



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.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551 MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1931
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."

Records or Laws?

Apparently there is a greater desire on the part of the members of the legislature to make records than there is to get a few very essential laws.

On the Democratic side is a very commendable effort to redeem the pledges of their party platform and thus establish a record for good faith.

In the Republican senate, where there is concerted action on any subject, it seems to be directed to the purpose of blocking any law suggested by the Democratic house and thus make a record for loyalty to the financial and industrial interests of the state.

The Governor acts in a manner that strongly suggests that he believes it to be his high purpose to really represent the 15-year-old mind with which he accredits the public in politics.

The net result is that there are no laws, although the people are demanding relief and have been promised relief from government ills.

The income tax bill has been indorsed as a means of relieving the farmer and small home owner from too large a share of tax burdens. It should be a real law and not a botch.

The highway commission, with its bad reputation and disesteem, is still in existence. It should be either changed or the vast funds now raised for road purposes diverted to other channels. This is no time for waste of public money.

Several stupid ways have been suggested for raising money and business fears the special levies. The one sure way of solving high taxes by spending less is neglected. It is not too late to work along this line and cut out the frills during days of unemployment in cities and poverty on farms.

Nor is the prospect of a reapportionment measure for congressional elections at all bright.

There is a possibility that Indiana will be put to the necessity of a special session, costly at this time, or be without any representation in congress two years hence.

Is it not time to forget personal and party "records" and pass a few real laws?

The Road to Dictatorship

Why is it when congress seeks information on government business necessary to carry out its legislative function intelligently that the chief executive so often finds excuses for withholding that information?

A frequent excuse is the hackneyed one that submission of the desired information to congress "would be incompatible with the public interest."

The inference is that the executive is the government, and that the legislative branch is a troublesome appendix which exists on sufferance. This is in line with the trend in recent years for the executive to usurp the rightful power of the legislative branch.

It is as dangerous as it is unconstitutional. It is the road to dictatorship.

State Secretary of State Stimson just has withheld from congress most of the pertinent data on our disgraceful imperialist spree in Nicaragua. First the executive usurped power by waging war in Nicaragua without consent of congress, required by the Constitution.

Then when the senate requested all documents relating to the military occupation, Stimson submitted only a few of the least damning documents.

While Stimson was taking this high-handed attitude toward congress, the Wickersham commission—which seems to be as much under the domination of the White House as any cabinet officer—was withholding from the senate key documents of its prohibition survey.

Among the many missing documents were the reports of the former prohibition commissioner and others on sixteen states. Those states included the largest and the wealthiest, such as New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Massachusetts.

This is typical of the methods of the Wickersham commission from the beginning, especially its recent "summary" appearing to make a dry report out of the 7-to-4 vote of the commission favoring modification or repeal.

Congress is the policy-making branch of the government under the Constitution. That applies to prohibition and it applies to Nicaragua. Congress can not retain the respect of the nation by forever bowing to the usurpations and encroachments of the President, the cabinet, the supreme court and the commissions which congress itself creates.

Laid Off!

Laid off! Not through any fault of his own, but because orders are slack or styles have changed or an invention has wrecked the business.

Laid off! And then what?

First the employment agencies, if he has any money for fees; and almost certainly bitter and costly disillusionment.

And after that?

After that foot races with a hundred other applicants whenever a job is advertised, and in between, walking the streets, hunting.

Mrs. Raymond tells social workers she puts pasteboard soles in her husband's shoes, cotton in the heels and a brace on the back of his knee, so the walking won't be so bad.

Hopeless walking all day, and at night hunger, makeshifts and suffering at home. Wedding rings pawned. "Malnutrition" written on the school reports of the children.

Mrs. Walther took a twelve-hour night job and took care of her child and did the housework in the daytime, until her health broke and she went to a charity hospital.

A neighbor cleaned offices days and again at night, and her children were asked when she slept. "Oh, she puts her head down on the table after supper and sleeps until she goes out at 10," they said.

Congress has sat in Washington while these things were happening. . . these and many, many more like them. . . and has done almost nothing to prevent unemployment or to mitigate the suffering it causes. Now, before adjournment, the house of representa-

tives is asked to pass a bill the senate passed long ago, the Wagner employment exchange bill. It is a small step in the direction of help. But it is a step, and if it becomes law it will make finding a job a little easier.

