

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Armistice or War?

This anniversary of the World war armistice is critical. There is more danger of another World war than at any time since the guns were silenced in 1918.

If the world's peace machinery does not stop the Japanese war in Manchuria, that machinery will be junked in time. That is a hard fact to face. Nevertheless it is a fact.

If Japan can defy the treaties today, France or Great Britain or Italy or the United States can defy the treaties tomorrow.

That—and that alone—is the world issue in Manchuria. Whether China or Japan is to blame, or both are to blame, for the underlying Manchurian conflict is a local issue. But Japan's choice of military methods to settle the dispute is a world issue, because Japan's military aggression is in direct and complete violation of her treaty pledge under the League of Nations covenant, the nine-power Pacific treaty and the Kellogg anti-war pact.

We are not among those hopeful souls who expected the League of Nations to make over the world within a decade, or expected the Kellogg pact to lead to complete and immediate disarmament.

But, like most of the world, we have dared believe that the peace machinery was strong enough to slow down war forces and check a world crisis pending recourse to peaceful settlement of disputes.

We still believe in this peace machinery.

We deny that it has broken down.

But it has been ignored, especially by the United States government. The treaties have not been given a chance to operate. The state department has given no more than lip-service to the Kellogg pact, and little of that. The state department has deliberately evaded the nine-power Pacific treaty.

The best of treaties will not work by themselves. The best peace machinery conceivable must depend upon governments willing to operate it.

Some governments today are trying. The nations on the league council have acted during these difficult two months with courage and fairness, tempered by patience. But they have about reached the breaking point. All of their peaceful overtures have been defiantly rejected by Japan.

The league soon must decide whether to declare Japan an outlaw and treat her as such. But the league can not take effective action of any kind so long as the United States seems to side with Japan against international intervention for peace.

As the most powerful nation in the world, the United States is wrecking the world's peace machinery by its obstructionist tactics.

Does the Hoover administration realize what it is doing?

## Common Sense in Vocational Education

If there is any one defect in our educational system which is obvious and extensive beyond all others, it is the waste of time on so-called cultural subjects by a considerable proportion of pupils in our public schools.

Bright pupils, whose parents are too poor to keep them in school even as long as the high school course, are handicapped by the fact that they are not fitted to do any special kind of work. They go out to pick up inferior types of jobs at low wages.

Long hours and low pay prevents them from ever obtaining that vocational training which might have made skilled workers out of them.

Mentally backward or deficient children simply waste their time and that of their teachers when attempting to master cultural subjects beyond the very rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography.

Whether their parents are opulent or not, these pupils are a monkey-wrench in the educational machinery, even though they may be kept in school until 20. When they leave, they are unable to fill any responsible position demanding specialized skill. They become easy victims of temptation to vice, crime, and racketeering.

Hence, we may note with distinct interest the assertion of the famous pedagog, Dr. David Snedden of Teachers college, Columbia university, that vocational education before the age of 17 is silly. Before a conference on vocational education at the Vanderbilt hotel in New York he said: "It is absurd to try to teach boys from 14 to 16 a vocation; they don't even understand what a vocation means."

If we could assume that all students in our public schools were bright children with ample money to stay in school until 20, one might agree with Dr. Snedden. But, facing facts as they are, it would seem that this frequently progressive and fearless educator got off to a bad start this time.

Bright children doubtless would profit first by pursuing cultural subjects and then receiving vocational education after the age of 17, provided they could stay on long enough to obtain such practical education. Many can not do so.

How much better, then, would it be if at the age of 17 they could go out into the world well-trained as youthful carpenters, cabinet-makers, plumbers, mechanics, typewriters, secretaries, bookkeepers, cashiers, and the like.

At present, their smattering of Milton, Caesar, the binomial theorem, Shakespeare and the hortatory subjunctive in no way enables them to rise above equally bright illiterates when they have to start supporting themselves.

Dull children, especially those overly deficient in intelligence, can make little progress with cultural subjects, no matter how long they remain in the school system. Dr. Snedden says that these children should get jobs and then come back for vocational guidance after 17.

This suggestion is hardly practicable or logical. In the first place, it is a proposal of doubtful judgment to suggest that mentally dull children between, say 10 and 17, should be put at hard work. We are past the period of child labor in sociological, if not pedagogical, theory.

