

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 5 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 5651 THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 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."

Just Like Jim

Once more the forward looking people of Indiana must regret that this state furnished the agent who tried to throw a monkey wrench into the meeting of so-called progressives at Washington. These men and women are seeking real relief from the unemployment situation and the human misery that comes from a badly adjusted economic machine.

It was Senator Watson, of course, who by preference or selection, attempted to turn the attention of these men and women from economic problems to the more highly controversial subject of prohibition.

That trick has worked so often in the past in Indiana that Watson is justified in the idea that the liquor problem might divide any group.

The privileged looters know that if people quarrel about prohibition they are not likely to agree on methods of protecting the farmer and the laborer.

That is the reason professional wet and professional dry organizations can be easily financed. It is the background for the election of unfit men to the senate and the house of representatives. It permits those who betray the people to escape retribution.

No one in this state, for example, would believe it possible for the colleague of Watson, coming from the very beginnings of Stephensonism, to be re-elected after the exposures of that era, were it not for the fact that Robinson is able to persuade the fanatical dry voters that he is their particular guardian. He is the typical product of wet and dry discussion.

When The Times wired Senator Watson for a clear and direct answer to his own questions on prohibition, his reply was not even evasive. He merely said the people know where he stands. That is "just like Jim." It is the way he gets by.

Does any reader of The Times know where Senator Watson stands on this question today?

If there is any such information extant, the other readers are entitled to the facts. The Times tried to get it from Watson. It failed.

Don't crowd, but write, if you know.

Practical Men

In those last days of Hoover prosperity, when money grew on brokers' books and washerwomen were said to wear silks, but didn't, the country had no patience with progressives. Calamity howlers, long-haired fanatics, parlor Bolsheviks, were the abusive names flung at them.

Now that times are hard, they get a hearing. And as the country listens to them in their progressive conference in Washington they do not seem so crazy after all. Indeed, it is the present chaotic political and economic situation attacked by them which seems crazy. Certainly it is hard for any sane man to defend as just or intelligent a system which produces wholesale unemployment and misery in the richest land in the world. Basically the problem is ethical—the injustice of denying the right of work and food to free men, the cruelty of such economic slavery.

But forget ethical considerations. Put it solely on the practical ground of efficiency. By that test our system has failed. The cycle turns to longer and deeper depressions, engulfing wider masses of the population.

By the misery of factory workers and farmers, the merchant and the manufacturer are pulled down. Destroy the wages of the producer and he ceases to be a consumer. Without a wide and sustained consumers' market our whole mass production machine will wreck itself.

Continue the concentration of wealth in fewer pockets and prosperity can not return, for the people's purchasing power will be gone. The rich will go without profits, and the poor will go without food.

In this emergency, business and political leaders generally have no plan. They drift. They hope to muddle through. They wait blindly for the cycle to come around again to temporary prosperity—followed by longer and worse depression.

The Progressives reject that fatalism. They have no easy cure-all, but they believe that the same human intelligence which is conquering the problems of disease and of science can be used to solve our economic and political problems. They believe that planned economy can control business cycles and prevent unemployment.

Therefore to their national nonpartisan conference the Progressives call political scientists and economists. For the politician's customary claptrap they try to substitute the expert and his facts.

They do not succeed perfectly. But they go a long way.

Reading the addresses and technical reports made at the first session of the Progressive conference Wednesday, we are impressed by the expert knowledge and the practical wisdom of the leaders of this nonpartisan movement. When a Costigan or a Lewis discusses the tariff, or a Borah discusses the return to representative government, they speak with expert authority unsurpassed anywhere in the country.

For that reason we have faith in the Progressive movement. We believe America's economic salvation depends upon developing enough national intelligence and courage to apply the principles of social engineering to our problems.

That is the only practical way out. And, so far as we can see, the Progressives are the only group in congress even seeking that practical solution.

Teachers Versus Education

Dean Alexander Melkeljohn of the experimental college of the University of Wisconsin announces that he is ready to terminate the novel institution of which he will have been the head for five years at the close of this academic year.

He states the reason as the desire to give the authorities a chance to assess the value of his work. This may end a third episode in the academic history of the intrepid American educator.

He gained his original reputation as a popular dean and an extraordinarily effective teacher of philosophy at Brown university. He resigned this position to assume the presidency of Amherst college.

