



The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Help for Indiana

Sending Red Cross aid to the mine districts of Indiana, not to relieve suffering that comes from those expected explosions and disasters, but from unemployment should jar those who prate about doles and their infamies, but do nothing to get jobs for men.

Governor Leslie's unemployment committee had told the nation that Indiana is taking care of its own problems and would need no outside aid.

That pledge was expected. It is apparently Hoover policies to demand just such statements and to manufacture them when needed. That was disclosed by The Times a week ago when the head of the state unemployment committee confidentially asked for information that would help to combat "the dole" idea.

Now the hard stark fact, disclosed by President Lewis of the miners' union after a conference with his good friend Senator Watson, stares the people in the face. It is that men, women and especially children are starving in the mining districts of this state and that no charity funds ever reach them. The township trustee's offices are bankrupt. No one cares. It remains for the Red Cross to send aid.

The miners of the state have been destitute for at least three years. The last public aid given to any district was when the readers of The Times gave a "Christmas party" at Bicknell two years ago and sent in a large amount of clothing and foods.

The interest of Senator Watson at this time is quite understandable, even if tardy.

But even if the Red Cross gets into Indiana in time to prevent suffering and deaths that are inevitable when colder weather arrives, it does not settle the problem on any satisfactory or permanent basis.

The miners can not be continuously fed at public expense, any more than can other groups where there is large unemployment. Nor can the Red Cross always keep on the job, even if it does come at this time, which is doubtful.

There is before congress a measure providing for the stabilization of employment. It was introduced by Congressman Ludlow at the request of the Eagles lodge. It hopes to prevent just such conditions as exist in the mines. It hopes to prevent conditions which inspired the American Legion to ask for a five-day week and a six-hour day in order to relieve unemployment.

There is another bill before congress, introduced by Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, asking for one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars for relief in just such cases as those of the Indiana miners.

You might write to the Indiana congressmen and to Senators Watson and Robinson calling their attention to these measures and demanding their quick enactment.

The time has come to do something when the Red Cross nurses start their hunger marches into Indiana.

Speaking of Frills

It is common for critics of the public schools to demand a return of the "three R's," but it can not and will not be done.

"Reading," "ritin" 'n' "rithmetic" sufficed for pioneer days, but they will not suffice for modern society. Art, music, civics, hygiene, and calisthenics are not "frills." They are as basic a part of modern education as the "three R's."

We can no more go back to the simplicity of the little red schoolhouse than we can go back to the horse and buggy and the tallow candle.

When it comes to the point, parents will not be willing that their children shall not be taught the things which enable them to appreciate the good things of twentieth century civilization.

Nor would it be economic to do so. Our business prosperity is dependent on people learning to enjoy the good things of life, for only if they are enjoyed can the luxury industries, which employ so many of our working men, do business.

Many children now in school will find employment and their life work in luxury industries, or they will not find employment at all, for luxury industries form an ever-growing part of the total. If they are denied art and musical education in the public schools, their opportunity to earn a good living would be taken from them.

The recent breakdown was not due to too much consumption of luxuries, but rather to under-consumption of the vast quantities of luxuries being produced. We can not go backward; we must go ahead with faith and courage.

Nevertheless, school budgets must be balanced. But this purpose can be accomplished, not by attempting to turn the course of education backward, but by finding ways to accomplish modern aims more economically.

The Democrats Straddle

After the high tariff protest against the Hoover high tariff for destroying our foreign trade and prolonging depression, the party leaders in congress have introduced a tariff bill straddling the issue.

Since Candidate Al Smith in his 1928 campaign speech at Omaha bid for high tariff support, and Democratic votes in 1930 helped pass the administration's billion-dollar mostrosity, nothing much in the way of lower tariff action has been expected from the old Democratic government.

It was hoped, however, that the low tariff minority of the party—led by Representative Lewis of Maryland and the new senators, Hull of Tennessee and Costigan of Colorado—might grow into a majority under the stimulus of the most disastrous depression in American history.

The new bill sponsored by Speaker Garner and Senate Leader Robinson does not provide for lower rates, or indeed for any rate changes. It remains to be seen whether the Lewis-Hull-Costigan group, in co-operation with the Republican progressives, can force a reduction—say, to the already high rates existing before the Hawley-Smoot increase.

There is something to be said for the argument against a sudden and complete shift from an extremely high to an extremely low tariff. But there can be no reasonable argument against a return at this time from the 40 per cent average rate to the 34 per cent rate which the Republican arch-protectionists themselves considered high enough when they passed the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922.

While criticizing their evasion of earlier pledges to lower excessive rates, much credit is due the Democratic leaders for incorporating in their new bill the proposed Norris-Simmons amendment, passed by the progressive-Democratic coalition in the senate in 1930, but defeated by the Republican house.

