



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD PUBLICATION)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

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PHONE—R. 5551 FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1932
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Are People Helpless?

Are the people really helpless when they face injustice from the public utilities?

Apparently, the present machinery for regulation is not operated at a speed that will give relief when relief is needed.

Some weeks ago the city government and the South Side Civic Clubs asked the public service commission for reduction in rates on water and electricity.

There seemed to be no question as to either the necessity or the justice of such a request.

The water company has taken enormous dividends on the Geist investment in common stock on the theory that it would cost many more millions to reproduce the plant than Geist paid for it.

So far the record shows no claim on the part of Geist that he is collecting on invested funds. He is collecting on war prices for labor and commodities and a writup in the value of the canal which was originally constructed by the people.

As far as the electric interests are concerned, their own reports show vast profits made for its holding company through coal purchases, engineering fees and other tricks of high finance which take its operation out of the realm of a fair and square deal for the people who furnish the streets and also the money.

One member of the public service commission suggested that the matter might be settled by compromise. It was his thought that the utilities might relent a trifle in their greed and the city be satisfied. No such spirit has been shown. The water baron sends his army of lawyers to the hearing with the arrogant statement that he is entitled to levy still greater tribute on his Indianapolis serfdom. The electric interests, weasel in words and uncious in manner, show no inclination to stop any egg-sucking habits.

There the matter stands. The public service commission shows no interest in speeding up the legal processes. The threat is made that a hearing is too costly to be had at this time.

That means that regulation of utilities has become a farce and that the net result is protection for the utilities in their greed and none for the people.

It is time to start now planning tickets for the next legislature of men and women who are out from the influence of these interests and who will pass laws with teeth in them.

Indiana must be freed from these extortions.

Salvage the Treaties

Secretary of State Stimson has repeated that the United States will not recognize any Manchurian settlement resulting from violation of American rights and treaties, but he fails to say whether those rights and treaties have been violated. Thus Stimson's identic notes to China and Japan fall far short of the mark.

For all his belated talk about American rights and responsibilities, about Chinese political and administrative integrity, and about the Kellogg pact, he still refuses formally to invoke those American treaties against Japan as a violator. His note does not even name the nine-power treaty.

On reading the Stimson note, Japanese officials declared that it did not protest against what Japan had done and that it did not invoke either the nine-power or Kellogg treaty. They pointed out, accurately, that it merely reserved American freedom of judgment and action in the future.

To the average citizen, all this may seem like a quibble over technicalities. Unfortunately, however, it is precisely these same technical subterfuges by the United States government since Sept. 18 that have given the Japanese militarists a free hand.

By merely reserving America's right to protest or to invoke the treaties against Japan at some future date, doubtless Stimson has in mind American diplomacy in 1915, which led eventually to getting Japan out of Shantung.

That, however, was before any nine-power and Kellogg treaties existed. Then it took seven years to persuade Japan to withdraw—after America made vital naval concessions to Japan in the Washington conference treaties of 1922.

Today the world crisis is too serious to trust to seven years of Japanese occupation and aggression in China. Every one knows that if the peace treaties fail in Manchuria the danger of European war will be nearer.

With his round-about and secret diplomacy Stimson is evading the specific nine-power treaty obligation for him to confer and act jointly with the other treaty signatories against Japan as a violator. By refusing to use that treaty machinery, he is encouraging the destruction of that and other peace machinery upon which the hope of the world depends.

Instead of holding secret conferences with British and French envoys—in the medieval spirit of a few strong powers ready to impose their will upon another power—it is the pledged duty of the United States government to act under the treaty and openly and jointly with the other signatories in the name of the treaty.

As the record stands today, the United States is open to the charge which is made abroad that it does not formally invoke the treaties now for fear these same treaties may some day be invoked against American imperialism.

If the administration continues its unexplained refusal to declare Japan a treaty violator, and to call the nine-power treaty signatories together for joint action, the only remaining course will be for the United States independently to break diplomatic relations with Japan as evidence of American loyalty to American treaties.

"Great Silences"

Governor Ritchie's frankness about his presidential ambitions is as unusual as it is admirable.

"Of course I would like to be President; who would not?" he told his admirers at the Jackson day banquet in Baltimore Thursday night.

