

## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

### That Extra Tax

Before the legislature raises the gasoline tax to four and one-half cents a gallon to get an extra five and a half millions of dollars every year for the highway department, there should be a most complete and sweeping investigation of the department, its program, its practices, its purposes and the necessity of this huge levy.

The people now understand that they must pay an increased tax this year to provide for a deficit in the state treasury which will exist in a very short time.

In order to make a paper showing for the last administration, the tax levy last year was too low to meet necessary payments.

The money must be raised next year and the tax levy will be the highest, in point of total money raised in years.

The educational institutions are demanding and with reason, that they be given more money.

The state university needs money for teachers. Unless some provision is made for holding the better professors, the school will soon have a second-rate standing among colleges and the youth of Indiana will be compelled to go to Michigan or Illinois or some other state university, if they wish to receive an education that will permit them to compete with the youth of other states.

With this situation confronting the taxpayer, it seems to be the limit of folly to turn over additional millions to a commission which has shown a singular contempt for laws and regulations and which holds itself above public scrutiny.

The fact that the additional millions are to be raised by an increased tax on gasoline does not alter the fact that it is a tax upon all the people.

Members of the legislature are looking for other forms of indirect taxation to raise money. Some propose to tax cigars and cigars to raise funds for educational purposes.

The state has been well prepared for this assault on its pocketbook. There has been a suspicious activity by associations with high sounding names. The newspapers have been filled with advertising, to show the need of more cement roads. What does not appear is the fact that this advertising, for the most part, has been paid for by the manufacturers of road materials.

The attempt to raise more money is the signal for a big raid by these interests.

Every one wants good roads. But not every one is ready to admit that the present sixteen millions of dollars a year, properly expended, would not give the state all the roads necessary.

There are several questions which should be answered before any more taxes are voted.

Is this highway commission, and its organization, the best medium for building roads? Can it be trusted with these extra funds?

Is it possible for the state to manufacture its own cement in its own factories at a saving which will mean additional miles of roads? Is there a pool and combine in the making of that material and is there a secret fund maintained by its organization through a tax of 10 cents a barrel to be used for propaganda or other purposes?

Is it possible for the state to utilize its convict labor in making road materials? Surely the legislature will not commit the citizens to so huge a burden until it has ordered a most sweeping investigation of the whole machinery for road building and discovered whether there is both the necessity for the funds and a fair factor of safety in intrusting it to present hands.

### A Naval Threat

One argument runs through senate speeches favoring the bill for fifteen new cruisers and an aircraft carrier. The United States must convince the British admiralty that we are serious in our desire for naval equality, it is said. The idea is that the admiralty will not drop its policy of British superiority over America until it realizes that we "mean business."

Unfortunately, the record of the admiralty throughout the naval limitation conferences and discussions of the last seven years does tend to indicate that nothing short of an American cruiser building program will force the admiralty to accept cruiser equality with us.

At the Washington conference of 1921-22, we scrapped superior capital ship tonnage to give Britain equality, with the tacit understanding that Britain would reciprocate by granting us equality in cruisers. She refused to reciprocate then, however, and has continued to refuse ever since, notably at the Coolidge Geneva conference.

Therefore, even Americans most friendly to Great Britain are beginning to listen, reluctantly, to the argument that a threat in the form of cruiser appropriations is the quickest way to bring the admiralty to accept an equality limitation agreement. Of course, the senators do not openly use the word "threat," but that plainly is what it amounts to.

A threat at this time would be premature, in our judgment. Threat is a weapon of last resort. The time of last resort has not arrived.

If an American building program comes to be the only remaining method of inducing Britain to accept an equality limitation agreement, such threat would be much more effective on the eve of the 1931 Washington naval revision conference.

If the United States must have more cruisers au-

thorized for trading purposes in an arms conference, that step would be more effective next year than this. To outbid Britain, this is the time to begin. But if it is a question of bargaining—and that is the question—then the cruiser bill and the limitation negotiations should come as close together as possible.

