



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.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROY W. HOWARD, President
FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 5551
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."

One Law Enforced

Citizens will be very happy, of course, to discover that one law—or is it a city ordinance?—is being enforced by a very alert, zealous police force.

True, the same ordinance is often disregarded, but when jobless men hang a banner on the side of a borrowed truck you can depend upon the minnows of the law to see that justice is done promptly and zestfully.

When fearful men gather to deplore the rise of the spirit of bolshevism, they may find some connection between arbitrary actions of police and the growth of a spirit of unrest and revolt.

More sentiment for the soviets can be created by denial of civil liberties than by all the soap box oratory of a year. The hired leaders of revolt understand that they want just such episodes as occurred in this city. It helps their business. It makes converts.

Keeping men in jail overnight on the charge of having a banner on a truck is so stupid that it can not fail to call attention to the fact that the charge is a subterfuge and the real crime of the men the fact that they are jobless and ask for some sort of relief.

It no longer shocks sensibilities when men demand work or wages. It is no longer a disgrace to be without work, for it no longer is true that all men who want work can find it. Great industrialists understand. Only stupid policemen seem to think that force can stop protest.

As a matter of fundamental Americanism, these jobless men have the same right to meet in this city and petition the Governor as has any other group. It is true that they did not bring high-priced lawyers to ask for privilege or for forged laws. It is true that they came without money and that their appeals sound grotesque and impossible.

But the right of assemblage and petition is fundamental to all liberty. When denied, free institutions are attacked. When bludgeoned by a policeman, resentment should be inspired in every breast.

A little disciplinary action on the part of the police board or a little education of officers in fundamental rights seems in order.

The Penalties of Publicity

The American College Publicity Association has been meeting in Chapel Hill, N. C. In a communication to the press, it states that "The stupendous sum of \$600,000,000 in capital investments toward American higher education has been built up largely through the co-operation of the American press and other agencies of organized publicity."

We well can believe these figures, but building institutions of higher learning by publicity carries with it heavy penalties. It makes these institutions almost hysterically afraid of "unfavorable publicity," namely, publicity indicating any unconventionality of thought or conduct on the part of administration, faculty or student body.

Millions may hang in the balance. Over against such a prize, what is a mere idea, which, if actually applied, greatly might improve our national welfare? Of all forces making for academic timidity and futility, none is greater than the fear of unfavorable comment in the press and elsewhere. This is the price paid for stadiums built by publicity.

Hoover's Great Speech

President Hoover was at his best in addressing the International Chamber of Commerce convention Monday. Many will rate it the greatest speech of his career.

His subject was close to the heart of all the world—the futility of war, and the threat of another armament race leading to war. With a simplicity and sincerity that appeared to come from deep emotion, he appealed to the business leaders and statesmen of the world to call off that dangerous competition in arms. One thousand international delegates applauded their assent.

The whole history of the world is filled with chapter after chapter of the failure to secure peace through either competitive arms of intimidation," was why the President stated the truth which can not be repeated too often.

And, yet, knowing this to be true, we and the other nations go on with the costly and mad competition, just as though we had forgotten the experience of yesterday. Why? Not because we lack treaties. "We are all signatories to the Kellogg-Briand pact, by which we have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and agreed to settle all controversies by pacific means."

Still the nations continue to rely more on guns and soldiers, until today they are spending 70 per cent more for this purpose than before the great war. Now 5,500,000 men are in barracks and 20,000,000 trained in reserve, ready to spring forward with the improvement of diplomatic relations.

Horrible as this is, why should President Hoover carry this supreme problem of governments to an unofficial business conference for help? For two reasons. First, because commercial rivalries and conflicts are a major cause of competitive armaments and wars. Second, because the late war is the chief cause of the present world depression, from which the international chamber is trying to find a way out.

"This depression no doubt is contributed to by many very important, immediate, economic causes, to which each of you will give different weight, but I believe you will all agree with me that the destruction of life and property, the great tax burdens, and the social and political instability which resulted from the great war have had large responsibilities in its origin," the President said.

After the war the world put off the day of financial reckoning by further mortgaging its future with international loans abroad and installment buying at home. Now we are beginning to pay for the destruction, paying with interest compounded with the misery of depression.

The world can not pay for that past folly and at the same time spend the \$5,000,000,000 now being wasted every year on new armaments. Certainly the near-bankrupt European nations cannot. Nor can we.

We never shall get back our war loans; already we have canceled them from 25 to 75 cents on the dollar and will be paid only part of the balance.

There is no solution for us except to take up our belt another notch. And it must be a big notch to take care of that \$1,135,000,000 annual federal deficit this year. The only big budget cut possible is in that \$15,000,000 annual outlay on the army and navy.

President Hoover made a great speech. But the world will not heed mere words. Only action counts.

