



The Indianapolis Times

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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 Poincare and Canadian Minister Roy.

Poincare 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 skulduggery in connection with the dry law is confirmed, but it isn't 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 queer doings 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 bullying 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 policeman 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 Thursday. 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 passage 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," said Art Shires, "are just a bunch of plowhands." The Great One shouldn't talk. He's a felder 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, thinking it was their Juliet, jumped out of the window or 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 cury up in the smoking room an dell 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 frumment when he wrote Elmer Gantry.

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 Boring.

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 time 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.

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 an 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 in his own field and to teach, is often misinterpreted 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-ordination of the work among departments having many common interests is one of the most important phases of administration."

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 university is that of a professional staff of men in the training of those who are to follow in their professions," he said.

"Among the graduates of the institution 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 we are in the business of 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 their 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 his disposal."

Times Readers Voice Views

Editor Times—In the superior court of Indiana public opinion, I present the following:

The state vs. the poorhouse: Defendant, you are charged with being inhuman and wasteful of the public's money.

You separate husband and wife after long years together, yet with your walls the sick and crippled and the insane mingle with the well.

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 slave of hope, the stranger 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 charity, but in justice.

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

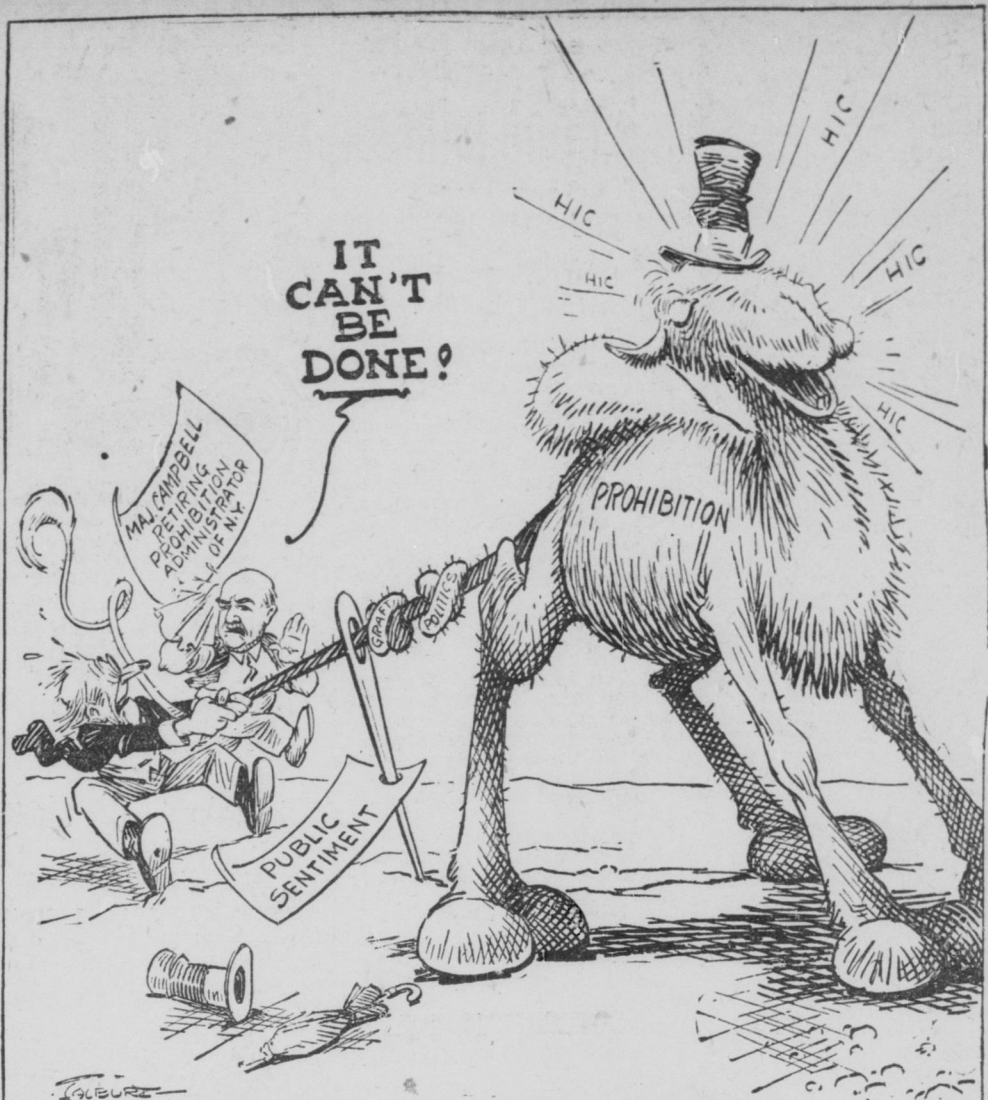
In the name of justice.

