

It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, July 4.—Senator Key Pittman, in a short speech in Philadelphia, referred to Jim Farley as "a simple and guileless man." A wavelet of sardonic laughter swept the gallery. And yet it was a moderately accurate description.

I think both the enemies and the friends of Farley ought to be able to agree that he is far from subtle. They say that Jim was a pretty fair baseball player as a young man. He was first baseman for Stonybrook, as I remember, and a consistent hitter, but he never showed big league class because he couldn't handle the low throws. In like manner I gravely doubt those tales which would build Jim up as a master of intrigue and a sinister figure bent upon creating a political machine unlike anything ever known before in this country.

Jim Farley is not as smart as that. He is intent, of course, upon seeing that the most deserving get the best jobs. Precisely the same thing has been done by every Republican Postmaster General. It is a bad system, but I have never heard any Republican politician make any private cracks about the honesty of Farley.

The issue of "Farleyism," in so far as it is mentioned by Republicans, is wholly inane. If Landon is elected, laborers in the vineyard will expect their rewards, and John D. M. Hamilton is not likely to rebuff them.

He Likes to Make Speeches
As a matter of fact, I wish Farley had a greater talent for politics. He is a good organizer chiefly through his enormous capacity for work. A non-smoker and non-drinker, he is always in tiptop physical condition. But he has one distressing bad habit, which he shares with Hamilton. Both gentlemen like to make speeches. Jim has a good voice and presence, but, like a nitroglycerin salesman, he always makes his listeners a little nervous. Whenever I see Jim walking up to the speaker's stand I always wish that he were in a little smoke-filled room conferring—somewhere in Massachusetts, perhaps, or better yet, in Albany.

Jim has done a good deal of traveling in the last four years. His manner is pleasant and affable. Speaking as a newspaper man, it seems to me that Farley is more skillful and fairer in his contacts with the press than any national chairman I have ever seen in operation. If he has a story he says so, and if there is none he says that.

There was a convention at which I wrote of Farley and his candidate that if Mr. X were nominated he would be "the corkscrew candidate of a crooked convention." The next day I had to see Farley, and I knew he was familiar with the remark because his opposition had made liberal use of it. He answered all my questions civilly and without show of rancor.

Mr. Hamilton May Have Learned
MR. HAMILTON may have learned some of the tricks of his trade in Cleveland and he may be still a little green about the edges, and he nearly bit my head off when I asked a perfectly proper question as to whether the Landon forces had sought advice from Mr. A. not a delegate, on the problem of the platform. Later he became annoyed at the queries of reporters from a radical daily and announced that all questions would have to be submitted in writing at the beginning of a conference.

But, as I started to say, Jim Farley, the nitroglycerin salesman, can cause explosions. He doesn't blow himself up, but he can send certain listeners right through the roof. He isn't good in the grass-roots. I admit that folk in those regions seem to be hypersensitive. Jim certainly had no intention of furnishing ammunition to the enemy when he spoke of "the Governor of a typical prairie state." I must admit that for the life of me I can't see anything insulting in that, either. But obviously it was the wrong thing to say.

If I like Farley it may be because we have so much in common. Both of us might do well to work hard and keep our mouths shut.

My Day
BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Friday—We awoke to gray skies and steadily falling rain, but the weather prophets said showers, so we put on linen dresses for a picnic at the top of the Sky Line Drive, which was a part of the day's schedule.

I had breakfast on the porch and read the papers. I saw Mr. Muir and told him, as far as I could, the summer plans, for they are anxious to begin at once in dismantling the rooms where work has to be done. When I had finished he remarked, "Well, there's the summer."

I thought, how many times will that schedule be changed before the autumn is upon us?

Mrs. Schelder came in early and sorted the mail and did some necessary telephoning. Then word came that the President was ready to start, and at 1:10 a cavalcade of motors carrying the official party, newspaper men and the baggage wagon, with the lunch, filed out of the White House grounds. As usual a little knot of people had gathered at the gate to look, and to wave, at the President.

The drive is a beautiful one, most of it was familiar to me. The Sky Line Drive is new. The CCC boys have done a wonderful piece of work, and at the top of the hill there is a wonderful picnic ground, where we all ate our luncheon. The view on both sides is perfectly gorgeous, over miles and miles of forest and farm country in the valley.

After lunch we drove the last 12 miles to the site of the dedication and, fortunately for us, though the clouds gathered again, we had good weather through the ceremony. This will be a great recreation area, and if it has the same effect on all visitors that it had on us many of them will be thinking of the good times of their youth.

