



## The Indianapolis Times

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

### Three Days More

Three legislative days remain for the present session to do something for the people of the state.

Thus far the record is discouraging. Aside from the passage of the Old Age Pension bill, the credit side of the ledger is somewhat barren. There are many debits in the way of good measures killed.

The jobless asked for bread. The legislators were apparently afraid to hand them even the proverbial stone. They gave nothing at all.

The farmers pleaded for tax relief. The few who remain in that industry will still be taxed in the same old way.

The people as a whole rebelled against utility greed, but the holding company trick will still hide the plunder of these greedy corporations.

Stupidity, if not worse, will continue to handle the twenty millions of dollars raised by auto owners for good roads.

The legislature is, apparently, ruled by the bureaus it created in the past. The members bargain for favors. Others shrink before the power of the utility and highway boards.

The fathers of children are still in the grip of the school book trust.

As a matter of fact, the legislator who goes home can report to his little political group that nothing has been done to interfere with the small machines or to disturb ancient greed and graft. Of course, there are three days left.

### Still Pulling the Old Gag

The debate recently before the League for Industrial Democracy in New York City brought forth once more the moldy demand that industry be left free to work out its own solution of the unemployment problem.

Debating Professor Maynard Krueger of the Wharton school of Philadelphia, Noel Sargent, manager of the industrial relations department of the National Association of Manufacturers, denounced compulsory unemployment insurance.

He demanded that employers be left to their own devices in this matter. According to Sargent, public unemployment insurance means "putting an economic question under political control."

This objection to subjecting economic problems to political control is not particularly impressive. When have manufacturers objected on this ground to the protective tariff? Have the railroads protested against legislation favoring mergers and other policies which the railroads favor?

What type of question is more legitimately subject to political control than an economic question?

Nor can one be bowed over by the proposition that industry should be left free to provide its own unemployment insurance and other measures of relief. It has been given a hundred years to do this, but the opportunity never has been exploited.

Such employer schemes as exist are inadequate in nature and microscopic in volume. They are not a drop in the bucket of what is required.

Serious warnings in 1921, 1924, and 1927 brought no effective results. Nor has the present devastating depression produced any general effort of employers to handle the relief problem.

If employers want to be left free to work out their own schemes, then their best argument would be the production of such plans, adequate in conception and impressive in number. If some employers are serious in this connection, they will may hump themselves.

This depression will be their last opportunity for independent action.

### Looking Ahead to 1950

Americans will do well to remember the admonition of John Moody, president of a financial and business service, that more people should plan their business and investments for 1950, rather than an expected boom a year or two hence.

Moody points out, as every one has suspected, that in the natural course of events prosperity will return, but that after the recovery we will experience undue speculation and another slump, just as we have in the past.

"The trouble with us is that we haven't the needed long perspective," he said. "When we buy we should invest our money sanely in sound things and stick to them with a long view ahead—not an overnight turn."

All that sounds rather like a schoolboy's thrif lesson. But every one will have to admit that the "get-rich-quick" urge is responsible for most of our troubles. Time was when the average young man planned on making his fortune over a period of twenty or thirty years. Then came the stock market boom of 1928 and 1929. Investors expected 10 to 100 per cent returns almost overnight.

The bubble finally burst and, as the current story goes, those who picked lemons in 1929 are selling apples today.

Moody reminds us that the great business and investments fortunes have been made by companies that have grown steadily over a long period.

When America is plunged into the throes of another boom, Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen will do well to follow big business' example.

### What About Congress?

"Thank the Lord," is the grateful sigh of many whenever congress adjourns. There is a growing feeling that congress is a necessary evil, and the less it is in session the better.

We can understand this attitude, but we do not share it.

Of course, congress talks too much and does too little; and the little it does often is wrong. All of which is very discouraging to believers in efficient, smooth-running government.

That lack of efficiency, however, is not the fault of congress. It is the fault of democracy. Democracy is the most cumbersome method of government ever devised. Democracy is government by discussion.

