

The Indianapolis Times

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

The Other Question

After committees debate different proposals for tax relief and canvass the members of the legislature for pledges if a special session is held, they might ask one other question.

What will happen if a special session is not held and relief is not given to the farmer and the jobless worker?

Already delinquencies in tax payments have created a problem for the state government.

Already many farming communities find themselves unable to raise money for local governments and many farmers are faced with the sale of their farms for taxes.

Already the home owner in cities and the owners of rental properties find the going hard.

What will happen after another period of tax payment arrives and more delinquencies are recorded in the books of the tax collectors?

Very rapidly the situation is being created where it is not a matter of a special session or no session, but a way out.

Perhaps the magicians and the politicians can discover something to use for money in maintaining the government.

Finally the solemn fact may be projected into the public mind that the time has come for action and that the period of argument and debate has passed.

Are We Holding Up France?

A lead editorial in the New York Times recently contained some curious arithmetic and diplomatic logic. The United States is represented as trying to collect two dollars for every one we have loaned France.

According to the Times editorial, we loaned France \$3,404,818,800, and are trying to make her pay us \$6,847,674,104 in return. If this were so, there might be something in the Uncle Shylock talk.

Let us look into the facts as presented in the standard monograph on the subject, Moulton and Pasvolsky's "World War Debt Settlements." Here we find that the original French debt, before the funding agreements, was \$4,230,777,000, nearly a billion more than the New York Times estimate.

The present value of the French debt, as funded, is only \$1,681,369,000. By "present value" we mean the sum which in sixty-two years, at the given rate of interest, will yield a total equal to the principal and interest payments called for by the funding agreement with France.

As compared with the original debt of \$4,230,777,000 and the agreed upon interest at 5 per cent, this represents a cancellation of no less than 60.3 per cent. If France ultimately should pay us \$6,847,674,104, it is merely because she has asked for and received a long period for payments at a very low rate of interest.

Uncle Sam did not invent the laws and processes of compound interest as an instrument wherewith, to scourge Marianne. If France should prefer to cut her war military and naval expenditures and pay off her debt quickly, she could reduce the total very greatly below \$6,847,000,000.

It often has been stated that the present value of the French debt is only roughly equal to what France has borrowed from us since the war. The Times estimated the post-armistice loans at \$1,207,477,800, a minimum figure. As we just have seen, the present value of the French debt to us is \$1,681,369,000.

Most interesting of all is the total omission of the moral aspects of the issue of the Times editorial. When we made this loan to France in good faith we imagined that we were fighting to save France and the world from wanton pillage by the Hunnish gorilla. Scholars the world over since have proved to us that the World War was more of France's making than of Germany's.

We were fighting, as far as France was concerned, to help her realize Poincare's boyhood dream of getting back Alsace Lorraine. This is no idle rhetoric. In his university address in October, 1920, M. Poincare admitted in an outburst of frankness: "I could discover no other reason why my generation should go on living except for the hope of recovering our lost provinces."

This knocks the bottom out from under the persistent French assertion that France was fighting "our war," and, therefore, we should not collect money spent in this war. The return of Alsace-Lorraine was no concern of ours—no more than the return of Texas to Mexico was a matter of vital interest to France.

Lawless Injunctions

Eight million men out of work have less interest just at present in curbing the injunctive power of the federal courts than in finding jobs of some sort.

Yet labor's future, beyond the immediate emergency, will be determined to a great extent by success or failure of the anti-injunction bill which congress will be asked to vote on at this session.

In the last thirty years, the injunction has become the most deadly threat raised against labor. It has been used over and over again to nullify the tentative advantages of collective bargaining, and stay labor's weapon—the strike.

The senate judiciary committee, reporting last year on abuses of the injunctive power, forbade striking in 1930 in Iowa which forced a strike in progress, or to tell that the mill required workers to sign obnoxious "yellow dog" contracts.

They could not, without violating the injunction, seek advice from an attorney. A striking son might not talk to his own father about his grievances. And if the injunction was violated, offenders would have been tried for contempt of court; in other words, tried for an act which was entirely lawful under the laws of the state, but made illegal by the judge before whom they would be tried and sentenced.

