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

No Rubber Stamps

Citizens will watch carefully the meeting of leaders of the legislature for the purpose of outlining a plan of taxation which could be turned into law at a special session.

The policy of gathering the demands of various groups and then attempting to find a solution for present conditions is fine. But any effort to turn members of the legislature into rubber stamps to merely pass on something that the Governor and the legislative leaders may wish is quite another matter.

In theory, at least, the members of the legislature were elected to make the laws. If the Governor is convinced that the farmers and the workers have a good reason for demanding laws at a special session, he should call that session without demanding guarantees of good conduct. The law making responsibility is not his.

Presumably if these leaders decide on a program that is not pleasing to the Governor and his friends, there will be no session. That rather makes the Governor the lawmaker of the state and a petty dictator.

The farmers have a definite idea of what they want. The organized workers want the same thing. The owner of city real estate favors the plan. It was killed in the last legislature by the lobby of northern industrialists and the bankers.

A law that leaves the farmer and the worker still bearing the tax burden will not meet the demands of the situation.

Members of the legislature should move slowly before signing blank checks against their consciences and the judgments.

A Great Editor

"One of the great men of Europe," was the way Woodrow Wilson spoke of C. P. Scott. King George said that his achievement "surely must be unique in the history of journalism."

He was more powerful than politicians, making and unmaking governments. He molded the mind of Britain—what he said one year, British public opinion was apt to say the next decade.

Now that he is dead at 85, one realises with a shock that many probably never even heard of this great man. And yet that is natural enough. Indeed, that in a sense is the greatest tribute to him.

For the world has heard much of the Manchester Guardian and for fifty years C. P. Scott was the Manchester Guardian. He made it the most feared, the most respected, and the most beloved newspaper in the world.

There are two kinds of editors, those who blow their own horns, and those who sink their identity in the public service of their papers. Instead of making people talk about himself, C. P. Scott made people think about the issues to which he was dedicated.

There are editors like that. But there are more because of his example.

There are newspapers that follow the crowd, and those that lead. When Scott as a young man took over the Manchester Guardian, it pandered to the popular prejudices. He transformed it.

Never did he stoop to patrocinating. And never did he feed poisoned news to the people because they thought they liked it.

Often he sacrificed the profits of his paper, often he sacrificed the regard of the public and of old friends, rather than sacrifice the truth. He was the fearless progressive.

The record of the Manchester Guardian editorial page is the record of British progress during the last half century. With a courage equalled by wisdom, Scott's newspaper fought for Irish home rule at a time when that leadership meant ostracism; fought for woman suffrage when that meant ridicule; fought against the Boer war when that meant the taunt of treason; fought for a just peace in the World war when that meant a charge of aiding the enemy; fought for the conscientious objectors when that meant defying the mass-madness of his country and the world; fought for fair play for the general strikers when most of the press, persons and politicians fought for blood.

Perhaps the most encouraging thing that can be said about the state of the world in this new year of 1932 is that it can appreciate a once unpopular leader like C. P. Scott, that it can put its faith in a progressive newspaper like the Manchester Guardian.

The tributes that are pouring into Manchester from the mighty and the lowly of many lands are evidence that the thinking world has a sense of values and a high goal.

A Courageous Pronouncement

In the rush of holiday excitement, readers may have missed what potentially is one of the most important and far-reaching declarations in the intellectual history of western civilization.

His Holiness, Pius XI, spoke at the annual meeting of the Pontifical Academy of Science. Here he made an amazingly broad-minded statement relative to the harmony between science and religion. Referring to the opening of the Vatican City radio station, the Pope said:

"This was a new demonstration of the harmony between science and religion that each fresh conquest of science even more luminously confirms, so that one may say that those who speak of the incompatibility of science and religion either make science say that which it never said or make religion say that which it never taught."

This statement is no less than revolutionary. Few will realize what a change this implies in official Catholic policy. Back in 1864 Pope Pius IX issued the *Syllabus of Errors*, which condemned the most important aspects of scientific and scholarly progress in modern times.

Nearly a half century later, in 1907, Pope Pius X issued the Encyclical "Pascendi gregis." This vigorously condemned those Catholic scholars who were endeavoring to bring Catholicism into harmony with the demonstrated results of science and scholarship. It seemed for the moment as though science was to be excluded from the Catholic fold.

Now Pius XI apparently takes the advanced position that Catholicism welcomes all scientific discoveries and their implications. No more significant statement has been made in the whole history of Christendom. Let us see just what is implied. This can, perhaps, best be made clear by listing the outstanding scientific triumphs, most of which have hitherto been opposed by the church.

