



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 12½ 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 prohibitory tariff wall.

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 development.

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.

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 compposure.

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.

It's the most arrant rot on Communism!

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. Levinson formerly of Noblesville, Ind., and now a Chicago lawyer.

He originated the idea and hanged it to Kellogg.

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 be-

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 rapidity 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 motored airplanes.

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

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

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 encyclopedic 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.

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 eye strain has been burning the candle at both ends, neglecting regular meals, sufficient sleep, fresh air and exercise.

"Quit Following Me Around!"



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Keeping Body Fit Averts Eye Pain

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
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.

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To do work with the eyes, which means also with the brain, one must keep the body fit. Dr. Derby describes several instances in which young men, working for university degrees or studying into the late hours of the night on college reports and statements, consulted the physician because their eyes were breaking down.

In each instance, the patient was not with the eye itself, but with the person concerned was centering in the eyes a series of physical complaints arising from bad hygiene.

In most instances, the person concerned feels that the eyes are at fault because some one in the family is blind or has very poor eyes.

When reassured that the eyes are not concerned, the patient frequently reveals the fact that the illness of some other person in his family is the basis for his worry.

There are, of course, people who use the eyes as the reason for escape from uncomfortable situations, just as there are persons who can not

hear the things that displease them or that place demands upon them for efforts that they do not care to put forth.

Sometimes the student who is dissatisfied with his school or who finds keeping up to great a burden will complain of pain in the eyes and difficult vision, whereas examination will show the eyes fully competent for the amount of work placed upon them.

It also is important to inform the patient that pains in the eye, while real, are not related to a physical breakdown of the eye itself. When a patient realizes this factor, the pain is likely to be less disturbing.

Modern scientific examination of the eyes permit exact determination of their competency for vision. The measurement is just as any type of measurement known to man-kind.

The scientific physician will not prescribe glasses when he knows that they are not necessary, but will endeavor by a revision of the patient's hygiene and proper psychological technic to make the glasses unnecessary.

Ideas and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting and independent writers, presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editor of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

AT last I have an efficient reducing program. Political campaigning will not take off a pound, I can assure you that. The promise of a better day lies in the fact that Captain Flagg, the Airedale, 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 well-trained Airedale. 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 wistfulness to any great extent. Zebras and ant eaters never are wistful. 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.

Terrors 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 performance must be individuals who never had a chance to exercise the executive function among their fellows, and so try it on the dog.

I'd rather have Flagg the un-couth Airedale whiz he is, than a grenade 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.

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 claim by mistake.

Generally dogs don't begin to prefer Green Turtle

FOR jellied consomme 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 of any breed to sit atop a placid when beef is on the table, or crisply cooked lamb chops. In fact, I hate to see dogs trained into torturing habits.

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

Men can win any perceptible independence of peace for myself by grinding out a huge bone from any current roast and tossing on the carpet.

The bone is accepted with adequate enthusiasm, but swallowed 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 road 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.

Was Dennis King a star only in the stage versions of "Rose Marie" and "The Three Musketeers"?

He appeared in both the stage and screen version of "The Vagabond King," but only in the stage version of "Rose Marie" and "The Three Musketeers."

Which countries have recognized the government of Soviet Russia?