We have had that kind of government in this country from the beginning. This is rather late in the day to make the discovery that it is a very round-about and slow method.

The idea of our fathers—and of most Americans until recently—was that, although cumbersome, democracy was the surest, and therefore the quickest, method in the long run.

It was believed that the people could be trusted

## M. E. Tracy SAYS:

**The Railroads Have Made a Mistake in Trying to Block Competition by Arbitrary Means.**

FT. SMITH, Ark., March 5.—Coal miners of western Arkansas are in bad shape. Ordinarily they get from three to five months' work a year. Last year they worked a maximum of four months. On top of four straight crop failures, as occurred in one county, that makes their situation pretty tough.

Mild weather has lowered the consumption of coal this winter, but that's incidental. What ails the industry, and what promises to go right on ailing it, is the amazing rapidity with which oil and gas are being substituted.

Oil and gas represent as violent a revolution in our economic life as did the railroad or the automobile. Only to cite one example a 24-inch pipeline, more than 900 miles long, is being laid from the Panhandle of Texas to Chicago.

**Hits Other Industries**

ALL told, this country now has 90,000 miles of pipeline carrying oil or gas.

Not only the coal industry, but the railroads have been hard hit.

Driven to desperation by an unexpected slump in freight, and encouraged by a more indulgent attitude toward mergers on the part of the federal government, the railroads, or some of their officials, at least, have fallen for the idea of attempting to block competition by arbitrary means.

They are doing what they can to have trucks unreasonably taxed and regulated, to block the improvement of inland waterways, and to obtain laws whereby pipelines not only would be classified as common carriers, but be barred from conveying oil or gas which belonged to the company owning them.

That's all a mistake. Railroad officials who endorse such tactics only are creating unnecessary antagonism.

**Going Backward**

MAHATMA GANDHI appears to be the only man alive who can get away with the idea that progress lies in setting the clock back, and he couldn't in any other land but India.

Even with India back of him, he has had to be content with a compromise which does not amount to much, and for perfectly obvious reasons.

From a political standpoint, Gandhi and his associates are right in asking for more freedom, but freedom means nothing unless it includes the right to think and to translate thought into improvements.

There is no salvation for the people of India, or any other land, in reverting to the customs of a thousand years ago. Their only hope of work and prosperity lies in taking advantage of human knowledge.

Instead of telling them to go back to hand looms and the spinning wheel, Gandhi should be encouraging his followers to kill the snakes and other deadly animals, clear the jungle, build roads, and open up the country.

**Same in U. S.**

BUT Gandhi is not the only leader who believes that prosperity and happiness can be obtained through boycotts, the refusal to co-operate, and other arbitrary interferences with the natural development of industry and commerce.

We have a lot of the same bunk right here in these United States, and we have seen it at work in the session of congress just finished.

It was only through the unlooked-for mishap of logrolling that we escaped some ridiculous embargoes and restrictions. As it was, we came out with the tariff a little higher and, consequently, a little worse.

Still there are those who think we should have gone much farther in making ourselves disagreeable in the face of an already irritated world.

We are carrying the big stick all right, but we are not treading softly, which was the better part of Mr. Roosevelt's advice.

**Wasted Energy**

GANDHI retires after promising

Lord Irwin that he will quit the nonsense in exchange for a plan of autonomy which leaves England in control of India's military and financial affairs, and congress adjourns after having spent three months making things as tough as possible for President Hoover.

It looks like a considerable amount of wasted energy in both cases. If either Gandhi or congress has accomplished anything that couldn't have been accomplished with half the balderdash, there is something wrong with the multiplication table.

All winter long, congress has acted just like the Irishman who told his wife, "I do not hate you because I hate you; I hate you to show my authority."

The most constructive job congress might have done after the relief program was out of the way—approving our entrance into the world court—it wouldn't even take time to discuss.