Let us start the reduction we talk so much about. If we, as the largest, richest, and mightiest nation in the world, will not cut our navy, certainly weaker nations can not be expected to lead.

Legalizing the Sermon on the Mount

In the case of Madame Schwimmer Judge Holmes denounced his colleagues for excluding from citizenship those who took the Sermon on the Mount literally.

His admonitions have had little effect. Judges almost uniformly have debarred from citizenship those who propose to use any intelligence in regard to fighting. Wooden soldiers rather than thoughtful men and women normally are preferred as citizens.

Hence, we may command two recent judicial decisions which indicate juristic enlightenment and high grade conceptions of citizenship. Gunner Brobod, a Norwegian divinity student, was admitted as a citizen by Judge James Lowell in Boston, though he stated that he objected to all wars.

The same action was taken on Johann Willms, a Russian, by Judges Groff and Atlee in Lancaster, Pa.

These are real victories for enlightenment. Professor Macintosh of Yale was barred from citizenship, though he admitted that he would fight if his conscience told him the war was a just one. Citizenship ideals and the repute of our courts are looking up, for the time being.

Regulating Utilities

It seems scarcely gracious to talk of regulating utilities when they are organized in order "to promote Christian culture," a purpose revealed in the articles of incorporation of a Pennsylvania water company.

Yet even though it may be true that cleanliness is akin to godliness, and that water used to generate power may illuminate dark places in the interests of culture of a high moral order, still it seems advisable at this time to consider regulatory statistics just prepared by Dr. William E. Mosher of Syracuse university, long an authority on utility problems.

Dr. Mosher finds that state regulation is not the finished and perfect thing we have been taught to believe by those who oppose federal assistance in controlling utilities.

Five states, he reports, have no control whatever over electric light, heat and power utilities. Five others have only partial and inadequate control. Eleven states do not regulate water utilities and two others regulate them only partially.

Hydro-electric generation is ignored by ten states and inadequately regulated by four others. In fifteen states there is no control over heating utilities and three others have only partial control.

The situation is lament as bad in respect to gas, motor vehicles, telephone and telegraph lines and other utilities.

Only New York and Oregon give utility commissions the legal right to examine records of a holding company, and this authority has been conferred recently and in forms that may or may not prove effective. Today it is a small and insignificant utility that is not part of some large holding company.

During recent months a surprisingly large number of communities have turned friendly eyes toward municipal, district or state development of power, a further indication that regulation has not proved an altogether satisfactory solution of utility problems.

What's the answer?

It may lie in more and still more public development. It may lie in regulation that really can regulate, by government agency authorized to control interstate transactions and holding companies. It will not be found along the path we have traveled in the past.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THE newly elected Spanish republic displayed its good sense when it changed its mind and decided not to send us an ambassador who had said many unfriendly things about us, for if he had given us any of his yawn we would have sent him back to Spain C. O. D.

A lot of high brows of Europe have no use for us, which is terrible to contemplate, of course.

It makes us very unhappy, in fact, it makes us feel as if we have lived in vain, but we are consulted by the fact that the common people of Europe are still with us.

At least they all want to come here.

GREAT BRITAIN picked up a lot of foreign trade by sending the prince of Wales to South America, and the only way we can come back at John Bull is to send Lindbergh or some of our motion picture stars down to replenish our invaded commerce.

What a crime modern government is—and always has been for that matter.

Here are the people of France and Italy, the common people, and as individuals they have nothing on earth against each other, yet they are dragged up to the national boundary and made to snarl at each other by a bunch of politicians.

The rank and file of both countries, particularly in Italy, are so poor they would look with abhorrence upon the necessary purchase of a bunch of firecrackers, yet they are hypnotized by Mussolini's whoop-la and eagerly embrace the burdens of a large and unnecessary navy, just as the French peasants are buffeted by their politicians.

WE read that the bones of Myles Standish just have been buried for the third time and the old boy can not expect much sympathy from the people of this country who in their school days had to commit miles of poetry and all because Myles Standish didn't have enough gumption to propose in person to Priscilla.

At no other time in the history of the human race was so much hardship ever visited upon so many innocent victims as the result of a chicken-livered suitor's sending somebody else to ask for a fair lady's hand.

We used to regret that John Alden hadn't thrown Standish in the Atlantic ocean.

It is distressing to read that Rosa Joy, 71 years old and the second wife of Joseph Joy, aged 78, of Wabash, Ind., has sued for divorce, charging Joseph with having pulled the covers off of her one cold night. She doesn't say whether he yanked them or just rolled up in them.

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

There Will Be No Lack of Boys Like Bryan Untied as Long as America Has Mothers Like His.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The International Chamber of Commerce meets at Washington, bringing together industrial leaders of forty-six countries.

Wise statesmen not only will listen, but be guided by what these leaders have to say.

Industry has become the unofficial government of present-day life. It bears the same relation to this age that militarism bore to Rome, philosophy to Greece, and religion to ancient Egypt.

