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

An Inevitable Session

Delinquency in tax payments apparently will be so large as to force an extra session of the legislature in order to finance the state government.

Such, at least, seems to be the opinion of Senator Walter Chambers. The facts given by Auditor Williamson support this view.

More important, these delinquencies in tax payments suggest that a revision of tax laws is imperative if the farmer is to be kept out of serfdom and farm lands from passing into the hands of money lenders.

More and more the truth of the situation is being revealed. The farmer and the real estate owner, either for residence or rental purposes, has carried too large a share of the burden and in times of depression is unable to continue in that role.

Some other method than real estate taxes must be found to raise money to keep the government going. Some other plan than the present system which permits of easy evasions by those most able to pay must be adopted.

Opposition by organized labor to a special session is understandable but ill advised. Labor needs relief as badly as the farmer.

While powerful financial and industrial interests are fighting any suggestion of a special session and are especially concerned that the legislature shall only act on tax matters if one is called, events will probably force other legislation.

The jobless workers should have attention. Some provision must be made for work for the hundreds now out of work. The state may be forced to choose between providing jobs in useful construction for public purposes or paying for support through township trustee funds to an extent where debt limits will be exceeded.

Desperate times demand desperate remedies and, while all may lament the expense of a special session of the legislature, that expense is trivial compared with the loss of purchasing power that comes each day from unemployment.

A new deal in the matter of taxes with the farm condition especially in mind and provision for work for the workless are strongly indicated.

Hoover's Relief Plan

President Hoover quite properly has asked congress to speed action on his financial relief program. The banks are in need of help, credit contraction has reached an unhealthy state, and additional protection for bank depositors is required.

Unfortunately, the emergency is such that congress will not have much time to consider these measures. It was very unfair and unwise for the President to refuse to call congress into special session in the autumn, when adequate time could have been given to this important program. But it will do no good to lament that Hoover blunder at this late date.

Failure of the voluntary bankers' corporation to relieve the frozen credit situation, as hoped by the President when he initiated that organization last summer, has resulted in large part from the selfish and competitive attitude of certain large banks and from self-defeating regulations imposed by them on the organization. There again it is too late to cry over what is past.

In the circumstances there is nothing left to do except establish the federal reconstruction finance corporation to reopen credit channels, as requested by the President in his special message to congress Monday.

There is only one serious argument against it—that some bankers may try to use it to unload on the government some of their worthless paper. But surely the bill can be drawn to prevent such misuse of the federal corporation and to remove that objection.

Other parts of the Hoover emergency program also merit prompt action; such as strengthening the federal land bank system, a plan to release part of depositors' funds in closed banks, revision of transportation laws, in line with interstate commerce commission recommendations, which will help railroad bonds; revision of banking laws for better protection of depositors, and tax increases to cut the budget deficit.

But some parts of the Hoover program, as outlined to congress Monday, appear to us unwise. Most economists and banking experts oppose the Hoover proposal to tamper with the discount eligibility provisions of the federal reserve law. And the Hoover warning that the issue of federal securities must be restricted comes too late.

Because the administration cut taxes in times of prosperity while running up federal expenditures, and because there is no possibility of getting enough additional tax revenue in hard times to meet the huge operating deficit or to supply unemployment relief, large new government bond issues are inevitable.

Hoover's statement on relief, that "our people, through voluntary measures and through state and local action, are providing for distress" is disproved by the facts, if he means that adequate relief provisions have been made.

A long line of social workers and experts, including Director Burns of the National Community Chest organization, to whom Hoover himself entrusted most of the relief work, just have testified to the La Follette senate committee that state and local agencies can not carry the relief load without federal aid.

Congress should give Hoover the reconstruction finance corporation he requests and which obviously is needed, but congress should refuse to let the President block federal aid to inadequate local relief agencies any longer.

Too Old

"A thin, little old lady of 65, subsisting on one egg, a bit of bread and tea, and, according to the doctor, 'slowly starving to death.'" This is a typical newspaper description of the neglected class of worthy, but aged, Americans.

"Tens of thousands of old men and women spent their Christmas in antiquated, degrading, soulless poorhouses, brutally separated from their lifelong mates, fast sinking under an agony of despair and inhumanity," says the American Association for Old Age Security.