**Questions and Answers**

Bills have been introduced in the New York legislature to prevent judges from being directors of corporations or being in business of any kind.

This would seem to be the proper capper.

**Reason** BY FREDERICK LANDIS

IT took a sham battle at Panama to convince the officials of the navy that airplanes are needed to defend the canal against attack, but the average man has known it ever since the World war, during which different nations had to hide their navies to protect them from the sky.

Aside from submarines, destroyers and airplane carriers we don't need a navy department except to furnish a football team to play the army eleven every Thanksgiving.

The title of the secretary of the navy should be changed; he should be called the secretary of the obsolete.

ONE of the saddest things of modern times occurred up at Montreal the other day when a hotel guest grabbed a biscuit and threw it at a waiter and struck him on the jaw and broke it—not the biscuit, but the jaw.

An ancient landmark is passing. Colored porters who carried the universal name, "George," are passing before the Filipinos who have been adopted by the Pullman company.

The Filipinos are very alert mentally; they hold their hands out on the first trip.

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Of course, congress talks too much and does too little; and the little it does often is wrong. All of which is very discouraging to believers in efficient, smooth-running government.

It is said there will be a revolution in Nicaragua immediately after our marines get out, but this will not be anything new for Nicaragua and besides it's none of our business, and the President is right to bring the boys back home.

What was the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, and when was it built?

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad bridge between Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island, Ill., which was completed April 21, 1856.

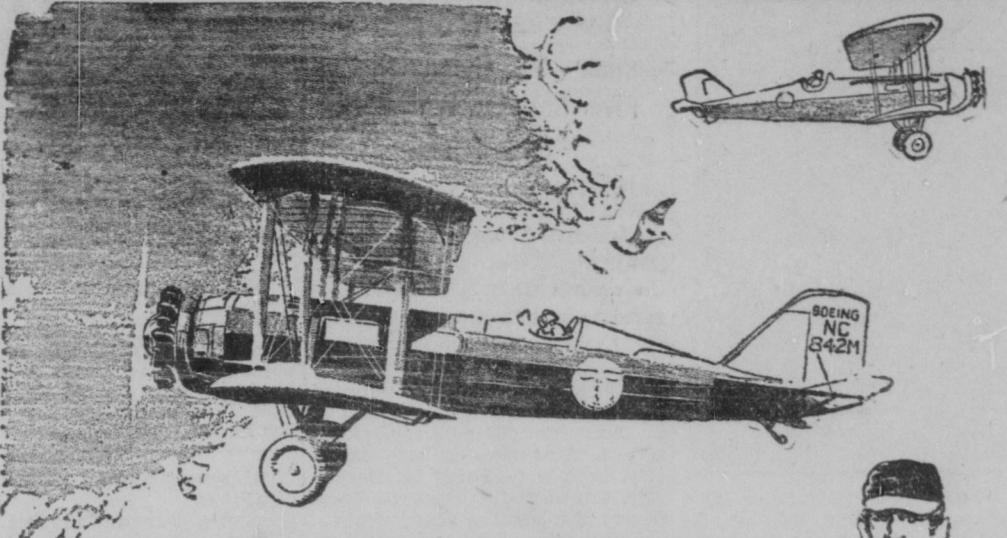
The trouble has been that the poor man has known that the rich man was getting just about all he wanted and taking no pains to conceal the fact.