Realizing the appealing nature of his own frankness, the Governor went a step farther and chided President Hoover for the "great silences" which characterized the recent presidential message to congress.

It may come as a complete surprise to Ritchie that many readers of his candidate speech will find in it "great silences" and many other sections which might have been taken bodily from the Hoover speeches of which the Governor is so critical.

Ritchie's chief text is the glory of American individualism and the evil of government in business, a theme made familiar by a long list of Republican Presidents, including Hoover.

Specifically, he apparently joins Hoover in opposing federal aid for local relief agencies unable to cope with the national unemployment problem. At

any rate he intimates as much, though he does not make his position entirely clear.

Indeed, for a man of Ritchie's customary frankness, his speech is strangely evasive. Except for his fearless demand for state home rule to solve the prohibition problem, he is very vague on all major issues.

He attacks in general terms a high tariff, debt cancellation and European armaments, but carefully refrains from taking any position on specific tariff reduction, debt moratorium or American disarmament.

He is silent of basic issues, such as wealth concentration and tax rates, and the preservation of American peace treaties in Manchuria and elsewhere.

Father Cox's Army

The second hunger army to march into the nation's capital within a few weeks Thursday descended upon the White House and congress, with demands for immediate federal relief.

Far less militant was this army than the band of 1,500 which came to tell its woes on Dec. 7. Instead of shouting, they marched silently. Instead of a clenched fist, this army held out an open palm. Its leader was a Pittsburgh priest. Yet its implications were even more serious than the first's.

Here was a band of at least 1,000, mostly young men. They were recruited hurriedly from a single community around Pittsburgh. Had there been trucks enough, there would have been more. They rolled through rain and cold over the mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland in a stream of autos and trucks eight miles long. It was no joy ride.

Many stood packed in trucks all the way, slept under wet blankets, and went for long hours without meals, as the rain soaked through their clothing.

Father Cox, their leader, probably is no economist. Apparently he just wanted the President and administration to see that there actually is an unemployment problem in America. He wanted the President to see the unemployed men themselves.

He perhaps was not unkind of the strong attitude taken by the President at the beginning of the present crisis. An attitude that assumed that the depression was little more than a temporary unpleasantness conjured up by his political enemies. He could not have been unkind of the President's continued obstruction of all efforts toward direct federal relief. He wanted the President to look up from the soothing statistics that emanate so easily from the White House and look into the eyes of hungry men.

"Unless there is immediate relief," said the priest to the President, "God help America!"

The President in reply referred to the program he has presented to congress, designed to improve business conditions. This program, in the main, is a good one.

But it does not, in any way, meet the immediate and dire need of such men as the 13,000 who traveled to Washington Thursday.

To meet that need, the President must drop his opposition to direct federal relief.

Europe will get the international balloon race next year. And Europeans probably will find that hot air goes just as far there as here.

Educators says the American college is in an intellectual ferment. Which recalls that since those proselyting probes it hasn't smelled just right.

And now that Helen Willis Moody has come out for beer, Al Capone doubtless would like to come out for bigger rackets.

A Detroit youth, once chosen as the typical American boy, was arrested for speeding. Evidently was trying to live up to the title.

If no other good comes out of this Manchurian fuss, everybody will know that Chinchow isn't a relish—even if Japan seems to relish it.

All world powers except the United States are invited to a European debt parley. Evidently don't want America to parlez too.

When the Democrats mention Roosevelt, Baker, et al., it sounds a little like the sidewalks of New York.

Seeking a divorce, the wife of Harry Langdon, film comedian, said he drank too much "woof woof." Well, that's one way to keep the woof from the door.

Anybody who talks about the depression in a Missouri club is going to get a swift kick. At least somebody will get a kick out of the depression.

Looking over the front page, it's plain that although our cops have bum vocabularies, every cop knows the meaning of baffled.

Now that business has rejoiced at the obituary of 1931, we have an assortment of new years men.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WHILE this column does not advocate the promiscuous beating of women, it does feel that the enraged citizen who pummeled a lady friend when she tried to blackmail him by filing a \$50,000 breach of promise suit was justified in his behavior.