Foremost, we might note the new physics, which has destroyed all older theories of scientific causation. Having disrupted the former notion of fixed scientific

laws, it has made it difficult any longer to identify the laws of God with the laws of science.

Next, perhaps, comes the new astrophysics. This has wiped out the old Newtonian world-machine, which gave liberal theologians such satisfaction in the latter part of the seventeenth century—universes following fixed and orderly laws and exhibiting the designing providence of God.

Now, as Waldemar Kaempfert expresses it, "gone is the old certainty about the universe. Gone is the old machine. We have an accidental universe of events in a strange geometrical world of many dimensions, time being one of them—a world which only a mathematician can understand."

Along with this we have the revised views of the incomprehensible extent and complexity of our physical universe—a galaxy of galaxies of galaxies. Our little galaxy of 20,000,000,000 suns and planets (6,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles in diameter) is only one of about a million thus far discovered in so much of the physical universe as we have brought within our gaze.

All this is very upsetting to the geocentric implications of Christ's mission and his vicarious sacrifice for the inhabitants of this planet.

Biology has made many contributions hitherto regarded as a challenge to orthodox religion—evolution versus creation, an understanding of genetics and the resulting guidance in birth control.

Psychology has distressed many religionists by its naturalistic analysis of what was once looked upon as the mystery of the soul, by its indication that one can not expect a literal perpetuation of the human personality after death, and by its calm and naturalistic description of the hitherto mysterious fact of religious conversion, experience and transformation.

The social sciences have reversed the older religious conception of the purpose of life; namely, spiritual salvation in a world to come. The social sciences contend that the goal of life is happiness here and now.

Science, applied to the investigation of the authorship of the Bible, has proved that it is not the direct revelation of God, but the work of men running over a period of more than 1,200 years, much of the original having been lost or greatly altered by subsequent editorial changes.

From this scanty summary of some outstanding phases of scientific advances, one can discern the great importance of the Pope's proclamation. Assuming him to be speaking with due deliberation, the carpenter critics of religion and Catholicism will have slim picking in the future.

Babies Worth \$750,000,000

Out of the nation's 1930 crop of 3,000,000 babies it is estimated that 200,000 died before they reached one year of age. The official figures for the registration area alone, minus Utah, are 140,518 baby deaths.

Cash value of these babies has been estimated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at \$750,000,000. This does not include the uncomputable losses from destroying potential inventors, discoverers, other creators of wealth.

At least three-fourths of these 200,000 dead babies might have been saved, for their deaths were due largely to ignorance, improper feeding, lack of prenatal care of mothers, and other preventable causes.

Had these 200,000 babies been born in New Zealand, where baby rite is more of a science, at least 80,000 of them would be alive and flourishing today.

At the last session of congress, an attempt was made to reduce this slaughter of the innocents by re-enacting the Sheppard-Towner law for federal aid to states for infancy and maternity care. This law, credited with having saved 25,000 babies lives annually in its eight years of duration, had been allowed to die in 1929.

It would have been enacted again last year but for jealousies as to its administration, White House interference, petty politics.

Senator Wesley Jones and Representative William B. Bankhead have reintroduced the compromise measure that passed the house last session. Its main features were acceptable to the United States children's bureau, the League of Women Voters, and sponsors of maternity-infancy legislation.

This bill should be made into law without delay, the fatal and costly blunders of last session should not be repeated this year.

Nineteen nudists were freed when a New York court decided they had not outraged public decency "because none of the public saw it." In which it seems nudism may be all right, but we can't see it.

Probably the reason we can't get out of this depression is every expert's got the whole thing in a nutshell.

Whether Japan is muscling in on Manchuria, or China's muscling out, isn't clear. In any case it's an awful racket.

And now it's feared China will force a war on Japan. And, obviously, that Japan will accept it.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

A GOOD many of our girls are unlike their grandmothers. One of the most striking points of dissimilarity is their refusal to follow their husbands into unknown neighborhoods.

Whereas the pioneer woman was ready to brave any dangers to trek with her man into the wilderness, a few girls—and let us be thankful we can add the qualifying adjective—now rebel at the idea of moving from Baltimore to Columbus.

Investigations will prove that they are given encouragement by indulgent mothers. For the cause of this kind of behavior it may be traced usually to parental influence and teaching, or to disinclination of a mother to be parted from her child.

Yet this is the poorest sort of beginning for married life, as everybody should know. And it will react most disastrously upon the rebellious partner of the contract.

