



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Road to Better Times

Our world presents a strange and sorry spectacle. In the cities, millions of people haven't enough to eat.

In the country, millions of farmers, facing ruin, are feeding dirt-cheap wheat to hogs because they haven't a market.

Around the world there are hundreds of millions going almost naked, while cotton planters are on the verge of starvation because they can't get rid of their cotton.

There is too much bread, too much sugar, too much coffee, too much cotton, too much silver, too much copper, too much oil, too much, almost, of everything.

Yet 1,500,000,000 people—three-quarters of the population of the globe—half-naked savages and half-starved, are yearning for the bare necessities of life, but can't afford them.

What this sickening indictment of our system!

What's wrong? The answer is that science has developed faster than statesmanship. Scientists have perfected production methods in a way to make us proud, but statesmen have neglected to improve mass standards of living and mass purchasing power in a way to make us ashamed.

War, really, is at the bottom of it all. War seems to stimulate, or speed up, science, while playing havoc with the progress of the masses. Science has forged ahead while statesmen have quarreled and the masses have fought each other to a standstill.

As a result of the last war and the years of business-killing uncertainty which followed, mass standards of living and mass buying power have been set back, while mass production has kept on advancing.

That is why today so many folks—in Europe, Asia and the Americas—are ragged and hungry in the midst of abundance.

The remedy is to be found only in a new order of things, founded upon world peace. The principal nations of the earth must get together on a plan to put an end to war, then turn their attention to policies, national and international, which will improve the living condition of peoples everywhere.

If they don't, then farewell to our kind of civilization.

There are approximately 2,000,000,000 inhabitants on this globe. Every extra dollar these people are permitted to earn means \$2,000,000,000 added to world trade.

If all the earth's people were enabled to buy the bare necessities to which the meanest human being is entitled, there would be no surplus commodities left rotting in fields and warehouses for want of a market. There would be no more jobless, no more world depressions and no more bread lines.

Everybody would have to work full time to supply an ever-growing demand.

Prosperity would come back to stay.

Beginning in The Times on Page 1 today, you will find a series of articles dealing with the road to better times.

We invite you to read it. For while it deals with a subject as big as the world and as broad as humanity itself, it also concerns, in a vital way, the life of the smallest wage-earner. It has to do with us all—with where next month's rent is coming from, and the money to pay the grocer's bill.

Read it. You'll be interested, we feel sure, for it concerns you and yours.

The Wagner Bills

Ten years after recommendations by the Hoover unemployment conference of 1921, the President has permitted to become law the bill for advance planning of federal public works.

"I have had great pleasure today in approving the act providing for advance planning of construction and federal public works in preparation for future unemployment relief," said the President. "It is not a cure for business depression, but will afford better organization for relief in future depressions."

His present enthusiasm adds to the mystery of why the President has blocked this important Wagner bill ever since he took office. If the administration associates to the Hoover do-nothing policy is apt to convince a great many voters that there is no choice between the bankruptcy of Democratic leadership and the bankruptcy of Republican leadership.

That this surrender is attributed generally to orders from the Raskob-Baruch financial management of the party only increases the public disappointment in the Democrats.

An anthropologist claims that Adam was a Chinese. Perhaps this explains why his descendants are so prone to war with one another.

Speaking of paradoxes, here is King Zog of Albania, with a name like a cigarette, being ordered by his doctors to stop smoking.

Judging from the "butting" tactics that have developed in wrestling, the bigger "bonehead" you are the better.

It makes little difference, from a financial point of view, whether you tear or sign on the dotted line.

"Isn't this the limit?" as the thirsty voyager eagerly inquired as the liner passed the three-mile point.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

ON this, our immortal's birthday, a discordant note is sounded by Edgar Lee Masters, a northern writer, whose book seeks to take from Lincoln those qualities for which the world so long has loved him.

"Tis said, among other things, this volume portrays Lincoln as "cold" and "selfish," a strategy which is merely another blossom to the wilderness of flowers which covers the Emancipator's memory, must pass unnoticed, while he who cast a thorn upon it might shock mankind—and sell his book.

As Masters, which answer Masters. Weeks after his mother died he induced a minister to go to her grave and preach a funeral sermon. That was not "cold."

One night finding a drunkard on the frozen ground, carried him a mile to his home and saved his life. That was not "selfish."

As captain in the Black Hawk war he saved a harmless Indian's life when his soldiers sought to kill him.

As a lawyer he defended a Revolutionary soldier's widow for nothing, and paid her traveling expenses. Would Mr. Edgar Lee Masters have done more?

As Masters, a northern man, has assailed Lincoln, we choose to let two southern men defend him.

Listen to the late Henry W. Grady of Georgia: "Abraham Lincoln was the first American to comprehend within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic."

"He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost."

And now listen to the late Henry Watterson of Kentucky:

"Inspired by God was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence, no drama, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells the story of his life and death."

The senate passed the Norris amendment almost two years ago. In the house, Speaker Longworth held the Norris

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

If Lincoln Stood for One Thing More Than Another, It was a Tolerant, Sympathetic Understanding of His Fellow Men.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 12. —What's the use to argue? Myth or reality, Abraham Lincoln has come to stand for something very substantial and very constructive, not only in the minds of most Americans but of most civilized people throughout the world.