It will mean government and state agencies all over the country, giving free help to those who are out of work, and giving it more effectively than any lesser agency could, by co-ordinating information on the job situation from all parts of the country.

There is a government employment service in existence now, but it is of so little use that few persons know it exists.

As a substitute for the Wagner bill, the secretary of labor is urging merely that this service be continued and expanded a little.

To follow the Doak program is to do nothing at a time when doing nothing is inexcusable. Sick, dispirited, suffering eyes are fixed today on the house of representatives, to see if there is hope for tomorrow.

The Other Washington

In all the oratory and publicity given the father of our country on his anniversary day and in connection with the coming bicentennial celebration, many sides of the many-sided man are stressed.

We hear a lot about Washington the executive, Washington the engineer, Washington the country gentleman and real estate man, Washington the military genius—indeed, we hear most about Washington the soldier.

Little or nothing is said about Washington the peace leader.

In the interest of truth, we suggest that the George Washington bicentennial commission add, to its hundreds of programs, papers, booklets, plays and publicity stories, at least one on this Washington.

Florence Brower Boeckel in her admirable new book, "The Turn Toward Peace," points out:

"Washington reintroduced arbitration into the practice of modern nations, and thus began the long series of efforts to bring about world peace."

In his great farewell address, Washington said: "Overgrown military establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty."

Washington was the statesman who declared: "My first wish is to see war banished from the earth."

Curing the Weather

Everybody is talking about the weather, but nobody is doing anything about it, Mark Twain once said.

Can we do anything about the weather?

Many scientists say so. They see a definite relation between rainfall and forests. Russian experiments reveal that in forested areas rainfall is three inches heavier than on the open steppes. Raphael Zon, forestry expert of St. Paul, says that forests give off more moisture than the ocean by a ratio of 7 to 2.

We know that forests are ideal natural reservoirs for holding rain that does fall. Without forests we will become like China, victim of alternate floods and drought, our rivers, yellow and silted, our watersheds dried of their best soil, our pasture lands hard and baked.

And we fast are becoming like China. Representative Harry Engelbright of California recently told the house committee on agriculture that only one-sixth of our virgin timber remains, that we are consuming our timber supply by use and by fires at a rate four times greater than we are growing it, that timber in private ownership at this rate will last only twenty-one years!

Three things we should do immediately. One is to prepare an orderly program to fireproof our forests. Another is to regulate logging practices, to prevent the appalling waste of careless cutting. The third is a nation-wide plan for reforesting denuded areas.

Bloodhounds, a news item says, are being used in England to track down escaped convicts. And perhaps they are goaded on by the cry, "Fie, fi, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman!"

A famous music publisher made several worthy philanthropies. It remained for the facetious headline writer to remark that he benefited charities to the tune of \$100,000.

"King Alfonso's Rule in Balance," says a headline. A rule which doubtless is measured by martial feet.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

IF Vanderbilt should sue General Butler, it would serve to prolong his publicity, and to get all the gray out of it, he should sue Butler for a whale of a sum, several millions, anyhow.

With Mussolini in it, international complications might arise, if he sued for a mere million.

If, as Vanderbilt claims, Mussolini said: "Vanderbilt, never look back; always look forward," he probably was thinking of the many divorce suits the Vanderbilt family has to its credit.

This Edgar Lee Masters book which bravely assails Lincoln sixty-five years after his death is founded on the bitter lecture which Herndon, his old law partner, delivered some years after the assassination.

WHILE Lincoln lived Herndon's lips dripped thick molasses, but after the assassination he produced great quantities of vinegar, due to the fact that he wanted high office and Lincoln thought him unfit for it.

Illinois people ascribed Herndon's outburst to his disappointment.

What the boys think of you in politics depends on whether they get what they are after.

If they get it, you're a whale; if they don't you're just a sardine—and hardly that.

Thomas A. Edison is a thoroughbred, as at 84 he labors with his old-time enthusiasm to persuade the goldenrod and the sunflower that it is their patriotic duty to make Uncle Sam independent of the English rubber monopoly.