Whatever may be said in criticism of his regime at Amherst, he made the place over into an educational institution in the real sense of that term.

Certainly this was not a negligible achievement for a college president, even though somewhat unusual. But the conservative and indolent members of the faculty resented Melkeljohn's innovations and hated some of his appointees. So he was beheaded in the spring of 1923. Amherst now is safe and sane under the aegis of an academic Coolidge.

Shortly after this Glenn Frank was made president of Wisconsin and decided to bring Melkeljohn there for an educational innovation. He was given charge of an experimental college. This was composed of a selected group of young men taught intimately by a carefully chosen corps of instructors.

The curriculum was unique. Instead of the usual pursuit of required subjects of an essentially high school character in the freshman year, the students were taught the principles of classical civilization. In the sophomore year they were put through the foundation of our scientific and technological civilization of today.

At the end of two years they were turned back into the regular curriculum and pedagogical grind, with, it was hoped, an unusual insight into our present civilization and how we had attained it. The study of pagan civilization was intended to indicate the defects of our industrial, profit-making culture.

There is no doubt that the boys in the experimental college learned a great deal and enjoyed their work. From the standpoint of intellectual illumination the experiment proved a success.

But this apparently is not the essence of university endeavor.

As at Amherst, the stimulation of an inquiring type of mind and the inculcation of a zeal for learning were secondary to other considerations. At Amherst enlightenment was sacrificed to tradition and clique. At Wisconsin economic considerations and departmental politics are said to have dominated.

The experimental college was far more expensive to maintain than the rest of the university, in proportion to per capita instruction units. Melkeljohn's experiment deprived members of some departments of money which might have gone to insure promotions and salary increases.

He prevented other departments from securing increases of staff. No amount of success in provoking heightened intellectual activity could compensate for such sins. Hence his head was demanded once more.

The chief lesson is that not all our educational stagnation and inertia is due to the malicious influence of trustees and alumni. The vested educational interests, pedagogical superstitions, departmental jealousies and college politics of the faculties often are a greater menace to sound and ennobling education. At Amherst the trustees did not step in to decapitate Melkeljohn until the faculty had forced an impasse.

Professors are wont to go gunning for the beam in the eye of boards of trustees. They will be more successful if they first remove the mote from their own eye. By and large, college faculties get about what they deserve.

Joseph P. Cotton

Most men grow conservative with age and responsibility. Joseph P. Cotton did not. When he was named undersecretary of state by Hoover, he was suspect, as a New York corporation lawyer. But the longer he was in the public service, the more liberal he became.

Into that strangely oppressive atmosphere of precedent and red tape at the state department, he brought something more unusual than intellect, which is rather common there. He brought a sense of humor and a human touch which are no less important than knowledge in the art of diplomacy.

That sense of humor helped him to see through the red scares which frightened such worthies as Hughes. That humanness drove him to work for withdrawal of marines from Haiti and Nicaragua, military occupation not offensive to the Stimson.

The doctors said his fatal illness was hastened by overwork. That did not frighten him. He knew he was working too hard. But he went ahead, thinking only of his public duty.

Co-eds at a New York university may win athletic credits by pushing baby carriages. Does this come under the head of bawli exercise?

Whoever said you can not get anywhere at a crawl apparently forgets the swimmer.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

It looks like the political lily for Big Bill Thompson of Chicago since Bundesen has refused to run as an independent for mayor and split the opposition to B. B.

By defeating Thompson next month Chicago can get out some wonderful publicity for her world's fair.

Well, congress has adjourned and the President is all broken up over the departure of the insurgent senators, but Borah lives in Washington the year around and he can drop over and console Mr. Hoover.

"THE Star Spangled-Banner" officially has been declared the national anthem by act of congress, but we'll bet there are not ten men in both the house and senate who can sing two verses of it.

The dry issue is splitting the Democrats and it will split the Republicans the same way, and if it is an issue in the 1932 campaign the political prophets won't be able to tell what's going to happen.

You'll have to call in a fortune teller.

Mme. Popenartu of Austria is going to organize a society composed of the divorced women of all countries.

It promises to become the largest organization in the world.

WE've often wondered why officers reviewed their troops. Here's a picture in the paper of a review down in Virginia and the soldiers are standing like wooden Indians and the officers are walking along in front of them, paying no attention whatever to them and apparently engrossed in a discussion of home brew.

