

The Indianapolis Times

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

Effrontery That Amazes

"We ask you to stamp your approval on an administration whose record largely has been one of mismanagement, extravagance and gross laxity in conduct of state affairs."

That in reality is what Republican candidates for re-election are asking of the voters of Indiana.

That is the record on which the secretary of state, the state auditor, and the state superintendent of public instruction stand.

They are asking a supposedly intelligent electorate to approve the administration of the highway department, which shows an increase in overhead expense of \$1,226,239 over the last fiscal year, an increase due largely to a flood of unjustified salary boosts and unrestrained spending in the maintenance division.

They are asking these same voters to approve the manner in which the state school aid fund has been handled, resulting in a deficit of approximately \$2,500,000.

The Republicans ask re-election of a secretary of state who has made the state police force merely a political machine working for his interests, instead of the interests of the people of the state. He has shown little or no activity in enforcing the blue sky laws. Every move he has made has been made with political gain in view. He has devoted far more time to his campaign than he has to the business of the state, and that business has suffered accordingly.

The state superintendent of public instruction has put politics and his own advancement ahead of the cause of education. He fought before the last legislature to keep administration of school aid funds in his department, instead of under the board of accounts, where those funds had been more capably handled, and a ghastly deficit is the result.

He has sought a letdown in the restrictions on child labor, which could undo much of the work accomplished for protection of children of Indiana. He, too, has devoted a great portion of his time to his campaign for re-election, neglecting the position of trust in which he was placed.

The state auditor consistently has dodged decisive action in the gasoline fee scandal. He has made little or no effort to expose those guilty of sharp practices, which have defrauded the state of thousands of dollars.

These men seek re-election on their records. Their effrontery is amazing. The voters should answer with such a landslide against them that even the most brazen politician will be convinced that they are through with mismanagement, extravagance and laxity.

Ambassador Clark's Declaration

In appointing J. Reuben Clark as ambassador to Mexico, to succeed Dwight Morrow, the President probably has picked the best man available. This appointment is especially welcomed in Washington, because it is in happy contrast to the recent selections of lame duck politicians and campaign contributors for important diplomatic posts abroad.

A man who has been in public life as long as Clark always has been an enemy and hostile critic. In the past, complaints have been filed against him by Madame Teresa de Prevost for his handling of a claims case while a state department solicitor under Secretary Knox.

But we are inclined to believe that Clark is unusually well fitted to take charge of the embassy in Mexico City.

He is a trained diplomat. Since 1906 he has been in almost continuous government service at the state department or on international commissions. He is a special expert on Latin American and Mexican affairs, a field of diplomacy which requires much more than uninformed good intentions.

Moreover, he will provide continuity of the Morrow policy, for which he has been jointly responsible. His work as undersecretary of state laid the foundation for the friendly shift in policy under Morrow. When the latter went to Mexico City, he soon called Clark to his side as counselor.

Clark has the confidence and friendship of the Mexican government and people, who have greeted his appointment enthusiastically. This relationship will be in itself an invaluable asset to the United States government in future negotiations.

Finally, Clark, as undersecretary of state, was author of the still suppressed official declaration on the Monroe doctrine. That declaration swept aside all false interpretations by which previous administrations have misused the Monroe doctrine to justify American military intervention in the internal affairs of Latin American countries. Such misuse of the Monroe doctrine in the past has caused Latin Americans to distrust us today.

The Clark declaration on the Monroe doctrine is a true and accurate statement. It also happens to be a very expedient statement, one which will improve our Latin American relations.

Now that Hoover has promoted its author to be ambassador to Mexico, he immediately should cancel the order by which he has held up for a year and a half the delivery to the Latin American governments of the Clark declaration on the Monroe doctrine.

A Fish Discovery

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, chairman of the house red investigating committee, has found "plenty of communistic activity, but certainly not enough to be called a menace." Fish is in San Francisco, preparing to open a two-day inquiry there.

So the New York statesman has made a discovery. He has found out what almost everybody else has known all along—that the Communists in America are numerically weak, have made little headway despite years of agitation, and do not by the wildest reach of imagination threaten the established order.

Fish and his associates will study the lumber and wheat industries in the west, dispatches say.

They also probably might give a little attention to the Mooney-Billings case, to learn what comes of red-baiting, and to learn what inclines citizens toward Communism.

The Fear of Unemployment

Fear probably is the most deadly disease that afflicts the human race. It doesn't kill its victims as spectacularly as do cancer, consumption, heart disease, diabetes and pneumonia, but it gets there just the same.