It was believed that the people could be trusted

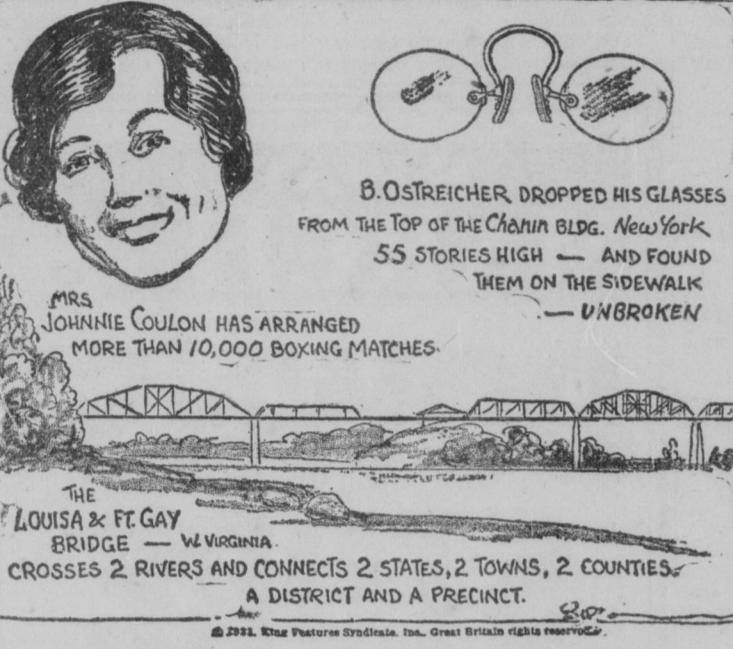
## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

By Registered U. S. Patent Office  
**RIPLEY**



**TWO AIRPLANES FLYING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS  
BOTH HAD TAIL-WINDS OF EQUAL VELOCITY!**  
Near Eugene, Oregon.



**B. OSTREICHER DROPPED HIS GLASSES  
FROM THE TOP OF THE CHAMIN BLDG. NEW YORK  
55 STORIES HIGH — AND FOUND  
THEM ON THE SIDEWALK  
— UNBROKEN**

**MRS. JOHNNIE COULON HAS ARRANGED  
MORE THAN 10,000 BOXING MATCHES**

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AL SPALDING  
PITCHED 39 GAMES IN  
SEQUENCE

**DAILY HEALTH SERVICE**

## Patients Have Faith in Prescriptions

This is the first of three articles by Dr. Fishbein on prescriptions.

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

**PATIENTS** always have attached

to the prescription of a physician in time of disease a special significance, because it meant to the careful recording of the remedies which he felt, on the basis of his experience, necessary to secure improvement.

Few people realize that the very sign is associated with the idea of magic, constituting an insignia of an appeal to higher powers that the prescription may have the effect that is desired.

However, if a prescription is written scientifically by a man who understands the art of choosing drugs properly, it is never quite the same for every patient, but is adapted particularly to the symptoms that exist in that particular patient at the special time.

Whereas the scientific physician of half a century past had but few drugs of established virtue from

which to choose, the modern physician has thousands of drugs and preparations from which he may make a choice.

These are divided into classes depending upon effects which they have, as proved in most instances, by careful tests on animals.

Thus some remedies are specific and suited only to a single disease.

Of this nature, are diphtheria antitoxin, scarlet fever antitoxin, and similar preparations called biologic preparations made by causing animals to develop in their blood substances specifically designed to attack the disease concerned.

Another type of drug is a drug of chemical nature which has been proved to have the special virtue of attacking certain germs.

Of this character is quinine used in malaria, and arsphenamine or salvarsan as used in syphilis.

However, in the latter condition the physician is not limited to any one preparation, since it has also been shown that preparations of mercury and of bismuth have the special power of attacking the organism.

Thus it may be seen that the specific effect of a drug may be in its tendency to attack only a certain type of organism, or in its effect to bring about a certain definite function, or in its effect to go to a certain part of the body every time.

There used to be a joke about the doctor who had a pill for every organ in the body and the colored boy who wanted to know how the pill always found the particular organ for which it was intended.

Modern science has turned this joke into a fact.

Ideas and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting physicians and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial policies of this paper.—The Editor.

**Present Uses**

ULTRA-VIOLET, sometimes together with visible light, from the sun or artificial sources," Dorcas continues, "is used at present in the photographic industries, such as photo-engraving, lithography, and blue-printing; in the textile industry for the final step in