



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

### Fraud Made Easy

Back of the fraud and corruption which prevailed in the recent primary election, according to the grand jury report, is the fact that the laws controlling elections were purposely framed to make fraud easy.

The conspiracy to rule through fraud began when state and local machines aided in erasing the registration laws from the statute books.

The excuse given was that registration costs money. The real reason was the desire to commit frauds.

When the League of Women Voters at the last legislature demanded a new registration law, they met with a denial. Every machine-controlled legislator was against them. At that time the women predicted exactly what happened since in Marion and Lake counties.

It is significant that at the time the local grand jury discovered frauds, the courts in Lake county listened to confessions of those who drove truck loads of women from Illinois into Indiana to vote not once but often in the elections of this state. The confessions show the money spent, and relate that the trick was an old one, often used. It may be remembered that the belated count of votes in that district has often changed the results in the entire state.

If the people really desire self-government, they have only to trace the fraud to its source, the political machine which took away every safeguard of the honest ballot and made fraud so easy as to be inevitable.

One way to change conditions is to send to the next legislature only those who pledge themselves to make fraud difficult instead of easy.

### Tariff Retaliation

Ogden L. Mills, undersecretary of the treasury, has been sent to Paris on a confidential mission to settle the tariff war started by the billion-dollar Grundy law, according to news dispatches. If this report is accurate, Mills has gone on a wild goose chase.

The administration does not need to send a special agent abroad to discover the protests and plans of retaliation. It can get that from the newspapers, any day. On the same day that Paris officials divulged Mills' visit, Italy increased duties on American automobiles and there was a general attack on the American tariff at a Paris meeting participated in by such important persons as Poincaré and Canadian Minister Roy.

Poincaré deplored "these unhappy incidents, above all those of the last two or three months, which come as the result of blind economy and selfish nationalism." Roy referred to "three attempts on the part of the United States to seduce Canada, which failed because Canada is bound to remain faithful to Great Britain."

Such is the atmosphere of distrust, and even of hatred, which is spreading against us.

The administration need not take the word of the foreign press dispatches for that. Let it consult the reports of its own consular officers to the same effect. And let it study the reports of Ambassador Edge.

Or there is even a quicker way for the administration to get a line on what the foreign governments are doing and intend to do in the matter of tariff reprisals. All it has to do is to read the protests submitted to the state department by upward of forty governments, and the retaliatory tariff rates which Canada, Italy and others already have raised against us.

And if the administration does not believe that the foreign governments intend to carry out their threat to hit back at us, the administration can consult its own trade figures, showing that our export losses this year are more than 20 per cent.

We started this tariff war—that is, the administration started it—over the combined protest of the American press, American economists, bankers, manufacturers and consumers.

There is only one way to stop it. That is by lowering the unjust and prohibitive rates as quickly as possible under the President's flexible provision of the law. To plead with foreign governments and business interests that we did not mean to injure them and that they must not strike back at us merely adds to the mistrust abroad. If we insist on hitting them, we have to take their blows in return.

In signing the disastrous Grundy law, the President stated that he and the tariff commission could and would use the flexible provision to correct injustices. That was not the record of the Hoover and other administrations in using the previous flexible provision. But if there is to be action in lowering rates, it can not come too soon.

Even the congress which passed the Grundy law turned around at once and instructed the tariff commission to investigate the Grundy rates on many important commodities, including shoes, cement, furniture, farm implements and sugar.

Undersecretary Mills can not stop the tariff war by going to Paris. It will have to be stopped in Washington, where it was started.

### When a Man Gets Angry

When a public official loses his temper and his job simultaneously, he is apt to do some highly interesting talking.

Major Maurice Campbell, retiring as New York's prohibition administrator, emits a swan song in which he accuses certain New York politicians and Washington officials of insincerity in regard to the dry law, and asserts that party politics called for the restoration of certain liquor permits which he had revoked.

Unfortunately, Major Campbell was not quite angry enough to mention any names. The public, then, is left just about where it was before. Its long-standing suspicion that there is a good deal of backstage skullduggery in connection with the dry law is confirmed, but it is not given any definite evidence on which it can go out and detach a few scalps.

Nevertheless, it is better off than it was before. When there are querulous in connection with any public office, the best way to start their correction is to start the officeholders, present and past, to talking. Get them sore enough and you'll eventually learn something.

