

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sundays) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.
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THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1930.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

No Mud-Slinging, Now!

In resounding syllables Eliza O. Rogers, Republican state chairman, has spoken. The G. O. P. slogan in the state campaign will be "Throw no mud."

"Leave it to the Democrats," says Mr. Rogers, striking a pose emblematic of injured virtue. "It is beneath the dignity of the great Republican party to resort to slander and abuse."

Mr. Rogers' stand is commendable. His advice is sound. But it does seem a trifle unnecessary.

One hardly can imagine any department head under the present state administration faring forth to hurl mud at any one. The cue of every one of them is to lay low and attract as little attention as possible, in view of the record of the last two years.

The one hope that G. O. P. leaders can have is that the average voter has buried his head in the sand and left his brains in his other suit.

"Let your people know that Governor Leslie's administration has constructed 1,180 miles of paved roads since April, 1929," chants Rogers.

Yes, under the direction of a highway department that has increased its overhead expenses by \$1,226,239 over the last fiscal year, through lavish and unnecessary pay boosts and reckless spending by its maintenance unit. They are roads built by a highway department that ignored the fact that contractors were grinding down their laborers with a slave wage system, until the matter was brought so forcibly to their attention that commissioners were forced to act for relief.

"Let them know that every office and department of the statehouse is functioning smoothly and efficiently, so that even the Democrats are hard put to find fault," rhapsodizes Mr. Rogers, further.

If offices and departments at the statehouse are functioning smoothly and efficiently, it is due to the clerks and deputies left in charge of most of them while their chiefs are out over the state attending to their own re-election campaigns instead of to the state's business.

"We are in a great fight to maintain the welfare of Indiana," declares Rogers.

Yes, a fight marked by failure of the auditor's office to collect thousands of dollars in gas taxes; by use of state police to further the cause of the secretary of state in his re-election campaign; by incompetent handling of state school aid funds; by failure to aid farmers; by extravagance and waste of highway funds; by general neglect of duty.

This is the great fight that state department heads are making for the welfare of Indiana.

Another Revolution

Even more important than the incipient political revolution in Cuba is the revolution boiling in a little sheet-iron building at Matanzas. There Georges Claude, a French inventor, has in operation his experimental power plant utilizing the temperature differences between the warm surface and the cold depths of the tropical sea.

When a bank of lamps flashed on the other day, fed by electricity generated by power from Claude's turbine, it may have been a signal of man's further conquest of the tropics.

If the heat of the tropical sun stored up in the warm surface waters of the sea can be put to useful work by Claude's genius, then man can have refrigerated houses and power machinery for subduing the riches of the tropics as he has subdued the natural resources of the temperate climatic areas of the earth.

Many have doubted whether Claude can extract economical power from the temperature differences of the tropical seas. Many still doubt whether the little fifty-kilowatt plant at Matanzas, with its mile-long, six-foot diameter steel tube, reaching 1,900 feet into the cold lower layers of the ocean, can give rise to commercial plants that will compete with coal-fired steam turbines.

But the road of any pioneer is beset with doubters, who are often honest, highly trained and earnest. When Claude demonstrated a toy model of his sea temperature power plant to the French Academy of Sciences, these doubters said: "Very pretty, but the principle is well known and of course it would not work on a large scale."

Their incredulity continued when Claude set up a plant on the Meuse river in Belgium and operated it successfully on the waste heat of a power plant.

When Claude selected Cuba as the scene of his tests, when two gigantic tubes, to bring cooling water to the vacuum steam generator were lost while being launched, the doubters continued to express themselves.

Even now, with turbines turning, there are those who still are not convinced that this is the beginning of a new commercial power process.

But Claude is a hard man to suppress. When he is told by those who profess to know that a thing can not be done, he is incited to go and do it.

During the World war, when gas warfare started, he was told that liquefied chlorine could not be carried in steel cylinders. But he did it.

He was told that he could not profitably separate the rare gas, neon, from air. But his triumph now is written in orange-red of Claude neon lights in thousands of store windows.

