



The Indianapolis Times

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

Not Too Late

Even though the legislature has ended the first half of its session, it is not too late to redeem promises made to the people and provide relief from intolerable conditions.

Revamping of the highway commission which spends as much money as all other state agencies, is one of the major necessities.

The present commission has proved its incapacity, if mild words are to be used to describe the deplorable manner in which it has spent the twenty millions of dollars a year.

The state could easily dispense with the services of such a board, and, if the suggestions for their successors had to run the gamut of legislative approval the Governor might select somewhat different types. Unless.

Nor will the people be satisfied if the session ends with the utilities still uncontrolled and unregulated.

It is true that there is a theoretical regulation. But the people have received few breaks in the past few years. The utilities regulate government, instead of being regulated by government.

If the claim of utilities, so deeply opposed to any snooping into holding company tactics be true, and the present board has ample power to stop various forms of larceny, then the present commission should be abolished and one named by officials not so completely in sympathy with utility ethics and morality.

It is not too late to save the public from two years more of pillage in these directions.

As Clear as Mud

Our diplomatic recognition policy has been so ineffective and muddled that Secretary of State Stimson is unable to find a respectable alibi. His speech before the council on foreign relations has not clarified, but further confused, our policy.

No wonder Stimson's speech has provoked debate in congress and in the American and foreign press. Stimson set out to prove that the traditional American policy from the days of Jefferson has been to recognize any foreign government that appears permanent and willing to meet its foreign obligations, regardless of whether we like that government or not.

Stimson lamented that the Wilson administration departed from that policy in the case of Mexico, by withholding recognition from a revolutionary government. Stimson added that the Hoover administration, except for Central America, has returned to the traditional Jeffersonian policy.

The truth is that the Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations all have used the power of recognition as a weapon of interference in the domestic affairs of other nations.

Such interference by the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations in Central America against revolutionary governments is on exactly the same principle, and just as indefensible, as the Wilson interference in Mexico, which Stimson deprecates.

Similarly, the collateral policy of selling arms to a foreign government, but embargoing the sale of arms to revolutionists, is a partisan and vicious practice. We should refuse to supply arms to either side.

This nation was established by exercising the inalienable right of revolution for an oppressed people. We have no business telling Central Americans or Russians or any other foreigners when they shall revolt or shall not revolt.

Nor has our state department any business playing the game of the international bankers—a game revealed by the following indiscreet statement by Stimson:

"But in each case the failure to obtain recognition has resulted in his (the revolutionary president's) prompt resignation, on account of his inability to borrow money in the international markets."

The full hypocrisy of the Stimson statement that this administration is not using recognition as a weapon of interference, except in Central America, is shown in the case of Russia.

The name of Russia was not even mentioned by Stimson in his address, which purported to clarify this government's recognition policy.

"Compromise"

Under the ministrations of Harvey Couch, the big light and power man from the southwest, President Hoyer and Democratic Leader Robinson have evolved what Robinson calls a "compromise" in the fight for federal relief of drought and unemployment victims.

The President has opposed federal food relief for the farmers and all direct federal relief for the unemployed. Robinson had been storming across the senate floor and the front pages of the land, insisting on food for both the drought and unemployment victims. His resolution for that purpose passed the senate and was defeated by the administration in the house.

Now Robinson has agreed to a measure for \$20,000,000 for loans for "rehabilitation of agriculture." It shuts out unemployed relief altogether. It does not specifically grant food to drought sufferers.

It is not a compromise. It is a complete Robinson surrender.

Robinson says it will be liberally interpreted by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in administering the money, and that farmers may get food. The same food "interpretation" was put on the language of the farm relief "compromise" act last month—but the farmers got no food.

In this case, however, the administration is attempting no trickery. Statements have been issued by both Hyde and the White House reaffirming opposition to food relief.

If the senate was sincere in its recent vote for unemployment relief and food for drought victims, it can not accept this alleged Robinson compromise, which gives neither form of relief.

The senate has overwhelming evidence that the Red Cross has been unable to give adequate rations to the starving in the drought areas, and that federal food grants are needed.

The senate has the Red Cross' own statement that it does not plan to spend one cent on unemployment relief. The senate has official estimates that the totally unemployed number five million or more, not counting the equal number of part-time employed.

The senate has the statements of more than 200

mayors and local relief committees that private and local relief measures can not meet the emergency. It is unreasonable and unjust to help farm victims and refuse to help city victims.

If congress adjourns without providing adequate relief for drought and unemployment victims not reached by private agencies, it will fall in one of the most serious responsibilities ever placed upon it.