"The circumstances which abuse men and women to indigence in old age are so varied and unexpected that no one is safe from them," a statement that millions of the unemployed can verify.

Seventeen states now have old age security laws, some adequate, some not. New York saved 50,000 of its aged poor from pauperism this winter; Massachusetts, 9,662; California, 9,297; Delaware, 1,449.

A federal old age pension bill is before congress. It should be passed.

Wheat for the Hungry

The house should lose no time in passing the senate bill providing that 40,000,000 bushels of the farm board's vast stocks of surplus wheat be distributed free, through responsible existing relief agencies, to the hungry unemployed of this nation.

This measure does not in itself meet the great national problem of relief. But it will help; it will prevent starvation; it will prove to the country that in congress are representatives who know and understand the plight of the jobless and who are willing to help them.

The house should act quickly, and news dispatches indicate it can, if it will, because the leaders favor the bill, and the general membership of the house indorses the plan.

Such action will, we hope, infuse new hope in a depressed country. It will help fill empty stomachs; it will cure some of the disappointment of the country in the inactivity of congress and the administration up to now.

It will aid farmers and thus help general business conditions by disposing of part of the wheat surplus which is depressing prices.

Here is one case in which there is no excuse for delay.

Better Country Doctors

Cheerful news is in the latest report of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur's committee on the costs of medical care. It shows that doctoring in some of the more prosperous rural communities is on the up and up.

The committee just has finished a study of semi-rural San Joaquin county in California. There, for \$36.09 per capita annually, people are offered health services comparable to the best in the cities.

The new country doctor, we hear, combines the skill of the modern specialist with the human qualities of the old rustic general practitioner. For equipment, he owns a clinic, an X-ray machine, an auto in which he can speed over good roads to his patients' bedside. He collects 90 per cent of his bills, an average of \$7,187 a year. Yet, like his lovable predecessor, he tempers his fee to help the needy and often remits it altogether.

The passing of the old medical jack-of-all-trades has been mourned as a great social loss. If the new country doctor is like this typical San Joaquin county, M. D., the loss will be less than the gain.

Secretary Stimson says the success of the Geneva disarmament conference depends upon the United States. Yes, unless we disarm we will not be able to get anybody into a fight with us.

Chicago gangsters are offering inducements in the scramble for Al Capone's liquor. To sell their stuff they'd probably agree to take their customers for a ride.

India is going on with its civil disobedience campaign just where Gandhi left off. Just where, and what, did Gandhi leave off?

Twenty-three tons of fresh air can be forced into Chicago stadium, scene of the 1932 Republican national convention, every minute. How many tons of hot air can be forced out?

Love laughs at locksmiths. But you don't need this device to pick goldenlocks.

A New York university professor says bridge weakens reality. Seems to adulterate life.

A 77-year-old Englishman has emigrated to Australia to "make his fortune." All he has to do is go to college and make the football team.

French are calling sinister bankers, bankers. What chance has a poor gangster got? Of course, with the sympathy Chicago gives its gangsters, a banker wouldn't have much chance.

Scientists say apes grow bald like men. But apes escape barbers trying to grow it back again.

Robbers dug a sixty-foot tunnel to loot a bank. Sort of getting at the bottom of the financial situation.

A 21-year-old girl agreed to marry any one for \$10,000, but when she tried to cash a check it bounced back. Henceforth probably she will not bank on men.

Japanese have warned Chinese to flee. Must want to get the jump on them.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

DO parents ever ponder this thought, I wonder? Perhaps their children do not listen to them or respect them because they have nothing unusual to say and are not worthy of respect.

Grownups are a little careless about looking critically at themselves, although they are very quick to find fault with the youngsters.

A woman who has three maids and a chauffeur spoke tearfully the other day about her adolescent daughter and the child's unconcern. "Why, I wear myself out for her," she wailed, "and she never shows any real signs of gratitude."

Undoubtedly this mother loves her girl and desires her happiness. But as for wearing herself out for her, the statement is ridiculous, since she doesn't do two hands' turn of actual work a fortnight. And the child must regard her mother with some distrust every time she listens to such words, which is not infrequently.

Then we have certain stout fathers who expect exemplary behavior from their sons. Honorable standards, truth and all moral virtue. Yet if they probed ever so gently beneath the surface of their past and present, they would glimpse ugly sights of dishonorable deeds.