That proposal would strengthen the independence and nonpartisan nature of the tariff commission, free it from presidential domination, and restore a consti-

tutional power to congress, by giving congress instead of the President power to act upon the commission's rate change recommendations.

By providing that only one rate could be considered by congress at a time, the old root evils of log-rolling and periodic general tariff revisions would be eliminated as completely as possible. This would be a basic reform.

The remaining Democratic proposals for a consumers' counsel to represent the public interest before the tariff commission, for an international economic conference, and for reciprocal trade agreements with mutual concession, are in the right direction.

But, obviously, such international conference recommendation to the President is no more than an ineffective gesture so long as Hoover is in the White House. And, by tacking on the reservation barring all foreign debt discussion from such international economic conference, the Democratic proposal defeats itself.

Repeated failure of separate conferences on debts, tariffs and disarmament during the last decade has demonstrated rather thoroughly that a successful settlement depends on handling these interdependent problems together.

In this demagogic attitude toward foreign debts, and in their evasion of the tariff cut issue, the old line Democratic leaders may think they are playing clever politics in a presidential election year. We doubt it.

There is no reason to believe that a policy of straddle will help the Democratic party any more than it has helped the Republican party.

Murderous Cities

Professor Kenneth E. Barnhart of Birmingham Southern college has conducted a survey of thirty-one American cities that reveals the United States as the world's most "murderous country."

The homicide rate in 1929 in all these cities was nineteen times that of England and Wales. Strangely, it is not the metropolitan centers that lead the list. Of the fifteen "most murderous" cities, all but two are in the south, a fact explained by Professor Barnhart as due to the gun-toting habits of southerners and the race problem.

Simple analyses of the cause of America's many murders are likely to be shallow. Gun-toting, jury trials, delayed and circumvented justice, the elective judiciary, politics and favoritism all play their part. But the deeper causes seem to lie, first, in the injustices of machine civilization and, next, in a system of repressive and sumptuary laws unsuited to a pioneering, restless, open-air folk of many races.

None of the other Wickersham commission members seems to have sensed this cause of crime as fully as Henry W. Anderson.

"They (the American people) have created the widest spread between the extremes of wealth and poverty existing in the western world," he reported. "They have developed degrading slums in the cities and ignorant, under-privileged areas in the rural districts which stand as menaces to social health and order."

"They have conquered many of the forces of nature and made them servants of man, but so have organized and developed their industrial system that it tends to make of man himself a cog in a relentless machine, without the inspiration of personal achievement or the contentment that springs from social and economic security."

"They created the largest body of laws and most complex system of government now in existence as restraints and controls upon individual and social conduct, but every stage in their development has been characterized by a large and ever-increasing degree of lawlessness. They have engaged in at least one war in every generation."

"Even the people are so afraid of themselves that they place their most intimate social affairs under control of laws which they then resent and their personal morals into keeping of the police."

"Human experience demonstrates that those subject to fear may not know freedom, for fear is the father of repression, and repression the breeding ground of lawlessness and crime."

Colombia bull fight fans were disappointed in an American bull fighter's performance because the bull was lazy. Hereafter the American will realize that if the public must have bull, it must be interesting.

Things have got so bad that the man on the street says stock market suckers are waiting for a rebound. But it's unlikely they'll swallow another hook without knowing there's a catch in it.

An Englishwoman was arrested for selling love powders that failed to win a woman a husband. As it turned out, the man would have none of her lipstick.

North Carolina is planning a 10-year-plan to draw business. After which it is safe to predict a new and fiercer wave of Carolina melodies.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"NO woman," wrote Sophie Kerr, distinguished novelist, "really likes being independent." Here speaks a person who never has been completely dependent.

No individual, for that matter, enjoys being altogether aloof and sufficient unto himself. All of us are dependent upon others for companionship, for affection and for those subtle contacts of the spirit that makes life bearable.

And every woman, to be profoundly happy, must have had at some time in her life a man whom she could trust for strength and comfort. There are moments in the existence of every person when dependence is sweet and when to lean upon another is balm to the soul.

And it is quite true that a wife prefers a husband of whom she may be proud, to whom she may turn for advice.

There is no woman but desires to believe that her husband is her superior in judgment, in prowess, in wisdom. She finds her deepest content in an existence where the two of them together may set up amid the rush of humanity that swirls about them, a tiny haven where understanding and love may be had. But when it comes to financial independence, one's attitude toward that question is based generally upon the kind of men one has known.

A woman married to a magnanimous, considerate husband probably will regard the subject as irrelevant. But to another who has been fated to drag her

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

If a Court's Opinion of Editorial Comment Were to Become the Basis for Excluding Reporters, to What Extremes Could a Prejudiced Judge Not Go?

