



The Indianapolis Times

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

Organize for War

The announcement by Chairman McArdle of the public service commission that a new appraisal of the properties of the local electric and water companies will be ordered upon presentation of a proper petition should warn the people of the necessity of organizing for a real war.

Of course, such an appraisal will be ordered. The law makes such an action mandatory. The members of the commission have no power to refuse. They can only make it expensive, dilatory and worthless.

The commission might and should have ordered a reduction of rates long ago upon the facts presented in the annual reports of these concerns.

The profits shown are so exorbitant and excessive that a public body with the interests of the people at heart would not have waited for an aroused public to force the issue.

The holding company which owns all the common stock of the local electric company has taken millions of dollars from Indianapolis in the last four years under the guise of fees and services in management.

The management from long distance consists mainly in charging from 50 to 80 cents a ton more for coal than current market prices. The cost of administration locally has more than doubled in four years.

The one fact that 44 cents out of every dollar paid by water consumers goes to Clarence Geist as profits would have suggested to a commission which really intended to regulate in behalf of the people that a new deal is long over due.

The city and the civic clubs which have taken leadership must have public support in the way of funds, of expert accountants, of engineers. An appraisal of, by and for the companies under the indifferent supervision of a commission with a long record of protective care for corporations would amount to nothing.

The war is on. The people must organize and fight.

Edison

Symbol of light wherever his electric lamp shines, symbol of peaceful revolution of old-fashioned ways of doing things, symbol of youth despite his more than four-score years—Thomas Alva Edison.

In history there have been outstanding personages of science: Leonardo Da Vinci, Galileo, Newton, Pasteur. Edison joins them.

To many, Edison is known principally as the inventor of the incandescent lamp. This achievement alone would have enrolled him forever on the list of human benefactors, but he worked in many other fields, often with brilliant success and only occasionally with partial success.

Hardly a human activity today functions without the touch of his genius. Electricity, cement, rubber, telephone, stock tickers, motion pictures, rubber, phonograph—to all of these he brought origin or improvement out of his marvelous inventive faculty.

"American Men of Science," that Who's Who of American scientists, which lists him as a physicist, gives his chief subjects of research, presumably a list of his own selection.

"Science as applied to invention; universal stock ticker and union device; quadruplex and sextuple telegraphic transmission; 'etheric force'; microtaster; phonograph; 'Edison effect'; incandescent lamp and light system; moving pictures; naval rock breakers and crushers; long kiln for burning Portland cement; alkaline storage battery; mimeograph; poured concrete houses; transmitter of the telephone; microphone; magnetic separator."

You may hear it said: "What a pity that Edison was not a financial success!" It is true that Edison is not ranked among the world's richest men, although his inventions now are capitalized at billions of dollars.

But financially he could have retired to a life of luxurious idleness in his twenties. Money meant to Edison the luxury of more hard, interesting work that made him rich beyond the reach of dollars and cents.

Perhaps Edison's greatest contribution to civilization is not listed in his more than a thousand inventions, is not a material product of his laboratories.

It's his inspiration to youth, his example to those who dare to dream new worlds, his challenge to accomplishment that will always spur onward those who fight the past with the future.

Capone's Conviction

The natural reaction of the people of America to the conviction of Chicago's No. 1 public enemy, Alphonse Capone, will be one of gratitude to the government for having stepped in and done what the nation's second largest city could not do. If they examine the situation a bit more closely, they will find there little to cheer them.

Here is the world's most notorious gangster chief, who has defied the law for years in the commission of no end of high and sanguinary crimes.

Yet it took the United States of America three years of expert and arduous work finally to convict him for conspiracy to evade the income tax law.

And when this flashy crook is behind the bars, his own and other gangs in every large American city will continue to "bootleg," to "muscle in," to high-jack, to take their enemies "for a ride," to shoot up one another under the noses of the police. Worse, they will spread the reign of noisome corruption and terror further and further through our society until the ultimate cause of it all is stamped out.

What is this cause? It is, first, the economic basis that lies beneath all crime. It is, next, the hypocritical prohibition law that seeks to punish the purveyors of liquor while tens of millions of Americans declare the law an impudent invasion of their personal rights and consider its violation a moral act.