The love racket is growing altogether too broad these days. Everything a man does can be twisted by an attorney into claims for cash, and we all know these weak-minded gentlemen of the jury seldom can withstand feminine tears.

Thus the dame who allows her gangster instincts to run away with her has an excellent chance to clean up.

But if we are going to endure these ridiculous breach of promise suits, if the shyder lawyers are allowed to trump up such business, and our dignified judges are willing to sit through days to hear them out, then certainly the thing should stop both ways.

It should be possible for a man who is out of cash temporarily to sue a rich woman who has made tender promises to his pleadings. Love letters from the lady might also make rich and humorous reading in the courtroom.

It is not to be wondered at that any man who has endured such experience at the hands of a woman becomes a misogynist. From that time forth the female will be for him a snare and a delusion. He will evade her as much as possible.

What is worse, he no longer will respect the sex to which she belongs. For the remainder of his life he will spread propaganda against it.

It seems to me, if we women desire to preserve our integrity as reputable citizens, we should cease to tolerate legal injustices that are by all the standards of honor intolerable.

The men, even though they have the law in their hands, plainly are unable to help themselves.

Is it not time for concerted feminine agitation against such practices before the American bar?

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Kentucky's Coal Fields Represent a Clover Patch for Doctrinaires, Especially if They Can Back Up Their Promises With a Bowl of Soup.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Jan. 8.—From a strictly industrial standpoint there is no well-defined issue back of the trouble which has afflicted the Harlan coal mining district since last spring.

With wages down, thousands of miners idle and only part-time work for the rest; with coal selling at a lower price than it has for many years, and with poor prospects for selling it at that; with not a coal company paying dividends, and most of them barely able to meet operating expenses, the usual cleavage between capital and labor has been eliminated.

No general lockout has been ordered, and no general strike has been called until one week ago, but there has been a multitude of irritating incidents.

Miners have been evicted from company-owned houses in the Harlan region for joining the union. Various attempts have been made to organize them on one basis or another, sporadic strikes have occurred and more have been threatened, the number of mine guards and special deputy sheriffs has been increased and relief measures have proved inadequate.

Attempt 'Self-Help'

SPEAKING of relief measures, it is not true that the home folks have been so negligent as some of the stories coming out of this district would indicate. In Middlesboro, for instance, a fund of \$10,000 has been raised to provide part-time work for the unemployed this winter while Pineville has raised a fund of \$6,000 and Harlan county is undertaking to raise one of \$10,000, half of which already has been subscribed.

These funds are being administered by central relief committees which are not dominated by coal operators, and members of which have told me would not discriminate between union and non-union miners. In addition to the funds already subscribed, local chapters of the Red Cross are collecting food and clothing, and an appeal has been made to chapters in other sections of Kentucky which already has resulted in the promise of substantial contributions.

Even with this amount of help the prospects are not promising. For thousands of people, including small tradesmen as well as miners, and quite a few small coal operators.

Mines Hard Hit

MANY of the small operators either have gone broke or been forced out of business. Of twenty-seven mines running in the Middlesboro area three years ago, only nine remain in operation. Of sixty-nine operating in Harlan county six years ago, forty-seven are now open. Three years ago, 1,785 miners were at work in the Middlesboro district. Today, there are only 1,130. Harlan county was giving fairly steady work to 13,000 miners. Right now it is giving part time work to less than 9,000.

Cardinal for the entire district, as reported by the L. & N. railroad, dropped from a daily average of 1,274 in October, 1928, to one of 564 for last December.

Radicals Flourish

WHILE it is impossible to say precisely just how many miners are out of work in Bell and Harlan counties, the number would seem to be somewhere between 5,000 and 7,000, which means that at least 20,000 people, or one-fifth the population, are without regular means of support.

Worse still, there is not a miner with full time work in prospect throughout the entire field. Obviously, such a situation could not be corrected by controversies between capital and labor, and, as far as I can find out, neither the miners nor the mine owners think it could.

But it represents a clover-patch for doctrinaires whose remedies run all the way from a new kind of union to a new kind of government, especially if they can back up their promises and predictions with a bowl of hot soup.