FOR any member of the older generation to talk severely about the boys and girls constitutes rather a rash act, it seems to me. After all, we are so perfect physically, morally, or spiritually that we can afford to urge the children to emulate our behavior?

It was, we must remember, the staid and sober citizens of a former glory day who managed to get the world into its present mess. The youngster of 1932 did not bring on the World War with all its attendant evils. He did not upset all the old stabilities. He did not put the Christian churches in the inconsistent position of having to flourish the sword.

And he is not responsible, even in part, for an economic situation that prevents him from settling down in marriage at an age when nature meant he should.

He is the victim, but not the promoter, of a slump in business that keeps him poor and miserable because there seems to be no job in industry for him.

Life is a bitter problem for the young. And we have made it so. How dare we point to ourselves and say we are more admirable than these children we have begot?

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:
Whether Gandhi Has Done More to Retard or Hasten Home Rule for India Is Open to Argument.

L EXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 5.—The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi means trouble in India. No one knows this better than the British authorities who ordered it. Their idea was not to avert a tempest which has already been brewed, but to strike the first blow.

That Gandhi himself was prepared for such action is made clear by his warnings and preparations. Indeed, events had so shaped themselves that no other course was possible, without such concessions as would have involved the utter collapse of British authority in India.

Record First Need

IN this connection it is well to remember that the British government has not refused to grant India a reasonable degree of autonomy. What it has done is to demand such an accord among native factions, cliques and groups as would indicate a reasonable degree of success for home rule.

During the recent round-table conference in London, Gandhi frankly was informed that the British government could do nothing until the Indian people had overcome their dissensions, but that it was ready to help formulate and accept a constitutional government the moment they did.

Gandhi having failed to bring about the essential accord, the conference was ended, though not without a definite commitment on Premier MacDonald's part that the subject of home rule could be taken up if and when the "prophet" made good.

Shallow Leadership

WITHOUT taking time to make good, Gandhi falls back on the campaign of civil disobedience and passive resistance. In other words, he demands independence for a country which is unable or unwilling to guarantee minority rights or personal liberty for millions of its citizens.

Like most idealists, he insists on freedom for those who are not ready to recognize anything like it in a universal sense.

The shallowness of his leadership is shown by the fact that he can talk so hopefully of non-violent thoughts while guiding three hundred million people toward the road of riot, rebellion and destruction.

Help or Hindrance?

ONE can respect Gandhi the man and still see tragic defects in Gandhi the seer.

The sacrifices he has made, the constancy of purpose he has shown, the unselfish patriotism by which he obviously is inspired, are all admirable qualities, but his inability to understand that men can not be violent without violent thoughts represents an amazing blind spot.

The chances are that India will get a certain degree of home rule before many years, but whether Gandhi has done more to retard or hasten the event is open to argument.

Certainly, he has made better progress in converting British authorities to the idea than he has in converting some of the natives. There is reason to believe that if he had devoted more time and attention to the problem of home rule, he would have been just as far along with problems abroad.

Fault Lies at Home

AT any rate, the one great obstacle to Indian autonomy is that fact that Hindus and Moslems have not been brought into accord, and that though certain promises have been made in behalf of the forty million "untouchables," they still are "untouchable."

Like some other people one can blame the government at home, the country's misfortunes are attributable wholly to conditions imposed on it by outsiders, when a good many of them go back to its own habits, traditions and peculiarities, and are beyond correction, except by general and sweeping reform within its own limits.

Mind Your Business

AT the present time, most people are suffering through non-recognition of their own faults, and through futile efforts to alibi themselves by blaming those faults on others.

If there is one thing which would do more than anything to improve general conditions, it is a "mind your own business" movement, not in a flippant or antagonistic sense, but with the idea that each country should do everything possible to cure its own troubles.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY
LLOYD GEORGE'S WAR AIMS
January 5

ON Jan. 5, 1918, Premier Lloyd George of England, speaking before the Trade Union Conference on man power, outlined Britain's war aims, uniting Great Britain, the Lesser Antilles, the workingmen's support for the government's plan to mobilize 100,000 more men for the shipyards, and 500,000 more for military service.

He declared: "We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people."

"We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital."

"Belgium must be restored."

