

Today and Tomorrow
BY WALTER LIPPmann

Here are the high lights of the address delivered at Cleveland Sunday before the Associated Harrow Club by Walter Lippmann, Class of 1919.

WHATEVER else this disjointed world is wanting these days it can hardly be said that there are wanting plans to improve it. Wherever you look, whether it be to Tokyo, or to Moscow, or to Berlin, or Rome, or London, or Washington, men are extraordinarily busy proposing new policies, deposing their opponents and imposing their ideas.

After reflecting with considerable bated breath upon the affairs of the world, I have now formulated a modest proposal of my own. It is that the human race needs a sabbatical year.

I am not quite sure as to just how my proposal is to be put into effect. But the idea is that for twelve months the whole human race—from Stalin to Huey Long, from Hitler to the President of Paraguay—should have its motor impulses inhibited while its higher centers of reflection and understanding are to be allowed to function.

The theory behind my proposal is that if only events would not happen for a year, we might catch up with ourselves and begin to know what we are doing and what we ought to do next.

At the end of February, as I see it, we had reached a paralyzing deadlock in our affairs. The federal government was impotent. The executive had lost his hold upon congress, the party leaders had lost their hold upon the members of congress, public opinion was disinterested and disinterested.

There was neither direction nor unity in public life, and the result was a general confusion among the people that were at the mercy of blind and ruthless economic forces which no one could understand or control.

The crisis was one which had to be surmounted without delay. It was not possible to let nature take its course and trust, as in previous great depressions.

It was clear that disastrous demoralization could be averted only by a series of rapid, positive measures.

These measures would have to be taken by the federal government, and, therefore, the first necessity was the re-establishment of its authority.

The country had to have a government which had the will and the power to govern. It had to have a government which could formulate measures, could get them adopted and could apply them without the prolonged debate and the compromise of the ordinary legislative procedure.

These were the circumstances, as I understand them, which account for the great decision of the new administration. I refer to the decision to ask congress for general powers rather than for specific laws.

The President must have known that no human mind could clearly foresee every step that would have to be taken and, therefore, it was beyond the power of any set of men to predict what laws covering all the vast and complicated problems that had to be dealt with. To ask for general powers was the only conceivable way to break the political deadlock.

The acid test was the economy bill. When the people of this country saw that bill pass, they knew there was a national government at Washington which was stronger than the strongest lobby and the most powerful organized minority. There was an instantaneous revival of confidence in the possibility of conscious action to meet the crisis.

The economy bill is a political landmark. To a people who had come to feel that they were politically helpless in the face of organized minorities, it offered sensational and convincing proof they were not helpless.

Having restored the national authority, the question then arose as to how that authority was to be used. At this point public opinion, which had been almost unanimous, became somewhat divided.

One view, which was held by many men, was that the administration should use its authority to balance the budget, provide relief for the unemployed, and then turn its whole attention to stabilizing the foreign exchanges, reducing the war debts, and breaking down tariff barriers and other obstacles to international trade.

This was, I believe, the view of the outgoing Hoover administration and there was much representative opinion behind it.

BUT if this view was to be adopted, there had to be some assurance that the world economic conference would be able, before next winter, to reach successful agreements on all these many questions.

But the more closely the prospects were examined, the more evident it became that international economic relations had gotten into a vicious circle.

High tariffs and war debts and mistaken monetary policies and political unrest had become the consequences of the disaster which they had done so much to produce.

How then, was that vicious circle to be broken? There was only one nation powerful enough to do it. That nation was the United States.

There was only one way to do it and that was to start the process of recovery in the United States and trust that the enormous weight of America in the markets of the world would turn prices upward and influence other nations to take positive measures to deal with the depression in their own economy.

THIS decision to break away temporarily from an international monetary system, which in fact had ceased to be truly international, meant that the United States intended to deal directly with the depression within its own frontiers.

It was a break with the theory, which most of us I think, held until relatively recent months, that since the depression was a world-wide phenomenon it could be re-

**Dietz on Science—
BIG TELESCOPE
WILL STAND ON
PEAK IN TEXAS**

Mt. Locke Chosen as Site for Second Largest Reflector Type.

BY DAVID DIETZ
Science-Howard Science Editor

The summit of Mt. Locke, 6,790-foot peak in the Davis mountains of southwestern Texas, will be crowned with the second largest telescope in the world.

Mt. Locke has been chosen as the site for the new McDonald observatory which is to be a co-operative venture on the part of the University of Texas and the University of Chicago.

The decision was made by Dr. Otto Struve, director of the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago after three expeditions had studied conditions on Mt. Locke.

The new telescope is to be an 80-inch reflector. At the present time, the largest telescope in the world is the 100-inch reflector at Mt. Wilson. The second largest at present—which will lose that distinction to the new 80-inch—is the 72-inch reflector at the Dominion Astronomical Observatory in Victoria, British Columbia.

Bequest Is Given

The third largest in the world is the 69-inch reflector at the Perkins observatory in Delaware, O.