Congratulations

Anybody can make a mistake, but it takes a big man to admit publicly that he was wrong. So we congratulate Major-General Butler, the brilliant marine officer, who has expressed regret for his indiscreet references to Mussolini at a private gathering. And we congratulate Secretary of the Navy Adams for calling off the Butler court-martial, which the administration, in a moment of seeming vindictiveness, had ordered.

Public opinion and the press virtually were unanimous that only a reprimand was in order and that a court-martial would make a martyr of an outstanding officer, previously victimized by being denied the commandship of the marine corps, to which seniority and record entitled him.

The fact that Adams' cancellation of the court-martial was made under tremendous public pressure does not rob his belated act of courage.

The net result of the incident seems to be that Butler is more popular in the service and in the country than ever; that the administration has wiped out a blunder, and that Mussolini has received a lot of bad publicity.

Veterans' Loans

Apparently the administration is trying to meet the veterans half way in their demand for immediate cash payment on bonus insurance certificates maturing fourteen years hence. That is, the administration is reported to be working out a system under which veterans can borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates, or more than double the present loan capacity.

This would in part meet the undoubted need of many veterans for ready cash, with the additional advantage of not forcing the veterans to sacrifice their insurance. And the preservation of the insurance rights is, after all, the main consideration—just as it was the main consideration when the veterans demanded enactment of the original adjusted compensation law.

To be sure, the proposed increase of the loan value of the certificates is not going to solve the problem of unemployed veterans. But the veterans should be able to understand by this time that nothing short of a business revival is going to solve their problem.

What they need is a steady job so they won't have to think of selling their insurance. And the unemployed veterans—as well as the unemployed nonveterans—are not going to get steady jobs until there is a business revival. If they do anything to retard business revival, they are injuring themselves.

That a huge government bond issue, to cover cash payment of bonus certificates now, would retard business revival has been demonstrated fully by the government experts at the congressional hearings this week.

Such bond issue would swamp the securities market, and thus prevent public absorption of private security issues upon which new business and construction projects largely depend.

Nothing which hurts the country now can help the veterans.

One disadvantage to that railroad France is planning to build across the Sahara is that they will find it difficult to advertise its grand scenic route.

A scientist says germs can be made to generate electricity. Picture folks sneezing at the generator!

The champion ash can roller of Massachusetts asked the New York athletic commission for permission to roll an ash can up Broadway. He'll make his own great white way.

A speaksy, acutely observes the office sage, is only as strong as its weakest drink.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

AFTER reading of the two American girls who have married foreign titles the last week or so, it's a relief to contemplate Prince Gustave Lennart, grandson of the king of Sweden, who renounces his title to marry a daughter of "the common people."

The groundhog saw his shadow and let us hope the old theory is correct and that we shall have six weeks more of summer.

Sherwood Eddy, prominent religious leader, becomes a Socialist, saying that socialism would abolish war.

He's right; socialism would abolish everything.

BIG BILL THOMPSON's parade opening his campaign for the mayoralty nomination in Chicago was led by a donkey.

Nothing could have been more appropriate.

A group of patriotic societies wants to stop the publication of a book about President Hoover, but it can't be done unless the book is libelous.

Up to date Mr. Hoover has been very fortunate, as compared with his predecessors.

We have a habit of thinking that in the early days of the country Presidents were not abused, but this is slightly exaggerated.

Even Washington was abused to the limit, and when he left the White House one newspaper gave thanks that the "enemy of the people" had passed.

Guatemala is having a hot time, having had four presidents in three weeks.

Once upon a time the minister of Guatemala at Washington learned that his president had been overthrown, whereupon he took ship for home to make peace with the new president, but when he landed he learned the old president had regained his position, whereupon the minister told him he had returned to help him.

There will be six admirals and a general to try General Smedley Butler—more feather than you could find anywhere else, except at a national poultry show.

If the government has made up its mind to scrap Butler, it should wait until the next naval conference and scrap him then in the place of a battle ship.

When this court-martial opens, the world will laugh at us as it has not laughed since the Scopes trial down at Dayton, Tenn.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Progress Never Was, and Never Will Be, a Negative Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Last Friday the people of San Francisco approved bond issues aggregating \$2,500,000, with which to provide work for the unemployed, by a seven to one majority.

The very next day, San Francisco banks agreed to advance the city \$300,000, without interest, so that work could begin at once.

Next Tuesday, only four days after the bonds were voted, 1,500 men will be put to work, and the number will be increased to 4,000 within two weeks.

