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

Aid or Work?

John Lewis, president of the miners' union, told the senate committee that 60,000 men, women and children in the mining districts of Indiana are in want.

Governor Leslie insists that these jobless citizens and their dependents have received aid of some kind and will receive more when he collects a portion of the profits of a football game.

The Red Cross has been asked to send in relief to these districts and an inquiry may finally determine just how much distress exists.

Unquestionably, there is much distress and suffering. There has been distress and suffering for the past three or four years. Conditions in the mines in this state were intolerable even during the days when the rest of the state was prosperous.

The final answer will not be furnished by either the Red Cross with its food baskets and supervised charity or the distribution of alms by the Governor's committees, badly as they are needed at the moment to protect the lives and health of little children.

The answer must come through work for these workless men, the chance to be independent, the chance for children to grow into manhood and womanhood with some other concept of life than that a handout is the normal method of existence.

The state has money in the funds of the high-way commission that, with some slight changes in the law, could be diverted to other construction than roads.

The development of state-owned mines for the production of coal for state institutions might reduce the cost of government. It might provide fuel for the needy if there is to be a recurrence of times of "depression."

No imagination is required to plan other public projects for the permanent benefit of all citizens and the development of resources as yet untouched in which these men might be profitably employed.

A special session of the legislature, feared by those who have successfully evaded a proper share of the taxation burden, becomes more imperatively necessary with each disclosure of the tragedy of unemployment.

Aid must be given at once. That is essential. But more than aid, work is needed. Private industry has failed to provide it. The state must.

Julius Rosenwald

Julius Rosenwald was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so.

To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed through others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in education and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended from the University of Chicago to small rural schools in the south.

Though he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the Negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, much of his later life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, or color, or creed.

The Raskob Plan

Chairman Raskob's statement to the national Democratic committee, urging the next party convention to take no sides in the prohibition dispute, but to favor a popular referendum on the state home rule basis, is effective. It would have been even more effective if he had left out the hokum about prohibition not being a political issue.

Political parties should take sides on political issues; that is their excuse for existence. But the experience of the last decade shows there is little chance of getting either the Republican or Democratic party to do other than evade this particular issue.

Therefore, as a matter of practical expediency, the only way out, so far as the parties are concerned, is to try to get them to favor the referendum by states—which is coming whether the parties favor it or not, but which might be hastened by party platform support.

Raskob deserves credit for hitting upon this plan.

We are much less interested than Raskob, or the Republican politicians on their side, in saving the parties from a split.

But we are interested tremendously in giving the people of the states an opportunity to settle the prohibition dispute as soon as possible. This is important as a method of fostering self-government to wet states, of eliminating the bootleg industry as major cause of crime, and of getting much-needed tax revenue from the present tax-free liquor business.

It is equally important to remove the prohibition as a barrier to the solution of vital economic problems upon which national prosperity depends.

The Raskob plan—to permit each state by popular convention to determine for itself whether it shall have prohibition or state-controlled liquor business—should be acceptable as fair to both wet and drys.

It is not only the fairest method, but the quickest and most democratic.

Judge Parker and Court Sanctity

The country has heard little of Judge John J. Parker since that eventful day, some two years ago, when, symbolically speaking, he took his little yellow dog under his arm and strode down the Capitol steps from the senate chamber.

He showed up recently at the annual dinner of the New York County Lawyers' Association. In characteristic vein, he warned against the dangers to the country in liberal criticism of institutions, courts and law. Some of his more important declarations follow:

"Chief among them (disintegrating forces) I would name the rising tide of socialistic thought; men who, professing not to be Socialists, have embraced the tenets of Socialism and who would strike down the Constitution because it guarantees the rights of individuals; organized minorities, who by propaganda and intimidation seek to control the government in the interest of particular classes—doctrinaire advocates of political nostrums, whose multiplication of elective offices has paralyzed the executive arm of local governments, whose initiative and referendum have weakened local legislatures, and whose political election and recall of judges have crippled local juries."

