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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 gauntlet 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 revolutionaries is on exactly the same principle, and just as indefensible, as the Wilson interference in Mexico, which Stimson deplores.

Similarly, the collateral policy of selling arms to a foreign government, but embarking the sale of arms to revolutionaries, 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 Hoover 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

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.

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, it is to mention that 100,000 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 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 melee, after which the winning team is expected 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 great consolation it would bring to those distraught mothers and care-worn fathers who haven't seen an egg in months.

But don't take it as too exceptional, nor, when you get right down to brass tacks, what does it represent except that good old protective scheme of prosperity which such names as the Grundy Bill embody and which a good many of our best minds are proposing to carry even farther 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 importers who can't sell their oil, but it doesn't sound much like the observation one heard five years ago when the cry was all for "conserving a supply which would last us in fifteen or twenty years" as we were informed by the best of experts.

If we underestimate the amount of oil available, then, who knows but we're all overestimating it now. Why this childish 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 far enough with the idea of closing doors blocking trade channels, slowing down the machinery and curtailing work?

Progress never was, and never will be, a negative affair.

We can shut Venezuelan oil out of this country, but not out of other countries. If it's so much cheaper, other people will buy it, and the 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.

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

It is 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.

Daily Thought

He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity—Ecclesiastes 5:10.

Guatemala is having a hot time, having had four presidents in the week.

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 regaled his position, whereupon the minister told him he had just returned to help him.

CAPTAIN Malcolm Campbell drives his automobile at 245 miles an hour at Daytona, Fla.

He's after a world's record, but it would take only one blow-out to give him wings.

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 it could get credit for him.

It should wait until the next naval conference and scrap him then in the place of a battle ship.

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

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

Which Way?

CASH BONUS
A LITTLE QUICK
AND EASY MONEY

BUSINESS REVIVAL
EMPLOYMENT
AND
SECURITY



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

R ED flannel underwear for the average worker long has disappeared from the American scene. It is still 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 light 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 man 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 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.

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 Freudenthal is convinced that excessive smoking and insufficient sleep also are concerned.

The famous German hygienist, Rubin, 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. Ray 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 like are not necessarily bad."

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

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of the author and are presented without regard to their agreement with the editorial policies of this paper.—The Editor

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

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 Pagliacci.

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 context of Dorothy Parker's poems, 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 famous novels.

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

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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 Wodehouse there is nothing of novelty in his latest work. The plot of the impenetrable and likable young man who comes at the end into a fortune has been employed by this novelist again and again.