

The Indianapolis Times

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

To Make Flying Popular

The airplane manufacturers of the country are trying to make it easier for the public to learn to fly. So they have asked the commerce department to allow students to take flying instructions without a physical examination and student's permit.

This suggestion, if carried out, seems to us economically illogical and potentially dangerous. The one and only reason people aren't flying in greater numbers is because it costs too much.

At present, anyone wishing to learn to fly goes to a commerce department doctor, pays \$10 for an examination, and, if he passes, receives a student permit and is ready to start his instruction.

Under the manufacturers' proposal, this physical examination and issuing of permits merely would be postponed until the student was ready to solo. They don't ask that he be allowed to fly alone.

The suggestion also has serious dangers. Records of the commerce department show that the percentage of accidents among pilots who are given waivers to fly despite some physical defect is overwhelmingly larger than among pilots who pass good physical examinations.

We trust that the commerce department will not accede to this request. Since the manufacturers, naturally, want more people to fly, their cue is to find a way to make airplanes cheaper to buy and operate.

Capital-Net-Gains

President Hoover's suggestion in his Cleveland speech for an inquiry on the operation and results of the capital-net-gains tax in the present law should be acted upon. There is a drive by large financial and business interests for repeal of that tax. Before the congressional debate begins it is desirable that the administration and the public have much more definite data on the subject that is available.

Whether such inquiry will reveal that this special tax "directly encourages inflation by strangling the free movement of land and securities"—the possibility suggested by Hoover—remains to be seen. That, at any rate, is the argument long used by some opponents of the tax.

The provision of the law in question imposes a 12 1/2 per cent tax on profits from sales of real estate and securities which have been held for more than two years.

If the inquiry should show that this tax defeats its purpose by stimulating speculation and injuring business, the problem then will arise devising a more effective form of taxation to take its place. In that connection congress is apt to insist on an increase in the surtax, which was cut when the capital-net-gains tax was put into the law as an alternative.

Even if the capital-net-gains tax is not repealed, there probably will have to be an increase in the general income tax rate because of the prospective federal deficit caused by larger government expenditures and falling revenue.

Smaller revenues are due to the depression, lowering receipts from income taxes, and to the 41 per cent loss in customs receipts during this quarter under the prohibitive tariff wall.

If to that prospective deficit under the present law is added the \$230,000,000 loss from repeal of the capital-net-gains tax—which produces now 20 per cent of income tax revenue—the problem of finding new tax revenue sources will be even more difficult.

The money must be found by the government somehow, and the working classes of the country can not be taxed more without further curtailing their consumers' purchasing power and thus prolonging national depression.

The A. F. of L. Report

Progress is being made in unionizing southern textile mills, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the organization's convention, which opened in Boston today.

A year ago the federation, at its Toronto convention, stirred by reports of long hours, low pay and intolerable working conditions, made southern organization a major objective. Earlier organization work had met with no great success because of employers' opposition and interference by public authorities.

Now, we are told, 112 local unions have been organized in the different crafts affiliated with the federation, and five central labor bodies. Fifty-one organizers have been in the field, fourteen of them sent by affiliated international unions. An extensive campaign to educate workers has been carried on, and they are said to be responsive.

This is good news, because the workers themselves are the only ones who can bring about a change in the disgraceful conditions below the Mason and Dixon line. The A. F. of L. leaders likewise are to be commended for their determination to continue their campaign with "increasing effort." Unemployment and the business depression make the task difficult.

The council reports a membership of 2,961,096, an increase of 28,000 over last year. Apparently the ranks of labor have been holding tight during the depression and its attendant unemployment.

Organized labor ordinarily suffers in bad times, and loses strength. Ability of the federation to hold its own should help offset attempts at wage reductions and provide a means for the co-operation between employers and workers necessary to bring us out of present economic plight.

The leaders announce their determination to push their fight for anti-injunction legislation by congress, which they have been carrying on through several sessions. They have prepared a measure which they believe meets legal objections, and no doubt will get favorable consideration by the senate judiciary committee. Agitation has awakened congress and the public to the abuse of judicial power in keeping workers in subjection.

The convention naturally will devote much time to the subject of unemployment, and leaders have proposed various remedies. They will give attention to the problem of displacement of older workers and lay plans for bringing about shorter hours and the five-day week. Old-age pensions will be advocated.

It is unfortunate that the executive council did not consider the subject of the tariff, and give its influence in favor of downward revision, necessary to restore foreign trade and normal times.

