



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD PUBLICATION)
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.

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PHONE—Riley 2551 MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1930
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."

Our New Officials

Today the state is served by two new officials.

The office of secretary of state passes into the hands of Frank May Jr. Mr. Williamson becomes state auditor.

Their predecessors paid the penalty of playing politics instead of giving service to the people.

Any other two citizens, fortunate or unfortunate enough to receive the Democratic nominations, would have been elected. They owe their prominence to the indignation of an outraged public which rebelled against the practices and policies of the old machine.

The Times had some small part in arousing that indignation, but it gives no bond for the new officials.

The Times believes that these offices and all offices should be conducted with no thought of partisan advantages. Because the outgoing officials held a different view, they now go.

It would be unfortunate if the new officials adopted any policy which duplicated that of their predecessors. That way leads to disaster.

The Times has no interest in a Republican party or in a Democratic party. It has a very great interest in Mr. Common Citizen of Indiana.

To the new officials, The Times offers its best wishes for a successful administration. It also offers to them the strict promise that any derelictions will be as faithfully reported as were those of the officials they succeed.

The sign boards are quite plain. Politics must be adjourned or the power will be brief.

Labor Secretary

President Hoover wanted to appoint William N. Doak secretary of labor. For two years he entertained the desire. The only thing that stood in the way was the fact that the greater part of organized labor seemed to have an active distaste for Doak.

The time was getting shorter and shorter. Jim Davis couldn't be kept in this anomalous position much longer; a ten-year anomaly is almost unique, even in American politics; and, in any case, Jim was due to take his seat as United States senator from the great and sovereign state of Pennsylvania.

Then on Thursday William Green stepped in and solved the President's problem. The President got one of those breaks that characterized the career of his careful predecessor. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced publicly that he would oppose the appointment of anybody not a member of his organization.

Of course, Green had been telling the President this privately for some time, but that was just between the two of them. When he said it publicly, however, there wasn't anything for a President with a nickel's worth of political sense to do but assert his right to name anybody he pleased to his cabinet. So he named Doak.

Doak will take office with the knowledge that he is more acceptable to Republican politicians than to that part of the population he is supposed to represent. Inquiry reveals that the railroad brotherhoods, to one of which he belongs, are little more enthusiastic over the appointment than are the A. F. of L. unions.

They regard him as a labor politician, if you know what that is; they think of him as a politician first and a labor leader second.

At that, Doak may not make the President a bad political advisor in the field of labor. He is shrewd and plausible. He may be able to persuade the President now and then that it is good politics, if nothing else, to meet the desires of labor in matters of legislation and administration. He can do this if he doesn't devote his whole time to persuading labor to meet the desires of the President.

This would be a wise way, incidentally, in which to start his career in high office. For obviously he already has the confidence of the President and it seems he has the confidence of labor yet to get.

Other labor leaders haven't forgotten that Doak ran out in 1924, when, led by his own railroad brotherhoods, organized labor declared for La Follette. Doak declared for Coolidge.

Doak may have only two years in which to work. He knows what labor wants—relief from labor injunctions, intelligent unemployment legislation, and so on. He seems to have the President's ear and he'll do well to start talking.

Utility Statistics

Just as debate starts on the need for more regulation of power companies, the census bureau says it will stop publishing the gross and net earnings of these and other utilities.

The industries publish their own figures, the bureau says, and government statistics are unnecessary.

Without impugning the honesty of the utility companies, we're not so sure of that. The federal trade commission's figures for interstate power movement in 1929 are very much larger than those of the National Electric Light Association. And the bureau of labor statistics figures for average cost of power per kilowatt hour in 1928 are larger than those of the National Electric Light Association.

The census bureau has not, apparently, been doing a very complete job on utility statistics in the past. But instead of doing less, it seems advisable that it should do more.

Congress Opens

Congress opens today in a haze of hot air about coalition, and attempts to force a special session next March. This hot air comes from leaders maneuvering for party advantage in the next presidential election. It should be discounted at the outset.

Behind the political barrage the facts of the situation are fairly clear. No one wants to jam this short session and force a special session. The Republicans want to escape as long as possible the new congress, in which their power will be reduced.

The Democrats are in no hurry to undertake the responsibilities and political perils involved in their increased strength. And politicians of both sides are smart enough to know that the public opposes an extra session and will make it unhealthy for any group which forces one.