But all this discussion is a crossing of the bridge before we get to it—a dangerous bridge we never may have to cross. A new administration will take office in Washington in March and there soon will be general elections in England.

With the admiralty policy under attack now, it is possible that the next British administration, even though the conservatives are returned to office, will be ready to meet Hoover half way.

The United States has not exhausted the method of friendly negotiation. We have nothing to lose and much to gain by patience.

### Death Comes to the Doctor

Poking about among orphanages and asylums, an idea began to dawn in the doctor's mind. It was the idea that later was to make his name notable among medical men.

He observed that in some of the asylums each of the nurses' trays contained a glass of milk and a portion of fresh meat. The trays for the inmates lacked these two items of food. In some of the orphanages he discovered that the little coddlers between 6 and 12 years of age got neither milk nor meat.

They were too old for babies' milk and too small to earn meat by doing chores. And in each case, or enough cases to be indicative, it was those on the meatless and milkless diet who had the red rash, sore mouths and wretched nerves that go with the dread disease pellagra.

Lack of fresh proteins, the doctor determined, causes pellagra. Adding milk and good meat will cure or prevent it.

This conclusion he reached in 1915, but it required many years to establish his proof and convince the world. Seven times he risked his life and that of his wife to prove that pellagra is not caused by any germ.

Workers allowed themselves to be infected with the blood and material of dying pellagra victims. They swallowed pellets made from the same diseased substances. Observers marked them for death, but they did not die.

They proved their case. They had the cure for a disease that had defeated all scientific research for centuries.

But the doctor knew this did not mean that pellagra would be eliminated or even controlled. He knew much about life. Brought to this country by immigrant parents when he was 5 years old, he had spent his childhood and youth amid the poverty of the east side in New York. He knew that fresh milk and meat were not to be had on every table.

He studied and searched for a cheap food that would prevent pellagra. He found it in yeast. He proved that a small amount of this inexpensive food, fresh or fried, will prevent the disease. And he made this discovery in time to save thousands of lives of Mississippi river flood victims.

The solution of the pellagra problem was not this doctor's only contribution to science and to humanity. In his years of work in the United States public health service, beginning as an inspector at Ellis island, he worked on other diseases—yellow fever, typhus, dengue, diphtheria, measles and influenza. He made many discoveries—some again at risk of his life.

Dr. Joseph Goldberger died the other day in Washington. With his death the family income stopped. It is proposed that congress grant a pension to the widow, the woman who aided his work and shared many of his dangers and hardships.

Congress scarcely can refuse.

### If This Be Victory—

So Roy O. West, the Insull lawyer, has been confirmed by the senate as secretary of the interior. The senate majority insisted that the debate on this appointment be held in secret. They insisted on keeping the 54 to 27 roll call on confirmation secret. Finally they rejected a resolution to make public the names of those voting for and against this secrecy.

The very insistence by the majority on secrecy is evidence that the fight of the Republican progressives, Norris and Nye, and their associates was not entirely lost. True, West stays in the cabinet, where Coolidge put him during the congressional recess last summer. But Coolidge goes out of office in six weeks, and West with him.

### Obscene Censors

The censors are at it again. This time the book is a novel by a reputable English writer, Miss Radclyffe Hall. The theme of "The Well of Loneliness" is so-called inversion.

John S. Sumner, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, accompanied police in a spectacular raid on the publishing house and confiscated the entire edition. Thanks to Sumner, the book has been given columns of free first page press publicity. Doubtless this vice hunter's charge of obscenity will create a flourishing bootleg sale for an otherwise obscure book.

If Sumner were not so entirely lacking in humor, he would be suspected as an advertising agent skilled in increasing circulation of such books.

We have not read this novel, and have no particular interest in it. But we are willing to accept the word of forty leading British authors—including Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, Havelock Ellis and Bennett—that it is a serious and legitimate literary product.

Pornography is a common product. It is produced however, more often by certain types of readers than by writers. There is plenty of smut even in the Bible for readers with unclean minds who wish to put it there.