Equally unfortunate is the neglect of the subject of unemployment insurance, needed to protect workers in times like these.

"Newspaper Talk"

Some attorneys, in examining jurors and witnesses, have acquired a neat way of referring to newspaper accounts of a case as "just newspaper talk." The implication which is left in the courtroom is that newspaper stories are irresponsible and inaccurate. That is not true.

A newspaper makes mistakes, but it can not afford to be chronically inaccurate, not only because of the dangers of libel it exposes itself to daily, but also because

cause carelessness quickly can undermine its public prestige.

The facts and statements that a reporter gleans on the scene of action, moreover, frequently come much closer to the truth than those which lawyers bring out before a jury months later, after the defendant and eye witnesses have had plenty of time in which to consider what best is said and best is left unsaid.

A lawyer is bound to present the best interests of his client, but it is unjust for him to imply that newspapers are irresponsible in their treatment of facts in order to make some nicely planned court procedure more credible.

Our Cuban Responsibility

After several years of winking at the destruction of Cuban liberties by the Machado dictatorship, the state department finally has come around to admitting that the Cuban situation is serious.

That admission is not enough. More is demanded of the United States government under the Platt amendment and the treaty. Under that treaty we undertake responsibility for "maintenance of a government adequate for protection of life, property and individual liberty."

The facts are clear. In Cuba civil liberties are dead. The life and property of Machado's political opponents are destroyed by violence and terror. This is not a new situation. But now Machado flaunts these facts by asking his puppet congress formally to suspend the constitutional rights and guarantees.

Instead of intervening against Machado in the past, required by the treaty, the United States has given him the co-operation and support without which he would have fallen. By holding over the Cuban people the threat of American military intervention in favor of Machado, the United States has denied to the Cuban people the inalienable right of every people to resort to revolution in defense of their liberties—a right upon which our own nation is founded.

After sharp protests by American senators and newspapers against this state department attitude, Secretary Stimson has issued a statement of policy which is evasive and capable of dual interpretation.

Continued evasion by Washington will be unpalatable. The Cuban people have a right to know definitely and immediately whether United States troops will be used against them if they try to overthrow Machado and regain their liberties.

Despite the Platt amendment and the treaty, this newspaper and probably the vast majority of Americans hope that there will be no American military intervention and believe that such military invasion should be resorted to only after all other methods have failed.

Other methods have not failed; they have not even been tried.

Diplomatic intervention under the treaty not only would be welcomed by the Cuban people, but probably would end the dictatorship and terror.

Machado can not continue his rule of ruin long without state department support. The state department knows that.

Why does not the state department inform the world and Cuba in a formal declaration that the United States will withdraw all recognition and support from the Machado government unless the liberties guaranteed by the Cuban constitution and the Cuban-American treaty are restored at once?

Now that wine making is declared to be within the law, many probably will endeavor to improve their port by a system of arbor decoration.

Folks who saw little hope for entertainment on the boards this season, failed apparently to take backgammon into account.

October has been designated as National Doughnut month. To make the country further conscious of the hole it is in?

A baby less than a year old, says a news item, is being trained for the ring in Hull, England. Already licked and rocked to sleep, he's doubtless off to a fine start.

California boasts that the average production of one of its oil wells is ten times as great as that of a well in other states. But natives of California, we've learned, gush with the same facility.

Italy's greatest offensive weapon, so far as we can discern at this distance, is the rapid fire line of its premier.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

IF the Republicans should carry New York state on the wet platform which they have just adopted, it would mean that James Wadsworth would return to the United States senate in two years.

On account of his wetness, the New York dries lifted his royal peacock feather in his last race.

When that New York convention cheered Dwight Morrow's name more than it did President Hoover's it didn't mean that the delegates were in favor of changing White House tenants, it merely meant that they synchronized with Morrow's moisture.

If Mr. Hoover wants to be renominated, then there's nothing to it, but we would not be surprised if he should announce that he is fed up and wishes a change of diet.

An independent executive all his life, the red ants of political perplexity bite his composure.

WHEN it comes to determining the future, there's more fate wrapped up in this coming election than there has been in any other contest since 1896 when Free Silver was disposed of.

Next November's vote will show what the people of many states think of prohibition.

Then will come anxious days for our statesmen who wish to continue to save the republic and distribute its garden seeds for \$10,000 per annum.

Almost all of them will be on the fence and as they will have to sit there for two years, we suggest that it would be only humane for us to have the fence upholstered.