Naturally, the conservatives of both parties are

trying to put the odium of obstruction upon the progressives. The public mind is being prepared by propaganda so that, in event of a bitter fight and a legislative jam, the public will blame the progressives.

But the fact is that the chief danger of effective obstruction is from the G. O. P. old guard and Democratic conservatives. The major pending issues, in addition to the annual appropriation bills, still are in the legislative mill solely because of conservative obstruction in the past.

The Wagner unemployment relief bills have been blocked for two years by the administration. Muscle Shoals was blocked for years by the old guard, then pocket-vetted by Coolidge, and then delayed again last spring by the Republican dictatorship in the house after the senate had acted.

Likewise, the conservatives long have prevented a fair hearing for the anti-injunction measure. The Norris amendment, eliminating lame-duck sessions of congress, of which the present is a sorry example, has passed the senate several times, only to be killed by house reactionaries.

That leaves only the world court—another matter which would have been disposed of last year had it not been buried by the administration. If the administration will co-operate in passing the long overdue unemployment, Muscle Shoals, anti-injunction and lame duck legislation, plenty of time will be left for the world court.

Not much time is needed, for here is another issue which has been debated for years. The minority can be given the necessary time to restate its opposition—and no time need be wasted advocating court membership, to which a large majority of the country and the senate already are committed thoroughly. Then the vote can be taken.

There will be no special session of the new congress unless the administration makes one necessary. It is up to the administration, which was ordered in the November election to reverse its legislative policies.

Advertising Policies

"The firm which eliminates or radically curtails its advertising at this time in the interest of economy is pursuing a short-sighted policy," says Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, in a statement to Sturges Dorrance, prominent New York advertising expert.

"Advertising," explains Dr. Klein, "is to national business at the present moment just what initiative, courage and resourcefulness are to an individual. All signs indicate that we have reached the bottom of the decline and indeed in some places we are gradually moving upward.

"Never was there a better opportunity for sound management, coupled with advertising having a real message, to help the business of the country get started on its climb back to prosperity."

There is a good deal of sound sense in that. The business man who cuts down his advertising in time of stress hardly can have any call for complaint if his sales fall off.

Inherited Wealth

A writer in the current North American Review points out that the United States, while it produces the world's wealthiest men, does not seem to produce enduring dynasties of wealth that last generation after generation. He remarks that even the great Astor fortune, handed down from John Jacob himself, is now only about a third as large as it was a generation ago. The Carnegie and Frick fortunes have shrunk; the Armour and Gould fortunes have been split up.

This condition, preventing the formation of a solidified "upper class" maintained by inheritance of great wealth, probably has had a lot to do with keeping our traditional democracy alive.

One would like to be able to look into the future and see if it will continue. Will it? Or are the Fords, the Rockefellers and the Mellons founding families that will hold their enormous riches through generation after generation?

There have been 640 different makes of automobiles since the birth of the auto industry, says a statistic. And most of them, of course, since have been re-tired.

Today's worst pun: Russia should be able to get credit among other nations because it has so much red money.

Many a judge thinks that because staccato writing is the rage nowadays, he, too, can make his sentences short.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

SOME of those who are sufficiently innocent to persist in the belief that world peace can be attained by passing a law against war urge President Hoover to call the nations together and get them to grind out the necessary legislation.

But trouble with this proposition is that the law against war will be a joke unless there is a prayer, somewhere, able to punish the nation or nations that violate the law by going to war, and the only power that could do this would be an international army.

And this brings us back to the same old idea of having Uncle Sam go into partnership with other nations to police the planet, to send money, men and armament whenever and wherever a majority of the nations belonging to the outfit shall decree.

THIS is the identical proposition that the American people so repeatedly have hit with a club whenever presidential nominees appeared, pledging themselves to get us into turmoil all over the earth, and the people feel the same way about it now that they did in former years.

Of course, without a club behind such an enactment, it would have more power than a bay rum advertisement painted on the Alps.

If there be any force in agreements of the world already is amply taken care of, for the nations solemnly have signed the Kellogg treaty, agreeing to abstain from war.

OF course, the average man puts little stock in the preventive value of this parchment, since all the nations that signed it are grinding out guns and training soldiers as if the actual date of the opening of hostilities were fixed for January, 1931.