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New Books
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PRESENTS—
IN this era of synthetic materials, the resources which nature provides seem inadequate to cope with the ever-varying demands of mankind, and the chemist comes to the rescue. For an important section of the synthetic field the newest and most comprehensive book is **CHEMISTRY OF SYNTHETIC RESINS**, by Carleton Ellis (Reinhold; \$15.50; 2 volumes).

It describes the resinification process; gives chemical formulas, composition, and properties of the thousands of different resins now available; tells the methods of production and molding, and the fields of application for door-knobs, buttons, and chess men to varnishes, organic glass, and treatment for plant wounds.

A valuable feature is a complete list of trade names of the various synthetic resins and plastic products, including composition, names of manufacturers, and uses.

JOHN PATON, for many years a leader in the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, is one who came from the ranks to a position of prominence in the party.

NEVER SAY DIE (Longman; \$2.50) is the story of his rough-and-tumble boyhood in Aberdeen, Scotland; of his struggle to make a living as a barber, a peddler of false teeth, and a dayman; and of his progress toward a social philosophy.

His difficulties were increased by his protests against the dishonesty of his employers and by his affiliations with the labor party. Finally, at 33, he abandoned his business career to become a professional labor agitator.

John Paton writes with a contagious appreciation of the sturdy though sometimes uncouth Scots among whom he lived and worked, and with a humor which plays upon himself as well as upon others.

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INDIANA DISCOVERS HER PARKS

Turkey Run Has Long History; Shakamak Is 'Neighborly'

(The fourth in a series)

BY TRISTRAM COFFIN

IN the deep glades at Turkey Run State Park is the timeless peace of millions of years.

For centuries Sugar Creek has worn through the rock. Moss grows now in the cool glens where the sun rarely filters through the thick foliage.

Before the white men drove them out, the Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Wea Indians lived along Pungosecon Creek, their name for Sugar Creek.

Started by the picturesque rocky beauty of Sugar Creek, Capt. Salmon Lusk, an Indian fighter from Vermont, in 1821 brought his bride by horseback to what is now the state park.

Still visible is the mill race he cut from the rock. Products of his grist mill floated each spring by flatboat to the Wabash River and down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

FARMERS from the neighborhood came to trade at this new settlement at The Narrows, and in the tavern, stories say, boats and cargoes were gambled away. The great Sugar Creek flood of 1847 swept away the mill and nearby buildings, and The Narrows as a trading post died. During Capt. Lusk and his mother died, the estate passed on to hard, God-fearing John Lusk.

He kept his estate intact, cursing those who wished to destroy its natural beauty by converting the timber to lumber. During the early part of the twentieth century, the tract became known as Bloomingdale Glens.

A railroad ran excursions to Lusk's woods, and more persons enjoyed the beauty of Turkey Run. Fortunately John Lusk refused to sell his forests to the lumber companies.

WHEN the pages of Indiana conservation history are written, the battle of Turkey Run in 1915-16 deserves an important place.

It was bitter warfare between lumber interests that wished to strip the forests of Bloomingdale Glens and a small, determined group of nature lovers.

When John Lusk died in 1915, a group of conservationists led by Richard Lieber wished to raise a popular subscription for the purchase of Turkey Run.

The property was to be given as a gift to Indiana during its centennial in 1916. Twenty thousand dollars was donated, and several lumber companies were persuaded not to bid in at the auction.

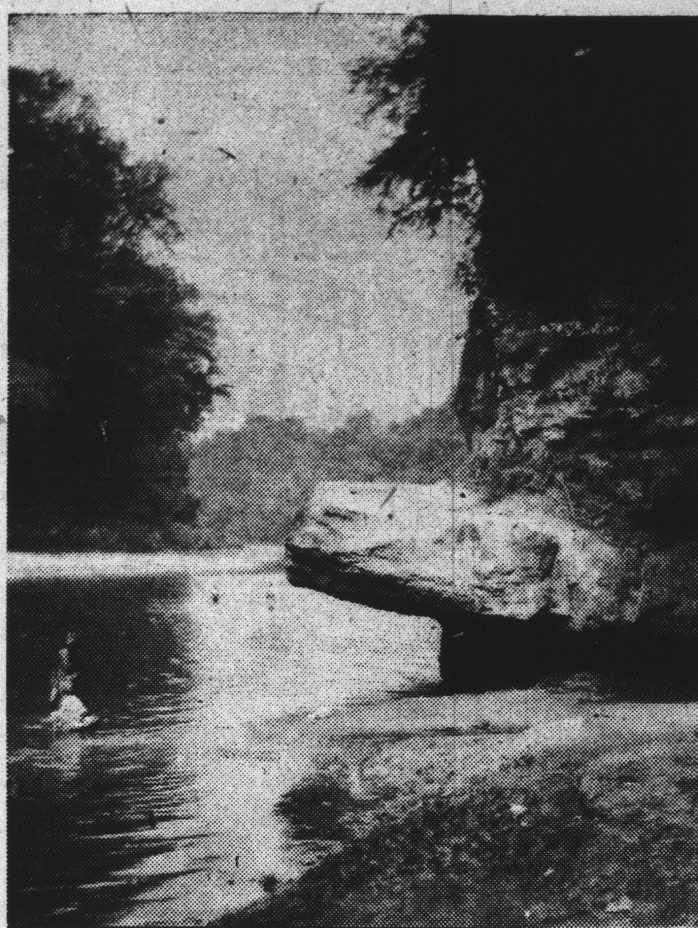
One lumber company refused to withhold its bid and won the property for \$30,200. Fighting inch by inch, the citizens' committee raised more money and bought Bloomingdale Glens for \$40,000 from the lumber company.