The senate bill strictly limits use of the injunction to cases where it is necessary to prevent actual violence. It brands yellow dog contracts as contrary to public policy. It writes into federal statutes the right of organized labor to bargain collectively.

Unless congress enacts this bill, labor will be many years recovering from the disadvantage into which its desperate need has forced it during the depression, and winning back such decent living wages as it had before.

Two Misfit Judges

In naming his two latest appointees to the important federal circuit court of appeals, President Hoover again antagonizes labor—as in his unsuccessful effort to put Judge Parker on the supreme court—and stirs class bitterness at a time when it is particularly unfortunate to do so.

Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago, picked by Hoover for the Seventh district, is a Harry Daugherty-

Harding appointee to the federal bench. He is charged by labor with having drafted, at the behest of open shop interests, an Illinois bill that might have outlawed trade unions and injured farmers' co-operatives.

Among his first judicial acts was the 1922 railway shop strike injunction, one of the most sweeping injunctions ever handed down in a labor dispute. Two years later he issued another drastic injunction against electrical workers, containing this dictum: "The right to work is not an absolute right."

According to Labor, the rail workers' organ, Judge Wilkerson "has been mixed up with Cook county and Illinois politics since 1902," and "always has been a machine politician close to the Insull power interests," and is "bitterly antagonistic to organized labor."

Kenneth Mackintosh of Seattle, named by Hoover to succeed the late and able Judge Rudkin in the Ninth district, is opposed by the president of the Washington State Federation of Labor for alleged bias against the workers. Rich and conservative, Mackintosh was a Stanford university classmate of Hoover.

Certainly he lacks outstanding judicial ability, or poise. As a Wicksham commissioner he tight-rope danced between wet and dry—wet in support of the Anderson-Swedish plan, dry in calling prohibition "an experiment noble in purpose," achieving "splendid results."

He joined in suppressing the Mooney report. As state supreme justice, he led a crusade to disbar a young attorney who had volunteered his services in representing the Centralia I. W. W. defendants.

More lately, he was quoted as urging that 12-year-old Herbert Nicollis, boy slayer, should be hanged.

The senate is not apt to confirm the court promotion of two such questionable judges as Wilkerson and Mackintosh.

Closing Courtroom Doors

An unusual issue, involving freedom of the press, has arisen in a murder case in Kentucky. Because of criticism of the conduct of the trial by a newspaper published in Tennessee, a circuit judge prohibited any of the paper's representatives from entering the courtroom to report the proceedings. His right to do so was challenged before the state's court of appeals.

In defense of the newspaper, Newton D. Baker described the danger of establishing such a precedent by asserting that, if it were upheld, it would rest with the discretion of any judge to exclude from a courtroom not only the representatives of a particular newspaper, but of all newspapers.

And declaring "that from the time of the Declaration of Independence to now, the greatest safeguard of the American people is an informed public opinion, molded by a vigorous and alert press," he said that to lodge the aforesaid power in a judge would mean withdrawal of public opinion as the great corrective of judicial abuse.

The right of a judge to punish for contempt of court is conceded fully, as is his right to protection against libel or other wrong, for which the laws of the state afford adequate remedy. But newspapers have rights in the gathering and dispensing of news which can not be encroached upon by arbitrary judicial procedure.

No graver injury could be inflicted upon the press or the public than to permit a judge to close the door of his courtroom and pick and choose which representative of the press could enter and which could not.

Lame Duck Chances

The lame duck amendment to the Constitution, which no one openly opposes, but which, somehow, never quite gets through congress, has passed the senate once more. Since 1923 it has passed every senate.

In the house, no voice ever is raised against it, but delays and evasions constantly have blocked its path.

If representative government can not correct this comparatively simple flaw in its machinery, then something fundamental is wrong with it. Until the lame duck amendment is passed and congressmen are permitted to begin their duties two months after they are elected, the government can not reflect accurately the wishes of the electorate.

