



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

What Is the Use of Wasting Time in Talk About Things on Which Every One Agrees?

NEW YORK, June 4.—Delegates to the Northern Baptist convention, now in session at Kansas City, are treated to a rather gloomy portrayal of the church condition by the Rev. M. E. Dodd.

With 10,000 churches showing no gain whatever and with Baptist ministers throughout the country bringing in an average of only six members each, he declares that the denomination "seems to be committing spiritual race suicide."

Such a method of appraising religious progress suggests that he is right.

You simply can not translate spiritual growth into figures. If you could, Christianity would have perished on Calvary.

### No Aid to Christianity

WHILE one school of divines seeks to measure religious work by counting noses, another school, by counting noses, seeks to measure religious work by counting noses.

The Rev. Arthur Stanley Wheelock of White Plains, N. Y., announces a thirty-five-minute service at 8 o'clock for accommodation of golfers, bathers and picnickers.

It may be a comforting thought that salvation is merely a matter of mathematics, on the one hand, or of salesmanship on the other, but somehow the thing doesn't seem to be working out right.

### The Little Man Pays

WHATEVER may be said for salesmanship, mathematics is leading to some curious results right now.

The New York electric light companies just have announced a decrease in rates, which sounds fine until one learns that only larger consumers will be benefited, while those at the foot of the line will pay more.

If a householder has been paying more than \$1.96 a month he will get a reduction; if not, he will get an increase.

It all goes back to the rate-making theory, which argues that since it costs more to provide small consumers with electricity, they should be charged more in proportion.

### Another Tariff Blow

CANADA is the twenty-sixth country to raise its tariff rates since the Smoot-Hawley bill was adopted.

Democrats see it as just one more case of retaliation; Republicans as just one more of normal protection. No matter which you like best, the effect will be the same—reduction of trade and more unemployment.

As progressive leaders point out, it is a good bet that the Canadian tariff will result in the establishment of more American-owned plants across the border.

### We Should Argue

GOVERNOR RITCHIE of Maryland is dissatisfied with the rule which prevents discussion of controversial subjects at Governors' conferences.

He thinks that they are about the only ones which merit discussion. They are. What is the use of wasting time in talk about things of which every one agrees?

If the tariff had been discussed openly and frankly, as it should have been, and as it is used to be, we might have avoided the mess we now are in.

### Why We Blunder

STEPPING debate on the ground that some one may feel hurt or get mad has had a lot to do with the mistakes and blunders from which we are suffering.

If the successful operation of a republic depends on one thing more than another, it is the ability of people to disagree and argue without losing their tempers.

Somewhat or other, we seem to have lost faith in that ability. Though still teaching our children to debate in the public schools, we forbid it at noon-day luncheon clubs.

A man can't argue even over the radio unless he owns his own station.

### Scared of Free Speech

AS a matter of fact, we Americans probably are more alarmed at the thought of free speech than we ever were before.

At any rate, that appears to be the only logical explanation for some of the laws and regulations enacted during the last dozen years.

The scare over "red" propaganda, street meetings, radical journals and soap box orators is significant, but because of what they might do, but because of the growing timidity it reveals on our part.

The old boys were not afraid of argument, which is one reason why they got along so well and learned so much.

### Questions and Answers

What is the derivation of the name Santos?  
It is from the Latin and means holy.

Was "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford starred, a talking picture?  
Yes.

Where do the Chester Hale Girls, who appear in vaudeville, get their costumes? What is their salary?  
The costumes are rented from costumers in New York. Their individual salaries are \$60 a week.

Who was imperial chancellor of Germany during the World war?  
At the beginning of the war and until 1917 the imperial chancellor was Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. He was succeeded by Dr. George Michaelis in 1917, and nearly at the close of the war he in turn was succeeded by Count George von Helldorf.

Who draws the comic strip cartoon, "Boots and Her Buddies," and what is his address?  
Edgar Martin draws the cartoon and his address is in care of NEA, Cleveland, O.

## The Emergency Case!



## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

The Clouds Will Bring You a World of Information About the Weather.