LOAFING up and down the stream, the visitor can look up the sheer walls of rock. The trails climb over ledges and dip into the mossy glades. Of the park's 1150 acres, 285 are of virgin timber.

Swimming in the Sugar Creek "swimmin' hole," camping, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, tennis, archery, dancing and nature guide tours are offered the visitor.

During the months of June, July and August, lecturers take visitors through the park. Three days a week, there are early morning bird hikes.

The state cabin on Sunset Point, a short distance from the hotel, was built by Daniel Gay in 1841 of



A rocky cliff and trees tower over peaceful Sugar Creek (above left) in Turkey Run State Park. Small children are seen in the background.

tulip or yellow poplar logs. The old log church, used 75 years ago, is on the ridge above Turkey Hollow.

GOOSE ROCK on Trail One is said to be the place where the last Indian of Bloomingdale Glens, was shot as he sat fishing there.

Once, years ago, flocks of wild turkeys gave the area its name—Turkey Run. Later the turkeys disappeared.

One of Indiana's most popular parks, Turkey Run gets 75 per cent of its business from Chicago. Going to Turkey Run has become the fashion among many Chicago families, the Conservation Department says.

The park is on State Road 47, just off State Road 41. It is near Marshall in Parke County. Reservations for hotel rooms or nearby cottages should be addressed to Turkey Run Inn, Turkey Run State Park, Marshall, Ind.

When the hotel is jammed and all the cabins are rented, neighboring farmers put up visitors.

LOCATED in the heart of Indiana's mining district, Shakamak State Park is due south of Turkey Run on State Road 48 and 150. It is near Jackson, 85 miles southwest of Indianapolis.

It bears the name given by Indians to a nearby stream, "River of Long Fish," and was established through a gift of land by Clay, Greene and Sullivan Counties.

The development in Indiana of group camps for children is closely associated with Shakamak. During summer holidays, its camp buildings have housed many children from surrounding counties in Indiana and Illinois.

Because a camp of 150 Civilian Conservation Corps workers is beautifying the park this summer, all but one group camp are being transferred to McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park.

SHAKAMAK, probably more than any other state park, is a community park visited by families living in the vicinity. Coming from the urban center of Terre Haute and surrounding counties, the visitors fish, hike, three lakes, swim, hunt, hike,



wading in the cool stream. The scene (above, right) is of one of the winding trails in Turkey Run.

Cottages may be rented by the week. Especially popular with the children is the wildlife exhibit of deer, elk, buffalo, birds and waterfowl.

By the light of a campfire, visitors may hear tall yarns spun in the natural amphitheater.

Nearby is an athletic field for football, baseball and track events.

If it is possible to describe any park by a single word, "neighborliness" would fit Shakamak State Park.

Next: Pokagon and the Dunes.

FINDS ROOSEVELT HAS EDGE

BY MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Washington, and perhaps the country also, seems to have, for the time being, an atmosphere of political lull. A general judgment is that President Roosevelt, by his acceptance speech at the close of the Philadelphia convention, won a certain advantage of position. By the eloquence and finish of his performance, he, so to speak, took the offensive.

Probably the next phase will not appear until Gov. Landon makes his acceptance speech, which will be July 23. The nearness of that date, the delivery of both acceptance speeches and the completion of the preliminary rituals eight days before the beginning of August, makes a new record in eagerness, so far as I can recall. It suggests eagerness, and a campaign long enough to provide thorough enlightenment of the country.