Strikes Are Futile

MUCH of the recent organizing about which you have heard is largely among the unemployed whose one hope in life centers around nothing more dangerous than the prospect of something to eat. In other words, any one can start a strike among the idle miners here by promising them assistance.

But it is a different and a much harder matter to get those employed by the strike called by the national miners' union. I have been in progress one week.

With the exception of closing a few very small mines, of persuading a few miners to leave some of the large ones for a day or two, and of arranging protest meetings in the courthouse yard at Pineville, where nine outlanders are in jail on charges of criminal syndicalism, it has accomplished little.

People's Voice

Editor Times—Our Governor insists that the relief agencies are entirely adequate to take care of situation in Indiana.

I am an ex-service man, 37 years old in good health and always have endeavored to provide for my family honestly.

I am now unable to secure work of any nature and have humbly begged these relief agencies for assistance, which doesn't seem to be forthcoming.

I am now faced with eviction and the loss of the home that we have tried so hard to make.

Must I stand idly by and see my wife and children put out in the street?

I don't want charitable relief. I want an opportunity to work.

Cases like mine, and even worse, are plentiful. What are we to do? DISCOURAGED.

Rubber Stamp



—R. O'BERG—

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Child May Have Blood Pressure Ills

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

WHEREAS the average adult is much concerned about his blood pressure, he seldom gives thought to the fact that children may on occasion have high or low blood pressures of significance.

A survey recently made of a considerable number of children indicates that up to the eighth or ninth year gradual changes in blood pressure seem to be due simply to the fact that the child is growing older.

After that time, however, other forces become active in changing the level of the blood pressure. These forces may include changing rates of growth, unusual development, or glandular factors of importance.

The average blood pressure of

children increases with age, but the pressure in girls tends to decrease after the sixteenth year. The average blood pressures of girls appear to be higher than those for boys for the ages from 10 to 13 years.

After the thirteenth year, the pressures of boys exceed those of girls, the difference increasing with age.

Children who mature early are more likely to reach the normal adult blood pressure because they are heavier, having a larger chest girth and a greater lung capacity than those who do not mature early.

It must be remembered that the determination of the blood pressure today involves two readings, one known as the systolic pressure and the other as the diastolic blood pressure.

The chief force back of the cir-

culation is the motor action of the heart. The second most important factor is the width of the blood vessels through which the blood passes and the amount of elastic recoil in the walls of those blood vessels.

The systolic blood pressure is the tension of the blood in the arteries at the height of the heart beat. That is the higher of the two blood pressure figures.

The diastolic pressure is the tension of the blood in the arteries during the period when the heart is filling up and getting ready to beat again.

Because the diastolic pressure represents a minimum and because the blood vessels are not likely to show any changes of importance during youth, the diastolic pressure usually is disregarded until the age of 20 is reached.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER says that Americans, particularly the young ones, have lost their manners. If that is so, it is a grievous fault. Nor will it suffice to say of any nation that it could not lose that which it never had.

Most of my contacts are with persons of my own age, and so I can not post as an authority on youth and its moods. Of course, I do not spend all my life with aged cronies. Even in the speakeasies one sometimes sees the young and innocent lined up around the bar.

But in rather more seriousness I am wondering whether a loss in manners may not indicate a growth in other and more useful directions. Civilization, like nature, abhors a vacuum, and when one quality disappears another rushes in to take its place. A well-mannered youth is, in my opinion, quite a little less than the noblest goal of human potentialities.

A Little Less Than Kind

I DO not much enjoy the company of the brash, the loud, and the pushing, but I think there always is room in the middle ground. It would pain—in fact, it has pained me at such times as the very young have come in with marked disdain. But I am not wholly satisfied to be in the company of juniors who preface all remarks aimed in my direction with that searing word, "Sir."

I don't want to be "Sir." Not for another fifteen or twenty years, at least. And even then I won't like it. Whenever I am met with marked respect by members of the rising generation, I go home and count the white hairs on my temples.

It is quite possible that Dr. Butler has confused a simplification of manners with the very young. If this is true, I think the good gray educator errs in his lamentations. More properly rejoicings should be showered upon the new dispensation. The romantic tradition does not belong in the modern age.