WHAT a bale of bunk there is in this proposal to have Uncle Sam create a distinct police force to save us from the Communists!

It's the most arrant rot on earth!

If jobs must be provided for some more of the boys, we suggest that they be instructed to check up on the partnership between crooked politicians and bootleggers.

France is in favor of giving Frank B. Kellogg the Nobel prize for 1930 on account of the anti-war treaty which he took over to Europe and which Europe signed with her fingers crossed.

If anybody's entitled to the Nobel prize on account of the anti-war idea, then hand it to Mr. Levison formerly of Noblesville, Ind., and now a Chicago lawyer.

He originated the idea and handed it to Kellogg.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

It Will Be Interesting to See What the Future of the Glider Will Be.

ONE of the best symbols of the rapidly with which technical progress is made today is the glider.

Orville Wright set a world's record for gliding when he managed to stay aloft for nine minutes in 1911. But from then on until the close of the World War, there was little interest in gliders, the development of the Wright machine centering attention upon motorized airplanes.

The second phase of gliding history began in Germany after the World War. The Versailles treaty placed restrictions upon motorized aircraft in Germany.

Necessity, it seems, has been truly called the mother of invention. The Germans turned their attention to motorless aircraft. Soon other nations, astounded by the progress being made in Germany, turned their attention to the same field.

On April 29, Jack Barstow, American pilot, made a glider flight at Point Loma, Cal., in which he kept aloft fifteen hours and twelve minutes.

Kites and Planes

THE figures tell the story. The glider, once put in approximately the same category with box kites, as a sort of forerunner to the airplane, now commands attention for its own sake.

Many authorities even hint that the world has made a mistake in neglecting the glider as it developed the airplane.

Perhaps the future study of the glider will render the airplane more safe, more simple, and more economical. Perhaps the airplane motor has been fighting its way through the air instead of letting air currents carry the craft.

It will be interesting to see what the future of the glider will be.

Meanwhile, the layman can become remarkably well informed on the subject of gliders by reading Edwin W. Teale's "The Book of Gliders." It just has been published by E. P. Dutton & Co. at \$2.50.

The book's 379 pages constitute an encyclopedia upon the subject of gliding.

There is a chapter upon the history of gliding, an explanation of the theory underlying the flight of the glider, descriptions of the various types of gliders in use, brief biographical sketches of famous pilots, brief descriptions of famous flights, and detailed information upon how to build a glider, how to launch it, how to fly it, how to organize a glider club, and how to organize a glider meet.

Building a Glider

MUCH of the information in "The Book of Gliders" is exact and detailed. The chapter on how to build a glider, for example, contains working drawings, with all measurements given.

There are careful and detailed instructions for the order in which parts should be constructed and put together.

As soon as he has finished with this chapter, the reader who owns a small workshop or likes to putter around with hammer and saw, will begin to figure whether he can spare enough money this winter to buy the necessary supplies.

Other information contained in the book includes a list of Americans who have won licenses as glider pilots, a list of record-making flights, and a glossary of terms.

The book is well illustrated. Unfortunately, it does not contain an index.

There is a brief introduction by W. H. Bowlus, America's glider champion. In it, Bowlus says: "The interest in soaring and gliding is increasing all the time. It is world-wide. I have received letters from enthusiasts in Germany, Spain, Portugal, Mexico and South America."

"Often times, more than 100 letters have come in in a single day from young people in all parts of the country asking for information."

His chief virtue is that he is not a well-trained Airdale. Nobody ever has succeeded in convincing him that it is wrong to beg at the table. Or if he knows he persists.

Of all the members of the animal kingdom, dogs and men are the only ones who have gone in for wickedness to any great extent. Zebbras and antelopes never are wicked. Nor cats, for that matter, although I don't want to start that argument all over again.

But a dog can break the heart of any sensitive person with a single glance of infinite pathos.

Patience

FLAGG, for instance receives a living wage, not to mention board and shelter. But once dinner is served, or luncheon or breakfast at late supper, he will sit beside the table—a picture of abject misery.

You might think he just had come off a desert island, where he had been cast away with nothing but twenty good books selected by Prof. William Lyon Phelps.

Even with a couple of pounds of chopped meat, newly inside him, Flagg can play a perfect pantomime of a starving wolf on a snowy night. You almost can see his nose pressed against the frosted glass while the snow fell down in heavy flakes.

The worst of it is that he doesn't say anything. Only when the meat is dangled over his head does he begin to bark. Up to that time he just sits and stares in plaintive and accusing fashion. It makes me feel uncomfortable.

