



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) 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. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, \$5 cents a month.

BOYD GURLEY,
EditorROY W. HOWARD,
PresidentEARL D. BAKER,
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."

Curbing the Greedy

Public sentiment should force the house of representatives to act upon a measure already passed by the senate, which will cut the rate of interest on petty loans from 42 to 24 per cent a year.

The outrageous interest charge is responsible for much misery, many divorces, a great deal of crime and the blasting of hopes and ambition.

Those forced to patronize these concerns come from the group in society which least can afford to pay the rates. Where the rich borrow at 5 per cent, the poor are forced to pay more than eight times that rate.

The fight made by the money lenders against this measure was vicious. It also was more than suspicious. The methods of lobbying were as reprehensible as the practices they sought to defend.

If there is any particular class that needs urgent relief it is the borrower from these concerns at the extortionate interest rates.

It has been the experience of far too many that, once caught in the interest trap, they never escape.

Of course, the final answer to this problem is not merely curbing the rapacity and greed of the money lenders.

Groups of citizens will find the plan of the Credit Union most interesting. It is a co-operative enterprise. The interest rate is as low as that charged in banks.

The experience of the policemen and firemen of Indianapolis is worth the attention of any one who really wants to get free from the loan company burden.

About to Die

The bureau that is about to die salutes America for reissuing its last annual report.

The prohibition bureau is distributing more details of its work, which proves how tremendous is the federal government's police task. In the last fiscal year prohibition law violators paid fines of more than five million dollars; in the last two fiscal years federal fines have totaled more than twelve million dollars; in a single year, the one before last, property worth more than twenty-one million dollars was seized in enforcement of the federal constitutional police ordinance, the eighteenth amendment.

Legalization of beer and wine, and repeal of the eighteenth amendment would have saved these sums and added much more government revenue from legitimate taxation would have cut short the human distress these penalties indicate; and would have saved the large amounts spent by the prohibition bureau in attempting to enforce the law which most of the nation holds in contempt.

The bureau, as a matter of fact, now is being conducted in a more sensible manner than ever before in its history. Public protest has outlawed some of the violent methods. More humane methods, and less of Anti-Saloon League tactics are being employed under the gentlemanly Colonel Amos Woodcock.

But Colonel Woodcock's bureau is about to die.

Both political parties have come out for repeal—or revision—the Democratic honesty and flatly, the Republican in a pussyfooting way. Primary votes of the last few weeks show clearly that the sentiment for repeal has become a mighty wave.

It will finally engulf the prohibition bureau, and it will remove from the Constitution a police ordinance that never had any place there.

Casual Finance

The interstate commerce commission just has issued a report criticizing casual corporate practices that marked two railroad stock deals. It merits attention of managers and stockholders in American business.

The commission admitted that corporate business naturally must be carried on by small groups set up by votes of stockholders and directors. But it also explained that in its opinion this method might be carried to a point where a single person, with only casual regard for the corporation's constituted authorities, actually might run the concern—carried to a point that merited condemnation.

It criticised casual dealings of large and important financial deals, and scoffed at the alleged necessity of keeping these secret even from the executive group legally created to carry on the corporation's business.

Business is more careful now; the depression has made it so. But business, and investors in business, should continue to guard against the easy practice of permitting one man, or a small group of persons, to operate corporations outside of the legal methods prescribed by themselves in their by-laws.

The interstate commerce commission's report was a competent handling of a delicate question of business ethics.

Its warning should have a wholesome effect.

The Flight of Pay Rolls

Is the exodus of American factories and pay rolls to foreign countries good or bad?

Bad, answers American business, as it writes its ledgers in red ink and watches exports drop another \$475,000,000 for the first six months of this year under the same period of last.

Good and bad, a little of each, answers the department of commerce, always searching for tariff alibis, especially around election time.

The loss of branch factories, says Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, is good, in that it enhances buying power abroad and removes prejudices against our manufacturers.

But it is bad, he adds, in that those who "go foreign" are likely to find themselves "weighted down" with dole, pension, disability and housing payments.

The patriotic stay-at-homes, we infer, may have protection without these foreign frills demanded by labor.