Cries of "It can't be done" will not deter him in his latest venture. Cheap power for Florida, southern California and all other tropical and semi-tropical countries bordering warm, deep seas promises to be the result of his persistence.

Crime Commission Ignored

The report of the federal judicial conference of the United States, issued by Chief Justice Hughes, should make President Hoover and his law enforcement commission reconsider their policy very carefully. The report of the conference, representing the federal judiciary of the country, ignored the Wickersham commission and disagreed with some of its recommendations. This attitude was marked clearly.

A year ago, before the commission started on its course of making hasty and half-baked reports, the judicial conference congratulated the country on the President's appointment of "a great commission." This year there is no mention of the commission. But there is outspoken disagreement with the commission's recommendations.

The commission had reported that there should be no additional federal judges at points where judicial business now is too heavy. Attorney General Mitchell disagreed with the commission. Congress disagreed with the commission. Now the judicial conference disagrees with the commission.

The judicial conference does not specifically oppose the Wickersham commission's proposal for juryless trials before officials who are not judges and not tried to be judges. The conference merely ignores the commission's recommendation.

Then it says a thorough study of the situation

should be made by the attorney general. Clearly it does not think the commission's study was thorough, or worth consideration.

The law enforcement commission is meeting this week, after three months' recess. If the commission is wise, it will ask itself why it has incurred the distrust first of the public, then of congress and now of the federal judges.

It will find the answer in the careless and partisan reports on prohibition and other subjects which it has turned out apparently under political pressure.

Sanctuary

The doors of the synagog burst open. Terrified Jews inside thought a pogrom had begun when disheveled men poured in, wearing the emblem of the Stahlhelm, German veterans' anti-Semitic association. This was in Frankfort-on-Main, one day this week.

But the men who were banded together in hatred for the Jew had come to the synagog not to kill, but to be saved from death. Outside twice as many Communists were waiting to maul them. The members of the Stahlhelm, returning from an anti-Jewish meeting, had run into a militant band of Communists and had been overpowered. In Germany, political parties take themselves very seriously.

The Jewish congregation received its enemies and gave them sanctuary. There must have been, in the minds of the rabbi and his flock, many memories of violent death, of rape and pillage, inflicted on their race; memories of persecuted loved ones; thoughts of fear still hanging over them. But the enemy had been delivered into their hands and they were merciful.

It is hard to believe that men of the Stahlhelm, having found refuge in the shadow of a synagog, ever can violate that sanctuary when others cower there. In many places in the world old fires of hate are flaming again. The Frankfort congregation has shown how they may be quenched in a way we are accustomed to call Christian.

Dry Grip Is Weakening

New York Republicans gave the Anti-Saloon Leagues and other professional prohibitionists another shove down the toboggan, and there probably will be an increasing shrinkage of contributions to the league's war chest.

While Tuttle and his party hedged by advocating another amendment to take the place of the eighteenth when that monstrosity is repealed, still they showed some courage in taking a long step away from the national platform upon which Hoover was elected. And they loosened the rule-or-ruin grip of the Anti-Saloon lobby on the Republican party—at least in New York. Morrow already had kicked them out of doors in New Jersey. It will be all the easier for other states to plant well-aimed kicks in the same pants that have been worn smooth from sitting in the seats of the mighty.

All the same, the New York platform is full of bunk so far as prohibition is concerned. No new amendment is needed in place of the eighteenth to give any state in the union all the authority it needs to be as dry as its people want to be.

No amendment to the Constitution is needed to give congress full power to help, by legislation, protect dry states from being flooded from wet neighbors. Congress has all the power it needs under the interstate commerce clause. Besides, the Wilson and Webb-Kenyon laws, with the Reed amendment, still are laws, and have been declared constitutional by the United States supreme court.

Nor is any amendment needed to help any state absolutely bar the saloon or anything like it. Any state that wants to can abolish them as a common nuisance; and there will be little opposition to such policy in any of the wet states.