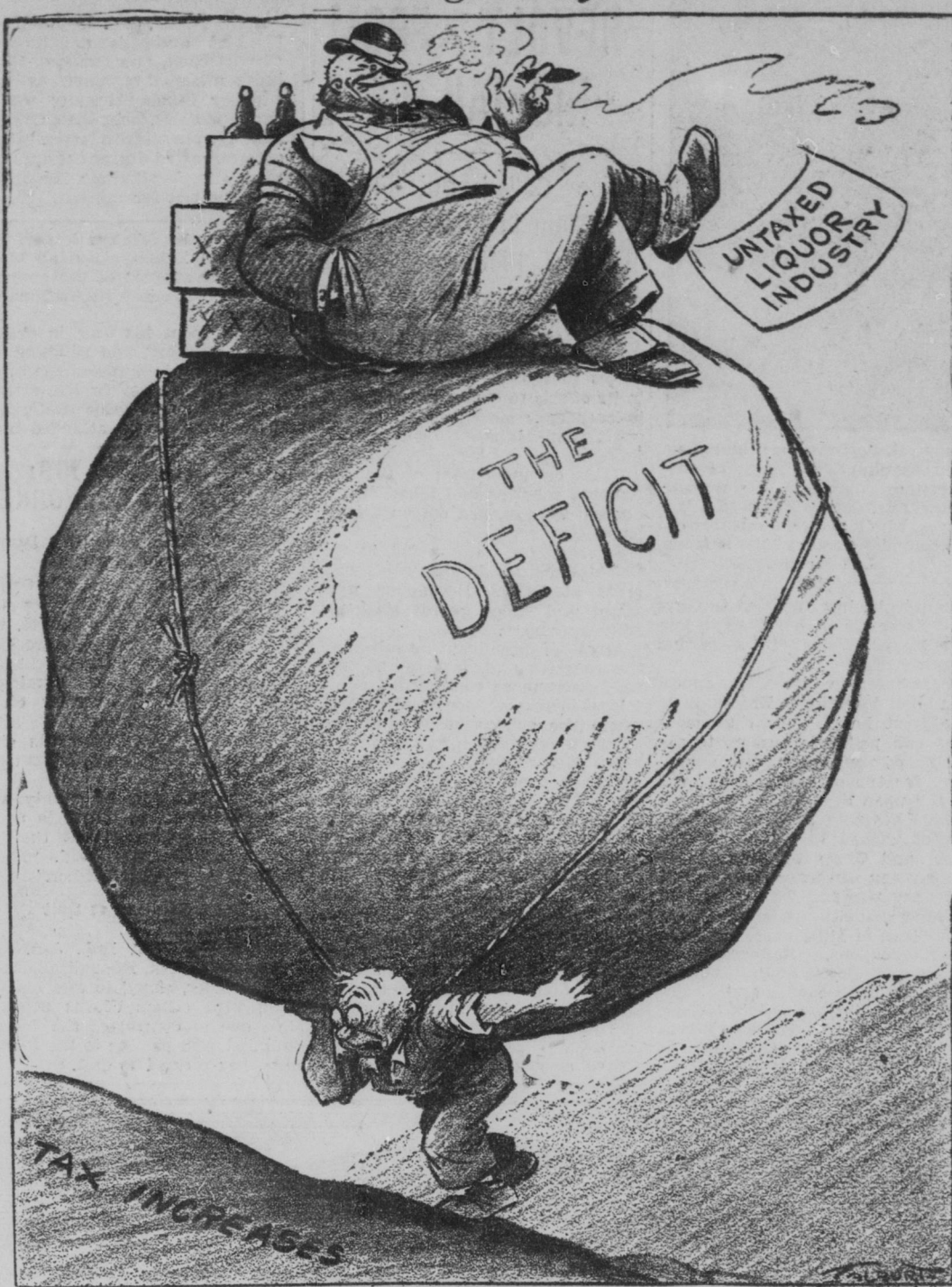
"We must stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand it makes for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871."

"There must be reparations for the injuries done in violation of international law."

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace."

What are the duties of a hostess on an airplane?
To point out places of interest along the route, answer questions, serve refreshments and look out generally for the comfort of the passengers.