Unlike Klein, we agree with American business men that the flight of American factories is bad, wholly. It has cost America more than \$1,535,000,000 worth of factory investments abroad. Some 1,500 American branch factories operate in Canada, some 450 in Europe.

The American investments in branch factories in Canada were \$450,000,000 in 1929. These use only for

M. E. Tracy

Says:

It Is Much Simpler to Be Just a Democrat, or a Republican, or a Socialist Than to Try Reasoning Out the Matter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Next Thursday promises to be an interesting day. President Hoover will be notified of his nomination. Mayor Walker will appear before Governor Roosevelt, and the earth will pass through a cloud of star dust.

The earth has been passing through that same cloud of star dust for eleven centuries at about this time each year. It ought to be well shot to pieces by now.

You just can't imagine a projectile as big as the earth hitting anything at the rate of 1,200 miles an hour without doing considerable damage. But it's a big cloud, two or three million miles long and fifty million miles wide, with lots of holes in it.

Most of the particles of which it is composed are thought to be about the size of grains of wheat, though many are larger. When the large ones enter the earth's atmosphere, they take fire and become "shooting stars."

So far as is known, none of them ever has reached the earth. Either they burn up before they land, or return to the ether.

Consider the Stars

EMERSON once said, "Why so hot, little man? Look at the stars!" A few of us do, occasionally, but without realizing what we see. It is far easier to understand a political speech over the radio, and easier still to drift with jazz.

Even the tariff and war debts represent more of a problem than most of us like to tackle. When it comes to calculating that a twinkle in the sky started a thousand years ago, we just give up.

As to clouds of cosmic sweepings, which we never would know about if astronomers didn't tell us, why worry?

Saves a Headache

THERE is a reason for clouds of star dust, of course, and we know not much about why we are here, or what the end of the game is, until we discover it.

We prefer not to go at the ridge that way, however. We much rather would try to guess the answer, try to prove it by debate, or pounding a typewriter.

The laborious methods of science do not appeal to us, except as they can be translated into creature comforts. It is so much simpler to say "There is a God," or "There is no God."

The same thing goes in politics as in astronomy, or metaphysics. It is much simpler just to be a Democrat, a Republican or a Socialist, than to try reasoning the thing out.

No doubt there are principles by which the right kind of government could be formed, the right kind of laws adopted, and the right kind of public policy determined with regard to most any issue, but that view of the job involves study.

It not only tickles our pride to begin with the idea that we know, but it saves a lot of headache.

How Wise We Are!

THE most appealing feature of democracy is not the illusion that people are wise enough to solve any problem by the mere process of voting, but that they can become wise enough without giving the problem much thought.

In the case of typhoid fever, or pneumonia, we want a doctor who spent at least four years in medical school and two in a hospital. In the case of a leaky bathtub, we want a plumber who is licensed.

In the case of a lawsuit, we want an attorney who not only has taken the prescribed course, but who has done something to prove that he knows his business.

We have learned the value of training and experience in certain particular lines, and demand certain qualifications before we will give people our confidence.

At the same time, we go right on imagining that no qualification is required to cast an intelligent vote, especially when votes are cast by millions.

The remedy does not lie in regulation, but in a voluntary recognition of what the privilege requires.

A scientist has learned that a beetle can live for three years without food. But that doesn't mean that a man can be taught the same trick.

From the number of "peaks" the depression has reached, it would seem that it was a whole mountain range.

The ideal household budget allows 50 per cent for all household expenses and 50 per cent for additional household expenses.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

ON the same day, in the same newspaper, we read that Horace Coon, author, blames marital woes on the stupidity of men, and that Dr. Poppen says they are the result of women pampering their sons.

Now, that is what I would call a draw. We know we have marital woes. The men's fault, says one; 'taint, it's the women's, says another. So we can start even.

And that's about as well as we ever do on a wholesale scale. Certainly no poor wretch will hear much worth listening to from the experts.

Perhaps it was meant that marriage never should be ideally perfect. Life, after all, would be pretty dull if it always were so. The mental and physical hazards it involves offer a perpetual source for distraction and puts spice into individual existence.

And I would give shucks for any kind of a match that just settled down to be ideal of itself. It would laic all the essentials of inspiration. It would be too tame for words.