We need no longer preach this obvious lesson. Let Mr. Hoover's own Wickersham commission speak. "The activities of the bootlegging gangs," say the Wickersham experts, "termed the greatest menace in organized crime by the Illinois crime survey, with their consequent toll of homicide, murder and violence, would not be possible without the demand for intoxicating liquors and the tremendous profits to be made in supplying it."

Al Capone's career brings again into relief the need of facing prohibition with candor and realism.

Blundering Diplomacy

Technicalities should not be allowed to block a settlement of the Manchurian crisis. Since Japan objects to an American joining in the league council's deliberations, why shouldn't we withdraw? We have no face to save. Our only interest is to help preserve peace and to save the treaties. If we can not do that inside the league council chamber, we can try it outside.

So far as the league goes, our interest is to co-operate with it in this emergency. The state department is to be congratulated on that co-operation

policy. But it had been co-operating with the league—through notes and informal conferences at Geneva—for almost four weeks, before this dispute over seating our observer in the actual league council meetings.

And we can go on co-operating from the outside—if that will suit Japan any better. In fact, there is some question as to our right to accept league privileges without assuming responsibilities, which the state department is unwilling to do.

But the matter of co-operating with the league has nothing to do with the Kellogg pact. Japan has a perfect technical right to insist, as she is doing, that it is not for the league to invoke the pact with which it has no connection, but for the signatories of the pact as such.

Why the state department has failed for four weeks to invoke its own Kellogg pact—as it did two years ago in the Manchurian crisis between China and Russia—is a mystery. Why it must go to the league council meeting of all places, with the sole expressed purpose of invoking the Kellogg pact, is a greater mystery.

When the history of this secret diplomacy comes to be written, probably it will be found that the state department's stupid policy toward Russia was partly to blame.

Because Russia is a Kellogg pact signatory, any normal invoking of the pact would force the state department to co-operate with Russia. But, since Russia is not a league member, the United States can maneuver the league into acting under the pact without letting Russia into the picture.

That is a costly blunder. Russia has a big stake in Manchuria. There can be no international united front without Russia. The net effect of keeping out Russia has been to play into the hands of Japan—not only on the technical point, but on the much more important consideration that Japan is left free to bargain for Russia's support.

If Japan ever does obtain Russian support in Manchuria, she can and will do pretty much as she pleases and laugh at the league and the United States.

But—though state department blunders may muddy the situation and give Japan technical excuses—nothing that the United States or any other nation has done can clear Japan of the basic responsibility for this war emergency.

Even if Japan were innocent of military aggression—which world opinion does not admit—there can be no legitimate excuse for Japan's refusal to permit the mildest form of international and neutral co-operation to restore peace. Whoever is to blame for the conflict, Japan is to blame for preventing a settlement.

That is madness. Military power in Manchuria is not worth as much to Japan as world friendship. Japan may be able to defy a weak and divided China, but she can not defy world opinion with safety.

One of the few really hopeful developments in world affairs during the last five years has been the growing world trust of Japan. Especially in the United States the old suspicion of Japan—caused by the twenty-one demands on China and similar aggression—almost had disappeared.

American opinion had come to the point where it was about ready to wipe out our insult to Japan in immigration discrimination. Official American-Japanese friendship was real—and the chief prop of peace in the Pacific.

Now Japan seems willing to sacrifice the confidence of the world in general, and the United States in particular, rather than permit outside co-operation to restore the peace wrecked by Japanese militarists. No good can come of such policy.

Honest Public Servants

This is a tribute to a group of unpopular public servants.

On Aug. 1, the crop estimating board of the department of agriculture said this year's cotton output would total 15,584,000 bales.

The trade gasped. Politicians talked feverishly of investigations. Many said the estimate was too high by a million bales. Prices went down.

In September, the board hiked its estimate to 15,685,000 bales. The trade's estimators' figures were similar then.

On Oct. 8, the board raised the estimated total production to 16,284,000 bales, an increase of 700,000 bales over its first forecast.

We find little comfort in the immense size of the crop. It surely will mean continued distress to the thousands of cotton farmers and their families.

But we admire the courage of the government crop estimators, who go their way quietly, doing their duty, estimating the crop as accurately as they can, political pressure and commercial controversy notwithstanding.

The Soviets, says a pastor, wouldn't tolerate a "Follies" show. Probably would be more than they could bare.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

PARENTS have many responsibilities toward their children. Immediately the first baby is born, the father and mother begin to feel that strong sense of obligation which never leaves them again.