Whether with regard to declining foreign trade, a lopsided distribution of gold, unemployment, or a demoralized silver market, our major problems are of an industrial character, and we must look to industrial leadership for their solution.

Honesty Is Lacking

PRESIDENT HOOVER is right in declaring that business must force peace, that the excessive cost of military establishments is putting an unwholesome strain on trade, and that disarmament still represents not only a vital issue, but an unfulfilled promise.

It does not speak very well for common honesty or common sense that the twelfth year after the "war to end war" should find 70 per cent more men under arms or in the reserves than there were when the war began.

Bad as it may be for governments to go on preparing for war after they outlawed it by the Kellogg pact, it is no better for them to persist in trying to collect enormous debts from one another when they can't pay their running expenses.

What is the matter with us?

Humanity Left Weaker

WORSE than the heritage of war and debt is the disillusionment that post-war prosperity was real and that we Americans can get it back with the right kind of wisecracking and ballyhoo.

Considering the number of people killed and crippled, as well as the amount of property destroyed, the World War must have left humanity rather weaker at the end than it was at the beginning.

Whether humanity has been able completely to recuperate the losses it incurred between 1914 and 1918, it certainly has not been able to do more.

In other words, the world's buying, producing and consuming powers could not be much greater than they were in 1914, yet we Americans continue to kid ourselves with the agreeable notion that we ought to have about twice the foreign trade.

As is pointed out by Dr. Carey P. McCord, who recently investigated a peculiar disturbance of the eyes occurring particularly among such workers, the dispatcher may have as many as 200 telephone calls in an hour regarding which he must make decisions, and he must enter on the train sheet, which constantly is being moved back and forth and up and down, decisions thus made.

Obviously this continuous motion

of

of the eyes, the head and the sheet may produce undue strain on the mechanism of the eye, producing not only the abnormal eye movements known as nystagmus, but also a twitching of the eyelids due to fatigue and defects of vision.

Doctor McCord examined 121 train dispatchers in widely separated sections of the country and from seventeen different railroads. He found some nystagmus in eighty-one, or 67 per cent.

There is a form of nystagmus which is related to disturbances of the internal ear, but that which appears in train dispatchers is not of this character.

It is important to realize that the visual disturbance is wholly associated with the occupation.

The train dispatcher ordinarily begins this work between the ages

of 30 and 35, although at present there is a tendency for younger men to go into the work.

The condition tends to progress to some extent the longer the man remains at the occupation, but does not tend to go to the point of total disability, as in the case of nystagmus among miners.

Another interesting observation made on the train dispatchers was the fact that many of them have some degree of hardness of hearing.

This is related to the fact that the train dispatchers wear close-fitting hearing apparatus over the left ear through which there is a continuous impounding of sound waves, and also to the fact that the work is carried on amidst noise and din, producing extra dependence on bone conduction of sound rather than air conduction.

It was founded in 1799. Two of its early directors were Sir Humphry Davy and Michael Faraday. Faraday became its director in 1825. Faraday instituted the custom of having a series of lectures for children delivered each year at Christmastime.

The custom has been continued, the most famous scientists in Great Britain devoting their time to the giving of these lectures and the experiments to accompany them.

Extends Mankind's Vision

BRAGG's work with the X-ray extended the vision of mankind into a field which previously had been closed to him. The most powerful microscope will not reveal a particle less than 1,000 times the size of the average molecule.

It seemed that atoms and molecules would be forever beyond the vision of mankind.

Bragg, however, developed a technique by which X-rays, which are shorter than light rays, could be used to locate the positions of atoms and molecules. Of course they do not make it possible to "see" these things in the literal sense of the word.

Bragg used the polished face of a crystal to reflect beams of X-rays. Reflections were obtained only when the beam struck the crystal at certain angles.

Bragg showed that the reflections took place from the individual atoms in the crystal and that it was possible to calculate the location of the atoms from the angles of reflection.

A most important outcome of his work has been the demonstration of the universality of crystals. It is now known that all solids with the exception of a few substances, are composed of crystals.

The discovery of Bragg's already is finding important applications in metallurgy and industry. It now is realized that the properties of many alloys depend upon the kind of crystals formed, their shape and size and the way they are thrown together in the alloy.

They escaped attention before the X-ray technique was developed, because the crystals were so small and because they were thrown together in such a haphazard way.

This discovery of Bragg's already is finding important applications in metallurgy and industry. It now is realized that the properties of many alloys depend upon the kind of crystals formed, their shape and size and the way they are thrown together in the alloy.

It is realized that such properties as weight, tensile strength, electrical conductivity, elasticity, and other properties, can be explained in this fashion.

Consequently, with the passage of years, the work of Sir William Bragg and his son will become of greater and greater importance to the world.

Ians never saw things like that, or if she did she took them as a matter of course.

AN ELWOOD READER.