Monday the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce opened what is described as a "progress exhibition," with models, layouts, and designs illustrating forty construction projects which will be started in the city, or its immediate neighborhood, during the next twelve months, representing a total expenditure of more than \$250,000,000.

That's telling the blue devils were to go.

They 'Solve' It

Too bad everybody can't see that more work, more buying power, more consumption, constitute the one remedy for this depression.

Many well-intentioned people still are obsessed with the idea that the best way to restore prosperity is to block trade and destroy surplus products.

Up in the poultry-growing section of San Joaquin valley, there is an oversupply of eggs. How to reduce that over-supply immediately and irrevocably seems to have become the all-absorbing problem.

With the Red Cross taking care of more than 700,000 people in the drought-stricken areas, not to mention the multitudes still out of work in our cities, and with untold numbers of children hungry for bread, much less eggs, you wouldn't think that such a problem presented any great difficulties.

That's where you'd be wrong, however. Its proper solution has puzzled Chambers of Commerce and noonday luncheon clubs for quite some time, but, at last, they have hit upon a wonderful idea.

Dumbness at Zenith

TEAMS representing the Exchange and Rotary Clubs of Turlock, Cal., will engage in an egg-throwing contest next Friday, with the Chamber of Commerce acting as sponsor and the mayor proclaiming it "Egg day."

It is hoped that not less than 100 cases of eggs will be destroyed in the contest, which would bring in an egg-throwing contest to challenge neighboring clubs to a similar show for the destruction of still more.

The performance should be reported in detail, not only because of its uniqueness, but because of the fact that it would bring to those distraught mothers and careworn fathers who haven't seen an egg in months.

But don't take it as too exceptional, for, when you get right down to brass tacks, what does it represent except that good old protective scheme of prosperity which measures as the Grundy bill embody and which some of our best minds are proposing to carry even farther right now, with all sorts of restrictions and embargoes.

Why Build an Ark?

HERE'S the Capper bill, for which they say congress is in a mood to pass, and which would limit the importation of crude oil to 15,000,000 barrels a year for the next three years.

It sounds all right, considering the number of capped wells, the number of tanks overflowing, and the number of independents who can't sell their oil, but it doesn't sound much like the conservation one heard five years ago, when the oil was all "conserving" a supply which would peter out in fifteen or twenty years, as we were informed by the best of experts.

If we underestimated the amount of oil available then, who knows why we're all overestimating it now. Why this impulse to build arks every time there is a shower or assume that nature has changed her mind every time there is a dry spell?

Don't Build Walls

ABOVE all else, why go on with the protective game, after so much unanswerable proof that it is mainly to blame for the mess we are in?

Haven't we gone about far enough with the idea of closing doors, blocking windows, and slowing down the machinery and curtailing work?

Progress never was, and never will be, a negative affair. We can shut Venezuela oil out of this country, but not out of other countries. If we shut much cheaper, other people will buy it, and our net result will be loss of foreign markets which we now enjoy, as well as much of the trade in other commodities which the export of oil produces.

It is a notion that we can keep people at work by walling them in, only good so long as it takes to build the wall. The Chinese proved that a thousand years ago.

Who wrote the book entitled "Ex-wife?"

Is Red Grange still playing football?

He is now the manager of the Chicago Bears, a professional football team of the National Professional Football League.

What is the name of the song that Arthur Lake sings in "The Scamp of the Campus?"

