

The Indianapolis Times

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PHONE—R. 47 6551 FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1932.
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

The Water Rate Fiasco

When the city of Indianapolis and the South Side Civic clubs asked the public service commission for relief from the intolerable exactions of the water company, one member of the commission suggested that the company might relax its stranglehold a trifle if a conference was held.

The water company is owned by the family of Clarence Geist, who lives in Philadelphia and who makes occasional visits to this province of his utility empire.

The real cost of the plant is represented by mortgage securities. The Geist ownership is \$5,000,000 worth of common stock for which he was presumed to pay \$4,000,000. At par, were he to sell today, the stock would donate a million of profit.

But the conference between Geist and the city showed that he has no intention of valuing his stock at par. He insists that it is worth more than that. In other words his ownership of the stock has given him a potential fortune of many millions of dollars of "made dollars" on which he proposes to collect indefinitely from those who wish to live in Indianapolis.

The conference showed that the Geist attitude toward the city in its present situation was that of Simon Legree toward the slave of fiction. If Uncle Indianapolis staggers under his burden, and has temerity to protest, he feels the lash even harder. That is just the threat that was made at the conference suggested by the public service commissioner who wanted to avoid costly proceedings.

Up to the present there is no Little Eva to sing lullabies to the helpless city which is apparently the slave to the water monopoly.

The reports on file with the public service commission show some inescapable facts.

One of these facts is that the income of the company grows each year. Another is that last year the Geists took from Indianapolis as dividends on the five millions of common stock for which, presumably, they paid four millions, the enormous sum of \$1,250,000.

This tax continues while other citizens are struggling with the problem of tax payments and many are unable to save their property from the advertised sale for delinquencies.

This tax goes on while other citizens are trying to find money with which to pay jobless men for made work.

There are enough idle men in the city to construct a new water works. There might be enough hoarded dollars to invest in a competitive enterprise that would rid the city of the burden placed upon it by the Philadelphia barons.

As far as the water company is concerned, conferences for compromise reductions have become a farce. It is time for action.

Benjamin N. Cardozo

If President Hoover chooses as Justice Holmes' successor on the supreme court the jurist most widely commended by bar and bench, he will name Chief Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of the New York court of appeals.

Here is what some of the leaders have said about this jurist, once described by Charles Evans Hughes as the best qualified man ever to head the New York judiciary:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler: "He is one of the distinguished ornaments of our city, our state, our nation, and of the profession he adorns and leads."

Henry W. Taft: "His influence among his colleagues springs from his elevated character, his disinterestedness, his thorough scholarship in law and literature, his logical processes and his engaging personality."

Dean Clark of Yale university law school: "Yale, in common with other law schools, long has regarded Chief Judge Cardozo of New York as an outstanding jurist and has hoped for his appointment to the United States supreme court. To follow Holmes is exceedingly difficult, but Judge Cardozo is pre-eminently the man to be the successor to that great judge."

Dean Smith of Columbia university law school: "He is eminently qualified for the position, is regarded generally as one of the most distinguished judges in the United States, and nothing would please me better than to see him named to the supreme court bench."

Dean Bates of the University of Michigan law school: "The President could make no better choice for Justice Holmes' successor than Chief Judge Cardozo, a man of the loftiest character, a thinker and a writer of transcendent power, a lawyer and a judge of pre-eminent ability, gifted in logic and imagination, and of extraordinary understanding of the nature of law."

Dean McMurray of the University of California law school: "Judge Cardozo as a successor to Justice Holmes would be an ideally perfect appointment. The elder jurist's mantle could fit no other shoulders with better grace than those of the great and wise lover of humanity and justice who now presides over the New York court of appeals."

Dean Goodrich of the University of Pennsylvania law school: "Judge Cardozo is a rare combination of profound learning, high idealism, and sound common sense and judgment. He is truly a great figure in the legal world. I can not conceive of a more appropriate successor to Justice Holmes."

William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute: "Justice Holmes is the outstanding judicial figure of our day. The only person whose standing can be compared with his is Chief Judge Cardozo of the New York court of appeals. Judge Cardozo's appointment, as that of none other, would maintain the prestige of the court."

The Roosevelt medal for distinguished service was awarded to Judge Cardozo with this citation: "Awarded for distinguished service in the development of public law. As chief judge of the New York court of appeals, it was said of him by former Governor Smith that he 'embodies every qualification consonant with the highest judicial ideals; a scholar of immeasurable attainments, a lawyer of unbounded legal erudition, the very embodiment of impartiality, fairness and justice.'"