The reign of terror isn't yet over, but it is on its way. When we get rid of the prohibition amendment, those who honestly and sincerely believe in temperance can get busy again with an educational program—such as was making a great headway until knocked in the head by prohibition.

One of the saddest things a dry country like ours has to bring itself to is to mention each year "the first nip of Jack Frost."

A college president declares that American colleges are turning out morons wholesale. That is, literally speaking.

The English writer who wrote after a visit to this country that American cooking was full of surprises, apparently lived on a diet of hash.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

A LITTLE while ago the country was told that Tammany was a "New Tammany," that it had discarded its dark lantern and its jimmy and was devoting its time solely to the application of the Ten Commandments to the government of New York City.

However the change is only external; the present Tammany dresses better than the old and eats with a fork instead of with its feet, but the present revelations of crookedness on the part of Tammany officials prove the Tiger to be the same old rotten beast.

The foul mess presents Mayor Walker to the country in a perplexing light. He has seen one after another of his appointees branded with corruption, yet he has not manifested that indignation which the honest man usually displays when his appointees betray him.

Of course, we do not impugn the mayor's honesty; we simply can not understand how an honest mayor could keep his hands off of those who had proved to be traitors to the people and to him. It required a letter from Governor Roosevelt to induce the mayor to urge his appointees to waive immunity and tell the truth.

We do not question Walker's honesty any more than we question that of Mr. Coolidge, who did not brand false members of his cabinet after they were unmasked as hideous.

Such instances of self-control are interesting, however, as indicating the polar complacency into which we have entered.

But if it be hard to understand Mayor Walker, there is no difficulty whatever in understanding former Governor Al Smith, for he has been open and above board. In fact his investigation of Tammany officials lost him the vote of the Empire state in 1930.

SMITH was brought up in the atmosphere of Tammany, but after he reached the governorship he declared his independence and this is what made him the greatest Governor New York ever had. This is why the Republicans elected him time after time.

He is out of national politics now and forever, but it is only plain justice to give due credit to the man who was big enough to do his duty, though he knew full well the wrath he was drawing down upon his future.

If every man in American public life were as square as Al Smith, we would be a lot better off.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Chemical Production Shows Amazing Increase in U. S. in Last Forty Years.

THE importance of chemistry in modern life is demonstrated in startling fashion by a comparison of production figures for the present with the last years of the nineteenth century.

J. N. Taylor of the chemical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, has assembled the figures for 1899 and 1927.

In 1899, the production of acetic acid in the United States totaled \$400,000. The 1927 figure was \$5,500,000. The production of nitric acid in 1899 totaled \$1,500,000. In 1927, it was \$3,500,000.

Production of sulphuric acid in 1899 totaled \$7,300,000. In 1927, the figure was \$49,000,000. Even more impressive is the figure for the sodas and their compounds. The 1899 production was \$11,600,000. The 1927 production was \$114,000,000.

Synthetic Dyes

OTHER chemicals tell the same story of the growth of the industry and the nation.

"Sulphur, in the 1899 figures, includes pyrites, and production aggregated a value of \$543,249," Taylor is heard.

"The 1927 production of sulphur alone was valued at more than \$38,500,000."

"Rayon, first exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1889, now is a firmly established industry. Total United States production in 1927 amounted to \$110,000,000."

"Medicinal and toilet preparations, crude drugs, essential oils, waxes, matches and a multitude of other commodities have also seen a remarkable development."

Taylor also calls attention to the importance today of a new branch of chemistry, the synthetic organic chemical industry.

"In 1880," he says, "when first mention was made in the census returns of coal-tar dyestuff manufacture, production amounted to 80,518 pounds of aniline dyestuffs."

"Expansion since the World war presents a magnificent record, preliminary figures for 1929 indicating the production of domestic dyes to have been approximately 110,200,000 pounds."

"Production of organic photographic chemicals totaled 581,000 pounds; synthetic flavors, 2,290,000 pounds; synthetic perfume materials, 569,000 pounds; synthetic phenolic resins, 31,471,000, and synthetic coal-tar medicinals, 5,000,000 pounds."