J. PIERCE CUMMINGS.

3601 Kenwood avenue.

What are the two highest paid positions in the federal government? The President of United States receives \$75,000 a year and chief justice of the United States supreme court \$20,500 a year.

An Important Discovery!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Heart Smaller After Racing Strain

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the

IT is not unusual to see men collapse during or at the end of a hard race.

When the man collapses he has the appearance of utter exhaustion, gasping for air, complaining of pain and with his pulse rapid and fluttering. He may be nauseated, his body perspire freely and yet he feels cold.

Various reasons have been suggested as to the cause of this collapse. It has been urged that it is due to a lack of sugar in the blood, because the athletic contest has used up the energy reserve of the body.

It has been said to be due to dilation of the heart, or even to rupture of a heart valve.

In order to establish definitely

whether dilation of the heart takes place, Dr. T. K. Richards tested hearts of Harvard varsity and freshman cross country squads, also the hearts of various visiting cross country squads, as well as those of distance runners of international fame.

Studies of the size of the heart were made by use of the X-ray and films were made indicating size of the heart before the race and after the men had completed the contest. It was noted that the heart after racing was consistently smaller than when at rest.

The hearts of distance runners who had had many years of competition showed the greatest decrease in the transverse diameter after racing. The hearts of men in collapse unconscious after long races were found to be small and contracted, and to be making less of a

movement than was normally the case.

As the man's condition improved and he regained consciousness, the dilation and contraction of the heart increased so that sometimes after several hours the heart resembled a dilated heart.

It has been shown that muscle cramp may occur, due to an excess in lactic acid following overuse and it is the belief of Dr. Richards that the contracted hearts of athletes, especially those in state of collapse, are the result of a form of muscle cramp due perhaps to overuse.

It seems possible that the collapse results from a lack of blood in the brain and that it perhaps is nature's method of protecting the life of the man by incapacitating him for movement until his heart recovers.

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

THE census taker has found a citizen in Stamford, Conn., who gives his age as 115. I am not in the least incredulous. My own farm lies just seven miles north of the town and the country round about is such that one may drift through a week-end or a century without feeling the urgency of time.

I've often wondered why so many people are in the habit of referring to New England as bleak. It must be the inhabitants and not the meadows to which they refer. There are a few beautiful fields in all the world more beautiful than those which Connecticut puts on display in July and June.

If I've got a century to go—that is sixty additional years—I'd gladly give this brief period to the house which stands a little back from the hunting ridge road.

Of course, I'm not talking now of winter months, or late autumn, or early spring. In dedicating my next sixty years to Stamford, I meant no more than three months in each year.

But the longevity of Major Bond does not depend entirely on being a New Englander. In fact, he was born in Georgia and for many years was a slave on a plantation in that state. Grave suspicion has attached to the claims of many ancient colored men. One year on a plantation was much like another.

And, to tell the truth, life north of Stamford pursues an even tenor. Leaves turn red and fall. The lake freezes over. And after a while it thaws.