Those that it kills get into the mortality statistics under some other name—diseases brought on in a physical body whose resistance has been worn down by the mental worry induced by fear.

But it makes unhappy, miserable and mentally disturbed millions whom it does not kill immediately.

Fear attacks us in many forms. One of its most common forms is fear of losing your job, and that leads out into many other fears. What will happen to the wife and children? Where will the money

come from for food, rent and other necessities of life? Where will you get another job?

That's tough enough, but it's tougher still with the man who has lost his job. Especially if he has a family. Fear that he won't get another soon enough to keep his loved ones healthy and happy is enough to drive a sensitive man to distraction, sometimes to crime.

Compared with prohibition, the problem of unemployment is vastly more vital to the life of the nation. Few people will go crazy or die if they can't get a drink of beer, wine or hard liquor. It's different with food and shelter.

Yet more thought is given to prohibition than to unemployment. One reason may be that we get prohibition through politics and will have to get rid of it through politics.

Unemployment is a social problem. More law or less law won't solve it. It will have to be solved by industry generally.

A comparative few among our captains of industry see the problem and are doing the best they know how to solve it. But all of us will have to get our minds on it and collectively assume responsibility for seeing that every individual who wants to work will have a job, and a steady job.

Solving this most important of our problems will solve other problems, social, industrial and political. We haven't the slightest conception of the effect on human happiness and health of taking away from the minds of men the fear of unemployment.

For Optimists and Pessimists

Business conditions are neither as good as the optimists would have us believe, nor as bad as the pessimists paint them. The industrial conference board concludes after a statistical survey in which the present depression is compared with the one of a decade ago.

The greater part of the decline in each of the two periods occurred within a few months. Dullness then ensued and when the upward swing began it was not a counterpart of the decline, but a slow and gradual climb. In other words, it is easier to slide down hill than climb back up.

The present depression is less severe than the previous one and we just about have reached the low level to be expected, the board concludes after a study of figures.

The board offers some sound advice on the subject of false optimism, which was "sponsored by high authorities, both public and private."

"Never before has there been such loud and boisterous whistling as we have passed through the dark lane of business decline," says the report. "Editors and speakers have been encouraged to equip themselves with rose-colored spectacles and to give all their utterances a joyous tone."

"It may be that at one time this well-organized cheerfulness materially lightened the burden, or at least diverted the minds of the people from the load they had to bear, but it is probable that any such effect long since has been spent and that today the depression of spirit not only corresponds to the depression of business, but often exceeds it."

Which means simply that we would have been better off if we had admitted the facts and faced them, and set about correcting them and devising ways to prevent a recurrence.

Telling a man without a job and a hungry family that all is well doesn't do much good. Nor does it convince a business man or manufacturer whose books tell him another story.

The Last Schooner Is Gone

The last of the old fleet of windjammers has vanished from the Great Lakes in the sinking of the schooner *Our Son*; and those to whom the flavor of the old days is attractive will find a melancholy interest in the announcement.

The windjammers fared worse on the lakes than they did on the ocean. Coastwise schooners still are in service on salt water, and some of them even clear for overseas ports; but the sailing vessel has been a rarity on the lakes for years.

There are too many places like the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, where a schooner must be towed, to enable sail to compete with steam; and the steamboats on the lakes carry bulk freight so cheaply that the schooner's economic advantage is gone.

But the windjammers served the middle west well in their day. They helped to build up the interior of the nation, and most of us will be sorry to learn that the last of them has gone.

Italy, we learn with surprise, has highways on which it is no violation to speed ninety miles an hour. And the office wit advances the explanation that in that country Mussolini wants traffic to go the fascist way.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THE north used to sing "Marching Through Georgia," but in the person of Robert Tyre Jones of Atlanta, who has won all the golf championships, Georgia is now marching through the north.

Hazel K. Groves, the East Chicago (Ind.) bank president, who has returned home after a week's lapse of memory, ought to be very patient with the fellows who have forgotten to pay their notes.

John W. Wesley of Detroit just has been sent to prison for marrying eighteen wives, which is the greatest merger of modern times.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT will be re-elected Governor of New York by 200,000 for the reason that his party is solidly wet and the other party is split clear up the back.

And that will nominate Roosevelt for President in 1932 just as an abnormal majority in a similar race nominated Grover Cleveland.

England doesn't like it because France tells her she must accept less than par on French bonds because they were issued to raise money to fight a war that saved England as well as France, but this is exactly what England told us when she wanted her debts reduced.