In the meantime, it might be wise for us to consider some rare possibilities which have been overlooked.

Take the average congressman on the prohibition question—you could boil him down and easily get enough rubber for a set of tires and at least one spare.

And then if we would just turn upside down the furniture in the United States and scrape off all the third cheating sum, we would have enough rubber to furnish flapping galoshes for the ladies.

We have been expecting Mr. Coolidge to suggest this.

It was fine for the President to give one-tenth of his year's salary to the Red Cross, but it probably will lead to his personal acquaintance with other worthy causes, now in the red.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Washington and Lincoln, Our Greatest National Leaders, Had Little in Common.

IT is a coincidence that our two greatest national leaders—Washington and Lincoln—should have been born in February. It is not a coincidence that they should have had so little in common.

The very talents which separate great men from the common run generally separate them from each other.

Lincoln was born to poverty, while Washington was born to fortune. Both started out to be servants.

Washington succeeded, as he did in most things, while Lincoln failed, as he did in most things.

Washington, the aristocrat, took command of a revolution which did not appeal to most of his class.

Lincoln, the commoner, became the outcast leader of a movement which was conceived and fanned into flame by intellectual highbrows.

No Familiarities

WASHINGTON was methodical and meticulous, a stickler for conventions, always well dressed, always dignified.

Lincoln was prone to be careless, if not slovenly, both as to personal appearance and as to work.

Still you can't imagine Washington flooring such an opponent as Stephen A. Douglas in debate, or writing the Gettysburg address.

No more can you imagine Lincoln refusing to pardon Andre.

The chances are that Washington never told a funny story in his life, while Lincoln seldom missed the chance. Yet it is Lincoln whom we visualize as much the sadder man.

Few of his best acquaintances ever ventured to take liberties with Washington. Robert Morris did it once merely by slapping him on the back and exclaiming, "Ain't it so, general?" only to receive such a rebuking stare as he remembered to his dying day.

Washington the Puritan

WE think of Lincoln as something of a Puritan, chiefly because he stood with New England on the slavery and secession questions, yet Washington was vastly more Puritanical in his attitude toward things in general.

Lincoln, it is easy to forgive, the sentinel who slept at his post, but not Washington.

Washington was a man of iron in all respects, absolutely faithful in the performance of his own duty and willing to tolerate no less in others. He believed not only in rules, but in the necessity of strict compliance with them.

He might forgive those who failed after an honest effort, though even that was uncertain, but those who failed because of timidity or disobedience could look for scant comfort when he called them to account.

Washington's unbending nature that held this new-born and badly demoralized country together during the dark days of revolution.

Lincoln Had Sympathy

LINCOLN, on the other hand, possessed a deep and understanding sympathy with the weaknesses of men. He always could excuse more easily than he could punish. Discipline irked him, routine irked him, and except in the one great cause, methodical industry irked him.

No doubt Lincoln would have proved an early failure as leader of the American Revolution, but in the civil war he was the nation's tower of strength. But for his patience, his willingness to make every effort to gain people's sympathy before resorting to harsh measures, the border states and, perhaps, the war itself would have been lost.

Both Had Common Sense

IN our curious way of arriving at conclusions, we have come to regard Washington as the outstanding champion of federalism, centralized authority, representative government and all the other things which are opposed to so-called progressive tendencies, while we have come to regard Lincoln as the embodiment of liberalism. Yet it was Lincoln who wrote "Fie!" to the doctrine of absolute state sovereignty and whose success, more than any other single influence, led to the adoption of such amendments to the Constitution as altered its original purpose.

If we never had adopted the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, it is doubtful if any one would have had enough nerve to propose the eighteenth.

It is equally doubtful that either Lincoln or Washington would favor the eighteenth amendment if they were in a position to express themselves, in spite of the former's strong feeling against liquor or the latter's strong feeling for centralized power.

Different as they were in origin, environment, habit of thought and attitude toward life, they bore a striking resemblance to each other, and to most great men in one vital respect. Both were blessed with common sense.

ON Feb. 23, 1931, the Americans defeated the Mexicans at Buena Vista in one of the most decisive battles of the Mexican war. Congress had declared war against Mexico nine months previously over a dispute arising from Texas boundaries.