New dreams take shape in their minds and the future of the tiny morsel of tender flesh becomes their chief concern.

And this concern for the future may prove a stumbling block, because it can make us forget the seriousness of the present. Yet in all the endeavors of men it is only the present that counts. Today is here, and to parents it is of utmost importance.

So for today we should make it our purpose to shelter our babies in a home in which there is harmony. Discord can warp the souls of little children and distort their mental vision so that it remains forever misshapen.

The most splendid heritage that any man can have is parents who love each other, and the finest gift you can make your child is the privilege of growing up where affection and amiability abide.

THIS is immeasurably more to be desired than money or social position or a fair future, because it is the one thing that leaves an indelible impression of beauty upon infant minds and therefore shapes their behavior in later life.

All this sounds much easier and simpler than it is, as every married person knows. Sometimes it calls for the deepest sacrifices.

It means that parents must learn to control tempers and to put on serenity at a great cost, and that they must often forego the pleasures and the deepest desires of their hearts.

Yet a happy childhood in a home in which he has seen co-operation between father and mother, and in which he has learned the true meaning of unselfishness and love is the one grave duty that parents owe a child.

Without fulfilling that, all other sacrifices are made largely in vain. If your son has had it, you need not fear to trust him to life.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Career of Edison Is Without Precedent and His Contributions to Life Without a Parallel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Turn out the lights, stop the movies, and silence the phonographs for a moment.

In no other way can we make the children of this generation understand what Edison did for them.

His career is without precedent, his contributions to life without a parallel.

He not only made things a little more comfortable and enjoyable for people throughout the civilized world, but lived to see them acknowledge it.

No man ever caused a more complete revolution in the home, or workshop. No man ever remained in the public eye by virtue of his own activities and achievements for a greater length of time.

He Proved Things

YOU can fall back on the abstract and prove that Edison was not a great scientist. He advanced no theory for some later genius to upset and propounded no hypothesis of creation for hired scholars to argue about.

His work consisted in the practical application of known, or supposed, principles.

While others debated the theory of sound waves, he proved it by inventing the phonograph, and while others speculated on the possibility of an incandescent lamp, he perfected one that would work.

His Life an Illustration

DARWIN said that the mystery of all things is in the beginning, and one could ask for no better illustration than Edison.

A country school rejected him as impossible and a telegraph company dismissed him as incompetent.

Toward the end of his life, he attempted to pick a successor by subjecting a carefully selected quota of young men to competitive tests and examinations.

No one ever picked him that way, and he probably would have failed had it been tried.

We can raise the average intelligence through educational systems, but we can not produce genius, or ever recognize it.

Men who have led the world mock our assumptions and efforts in this direction.

It's a Deep Secret

EDISON is gone. Who will take his place? Maybe no one for several generations.

Even those who deny the influence of heredity will admit that such men are not born every day.

How do they happen to be born at all? What peculiar combination of circumstances is required to produce them?

That is a secret which we are as far from understanding as was Adam. Apparently, when the stage is set, nature knows how to perform the miracle.

Came at 'The' Moment

WITHOUT the peculiar background into which he emerged, Edison might have proved a complete failure.

Without Edison, the present era would not be quite what it is.

There was reciprocity between the man and his generation—a singularly favorable atmosphere, uniting with singularly appropriate talent.

He came on the scene at a moment when the world wanted nothing so badly as a man of his type, when the appetite for novelty had been whetted just enough to make it keen.

But when we have said all that, what have we explained?

U. S. Proud of Him

OUTSIDE of the peculiar methods by which he worked, Edison was a rather normal man. That has endeared him to the public. It is reassuring to know that genius does not necessarily imply freakishness, especially with regard to political and social life.

America is proud of the fact that her greatest inventor and, perhaps, the greatest inventor of the age, lived a long, happy life in accordance with the highest ideals and best traditions, that his romance lasted through, that his family circle held together, and that he died surrounded by those who loved him.

Nothing Turned His Head

RADICAL as Edison may have been in his scientific ideas and eccentric as he may have appeared when tense over some problem, he was a solid, substantial man.

He lived in one place and kept his workshop in one place for more than half a century. Neither fame nor fortune turned his head to the end.