"At a time when some of the lower courts of this state have been under fire, his integrity, love of justice, and high-minded approach to the duties of his post have been a model and an inspiration to courts throughout the country, and a token to the country of the soundness of their judicial system."

"His penetrating mind and unusual literary felicity have clarified for the legal world the function of the judge in shaping and developing the law."

These are only a few of the many tributes which place Judge Cardozo at the very top of his profession and as the jurist most worthy to take the place of the great Holmes.

Here is one question, at least, which President Hoover should have no difficulty in deciding.

First Get the Facts

Something is rotten in Hawaii. That is certain. But what and why are questions not so easy to answer.

In the present hysterical state of charges and counter-charges between naval and civilian authorities, and between American society leaders and natives, the public in the United States will do well to suspend judgment until more of the facts are in.

We suspect that when all facts are known, the placing of blame will not be a simple matter. For several basic factors of trouble seem to be operating, and cutting across one another.

The initial high-handed attitude of the navy toward the civilian government and regular judicial processes is disquieting. But the apparent effort of the Governor and other civilian officials to cover up a rather central breakdown of justice over a long period is even more alarming.

Nor can the secretary of the interior and attorney-general and their departments in Washington escape some responsibility. If the failure of the Hawaiian civilian government and courts is one-tenth as bad as charged, Secretary Wilbur and Attorney-General Mitchell should have cleaned up the mess long ago.

Probably the charges of naval usurpation of power and of civilian graft will be easier to investigate than the deeper class and racial conflicts. That cheap labor has added to the social problem, and that the growth of the Japanese population has intensified the race problem, are facts only too well known.

But to what extent the present Hawaiian crisis grows out of the twin labor and race problem is a matter requiring the most careful investigation.

Stimson Statesmanship

Having criticised severely the ineffective Manchurian policy of Secretary of State Stimson, we welcome opportunity to give him credit for an act of high statesmanship. We refer to his request to the Japanese government to remit the punishment of Major-General Ninamiya and his subordinate officers at Mukden, where American Consul Chamberlain was assaulted by two Japanese soldiers and an interpreter.

Although the Tokio government, reversing its initial attitude of partial indifference, had expressed its willingness to punish the commander and his staff for the offense of the two privates and interpreter, Secretary Stimson takes the position that punishment of the three guilty men in addition to the formal apology will be sufficient.

There was danger that this unfortunate attack on an American official would obscure the real question at issue between the two governments—that is, the sanctity of treaties. There was danger that this isolated incident might be used to inflame American hatred of Japan.

Secretary Stimson can not be commended too highly for withstanding the pressure of demagogues and jingoists, and keeping the settlement of the Chamberlain incident on the plane of justice and sanity.

Stimson's act should serve as clear evidence to the Japanese people that America is asking no pound of flesh, that America has no hostility to Japan, that America has no desire to dictate to Japan. America's sole interest in the Manchurian conflict is the observance of American treaty rights and the preservation of the nine-power and Kellogg treaties as essential to world peace.

By violating those two treaties—which she signed with the United States, China, and other nations—Japan has endangered all the world's peace machinery. Until Japan ceases that treaty violation, she will not regain the trust of the world.

It is the duty of the United States, as a treaty signatory, to confer with the other neutral signers of the nine-power treaty on joint action to save the treaty. We can not understand Stimson's failure to call such a conference. But, if the United States is determined to act alone, we believe it should break diplomatic relations if Japan persists in treaty violations.

Los Angeles Quakes

A production of "Lysistrata," most sparkling of the comedies of the late Aristophanes, written 404 B. C., was raided by Los Angeles police, and its cast, including Nance O'Neill, arrested.

"We want only clean and moral shows in Los Angeles," said John C. Porter, the mayor. The play, as we recall it, has to do with a wives' strike against war, joined in by Athenian, Spartan and Theban women. Which is probably the immoral part of it.

New York's morals survived "Lysistrata" for two years. Los Angeles' morals, in spite of the Rev. Aimee McPherson and the Rev. Bob Shuler, apparently are not so robust.

It's hard to understand Los Angeles. Grecian in setting, surrounded by beauty, host to the first Olympic games on American soil, yet it quakes at a classic comedy.

Maybe the Greeks have a word for Los Angeles.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of St. Albans, London, came over the other day and gave us a tremendous laying.