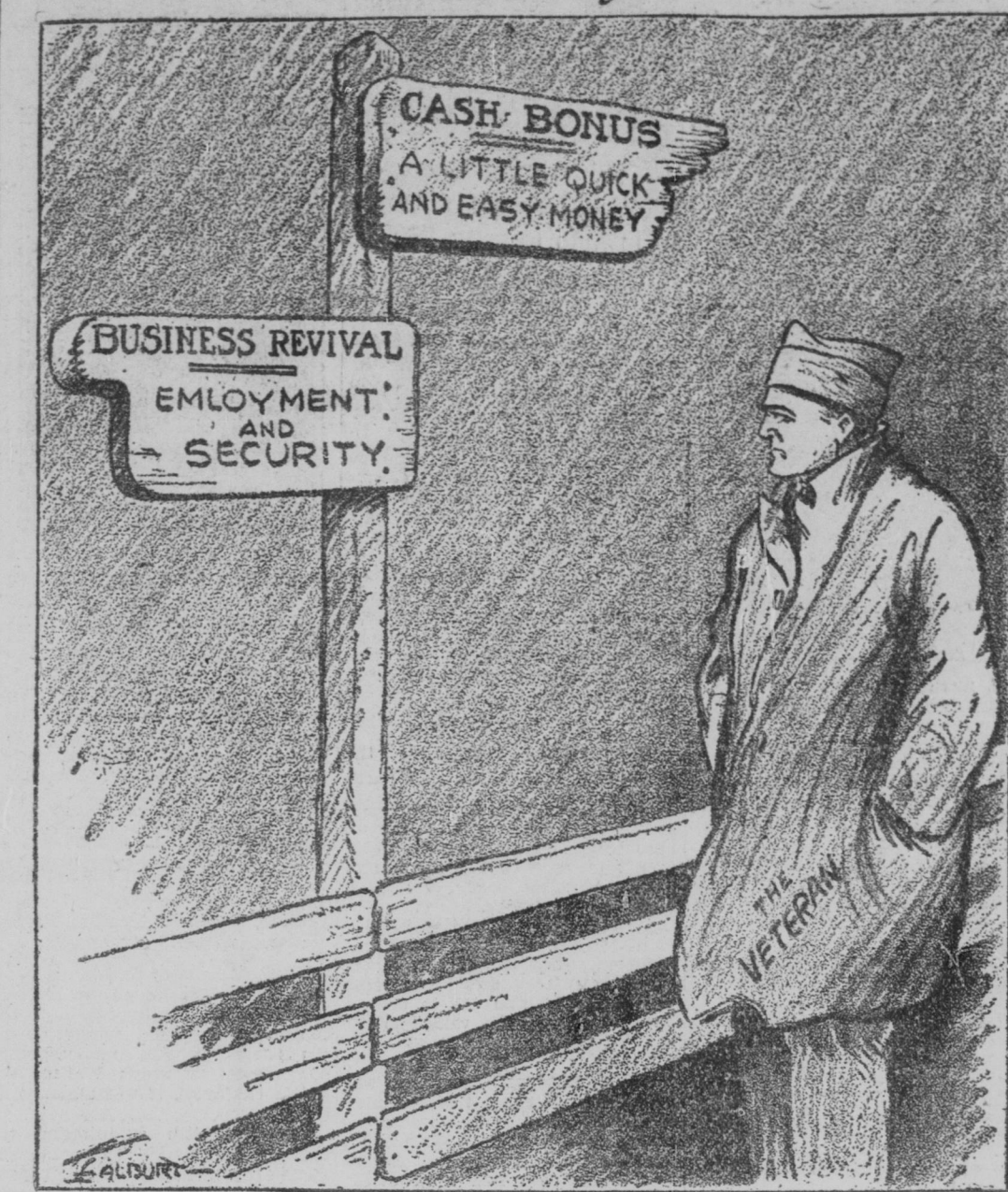
"Cheer up and Smile."

What does ex-dividend mean in connection with the sale of stocks?

It means that the stock was sold without right to a recently declared dividend.

There practically is no change in the type of character. This time the shrewd butler has been omitted, but the heroine is from the

Which Way?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Modern Dress Is Blamed for Flu

This is the third of three articles written especially for The Times and NEA Service by Dr. Morris Fishbein, noted authority on how to avoid influenza and its greatest contributory cause, the common cold. This series is especially timely in view of influenza epidemics reported in various cities.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

RED flannel underwear for the average worker long has disappeared from the American scene. It still is occasionally seen in foreign districts and in lumber camps.

The coming of the automobile and the steam-heated office and home have made it necessary that underclothing and indeed clothing in general be rather tight for indoor wear during all seasons of the year.

It is then possible for the worker to put on enough extra clothing before going outdoors to take care of his temperature needs.

Every one can remember when women began to outstrip the men so far as clothing was concerned. It is difficult to state whether the brevity of the clothing or of the diet was responsible for the rise in tuberculosis in young women which began coincidentally and which has persisted for several years.

Dr. Hoyt Dearholt has ascribed it primarily to modern dress, and he believes that it could be cut down if dress reform would be encouraged.

The vast majority of physicians are convinced that insufficient protection of the body by suitable clothing is in a measure responsible for the frequency of colds, of influenza, and of pneumonia.

Tuberculosis prospers in soil that is represented by modern young women, poorly nourished and insufficiently dressed.

Whether excessive smoking of cigarettes also is a factor is another question, although Dr. Wolff Friedenthal is convinced that excessive smoking and insufficient sleep also are concerned.