In the second place, where would they find enough

jobs? Children of this class make up from a third to a half of the school population.

There is no great problem in finding the right vocation for these backward children. They can excel only at some manual trade. Vocational guidance here is not any delicate decision between the profession of the poet and the physician.

Nor is it too early to interest such a child in the manual arts at 10 or 11. It can be done even earlier. By the time they are 17, they will have mastered some type of trade and be able to step out and engage in something beyond drudgery, crime, racketeering, and prostitution.

For the minority of bright students who can stay indefinitely in school, we may agree with Dr. Snedden that their vocational training well may be postponed until they are 17. Further, his contention that vocational guidance should be given only by experts is sound sense.

## The Pinchot Plan

One thing stands out clearly in the unemployment relief problem. Where the desire to prevent starvation, exists strongly there can be found enough ways of doing it.

Pennsylvania has been facing what seemed to be an impossible situation. Her Constitution forbids the legislature to make appropriations to provide food and shelter, or to give such appropriations to a state agency, a county or city, or a welfare agency. It takes at least two years to amend the Constitution.

Yet Pennsylvania, making six checks of the number of its unemployed found the total to be 900,000 persons, fourth of all its wage earners, which, it estimates, means two and a half million persons needing help.

Only twenty-three of its communities have chests, and these cover only about 50 per cent of the population. Only half the amount raised for community chests will go to unemployment relief.

Facing this situation, Governor Gifford Pinchot has called the legislature into special session and has proposed an extensive program of public works, to be paid for by cigarette, gasoline and billboard taxation. He has proposed further that direct relief be provided for those who can not work on highways or dams or public buildings, in the following novel manner:

He suggests creation of a state commission on unemployment relief to receive contributions and supervise their expenditure for relief of distress. The money thus contributed Pinchot proposes to repay with interest at 4 per cent out of the proceeds of prosperity bonds, making the action constitutional by an amendment which must be approved by this legislature, by the next regular session, and by vote of the people in 1933.

Pinchot points out in his message to the special session that the wealthy men of Pennsylvania are able amply to supply the money for this relief, and he urges that they do so "because the more fortunate in this world's goods ought to take the same share in the adversity of the nation that they have taken in its prosperity."

But even more persuasive in his suggestion that enlightened self-interest demands such action, that no government can expect respect and defense from persons it allows to lack for work and food.

## The Parking Plan

Presumably ordinances for the control of traffic are designed for public safety and convenience.

Whenever such regulations interfere with the convenience of the public and the prosperity of the community, they should be changed.

Apparently the present ordinance is unsatisfactory or merchants in the business district would not spend their time in protest.

The merchants state that the restrictions are such as to reduce their business. That means that those who wish to buy or who might buy, were it not for the regulations, are prevented from doing the things they wish to do.

It is inconceivable that regulations can not be made which will eliminate congestion and still permit access to established places of business.

The French athletes say they'll be slowed down without their wines at the Olympic games in Los Angeles. But if they drink the stuff here they'll stop.

Southern California U. co-eds say 5 per cent of a man's ability is his ability to understand clearly the word "no." Anyway, that leaves 95 per cent for maybe.

The Four Marx Brothers were at one time concert players known as the Four Nightingales. Since that time they've made their Marx.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

I HEARD a very fine man answer his telephone the other night. It was evident from the conversation that he was being urged to attend some kind of a poker or bridge party for men only. I knew he had planned to spend the evening at home with a new book, because even then his wife was dressing to go out with me to a lecture.

But did he say so? No, indeed. His Adam's apple functioned in the age-old way and he used her for his ally.

"Sorry, Bill," he said and his voice dripped regret, "but my wife says I've got to stay in tonight. She's been reading the riot act to me lately."

It was easy to imagine the reaction at the other end of the wire. Undoubtedly Bill would straightway think and perhaps say, "Gee, Tom's wife must be a regular hell cat. The poor guy can't call his soul his own. She won't even let him have a friendly little game with the boys."

Thus Tom's wife gets a reputation she does not deserve at all.

MOST feminine shortcomings have been cultivated in the public mind in much the same fashion. They are fairy tales that men have created, to use as excuses for their own faults. By accusing us, they have found they can build up more credit for themselves.

Take, for example, woman's supposed talkativeness. It is almost a certainty that the men started this nasty tale because they themselves like to orate so well that when a feminine interruption to their monologues come they are convinced we are garrulous.

