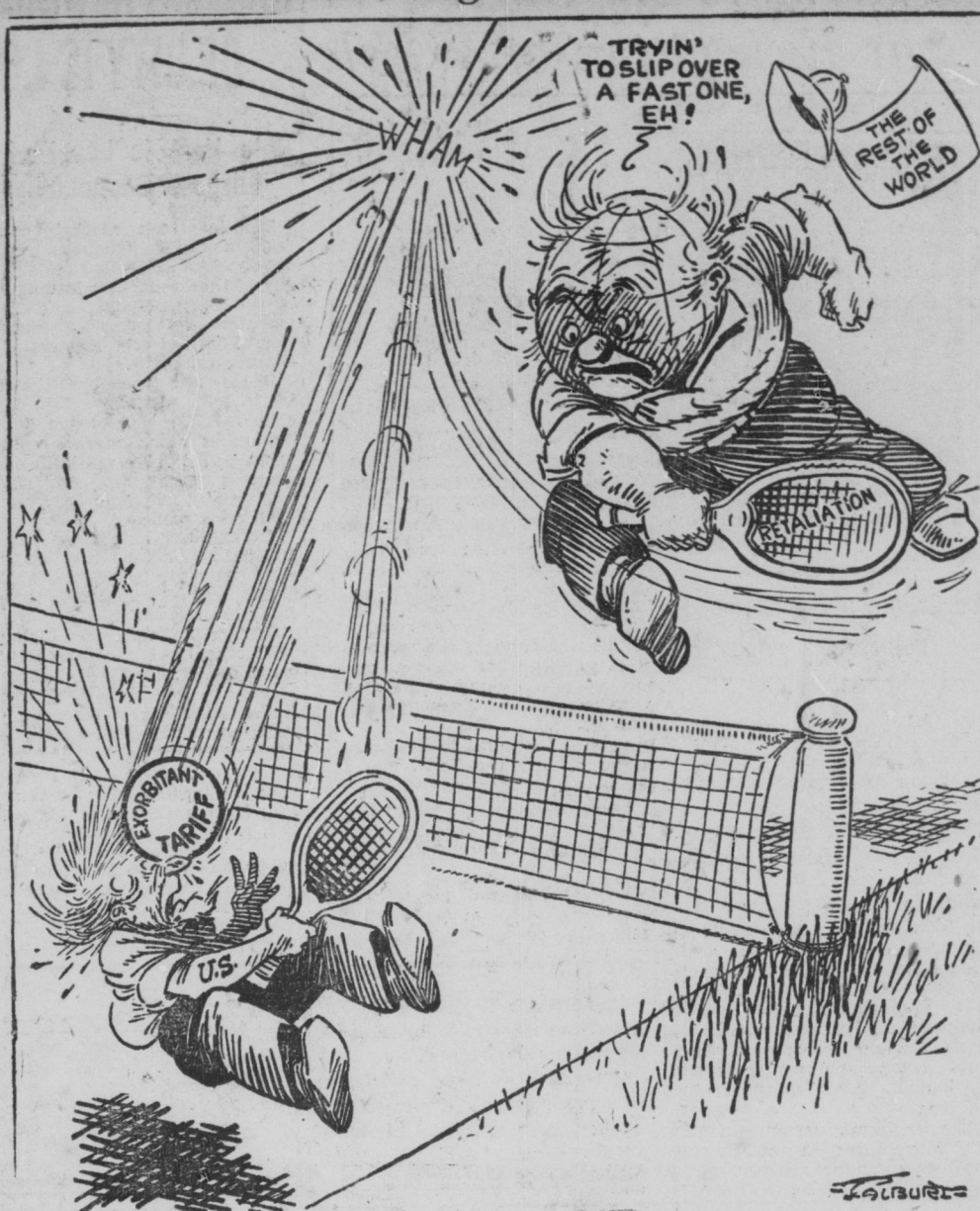
According to a report published by the Monthly Evening Sky Map, Professor Ritchiey is planning a trip to America to lecture on the results which he has obtained in Paris in experiments with cellular mirrors.

How Well Do You Know Your Bible? FIVE QUESTIONS A DAY ON FAMILIAR PASSAGES

1. Why is the tower of Babel famous?
2. Quote the Christmas song of the angels at Bethlehem.
3. What was a scapegoat?
4. Name five kinds of musical instruments mentioned in the Old Testament.
5. What did Paul say about a little leaven?