THE disappointments of other baseball players are nothing alongside the tragic finish of "Old Pete" Alexander.

Several years ago he was the hero of a world series, because he saved the day for the St. Louis Cardinals, but now he just has been freed from jail for driving an automobile while intoxicated out in Nebraska.

When our bondists read that four members of their profession just have been executed in Mexico, then think of the charming hospitality we extend them here, they should swear anew their allegiance to the United States.

Charles Lathrop Pack announces that ten million trees will be planted in the country in honor of George Washington.

It's not so important in whose honor we plant them; the main thing is to plant them.

Indiana should plant them along every state road.

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ.

Heavens Present Sights of Rare and Unusual Beauty These Autumn Nights.

THE eastern sky provides a sight of unusual and rare beauty about midnight these nights. It is a scene well worth the attention of every nature lover.

The planets Mars and Jupiter both come over the eastern horizon shortly before midnight and are to be found near the bright twin stars, Castor and Pollux.

The brilliant constellation of Orion is also to be found in the eastern sky at midnight.

Jupiter is identified easily, since it is the brightest object in the heavens at midnight. Venus, which is brighter, sets very early in the evening at present, disappearing below the western horizon about an hour after sunset.

The color of Jupiter is a beautiful white. Mars is less bright than Jupiter and more red in color. The two planets, because of their contrast in color, heighten the effect of beauty.

Castor and Pollux

CASTOR and Pollux are the two bright stars just to the north of Mars and Jupiter. They are quite close to the two planets. Pollux is the brighter of the two stars.

The two stars are the principal ones in the constellation known as Gemini. The constellation gets this name, which means "the twins," from the two stars.

The ancient Egyptians regarded the two stars as two kids. The Greeks and Romans called them either Castor and Pollux or Hercules and Apollo. The Arabians considered them to be two peacocks.

Castor and Pollux were the sons of the beautiful Leda and the chief of the Greek gods, Zeus. Zeus had an exceedingly jealous wife, Juno, and according to the ancient story, he assumed the form of a swan when he went calling on Leda.

The ancient Romans swore by Castor and Pollux. Some of us still do it unconsciously today by saying "By Jimminy." That is a corruption of the ancient Roman habit of swearing by the twins—"By Gemini."

The telescope reveals that Castor is a double star. The two components are separated easily with a small telescope. Astronomers calculate that the two components take 350 years to make one revolution in their orbit.

Spectroscopic investigation reveals, however, that each component is in turn a double star, but composed of components too close together to be separated by the telescope.

Castor, therefore, really is four stars in one.

Planets and Stars

WHILE Jupiter and Mars appear much brighter in the heavens than Castor and Pollux, the true situation is, of course, just the reverse.

Castor and Pollux are stars, and therefore bright objects shining by their own light, just as does our sun.

Jupiter and Mars are both planets, and therefore are dark bodies shining only by reflected sunlight.

The distance from the earth to Jupiter and Mars is measured in millions of miles. The distance to Castor and Pollux is measured in trillions of miles.

Jupiter is the big brother of the solar system. It is about ten times the size of our earth.

Mars is about half the size of our earth, having a diameter of approximately 4,200 miles.

There still is considerable question as to the inhabitability of Mars. Such eminent authorities as Professor Henry Norris Russell think it quite likely that there may be at least vegetation on the planet.

Astronomical authorities agree that the temperature of the Jupiter is too low for life as we know it.



ON Oct. 8, 1838, John Hay, an American statesman, author, and journalist, famed for his feats in diplomacy, was born at Salem, Ind.

Graduated from Brown university at 20, he studied law at Springfield, Ill., where he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, then the leader of his profession and of the Republican party in Illinois. In 1861 he went to Washington as one of Lincoln's secretaries.

After Lincoln's death, Hay entered the diplomatic service and was stationed successively at Paris, Vienna and Madrid. In 1897, after he had spent five years on the editorial staff of a New York paper, Hay was appointed by President McKinley ambassador to England.

In this capacity he did notable work in that he did much to cement relations with Great Britain and to increase the diplomatic prestige of the United States.

Later, as secretary of state, Hay inaugurated the "open door" policy for all nations, in China and laid the foundation for subsequent diplomatic relations with the Orient.

When the United States began negotiations to build the Panama canal, he negotiated a treaty with England that was this possible.

In all, he brought to the United States more than fifty treaties. He was chosen one of the seven original members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He died in 1905.

Daily Thought

At the end of three years thou shalt bring forth all the tithe of thine increase the same year, and shalt lay it up within thy gates.—Deuteronomy 14:28.