"It is not mere chance that all these forces are united generally in their attacks upon the American

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Despite Arrests and Indictments, Harlan County's People Still Are in a Mood to Settle Any Issue With the Rife.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 6.—The trial of William Hightower now going on at Mt. Sterling for conspiracy to murder is the second of its kind to be held in connection with the ambuscade which occurred at Evarts the 5th of last May, W. B. Jones having been tried, convicted and sentenced to life early in December.

Twenty-one cases have been set for trial in connection with this same offense, while some forty others remain to be set. It is the state's contention that the ambuscade was arranged at a miners' meeting and that many are guilty of conspiracy to murder, though they did not actually participate in it, or were not even in the neighborhood at the time.

Hightower is a typical mountaineer, 77 years of age, and is president of the local union, though unable to read or write. W. B. Jones was secretary of the union until his arrest and conviction.

As might be expected, there is conflict of testimony as to what actually occurred at the Evarts ambuscade, in which two deputy sheriffs, a commissary clerk and a miner lost their lives, though every one admits that quite a battle took place between nine peace officers, who were riding along the road, and a much greater number of men scattered about an adjacent field and hillside.

Clash Typifies Bitterness

IT is not so clear just how, why, or through whom the trouble started. Surviving peace officers, several of whom were wounded, declare that none of their party did any shooting until it was attacked.

While the Evarts ambuscade is the most bloody event which thus far has occurred in Harlan county's mine war, it typifies the bitterness of feeling which exists and the prevalent willingness to resort to the arbitration of force.

Since last March, when the trouble really began, eight persons are known to have been killed—five peace officers and three miners—while several others have been wounded, among them two journalists.

Miners have been intimidated, coal property has been destroyed, tipplers have been burned, and a soup kitchen has been blown up.

More than one hundred arrests have been made and the court dockets have been loaded with charges ranging all the way from disorderly conduct to murder.

Strike Threat Ill-Timed

THERE would have been unemployment and distress in Harlan county without any strikes, lockouts, attempts to organize the miners, efforts to break the union by coal operators, or the appearance of radical agitators.

Even with these added factors of confusion, the operators have been able to retain the coal they can sell and it is not enough to keep more than half the available help at work more than half the time.

Regardless of how one may feel about it from an economic standpoint, the trouble in Harlan county was precipitated at a most inauspicious moment. With a depression of millions of people out of work and the coal industry at low ebb, last spring was no time for the miners to threaten strike.

That is what they did, however, in spite of the advice of national officials of the United Mine Workers at a mass meeting March 1.

Miners who attended that meeting were discharged or blacklisted and a few sympathetic strikes occurred as the result. Meanwhile, unemployment increased and hundreds of the idle sought membership in the union. The Red Cross was appealed to for relief, but made the usual reply that it could not assist those engaged in industrial disputes.

Radicals Jump In

SUCH a situation was singularly favorable to agents of the National Miners' union, which works in opposition to the United Mine Workers, and which generally is regarded as being under the influence of radical leadership.

The infiltration of radicalism not only has given the coal operators and public officials who sympathize with their policy a tremendous lever, but has turned many middle-class people against the union miners. It also has served to deter miners from joining the union and to persuade those who had already joined to withdraw.

The organization is but a shadowy remnant of what it was. Its treasury is without funds, its members without work and its standing without prestige.

With some sixty of its members indicted for conspiracy to murder, and an even larger number facing trial for criminal syndicalism, banding and confederating; with little hope of relief from the outside; with the region overrun by special deputies and mine guards, it faces a bleak prospect.

Law Vs. Sentiment

NOTWITHSTANDING all the arrests that have been made, all the indictments that have been found and all the measures that have been taken to make Harlan county obey orders and ask no questions, its people still are armed in strict accordance with their tradition, still in a mood to settle any issue with the rifle, and still irritated by hardships and distress.

Most of the important cases which have originated in Harlan county will be tried elsewhere because as the prosecuting attorneys contend, it would be difficult to find a home jury which would convict.