Certainly there is a social problem of physical sex abnormality. We are inclined to believe, however, that a wider and therefore more serious social problem is the mental abnormality of the Summers, whose joy is in sniffing obscenity which does not exist outside their own minds.

Censorship is an evil thing, anywhere and at any time. But it is at its worst in the hands of the Summers.

Don't cross any bridge partners until they trump your aces.

New York is experimenting with an electric eye which sees and controls traffic. Many of the cops have been using a worse eye than that for years.

## TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"In a Year or So, Chicago Will Be Weeping Over Her Harshness, and Graft, Sustained by the Mercy Complex, Will Come Into Its Own Again."

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—A good many people know that Columbus is the capital of Ohio; that it numbers about 300,000, 94 per cent of whom are native born, and that it includes such institutions as the state university and state prison. Some know that it boasts the eighth tallest building in America and that it makes more oilcloth, concrete mixers, fiddles and lodge regalia than any other town.

What most people do not know is that, though 500 miles west of New York, Columbus still is 200 miles east of the center of population. That may not be a particularly sensational fact, but it is worth consideration by those who labor under the delusion that the country's real power, political, financial and otherwise, is still to be found on the sunrise side of the Hudson.

### Things Which Are Caesar's

WITH an automobile show on, a thousand ministers in town for their annual state convention and the legislature assembled for its regular session, Columbus is a busy, crowded, discursive place.

A glance at the program suggests that the ministers are interested in matters political, as well as matters religious. Among other things, they will consider the limitation of armaments, trade unionism, the right of free assembly and the need for a new definition of the Monroe doctrine.

Whatever else may be said of it, the pulpit has become a force to be reckoned with in most secular problems. Not pausing to argue whether this is good for the state, I am old-fashioned enough to doubt that it is good for the church.

Clergymen are citizens and should not be denied their rights as such, but the glory of their calling has always appealed to me as lying in its inspirational possibilities.

### Civil Liberties

HERE, as in so many other state capitals, the talk centers largely on rights—individual rights, local rights, state rights, rights of the criminal when in the hands of the law, rights of the public to be protected against him when he is not.

Bills affecting civil liberty will come up from discussion in several states. A criminal syndicalism law has been proposed in Colorado, which is all the more significant because Colorado is one of the fourteen states that have had no criminal syndicalism or sedition laws.

Anti-evolution laws, the creation of a state police force, compulsory reading of the Bible in public schools and limitation of the right of picketing in time of strike are among the subjects which other legislatures will be called upon to consider.

The most discouraging feature of it all is that the battle is mostly waged by and for groups, instead of by and for the individual.

### Going to Extremes

IN Chicago, they have rounded up 3,500 men and women, "some in rags, some in tags and some in Tuxedos," as the United Press puts it.

A great raid, a mighty cleanup, a vivid demonstration of what could be done, but with a background in which something was radically wrong.

If these people were so bad, why treat them with such wholesale ruthlessness?

Figure it any way you will, and there is still something wrong. Nor can the criminal world be held solely to blame for it. There is more to the tale than the ability of thief and dive-keeper to elude the law, and more to the problem than crowding the jails for a day or so.

It is a law of human nature, as well as nature, that one extreme leads to another.

Just as this police roundup succeeded a period of graft, corruption and incompetence, it will be followed by one of cry-baby indulgence.

### Blow Hot, Blow Cold

IS it not strange that people who set as much store by steadiness as we do in all other activities, who insist that the machinery be kept running, who go in so strong for schedules, time-clocks and adding machines, should believe that any good can come from this blow-hot-blow-cold method of administering justice?

If one did not realize that we are making progress in the protection of personal rights, especially those which have to do with life and the pursuit of happiness through science and machinery, the prospect would be discouraging.

### A Ship Aground

A SHIP, the President Garfield, grounds in the Bahamas, without a casualty, which spoils the story from a news standpoint, but makes a thrilling item for those who like constructive work.

Fifty years ago the headlines ran red with shipwreck and railroad accidents, which meant that many poor devils were losing their right to life, and all other rights with it. We have built lighthouses, even if we have not made prohibition stick, put in black signal systems and gone a lot of other things to make fifty miles an hour safer than six was three generations back, and it all helps to preserve those rights, which Thomas Jefferson described as "inalienable."