FOR when a woman fails to fulfill her part of the matrimonial bargain and begins to work against, rather than with, her mate, she is not worthy of his consideration, and seldom gets it for long.

Men, therefore, who are deserted at the crucial moment of their lives by young cry-babies who fly back to mother, or who refuse to leave her in the old home town, are almost certain to find better wives later on, who will work with them and reap with them the rewards of success.

And then, becomes of the poor little spoiled creature who flees at the zero hour? We seldom hear so much of her afterward. For she probably drags out rather drab existence, and when she finds herself an aging woman, without home or children, she may curse the day she ever listened to her mother or to her own weak fears. And she will be justified in doing so.

The worst characteristic of the too-prevalent "mama's darling" type of modern girl is that she is a coward. And no coward ever won for herself love or life or laughter.

It is the population of Russia?

Is until spelled with one or two 's?

It is spelled until.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

After Wrestling With Prohibition for Twelve Years, the Finns Admit They Made a Mistake. Isn't it About Time We Did the Same?

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Another New Year's eve goes into history, with the usual amount of noise to no purpose. Some celebrated it by praying, some by getting drunk and some by making silly resolutions.

Hooch flowed freely in spite of all the dry laws; tin whistles, cow bells, auto trained to backfire and other sound-producing devices were brought into action in spite of all the broadcasting, and, generally speaking, people conducted themselves about as they had during the last twenty-five years.

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Sounds Like 1931

THE morning after, they crawled sleepily forth to find that more bombs had been mailed, that the Italian and Argentinian embassies in Washington were under guard, that Chicago's tax rolls for 1928 and 1929 had been declared invalid, that prophet Gandhi and the viceroy of India had failed to agree, that Japan had gained virtually complete control of Manchuria, that the Finns had turned down prohibition by a three-to-one vote, after twelve years of "noble experimenting," that the germ of infantile paralysis had been isolated, and a lot of other things that sounded just like 1931.

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Not So Different

WE are living in the same world that existed last Thursday. There has been no change, except such as occurs during any two days. Nature took no note that a milepost was being passed, and if the calendar hadn't said so, the wisest of us never would have guessed it.

The cue is to "take it" where we left off and "carry on."

We have kissed nothing good-by, and there is nothing ahead contrary to the inexorable laws of evolution, or the inevitable consequences of our own folly.

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1929 'Fool's Paradise'

MANY still hope that 1929 will come back, just as though it could just as though it were not a more unhealthy year than 1931.

Sensible folks are beginning to realize that the depression was not such a mistake as the "fool's paradise" which preceded it.

Some commodity prices are down to the pre-war level, and while that may be nothing to cheer about, it is far from being an irremediable disaster.

This country was not such a bad place in which to live just before the war. Wages were not quite so high, it is true, but neither were rents, and if we didn't have the racket and gang rule.

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Billions for Leggers

DURING the last decade, we have been paying bootleggers a billion dollars or so each year.

Before the war we paid the federal government an excise tax and contributed a large amount to cities and towns through license fees.

If prohibition represents any moral gain, which is doubtful, it certainly involves a money loss which should not be overlooked when trying to account for the federal deficit.

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Finns Admit Mistake

AFTER wrestling with prohibition for twelve years, the people of Finland admit that they made a mistake. Isn't it about time we did the same?

Reconcile, if you can, "All men are created free and equal" and "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

To be sure, this was wiped out in 1865 by the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, but it will suffice to indicate that there had occurred a certain cooling of the revolutionary spirit between the signing of the Declaration and the signing of the Constitution.

It was inevitable that such a process should take place. A price of 500 pounds was on the heads of those who signed the Declaration. They were enlisted in a cause which might quite probably be overthrown. No man who is willing to risk his head is going to be too finicky about his property rights. After the victory, many revolutionaries remembered that they were also large landholders.

It hardly will be denied that the Constitution is studded with checks and balances for the preservation of the social order as it stood in 1787. There had been a great political upheaval, but the economic repercussions were slight.

In many vital respects a farm laborer in Virginia lived in approximately the same circumstances under George Washington as he did under George the Third.

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What became of Gavrilo Princip, the man who assassinated the crown prince of Austria?

He was an Austro-Hungarian subject, and was tried at Sarajevo, in Bosnia. Being 100 yet 20 years old, he was below the age for the death penalty, and was incarcerated in the prison fortress of Theresienstadt, where he died of tuberculosis before the end of the World war.

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Is it the population of Russia?

It is 147,013,609.

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What was the population of New York in 1919?

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