Charity is the perfection and ornament of religion.—Addison.

Is the motion picture "The Big House" filmed in a real prison?

The factory of the Pacific Woolen and Blankets Works at Long Beach, Cal., was borrowed for the setting. Bars were placed at the windows to make it resemble a prison jute mill, and the "convicts" worked at the regular machinery, with actual factory employees aiding as extras.

The Goose That Lays the Golden Egg



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Goggles Save Sight of Hundreds

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

THE development in modern industry of intricate machinery for filing or otherwise molding pieces of metal into proper shapes, for the destruction of stone, for the making of compositions of dust, asbestos, cement and similar materials has introduced tremendous hazards to the eye.

In an effort to determine to what extent such hazards exist, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness sent a questionnaire to hundreds of plants, inquiring as to the number of employees whose goggles were shattered or pierced by flying metal, splintered by molten metal or chemicals, and 1,614 cases in men and women when both lenses were thus affected.

Two hundred eighty-three men had the even more terrifying experience of being struck by a large piece of metal that caused both lenses of the goggles to be shattered or pierced.

There were 1,003 instances of one lens being splattered with molten metal or chemicals, and 1,614 cases in men and women when both lenses were thus affected.

Two hundred ninety-one employees

were struck by flying tools — seventy-seven men had both lenses shattered or pierced by flying tools or heavy objects.

No one can estimate the value of human sight, but the courts have set an award of about \$1,800 for the loss of one eye or \$3,500 for the loss of both eyes. On this basis 583 plants saved almost \$20,000,000 by saving their employees from blindness.

Goggle lenses made of non-shatterable glass are one of the most valuable devices thus far developed for prevention of injury to the eyes and for prevention of loss of sight.

So important is this hazard that several large industrial demands regular examination of the eyesight of all employees, and refuse to use in any type employ where eyes are defective.

Two hundred ninety-one employees

Readers of the Times Voice Views

Editor Times—Taxpayers of Indiana have for years contributed millions to the upkeep of a state police department, the ostensible duty of which is to patrol the roads, see that traffic laws are obeyed, and to apprehend those who steal automobiles.

But first of all, the most important duty is to patrol the roads. One night recently, while driving up Road 41 to Terre Haute and Road 40 to Indianapolis, the writer's life was endangered on several occasions by trucks having no tail lights nor green lights in front.

On the entire trip, as on other trips, not a state policeman was seen on the roads.

Where are the policemen at night? If reports are correct, they whip voters into line during the day and constitute the claque at Republican rallies at night.

It is time that the state police force be put to the duty for which it was organized, and drop out of the political picture.

If the secretary of state can not make the force function efficiently, it should be taken from under his control.

And if the police department can not be removed from the purview of the secretary of state, another secretary should be elected.

It is interesting to note that two state police captains have doffed their green uniforms for the duration of the campaign and are out rounding up voters.

One of these captains, Milo Hershey, is the same man who told D. C. Stephenson not to worry about the Hamilton county jury, because "everything is fixed up."

And the other, Joseph Shinn, is Coffin's Seventh ward chairman.

General inefficiency of the state police department is notorious, and as far as that goes it is no more inferior than other departments under control of the secretary of state.

Editor Times—Strange as it may seem in these days of all kinds of crime, and the threatening of a breakdown in our whole social and political fabric, and the many causes attributed thereto, people entirely overlook the prime cause of all our abuses, financially and frantically. To me it ever has been obvious that the automobile for the last several years has caused the major part of the financial crisis and lent a large share to the whole of our local and national lawlessness.

Yet, people, to take them as a whole, will tell you that the roadster is one of, if not the greatest, blessing yet given to man. You can't

read of any crime or misdemeanor being perpetrated without the machine being directly or indirectly brought into play.

It both affords and prompts men to do their daring deeds. Without the machine they would have much less chance of escape and therefore lessen the crime wave many, many fold. This is without taking into account the fact that at least 80 per cent of the money that should be in circulation and advancing home life and making home-like communities has been concentrated into the hands of a few big manufacturers and by giving a few thousand men good wages at the expense of the rest of the world. Why? The auto, while it has some virtues, is in my judgment a greater curse to mankind than slavery or the saloon. There is an accident yet to be considered, taking a lot of thousands of lives yearly, sowing the seeds and breeding the germs of every conceivable form of misconduct and malicious degradation.

WILLIAM COOPERIDER.
Clay City, Ind.