Indifference to such a measure and acquiescence in delays must indicate an unhealthy indifference to the prerogatives which citizens of a republic should hold most dear. The Democrats control the house. If there is more evasion, they will be responsible.

All Crossed Up

"Keep out of European affairs," says the isolationist, and in the next breath, "collect our war debts." Which offers what in our opinion constitutes all history's greatest example of what is known as spiral thinking.

A Spanish royal guard died at the age of 119. Probably got tired waiting for the red light to change.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ONE can tell from his letter that "A Much-Married Man" has suffered. "Most wives," he tells me, "are regular hell-cats when a man wants to attend lodge or have a little game with the boys."

"The ordinary married fellow has a job on his hands when he tells his wife he is going out to spend the evening."

I shall not dispute this statement. But from whatever angle we regard it, we must admit that there is a reason for this particular hell-cat attitude on the part of the average wife. Surely she was not born with these suspicious traits full-fledged in her disposition.

These nosing habits and police instincts must have been acquired. Either instructions or copiers must have bred them in her, because it would be unfair to nature to believe that she could turn out a whole sex of Mrs. Caudles.

The typical woman does not like her husband to go out at night without her, because she suspects him. Why does she suspect him? Because she has been taught by a disillusioned mother that all men are liars, or because she has been deceived herself.

THE man who makes it a point to tell his wife the truth from the beginning of their married life—and when I say this I am assuming that he is not deceiving her—will not have any trouble on this score if he does not happen to be married to a fool.

But the first lie discovered disillusiones a woman so greatly that sometimes she does not recognize the truth when she hears it. And there is no doubt that many a well-intentioned husband has been driven to unfaithfulness by the unjust accusations of his mate. We can not build a career upon lies; neither can we hope to erect a home upon such a flimsy foundation. Truth is essential to a happy relationship between a man and wife.

And the normal woman who knows she can depend upon her husband's word will not suspect him or object to a reasonable amount of masculine liberty,

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Race Angle of This Revolting Crime in Hawaii Must Not Be Allowed to Become a Smoke Screen for Corrupt or Incompetent Officials.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—There are two aspects of the Hawaiian situation which should not be overlooked.

First, the atrocious crime which brought it to a climax is not peculiar to any race, or country.

Second, if such crimes have been encouraged by rotten politics and lax law enforcement, Americans will find it hard to deny their share of responsibility.

Americans have been running Hawaii for thirty-four years, filling most of the important offices, writing most of the laws and setting most of the social standards.

Hysteria Unwarranted

NOTHING can be said in mitigation of such an outrage as that to which Mrs. Mastie, a 20-year-old bride, was subjected by five beasts in human form. Her husband and mother would have been less than normal had they not felt the urge to kill when regularly established justice failed to inflict the proper punishment.

But conceding all that, the outrage furnishes no excuse for hysteria. Particularly in the form of race prejudice.

U. S. Not a Model

EVEN the most orthodox and conservative sections of this country are not free from such occurrences.

Only a few years ago, four young men were convicted in New Jersey of attacking a girl after they had given her "knockout" drops and probably after she was dead.

Down in West Virginia a man just has been sentenced to death for the murder of one of five victims—two women and three children—whom he lured to a carefully prepared bait by promise of marriage, though he already was married.

A 45-year-old shoemaker just has confessed to attacking and then murdering a 6-year-old child, and yesterday two women were found beaten to death after a frightful struggle in their Virginia home.

Looseness Condoned

THE race angle of this revolting crime in Hawaii must not be allowed to become a smoke screen for corrupt, or incompetent officials. In so far as it can be attributed to general conditions, or tolerated customs, they are largely to blame since they, and they alone, had it within their power to take corrective measures.

Reports coming from Hawaii indicate that certain loose practices have been winked at, not only in a political, but in a social sense. There have been stories of unusual familiarity and freedom on the part of young lady tourists with half-castes who teach swimming by day and play the ukulele by night.

Respectful records, recently brought to light, suggest that doctors have known more about the ghastly results of such relations than they have told.