To be sure, he confined his flagellations to members of the Protestant Episcopal church, at whose convention he spoke, and whom he rebuked for the increase in divorce and the use of contraceptives. It is to be feared that the lord bishop, sincere as he is, will find himself marching under the banners of the minority. For each day laymen of his church depart from such teachings.

It is true that if all members of all denominations that denounce divorce and birth control honestly would practice these teachings, these evils, if evils they be, would abate. But often the ranks of the righteous are polluted and churches, like individuals, can not point others to holy ways if they themselves do not walk therein.

At least they can not under present religious ideals which set up the theory that the good must make rules for the bad.

Sometimes I think our whole religious conception is erroneous. For I do not believe that the church should be the law-maker for divinity. The people of every age have suffered from too many regulations. They have sought for heart's ease through too many taboos. Groping for consolation, they have received reprimands.

The church of God should be first of all a sanctuary for the oppressed, the weary, and the sinful. Jesus himself set up no laws. He made few demands. He was only always there to advise, to comfort, and to aid.

Divorce conditions are indeed distressing. But can we actually improve them by a rigid conformity to the standards of long ago? That is hardly likely, because we are making for ourselves a new world and perhaps a new religion.

Ten have come to believe that this life, too, is a gift and that to be reasonably happy in it is also to serve God.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Throughout the Country Public Officials Have Acted Just as Though the Depression Meant Nothing to Taxpayers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Budget Director Charles L. Kohler says that New York City could save millions by a few simple economies.

As one example, he points out that the board of education could reduce expenses \$1,300,000 by using substitutes instead of appointing new teachers to fill vacancies in the 340 high schools which it operates.

He believes that an additional \$2,000,000, or possibly \$3,000,000, could be saved by not filling vacancies in other city departments.

Fat City Pay Rolls

THOUGH Mayor Walker has dismissed it as an item of no great consequence, another half million could be saved by lopping off the salary increase, which was authorized two years ago.

In this connection, it would be interesting to know just how much could be saved were the city to cut all salaries of \$3,000 or more by 10 per cent.

Such a cut would be far less than the executives and managers of thousands of corporations have been obliged to take.

United States Steel, for instance, not only has reduced salaries, but discharged many of its well-paid employees.

Right now the railroads are contending with union chiefs over a 10 per cent wage reduction, and there is little doubt of its acceptance.

Taxpayers Forgotten

NOT only in New York, but throughout the country, public officials have acted just as though the depression meant nothing to taxpayers.

Some cities have been led to the very brink of bankruptcy by a stubborn, stupid disregard of realities. Most people are familiar with the tragic situation in Chicago and the deplorable state of affairs in Philadelphia.

The fact that school teachers have gone unpaid for nearly half a year in the former and that the latter can't make temporary loans, except on special terms, is well known, but it tells less than half of the story.

Thousands of homes already have been sold for foreclosure, and the indications are that more will have to be sold.

Property Tax Inescapable

THE illusionism persists that we can so rig the income tax as to spare poor people, but even politicians lack the nerve to preach that any one can escape the real estate tax.

The real estate tax is well-nigh universal in its effect. If you don't pay it as an owner, you make your own ante as a tenant. There simply is no getting around it, or away from it.

It is reflected not only in all the rent bills, but in the price of many services and commodities.

Economy Only Hope

CITIES, towns and villages get the bulk of their revenue from taxes on real estate. The only way they can relieve people is by reducing it, and the only way they can do that is by cutting the cost of public administration.

The federal government and the states can levy on the rich without appearing to levy on the poor by the various schemes of indirect taxation which have been devised, but cities, towns and villages can not.

They have no choice but to dig into everybody's pocket through taxes on land and improvements, and retrenchment should be their course in hard times.

It Isn't Fair

AS a matter of simple justice, public officials and employees, especially in cities, towns and villages, where their pay comes out of every owner and renter, should be quick to accept their honest share of depression when they enter the court. I don't think they are Republicans now.

It is not fair to force the sale of a home, or hold up rents through taxation in order to keep a municipal budget up to prosperity standards at a time like this.

It is not fair to ask mechanics and small tradesmen, whose earning capacity has shrunk by 25 or 30 per cent, to fork over as usual in order that public employees, especially those getting big salaries, may avoid a reduction in pay.



NOTE TO BOLSHEVIKI

ON Jan. 15, 1918, the British Labor party placed itself on record regarding the issues in a message to the Russian people and an appeal to the peoples of central Europe.

The message followed the refusal of the Germans at the Brest-Litovsk conference to admit the principle of self-determination of peoples and the doctrine of no annexations.