Hard to Believe

Some of the facts contained in our Washington bureau's bulletin on Largest and Smallest Things in the World may surprise you, but the facts in it are authentic. In the world of animals and insects, in the world of construction and engineering, there's always a largest thing of its kind and always a smallest. This bulletin tells you about scores of them. It's packed with interest. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

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M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Human Progress Has Been Marked by Nothing So Distinctly as One Souse After Another.

IT is sixty miles from Buffalo to Westfield on the road to Erie, the last twenty-seven being through an almost uninterrupted lane of vineyards.

Westfield is where you turn off for Lake Chautauqua. It is also the location of the principal plant for making Welch's grape juice. There are three other plants, one in Pennsylvania, one in Arkansas and one in Michigan.

The Westfield plant requires about 11,000 tons of grapes annually, which it extracts some 2,500,000 gallons of juice. The juice is sold not only in America but in sixty-one foreign countries. Of these foreign countries, China is the biggest buyer.

Antedated Prohibition

MOST people think of grape juice as a by-product of prohibition, and though it was in a way, its manufacture was begun half a century before the United States went dry. Dr. Welch, who founded the business and who died some four years ago, was a dentist. This, though interesting, had nothing to do with the beverage that has made his name so famous.

What really moved him to engage in such venture was the necessity of taking sacramental wine as a good Methodist should, on the one hand, and a belief in total abstinence on the other. When he discovered that many folks were glad to drink grape juice for its own sake, he made it in ever-increasing quantities, but always he devoted a large part of the profit to missionary work.

Some day a genius will write the history of those simpler commodities and enterprises which have done so much to provide work in the machine age.

We're Not Original

IT is impossible to contemplate the innocent, unfermented extract of grapes, fruit and grain without being reminded of its harder blood relation and what a stupendous part the latter has played in the affairs and fate of man.

Written history does not go back far enough to tell us when the art of letting nature take her course with certain liquids was discovered, but it is certainly caused as much trouble as Eve's apple, if not more.

From the dawn of consciousness, men have turned to alcohol as naturally as ducks turn to water, and then repented of the result. When on the steppes of Tartary or in these United States, human progress has been marked by nothing so distinctly as just one souse after another, interlarded with periods of reform and bootlegging. The experiment we are making may be noble, but it is not original.

Back to Caesar

FOR a thousand years and more, Mohammedanism insisted on total abstinence, and succeeded fairly well until western civilization went in for saving the Armenians. For an even longer period China tried to be temperate, but only to have opium crammed down her throat soon after the missionaries appeared.

More trouble than one likes to imagine has hinged on the simple question of whether to drink the stuff before those little bugs get to work, or wait and get a bigger kick. To make his Roman constituents understand exactly what a hard time he was having in Gaul, Julius Caesar expatiated on the prowess and strength of certain tribes, because they had not been enervated by the use of strong drink, yet it is not recorded that he failed to stimulate himself in the good old-fashioned way before the battle.

Drunk on Power

WE are going over a lot of well-trampled ground with our eighteenth amendment, Anti-Saloon League, rum, fleets, rackets, and gang rule and the saddest phase of the performance is that we don't seem to realize it.

As a general proposition, temperance has gained during those seasons when some one has not been trying to force it on folks, but they have been all too few and far between. Temperance goes with law as well as liquor and whenever it has come to a showdown, people generally have preferred to take chances with intemperance use of the law rather than of the former.

No one indorses drunkenness, but there is such a thing as getting drunk on power, on the idea of making other folks good by compulsion, on the theory that moral convictions justify force, even to the extent of killing human beings, and there is such a thing as a revolt against this form of intemperance, even though it puts people in the position of sanctioning vices which they oppose and of condemning virtues in which they believe.

Questions and Answers

How many miles of railway are there in the United States?
There are 249,309.48 miles.

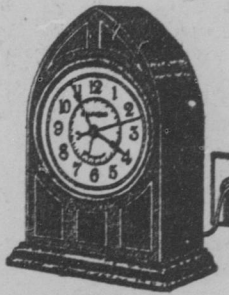
When did the steamer Merida sink in Lake Erie, and how many lives were lost?
Oct. 20, 1918. Twenty lives were lost.

What are anchovies?
They fish preserved in oil. They may be in strips or rolled. They are served as a relish like sardines.

Are the Eskimos the only people that rub their noses together as a sign of greeting and affection?
The Polynesians and Laplanders and natives of Tahiti also use this form of greeting.

What makes a horse a thoroughbred?
Ancestry from noted stock, recorded in the stud-book for several generations—five in America and seven in England.

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