Sitting Pretty!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Chemicals May Injure Finger Nails

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

THERE are certain conditions of work in which the fingernails are destroyed. They separate from the nail beds and come off. Host of these cases seem to occur in laundry workers.

One woman reported that her nails came off following the use of a patent washing powder consisting largely of soda. Several women lost their nails following occupation in a position which involved washing the paste from labeled bottles.

An investigation indicated that new employees who were apparently healthy developed black spots under their fingernails within forty-eight hours after beginning work. Within a few days the nails came

loose from their nail beds and fell off. The nails grew in again from four to six months.

Of course, it is fairly simple for any one who has a tendency to softening and destruction of the nails associated with the occupation in which they happen to be employed to prevent this disturbance by wearing rubber gloves while at work.

More and more it is being learned that the skin may be extremely sensitive to various chemical ingredients in certain cases, and that in such cases, even though the majority of people do not have any trouble, a few people who are especially sensitive will suffer irritations and even the loss of tissue following exposure.

The finger nail is a fairly resistant tissue, consisting mostly of

keratin. Ordinary care includes protection of hang nails forming at the edges, the proper use of antiseptics to prevent infection, and a sufficient amount of oil or grease to keep the tissue fairly soft and viable.

Today manicuring has become a profession in which the competence of the workers varies greatly from the poorest to the best.

The average woman can take care of her nails quite satisfactorily with a small amount of attention each day. This does not mean the dyeing and the other fashionable fripperies indulged in by professional manicurists. The average finger nail does quite well if left largely alone. Manipulations with drugs, chemicals and unknown cosmetics to meet the needs of fashion are responsible for a considerable amount of annoyance and illness.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

IT used to be the custom of this columnist and many others to begin each new year with a set of excellent resolutions. One of the most common was the vow to abstain from alcohol entirely. Or sometimes the financial ascetic merely pledged himself never to take more than a couple of cocktails until after working hours.

But, no matter what the stipulation, it is a matter of record that quite often all the various members of the guild of self-reform met at the same place at the same time. Still, whatever the ultimate outcome of the resolutions, they did constitute a sort of mass gesture. There was ample evidence of the existence of good will toward abstinence.

All that has changed by now. For instance, I have made no obeisance at all toward clean living for the year 1932. The onrush of maturity might well make it advisable. But any acceptance of a dry program on my part would carry with it the stigma of disloyalty.

Unfortunately, I have but one liver to give to my country, but, just the same, I purpose to give and give until it hurts.

Just a Protest

A SWEAROFF might make people think that I believe in the eighteenth amendment and that I was trying to show respect for the Volstead law. Such is not the case. Whenever I hear of a piece of prohibition exhibitionism I immediately rush to the nearest speakeasy and say, "Give me one dozen assorted bronzes and old-fashioned immediately."

This is not for the sake of pleasure but merely in the nature of a protest. Fortunately, as things stand now, it is never necessary to rush very far.

A cynical newsgatherer for the New York Times reported in his paper concerning the foray against Zelli's speakeasy.

"Passersby who paused to stare at the smashed door of the Royal Box after the raiders had entered it smiled as they watched suspicious looking bundles being unloaded, with no effort at concealment, in front of another well-known restaurant only a few doors down the street."

Better a Few Tears

BUT I wonder whether it really is a laughing matter. It seems to me that the citizens of a great republic might much more appropriately weep at the fact that our government is engaged in the greatest official display of hypocrisy ever known in any nation.

There are those who would leave out prohibition as a political issue by saying, "After all, the important thing in mixture, remains of the ancient Carib Indians. The colony is governed by a governor appointed by the government of France, and a local general council."

What is the term of a United States senator and a representative in congress and why salary do they receive?

Senators are elected for six years and representatives for two years. The salary of each is \$10,000 a year.

If an American joins the French foreign legion does he lose his American citizenship?

No, because he is not required to swear allegiance to the French republic.

The economic effects of repeal

would be beneficial, since there would be some lessening of tax burdens. But, of course, our present difficulties depend on things more fundamental.

Matter of Being Honest

I AM not talking of economic betterment through repeal. I merely have in mind the moral effect. It irks me to have America get off a standard far more precious than in such cases, even though the majority of people do not have any trouble, a few people who are especially sensitive will suffer irritations and even the loss of tissue following exposure.