There are only three at present: Ellihu Root, John Bassett Moore and Newton D. Baker. The late Roland W. Boyden was a member of the court and his successor has not been appointed.

weaker sex was altogether flattering. It was based upon a conception that the female was little better than a child or an idiot and therefore not safe when out alone.

Of course, it may be pleasant to have a gentleman say, "May I see you to your door?" but it is my assumption that such an invitation is far more heartening if it comes from a man rather than obligation. There was a day when such an offer represented nothing more than the average male's desire to do his good deed for the day by protecting the weak and the helpless.

He stood in about the same romantic light as an employee of that taxicab company which advertises "Your driver is your escort." And the ticking of either meter or tradition is the death of glamour.

I do not want to seem fantastic or perverse, but I must contend that people who like good manners should be pleased if they have declined. When a commodity is universal, it becomes a little dreary. In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is emperor, and if manners grow rarer they are for that very reason far more precious.

Not What I Preach

UPON numerous occasions I have written polemics against the practice of removing your hat in the elevator. In all logic there is no reason for such a custom in the lifts of modern business skyscrapers.

If social pressure attempted to enforce the custom I would rebel with my whole heart and soul. Since it does not, I generally do take off my hat.

Dr. Butler hardly can have been so foolish as to suggest that I should seek the nearest cliff and jump off.

Questions and Answers

Who are the Americans on the permanent court of international arbitration at The Hague?

There are only three at present: Ellihu Root, John Bassett Moore and Newton D. Baker. The late Roland W. Boyden was a member of the court and his successor has not been appointed.

What is the area of land and water on the earth?

The total superficial area of the earth is 196,850,000 square miles, of which 139,440,000 square miles is water and 57,510,000 square miles is land.

What is the widest street in the United States?

Canal street in New Orleans, La., is believed to be the widest. It is 200 feet from curb to curb.

Where is the largest university in the world?

Columbia university in New York, which has more than 38,000 students, is the largest university in the United States and in the world.

What are the common names for sodium carbonate and sodium chloride?

Sodium carbonate is washing soda and sodium chloride is common table salt.

What religion in India has the largest number of adherents?

Hindu, which numbers 216,734,586 adherents.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Columbia Sets New Standards of Training for Surgeons and Specialists, to Insure Their Competence.

STEPS to establish higher standards in the practice of surgery and other medical specialties have been taken by the medical school of Columbia university.

The move, according to Dean Willard C. Rappleye of the medical school, is for the protection of the public.

Its aim is to prevent those who are not fully qualified from entering the practice of surgery or setting themselves up as specialists. Under the new plan, Columbia will award the degree of master of science for postgraduate training in surgery or a specialty. The awarding of this degree will signify that the medical school regards the candidate as qualified for the field in which he proposes to practice.

This action upon the part of Columbia represents in no way a criticism of the nation's leading surgeons and specialists. In fact, it is probable that the move will have their hearty co-operation.

"The time will come to this country as it has in others when the public and the profession will demand that only those who are properly trained to do major surgery, for example, will be permitted to do so," Dean Rappleye says. "At the present time large numbers of doctors are doing surgery who are quite incompetent and untrained."

Curb Bogus Specialists

DEAN RAPPLEYE discusses the present situation with great frankness. He adds:

"It is possible now for physicians to come to New York or to go to another medical center and watch operations and attend clinics for a period of a few months and return to their own communities as self-labeled specialists with complete freedom to practice a surgical or any other specialty. The action taken by Columbia university is in the direction of helping to correct this situation."

The new regulations for the degree of master of science in postgraduate medical education at Columbia follow:

"The university grants recognition for acceptable postgraduate work in the clinical specialties by means of the degree of master of science."

"This degree is non-specific, that is, it does not carry a designation of the special field of study to which the student has devoted himself."

"Only a broad definition of requirements is stated in order to permit flexibility in the training for the various clinical specialties and adaptation of the training to the needs and preparation of each student."

The specific requirements for each of the specialties are formulated by the departments concerned.

"A student who wishes to secure the degree of master of science in postgraduate medical work must present evidence of graduation from a medical school approved by Columbia university, and completion of an internship of not less than one year after graduation in a hospital approved by Columbia university."

Study Required