He was more interested in what he could put into life than in what he could get out of it. To the end, he had the good sense to realize that the nearest approach we poor mortals ever can make to happiness comes through self-expression, not in satisfying our cravings, but in the employment of our abilities.

Questions and Answers

For what title do the letters A. E. stand?
Aeronautical engineer.

What is the meaning and derivation of Clarinda?
It is derived from the Latin and means "worthy of fame."

What is the area of Alaska?
It has 580,884 square miles.

Name some Jewish legal fraternities?
Nu Beta Epsilon, Lambda Alpha Phi and Tau Epsilon Rho.

Broun Rests

Heywood Broun, conductor of "It Seems to Me," is enjoying his annual vacation. His column again will appear on the Times editorial page, starting Monday, Oct. 26.

Still Anybody's Ball



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Undulant Fever No Longer Curiosity

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

PREVIOUS to 1927, undulant fever in man was regarded in the United States much as one would have regarded other disease curiosities.

During 1929, cases of the disease were recorded in every state. Undoubtedly this signifies a far greater number of cases than actually were recorded, because confirmation of the presence of this disease depends on an examination of the blood that can be made only by a competent laboratory.

Thus, Walter Simpson announces that he has investigated 128 cases of this disease around Dayton, (O.), during the last two and a half years.

The disease is probably more prevalent than generally is believed, and a large number of cases can be found whenever a special search is made for them.

In the great majority of cases seen by Dr. Simpson, the taking of raw milk containing the organism of contagious abortion of cattle was demonstrated to be the source of the infection.

Undulant fever is not sufficiently fatal to arouse great fear, but it can produce long enduring illness and great distress. It resembles such diseases as typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis and influenza.

From five days to three weeks after the organisms have gotten into the body, the person who is infected develops a chill and a rapid elevation of temperature.

He perspires greatly at night and is extremely weak. Usually, he feels well in the morning, but every afternoon and evening he gets a fever and the other symptoms that have been mentioned.

Associated with this condition there may be insomnia and even mental confusion and delirium.

The very name of the disease indicates the nature they come and go, intermittently and undulating, lasting from weeks to months.

There may be pain in the abdomen and enlargement of the spleen, tenderness in the bones and joints, and similar conditions, indicating the extent to which the body has been affected by the infection.

Most of the laboratories of the state departments of health are now able to make the examination

of the blood necessary to confirm the diagnosis and the presence of this disease. This laboratory test makes almost certain the diagnosis in any suspected case.

The treatment of undulant fever involves all methods usual in other conditions of similar character: complete rest in bed, careful control of the symptoms by the use of proper medication, and the occasional use of specific vaccines which seem in some cases to have results.

However, the disease is characterized by periods when the patients get better and it is therefore extremely difficult to evaluate the use of any certain measure in its control.

Contagious abortion is widespread among cattle. Hence, one safe way to avoid undulant fever is to use milk that has been pasteurized carefully and certainly.

If contagious abortion can be wiped out and if the spread of the condition can be prevented by pasteurization strictly supervised, the disease may be put back into the limbo of rare disorders from which it must have emerged because of some break in the preventive technique, or some lessening of human resistance.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times: In President Hoover's message, he urged the Legionnaires to join the fight for economic stability, by not asking for compensation due them. He did not suggest the reduction of his or even the salaries of overpaid public office holders.

Where did the senator who offered a million dollars for the relief of the unemployed get his millions, when the majority can not even get enough to eat? He cannot say that he earned them by being a patriotic citizen of these United States. Look at the public utilities. They are just like maggot, almost gobbling up the people in their mad scramble for more.

What good will all their wealth do them? They cannot take it with them when they depart this life. According to the bible, they are working for the devil. There always is a just reward for the good or bad which we do here on earth.

High taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures of our nation, state, and county will not lead us to the goal we seek. Instead it will cause the fight to last longer, and also cause unnecessary suffering. If the country as a whole was ruled by God-fearing people, there would be no reason for the present condition.

It is no wonder the people disregard the laws of the nation when the office holders can do as they do and are not punished. The world will get worse as time moves on unless there is a radical change.

Give the people a chance to work who now are unemployed, by evening the working hours of those employed with them.

I am past 35 years old and cannot buy a job for love or money. Why is it? Are we supposed to pay taxes when we cannot earn the money to pay them? Let someone answer that question and a great many people will be happier.