Of course, all these telescopes will be put back in rating when the 200-inch telescope planned for the California Institute of Technology is built.

The McDonald observatory is to be built by the University of Texas from funds provided in the bequest of the late W. J. McDonald of Paris, Tex.

The observatory staff will be provided by the University of Chicago. This is the first time in history that such a co-operative arrangement between universities has been tried.

As a result of the studies made on Mt. Locke, Dr. Struve is convinced that it offers the best conditions for astronomical research in the United States.

Tract Is 200 Acres

A tract of 200 acres, including Mt. Locke, has been given to the University of Texas. The nearest town is Ft. Davis, fifteen miles away.

Astronomers located in the northern hemisphere are able to study only half of the heavens. The other half can only be seen from the southern hemisphere. And unfortunately, the southern skies are far richer in astronomical interest than are the northern skies.

However, the McDonald observatory will supplement the work of the Yerkes observatory since many stars visible in the Texas skies never came above the horizon at the Yerkes location on Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

The altitude of Mt. Locke exceeds that of both Mt. Wilson and Mt. Hamilton where the famous Clark Observatory is located.

Temperature Kept Even

It is just a little less than that of the Lowell observatory near Flagstaff, Ariz., where the planet Pluto was discovered.

The telescope at the Yerkes observatory is a 40-inch refractor. It is the largest refracting telescope in the world. All the larger telescopes, previously mentioned, are of the type known as reflectors.

The new McDonald telescope will be constructed in such a way that it will be possible to reflect the light from a star into a special room of constant temperature. This will facilitate many types of investigations made with spectroscopes, photoelectric photometers, and other instruments.

Mrs. HAPGOOD TALKER

Sunshine Gardens Socialist Group Will Hear Address.

Mrs. Mary Donovan Hapgood, who acted as research secretary of the Continental Congress of farmers and workers at Washington this month, will address the Sunshine Gardens branch of the Socialist party in the community house tonight.

Other Socialist meetings scheduled this week include: Speedway branch and Fifteenth ward, Tuesday night; Seventh ward, Wednesday night; Fourteenth ward, Thursday night; Maplewood branch, Eighth ward, Fourteenth and North-western branch, Friday night.

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FOREST ARMY FIT AFTER CAMP GRIND

Military Training Hardens Muscles, Gives Discipline to Hoosiers



Upper Left—It's the ruling of the court, so this cadet in Indiana's reforestation "army" takes the dip in Camp Knox, Ky. Kangaroo court is held daily and an involuntary plunge in the rain barrel often is the judgment passed on offenders.

Upper Right—This is a case of man coming to the mail. When the word gets around the forest camp that the mail is in, there's a rush like this to the two-story post office.

Center Right—A letter home to mother, sister, and brother. One of the reforestation "army" penning his experiences for the home folks.

Lower Left—There's one in every camp and this time it's Esker Viles, who stands 6 feet 6 1/2 inches above the ground. The Times correspondent said when he last saw Viles that he still was growing.

Lower Inset—Here's a husky youth from Marion county carrying four axes across his shoulders. He is Herbert Adkins and, from his appearance, will be competent to handle one of the axes.

Lower Right—Morning in the camp and the forest squads pile from their tents, ready for the day's program.

Gone, but Not Forgotten

Autobuses reported to police as stolen to be recovered.

McGhee, 238 Hendricks place, Plymouth sedan, from in front of 238 Hendricks place.

John W. Hamilton, 1018 South East street, Elkhart, 4412 South East street, Elkhart, 23 Ford, from in front of 1001 South East street.

Riley Cab Company, 414 North Noble street, Plymouth sedan, from in front of 238 Hendricks place.

Thomas Elliott, 2328 North Temple avenue, Plymouth coupe, from rear of 2828 North Temple street.

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Play Started in Times City-Wide Marble Meet

Three Sectional Winners Chosen at Opening of Times Tourney.

High-class marble shooting featured the opening sectional competition in the annual city-wide Indianapolis Times marble championship Saturday, when play was held at three centers. Fine turnouts at each place indicated great interest in the event, that will give to the city champion a trip to the Century of Progress in Chicago.

Competition will be held there in the western divisional games in June and the victor will take an airplane trip from Chicago to Ocean City, N. J., to compete for the national title.

Three more sectional championships will be held next Saturday morning at 8:30 in Indianapolis park, Municipal Gardens playgrounds and Spades park. After sectional play has been held in all parts of the city during the remainder of May and the first part of June, the sectional winners will be called together at Willard park about June 16 for the final games to determine the Indianapolis winner.

But Johnny gets his chance to show his leadership. If he knows how to execute a "squads right," he'll be directing the marching parades of his section. No officer gives commands. Johnny is the "top-kick" by right of experience and common voice of his comrades.

And in Johnny's company, the 514th Indiana civilian conservation corps drill with rifle, Johnny has been learning to breathe deeply, do calisthenics, take deep breaths, and make his arms instead of shots at army targets.

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