Court records leave it to be inferred that peace officers have had little success in preventing crimes, or catching the criminals. In fact, prosecutors have fared no better in convicting them.

Cleanup in Order

THERE are reasons for believing that Hawaiian politics has been cleaned up. These reasons are that racial group and that certain officials have adopted a rather servile attitude for the sake of popularity.

Obviously, an investigation is in order. The multiplicity of charges and allegations that have been made leaves the Washington administration no other course.

The facts should be brought out no matter what the cost, or whom they hurt, and if the facts warrant it, there should be no hesitation or delay in cleaning house.

People's Voice

Editor Times—The celebrated freedom-of-speech allowed the soap-box orators of Trafalgar Square has nothing on that offered to any who wish to "Voice Their Adrift" in The Times. If "Cash Advances" (whatever that means), wanted a pair of shoes and a hat from the Salvation Army Industrial Home, the proper way would have been for him to have made application to the relief office, 205 West Pearl street, and not have come into our room and helped himself, as he seemed to do.

How long could we operate if we were broadcast that all who would might just come and help themselves from our meager stock. We would be wiped out in a day.

The Salvation Army Industrial Home offers no apology for its existence. In the last year, the 127 West Georgia street, provided about 10,500 days of labor to men otherwise out of work. For this it gave approximately 30,500 good meals, 9,000 lodgings and more than \$8,000 in cash. Not one dollar in cash was asked for or received from any source to make these results possible.

The waste paper and other materials given to our collecting trucks mean meals, beds and cash to needy men.

MALCOLM SALMOND, Manager.

What is the origin of the red twined with serpents as insignia for the United States army?

Aesculapius was the Greek god of medicine. His chief temple was at Spidaurus. Serpents were sacred to him because they were a symbol of renovation, and were believed to have the power of swallowing healing herbs. He is frequently represented with a rod twined with serpents.

The symbol is sometimes confused with the caduceus of Mercury, the god of commerce.

Tastes Like More!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Drastic Weight Changes Dangerous

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

IN an essay on the subject of weight written some years ago, Dr. Charles B. Davenport, a noted authority on the subject of heredity, said:

"No matter how much we dieted, and rolled and pounded, a great Dane could not make herself into a greyhound. Nor could a percheron reduce to fit a pony's harness."

"Nature has given each of these animals its own inherited body build and although the build may be made thinner or fatter within certain limitations, nature will resist any drastic attempt to change the model."

The long-legged Negroes of Africa are generally slender; the short-legged Chinese are stout. Every one knows families in which all members tend to be large and other families in which all of them tend to be small.

Apparently it is most important to know that the nutrition is adequate and then to observe the way in which the weight changes. In telling people what they ought to weigh, doctors do best when they consider each case by itself.

It is necessary to know the family's tendencies, to find out what the person eats and to what extent the food is utilized. It is important to know the extent to which the patient exercises.

If a person's weight has been stationary for a long time, if he is able to do effective work, if he has no obvious disease, and if his build is like that of other members of his family, he may conclude safely that his weight is normal for him.

If, on the other hand, weight begins to increase without any explanation in increased appetite or lessened exercise, it is desirable to look for some special cause.

IN a consideration of this subject, Doctor Davenport points out that inheritance of body build must be considered carefully when those who are naturally slender go in for reducing or gaining weight.

If one is normally slender or normally stout, it is difficult, if not dangerous, to try to change the body build. Semi-starvation will reduce weight, but will also reduce resistance to disease.

The naturally slender person who tries putting on weight by overeating puts too much work on his stomach and digestive tract, and may suffer loss of appetite and inability to eat comfortably.

Doctor Davenport gives the exceedingly good advice, "Let us be glad that we are ourselves and not try to drown our personalities in the way of the average."

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of the writer and are not necessarily those of the editorial staff of the Indianapolis Times.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

A PLAN has been formulated in New York for distribution of clothes to needy persons. These clothes will be sent by any one in New York to the nearest police station, whence they will be taken to a renovating plant operated by the unemployment relief committee and cleaned and repaired before being distributed.