It is one thing to arrest people on trumped-up, or even serious charges, clamp them in jail and hold them there indefinitely. It is quite another to let twelve men who know them and who are familiar with their difficulties, traditions and problems, decide what should be done.

The fact that many of the more serious cases will be tried in other courts by petition of the prosecution, speaks for itself. There is obviously a gulf between popular sentiment and the law in Harlan county.

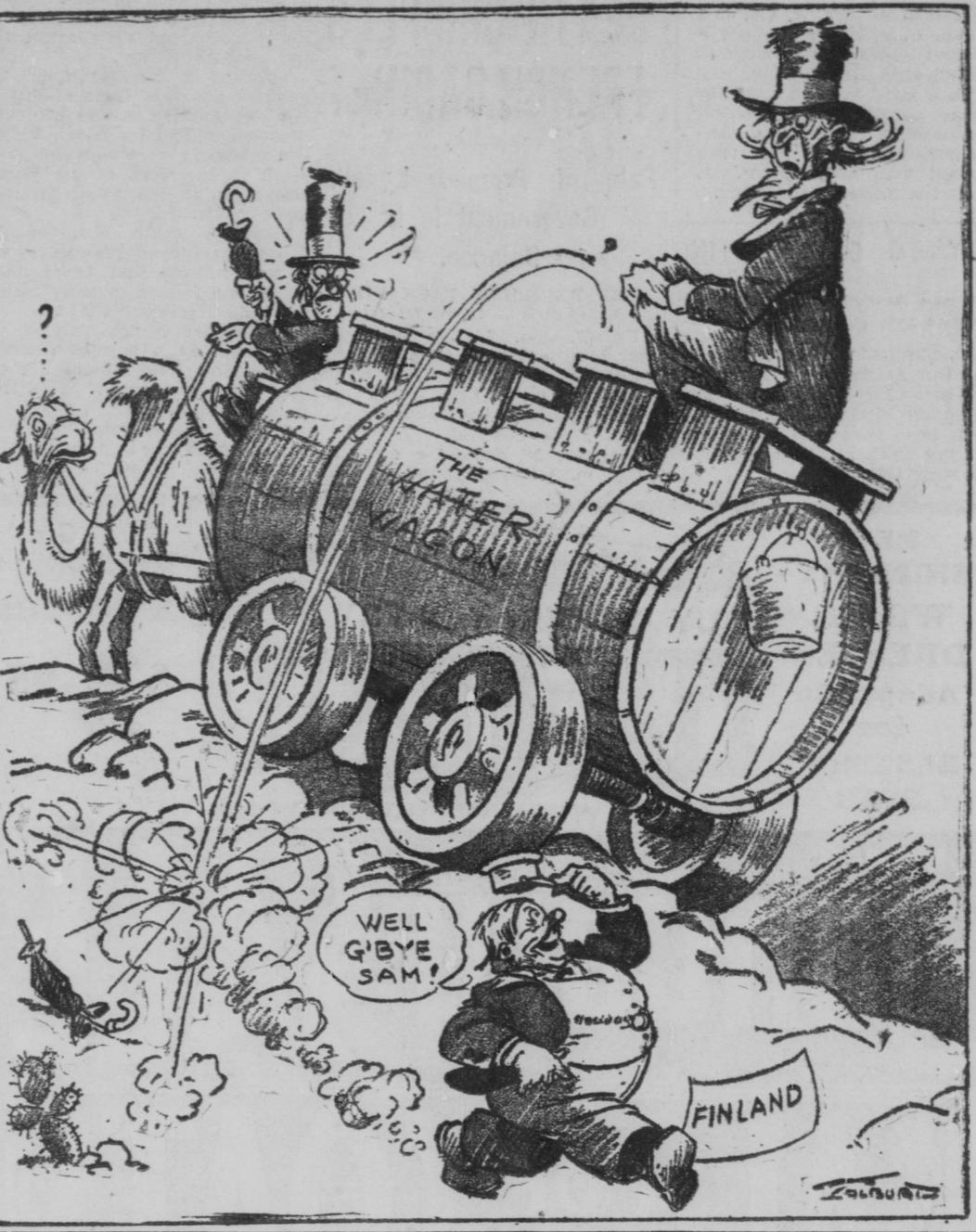
The girl who is led by the ear to the dishpan is going to end up with a cold hatred for kitchen work that may cause her to commit crimes in avoiding it.