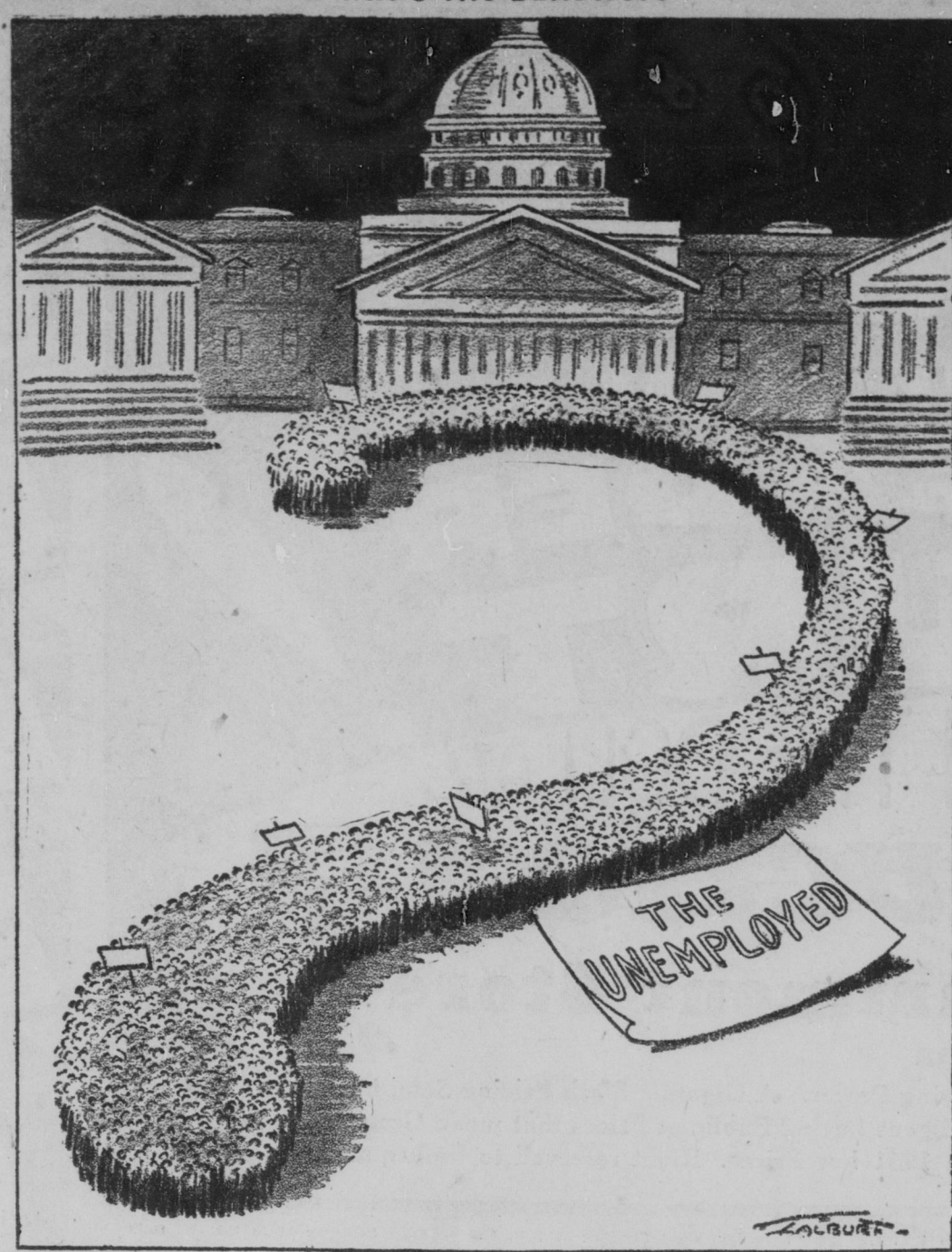
"The British people must proclaim to Russia and the central powers that its aim is identical with Russia's... we see no solution of the evils of militarism except self-determination and no indemnities. 'Peoples of central Europe, this catastrophe of the human race, this fatal scism in the civilized world, can only be ended by the defeat of militarism on both sides and by the victory on both sides of moral and intellectual fair dealing.'"

In what year did Walter Johnson make his best record as a baseball pitcher?

His best pitching year was 1913 when he won thirty-six games and lost seven, a percentage of 837.

Does the fact that a person declared bankrupt cause him to lose No. American citizenship?