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Questions and Answers

Describe the national flag of Brazil. What do the colors represent?

The present flag of Brazil was largely inherited from the extinct empire. It consists of a green field, twice as long as wide, with a central disc of blue on a yellow diamond. Green represents the vegetation, blue is a representative of the heavens at Rio de Janeiro, when the constellation of the Southern Cross is at the meridian. It bears the words "Orem D Progresso," meaning order and progress.

Who invented gunpowder?

Neither the inventor of gunpowder nor the date of the discovery is known. Roger Bacon, who lived in the thirteenth century, is sometimes credited with the invention because he left a formula for producing thunder and lightning. The discovery has also been assigned to Bechold Schwartz, who mentioned it in 1328. The Chinese claim to have discovered it long before it was used in Europe.

Where is the Island of Martinique? How large is it? What is the nationality of the people and by whom is it governed?

It is an island and French colony of the Lesser Antilles, situated between Dominica on the north and St. Lucia on the south. It has an area of 381 square miles. A large majority of the population is colored, especially Negroes and mulattoes; and hardly a vestige, except in mixture, remains of the ancient Carib Indians. The colony is governed by a governor appointed by the government of France, and a local general council.

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The economic effects of repeal

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ
Discovery of Last Missing Elements Is Regarded Outstanding Chemical Achievement of 1931.

D ISCOVERY of the last of the missing chemical elements was the outstanding achievement in the world of chemistry during 1931, according to the annual survey of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, one of the official journals of the American Chemical Society.

In 1869, Dimitri Ivanovich Mendeleeff, the famous Russian chemist, arranged the known chemical elements into a table known as the "periodic classification." He grouped the elements into families according to characteristics and showed that certain characteristics occurred at regular intervals.

Thus, for example, if you started with lithium in his list and counted down to eight, you came to sodium. Another eight brought you potassium. Now these three elements have many properties in common. They are all soft whitish metals which react with water considerable violence.

In order to make his table with the known elements, Mendeleeff had to leave many blanks in it. He boldly predicted that these blanks would be filled and that eventually a total of ninety-two elements would be known.

As time went on, chemists discovered elements which fit into these gaps. But at the start of 1931 two elements still were missing. During 1931 Mendeleeff's prophecy was made good by the discovery of those two.

Controversy Arising

THERE is some discussion in the chemical world as to the priority of one of these discoveries, since it was claimed in 1930.

In 1930, Allison Murphy and her co-workers at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute announced the discovery of eka-cesium, atomic No. 87, by the use of a magneto-optical method," the summary says. The method, based upon the long-known effect of a magnetic field on polarized light, is new, and the results obtained have not been checked by others.

"In the meantime Jacob Papish at Cornell university, using more orthodox methods, announced in 1931 the discovery of element 87 in samarskite. A controversy already has started on the priority of discovery.

"The Alabama Polytechnic group also has announced during 1931 the discovery of eka-iodine, atomic No. 85, in a number of halogen-bearing materials. Whatever may be the ultimate award of credit to, or between, these investigators, there is in the situation much to stir the imagination of a mere chemist.

First, one is struck by the accuracy of Mendeleeff's theory, propounded sixty years ago. Although subjected to the most searching investigation during chemistry's most prolific period, his generalization on periodicity of properties of the elements has stood the test of time, and with relatively slight modifications has received only the strongest confirmation in an era of refinement of observation beyond the wildest dreams of Mendeleeff's day."

May Hold More

THE natural question which arises, now that the ninety-two chemical elements have been discovered, is whether or not there may not be elements heavier than uranium, which is No. 92 in the table.

It is conceivable that only ninety-two elements comprise the entire universe?" the summary continues.

"That no more remain to be found? Perhaps that is the situation, but the inquiring mind refuses to accept that.

"The theory of Sir James Jeans, eminent British astrophysicist, offers solace to those who would weep for other elements to find by suggesting that within the fixed stars there may be elements, whole periods of time, of atomic weights far greater than that of uranium.

This theory attains plausibility by suggesting that the gaseous envelopes of these enormously hot bodies mask heavy atoms by reducing their emitted radiation below the level at which we can detect it.

"Other words, it proposes a serious problem in refinement of apparatus to allow us to continue the search and holds out the possibilities of whole periods of unknown elements. Certainly the addition of a single new element to the