THE weather, as a subject of conversation, is very old. As a subject of scientific study, it is much younger. Scientists still have much to learn about the weather.

The average man's interest in weather increases with the approach of the vacation season. As outings, tours, hikes, and boat rides are planned, the question of the weather assumes great importance.

There are a number of weather signs, not always infallible, but usually trustworthy, which the average person can learn to recognize.

The owner of an expensive barometer can learn to predict the weather with a reasonable degree of accuracy. In addition, the study of the weather is in itself a pleasant and agreeable hobby. This is particularly true of the study of clouds.

Clouds are a never-ceasing source of beauty and the person who has failed to learn to observe the clouds has cheated himself of one of nature's richest offerings.

No two days are alike to the person who has formed the habit of studying the clouds.

It is an easy matter to learn the different types of clouds and the information which they convey about the weather.

### Weather and History

WHILE people in general talk a great deal about the weather, it is usually only in the time of some extreme condition, like last year's drought, that they realize how great a role the weather plays in life.

The reading public is familiar with the great damage which a storm can do. The Galveston hurricane of Sept. 8, 1900, was particularly disastrous. The toll of life reached 6,000, while the damage was estimated at \$30,000,000.

Weather has played an important role in shaping the course of history.

A change in weather cost Great Britain its military chief in the early days of the World war. Lord Kitchener, field marshal of the British forces, had hurried north in answer to an urgent appeal from the eastern front to visit what then was St. Petersburg to discuss means of obtaining closer co-operation between the Russian and British forces.

He arrived at Scapa Flow in the afternoon of June 5, 1916. He dined there with the senior officers and expressed a desire to be on his way as soon as possible.

The Hampshire, a fast cruiser, was put at his service to carry him and his personal staff to Archangel.

At the time a heavy northeast gale was blowing. The naval officers were of the opinion that the ship would have an easier time if it left Scapa Flow by the west entrance. (Scapa Flow is a British naval base in the Shetland Islands.)

The officers thought the ship would be sheltered from the north-east winds and high seas.

### The Storm Shifted

BUT even at that time the storm center was shifting. Perhaps the British weather office could have furnished this information if it had been consulted.

At any rate, the Hampshire started out at 5 p. m. The north-easterly winds shifted to north-west winds of even greater velocity. At 7:40 p. m., the Hampshire struck a submerged mine which had been put in place a day earlier.

It was impossible to send help because of the high seas and the terrific wind.

Only a few of the ship's company survived the disaster and were picked up later. Kitchener, they said, last was seen standing beside the captain of the doomed vessel.

The study of weather, as already noted, is extremely young. When the Plymouth landed at Plymouth, the barometer had not been invented. It was not until twenty-three years later that Torricelli discovered the principle of the barometer.

The word "cyclone," which figures so largely in all discussions of the weather today, did not come into use until 1846.

It first was used by Piddington, who published his "Sailor's Hornbook" at Calcutta in that year. The word comes from the Greek and signifies the coils of a snake.

Piddington used it because his study of storms had led him to the conclusion that there was a circular motion of the wind in storms.

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## Even Normal Eye Has Some Defects

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

ALTHOUGH the human eye is one of the finest instruments of which mankind has any knowledge, even a normal eye has some defective qualities.

An eye that is abnormal may be nearsighted, farsighted, have a severe degree of astigmatism, be color blind, or in other ways fail to function perfectly.

However, even a normal eye may have difficulty in adjusting itself to various colors and in focusing according to changes in color.

If an object is in focus when viewed by red light, the focus may be changed if the same object is viewed by violet light; hence in scientific work it sometimes is necessary to wear lenses to take care of the wavelengths of various colors or lights.

The visual field of the human being is not nearly so great as that of many other species in proportion to the size of the body.

The visual image is inverted on the retina or sensitive nerve tissue at the back of the eye. A machine is used by experts in diseases of the eye for measuring the field of vision and charting it.

The distinctness of vision varies with different parts of the retina. The condition of the retina changes after one has been a long time in light and then is exposed suddenly to darkness.

As one passes from daylight into a dark room, vision at first is very blurry, but after some minutes rapidly improves.

The famous prisoner, Caspar Hauser, was supposed to be able to see stars in the daytime because he had lived so many years in a black dungeon that his eyes had changed in their visual ability.

The retina has the power to adapt itself to correspond with variations in the intensity of illumination. Various parts of the retina vary in their ability.

It sometimes is possible to see a very faint star in the twilight when looked at from one point of view and to fail to see it entirely when looking at it from another angle, so that the image falls on a different part of the retina.

Because all these processes of adaptation of tissue to changing conditions tend to produce wear and tear, much is made of having proper illumination for all working conditions.

Constant strain and fatigue uses up the tissues of the body and brings about loss of effectiveness. There are all sorts of visual disturbances which do not represent actual defects of the eye, but are the result of its construction.

If one looks up at the blue sky, he will notice a number of minute specks that move in front of the eye in definite parts.

These specks are the blood corpuscles moving in the very tiny blood vessels of the retina.

If the heart beat is increased so the corpuscles move faster, the specks will be noted to move faster.

Sometimes bright lights seen at night, as for example street lamps, appear to be surrounded by colored rings, blue inside and red on the outside.

These colors are due to fibers of the lens and the cells of the cornea, representing visualization of structures which ordinarily would not be seen.

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the rigidity of our sport tradition. The sins of the young men were probably not monumental or in any sense unusual.

They merely were infractions against a code grown by many stages far too Spartan.

Discipline and regimentation have taken hold of various activities which ought to be recreational. Of course, the whole business of crew is too mysterious.

Granted that much of a football player's time is spent in dull pursuits, he has a chance at times to swing clear of the pack in a dash which thrills him just as much as it does the spectators.

Ask the Slaves  
BUT the monotony of pulling constantly in rhythm upon a sweep is unbroken. Once I asked an oarsman from Yale what he could remember of the four-mile grid race against Harvard.

He told me that just one recollection remained. He said that the man in front of him had a bruised spot on the back of his neck where a collar button had pressed a little too hard.

"And all through the race," he said, "I kept my eyes fixed on that small brown blotch. That's what the race has meant to me."

Of course, there are games which seem to be fun. But these are among the less popular of college sports.

Baseball, for instance, is obviously on the decline among undergraduates. It arouses no such public interest as crew or football, track or hockey. Basketball is still, in most eastern colleges, a minor sport. (Copyright, 1931, The Times)

Just now we have the spectacle of a number of young oarsmen dropped from the Yale squad in a public manner. It is announced that they broke training rules.

The precise nature of the offenses has not been given out. Still, I hold that this is another indication of

the match is over and you shake hands.

"If you chattered away at him, he'd have the notion that you were trying to get his goat. It's best to keep your trap shut."

Yet I must persist that this picture of two grim fighters marching silently and steadily through long lanes of spectators hardly can be anybody's idea of a ripping good time.

And again, in the foremost of all college sports, fun is largely barred out of the picture. Once upon a time there was a captain of a Harvard eleven which had a disastrous season. Only two or three minor games were victorious.

Against Yale the team did find itself a little bit and managed to hold a vastly superior Yale eleven down to a couple of touchdowns.

A Football Heresy  
AT the traditional dinner, where the men broke training, the captain made a speech and said in effect:

"I know it was a bad season, but I think that all of us can look back to it without regret, because, after all, we had a good time."

That captain became a marked man in the eyes of Harvard football authorities. He never was permitted to take any part in coaching after his graduation. And even when he paid a casual visit to the gridiron, he was not welcomed.

He had committed the arch heresy by suggesting that having a good time might be more important than winning.

What "Sport"?  
I further and attack the very authenticity of that familiar word, "sport." In numerous fields of athletic endeavor it has come to be a misnomer. Most championship tests of any kind are hard, gruelling, ordeals.

I was talking to one of the best of our young amateurs the other day about tournament golf. And I asked him, "What do you say to your opponent during a hard match?"

"Why, I don't say anything!" he exclaimed in surprise.

And when I suggested that this seemed a somewhat chill and unfriendly sort of competition, he explained: "Why, most of us follow that same rule. You don't talk to the man you're playing with until

the match is over and you shake hands.

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