FOR the truly splendid thing about marriage is that it is something you have to work out for yourself. It's a job, and a grand one. It can not be run according to regulations in the books.

These may help a bit, but just as you are a little different from every other human being, so your marriage is a little different from every other marriage.

And it probably will be a flop if you just leave it to chance to arrange things. Such carelessness deserves punishment. You wouldn't let the simplest item of your life be abandoned to the mercy of fate.

So you've got to bring all your ingenuity and your grit to make marriage a go. That is where the fun comes in. It's a gigantic and desperate game, the stakes being the happiness of several people.

And why, I ask, isn't such a game worth playing to the utmost? It is. It's worth all the planning, all the effort, and all the suffering if you win.

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

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

BY Registered U. S. Patent Office
RIPLEY



WAS INCLUDED AS ONE

OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not," which appeared in Saturday's Times:

Steamships Are Faster in Cold Water

Water—Since a steamship can not store enough fresh water within its holds to supply the engines for an ocean voyage, it is necessary to condense the used steam back into water by means

of condensers, which are cooled by the ocean water. The condensers, to be efficient, must be kept cold enough to allow free exhaust from the engines.

Hence, when the ship is sailing through cool waters, the condensers are working more perfectly than when they are being cooled by warmer tropical waters that cause slower condensation of the exhaust steam, and a back pressure on the engines.

Consequently, the warmer sea waters tend to decrease the efficiency of a turbine more than that of any other type of engine.

Tuesday: "Lost a race with no competition."

When steamers are powered by turbine engines, more efficient condensation of exhaust steam is required than in the case of reciprocating engines.

Men suffer with cancer of the prostate; women with cancer of the ovaries particularly concerned with childbearing.

There have been many attempts to explain cancer in old age, but all of them are theoretical.

In old age the degenerative process in the cells leads to the formation of new tissue and the repeated demands made on the cells in this way may result in the sudden, rapid growth that is called cancer.

Warthin, eminent pathologist, considered cancer to be merely a sudden, rapid aging of a group of cells.

Whatever the cause may be, older persons should be especially careful to treat all slight infections and to visit a physician, if these irritations do not respond readily to treatment.

In the sculpture, the sun-god appears seated on a throne beneath an open canopy shrine.

"He has a long beard and streaming hair, like most conceptions of the sun god, and in his hand he holds a ring, the emblem of time, and a short stick too small for a scepter, which some archeologists think represents the fire-stick so closely associated with the sun-god.

"On a small table-altar which stands before him, is a large disc, ornamented with four star-like limbs and four sets of wave-like rays, while above the group is the inscription, 'The disc of the sun-god and the rays of his eyes.'

"The scene clearly indicates the fact that the priests of Sippara were worshippers of the solar disc and solar rays, and their creed seems to bear a close resemblance to that in vogue in the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty.

"The inscriptions on this memorial tablet are a valuable record of the reign of one of the early kings of Babylon, on which is sculptured a representation of the worship of the sun-god by the king and his attendants.

"In the sculpture, the sun-god appears seated on a throne beneath an open canopy shrine.

"He has a long beard and streaming hair, like most conceptions of the sun god, and in his hand he holds a ring, the emblem of time, and a short stick too small for a scepter, which some archeologists think represents the fire-stick so closely associated with the sun-god.

"On a small table-altar which stands before him, is a large disc, ornamented with four star-like limbs and four sets of wave-like rays, while above the group is the inscription, 'The disc of the sun-god and the rays of his eyes.'

"The scene clearly indicates the fact that the priests of Sippara were worshippers of the solar disc and solar rays, and their creed seems to bear a close resemblance to that in vogue in the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty.

"The inscriptions on this memorial tablet are a valuable record of the religious life and ceremonial of the Babylonian temples."

Which Presidents left the territory of the United States while in office?

Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge.

(Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—Will you put some article in the Times about saving money in the purchase of food, etc., for the poor? It may influence legislation this session.

In substance: Why not save millions in caring for the needy by making it legal for township trustees to buy ahead of time, and in sufficient amounts, groceries, meats and other necessities at wholesale prices?

Flour could be bought and turned into bread at a fraction of what trustees pay for it under