Trade Expansion

THE expansion of foreign trade in chemical lines is equally as impressive as the record of production.

"Today the world is our marketplace and we are sending to all parts of the globe chemicals and allied products valued at more than \$200,000,000 a year," Taylor says.

"On the other hand, our imports of materials for use in chemical and allied lines aggregate more than \$200,000,000 annually."

"The saturation point is not in sight. Production is limited only by human needs and desires, and our economic horizons constantly are being pushed back to supply the rational cravings of teeming millions, not yet acquainted with modern necessities, to say nothing of some of the luxuries."

Taylor is exceedingly optimistic of the future.

"The historical glance backward has shown us the great forward strides made since earlier times by American chemistry," he says.

"We are quite aware, too, that scientific discovery and invention are proceeding at an ever-increasing rate, and the light of history on progress in the future is to be more rapid than in the past."

"The functions, then, of chemistry in the future must be more comprehensive than at present and certainly must include understanding of its economic importance."

"The service of chemistry must be not only in the discovery and application of scientific and technological facts, but chemistry also must serve by solving the larger problems of distribution in its broadest sense."

Questions and Answers

If a man drawing a Civil war pension from the government should die, would his pension be paid to his widow?

The pension stops at the death of the pensioner, and is not transferable. The widow, however, may be entitled to a pension in her own name under certain conditions.

Who was the first man to fly in a motor-powered airplane?

Orville Wright.

What was the name of the famous explorer who crossed the ocean with the Graf Zeppelin?

Sir Hubert Wilkins.

Why does a blow on the head make one "see stars?"

A hard blow on the head may cause reflexive action on the optic nerve, producing the effect of flashes of light before the eyes. This is called "seeing stars." The flashes are entirely within the brain.

What relation are the children of my first cousin to me?

First cousins once removed.

Finding the Criminal

When a Scotland Yard detective had the happy inspiration to use wireless for the first time in history in crime detection, the result was the apprehension on a vessel at sea of a famous criminal, Dr. Crippen, a murderer, on his way across the Atlantic to Canada with his girl secretary. This is one incident in a long line of clever applications of scientific methods in the detection of crime.

You will be interested in reading about the outstanding men who in real life out-Sherlock the famous fictional Sherlock Holmes himself in running down crime. Our Washington bureau has a newly prepared bulletin on Great Detectives of Real Life that makes interesting reading. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

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Happy Days Are Here Again!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Asthma More Common Among Boys

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

SO difficult has been the problem of the control of asthma that special research bodies have been appointed throughout the world to investigate the nature of the disease and to elaborate scientific methods of control.

It is estimated that there are at least 250,000 cases in Great Britain alone, and a special research committee has been working on the subject in that country for the last three years.

In an attempt to discover special means of cure, the committee found all sorts of notions in the minds of the people who have asthma, varying from the belief of one old man that he had cured himself by swallowing a large lump of honey before going to bed to the belief of another correspondent that he had cured himself by taking a teaspoon-

ful of olive oil every night after dinner.

Whenever such simple cures as these occur it seems likely that the asthma is psychological instead of real, and that the diagnosis has been wrong, and that the treatment has nothing to do with the case.

In the course of its first year's work, the committee studied carefully more than 200 cases and secured some valuable information. It was found that asthma was more common in boys than in girls, but that after the age of 14, cases among men and women are about equal.

More than half of the patients with asthma gave a history indicating that some one in the family had suffered with a similar disease. Unquestionably the mental attitude of the patient toward the condition determines to a large extent the severity of the attack.

The methods of treating asthma have included among others the

use of inhalations of various substances, the use of ultraviolet, of a special breathing apparatus, and the application of carbon dioxide gas to the nose.

The inhalations with oils and with fine fogs of salt solutions seem to benefit only about 10 or 15 per cent of the patients. Some of them actually seemed worse after the treatments than before.