Indeed, it might be to the public interest to have

some system whereby every man who held any public office would be grossly insulted when it came time for him to leave. This, of course, would make him angry and would fill him with hatred for the higher-ups; and while it might work an injustice on some, in the long run it would cause others to tell tales out of school, and the general public would get a much clearer picture of what was going on.

At all events, Major Campbell has done the American people a service by speaking out frankly about conditions surrounding the prohibition office in our largest city. The only trouble is that he has not been frank enough.

Having said so much, he practically has put himself under the obligation of saying a good deal more. We would like to hear a few names named.

### Morrow's Successor

Ambassador Morrow's return to Mexico City to wind up his affairs, preparatory to his senatorial campaign in New Jersey, is a reminder that a successor for Morrow must be found.

That, of course, is the President's business, and there should be no disposition in outside circles to pick the individual for him.

Nevertheless, from all appearances, the country has, and should have, a very definite idea of the type of man who should be chosen. Public hostility to our former Mexican policy and to some of our former ambassadors there, and the extraordinary public approval of Morrow and the better diplomatic methods introduced by him, constitute a clear popular mandate.

We were on the verge of war with Mexico. Now we have relations of close co-operation. The change is the result of a different policy and a different method. It is the difference between an attitude of belligerency and an attitude of co-operation.

Our present policy is good diplomacy, and it also is good business. It should be continued.

Its continuance depends in large part on entrusting the execution of that policy to a representative of the type of Morrow, or of former Undersecretary of State Clark whom Morrow left in charge during his absence in London and New Jersey.

Doubtless it should be assumed that the President will appoint a man of that type, rather than one of the political lame ducks who always are seeking diplomatic posts.

### Kansas City Balances the Books

Visitors to the Republican national convention in Kansas City in 1928 will remember that a group of bandits picked that week to stage an unusually daring bank holdup, during which they murdered a police man who tried to interfere.

Kansas City instantly got busy to square the account. First, it raised a fund to build a home and provide an income for the officer's bereaved family. Then it went after the bandits. It caught them—and three of them are to be hanged on one scaffold late this month.

Whatever your may think of capital punishment, here is one case where it seems amply justified. Men who kill a policeman while they are committing a crime have mighty small claim for consideration. Kansas City seems to have done an excellent job of wiping this business off the books.

### A Great Forest Saved

Canada and the United States are assured of a big, great virgin forest which will remain in its wild state as a hunting, camping and fishing reserve almost without equal on this continent.

After agreement by Representatives Pittenger and Nolan to certain features of the Shipstead-Nolan bill the measure quickly was passed by the house. Thence it previously had passed the senate.

The forest, located in northern Minnesota and in adjoining Canada, will be called the Quetico-Superior international forest.

It is a victory for conservationists and for future generations of Americans, who thus are assured of a reserve which civilization will not despoil.

The plane that made the record drop, in our opinion, is the one built last year for the Schneider cup races at a cost of \$90,000 and put up for sale the other day for \$1.

"Congressmen," says Art Shires, "are just a bunch of plowhands." The Great One shouldn't talk. He's a fellow himself.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

WE predict success for Calvin Coolidge, the rising young columnist, but he is so radical the newspapers that carry his stuff will have to protect themselves by saying they are not responsible for what he writes.

The most tragic proof of the decline of man was given in New York the other night when an outraged wife rapped at the door of a poker party, demanding her husband, whereupon two other men, thinning' it was their Juliet, jumped out of the window, one of them breaking his leg.

BRAZIL is going in for Japanese immigration, 5,000 of them arriving the other day to cultivate rice, thus insuring a serious problem for the next generation of Brazilians who will wish to raise the bars, as we did in California.

C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia is one of the few congressmen who actually has turned down a chance to stay in the house.

Representatives like to curv up in the smoking room an tell of the sacrifices they are making for their country and their desire to retire private life, but almost all of them will stay until the political ambulance backs up for their remains.

Sinclair Lewis, whose specialty is throwing the harpoon into the clergy, refuses to accept the apology of a Kansas City minister who said Sinclair was under the influence of spirits of frumenti when he wrote *Erla Gatty*.

As a rule our harpoon throwers are very thin-skinned.

FRANCE finds her greatest feeling of security not in her military establishment, but in Germany's falling birth rate, the lowest in 100 years.

Birth control has succeeded the mass production so persistently advocated by the former kaiser.

