



## The Indianapolis Times

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

### Mr. Hoover and the Aliens

It has been alleged that Mr. Hoover did not take very seriously the report of his Wickersham commission with respect to prohibition. But certain conflicting and evasive conclusions of that report gave Mr. Hoover a number of loopholes.

Not so with the Wickersham report on "The Enforcement of the Deportation Laws of the United States." There were no weasel words here:

"The apprehension and examination of supposed aliens often are characterized by methods unconstitutional, tyrannical and oppressive.

"There is strong reason to believe that in many cases persons are deported when further development of the facts or proper construction of the law would have shown their right to remain.

"Many persons are separated permanently from their American families with results which violate the plainest dictates of humanity."

Did Mr. Hoover take note and recommend the amelioration of the laws governing deportation and the humiliation of administrative procedure in this field? He did not. Rather, he seems to have been influenced by Mr. Doak and his Cossacks, who completely have defied the findings and recommendations of the Wickersham committee.

In his message to congress, Mr. Hoover not only recommended the strengthening of the already absurd deportation laws, but also what is virtually the loathsome proposal to register and stigmatize all aliens:

"I recommend that immigration restrictions now in force under administrative action be placed upon a more definite basis by law. The deportation laws should be strengthened. Aliens lawfully in the country should be protected by issuance of a certificate of residence."

The American Civil Liberties Union vigorously has assailed Mr. Hoover's proposal to strengthen Mr. Doak's tyrannical arm:

"Existing immigration and deportation laws already are far too strict. They are more severe than in any other industrial country. The Wickersham commission's report on aliens in the United States should be sufficient evidence in itself that no stricter laws in this field are needed."

"We fear that the President, in this phase of his message, has yielded to the propaganda of the American Legion and the professional patriots based on the notion that every alien is a red or a potential red. Mr. Hoover's recommendation that aliens should be 'protected' by the issuance of a certificate of residence suggests legalizing abuses which long have prevailed under practices of the labor department."

"It is clear that the requirement proposed for 'protection' simply would become an instrument for embarrassment and persecution of aliens. It would amount to compulsory registration, the evils of which repeatedly have been pointed out."

Over against the somewhat ominous recommendation of Mr. Hoover is the welcome information that federal courts have declared unconstitutional the Michigan statute ordering the registration of aliens.

This clearly was an attempt of a commonwealth to usurp a federal prerogative. There is little doubt that if an appeal is carried to the supreme court the lower federal court will be upheld.

It seems likely that congressional liberals will be able to prevent any bill requiring registration of aliens from passing both houses. The federal court rebuke to Michigan will do much to discourage further attempts to set up little czardoms among our forty-eight states.

In the meantime, educated and urbane American Indians must be enjoying the spectacle of a nation founded and built up exclusively by aliens, usually of the most radical sort from Europe, now trying to act as though reactionary Anglo-Saxons had been ruling the American continent since the Ice Age.

### The Issue in the Far East

*(From Foreign Staff, Evening News.)*  
The immediate issue in the Far East is comparatively simple. It is not that Japan desires Manchuria. It is not that China considers Manchuria an integral part of Chinese territory and opposes and resents the Japanese invasion, as any nation would the invasion of what it deemed its domain.

The issue is not the relative merits of these two opposing contentions.

The issue is that Japan, having, along with fifty-four other nations, signed the pact of Paris, by which it has bound itself to settle its differences with other nations by non-military means, has violated this pledge and has gone to war with China.

That there has been no declaration of war does not alter the situation. For that reason the League of Nations was entirely right in serving notice on Japan to desist. For this reason the United States was entirely right in joining with the League of Nations on this issue.

For this reason the United States could do no better, or other, than make the emphatic protest which Secretary Stimson did, on Jan. 7, declaring that this nation would not recognize any treaty or agreement entered into or arising out of Japan's course. The nine-power treaty likewise was invoked. Indeed, the whole issue centers on the sanctity of treaties.