We are supposed to be physical cowards and to run from the sight of a mouse. This gives them a tremendous sense of personal courage without any expenditure of prowess. And the story of our vanity over dress diverts attention from their vainglory over more intimate characteristics.

They are canny creatures, these Bills and Toms, and their cleverness and most finished performance is the use of the feminine ally.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

We Are All Ready to Speculate on War and It's a Terrible Way to Celebrate Armistice Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—While prophet Gandhi struggles for the freedom and uplift of India, proving his honesty of purpose by eating, dressing and living like the humblest of his followers, Sir Osman Ali Khan, nizam of Hyderabad, marries off two sons—one to a daughter and one to a niece of the former high priest of Islam, proving his fatherly affection, as well as his opulence, by giving each of the brides-to-be \$200,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in gems.

The nizam of Hyderabad not only rules one of the greatest native states in India, but is reputed to be the richest man on earth. His gold alone has been estimated as worth more than \$500,000,000, not to mention the incalculable hoards of jewels coming down to him from the gorgeous mogul court.

## All of It Futile

AS to the former high priest of Islam, Mustapha Kemal, now president of the Turkish republic, ran him out of office and out of town some seven years ago, since which time he has been compelled to "subsist on the bounty of the faithful," the nizam of Hyderabad being one of said faithful and coming across with a pension of \$1,500 a month.

Mustapha Kemal should not have done what he did to this exalted person but for the turmoil and change incident to war. Thus through one of the sidelights on a grand wedding, we get around to the agony out of which Armistice day was born.

Also, we get around to certain incidents which suggest that much of the agony was futile, if not unnecessary.

## Still Shell-Shocked

MEN hope and prophesy according to their experience, according to what they have been used to, according to those conditions which appeal to them as being more or less permanent.

Just before the great war broke out, you couldn't find any one who believed that a great war was possible, because the world had dwelt in comparative peace for a generation. Right now you can't make any one believe that war isn't likely to follow the slightest provocation, because this generation still suffers from fright and shell-shock.

## And Worse Still

TALK about peace: We haven't settled down to a belief in its possibility as yet, much less to a frame of mind where we can work intelligently for its preservation.

Let's see one touch off a firecracker, and we are ready to strike with frenzy. At the same time, we remain indifferent to the great ammunition dumps that are piling up around us on every hand.

Worse still, we associate prosperity with conflict, especially here in America, because of the boom times we enjoyed from 1914 to 1917 and a long time afterward.

## It's Terrible Thing

YOU see silver going up, and you don't need to be told why. The boys who are supposed to know believe that China and Japan will need silver if they get to fighting; that they must have it, in fact, and that now is the time to buy.

Japan and China have needed silver right along, and for a much worthier purpose than the Manchurian rumpus suggests, but somehow nobody seemed to give a whoop. We're all ready to speculate on war, ready to bet, ready to act, ready to prove our faith.

It's a rather terrible way to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of peace, but it reveals the human side of the problem. So does the difficulty we experience in raising a few millions for the unemployed as contrasted to the ease and speed with which we raised billions for war.

Statesmen can't do it all. They must have the right kind of moral support, and they can't get it unless you and I contribute our quota of straight thinking.



## FINLAND AT WAR

Nov. 11

ON Nov. 11, 1917, a state of war was declared in Finland. The provisional soldiers' committee appointed a commissioner of Finland in place of Governor-General Nekrasoff. The diet voted to elect a state directorate with supreme power.

On this date also the United States secret service agents said they discovered \$30,492 worth of food hidden in storage warehouses in New York not indicated in warehouse reports.

On the Italian front, Teutons took Belluno and the Vidor bridgehead and won ground in the Sette Comuni and the Sugana valley. The Italians retook positions on Gallo and Monte Serraglio.

## Questions and Answers

Is there a novel called "Glimpses of the Moon"? Who is the author? It is the title of a novel by Edith Wharton.

How many independent countries are there in the world? Sixty-four, including grand duchies and principalities.

How much did the Graf Zeppelin cost? About one million dollars.

Do stars deteriorate constantly and give off star dust that covers the decks of ships at sea? No.

Why was the name of Constantinople changed to Istanbul? Istanbul has always been the Turkish name for that city.