The few speeches the public has heard from Gov. Landon over the radio so far have not suggested that he has anything like the emotional quality of Mr. Roosevelt's oratory, or Mr. Roosevelt's remarkable facility at phrase-making. So far as the campaign is to be a duel of personalities, the two candidates fight with equipment so different that it is almost impossible to compare them. They can only be contrasted.

AGAINST Mr. Roosevelt's color is a "simple one." Against Mr. Roosevelt's high spirits and gaiety and zest, Gov. Landon has seriousness. Against Mr. Roosevelt's agility, Gov. Landon has sure-footedness. Against Mr. Roosevelt's skill in using words for charm and allure, Gov. Landon's words have directness and simplicity.

How far the people may take

what analogy there is—it is often over-emphasized—between Gov. Landon and Calvin Coolidge. Before he rose above the crowd, Coolidge was indistinguishable in the crowd. In none of his campaigns, beginning with parochial contests for local offices, did any one see in Mr. Coolidge's inconspicuous personality any advantage over his opponent. Indeed, overconfident opponents sometimes derided him as looking like a "singed cat." Yet Mr. Coolidge never failed to win a campaign of the score he contended in, from candidacies for councilman of a small city up through the mayoralty of his state.

There is, in the contrast between the two, the possibility of advantage for the Republican candidate. Who can say certainly that the country will necessarily prefer the candidate who happens to have the more engaging traits of personality? It is at least conceivable that the large numbers of voters who in the primaries turned to Mr. Landon were drawn to him precisely by his simplicity of personality. It may be that a large part of the public feels a psychological hunger for a plain man.

Gov. Landon's lack of ornateness, his possession of so many qualities that are common to the average man, and so few adornments that mark him off from the average man, the fact that common men understand him readily, that they feel he has a personality which remains the same, and that therefore they trust him unconsciously—these may be factors that may cause the country to turn to him.

It is these qualities that justify

the Democratic Senator Copeland of New York declined to attend the Democratic convention, although he had been selected a delegate, taking the ground, presumably, that election to a Democratic convention did not require attendance upon a New Deal one. But Senator Copeland has not said whether he will vote against Mr. Roosevelt or will add his vote to that of ex-Gov. Smith in outright leadership against the New Deal. That there will be more announcements of Democratic defections is well known to observers close to the inner stirrings of the campaign. Some will be of such a nature as to contribute major detonations to what promises to be a highly explosive campaign.

GRIN AND BEAR IT + + by Lichty

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Secretary of Labor's Report on Steel Workers Recalled

BY RUTH FINNEY

WASHINGTON, July 4.—If the government is called on to take part in the conflict brewing between the steel industry and its workers, it will be on familiar ground.

A similar stand against collective bargaining was announced by the industry in the summer of 1933. When the Industrial Recovery Act was pending before Congress, Robert F. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce under Herbert Hoover and then president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, told the Senate Finance Committee that the institute was "unalterably opposed to the closed shop" and warned that if Section 7A was put into the bill "the industry is positive that the intent and purpose of the bill can not be carried out."

Then, as now, Secretary of Labor Perkins warned the steel men not to be panicky about organized labor reminding them that "we have nothing to fear but fear itself."

In preparation for code hearings Secretary Perkins made a personal visit to a number of the largest steel mills, looking at working conditions and talking to workers.

The result was a report in which he outlined in striking language some of the sore spots in the industry and called for their removal.

"Here is a picture of irregularity and insecurity of employment, earnings and purchasing power that is a hazard not only to normal family life for the working people and to the community life of the cities in which they live, but it is also a hazard to the industry itself and to the economic stability of the entire nation," he said.

Discussing wages, he said: "Every

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Second Section

Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, July 4.—Your correspond-

ent has blown hot and cold on the question whether the American Olympic team should be sent to Berlin this summer to participate in a set of games which were originally intended to be a sporting rodeo pure and simple. There is something to be said against the appearance of the Americans, under the American colors, in a program which is being misused to ballyhoo not merely a foreign government, but a foreign political system which is an outrage against everything included in the term Americanism.

Let us not go into a long discussion of Americanism. Everybody knows it means freedom of speech, freedom of the press, education, the ballot and worship. These are American ideals, and they are all being killed to death by the Black Guards and the Brown Shirts of Adolf Hitler.

Although the American government has never made a state entrance prize of the Olympic games, it is no new thing to find the games subsidized and managed as a state affair in other lands. In most countries the amateur athletic organizations are unable to handle the show without government assistance. This, however, is the first time that a government has used the games to ballyhoo its political leaders and promote a system which is, to say the least, in controversy.

