



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Record

Not very flattering to the intelligence of the voters of this state is the appeal by leading candidates on the Republican ticket for re-election on the basis of their official records.

In the record of the more prominent candidates is every reason why they should be defeated, not elected. It is true that some of the nonpolitical offices have been well administered. The clerk of the supreme court has served well. So have the two appellate judges, whose decisions have been singularly free from political considerations.

But in every other department, economy has been sacrificed to politics; inefficiency has been promoted, there has been a thorough disregard of the public welfare.

The secretary of state would find it difficult to select a specific act of importance which commands public respect. The limit was reached when thousands of dollars were paid as a copyright on drivers' licenses whose preparation, under the law, was the duty of the secretary of state himself.

The state police have been purely political, and always under suspicion. His administration of the blue sky law leaves much to be desired.

The auditor of state has failed to collect thousands of dollars of gasoline fees. No exposure was made by this department. Whatever has been reclaimed from the gasoline bootleggers—and it is a small percentage of what has been stolen—has been due to newspapers or volunteer organizations.

The records of the departments under the Governor are such as to demand the election of a Democratic house, which may check some of the wild expenditures and investigate the conduct of the state highway department.

These candidates must have thorough contempt for the voters if they believe that citizens will be deluded by an appeal to such a record. On their records, these candidates should be defeated unanimously.

Seven Gallons

Did your baby get his seven gallons of liquor, wines and beer last year? And did mom get hers? And did little Johnny get his? How about sister Sue? Did she imbibe her full quota?

If not, there has been skullduggery somewhere along the line, and some one drank more than his share. For no less a person than Prohibition Director Woodcock has revealed that the people of this country consumed 876,320,718 gallons of distilled liquors, wines, and malt liquors in the twelve months ended June 30, 1930.

That is equal to seven gallons for every man, woman and child in the United States, or thirty-five gallons for a family of five.

The term "liquor" must be defined broadly, of course, it must include Jamaica ginger, which paralyzes consumers; poison alcohol, which makes them blind; and "white mule," which brings forth menageries when no circus is near. Also it means taking into account that alcohol which has been poisoned deliberately through governmental decree and which later has joined the flood of illicit liquor.

We have a feeling that the baby's colic required something less than seven gallons. We do not for a moment believe that either Clarence True Wilson or equally arid Scott McBride called even once for a taste of the same."

We feel justified in checking out a good many of the boys and girls of the grammar schools; likewise, a goodly number of students in high schools—and some in colleges.

So, after having eliminated those who were too young to fight for their share, and those who ride the wagon from choice, there must have been considerable more than seven gallons apiece for the imbibers.

A host of wettish ones depart for Europe, Asia, and Africa every year. Who drinks the share due them in this country in their absence? Seven gallons. That's 28 quarts, 56 pints, 112 half pints.

It's your fair share, sir—or madam.

If, however, you are one of those who spend their money for food and clothing, rent and payments on the radio, while there is not a single gallon of liquor in the house, the fault is yours. We've told you what is coming to you in this land of equal opportunity and equal rights.

It has been said that man is the architect of his own fortune, by which is meant that it is quite possible in this country to be a seven-gallon man, if one only tries hard enough.

Think of the humiliation that may be heaped upon you by an acquaintance, who, pointing a finger at you in a crowd, might exclaim:

"Out of my sight, you half-pint piker."

Unemployment Insurance

It seems strange to find President Hoover discussing the unemployment problem without including unemployment insurance relief. But that is what he did Monday in addressing the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston.

The President, of course, is aware that economists and social engineers generally regard unemployment insurance as a more humane method than letting workers and their families starve, and a more efficient method than charity. It generally is also recognized that society owes jobs to all; that the right to work is inalienable.

At this moment there are between four and six million heads of families in this country who can not get jobs. By their labor in the past they have helped to make our country prosperous, they have helped to build our industries. Are they not today a legitimate charge upon their country and their industries, and haven't they the right to demand the wherewithal to live until they can get back the jobs they lost through an inflation and depression which they did not cause?

These self-respecting and hard-working American citizens do not want charity—which is the only thing that keeps many alive now. They want insurance, the same kind of insurance which their employer has in boom times when he sets aside part of the profits to tide him over hard times.

Just as an industry, if efficiently managed, will provide protection against depression for the employer, so that industry can insure its own workers. That insurance can be provided at an exceedingly low cost and without injuring the industry.

This has been demonstrated by the unionized men's clothing industry, and is being introduced in other industries by leading companies such as Dennison and General Electric.

Dr. Leo Wolman, labor expert of the Hoover commission on recent economic changes, in a Washington address last week said the record of these American experiments proves:

"It is possible to provide general unemployment insurance in the United States without imposing excessive burdens on industry and without encountering the evils of the European systems."

"An American plan of unemployment insurance which imposes on industry the obligation to lay aside reserves for relief of the unemployed, and places on

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Cloud-Hopping With Gliders Is Becoming a Popular Pastime.

THE newest sport is "cloud flying." Aeronautical experts expect to become exceedingly popular in the next decade.

It is carried on by means of a glider or motorless plane.

The pioneer work in the field was done on the other side of the ocean by Robert Kronfeld, Austrian ace.

Edwin W. Heale describes cloud flying in his excellent new book, "The Book of Gliders." He writes:

"The suction which lifts motored planes when they pass below cumulus clouds was familiar to aviators for years before the soaring pilots began to make use of it."

"Such cumulus clouds always crown powerful columns of rising air. The great cauliflower-shaped masses seem to boil, an effect caused by the warm air piling up from below."

"This air bears moisture evaporated from water or damp earth. When it meets a cold layer of air or when it has risen high enough to cool itself, the moisture is condensed into tiny droplets and the cloud mass is formed."

"The speed of the warm air in the ascending column increases as it approaches the cloud. Sometimes it is rising at 15 feet a second, sufficient to carry aloft a soaring plane."

THE trick is for the glider pilot to get into the rising column of air at the base of the cumulus cloud and permit it to carry his craft up into the air.

When that column has carried the glider as high as it will go, the pilot glides toward another cloud, repeating the process once more.

The trick is particularly popular in Germany, where such tactics have been christened "cloud hopping."

Teale writes: "During some of their flights, German cloud-hoppers have made long journeys across the sky, gliding from one up-column to another under cumulus clouds."

"Because of the height at which a take-off must be made, the only place where much success has been attained in cloud flying has been at the Wasserkuppe in the Rhine mountains of Germany, where pilots are able to start at 2,000 feet."

"For experimental purposes, soaring ships may be towed high into the air by motored planes and cut loose in the neighborhood of cumulus clouds."

Cloud flying still is in the experimental stage. Undoubtedly it is much to be learned yet about it.

THE difficulty in cloud flying, writes Teale, is to find the right cloud to hitch to.

"On hot summer afternoons, cumulus clouds form and disappear rapidly," he writes. "Their life often is very short. Their shape is altering all the time."

"Frequently a pilot steers his machine beneath a cloud and arrives just as it begins to dissolve. Then he has to swoop back to earth again. Or, a pilot may head for a cloud and by the time he arrives, find that it has disappeared."

"Just about the only rule that helps in the selection is: The up-currents are strongest just to the cloud is forming."

"Outside of getting to a cloud as soon as possible after it begins to take shape, the rules for finding the right cloud are few. It still is largely guesswork."

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