## Closer and Closer



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Quick Treatment Halts Hydrophobia

This is the last of three articles explaining in an interesting and informative manner what preventive medicine is and what it is accomplishing.

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

THE various diseases are giving great concern to authorities in preventive medicine, because apparently there are only two methods by which they may be brought under control:

1. Prompt treatment of all those who are infected so that they may not infect others, and

2. Education concerning the danger of various diseases so that those who are well may not expose themselves.

The prevention of food poisoning is largely a matter of proper inspection of food as sold and thorough cooking, since thorough cooking of foods will destroy the bacteria.

Editor Times—Congressman Hamilton Fish, since he took upon himself the task of extirpating Communism, lately has announced to the public that he will offer in the next congress a bill providing for the millage of the vast stores of wheat now held by the federal government and distribution of the wheat among the hungry destitute of the country.

One wonders why he did not offer his bill in the last congress. It was known that there were between six and seven millions of workers out of employment and it was predicted that with the coming of winter many of these would be destitute.

A senator had proposed this measure to his colleagues on behalf of the drought sufferers. Why did not Mr. Fish seize upon the proposal and bring it before the house? It is because of Mr. Hoover's known hostility to anything saving of dole that restrained him, and does he now think he can afford to cross the antipathies of his chief in furthering his own interests?

Some time back an organization in which dirt farmers form a large majority passed unanimously a resolution calling for such milling and distributing, also demanding that it be done without delay, since grain kept in store above two years in our climate becomes infected by weevil and other vermin and so is rendered unfit for use as food and also highly dangerous to health. The recent refusal of German millers to grind certain wheat on this account confirms the statement.

The two years of storage nearly have expired; the wheat is under federal control of drunken men who get rid of his obsession long enough, he can order the work done without waiting upon an act of congress.

JOHN NEWTON.

Editor Times—I have just a few words to say in reference to the Community Fund. Personally, I think it is a very good thing, but it has served as a good shield for a lot of our business concerns. What I mean by that, is just this: They find it much cheaper to operate with less help, and when the time comes along for donations, the few employees they have and their contribution, makes a nice showing for the organization.

In other words, they find it lots better to make a donation once a year than to employ those people the year round. Why? Because the small amount they have to contribute doesn't hurt them a bit, compared to the salaries if they were paying them out to workers.

If they would only stop to think, those same people would spend a great portion of their salaries with them and with other concerns who, in turn, would in all probability make purchases such as they were unable to make before.

Nowadays the girls will say to the boy friend, "Where can we get a drink? Give me a cigarette. Can't you go home and get some home brew. Surely your father makes it."

Mrs. Diddle speaks of conditions being better since prohibition, despite this depression. I just want to ask her if she ever has read anything about the bootleggers and the gangsters, which we never heard of before prohibition.

MRS. R. BROWN.

Editor Times—It is plain to be seen that the workers of the nation are using their brains as never before. It seems as though the rich think there are too many of us poor devils here. With modern machinery, they don't need so many of us. They think the best way out is to starve us.

Take the man who works on the charity chain gang. They give him

linus toxin and also the germs of botulism.

For hydrophobia there is a Pasteur treatment, which involves the injection into the person infected of a vaccine made of material from the dried spinal cords of infected rabbits.

But preventive medicine does not stop with this attempt to immunize the individual. It is concerned also with the proper control of stray dogs which are bitten by rabid animals and which then bite human beings and convey the disease to them.

Some attempt has been made to prevent the spread of hydrophobia by vaccinating animals against the disease.

Unfortunately, the immunity is not long and the method has not been considered as yet a suitable method for routine use.

This, however, should not interfere with the prompt administration

of Pasteur treatment to any human being who might have been bitten by a dog even suspected of rabies.

It is known that flies spread disease. Hence preventive medicine is concerned with the control of flies, insects and similar parasites.

Preventive medicine also is concerned with the question of narcotic addiction and the production of diseases by the use of drugs of various types. Attempts to control such conditions are made through legal control of the drugs which may cause harm.

Authorities in the field of preventive medicine urge periodic physical examination for detecting disease in its early stages and thereby makes it possible to bring the disease under control.

Many diseases are associated with occupation. Hence employers are told about the possible dangers which may exist in the industry and means are provided for prevention of disease.