Nazis Deceived No One

IN Garmisch during the winter they brought in their Black Guards, Brown Shirts, militarized police and militarized work troops by thousands, and the town was simply an army concentration. On three days out of eight they brought in Adolf Hitler, and when Hitler came to town they lined the streets for miles with soldiers and converted the Olympic games into military party demonstrations. They spied on their guests and resorted to incredibly sly attempts to bulldoze or seduce foreign correspondents into Nazi propaganda.

They were so dumb, however, that the upshot of it all was that they made clumps of themselves before the civilized races. Nobody was deceived. They are such thick, bungling dopes, those Nazi Party politicians, that they are always showing themselves up in stratagems which they intend to be subtle. They will do it again this summer.

Now the New York Olympic committee is advertising for contributions with which to pay the way of the American team to Berlin for the summer games. They have a deficit of \$140,000. That means that the team will go, anyway, but that if the \$140,000 isn't raised the rest of the players will not be able to make the trip and won't have their chance to take their bows and strut their stuff.

Let Them All Go

THIS means a lot to young athletes. They aren't much interested in politics at the Olympic age, and those who have qualified undoubtedly will feel pretty sore about it all if they are dropped from the squad for lack of money. Every kid who has been lopped off the football squad and left at home when the team went away for the big game knows how sad that disappointment is. Moreover, in this case the stay-at-homes would be likely to think that they had been the victims of injustice and political influences.

So why not let them all go? They are good kids, good athletes, and deserve their reward. Some of them may never rise so high again in all their lives. And if their Americanism is equal to their proficiency in sport they will be disgusted, not sold, by the Nazi system and will come home detesting everything Hitler has stood for. Let them go, in this case, and let the stay-at-homes be likely to think that they had been the victims of injustice and political influences.

Merry-Go-Round

BY DREW PEARSON AND ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Despite his refusal to commit himself before leaving Washington for Idaho, Senator William E. Borah will be a candidate for re-election. He withheld the announcement because he desired to make it at home. Also, he wished to confer both with Landon leaders and with friendly Democrats in Idaho.

The National Park Service of the Interior Department is trying a new kind of publicity, a once-a-month press release consisting of "nature notes" for the benefit of those who prefer the voices of nature to the prosaic facts of construction and maintenance. The latest release debunks the popular belief that the almost extinct trumpeter swan is an infallible weather prophet.

BILLY PHILLIPS, Undersecretary of State, at last has realized his long-cherished ambition to be ambassador to Italy. He thought Hoover had promised it to him in 1928, but he was sent to Canada instead. Subsequently Phillips resigned, sent to wait for a Democrat to send him to Rome. Career diplomats profit, no matter what party is in power.

Secretary Wallace is having a hard time making people realize that the worst drought conditions are not in the Northwest, but in Kentucky and Tennessee. A strange figure appeared in the Department of Agriculture the other day. He was Hiroshi Satto, Japanese ambassador, looking for information on potatoes. He wants to promote potato culture in rice-eating Japan. Bent over a desk in the A.A.A. is a former United States Olympic runner, W. C. (Yank) Robbins, now engaged in the prosaic job of handling cotton contracts.

SENATOR CHARLES McNARY, Republican floor leader and one of the ablest political strategists in the country, has been asked by Gov. Landon to confer with him on his acceptance speech. John Hamilton, Republican national chairman, also has had several private confabs with McNary regarding campaign plans.

While official statistics on the effect of the reduced railroad passenger rates will not be available until the middle of August, when the Interstate Commerce Commission compiles its first figures, conductors on the runs between New York, Chicago and St. Louis report increases of between 45 and 50 per cent both in coaches and in Pullmans. The latter is particularly significant, inasmuch as "first-class" fares have been raised rather than decreased since the rate cut, which abandoned week-end and excursion fares.

Dropped into the hopper in the closing days of Congress was a little-noticed resolution that has the State Department worried. Introduced by Senator Nye, it proposes an investigation into the United States policy in Latin America, to which Hull is pointing with pride. Nye wants to know how much protection Hull gives to his United States corporations operating oil concessions and interfering in local politics.

One important behind-the-scenes lobbyist to defeat the pure food and drugs bill was Federal Trade Commissioner Ewin Davis. Rather than allow control of medicine advertising to be shifted from his commission, as provided in the bill, Davis helped strangle the entire measure.

The congressman most popular with feminine lobbyists is Virgil Chapman of Paris, Ky. They say it is not his looks but the consideration he gives his callers.

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"I wouldn't chase them picnicers, Zeke—we need rain, on that's a sure sign of it."