The next time you are thinking about our marvelous civilization do not "bust" any buttons off your shirt, for the children's bureau at Washington announces that eleven states of this union girls are permitted to marry at the age of twelve years.

The more you look around you the more patient you are with the "heathen."

Mr. John Still, 100-year-old survivor of the Civil war, just has been married again.

War makes some men perfect daredevils.

Mr. Still was in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, but he'd find that was mild alongside the charges of present-day housekeeping.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

It's Trade, Not Principle, That Makes the Government Seek a Better Understanding of the Soviet.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 12.—Secretary Stimson's idea that something should be done about the Russian situation deserves the highest prize. Except to satisfy President Hoover's passion for such methods, his idea that it requires very great amount of study is not so good.

Given three days, any high school kid could tell not only what's the matter, but what ought to be done. It goes back to the simplest kind of foolishness on both sides.

No sooner was the Soviet established than its leaders fell for the illusion that they could and would subvert every capitalist government on earth. We Americans not only got scared, but allowed the scare to build up an equally groundless illusion that the Soviet didn't amount to anything and couldn't last.

Former Secretary Hughes put our sentiments in the form of a wisecrack when he described Soviet Russia as "an economic vacuum."

It's Trade We Want

DURING the last ten years, our government has proceeded on the theory that there was nothing at stake in our relations with Soviet Russia, except principle. Not pausing to discuss the question of whether principle was at stake, the ledger leaves no doubt that trade was—trade which we might have had, but which other nations got.

There isn't any mystery or idealism involved. We haven't repented. We're just sorry over the dollars lost, and the depression has done a great deal to make us see light.

To save our faces, as well as for the sake of diplomatic politeness, we shall have to excuse a change of attitude, if Secretary Stimson succeeds in bringing it about, on no-bler grounds.

But a minimum of hypocrisy is to be hoped for.

It's trade, and trade alone, that has waked most of our great minds to the desirability of a better understanding.

No Concession

OUTSIDE the necessity of reaching some kind of agreement regarding the debt there was no reason why we should have refused to recognize Soviet Russia. An agreement regarding old debts has played its part in our relations with a majority of European nations, and, in practically every case, we have been obliged to write off a lot to reach such agreement.

There is little reason to suppose that we couldn't have pursued a similar course with Russia, or that it would have taken us more time to reach satisfactory conclusions.

The chief lesson is that not all our educational stagnation and inertia is due to the malicious influence of trustees and alumni. The vested educational interests, pedagogical superstitions, departmental jealousies and college politics of the faculties often are a greater menace to sound and ennobling education.

At Amherst the trustees did not step in to decapitate Melkeljohn until the faculty had forced an impasse.

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In Stupid Role

WE had a right to exclude propaganda which preached the destruction of government by violence, to deport lawless aliens and suppress insidious attempts at revolution, even if they didn't amount to much in themselves.

So, too, we had a right to insist on the recognition of a nation's independence, no matter by whom it was contracted. But we probably could have accomplished that without going through all the stage stuff.

The stage stuff was not only rather stupid, but wholly inconsistent with our traditions. We recognized and traded with the czars for 125 years and the form of government they represented was no less repugnant to our ideas than is that of the Soviet.

What is more to the point, trading with either made Russia a republic or the United States an absolutism.

Attitude Is Childish

WE had plenty of precedents by which to be guided, but preferred to heed political witch doctors, who told us what an awful menace Soviet Russia was, in one breath, and how soon she would collapse, in the next.

Visualizing Soviet Russia as dangerous and weak at the same time was but one more inconsistency to prove the childish and emotional character of our attitude. No doubt, it was a hangover of German spy scares, to some extent, and, no doubt, the fact that we thought it involved no money loss helped a lot.

Bad as money may be, according to the moralists, it occasionally brings people out of a coma when nothing else can.

Questions and Answers

What was the automobile record made by Major Segrave? Who held the record before him?

His record was 231.963 miles per hour, made in his Golden Arrow racer at Daytona Beach, Fla., March 11, 1929. The former record was 207.55 miles per hour, made by Ray Keech, in J. M. White's Triplex Special, at Daytona Beach, April 23, 1928.