What's the Answer?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Emotions Vitrally Affect Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

WHEN a person is depressed he loses weight, his digestion becomes disturbed and he may manifest changes in the circulation of his blood.

Thus, irregularity of the heart has been noted and serious effects on the blood pressure may follow long-continued worry or irritability.

Beyond these physical effects of emotional disturbance there are also effects on mental reactions which may be exceedingly serious.

The judgment of a critic, the decisions of a statesman, indeed, even the willingness of a banker to grant a loan may be influenced by the fact that he has just passed through a quarrel with his wife, or received news of some peccadillo of a son or daughter at college.

Many of our emotions are almost uncontrollable, due to the fact that we are instinctive responders to situations that have arisen thousands of times in the previous history of mankind.

The human being is marked, however, by the ability to reason and to act according to reason.

The more frequently he fails to exercise reason and the more frequently he responds to instinctive reactions rather than to judgment, the further he is removed from humanity.

Children, having less training than adults and therefore less control over their inhibitions, respond instinctively far more frequently than do grownups.

Thus the degree of emotional control of human beings depends largely on their age, but still more on their training.

It is interesting to observe that as a human being becomes older and begins to reach that period commonly called second childhood, there develops again lessened control of the emotions.

Thus, the aged are stirred quickly to anger, weep easily and find grotesque actions more humorous than

do human beings in middle age.

The hygienist who advises human beings to their conduct in relationship to health observes with interest the part that emotions may play in human life. In his advice he is frequently between two horns of a dilemma.

He must indicate the necessity for a certain amount of control of emotional reactions, but he knows at the same time that emotions may be too strongly controlled and that such control may, in itself, produce morbid conditions.

The human being who refuses to give way on any occasion to joy or to grief, who does not find himself stirred by close competitive athletic activities, who represses every response, finds himself soon unable to respond even should he wish to do so.

The temperamental person who insists that he or she, and it is usually she, can not control the emotions, is exhibiting a form of egotism and selfishness that is an indefensible trait of character.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—I wish you would allow me a little space to enlighten the public of Marion county on some facts brought out in the ouster proceedings of Charles Mann, Republican highway commissioner.

It would seem proper that this case would be tried in the commissioners' court, but both of the Republican papers have seen fit to try the case in the papers, and as their reports have all been in favor of the defense, it might be well if a report of the evidence submitted by the people were also made available to the public.

The writer of this article, who signed the complaint, did so without being solicited by either John Mann or any other Democrat in the county. The citizens whom I called into the commissioners' court to testify were six in number, five being Republicans when they went into the court. I don't think they are Republicans now.

Our complaint covered three specific cases. We did not enter these in the original complaint against Mr. Mann, as we made the complaint general and presumed we would back up the charges with facts in open court and not try the case in the newspapers.

Charge number one cites a case where a sewer or culvert running under Raymond street about 300 feet east of Emerson avenue has been filled with mud as long as Mr. Mann has been in office. This culvert was placed there by the county commissioners when the road was paved. A fill was made at that time, that crossed Lick Creek valley, and the course of Lick creek was changed. This culvert is where the creek bed originally was.

At the time of a storm, the creek overflows its banks, this valley on the north side of the fill forms an inland sea, and this culvert was placed there to let the water out. As the culvert remains plugged, the water backs up the Raymond street and Emerson avenue and floods the yard of the store occupied by Bert Warren on the corner. Mr. Mann's attention was called to this several times, but he never has done anything to relieve the situation.

The second item was the matter of Iowa street. A large number of children attending district school No. 3, Center, outside, live on Emerson avenue. To reach school they must walk a half mile north to Southeastern avenue, across the interurban tracks, walk up Southeastern through congested traffic to Minnesota street, across the interurban tracks, thence a quarter mile to Minnesota street and a quarter mile on Sloan avenue to arrive at the school, which is less than a half mile from where they started.

Mrs. F. L. Bowser set aside a road across her farm which amounted to two acres of land worth \$700 an acre for the children, and particularly for her grandchildren who attended that school, to have a direct road.

She also improved part of the street at her own expense. A petition was circulated, signed by every mother in the school district, to have this road accepted as a county road so that the children would have this direct route to the school. The commissioners, over a year ago, accepted this road, and it was presumed at that time that they might pave it with concrete. However, nothing has been done with this road, and it is in an impassable condition today.

The third charge was Terrace avenue, a street running from Emerson avenue to Arlington avenue, in use for about 110 years. There is a small knoll in this street about one-third of the way between Emerson and Arlington avenues. This knoll has been graded somewhat in the past, but nothing has been done to it in the last few years.