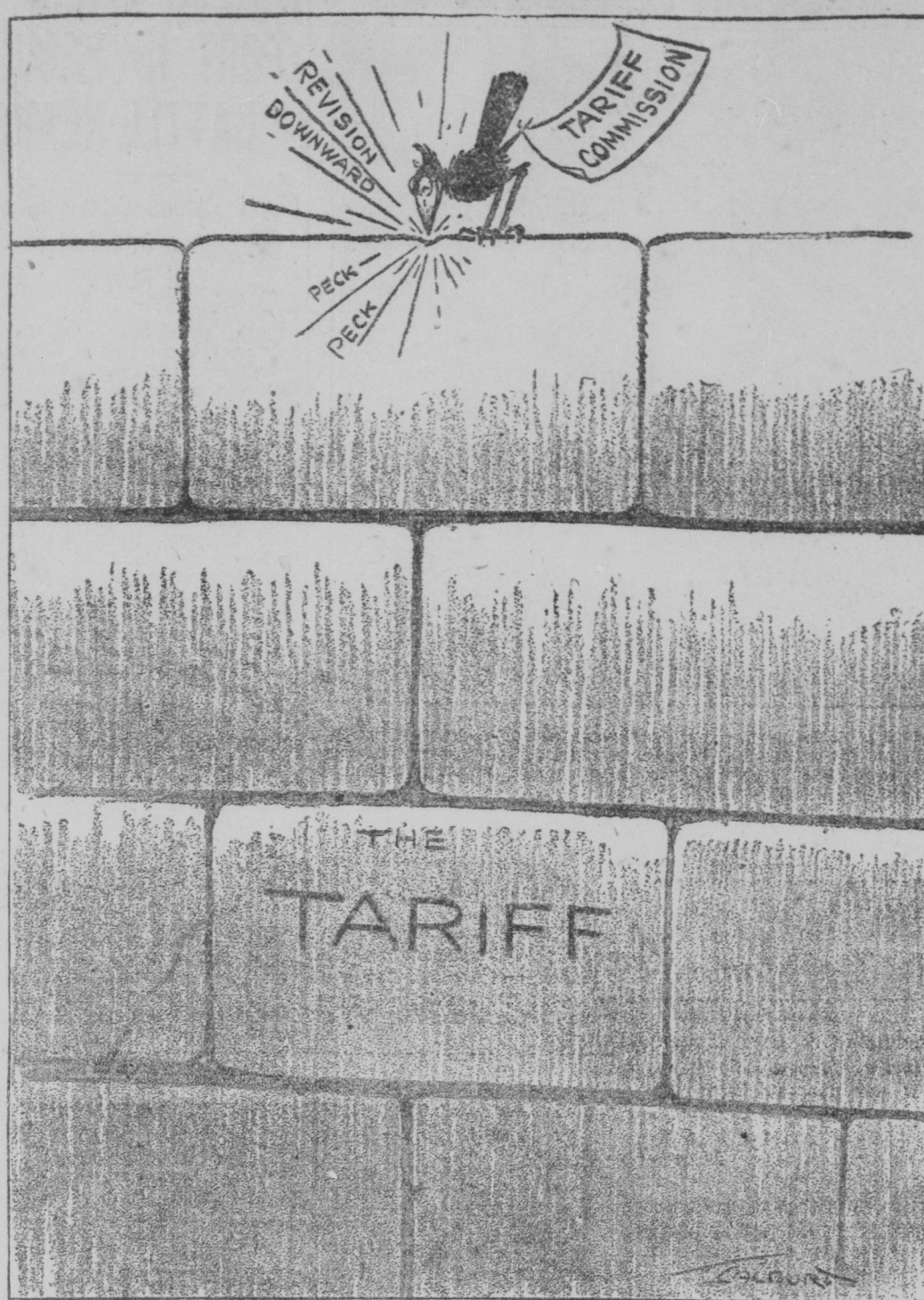
On Sept. 24, 1846, General Taylor attacked the Mexicans at Monterey and took the town after a desperate battle of four days.

Early the next year, Santa Anna, the Mexican president and commander-in-chief, led a force of 20,000 men against Taylor, who had only about a fourth of that number.