If they must fight, let them go to it, and if moral suasion can't make them be good, then we are done, for we certainly will not put Uncle Sam into a permanent coat of mail and take off his white beaver and hand him a steel helmet.

We wish they might cease being outlaws and become civilized; we wish they might be given a sense of humor, sufficient to realize the pathos of struggle among a bunch of misbegotten, infinitesimally small, in the light of time and eternity. But if they just can't keep their fists out of other people's faces, then all we can do is to sit tight and mind our own business.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

It Is Poor Politics and Worse Statesmanship to Put the World Court Matter Before Congress at This Time.

DESIRABLE as our entry into the world court may be, and needless as our daily dallying may have been, it is poor politics and worse statesmanship to put the matter before congress at this time. The regular session is too short, the necessity for dealing with domestic problems too urgent, and the political situation too precarious. We have no time to waste on avoidable or doubtful issues.

With three or four million people still out of work, and with business still in a slump, it is our own house that calls for attention. The world court has done very well without us thus far. There is no reason to suppose that it could not worry along for a year or two more.

Let's Tend Our Business

IF Europe were not facing a multitude of troubles which are distinctly European, and if we were not facing a multitude of troubles distinctly American, the case would be different.

There has been no time since the war, however, when both Europe and America better could afford to mind their own business and give each other a rest.

We can do little, if anything, to clear up the hopeless snarl caused by Mussolini, Bolshevism, the treaty of Versailles, and its hangover of backstabbing diplomacy. Europe can do even less toward curing our ills.

Whether the European situation is full of dynamite, as some people seem to think, it certainly is full of hokum. Outside of Germany, which was forced to scrap her military stores and reduce her military establishment to 100,000 men, the disarmament program has run to battlements, with France promising not to build too many if she is permitted to maintain the largest land force in Europe.

Of all the countries given us time enough to get over the largely manufactured emotions of 1917. We still are inclined to regard everything France does with sympathy, and everything Germany does with suspicion, and even so, Dr. Groener, the German defense minister, has not made a wholly unfavorable impression here by his bitter attack on the disarmament program and the way it is working out.

People Are Duped

WHEN Germany was compelled to disarm at the point of a gun, the civilized world was led to look upon it as a step toward general disarmament. Once the threat of her military machine had been removed, people were told, and once France had been made to feel secure, humanity would convert its swords into plowshares.

The point was of course that adjacent countries could believe they were threatened by Germany just as long as they wanted to, and France could remain scared just as long as she felt like it. It was all a matter of pure imagination, and was left that way on purpose.

Of all the countries that have been threatened by Germany just as long as they wanted to, and France could remain scared just as long as she felt like it. It was all a matter of pure imagination, and was left that way on purpose.

France Gets Everything

FOR twelve years, the civilized world has been financing naval potpourris, disarmament commissions and peace conferences to mention the League of Nations and the world court.

The net result is a practically disarmed Germany, but with other European nations maintaining bigger and more expensive military establishments than in 1914.

The number of officers of France's pay roll is greater than the number of soldiers Germany is allowed to enlist and the number of cannons she keeps in storage is twelve times as great. The same is true of airplanes, fortifications, frontiers, and poison gas.

Table the Court

STILL we hear the cry that France must be guaranteed in her security, that Germany has fallen down on reparation payments, and that little can be done to make the peace movement real until America comes over and takes her place in a ring which is being built up, not only to defend the south bank of the Rhine, but to keep Mussolini, and Soviet Russia in their places.

Under such circumstances, would it not be just as well to table the question of whether we should enter the world court for a few months, especially since it could not be discussed properly without delaying, if not postponing, action on the bills and measures of which we stand in desperate need.

Questions and Answers

What is the name of the motion picture which "Amos and Andy" have recently completed?
"Check and Double Check."

Where were the Olympic games of 1928 held?
Amsterdam, Holland.

Does Will Durant, the author, also manufacture the Durant automobiles?
No.

William Crapo Durant, the manufacturer of Durant automobiles, and Will Durant, the author, are separate individuals.

Were the Mauretania and the Lusitania built in the same year?
Did they make their maiden trips about the same time?
They were both built in 1907 and the Mauretania made her maiden trip in November and the Lusitania in September.

What was the theme song to the motion picture, "The Floradora Girl?"
There was no theme song, but the original "Floradora" score, including such songs as "Break the News to Mother," "The Blue Danube," and other kindred periodic waltz numbers, were incorporated in the musical score of the picture.