A green tide comes back across the hills. The Illinois bloom and the whippoorwill strikes up once again

his most annoying tune. At the end of 115 years or any considerable part of it, one will have forgotten if he saw these things some forty times or eighty.

Excuse It

GENERALLY, I pay scant heed to the system which is offered by every one who has persisted past the 100-year mark. For the most part it is given out almost apologetically. All the others who came to the party have taken up their hats and wraps and gone home. The guest who lingers feels that he is in honor bound to make some explanation.

Even the kindest question carries to his old ears the suggestion that someone is saying, "What are you still here?"

And so, he feels in honor bound to excuse his presence in some way. It's not volition which has compelled him to cumber the earth through so many days and nights, but the fact that he has never taken a drink or that he early contracted the habit of imbibing one quart each morning before breakfast.

Some do it by puffing on pipes and others blame their fate upon a complete unfamiliarity with tobacco.

There are those who take a cold bath every morning and others who celebrate Thanksgiving.

But Major Bond does not seem to be equipped with a system. At least, not yet. He feels that the community should stake him to the first century and wait for explanations until he has rounded out the second.

The Gay Life

THIS much I gather from the papers, since they quote the old man as saying that he owes

much to the fact that he has postponed the sowing of wild oats. At any rate, that is what the headline said.

From the body of the story, I gathered that Major Bond has not yet made a start in ambling along the primrose path.

"I haven't been one to go in for the wild life," was what he said. This argues a certain caution, but not an unnamable priggishness. Major Bond speaks only of the years which are past. He makes no pledges for the future.

Personally, I would not advise him to put off his experimentation beyond the age of 150. There is such a thing as oversteering your market.

If the Stamford sage delays long enough he will probably see prohibition go back again to limbo and then it will be impossible for him to know the excitement of our native speakeasies.

Of course, with his constitution he may live long enough to see another Volstead act and another period of amendmental disrespect.

If I were Major Bond, I'd not do this. The risk is too great. Even the strongest of us may succumb to some sudden chill. Major Bond should gather his marionettes while he may.

He'll find less pleasure and less profit in the old-time saloon when it rolls round again next year. Or perhaps a little later. In fact, I think the most appropriate moment lies close at hand for the major.

Already Zoro Agha, that old Turk who tops him by more than a quarter of a century, is on the high seas bound to the United States. I suggest that Major Bond be at the pier to meet him.

And as the alien abstainer frolics down the gangplank, Major Bond might fittingly produce a flask and say, "It's been a long time between drinks, stranger."

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Questions and Answers

How many times has Young Stripling fought Primo Camera?

Twice. The first battle resulted in a victory for Camera on a foul, and the second ended in a victory for Stripling on a foul.

Are men generally more intelligent than women?

It has long since been proved that brains and intelligence are not a sex attribute, but that both sexes are equally endowed on the average.

Why are canaries used in the mines?

They are very sensitive to poisonous gases, being affected by the first traces, and are used in the mines to warn the miners of danger. Rats are sometimes employed for the same purpose.

How many Indians are there in the United States?

345,757.

What was the estimated national wealth of the United States and of the United Kingdom in 1927?

United States, \$349,000,000,000; United Kingdom, \$121,663,000,000.

Where are the United States government documents printed?

At the government printing office in Washington.

From what race did the people of Germany come?

The common race or sub-race

from which all the people of Germany diverged was the Teuton, the people who in early times inhabited that part of Europe lying to the north of the Alps, and west of the Oder to the Rhine, vaguely known by the Romans as Germania.

Answers to Yesterday's Queries:

1. The daughter of Herodias, who asked for the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing.

2. Who can be against us? Romans 8:31.

3. David; Psalm 36:9.

4. Daniel, because he continued praying to Jehovah, contrary to the law; Matthew 7:20.

5. Jesus, referring to false teachers; the king's decree; Daniel 6:1-28.

6. Complete Paul's sentence, "The letter killeth..."

7. In what book is the prophecy, "A little child shall lead them?"

8. The daughter of Herodias, who asked for the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing.