



## The Indianapolis Times

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

**Spending Public Money**  
Theoretically, all contracts for public improvements are given under competitive bids to which the world is asked to participate.

Theoretically, public advertisements of needs are made and citizens generally acquainted with what may be an opportunity.

That has become a theory, apparently, when it comes to spending money from the Governor's emergency funds. A complacent board of public accounts construes a private notice from one or two firms that they do not wish to compete as ample competition to award the bid to the one firm, which seems to have been the only local concern notified of the purpose of cleaning the Statehouse—the outside.

One other firm says that the figure fixed in this one firm competition is at least \$30,000 too high and that it would be willing to save the people this amount of money and offer a bond to perform that service.

It now develops that not one of the three state officials charged with the custody of the building had anything to do with the transaction and knew nothing about the matter until the contract was signed.

A super janitor signs for the Governor. Deputies sign the names of the secretary of state and auditor. While ordinarily it may be conceded that in most public offices the work would be better done if left to the discretion of deputies, in this instance there seems to have been a slip.

The work is proceeding. It is done with machinery. Very little of the money will go to help the jobless of this city. The taxpayers will pay the toll.

It might seem if the emergency fund was becoming too flush for comfort that some way could have been devised to spread it around among men who waited all winter for a job and are still waiting this summer. If the taxpayers are to pay a \$30,000 excess, the least they could expect would be that it goes to the needy.

### Popularity and Usefulness

"Get me out of this crowd. I might get the idea that I am becoming popular. And that would be awful."

This was the comment of Clarence Darrow as he groped his way through a great crowd that had gathered to hear him make a legal argument on a question of law, not one of the impassioned pleas for which he is famous nor a lecture upon some philosophical problem for which he is equally well known.

Why should any man fear popularity, the plaudits of the many, the blind and often unreasoning admiration that so many public men court and desire?

Is popularity fatal to usefulness? A review of the history of those who have served best suggests strongly that their greatest service was performed when they defied the conventional and the traditional and bathe for the new, the strange and the unpopular?

Progress in every field comes through change. The man who suggests a change in any field of endeavor is a disturbing factor. He jars the foundations to which we have become accustomed. He forces thought, and most of us refuse to think until we are compelled to think.

Some men who might have been really and truly great lost their power when they made compromises with conscience in order to gain advantage for a day. Some have placed the adulation of the many above fidelity to their real ideals and real convictions. All through history new levels have been reached by those who chose the rougher path of condemnation to the easier way of appealing to the fancies of the multitude.

The world will have a place always for those whose only fear is that of popularity. That would make them distrust themselves.

### The Better Element

Over the door of a certain university is inscribed these words: "To think freely is good, but to think rightly is better."

At the University of Virginia, the institute of public affairs has afforded a large number of people the opportunity to think freely and audibly on the subject of prohibition. Yet students of law enforcement, speaking with more authority and less vehemence, report that the bootlegger can not be charged with responsibility for the era of corrupt police.

Bruce Smith of the National Institute of Public Administration points out that it is the "better element" of the population, not the outlaw or criminal, that has broken down the machinery of enforcement.

We revolt at traffic lights and at parking ordinances, and constantly double-cross the police. We rely on influence and small presents to buy us immunity from punishment. And we must bear at least part of the blame for general lawlessness, he believes.

Part of the blame he lays at the door of the police themselves. As long as they continue to use the third degree the public will be against them and will make their task an impossible one, he feels.

If Smith's theory is correct, then the first test of whether we really want police protection and law enforcement will come when some city has the courage to abolish the third degree. It is an experiment that some city should make for the instruction of all of us.

Such an experiment would teach us more about the problem with which we are all concerned than a dozen Wickersham reports.

### The Hoover-Monroe Doctrine?

After reading the Monroe doctrine address of Acting Secretary of State Castle at the University of Virginia, one is tempted to call for a moratorium on such statements of Latin American policy until the Hoover administration makes up its mind. Castle straddled. As a result now the Latin-Americans are heaping more criticism upon what they call the imperialistic menace of the north.

From Roosevelt to Coolidge our Presidents used the Monroe doctrine to cloak their diplomatic indifference and military intervention in the Caribbean countries. The degradation of the Monroe doctrine was accurately described by Elihu Root as long ago as 1914 as follows:

"A false conception of what the Monroe doctrine is, of what it demands and what it justifies, of its scope and of its limits, has invaded the public press and affected public opinion within the last few years. Grandiose schemes of national expansion invoke the Monroe doctrine. Interested motives to compel Central or South America to do or refrain from doing something by which individual Americans may profit invoke the Monroe doctrine. . . . The intolerance which demands that control over the conduct and actions of other people, which is the essence of the Monroe doctrine."

To the credit of the Hoover administration, Sec-

retary Castle denounced that misuse of the Monroe doctrine. He stated accurately:

"Asserting the intention of the United States to prevent a non-American power from establishing itself on this continent, if the Monroe doctrine does not give our republic any warrant to interfere in the internal affairs of an American state."

The Clark memorandum last year had differentiated between the Monroe doctrine, which applies only to non-American foreign aggression, and the Panama Canal doctrine, by which we have claimed special rights of intervention in Caribbean countries.

Since the Clark memorandum the way has been open for a statement of Hoover policy modernizing both the Monroe doctrine and the Panama Canal doctrine. Conditions of foreign aggression which occasioned the Monroe doctrine have ceased to exist, or at least completely changed in character. And there was never any justification for our imperialistic interpretation of the Panama Canal doctrine.

Latin America justly complains that both of these doctrines are one-sided, that they vest sole power and responsibility in the United States as to judgment and action, that they are thus autocratic. Latin America asks the privilege and asserts the right of joining us in protecting all-American interests from foreign aggression and in guarding international interests connected with the Panama Canal and the Caribbean.

It was supposed that Hoover was moving toward such a modernization and democratization of our Latin American policy. But Castle now has expressly refused to let our neighbors join us in the Monroe doctrine, and has defended our Caribbean policy in its present form.

Does this mean that Hoover is to fall in the one field he promised most, the field of Latin American good will and trade? Or will he reverse his Latin American policy, as he reversed his war debt policy, for the better?

### Labor's Bill of Rights

The Wisconsin La Follettes always appear to be marching a bit in front of the parade.

The latest piece of statescraft is a complete labor code, the first of its kind in the United States and a veritable labor bill of rights. The code, supported by young Governor Phi La Follette, passed by the legislature recently with only a scattering opposition and just signed, has the following provisions:

Right of labor to collective bargaining; Outlawry of the "yellow dog" contract;

Right of workers to strike, join unions, assemble, picket or peacefully persuade others to their point of view, without interference from the courts;

Immunity of union officials and members from responsibility and liability for the acts of individuals;

Limitation on injunctions, so that they may not be issued without notice, and open court hearings, may last only five days, may apply only to specific acts;

Right of way for appeals from injunctions so that these appeals have precedence over other court matters;

Right of bail and jury trial for persons cited for criminal contempt; permission to file affidavits charging preceding against judges; limit of punishment set at \$25 fine or ten days in jail for such persons if guilty.

The Wisconsin state motto is: "Forward."

### Our Mayors Abroad

Fitting comment on the performance to date of American mayors in Europe can be found in O. Henry's "defense" of Pittsburgh millionaires:

"They are rough but univil in their manners, and though their ways are boisterous and unpolished, under it all they have a great deal of impoliteness and discourtesy."

An Indiana woman found \$17,150 in government notes in four jars she dug up in her garden. Bottled in bond, as it were.

If Americans have low taste, as one lecturer claims, it probably is because men like well-stocked cellars and women the bargain basements.

Then there was the writer who thought he would make a name for himself by adopting a nom-de-plume.

On account of this hot weather, the farmers in many states have been plowing in the moonlight, which is a bright idea, a mighty bright idea.

Almost all of us have transacted a great deal of business in the moonlight, but it has been of a matrimonial, rather than an agricultural nature.

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## M. E. Tracy SAYS:

*The Debt Holiday Doesn't Relieve Us From Paying Our Bills, Yet Inspires Us All With Hope of Better Times.*

NEW YORK, July 8.—Debt holiday, now in effect, was proposed by President Hoover less than three weeks ago. That shows what can be done when leaders really set out to lead.

The reaction shows how little it sometimes takes to affect the general attitude.

Inssofar as it deals with what nations owe, this moratorium is a tremendous thing, but measured by the money involved, it is not.

The money involved would not run American railroads for one year, or American automobiles for two months.

### Inspires Hope

WE try to make ourselves believe that civilization dances to the tune of accurately kept ledgers, cash reserves and scientifically determined credit.

Well, the banks in this country are loaded with money—money at 1½ or 2 per cent for call loans, but how much can legitimate business get at 6 per cent?

A debt holiday for nations doesn't mean that taxes will be materially reduced anywhere, or that any considerable amount will be made available for private enterprise.

What it does mean, however, is that statesmen have at last recognized the seriousness of the situation and that people still have sufficient confidence in them to believe that, having gone that far, they can, and will provide effective remedies.

### Leadership

IT is no more than good sense to assume that psychology has played a big part in bringing about present conditions, or that it must play an equally big part in correcting them.

Where the assumption fails is in the kind of psychology it has emphasized as all-important—business psychology, financial psychology, the kind that reasons everything out from a dollar and cent standpoint, that goes behind the scenes and analyzes the situation with charts and graphs.

You can find some of that variety in the larger banks and commercial institutions, through not so much as one would suppose.

By and large, the psychology with which we have been dealing for the last few years, and with which we shall continue to deal, runs to the simple idea of leadership.

### Look for Guidance

THERE is not an institution in this whole world, no matter how great, or how small, but looks to some person, or group of persons for guidance.

The institutional spirit is generally determined by the one question of whether, or not, the rank and file have confidence in those at the top.

Nothing has done more to protract this depression than a widespread feeling that those at the top did not realize its seriousness and were consequently in a poor frame of mind to conceive the necessary measures for relief, much less carry them out.

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Human beings live in every climate from the equator to the north and south poles. Unquestionably, the nature of life is modified by the climates in which we live.

Certain diseases are associated definitely with climate, such as snow blindness and frostbite in the cold regions and heat stroke in the hot.

It is generally established that lung infections are more common

## Not Hard to Trace!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Climate is Important in Health

This is the first of a series of seven articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein, eminent health authority, on "Summer Care of Health." In the light of new data on proper diet, dress and exercise during the hot months, this series should now prove particularly timely.

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

CLIMATE includes the combined

effects of the sun, the atmosphere, and the general environment. When one considers the atmosphere, one is concerned with weather, dust, rainfall, snow, hail, sleet and similar attributes.

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It is generally established that lung infections are more common

in cold than in warm climates, and that intestinal diseases are more common in hot climates.

Pneumonia is more frequent in the winter than in the summer. People in the tropical regions suffer little, if at all, with scarlet fever.

These few facts should serve to indicate that climate is of great importance and that people who want to live a healthful life in the summer must take the climate into account. Ordinary high temperatures are not so uncomfortable, provided the air is dry.

The moment the humidity begins to increase, the moisture in the air becomes more dense and the human being becomes more uncomfortable.

Hence, it is not possible to separate temperatures from humidity in questions of health in summer and winter.

The sun provides two types of rays—heating rays and ultraviolet rays. These two types of rays have different effects on the human body.

Evaporation from the surface of the body takes place more quickly

in hot dry air. In the tropical zones it is a common practice to wrap a flannel or seat around a bottle of water and after moistening the flannel to hang the bottle in the breeze. The water evaporating from the flannel cools the contents of the bottle.

At the Lick Observatory, Dr. Campbell embarked upon a program of observation with the spectrometer to obtain information concerning the motion of stars.

He designed many new instruments and new methods of carrying on the work, and obtained results of exceptional significance.

Authorities agree that modern work upon the motions of stars had its beginning in these researches of Campbell.

But Dr