The ditches along the turnpike have been filled up in the course of time, and the water, after heavy rains, backs up between this road and Emerson avenue, filling the ditches along the roadside, and flooding the road to a considerable depth, and remains in that condition until it seems away. Mr. Mann's attention was called to this by the writer nearly two years ago.

Upon receiving no response from Mr. Mann, I took this matter up with Mr. Fixit of your paper, who also tried to have something done, only to be told away. Mr. Mann, causing him to phone me, and become more or less abusive.

It was for these reasons as set out herein that I preferred the charges against Mr. Mann. They were not political charges, as the parties who have to wade the mud are both Democrats and Republicans, and the petitioners in the several cases who called the attention of the board to these facts were people who have resided in this district for a long time, have been heavy taxpayers, and have the community in which they live uppermost in their minds rather than the playing of petty politics.

They have gotten no relief under the present administration, and are hopeful that another administrator will try to do his duty.

GILBERT S. WILHELM.

Editor Times—In The Times of last Saturday, under the caption "Just Every Day Sense," Mrs. Walter Ferguson elects to extol a type which she calls the "new woman."

She quotes freely from the new book titled "Woman Coming of Age" to compensate her claims for her twentieth century sister. In keeping with her conviction, she squares the modern woman with the day quite well, and with apparent little apprehension of an awry future.

Mrs. Ferguson sets forth the conclusion that morality in the past has been made by man for subordination of women. This, I believe, is a narrow conclusion, to say the least. If mere man may claim any credit for morality in the past, he certainly deserves praise for just that. And if the gallant knights of old could again bow to society, they should take great pride in any comparison of the moral standards of

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Science Improves on Antique Discoveries in Old Battle to Probe Secret of Atom; Static Electricity, Solar Furnace Are Used.

DEVICES that go back to classical antiquity may succeed in giving the world new knowledge of the interior of the atom during 1932.

It is a strange fact that the newest tools of science, tools which promise to be more powerful than any yet turned against the atom, hark back centuries in their simplicity.

For some years, scientists have realized that the atom could be attacked only with powerful electric current and fields, penetrating rays like those of the X-ray and radium, and high temperatures.

For this reason, huge electric generators and condensers like those used by the late Steinmetz to produce artificial lightning were built.

These, in their turn, were used to operate X-ray tubes ranging from six to twelve feet in length. Gradually, X-ray tubes were obtained so powerful that their rays began to resemble those of radium.

At the same time, the chief hope for high temperatures was placed upon the electric furnace.

The year 1931, however, will go down in the annals of science as one in which experimenters saw the advantage of returning to simpler methods.

Static Electricity

THE Greeks are credited with having discovered that if you rubbed a piece of amber it developed the ability to attract small bits of light materials to it. You can try the experiment by rubbing an amber pipe stem and using it to pick up small bits of paper.

Centuries later, the discovery of the Greeks became known as "static electricity." It was found that static electricity could be developed in many ways, as, for example, rubbing a glass rod with a silk cloth.

You can try another interesting experiment, one which perhaps you have tried. Walk along a thick carpet, dragging your shoes on it. Then reach out for a metal door knob or other metallic object. A bright spark will fly from your finger tips to the object.

Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff of Princeton university devised an apparatus which utilizes that simple old principle to develop high potential electric currents.

For about \$80 he built a model which developed a potential of 1,500,000 volts. During the coming year he hopes to build a model which will develop 20,000,000 volts.

The apparatus consists of two units, each one being a brass ball mounted upon a tall pillar of insulating material. A silk belt goes up the pillar to the ball. A small motor revolves the belt against which a brush presses. This develops the electrical charge, which accumulates on the brass ball.

The belts are run in opposite directions so that the charge on one ball becomes positive and on the other negative. When the potential difference between the two becomes high enough an electrical spark several feet in length leaps between them.

Build Sun Furnace

THE other new device is the "solar furnace," built at the new Astro-physical laboratory of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. It is nothing more or less than a gigantic "burning glass."

Just as every boy has tried the experiment of generating an electric spark by rubbing his shoes along a carpet, so most boys have experimented with a small reading glass or convex lens, using it to concentrate sunlight into a tiny spot of sufficient heat to scorch a piece of paper.

The Romans are credited with having used a burning glass to set the rigging of an enemy's ship afire in a naval battle. There is some doubt, however, as to the authenticity of this story.