Answers to Yesterday's Queries
1. New cloth in old garments and new wine in old bottles; Mark 2:21-22.
2. "A land flowing with milk and honey." Exodus 3:17.
3. "Joy cometh in the morning." Psalm 30:5.
4. Solomon; 1 Kings 4:33.
5. "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son," spoken to Nicodemus. John 3:16.

Returning Our Serve!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Test 'Artificial Fever' to Rout Disease

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

FEVER is generally considered to be a manifestation of the reactions of the body to disease.

Sometimes heat developed in the body controls germ activity. In the attack on general paresis by the malaria injection method, one of the results of the injection is to produce fever, and it has been suggested that in the treatment of conditions similar to general paresis the production of fever is the important factor.

It is possible to produce fever in the human being by injecting any foreign protein substance. When such injections are made, the reactions are sometimes severe.

Attempts have been made by the workers in the research laboratories of the General Electric Company to develop some system of raising the temperature of the body without

injecting anything into the body. Dr. C. M. Carpenter and A. B. Page have been developing a method of raising the temperature by the use of short wave lengths in several oscillations.

In this method the energy is concentrated between two condenser plates made of aluminum covered with hard rubber to prevent arcing should the patient or any attendant come in contact with the plates.

The person whose temperature is to be raised is suspended on cotton tapes stretched across a wooden frame and surrounded with celotex so that there is a fairly tight air chamber around the body.

The plates are so placed at each side of the celotex box and the waves produced by the oscillator oscillate through the body from one side to the other.

It has been possible to raise the temperature of a man five degrees in one hour with this apparatus. Indeed, it would be possible to

raise the temperature much higher than 104 to 105 degrees, but this has not been done because of the possible dangers.

When the temperature of the body is raised rapidly by such a device, the person begins to have a fast pulse and to breathe more rapidly.

Usually the blood pressure falls. In some instances high temperatures were maintained for an hour without apparent distress or fatigue to the patient.

It is believed that the development of the heat in the body is due to the resistance made by the body to the condition of the current.

The evidence thus far available from studies in some twenty-five human beings and of many laboratory animals indicates that the heat within the body makes it less favorable for the multiplication of germs and that the increased rate of the various chemical processes in the body aids the resistance to disease and infectious agents.

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

I HAD refrained from saying anything about the lynching in Sherman, Tex. It seemed to me that there was nothing to be said. This was a deed, I did assume, cruel and contemptible in the eyes of all men. No responsible person would have condoned the bestiality of the mob.

But now I will speak because, to my utter amazement, I find in my responsible paper as the Atlanta Constitution, a disposition to intimate that there is something to be said for the mob. Indeed, it dignifies their deeds by captioning the editorial "The Sherman Avengers."

And the paper of Clark Howell Jr. goes on to say: "The adherents to law and order may deplore and denounce these volcanic outbreaks of murderous rage, overlooking all the instrumentalities of regular justice and the powers of the government, but there is one great and irreverent fact ingrained in the psychology of the southern people that always must be taken into account by those who judge such events as this one at Sherman."

"That fact is that the white people will not tamely allow their women to be the unavenged victim of the lust and brutality of any Negro man—criticism of that passion, and action from any source appeals only to the senseless rage of the adder, and no one can avert the terrible vengeance but the Negro who keeps his lustful hands off an innocent white woman."

Two Lies

THAT is the most base and shameless defense of lynching I have ever seen in a supposedly reputable American paper, and it is founded not on one lie, but two. First, there is the suggestion that the citizens of Sherman acted as they did through their determination not tamely to allow their women to go unavenged.

Was that the issue? No honest man can maintain it. The culprit already was in the hands of the law. His doom was approaching fast. He had confessed. Nothing but mob violence possibly could stay his execution.

Indeed, the mob never succeeded in venting its wrath on the thing that had been a man. It was a dead body when they burned and ridged with their futile and insane bullets.

And the Atlanta Constitution would put the responsibility for this not on the Negro criminal, but on all Negroes. If the innocent Negro people of the town had not fled they would have been killed, too. As it was, their homes and stores were burned.

How can any intelligent person suggest that the atrocious deed of

one Negro makes all the members of his race subject to the fierce penalties of a savage mob?

Criminals All

THE Constitution speaks of "lust." What name does it care to apply to those who sought to find satisfaction in harrasing and parading even lifeless flesh? I say that the dead man committed a horrible deed and that every member of the mob sinned against civilization in similar proportion.