The Suspense Is Awful!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Water and Iron Important for Baby

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

THE baby that is fed on its mother's milk receives most of the minerals that it needs in sufficient amount, with the possible exception of iron.

Since iron is necessary for the building of red coloring matter of the blood, it may be necessary in some instances to give iron in the form of a prescription.

Among the most important considerations is the requirement of the infant for water. The child that is being fed by the breast usually gets enough water in the milk, but in view of the overheated apartments and the conditions of modern life, it usually is best to see that the infant takes water regularly.

The infant that is being fed artificially should also receive water between feedings, and this is of special importance in warm weather.

After the sixth month of life, Dr. Marriott recommends that one tablespoonful of pure of spinach be given to the infant once each day to supply the pigment and the iron for the hemoglobin, or coloring matter of the blood.

It is generally well known that vitamins are essential to proper growth and for resistance to disease. Practically all infants living in the temperate zone should receive Vitamins A and B regularly.

This may be supplied in the form of one-half to one and one-half teaspoons of cod liver oil three times each day. Vitamin D may be given in the form of Viosterol, but cod liver oil, as such, is preferred in the majority of cases. This opinion is based on recent researches.

The infant who suffers with rickets or who seems to have a tendency in that direction may receive special quantities of vitamin D, as the physician may prescribe it.

Milk is one of the most perfect of foods, but it lacks particularly in vitamin C. Hence, all babies fed artificially should be given from one to two tablespoons of orange juice or tomato juice each day to provide this vitamin.

Apparently both human milk and cow's milk contain sufficient amounts of vitamin B to prevent any shortage of this vitamin, as infants ordinarily are fed.

The child that is undernourished, and lacks appetite, may require vitamin B feeding as the physician will determine.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

"I HAD hoped," writes R. L. T., "that the recent election might put you in your place, but I find you just as conceited as ever. Is there no hope?"

I'm afraid not. On Dec. 7 I will attain the ripe age of 42, and in these advanced stages of life it is much too late to expect any great amount of change in an individual. He can't be taught new tricks.

If to R. L. T. I seem to swagger, I can only say that it required a great deal of practice for me to reach this stage of seeming sufficiency. Of course, it's a device. There is no closed season for the protection of columnists, and since we are always expected to attack, it is necessary to keep the head up constantly.

To lower your guard for even an instant is to invite a sock on the jaw.

Depressed Head

I DON'T think I really want you might call enthusiastic about myself, but I'm not antagonistic, either. I assert that this is not a fault, or, at least, not the worst sort of fault. Swelled head may be bad, but it isn't as harmful all around as depressed head.

I mean that people who don't think very much of themselves generally aren't much good. The man who gets to feeling that he's just a poor worm will function in the world as a poor worm.

I've been trying to go along without using the phrase "inferiority complex," but that's what I'm talking about. There wouldn't be so much cruelty and meanness in the world if we were all a little bit conceited.

A conceited man generally is kind. He feels warm and friendly to him.

QUEEN BLANCHE'S BIRTH

ON Dec. 1, 1188, Blanche of Castile, mother of Louis IX, and one of the most able rulers of France, was born.

After the death of her husband in 1225 she served as regent during the minority of her son. She proved her ability in this period by successfully suppressing a formidable conspiracy of the nobles.

Possessed of remarkable executive talent, she supervised personally all departments of government.

After the marriage of her son, she resigned her regency, to resume it later for a period of three years, when Louis went off to fight in the Crusades.

Louis became one of France's greatest historic figures. As king of France he defeated the English at Saintes.

Following the Crusades in Egypt he returned to France and ruled his kingdom with admirable justice and marked ability. He has been called "the ideal king of the middle ages."

Daily Thought

A little that a righteous man has is better than the riches of many wicked.—Psalm 37:16.

So I like life and I like righteousness; if I cannot keep the two together, I will let life go and choose righteousness.—Mencius.

self, and that often makes him act the same way to other people.

It's the overhumble man that you want to be afraid of. The most evil villain Charles Dickens ever created was Uriah Heep, who always was wringing his hands and cringing.

It is a true saying that the worm will turn. That's why we shouldn't encourage the existence of worms.

Passing the Buck

THESE fearfully self-effacing people are generally on the lookout for somebody a little lower than themselves, so that they can put their feet in his face.