The battle was fought in the mountains of Buena Vista. After an all-day fight, the Mexicans retreated. Among the southern officers, Colonel Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, particularly distinguished himself.

This victory gave the United States possession of northeastern Mexico, and won for General Taylor, who here fought his last battle, the presidency of the United States two years later.

Give 'Im Time



Cheap Land Is Not Prosperity Key

BY ROBERT P. SCRIPPS

IT is curious how "paper plans" for human progress develop in the minds of their authors and, if the authors be forceful, in the minds of their contemporaries, into accepted panaceas for all human ills.

The late great Dr. Charles Sumner wrote an essay that summed up a large part of the economic thinking in America of the early years of this century. From it perhaps stemmed such theories as the single tax plan of Henry George. The title of the essay was "Land Hunger."

The theory was that so long as you had in a country or available to a people, free or cheap "land"—land in the economic sense signifying also undeveloped natural resources, like mines, water power, etc.—the individual prosperity of that nation was guaranteed.

Any way, nothing short of foreign invasion could upset it. Indians who did not pay relatively high wages would lose their workers, who would go farming. The Birmingham cotton spinner, the Leeds steel worker, would leave England and go to Canada or Australia if things got tough for him at home.

The New England cotton spinner or Pittsburgh steel worker would pull out and go west.

BUT all this was a generation ago. As it applied to this country at least, it applied at a time of great and steady population increases, when at frequent intervals there actually existed foodstuffs and raw materials.

The existence of undeveloped

lands within the United States today does not relieve our present situation. Western states contain millions of acres today purchasable for less than could be bought for years ago.

South American countries, with "free land" of enormous extent, can not balance their budgets. With the exception of Germany, recently punished after an unsuccessful war, the one important country in the world today with no "rich" colonies, and with no free or cheap land at all within her borders is France, and France is comparatively well off.

It would seem that failing the unusual, such as rapid population or a great disruption of world markets by war on a large scale, free land and undeveloped natural resources are of small account in our present scheme of world economics.

With birth rate and death rate figures behaving as they are throughout the world, this condition probably will continue for some time.

The above proposition is left for our "best minds" to ponder. The implication here is that American industrialists, figuring on unemployment problems in this generation, better would leave the free land idea out of their calculations, and that the suggestion of Senator Ashurst as to the purchase of Baja, Cal.—not a bad suggestion from the purely military point of view, having regard for protection of the Panama canal—has no bearing on the immediate chief problem with which statesmen and citizens should be concerned.

JUST to put this theory in its place with respect to the present discussion, the citation of a few facts is in order.

In the first place, the British Empire has been in a bad way economically for a longer period than has the United States, and started going down half many years before we.

At all times during the last century and more the British people have had access, on a per capita basis, to more "free land" and undeveloped natural resources than have Americans.

The existence of undeveloped

lands within the United States today does not relieve our present situation. Western states contain millions of acres today purchasable for less than could be bought for years ago.

South American countries, with "free land" of enormous extent, can not balance their budgets. With the exception of Germany, recently punished after an unsuccessful war, the one important country in the world today with no "rich" colonies, and with no free or cheap land at all within her borders is France, and France is comparatively well off.

It would seem that failing the unusual, such as rapid population or a great disruption of world markets by war on a large scale, free land and undeveloped natural resources are of small account in our present scheme of world economics.

With birth rate and death rate figures behaving as they are throughout the world, this condition probably will continue for some time.

The above proposition is left for our "best minds" to ponder. The implication here is that American industrialists, figuring on unemployment problems in this generation, better would leave the free land idea out of their calculations, and that the suggestion of Senator Ashurst as to the purchase of Baja, Cal.—not a bad suggestion from the purely military point of view, having regard for protection of the Panama canal—has no bearing on the immediate chief problem with which statesmen and citizens should be concerned.

JUST to put this theory in its place with respect to the present discussion, the citation of a few facts is in order.

In the first place, the British Empire has been in a bad way economically for a longer period than has the United States, and started going down half many years before we.

At all times during the last century and more the British people have had access, on a per capita basis, to more "free land" and undeveloped natural resources than have Americans.