What weight gloves do professional boxers use in training? Sixteen ounces are about the heaviest, although most boxers use twelve-ounce training gloves.

What role did Nils Asther play in the photoplay "The Blue Danube"? Who was the other principal male character?

He played the role of Erich. The other principal male character, Ludwig, was played by Joseph Schildkraut.

What is a pent house? Technically, it is a structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of a building above a doorway or window. Recently the name has been applied to bungalows built on the roofs of tall buildings.

Haven't Forgotten Anything, Have You?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Sunlight Aids Tuberculosis Cure

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

FOR years the impression has prevailed that sunlight is of great advantage in tuberculosis.

More than 100 years ago it was customary for people with tuberculosis in Great Britain to go to the sunny sections of France and Italy to prolong their lives.

Within the present century, Dr. A. R. Rollier of Switzerland established definitely the advantage of sunlight and outdoor air in the treatment of tuberculosis of the bones and joints.

Recently, investigators have been checking the effects of the climate, and now Sir Henry Gauvain says that it is possible to get just as good results in tuberculosis of the bones and joints in England as in the sunny Swiss Alps.

Apparently it is not so much the

continuous exposure to the sun that is important as the stimulus to the production of the heat by the body as the result of exposure to outdoor air combined with sunlight, at least for some portion of the day.

One of the hospitals in England devoted particularly to cure of tuberculosis of the bones and joints in children has made a report indicating that results were secured in England just as good as those secured by Rollier in Switzerland.

As part of the treatment, patients are given graduated sea bathing and outdoor sunlight, and if outdoor sunlight is not available, they are given treatment with artificial sources of ultra-violet rays.

In addition, the patients are submitted to the stimulus of climatic change and, of course, they get the benefit of change of environment.

Moreover, the period in the hospital is used to teach these patients

various handicrafts and occupations and opportunity is used to give them the advantage of modern reconstructive and plastic surgery to improve the functional action of the crippled limbs.

Such surgery employs both grafts and the transfer of skin, which, when performed by competent masters of the surgical art, yields excellent results.

Among cases treated in the British hospital there were 34 cases of spinal disease, 52 of disease of the hip, 21 of disease of the knee, and 69 of tuberculosis in other parts of the body.

The study of this condition has been persistent and today the child with tuberculosis of the bones or joints has a considerable opportunity of securing a satisfactory cure of his condition, and sufficient function to practice a useful means of securing a livelihood.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

IN dealing with conditions of corruption which now exist in the city of New York, it is well to have some notion of immediate remedies which could be applied.

My own knowledge of the intricacies of municipal and state procedure is slight, and the information which I shall proceed to give is drawn from a lawyer familiar with the problems involved.

First of all, I think we ought to know some of the powers of the mayor and also his responsibilities.

Mayor Walker has made some bad appointments to the magistracy bench. But he can't be blamed for every incompetent and every person of dubious honesty sitting in that court. Many of the men now serving were appointed by previous city executives.

Nickel a Call

JAMES JOSEPH WALKER has not the legal power to remove a magistrate. Quite possibly he could bring about a resignation by putting on pressure. But if the pressure were resisted, there is nothing he could do.

On the other hand, he is distinctly responsible for the conduct of the police commissioner. We could have a new deal in the police department by the simple process of Walker's calling up Mulrooney and saying, "You're through."

And there is ample reason for Mayor Walker to make this telephone call.

Not every man now under fire is dishonest. Some are simply incompetent, and this falling may be just as good for the losses. Like a lot of others, I have no money to donate to people who are a lot better off and I really need the savings lost in that bank, put there by depriving myself of things just for a rainy day.

If a person steals a loaf of bread or whatnot he is arrested. But if a large institution goes under and takes with it the much-needed savings of hundreds of people, there is little said and nothing done. The depositor must lose.

It seems to me that the legisla-

Investigation may be either secret or public. And the Governor would appoint a successor to the district attorney in the event of his removal.

Write a Letter
IN other words, Franklin Roosevelt can begin today to consider the advisability of the removal of District Attorney Crain.

Any investigation will show the amazing sloth and ineptitude with which the office has been conducted.

In other words, various people who have written in and asked, "What shall I do? How can I manifest my indignation against present conditions?" have their answer here.