## Another Record Refueling



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## How Child Should Be Clothed in Winter

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

STYLES in children's wearing apparel have changed as greatly in recent years as have those of their mothers.

Many women believe it is of importance to have the child wear short socks in the winter to harden it against the climate; others bundle the child in layer after layer of wrappings so that it can hardly evaporate any perspiration from its body.

Dr. Julius Hess has given special consideration to this subject in a recent issue of Hygiene. He points out the following: "Clothing should be comfortable to the child, not too tight or too loose, and should not endanger good posture by improper fitting. Children should be active and their clothing should be such that they

are not conscious of its interference.

"In addition, the child should be clothed as an individual. Poorly nourished children as a rule need warmer winter clothing. Children who are active need less than those that are not as active."

"Clothing is worn to maintain an even body temperature, to serve as protection from temperatures lower than the normal body temperature."

"It should provide comfort and should not cause overheating and perspiration. Many children are overdressed, which is not desirable and may cause serious results. "Wool need not be used, although it absorbs moisture readily and provides extra warmth with decreased weight and bulk."

The average child living in the central states in the average home does not need undergarments that contain more than 30 per cent wool. "Underwear should have full length arms and legs in most cases. Long stockings, which may be part

wool, may keep the legs comfortably warm with knee length underwear. Cotton outer clothing is all that is necessary."

"For outdoor wear, leggings that come to the waist are desirable for the 2 or 3-year-old child. These may be knitted or fleeced. The latter may be obtained with zipper fastenings, which are most convenient."

"The coat should be wool, knee length, with full length sleeves and should be one that may be fastened about the neck. It is wise to provide a size that will allow a knitted sweater underneath on cold days."

"A cap fitting well down over the head is best in cold weather. The ears should be covered. A muffler may be used if the coat does not fit well about the neck."

"Mittens are more desirable than gloves. Shoes for small children have comparatively thin soles and in cold weather overshoes should be worn to keep the feet warm."

## Reason

By

Frederick

LANDIS



JAPAN SPOOFS BORAH

FATHER HAS MAZUMA

PASSING THE PLATE

IT is rather interesting that Senator Blaine of Wisconsin should specialize in antagonizing England, which was a pet diversion of a former statesman of the same name, the distinguished James G. Blaine of Maine.

But this is about the only resemblance between them.

City ministers, whose sermons are broadcast, insist that the radio will prove to be religion's greatest friend, gathering the nation in vast congregations.

But it will be rather difficult to pass the contribution plate.

## Common Bridge Errors AND HOW TO CORRECT THEM

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

23. FAILURE TO TAKE ADVISABLE FINESSE

North (Dummy)—

♠ 9 8 7  
♥ A 6 5  
♦ 10 8 7 4 3  
♣ A K Q 4

West—

Leads ♣ 3

East—

South (Declarer)—

♠ A K J 10  
♥ A 6  
♦ 9 6  
♣ 8 6 5 3

The Principle—Finesse trumps if necessary, when holding sufficient trumps in Dummy to continue ruffing even if finesse loses.

tration, for if Declarer's finesse loses and opponents lead a trump, the losing heart can still be ruffed in Dummy and game be assured.

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So many people are howling about high taxes on real estate and personal property, and I admit that it is very strenuous and should be relieved, and I know that it can be relieved if our would-be politicians and legislators really wanted to furnish the relief and would do so, during this session of the legislature.

My plan for relief is as follows: Enact a sales tax law on non-necessities, which fully 95 per cent of the people use, such as cigars, cigars, tobacco, and shows of all kinds, and take all school taxes off of real estate and personal property and pay such taxes with the sales taxes, making provisions that as the sales taxes are brought in, the real estate and personal property be relieved until the sales taxes can be adjusted to the liquidation of the taxes on property.

When I say all school taxes, I mean our state normals, state universities, and the general schools of the state, or, in other words, any school or schools which the state maintains.