"REGULATED"

Editor Times—I thank you for your statements exposing the deceptions and shameful greed of the Indianapolis Power and Light Company.

A few days ago I was in Crawfordsville, visiting my son. I picked up a leaflet in his office, issued by the Chamber of Commerce there. In it I read that their municipal electric plant furnishes current for light starting at 6 cents a K. W. H., grading down to 3 cents, less 10 per cent if paid when due.

Power rates start at 4 cents per K. W. H. and grade down to 1 1/2 cents, less 10 per cent if paid when due. I quote: "The plant is financially

sound and well operated, showing a net profit of \$137,000 in 1930."

Their population is 10,500, which I also quote from the same source. Your published statements are applicable to other utilities.

Dayton, O., charges for water \$1.85 minimum for three months, with 5 per cent discount if paid when due.

The minimum allowance of 1,000 cubic feet for the three months is sufficient for the average family. Others who do sprinkling in July and August pay a little more. This makes the cost of the average family \$1.87 for three months. Here we must pay \$1.50 a month.

Success to you in your battle for the depressed, down-trodden and helpless citizens, of Indianapolis. Put my name on the petition written in upper case type size.

F. W. GROSSMAN.

Editor Times—I am about to announce the rule for the cure of the world's financial ills. Here it is: Demonetize gold and remonetize silver. That is simple, isn't it? Now, day by day. Millions of gold watches have been made, besides jewelry and thousands of other articles in the arts and sciences, and is being worn away and lost, buried and forgotten, so that it is no longer plentiful enough to be a fixed standard of value.

The majority of people rarely see a gold coin. Gold, therefore, should be classed with platinum and other rare metals. If it was demonetized

and there was no longer any right to have it coined and made legal tender, the five billions of it, stored in the vaults of the United States treasury, would become worth less to the ounce, and if silver were remonetized in the leading countries of the world, it would increase in value, because of the increased demand for it for coinage purposes.

Silver being more plentiful than gold, and the sources of silver being greater than the sources of gold, silver would be a more fixed medium of exchange, because it would increase in supply in proportion to its loss through its use in the arts and sciences, so as to afford a universal medium of exchange which would not fluctuate in purchasing power as gold does.

Our people think prices have fallen. It is not true. Gold simply has risen in value. The suggestion that gold and silver should be made the basis under a bimetallic system is impracticable, because there would be, under any fixed ratio, a shifting of value, as there always was when we had bimetalism, so that at one time silver would be hoarded as the more valuable metal, and at one time gold was hoarded.

Without attempting to give all the reasons for this proposed remedy for the world's financial ills, it is submitted for the purpose of having it discussed. Nobody seems to have suggested it, but it would seem to be worthy of extended study and debate.

JOHN CLINE.
Pine Village, Ind.

The Age of Science

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Romantic Story of Maya Temple's reconstruction is Told in "The Temple of the Warriors."

FOR all those who think romance has departed from the world of today, we hasten to prescribe an early reading of "The Temple of the Warriors," by Earl H. Morris. (The book just has been published by Scribners at \$5.)

It tells the story of how a group of trained archeologists from the Carnegie Institution of Washington went into the heart of the ancient Maya empire in Yucatan, Mexico, dug into an old hill with the aid of Maya Indian workmen, some of whom bore the very names of the ancient temple of spectacular beauty, and then proceeded to restore it to its original glory.

History, from its earliest days, is replete with the story of artistic plundering. Every conqueror carried away the works of art of the conquered.

The story of archeology has not been greatly different. The discoverer looted the kingdom of time, carrying away his finds to some distant museum.

But the Carnegie archeologists carried out a brand new idea. They rebuilt the ruins of the ancient temple upon the original site.

Fallen columns were again erected and cemented together. The scattered rocks of a wall slowly were fitted together, like gigantic picture puzzles, until their murals once more proclaimed their original stories.

When they had finished five years of work, the Temple of the Warriors once more looked out proudly over the green forests.

Dream Is Realized

THE Temple of the Warriors stands among the ruins of Chichen Itza, the old Maya metropolis. The city has held the attention of archeologists since the latter half of the nineteenth century.

For many years it was a dream of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley to carry on excavations in Chichen Itza upon a scale never before tried. Morley is one of the three great authorities upon Maya archeology—the other two are Spinden and Tozzer.

Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, negotiated arrangements with the Mexican government which permitted Dr. Morley to head