H. E. Mann of Memphis, Tenn., takes his morning exercise by lifting a 500-pound bull, but it's not lifting the bull that counts; it's throwing the bull!

Most of Admiral Byrd's party are vainly seeking jobs, proving again that it's all right to be a hero provided you're independent.

President Hoover has ordered his guards not to pet his police dog, wishing to make him a "one-man dog."

Probably he figures on getting him into the proper frame of mind to greet Borah.

Indeed, it might be to the public interest to have

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

### SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Massachusetts Tech Splits Burden of Its President, Testing Plan Which May Become General.

THE academic world will watch with close attention the progress of affairs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the next few years. For if a plan just put into effect there proves an advantage, it may be adopted generally by universities and colleges.

M. I. T. as the institute is called in the academic world, has decided that the modern trend of education puts too big a burden on the college president, and so it has split the job in two.

Earlier this month Dr. Samuel W. Stratton relinquished the office of president to become "chairman of the corporation," a position corresponding to the chairman of the board in industrial organizations.

At the same time Dr. Karl T. Compton, for many years professor of physics at Princeton university, was installed as president.

M. I. T. thus is given the dual administration of a chairman of the board and a president, such as has worked with such marked success in the industrial world.

The move bears testimony to the changes which have taken place in the last half-century.

There was a day when a college president was known affectionately as "Prexy" when he knew all his students by their first names, and when the door of his office was open at all times and the students felt free to drop in and chat with the "Prexy."

For the most part, those days are gone forever.

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Barricade

AT most institutions today, the president is barricaded in a private office, guarded by a battery of assistants and stenographers. Getting in to see him is about as simple as obtaining a interview with a bank president.

They still refer to him as "Prexy" at the annual alumni dinner, but the use of the term is just an example of how traditions outlive conditions.

I am not criticizing college presidents. I just am stating facts. Conditions have changed.

As Dr. Stratton stated in his installation address, "The administration of the affairs of a large educational institution has become in many respects as great a problem as that of industry. The interests of the former generally are more complex and its administration more difficult, from many points of view."

In his address, Dr. Stratton proceeded to outline many of the problems which he feels must be dealt with today.

"Academic freedom, which generally refers to one's right to an opinion, his own field and to teach accordingly, is often interpreted to cover a much wider range of subjects," he continued, "hence we do not always find the teamwork in the faculty that is found in industry or in the football field."

"In an institution like this, the co-operation of the work among departments having many common interests is one of the most important phases of administration."

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Co-Operation

CO-OPERATION with the outside world is as important a part of administration as are the internal affairs of an institution, Dr. Stratton believes.

"A question of major importance in the administration of a professional school is that of interesting successful men in the training of those who are to follow in their professions," he said.

"Among the graduates of the institute are to be found many of the foremost leaders in all the branches of science and technology with which it is concerned.

These men can and do contribute the benefit of a wealth of experience. To encourage and foster this sort of contact is worthy of our most serious attention."

Co-operation with industry in this same respect also is important. Industry, as well as the professions, should assist in preparing the specifications of the types of men they need, and which are we brought in by their training.

The cost of training men in science and technology is much greater than is generally understood.

When one of the early English physicists was asked by a visitor if he might see his laboratory, the physicist called a servant and directed that the laboratory be brought in.

"Contrast this with the great modern research laboratories, educational or industrial with equipment for undertaking the most delicate investigations, or those requiring huge compressors, furnaces, generators or other facilities necessary to produce the conditions which the scientists of today must have at their disposal."

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Representatives like to curv up in the smoking room an tell of the sacrifices they are making for their country and their desire to retire private life, but almost all of them will stay until the political ambulance backs up for their remains.

Too often you are under the control of men who have the position only because of politics.

Upon many whose only fault is being poor, you place the degrading brand of pauper.

You are charged with being the slayer of hope, the strangler of every desire for a happy, normal life.

You are charged with being the obstacle in the path of the people's desire that old men and women, no longer able to work, should remain in their own homes and live in happiness upon a pension, paid not in charity, but in justice.

What say you or your supporters—guilty or not guilty?

In the name of justice.

J. PIERCE CUMMINGS, 3601 Kenwood avenue.

What are the two highest paid positions in the federal government?

The President of the United States receives \$75,000 a year and chief justice of the United States supreme court \$20,500 a year.

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