One of the advantages of such inhalations was the increase in the amount of the secretions which the patient was able to cough up and thus to obtain relief.

In general, the ultraviolet radiation seems to improve the condition of the patients without, however, specifically affecting the asthma in the majority of instances. Automatic breathing apparatus to assist the proper expansion and contraction of the lungs aided a few cases, but in general was a difficult method which hardly gave sufficient benefit to warrant trial.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

I don't know whether Captain Flagg intends to plead guilty and take the rap or make himself out to be a martyr for free speech.

At any rate, the whole thing will be a salutary lesson for him. This time his witfulness didn't work. At least, it broke down.

Edward, who had him on a leash, explained to the policeman, when the missing muzzle first was discussed, that it was merely an oversight. He spoke of the amiability of this particular Alredale. So gentle an animal hardly stood in need of any clamp upon its jaws.

And Flagg backed up every statement made in his behalf by looking wistfully at the police officer. As a matter of fact, he really does like policemen. It's only ice men and anybody in a white coat against whom he has a grudge.

That he was cast for the role of Bertrand Russell, and he began to play Hitler all over the place.

I know what it was like, without having been present. One single cat can transform Flagg from the most amiable of Alredales into a raging demon.

Question of Honor?

HE throws himself against the leash in his eagerness to be the first to fight. Every cat is to him a burner of orphan asylums and a poisoner of wells.

Nobody ever will have to draft Flagg or any conflict which is presented to him as a war to end wars. For some reason obscure to me Alredale honor is involved.

Edward clung to the leash and weathered the tornado. The black cat got away without any physical injury, but I rather fear he may be a neurotic all the rest of his lives.

And the policeman observed the performance with great interest. "A nice, amiable dog," he said, taking out ticket and pencil. "Oh, no, he doesn't need a muzzle. He wouldn't hurt anybody. He's a peach of a pacifist."

And so Captain Flagg will have his day in court, and I am going to insist that he waive immunity.

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Black Cat Enters

THE eloquence of Edward and Flagg's mastery impersonation of a good dog seemed just about to let them escape the consequences of the fault. At least, so they tell me. I wasn't there.

The policeman was almost persuaded. And then, at precisely the wrong moment, a black cat darted across the walk.

On that instant Flagg stepped out of his character. He forgot

that he was cast for the role of Bertrand Russell, and he began to play Hitler all over the place.

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Today is the Anniversary

OPENING OF YALE

Oct. 9

On Oct. 9, 1701, Yale University, then known as the Collegiate School of Connecticut, received its charter from the colonial assembly and was opened formally at Saybrook.

For sixty years before the opening of the new school, the people of Connecticut had been sending their sons to Harvard. In 1701, a group of ten of the principal ministers, Harvard graduates, formally founded a collegiate institution by the gift of books for a library and were subsequently given a charter.

The trustees obtained support of the towns on the Connecticut river, voted to establish it at Saybrook, "as the most convenient town for the present."

In 1716, in the face of much dissatisfaction, the school was removed to New Haven and permanently located there.

A wooden building was erected where Osborn hall now stands, and was opened formally at commencement in 1718, when the name of Yale college was adopted in honor of Elihu Yale, who had made large gifts to the school.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

If All the Miniature Golf Players and All the Tree Sitters Vote Republican, What Chance Have the Democrats?

NOW that the world's series is over, we can give some attention to politics. We could give more were it not for football. Sport certainly is making it tough for candidates these days, though maybe a little easier for racketeers. Still if sport is such a good thing for higher education, why not for the country?

Senator Pat Harrison says he is willing to give the Republican administration full credit for miniature golf and tree sitting. The senator would better be careful. He may be giving more than he imagines.

If all the miniature golfers and tree sitters vote the Republican ticket, what chance have the Democrats?

Prohibition Is the Issue

OUTSIDE of those spots where prohibition has become the issue, we shall prefer to keep score and watch for more nut records.

But in spite of all the politicians could do, prohibition has become the issue in an uncomfortably large number of