Was the lust of one ever yet sanctified and washed away by the lust of many? It is not a sectional issue. It is not an issue between white and black. The North has known the same violence and the same blood guilt.

The issue is simply one between righteousness and evil, between heaven and the jungle. The man, or men, who behave like jackals under any compulsion whatsoever, are more than traitors to their race. They have betrayed the whole of human kind.

Henry Mencken once said that cruelty was commonest in those sections of America which pay loud lip-service to the principles of Christianity. He named what he called "the Bible belt" as the scene of the fiercest and most unbridled passions.

To me this seemed a tall generalization. But by a curious coincidence the same issue of the Atlanta

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

Constitution which carried the defense of lynching, printed in the very next column, a defense of Dr. McBride, prohibition's mad mullah, and an attack on Senator John J. Blaine for daring to question the divine and direct inspiration of the Anti-Saloon League.

"For Senator Blaine," say the Constitution, "or anyone else, to question 'that spirit of God' whom Jesus declared would come to men when He Himself should depart from among them, and who, 'when He, the spirit of truth, is come, He shall guide you into all truth,' inspired men now to endeavors in line with that righteousness which is the constitution of Christ's kingdom on earth, is going far afield from the understanding of the Christian world."

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Questions and Answers

How old is Justice Brandeis of the United States supreme court? He is 73 years old.

How tall is Calvin Coolidge? Five feet, 10 inches.

What is the meaning of Tenafly? It is taken from a Dutch word meaning "At the meadow."

Who was commander of the U-20 which sank the Lusitania? A German officer whose name was Schweiger.

What does the name Edna mean? It is from the Saxon and means pleasure.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

If Some People Fail to Vote as They Drink, More Fail to Vote as They Talk.

AMONG other things, the Pennsylvania primary reveals how little pulling power the Smoot-Hawley bill enjoys, even among rock-ribbed Republicans.

Joseph R. Grundy was not only the godfather of this bill by virtue of what he did for it as a lobbyist, but justly might be described as its savior, by virtue of what he did after becoming senator.

If the protective tariff, as embodied in this bill, meant all he claimed to Pennsylvania, the Republican party of that state was heavily in his debt.

He is refused the senatorial nomination, however, by a majority of about three to two.

Either Pennsylvania Republicans are brutally ungrateful, or the Smoot-Hawley bill is not the vote-getter some of its sponsors imagine.

The Party Whip Cracks

IT is to be admitted that a Republican primary in Pennsylvania should not be taken too seriously except as it illustrates the effectiveness of machine politics and slush funds.

Here is one place where the uncrowned kings of American democracy seem to have acquired the comfortable habit of doing what they are told, especially if an honest penny can be turned in the process.

They have reached a point of subservience where they are ready not only to ditch such a pet measure as the Smoot-Hawley bill if the whip cracks, but forget that prohibition is an issue.

By the count, this primary resulted in a notable victory for the dries, since the admittedly wet candidates polled only about 15 per cent of the vote.

Who supposes that 85 per cent of Pennsylvania Republicans are dry?

Drink Wet, Vote Dry

IN Pennsylvania, as in other states, prohibition can be beaten everywhere, except at the polls. If some people fail to vote as they drink, more fail to vote as they talk. That is one reason why nobody, except bootleggers and rum runners, has much to show for all the conversation.

New York's "committee of fourteen," created twenty-five years ago to fight organized vice, just has issued a report in which the speak-easy restaurant is given a clean bill of health, while the dance hall is indicted as a source of immorality.

Commenting on the suspension of Arthur B. O'Keefe at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., for violation of rules against drinking, the Crimson, Harvard's undergraduate daily, says that drinking is not considered a crime by the authorities of that university.

"Theoretically," the Crimson explains, "any American institution, except the jail and reform school, should not knowingly harbor persistent violators of the law. Nevertheless, thousands of students daily are violating the Jones law, in a large number of cases in the knowledge and with the acquiescence of their faculty."

Funds Hard to Get

F SCOTT McBride, head of the Anti-Saloon League, admits that his organization is finding it harder and harder to collect funds. The Rockefeller family, have not contributed a cent since 1928, he tells a senate committee, and Henry Ford is credited with one gift of only a thousand dollars.

Every test of public sentiment made during the last few years reveals wet sentiment only not as increasing, but in control of most states.

According to the Literary Digest, those who believe in enforcement of the existing law represent less than one-third.