The existence of undeveloped

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Indianapolis Will Be Host, March 30 to April 3, to Scores of Famed Scientists.

THE increasing usefulness of chemistry in the realm of medicine, will form one of the chief topics of discussion when the American Chemical Society holds its annual meeting in Indianapolis from March 30 to April 3.

Nationally famous physiologists and medical men as well as chemists and biochemists will discuss the advances which are made in the understanding of the chemistry of life processes both in health and disease.

One of the features of the meeting will be a symposium on the subject "Contemporary Developments in the Chemistry of Physiologically Active Substances."

This symposium will be under auspices of the society's divisions of biological, medicinal and organic chemistry. Professor James B. Conant of Harvard university will act as chairman.

One of the great discoveries of twentieth century science is the way in which minute amounts of certain potent chemical substances play an almost dominating role in the behavior of living organisms.

A new science has sprung up on the border between biology and chemistry. Appropriately it has been named biochemistry.

Hormones and vitamins are two subjects which will come in for discussion at the Indianapolis meeting. These substances still are mysteries in many ways.

Chemical Machine

THE problem of vitamins is bound up with that of nutrition, which in itself is fundamentally a chemical problem.

The cells of the human body are made up of substances which, like all other substances in the world, are subject to chemical analysis.

The cells are composed of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts and water. The carbohydrates are the sugars and starches.

The food which we eat is composed of these same substances.

Our digestive apparatus really is a chemical machine. The things which we eat are broken down by the process of digestion into simpler chemical compounds.

These simpler compounds are then absorbed by the blood stream. As the blood circulates through the body, the various cells of the body absorb from it the particular compounds which they require.

Experience has proved, however, that a diet which contains the proper amounts of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins is still insufficient if it does not also contain vitamins.

But while we have identified various vitamins and labeled them with the letters of the alphabet, most of our knowledge about them is of a negative sort.

We know that diseases result when they are absent. But we do not know yet exactly what they are. They seem to be extremely complicated and unstable compounds and many experiments to analyze them succeed only in disintegrating or destroying them.

Excess Energy

ONE theory of the nature of vitamins is that they are delicately balanced chemical compounds which carry a great excess of energy. This theory is supported by their unstable nature.

It is thought that during digestion they give up this excess energy, thereby supplying the energy for certain of the involved chemical processes.

It has been pointed out that the chemical changes which take place during digestion are of a nature which can not be duplicated in the laboratory except by the use of high temperature or other sources of considerable energy.

On this assumption, the diseases which follow a vitamin deficiency would be the result of the fact that certain digestive processes could not take place without the energy of the vitamins.

The hormones present problems which in some way are allied to those of vitamins.

The hormones also have marked influence on the digestive process. However, they also influence many other processes of the body.

The hormones are complex chemical substances which are poured into the blood streams by certain glands. These glands are known as ductless, because they have no ducts or openings. The substances which they manufacture are absorbed by the blood as it flows through them.

An example of a ductless gland is the thyroid gland. This manufactures a hormone which has tremendous effect upon the organism. Too much or too little of it results in serious disease.

Daily Thoughts

Reproach hath broken my heart; and I am full of heaviness.—Psalm 69:20.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.—Shakespeare.

The White House

Do you know the reason we call it the White House? Do you know which President made it "officially" the White House by having that name engraved on government stationery? Do you know how the White House came to be built where it is? Do you know how many rooms it has? How many people have lived in it? How many babies have been born there? How many persons have died under its roof? How many weddings celebrated there? How many funerals from the White House? How many servants and employees it takes to run it? How much of its upkeep is paid by the government and how much by the President out of his private funds? When gas lights were first put in the White House, and when the first electric lights? When the open fireplaces were replaced by a central heating system? When the executive offices were built on to it? All these and many more interesting facts about the residence of the first citizen of the republic will be found in the new bulletin just prepared by our Washington Bureau on THE WHITE HOUSE. Fill out the coupon below and send it:

CLIP COUPON HERE
Dept. 113, Washington Bureau The Indianapolis Times,
1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin THE WHITE HOUSE, and enclose herewith 5 cents in coin or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps to cover return postage and handling costs:

NAME _____
STREET AND NO. _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)