I almost get the impression that I have received his Little Neck claims by mistake.

Generally dogs don't begin to pest-

ter you until the middle of a meal. They're not much for mutton or venison or anchovies. But Flagg is prepared to tackle every table d'hoie.

Cocktails, if any, he does not touch. Indeed, a proffer of a friendly glass sends him shrinking half way across the room. But he's always back again within a minute. The soup seems to draw him.

Prefers Green Turtle

FOR jellied consommé he does not go very strong, but it will suffice at a pinch. And even though he doesn't like a dish, he's always ready to try. And, of course, after Flagg has tried a morsel it really isn't of much use to anybody else.

Naturally, nobody expects a dog to be bred to sit altogether placid when beef is on the table, or crisply cooked lamb chops. In fact, I hate to see dogs trained into torturing habits.

Terriers are likely to become neurotic when they are schooled into that fearful ordeal of balancing meat upon the end of the nose and gulping it down only at the word of command.

Men who train pets into such performances must be individuals who never have had a chance to exercise the executive function among their fellows, and so try it on the dog.

I'd rather have Flagg the uncouth Airedale which he is, than see him a grenadier all given over to submission and salutes.

But it isn't just meat which sets him to begging. He'll turn wistful about nothing more than a piece of bread and butter.

"Quit Following Me Around!"



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Keeping Body Fit Averts Eye Pain

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

"I WISH we could banish the term 'EYESTRAIN' from our vocabularies."

This statement was made by Dr. George S. Derby before the section on diseases of the eye of the American Medical Association, and is an indication of the way in which the specialists in diseases of the eye look at many cases of apparent disturbances of the eye which come to their offices.

The public should learn that eyes seldom are strained, that the eye is provided with a large factor of safety, and that healthy eyes seldom become diseased, even by excessive use.

Frequently what appears to be a disturbance of the eye merely is a general nervous breakdown, representing a rebellion by the system against bad hygiene.

The person who complains of eyestrain has been burning the candle at both ends, neglecting regular meals, sufficient sleep, fresh air and exercise.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

Idea and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their accuracy or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

AT last I have an efficient reducing program. Political campaigning will not take off a pound. I found that out. The promise of a better day lies in the fact that Captain Flagg, the Airdale, is back in town.

Flagg has a system of his own, which he won't reveal. That dog eats constantly, both day and night, and still retains his figure. Now he is helping me with mine.

His chief virtue is that he is not a well-trained Airdale. Nobody ever has succeeded in convincing him that it is wrong to beg at the table. Or if he knows he persists.

Of all the members of the animal kingdom, dogs and men are the only ones who have gone in for wickedness to any great extent. Zebbras and antelopes never are wicked. Nor cats, for that matter, although I don't want to start that argument all over again.

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Is a Little Jumpy

IN all justice he might contend that it doesn't keep him awake, but it may be the cause of his complexion having turned just a shade too pallid.

Accordingly, with Flagg at my side there is little danger that I will eat too much, for I am soft in heart as well as will.

When Flagg looks longingly at mashed potatoes, I haven't sufficient character to go ahead and consume these unnecessary starches. I realize that he wants them more than I.

Nor can I win any perceptible indulgence of peace for myself by grinding out a huge bone from any current roast and tossing it on the carpet.

The bone is accepted with adequate enthusiasm, but swallowed in no less than two gulps. Just because there happens to be an "R" in the month, Flagg behaves as if solid calcium were no more than some small oyster.

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Here Are Some Puzzlers and Their Answers

How many tons of sugar beets are produced annually, in the United States?

According to the 1929 preliminary report there are 717,000 acres of sugar beets in the United States which produced 7,672,000 short tons.

What town is closest to the new Boulder Dam site, and what railroad is it on?

Las Vegas, Nev., on the Union Pacific railroad.

What is the nationality and meaning of the name Douras?

It is from the Greek and means spear or spearman.

How wide is the Pacific ocean?

The greatest breadth of the Pacific ocean, between Panama and Mindanao, is 9,300 nautical miles.

Where and what are the Isles de Salut?

They are a group of three islands in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of French Guiana, to which they belong. Nearest the mainland is the Royale, on which is located the administrative headquarters of the French penal station. To seaward, is the Ile du Diable, or Devil's island, noteworthy as the prison of Alfred Dreyfus, who was confined there in 1894-95. It is now inhabited mainly by transported lepers. Between these two is the Ile St. Joseph, the third member of the group.

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