And a lot of stuff that passes for modesty is nothing more than a nice letter and said, "I liked your column," it would be much more friendly and polite for me to say, "I'm glad you did; I liked it, too," than for me to write: "I didn't think it was any good at all."

Yes, but even in the case of unforgotten graver more vicious than any yet known, it is possible to get up above them or to take refuge underneath in thick vaults in the ground.

Try those tricks on an idea—a good idea. You can't get above that or burrow beneath it. A true idea will pierce through the walls of the thickest vault. And through the thickest skull, for that matter. (Copyright, 1930, by The Times)

Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—As one of The Times readers states, there are two sides to the question of whether married women should work and thus deprive single girls of a chance to make an honest living. There are two sides, but which follows the principles set forth in the Golden Rule?

Hundreds of childless married women are working, not because they must, but because they want to. They are not content with the seeming monotony of homemaking. Yet single girls must postpone marriage indefinitely because of lack of money to start housekeeping, and no means of helping to make the money. They must wait, smothering youth's love, to keep childless married women in luxuries.

And as for married women who are mothers leaving their homes and little ones behind each morning to join the work-a-day world, there is nothing more disastrous to morals, society and the American home. While the mother thinks she is doing her best in helping to feed and clothe little bodies, mentally and physically her children are being neglected.

The things that children can get only through a mother's constant care and teaching, these little ones, whose mother leaves them every morning, are missing. Better a few patched dresses and trousers, which will be forgotten in a few years, than patched and warped ideas of life, picked up on the street through improper associates.

These may ruin utterly the child's future. Wrong ideas are filling our reformatories and prisons. Instead of providing for their education, the fundamentals of life, the basis of education, are being left out entirely.

And what man wouldn't rather do without some of the material things if it meant finding his wife, instead of cheerless rooms, when he returned from his day's work?

A mother's place is at home. She alone can adequately guide her children's lives toward fruitful living and good citizenship.

In the light of the present em-

ployment situation, the sporting thing for the childless married woman to do is to turn her job over to the girl needing work, and forego some of her own luxuries.

AN INTERESTED READER.

Editor Times—My wife and some other women went to every bakery in town and tried to buy second day bread, as we used to get it for 1 or 2 cents a loaf, but they could not buy it. They were told that the bakeries break it up and shovel it up and sell it to farmers for hogs.

If the business man wants to help the unemployed, he at least could sell the bread to people who have children starving, and not sell it for hog feed at a loss.

W. OWENS.
1448 West Henry street.

Editor Times—The Guinness family is of Ireland, not of England, as recently stated in The Times. They never made ale for three hundred years, they have made Irish brown stout. Everything good does not come from England, as The Times seems to think.

J. P. O'M.

Editor Times—It was a great pleasure to me to be a very good friend of a most highly respected and honored Indiana poet. I am giving below one of his poems, written in the back room of one of this city's most popular bars, several years before the poet's death. This is one poem which never has been printed, and I will leave it to you to guess the author's name:

When the whisky's in the glass,
And the glass is on the bar,
And the sparkle of the setter
Puts to shame the morning star,
Why is it then that friendly feeling
Come a-strolling through us all?
It's just a little old-time cronies
Come to greet "I from afar."
When I'm "whisky's in the glass
And the glass is on the bar."

Editor Times—This is in reply to the "Married Woman" of Nov. 11. A mother's place is at home. She alone can adequately guide her children's lives toward fruitful living and good citizenship.

In the light of the present em-

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Rapid Rise of Chemistry One on the Marvels of Modern Education.

TODAY, a chemical laboratory is considered a necessary building upon every university campus. Yet it was only about 150 years ago that college authorities first concluded that chemistry was a sufficient importance to justify its inclusion in the curriculum.

Some interesting facts about the rapid rise of chemistry and its influence upon education are pointed out by Dr. William McPherson, professor of chemistry and dean of the graduate school at Ohio state university and president of the American Chemical society.

"Early in the last century, chemistry was a required study in the course of liberal arts at Columbia, Harvard and Princeton," he explains.

"This new-born infant, however, was not received with any great cordiality into the family of studies that had long constituted the essentials for the baccalaureate degree.

"Its growth was impeded in many ways, and there were times when there was some fear as to whether it would survive the rigors of doubt and suspicion to which it was exposed."