I'm all for the plan. But I want to mark two dangers which always exist in the case of any measure designed to furnish temporary relief. I don't think we should ever lose sight of the fact that it is temporary. I've known people to go out and buy a couple of apples and then return home glowing as if they had solved the unemployment problem.

On the other hand, I have no patience at all with people who say, "This is just an expedient for the moment. I'm not interested in things like that."

They have a feeling of righteousness, too. They think they are being scientific and logical. They are not.

Need of the Moment
YOU might as well say of a man struggling in deep water: "Let him flounder. There'll be a motor launch along this way in about half an hour." The common sense thing to do is to throw him a life preserver first and then get a boat. And it might be an excellent idea to hurry the boat along.

New Yorkers and indeed all Americans, have lived more than two years now with this acute problem of unemployment. Some have helped many times and they are getting a little bored.

But I beg to remind everybody, including myself, that those of us who have a chance to give anything at all are not nearly as bored as those who tramp the streets every day in search of work.

There is a curious psychology in clothes. Only people with an assured income can afford to look untidy. Every employer, whether he is right or wrong, wants to hire only those who seem to be on their toes. And clothes can do that. Anybody with a good suit throws his shoulders back a little more. I know it from personal experience—I got myself a good suit a couple of years ago.

The Dramatic Quality
BUT this isn't a fashion tale. It has nothing to do with what the well-dressed man will wear. We are talking of deeper necessities. We are talking of keeping frost away from the toes of the shoeless and of putting a little wool on a man's back to temper the winds of winter.

Even now I do not feel that America has quite awakened to the dramatic quality—the compelling quality—of the problem which we have to meet. In spite of eloquent pleas made by many we haven't precisely seen this situation in terms of a calamity.

We haven't been as freely generous to the unemployed as we have in the past to victims of cyclone, flood, or earthquake. And yet this is bigger than any cyclone or flood

coat will never know whence it came and you will have no knowledge as to the person who receives it. I am for that kind of giving and receiving.

You are doing a little something for man—and not a particular individual. I don't even think that those who give should be told that they are actually chiefly by generosity or by duty. The necessity to give is just as great as the necessity to receive.

I never liked the word generosity very much. Charity has an even less musical sound. Necessity has a certain sort of dignity. And I am not being fantastic in stressing it in regard to the giver.

After all, man does his best work when motivated by an intelligent self-interest. We gradually are learning that a far-reaching fellowship can come out of precisely this kind of vision. More and more it becomes evident that all who have enlisted for duration on this planet are members of the same army—passengers on the same ship.

Anything which disturbs a part of the organization or structure is a risk in the entity. It runs along the keel.

Poverty, want and suffering—these are the worst of all possible diseases. And I think that we are beginning to find them very contagious. A slum is a bad place even for those who don't live in it. (Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

Daily Thought

So He fed them according to the integrity of His heart; and guided them by the skillfulness of His hands.—Psalms 78:72.

What we frankly give, forever is our own.—Granville.

When were Oklahoma and Indian territory admitted to the Union as a state? They were united in the state of Oklahoma and admitted to the Union in 1907.

Where is the largest department store in the world? Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago. The total area of floor space is 1,717,583 square feet.

Is it unlawful to burn or tear up United States postage stamps? If the stamps are purchased and paid for it is no offense.

How many Indian reservations are there in the United States? Two hundred and thirteen.

Who holds the women's altitude record in aviation? Ruth Nichols established the record of 28,743 feet.

What Do the Stars Say?

Astrology is one of the most ancient forms of superstition, and prevailed widely among eastern nations. Reading one's fortune from the stars has been a favorite method of attempting to divine the future and secure guidance by mankind from earliest times. Our Washington Bureau has compiled an interesting bulletin giving a brief history of Astrology, and a series of Horoscopes for a Year. You will find it an interesting and amusing compilation, and will enjoy comparing your personal characteristics with what Astrologers say are the strong and weak points of persons born on particular dates throughout the year. Fill out the coupon below and send for the bulletin.

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