I have written our representative and also our governor along the above lines.

What do you think of this plan? The test of the gasoline law has proved that a sales tax law is within our constitution.

M. TEEGARDEN, Veedsburg, Ind.

FAMILY THOUGHT Turn not to the right hand nor to the left; remove thy foot from evil.—Prov. 4:27.

IT is prudence that first forsakes the wretched.—Ovid.

## Times Readers Voice Views

Editor Times—In re. the tax situation in Indiana.

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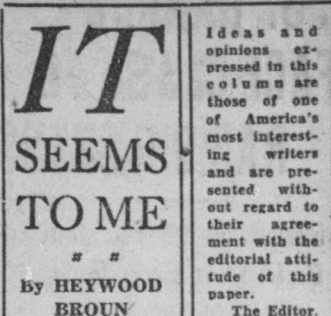
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## IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

SOME years ago when a great English statesman lay dying the doctors implored the editors of his favorite paper to get out a special edition. They did not want to have the patient read that his illness was fatal and that there was no hope.

Accordingly the obliging journalists prepared one copy of a brand-new front page on which it was stated that his lordship would soon be up and around again.

Fate marred the experiment, for the great man died before the paper could be taken to his bedside. Possibly it would not have worked, for he was a veteran in British politics and might not believe everything he read, even though it appeared in his favorite newspaper.

Still the idea is fascinating. It might be carried even farther. I should like to have a special newspaper prepared for my last day and remain ignorant, of course, that it was in any way special. And if it were any journal of the Scripps-Howard chain the editors would for me I probably would accept all the news and some of the editorials.

### The Ideal

IN this limited edition facts might be dispensed with and all the recorded events shaped or created in such a way as to bring a glow of satisfaction to the sick man. I think I would choose to have this illness of mine in the late autumn and then upon the sporting page of this ideal paper I could read that Harvard and Yale had met in their annual gridiron classic and that Harvard had won by a score of 38 to 0.

I do not think it would be wise to invent a larger score than that even to please a sick man.

Upon the editorial page I should expect to find (just to humor a sick man) a long editorial saying that the Scripps-Howard papers gravely regretted the fact of having supported Herbert Hoover and that in 1932 general elections would be held (horses, feet and dragons) to the cause of Alfred E. Smith.

The "It Seems to Me" column would be sweet and made up entirely of contributions.

But the first page might require a certain inventiveness. Fate is seldom generous enough to give us all the thrilling stories come on any one day. I would not care at all for disasters such as floods, or hurricanes or earthquakes. But I would like a good murder.

### Proper Victim

THE victim could be some very obnoxious person—obnoxious to me, I mean. A few suitable names come to my mind, but I hesitate to mention any for if some real misfortune befell the individual suspicion might be thrown upon me. Let's merely call the dead man the Rev. Dr. Jonathan X.

Dr. X, ought to meet his doom through some mysterious weapon quite unknown to the police. And yet there would have to be a generous supply of clues in order to make the story exciting. Too much mystery dulls the interest.

As I foresee it, the elevator man took a heavily veiled woman to the victim's apartment a little before midnight. She was dressed in bright scarlet and wore white orchids on her right shoulder.

These would be very curious orchids, having black and blue spots. She said nothing to the operator except "Ze eighteenth floor vice, schell." He noticed that her voice was musical and that she spoke with a Russian accent. Apparently she had been crying.

In the library, where the police found the body, nothing of value had been disturbed. All the diamond rings of the dead man remained fixed upon his fingers and his wallet containing ten \$1,000 bills was still in his pocket.

Upon the electric piano rested a roll of "The Afternoon of a Faun," which had been checked in mid-career for some unexplained reason. A large green parrot in a gold cage was visibly terrified and kept repeating over and over again, "you're the knife in my murder, you're the knife in my shoe."

### Police Baffled

THE district attorney thinks there is something significant in this, but he is not prepared as yet to announce his theory. Nor has he any explanation of the death of one of the two goldfish other than the fact that it had been shot with a Colt automatic. He thinks it curious that the glass bowl was not shattered.