The famous German hygienist, Rubner, feels that light clothing and the resultant chilling of the body are important factors in the increased mortality from respiratory diseases, particularly tuberculosis in young women.

Dr. R. L. Russell of the Missouri state department of health says: "A person can stand a great deal of stormy, disagreeable weather without endangering his health if he keeps his feet and clothing dry; so raincoats, umbrellas and the lowly overshoe in various forms, styles and colors, are of considerable importance."

Every hygienist knows the difficulty of securing dress reform when it is opposed to fashion. But the evidence available is more than sufficient to indicate that dress reform is badly needed from the point of view of health, so far as women of the teen age are concerned.

Perhaps the silliest custom has been the feeling of certain mothers that little children should wear socks, going with the knees and legs bare to harden them.

Almost invariably it is the slender, undernourished child whose mother becomes afflicted with this notion.

The best authorities are convinced that the child should wear in winter undergarments containing about 30 per cent of wool, that the underwear should have full-length arms and legs and that the child should wear long stockings, which may be part wool, during the winter season.

In addition, the child under 4 years of age when taken outdoors, should wear leggings and an outer coat which can be fastened well around the neck and allow a knitted sweater underneath.

THE END

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

EVERY now and then I am minded to write a column concerning funny men. And this piece, according to the plan, will go even beyond the familiar theory that every clown is a Paclacci.

It was my notion to assert that each wit was, in reality, something else. One could assert with obvious sincerity that the lighter the surface, the more tragic the content.

Under final analysis it isn't really funny that "men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses." The suppressed reform instinct in Robert C. Benchley easily is discovered in many of his essays. Donald Ogden Stewart has had sharp and eloquent complaint to make about militarism in some of his most farcical novels.

Ogden Nash, celebrated chiefly as the owner of a trick rhyming system, is in fact a very man filled with some very lively hates and among the most skillful of all who track down and shoot the stuffed shirt in and out of season.

No Crusader

BUT my essay never may be written because one author stands in the way. I can find no crusading instinct in P. G. Wodehouse. After much contact with many of his novels, I have yet to discover any underlying serious motive. The reason which supposedly dwells just behind every smile simply isn't there.

If these larkly tales left me bored or only half amused I still might bring Mr. Wodehouse into the study as a horrible example. He could stand there as a builder of bright and shining bricks who had neglected to add the straw of seriousness.

But the novels of Mr. Wodehouse are to my taste utterly fascinating. I just have finished his latest, which is called "Big Money."

Still less will my particular participation as a reader on this occasion add lustre to the name and fame of Wodehouse. I read "Big Money" at one sitting.

And this sitting occupied several consecutive hours of a working day, during which I had a vast number of tasks to perform. But, again, that may be a tribute to my own inertia rather than the tug of a lively plot.

No Butler!

THE secret of attraction is a little difficult to discover. Certainly to an old Wodehousean there is nothing of novelty in his latest work. The plot of the impetuous and likable young man who comes at the end of a fortune has been employed by this novelist again and again.

There practically is no change in the type of character. This time the shrewd butler has been omitted, but the heroine is from the

same fabric as a dozen other misses devised by Mr. Wodehouse. The hero and the assistant hero I have met before—to my extreme pleasure, on every occasion.

No writer of our time ever has constructed dialogue more prettily. It bubbles over well-remembered rocks and down familiar river beds. But there always is a current and always light spray in the air.

It has been said of Wodehouse that he is a modern equivalent of Congreve. Like every other successful author, he has been discovered by some of the intellectuals. I can not add my voice to this chorus.

I have the slightest belief that P. G. Wodehouse will be remembered a year after he is gone. I doubt profoundly that he will survive limply in the leather of college libraries.

And yet I think it no small thing to be the most readable writer of this day and age, even if no touch of salt has been added for the purposes of preservation.

Railroad Reading
FOR instance, I can think of no one else comparable as a railroad traveling companion. There are those who feel that trains are

today is the anniversary

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
Feb. 9.

ON Feb. 9, 1773, William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, was born in Virginia, the son of Benjamin Harrison, who signed the Declaration of Independence.

At 18 William joined the army which Wayne was leading against the Indians of the northwest and served for seven years.

Three years later he became Governor of Indiana territory, and, as its representative in congress, succeeded in passing a law relating to the sale of federal land in sections or parts of sections.

To this act the western states owe much of their prosperity. In the war against the Indians in 1811, which soon became also a war against the English in Canada, Harrison, as commander-in-chief of the American army, showed great military talent.