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 6.—Can a judge who permits the representatives of other newspapers to sit in his court, bar the representatives of a certain newspaper because, in his opinion, editorial comments in that newspaper are, or have been derogatory to the court?

That is the issue in the case now before the Kentucky court of appeals, in which attorneys for the Knoxville News-Sentinel have made application for a writ of prohibition against Circuit Judge Henry R. Prewitt, who has barred representatives of the Knoxville News-Sentinel from sitting in his court, and who has declared that they never will be permitted to sit in his court until the News-Sentinel retracts editorial comments to which he takes exception, or until a higher court overrules his decision.

Contempt Dropped

LAST Wednesday, John Moutoux, a reporter for the Knoxville News-Sentinel, came to Mt. Sterling to report the trial of William Hightower for conspiracy to murder, over which Judge Prewitt is presiding.

Soon after his arrival, he was informed by Judge Prewitt not only that he would be barred from attending the trial as a representative of the News-Sentinel, but that he would have to make bond in the sum of \$5,000 on contempt proceedings which were about to be instituted against him, all on account of certain articles which had appeared in his paper in connection with the Jones and Burnett trials some three weeks before.

The contempt proceedings were dropped, but J. B. Snyder, who describes himself as an "assistant prosecutor" in the Hightower trial, filed an affidavit charging Moutoux with making comments derogatory to the court, which resulted in his continued exclusion from the court room and on which a hearing was held Monday night.

Ban Stays On

MEANWHILE, the Knoxville News-Sentinel sent Jack Bryan to Mt. Sterling to take Moutoux's place as its reporter, but he was barred from doing so by the court on Monday morning, with the declaration that no representative of the News-Sentinel would be allowed to sit in the court as long as that paper maintained its "attitude."

I attended the hearing at Mt. Sterling Monday night. Apparently, it was held for two purposes, first, to let Moutoux show cause why he should not be barred from sitting as a representative of the Knoxville News-Sentinel in Judge Prewitt's court. Second, to determine whether the affidavit filed by J. B. Snyder and the evidence in support of it, warranted his being held in contempt.

No corroborative evidence was produced in support of the affidavit, and at the conclusion of the hearing, Judge Prewitt made no remarks regarding the question of contempt, leaving it to the jury to decide whether he should not be barred from sitting as a representative of the Knoxville News-Sentinel would be allowed to sit in his court.

Free Speech at Stake

NO representative of the Knoxville News-Sentinel has been allowed to appear in Judge Prewitt's court at Mt. Sterling, though a representative has been found guilty on any charge. If courts could bar the representatives of one newspaper, on such a ground, it necessarily follows that they could bar the representatives of all newspapers.

If a court's opinion of editorial comment were to become the basis for excluding reporters, to what extremes could a prejudiced, or politically-minded judge not go?

Sincerity Not Issue

IT is only fair to say that Judge Prewitt indicated complete willingness to give the defense a similarly wide latitude. Indeed, I got a distinct impression that the judge wanted to be fair, but that he was firmly convinced that his court in particular and Kentucky courts in general had been reflected on by editorial comments in the News-Sentinel and that such reflections gave him the right to exclude representatives of the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Judge Prewitt bears an excellent reputation. He has been on the bench some twelve years. His sincerity is not at stake, however. What is at stake is his conception of judicial authority to bar reporters or representatives of a newspaper because he considers editorial comment appearing in that newspaper to be unreasonable, critical or libelous.

Gag Perils Editors

AS I see it, this is a peculiarly dangerous theory. If carried to an extreme, and no theory should be appraised without that contingency in mind, it would subordinate the right to obtain and publish news to expression of opinion. In other words, if this theory were to become general, editors could not say what they thought about trials, judicial methods or court procedure, without risking the loss of their well-established privilege of having representatives present.

Not only the structure of American journalism, but that of the American government itself, rests on the principle of free speech, not only with respect to facts, but with respect to their interpretation.

The services rendered by newspapers as interpreters of the news are of the highest importance. Some of our greatest reforms and most conspicuous improvements have been brought about by editorial comment and journalistic policies which seemed amazingly radical and iconoclastic at the time.

A Big Job for a Little Man



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Correct Diet Vital in Treating T. B.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHER

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the

MUCH attention has been given during the last two years to the so-called Gerson and Hermannsdorfer diets used in tuberculosis.

At one time raw meat and meat juices were advised strongly for this disease, but at present the evidence in favor of such a diet does not indicate that it has any special value.

There is some evidence that a high protein diet increases the coagulability of the blood. Hermannsdorfer was convinced that a diet largely acid in character hastened the healing of wounds.

Recently Dr. Edgar Mayer of Saranac Lake has surveyed the evidence for these diets in which salt is restricted in cases of tuberculosis.

He also has given special attention to the other factors involved in diets for the tuberculous.