Then, too, her mother's house is not a daughter's responsibility. She must develop that sense of possessiveness that makes each woman take a pride in her own home. And she will develop it only when she has one of her own.

But we have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed, and done according to all that Jonahab our father commanded us.—Jeremiah 35:10.

Obedience is the mother of success.—Aeschylus.

Alone!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Trench Mouth Is Highly Infectious

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygine, the Medical News

DURING the World War much attention was given to the condition called trench mouth or sore mouth which apparently was

transmitted rapidly from one person to another through the use of common dishes not properly sterilized and occasionally by the close contact that comes with osculation.

In Vincent's angina, a greenish gray membrane forms in the mouth. It is not easily wiped off and may be associated with a very bad odor.

When the membrane is rubbed a bleeding surface, which appears ulcerated, is left. The person who has the condition may have a slight fever, some pain on swallowing

and the lymph glands in the neck which are swollen.

The physician makes certain of his diagnosis by taking a specimen of the membrane, and putting it under the microscope.

He then sees the germs which are typical of this disease, germs discovered by the French bacteriologist Vincent.

As long as these germs are present in the mouth, the possibility exists that the person may transmit the disease to others.

"He therefore must be exceedingly careful about the way in which dishes, towels, and similar objects used in his daily hygiene come into contact with other people."

The disease occurs most often in people who are of low resistance, perhaps because of undernutrition, in fairly strong amounts directly to the infected gums and tissues.

There is no reason why a child with Vincent's angina should not go to school, provided it is informed properly as to the danger of transmitting the disease to other children, and can be made to realize its responsibility in this connection.

It has been found that a drug called sodium perborate has a definite effect in destroying the germs in Vincent's angina. The drug is also valuable as a cleansing agent affecting other germs.

Hence the person who is infected may use a preparation of perborate as a gargle or as a spray, and, in addition, have it applied frequently to the mouth in strong amounts directly to the infected gums and tissues.

Here is a seeming inconsistency which calls for further study. Perhaps the way out is to be found in the theory suggested by Professor Richard C. Tolman, one of the mathematical physicists and relativity experts of the California Institute of Technology.

He suggests that the universe is like a gigantic accordion, now expanding for a cycle of some millions of years, now contracting for a cycle.

Another difficulty arises when we begin to consider the beginning of the universe. If the rate has been the same in the past, it means that the universe was one-half its present size fourteen million years ago, and so on.

At this rate, the universe would be condensed to a point at a very distant date—that is, not very distant as millions are bandied about in astronomical theories. For, studies of the stars would indicate that the stars are about fifteen trillion years old.

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When Dr. William De Sitter, the famous Dutch astronomer, one of the authorities on the expanding universe, was lecturing in this country a few months ago, I asked him whether he thought the contraction of the universe might neutralize the second law of thermodynamics.

He said that he was of the opinion that it would not. His opinion was that the law would continue to operate no matter what else happened.

This is the opinion of many scientists. Eddington and Jeans, for example, regard the second law of thermodynamics as the most fundamental law of the universe.

The second law of thermodynamics states that the universe is running down. It states that the sun and stars are continuously dissipating their energies into space and that energy once scattered is scattered forever.

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Millikan believes that cosmic rays are proof that somewhere in the universe energy is being reassembled and formed into atoms of matter.

The year 1932 is bound to see a continuation of the various discussions "Expanding universe," cosmic rays, and second law of thermodynamics will figure in much of the scientific life.

Meanwhile, astronomers look forward to the completion of the new 200-inch telescope. It will bring many new spiral nebulae within range of man's sight, and provide new evidence of what is happening to the universe.

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