Undoubtedly there has been idealization, but where did it originate, except in the man himself?

Undoubtedly those weaknesses and defects which he shared in common with all mankind, and which he would have been first to admit, are fading out of the picture.

But why worry over that aspect of the case?

We do not remember Lincoln, or any other great man, for the traits and character which marked them as one of the herd, though they all had such traits and characteristics, but for the few outstanding qualities which set them apart.

He Had Tolerance

If Lincoln stood for one thing more than another, it was a tolerant, sympathetic understanding of his fellow men. Not afraid to fight when necessity compelled, he could win without abusing victory, or lose without succumbing to defeat.

Above all else, he could disagree, without bitterness, and stick to his own convictions, without assuming that those who held different convictions were wholly bad.

He guided this country through the stormiest period of its history, yet was able to rise and remain above the tide of passion which swept other men off their mortal feet.

His genius, if such it may be called, consisted of something superior to cleverness, or ingenuity.

He was not great in conventional sense, nor is he so regarded.

No one ever thinks of comparing him to Napoleon, Caesar, or Gladstone.

Lincoln is of those very few men for whom human history holds no counterpart.

As Stanton said, "he belongs to the ages."

With Malice Toward None

As commander in chief of the federal army, bowed down with the worries and cares of a fratricidal war which he was determined to win and agonized by the bloodshed involved, he still was able to lift his voice above the booming guns in that immortal phrase, "With malice toward none, but charity for all."

What other man in America could have said it?

There is a theory that Lincoln was short just in time for his own salvation, that had he lived, he would have been swept aside, or destroyed by the tempest he had created. But who knows?

Who knows but what his wonderful patience, and still more wonderful intuition, could have steered this country through reconstruction as successfully as he steered it through civil war?

The Ideal Counts

WHAT Lincoln really was as a being of flesh and blood, or how his career might have ended but for the interference of John Wilkes Booth, is not so important as what he might do by emulating his virtues, and it makes little difference whether those virtues were actual or imaginary.

What counts is the ideal—the things we have come to believe about Lincoln and that we make the basis of his great reputation.

It may be possible to pay just tribute to the man with monuments and praise, but the ideal calls for a higher tribute. The best way to show respect for an ideal is to follow it. That is where we have fallen down most completely.

But I'm rather more interested in the somewhat tamer animals. I feel quite sorry for and a little afraid of lions.

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No man could ask for finer memorials, or a greater amount of lip homage, than Abraham Lincoln has received. No man could ask to have his favorite anecdotes more often repeated, or his prize speeches read more widely.

But if he was the kind of man we think he was, wouldn't he prefer something different, something that would perpetuate his character and weave it more firmly into our own lives?

If we think so much of Lincoln, why not a little effort to be like him?

His sympathy and tolerance were so glorious, what's the matter with them now?

If we respect him because he was patient and kind, how can we prove it more convincingly than by being patient and kind ourselves?

After all, isn't emulation the only genuine tribute, especially to a man's virtues?

I DON'T know just what it is supposed to prove. As far as some of the gentlemen in the park go, they could make me turn away quicker than any lion if they understood me.

When anybody at all looks fixedly at me I get the notion that my shirt is unbuttoned or that I've come out of the house with a shoe lace untied. Maybe lion psychology is somewhat similar.

But it is the domestic animals of the zoo which capture most of my attention. I feel more at home with the pigs and cows and sheep.

We city dwellers don't often get a chance to see pigs. I mean regular pigs, and, of course, the pig is one of the most put-upon and abused animals in all the world.

He's come to be a symbol for glutony and dirtiness, and it isn't quite fair.

I'm willing to admit that a pig eats with considerable enthusiasm, but so do dogs, horses and cows.

As a matter of fact, I'm not entirely disaffected in the presence of dinner myself.

Pigs aren't nearly as selfish about food as a lot of other animals.

They have more of the co-operative spirit.

It's not uncommon to see seven or eight pigs all eating from the same trough.

They don't stand back and growl at one another if anybody comes within a few feet of them when they are feeding.

They may prove useful to me for purposes of painting. For quite a while now I've wanted to get away from doing trees and oceans and city buildings.

I want to paint people, figures, Venus rising from the sea and Diana and things like that.

Wanted—A Horse

I DON'T think they've got a horse in the zoo. That should be attended to for the sake of Manhattanites.

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Old Ajax



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Belgian 'Fog Death' Cause Revealed

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

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

NEWSPAPERS have a strange

fashion of arousing the public interest to fever pitch concerning incidents from different parts of the world and then forgetting to forget altogether the fact that the public remembers the incidents and wonders what the outcome may be.

From time to time new cases are reported for all sorts of diseases.

Then nothing further is said in the newspapers to indicate that certain medical trial has caused complete dissipation of for successful results from these cures.

The most recent sensation to arouse world interest was the so-called fog that spread in Belgium and caused sixty-four deaths.

Experts who were consulted were

convinced that it was not possible

for any poison gas or any products

from any factory to affect people in

such manner as to bring about

deaths of the nature of those reported.

So terrible was the scare that

health officers in various American

cities were called to advise as

to proper conduct in a fog, and the

inhabitants of villages in the region

affected barricaded themselves in

the windows and doors with rags.

The ministry of health of London

has been notified by several health