What they want him to have. They think he hasn't intelligence enough to handle his money. Then his children go to school, where they are taught to eat certain things which contain certain vitamins for health, and the children are forbidden the privilege of having this kind of food, all because their father happens to be a poor man and is forced to work for a basket of groceries, and they eat what is in the basket, regardless of whether there is milk to put on their oats.

They know that children, undernourished, suffer sooner or later from some ailment, and don't make healthy and bright students.

There are the warehouses running over with foodstuffs and clothing that can't be sold. The only way to unload them is to furnish the workers with the money to buy and it is necessary to furnish work first. It is necessary to cut hours and raise pay to give everybody a job.

However, we won't hold our breath until they do that. They have told us that is impossible. It is all right for us to live scantily but the manufacturer must live in a large, well-furnished house, have his maid, chauffeur, and everything that heart can wish for, which he buys with the money he makes off our labor.

When they have the best part of a man's life, and he gets to the place where he can't produce as much as he did, then they can't use him any longer.

Why let such people do our thinking? We have men in overalls who can walk around those fellows a thousand times. The big fellows realize, by this time, that they can't solve this unemployment problem.

Then who is going to do it? It is a fact that the brains of the nation come from the working man's home. The manufacturer doesn't run his own business. He hires a working man to run it for him.

It seems to me that the workers will realize, in the near future, that the rich can furnish them with nothing but charity. It is high time we workers organize and loose ourselves from this terrible bondage, and run this government of the people, by the people, and for the people. MRS. DAILEY.

Steady Jobs:

Every worker at the COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY in this city has a steady job.

That is because the workers own, control and operate the business on a basis of service and not for profit.

They believe that a worker needs a pay envelope every week.

To insure these steady jobs, they produce the best soups, the best chili con carne, the best pork and beans, the best tomato juice and the best catsup.

If you would like to encourage such a program buy these products under the COLUMBIA brand.

On Sale at ALL REGAL STORES.

Ask A REGAL GROCER for a Copy of

"A Business Without a Boss."

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Elihu Thompson, Dean of General Electric Scientists, Is Last Living Electrical Pioneer.

OF the four great electrical pioneers whose inventive genius launched the General Electric Company, the world's largest electrical company, only one remains alive today. He is Elihu Thompson.

There were two alive until death took Thomas A. Edison. The other two who comprised the quartet were James J. Wood of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who died in 1928, and Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, who died in 1929.

Elihu Thompson, now the dean of the General Electric scientists, still is actively engaged in research, heading an important laboratory at West Lynn, Mass.

Although Edison is remembered chiefly for the invention of the incandescent light, the great electrical development of the nation had its beginnings in the arc light.

Thompson remembers the announcement of the incandescent light from Edison's laboratory and tells how he and other pioneers in the field were unwilling to believe that the new light would supplant the arc lamp.

## Arc System Spreads

THE early pioneers of electricity had to invent every detail of the electrical industry. It was not enough merely to invent an arc light or an incandescent light.

All the things which we regard as commonplace details had to be developed—switches, distribution lines, insulators, fuses and so on, as well as such larger items as adequate dynamos for the generation of the electricity.

Brush patented his arc lamp in 1878. In 1880, he organized the Brush Electric Company, one of the four which was later merged into the General Electric Company.

The first use of arc lamps for street lighting was on the Public square in Cleveland. In 1879, twelve lamps of 2,000-candle power each were installed on high ornamental poles. The Public square was crowded with citizens the night the lamps were turned on for the first time.

Wood organized the Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation and devised a system of arc lighting which was used in many places in the middle west.

Thompson organized his company to introduce the use of arc lamps in New Britain, Conn.

When, in 1880, Edison announced the invention of the incandescent lamp, Thompson made a trip to Menlo Park to talk to Edison and see his new light.

At the time Thompson was not impressed with Edison's lamp. It seemed very inefficient beside the arc light and Thompson confessed that it took him three or four years to realize the true importance of Edison's invention.

## \$500,000 Lost

THE General Electric Company was organized in 1892. It was a merger of Edison's, Brush's and Wood's companies with that of Thompson's, which was known as the Thompson-Houston Company.

Thompson at that time was interested particularly in the development of the alternating current and the transmission of current over long distances—the same subjects which later interested Charles P. Steinmetz.

Edison's lamp and Thompson's idea to make use of alternating current