He is inclined to believe that a high protein ration is of value. Apparently the fat in the body can be held in reserve and drawn on at will.

Several authorities have recommended excess fats in the diets of the tuberculous.

It has not been established that the calcium in the blood in tuberculosis is lower than ordinarily; excess calcium in the food does not seem to aid the calcification of the tubercle.

Neither has it been certainly demonstrated that any large increase over the usual amount of vitamin is advisable, even for persons in good health. If it can be shown that a definite lack of vitamins exists, that lack should be supplied.

But only rarely in the American population does any adult seem to suffer from a real vitamin deficiency.

The experiments with vitamin feeding may be carried out over long periods of time, since it does not seem that harm can result from a relative excess of vitamins.

The two diets most talked about at the present time are the Gerson diet and the Hermannsdorfer-Sauerbruch diet. These diets do not vary greatly one from the other.

Both of them eliminate sodium chloride or common salt, substituting a calcium-rich salt; both restrict meats greatly and water greatly; both are rich in fat and protein, but low in carbohydrates; both provide for giving much raw food with cod liver oil, phosphorus and calcium.

In surveying all available evidence for these methods, Mayer concludes that some people react favorably to the withdrawal of table salt and that some improve on a larger than normal vitamin intake, but that it is not safe as a routine proposition to put all patients with tuberculosis on a special diet of such character with the idea that it will be beneficial to them.

The person with tuberculosis is a human being, and no two human beings are exactly alike. Every case must be studied as an individual and treated on an individual basis.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—I read in The Times an article by Major James Murphy, denying that the Salvation Army charges for things such as clothing or anything else that some person may send to it for distribution to the poor.

I am out of employment and needed a pair of shoes, also a hat. I went to the industrial room on Maryland street, looked about and saw a pair of old shoes on the shelf. I took them and also found a hat, taking both articles to the counter in the front part of the building.

The lady wanted 25 cents for the shoes and 15 cents for the old hat. I had no money, so placed them back on the shelves.

I don't want to knock, but let's have the truth. There are many more in this city that have bought articles there and paid for them, too.

CASH ADRIFF.

Editor Times—Being a reader of your paper, I desire to express my views on calling a special session of the legislature. First, I would ask that we eliminate all road work for two years and convert gasoline tax and license fees to lowering our taxes and our debts, and getting back to normal.

We can't do so as long as we are wasting as much as we are. They are figuring on building a concrete road this spring at a large expense to go through and take the place of State road 60, which is as good as a road as any in the state and connects with Roads 37 and 60 at Mitchell.

I operate three trucks and I ought to know. To change this road is waste of money and a detriment to traffic and 40 to 50 per cent of last year's taxes paid to date. Now let's not give all to the roads, but keep our schools up and taxes down.

J. M. T.

to a bath to some poor relief organization he probably would have had a chance of further political advancement. As it is, he is a dead doan.

Thirteen years ago we made the world safe for democracy, and next years we must make it safe for the full dinner pail by voting the Democratic ticket, or else eliminate a few meals for the next four years. Regardless of our political affiliations, we must eat and sleep, and pay our bills, or carry the banner

Why does not an organization such as Scripps-Howard newspapers force the courts to prosecute the man as a traitor, for that's what he is?

R. L. HARMAN.

As we have been doing for the last few years. WILLIAM LEMON.

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Questions and Answers

How do the number of employees in the automobile industry and on railroads compare?

According to the preliminary census reports of branches of the automobile industry the number of employees were: Factories, 640,161; repair shops, 257,746; automobile agencies and filling stations, 505,322; and garages, automobile laundries and greasing stations, 452,947. Employees of steam railroads number 1,583,946.

What state produces the most sweet potatoes?

Over a period of years, Georgia has produced the most, and for 1930, North Carolina was the largest producer.

Is the shore line of the United States on the Pacific as great as the shore line on the Atlantic?

The total tidal shore line of the Atlantic coast mainland is 5,565 statute miles, and of Pacific coast mainland, 2,730 statute miles.

Was Myrna Loy, the actress, born in the United States?

She was born in Helena, Mont., and is of Swedish, Scotch and Welsh descent.

How many Negro soldiers served in the American army during the Revolutionary war?

About 3,000.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

ON Jan. 6, 1918, an armistice was effected between the Ukrainian government and the Bolsheviks after the Ukrainians had sent the Bolsheviks an ultimatum telling them to withdraw their troops.

The opposing factions agreed to compromise their differences, but later hostilities broke out again.

The Bolshevik government had established a Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates in Ukrainian Rada.

Previous to this the Ukrainians had sent an ultimatum to the Bolshevik government refusing to assist the Bolshevik General Kaledine.

Negotiations were also opened on this day between Persia and the Russians and Turks for the evacuation of Persia.

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