Such indignant citizens should write to Mayor Walker and demand

that he remove Mulrooney. They should write a second letter to Governor Franklin Roosevelt and ask that he remove District Attorney Crain.

Moreover, they should keep their ink wet and their paper dry to see just what Mayor Walker is going to do in the present crisis.

If he continues to do nothing but make "more or less" speeches, the Governor should be flooded with communications asking for the removal of the mayor.

If Franklin Roosevelt is a man of vision he will step out and take action. This is not only the part of a courageously honest man; it also happens to be good politics.

He can not win any national office as long as a tiger skin is draped upon his shoulders.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—In regard to the letter from H. E. I, too, was caught in the closing of one of the city banks and I think H. E. is about as smart as any one regarding banking laws, as there seems to be none to protect the depositor.

Some one is responsible for this, surely these things don't just happen, and no doubt some one is able to make good the losses. Like a lot of others, I have no money to donate to people who are a lot better off and I really need the savings lost in that bank, put there by depriving myself of things just for a rainy day.

If a person steals a loaf of bread or whatnot he is arrested. But if a large institution goes under and takes with it the much-needed savings of hundreds of people, there is little said and nothing done. The depositor must lose.

It seems to me that the legisla-

ture better could spend its time making laws to protect the people against such things as this, instead of sitting up nights trying to think of some new way to tax the people. Don't we pay enough now? I'll say we do.

P. L. K.

Who designed and built the Brooklyn bridge?

John Augustus Roebling, an American engineer, designed the Brooklyn bridge. He was born in Mulhausen, Prussia, Germany. The construction had not been begun when he died from an injury and his son, Washington Roebling, carried on the work.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Scientists Believe Even Bacteria Are Preyed Upon by Parasites.

THE study of parasites constitutes one of the most interesting phases of biology. Many biologists believe that every living organism has its parasites.

The smallest living organisms revealed by the microscope are the bacteria. Some scientists believe that even the bacteria are preyed upon by invisible parasites which they have given the name of bacteriophage.

Bacteriophage is not visible in a microscope and so no one can say for certain that it exists. But many experiments seem to indicate its presence.

Whether there is a parasite which in turn preys upon bacteriophage is a question which will have to wait until more is known about bacteriophage.

From the level of the bacteria up to that of man, however, there is no question about the existence of parasites in every case.

"Parasites are organisms," says Professor Ernest C. Faust of the parasitology laboratory of Tulane university, "which for one reason or another have found it advantageous to lose their identity as self-sufficient independent individuals and have become associated with a donor organism, called the host."

Types of Parasites

THE association between the parasite and the organism which serves as the host may be of brief duration or of long duration. Parasites may be either plants or animals. The same is true of the host.

Dr. Faust is interested particularly in animal parasites. Recently he made a summary of the animal parasites which prey on mammals. Of these he writes:

"Animals found in parasite association with mammals may be grouped in two main divisions, ectoparasites and endoparasites.

"The former are essentially all the insects and their allies which live on the skin or in its superficial layers. The latter consist of one-celled animals or protozoa, and various types of parasitic worms, as well as certain insects and their allies.

"The endoparasites live in all deeper tissues of the body, but each parasite usually has a preference for certain tissues. As there are tens of thousands of species of parasites of mammals it will be impossible to use only certain forms for purposes of illustration."

The ectoparasites, according to Dr. Faust, include ticks, mites, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, and bugs. All of these, with exception of certain flies and the feather lice of birds, are blood suckers, he says.

About the Ticks

DR. FAUST has some interesting data about the ticks and the important role they play. He writes:

"The tick lives for the greater part of its life closely associated with the ground and crawls upon and becomes attached to mammals only when in need of food.

"Whether it be the larva, the seed tick or the mature tick, it buries its external mouth-parts into the skin of the mammal and proceeds to feed until it is fully engorged, its abdominal wall swelling out to accommodate the ingested blood.

In this respect it is much like a leech, and when the feeding is completed it drops off and becomes dormant.

"Such a single feeding in the case of certain species of ticks may last for four or five years.

"Many of these ticks are not especially selective of their host. The writer has found both the castor bean tick and the towel tick on dog, ox, wild boar, Bactrian camel, hedgehog, jungle fowl and gecko. He also has had personal experience with these two species of ticks.

"Ordinarily the drain on the blood is minimal and no ill effects are experienced except for