He defeated the Indians in an important battle at Tippecanoe, and by the victory of Perry on Lake Erie, was enabled to pursue the British invaders into Canada, where, in 1813, he totally routed them in the Battle of Thames.

In 1816 he was elected to congress, made a senator in 1825 and elected President in 1840. He died in 1841 after serving but one month.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Danger to Architecture Seen in Modernistic Trend of Building at Chicago World's Fair.

A NEW freedom from classical design and a realization that a proper architectural plan must extend beyond a building to include an entire community give promise of great progress in architecture during 1931. So says Dr. Robert D. Kohn, president of the American Institute of Architects.

Kohn sees one danger for the future. It is that the expression of modernism which is expected in the 1933 Chicago world's fair unduly may incline the architects of America to radical designs.

Reviewing 1930, Kohn says: "In the field of government architecture we have made a notable showing in 1930 in the development of the buildings on the so-called 'Triangle' in Washington, D. C."

"The coming year will give even more visible evidence of the wisdom of this plan whereby all the plot between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall is given over to public buildings or to parks."

"While the fine arts commission determined (and perhaps wisely) that all these buildings should be designed in a 'classic' manner, construction has progressed far enough to show that the buildings in this group will produce a certain unity, and be consistent with the character of the monumental Washington which the commission has planned."

Rows of Columns

IN other parts of the country there are indications of a greater freedom from conventional forms in the design of public buildings, Kohn says.

"The influence of the classic architecture of seventeenth century Italy is on the wane," he says. "Rows of columns no longer are considered an essential element of a district high school or a library, nor the sole means of indicating dignity of function in a combined police headquarters, fire house and jail."

"Indeed, it is only fair to say here that perhaps the greatest progress has been made in recent times in American school architecture."

"It is becoming functional and vital. Our municipal architecture, and the architecture of the federal government will free itself from outworn forms of expression as it is taken out of official governmental architectural bureaus, and put into the hands of competent architects, who will apply to it that same ability which has advanced American architecture to one of the leading positions in modern art."

Kohn feels, however, that it is still a problem as to what the coming Chicago fair will do to architecture. He points out that there have been no discussions in 1930 as to what the exposition would reveal.

Fleeting Impulses

"WHILE it is true," says Kohn, "that the Chicago Exposition of 1893 dragged America out of a 'free lance' architectural era ranging from Victorian Gothic through Neo-Grec to Richardsonian Romanesque, and steered into an era of studied classic, it may be hoped that people will realize that an exposition is an ephemeral thing and experimental, and that its architectural program may give expression to fleeting impulses in design."

"If that principle is never recognized, then it is to be feared that the buildings of the 1933 exposition in Chicago, however interesting they may be, will have a sad and tumultuous effect on the minds and acts of that unfortunately large majority of all designers who only copy those people who never cogitate, then get an irresistible impulse, then work passionately, and finally create."

"In the world of skyscrapers, 1930 has evidenced signs of progress in the right direction. "In this field architects long since have broken with tradition, but one indication of real progress is that they now are trying to make their designs more expressive of the skeleton within the envelop, and that they are trying to find new materials and new methods of construction more consistent with the nature of that envelop."

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without prejudice or agreement or disagreement with the editorial staff of this paper.—The Editor

The great thinkers of this or any other day, I regret to report, never are brief. And before Albany has been reached, a gulf has grown between us.

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People's Voice

Editor Times—I resent the statement made by L. J. Hartzell on the floor of the state senate Jan. 15 in the debate on the old age pensions. The statement is un-American, un-Christian and biased. The statement or implication that only paupers are dishonest is bigoted and serves as a representative of property rights over human rights would make such a statement.

"We people who are honest and prosperous should not be taxed to support those who have failed and are poor" is the statement. The letters a-t-z should be taken out of Senator Hartzell's name. Such statements by the wealthy bring about revolutions. The statement is Bourbon and should be relegated to where the royal family of Russia is. In Terre Haute we have four soup

lines brought about by the wealthy through their last three "dummies" in the President's chair and mouthpieces in congress. A congressional investigation is on foot now on "Red activities." All any man of the type of Senator Hartzell has to do to find the cause of unrest and Bolshevism in America is to look in his mirror.

A man of that type is not a representative of the people and no doubt when he returns to Allen county he will not have the courage to look a poor man, selling apples, in the face. Remember that the Founder of Christianity was born in a manger.

JOHN F. RYAN,
Representative from Vigo.
P. S.: These statements are from my heart and were not put in my mouth by some wealthy citizen.