Japan has placed itself in the position of an outlaw nation. Japan by its own acts stands indicted before public opinion of mankind. If Japan is allowed to proceed unhindered, only international chaos can result. Nor is any one nation on earth today powerful enough to resist the public opinion of mankind, provided that opinion is effectively mobilized.

The United States' warning to Japan is a first step. It is to be hoped that this first step will prove sufficient. If it does not, other subsequent steps, including severance of diplomatic relations and later an economic boycott, may bring the militarists of both to their senses.

For it should be borne in mind that Japan is not a democracy. To be sure, even in a democracy—such as our own—the public will is at times—though less often—misrepresented by its elected officials. This condition is due to an inelasticity and inadequacy in democratic forms of government.

In Japan the military is in the saddle. The underlying issues between Japan and China are complex. Settlement of them by arbitration may be—will be—difficult. But certain it is that they never can be settled at all by violence.

The World war conclusively showed that force settles nothing. It did not achieve a single important objective for which the millions who bled and died therein enlisted. It aggravated the wrongs and evils which were alleged in justification for the war. Right is not established by might.

Public opinion in the United States may, in a very practical manner, sustain our government by a voluntary abstention from the purchase of goods made in Japan, an abstention which may be continued just as long as Japan refuses to abide by its own solemn pledges.

### Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

**O**F all men on earth, surely small Mahatma Gandhi is most brave. Any being who could walk over conservative England in a loin cloth and a sheet possesses the highest sort of courage—that of the mind.

It is only when we recall the male aversion to changing the style of his garments that we can gain an idea of how valorous was Mahatma's behavior on his recent visit to London, haunt of the "weeekit" and monocle, home of the cane and the spat.

We are reminded frequently of the masculine longing for adventure and of how the brave he-man sallies into danger and ventures undaunted into the jaws of death. Yet from the history of his raiment, he is proved a veritable stay-at-home and coward when compared with his women.

**W**HILE we run the gamut of hats in every conceivable size and shape, he has clung to his stiff straw, his creased fedora and his uncomfortable derby. We have gone forth in headresses that were both weird and unfriendly, and we have decorated them with many objects—fruits, flowers, fowls, leopard skins and laces, insects, grasses and grains—while man with his adventurous soul quivering, awaits each year his mayor's proclamation to lay off his winter for his summer hat.

His business surroundings show the same timidity and monotony, although his little "home body" furnishes her house in a hundred different fashions. She goes from the gaudy to the severe, from the modern to antique and back again.

She has tried walnut and birdseye maple and white ivory and Mr. Morris' mission, which must have been the father of the modern mode. She has courted the gaze of a startled world with her bustles, her bold skirts, her knee-length dresses, her bathing suits and her lounging pajamas.

Only one man appearing in a civilized community world ever has outdone her in spectacular undressing. And that man is Mr. Gandhi.

## M. E. Tracy SAYS:

*This Democracy Has Reached a Place Where it Won't Decide Honestly the One Question Which Interests Its Citizens Most—Prohibition.*

**N**EW YORK, Jan. 16.—The wets have agreed upon a bill to be placed before congress. It provides for amending the eighteenth amendment in such a way as would return control of liquor to the states.

Since it calls for changing the Constitution, a petition, signed by 145 members is necessary to bring action by the house of representatives. After that, it will be killed by the drys. If it ever reaches the senate, it will be killed again by the drys.

### Just Shadow Boxing

**W**HEN congress has wound up this bit of shadow boxing, will revert to the Republican and Democratic parties as their rightful and most cherished plaything.

Each of them will straddle it by nominating a supposedly dry candidate on a doubtfully wet platform, or a doubtfully dry candidate on a supposedly wet platform.

Since President Hoover has chosen to play the role of dry champion, and since the Republican party has no choice but to renominate him, one is justified in expecting some rather damp phrasology in that party's platform, while the Democrats pick a moist candidate to be decorated with dry sentiments.

### Moral Cowardice

**P**ROHIBITION will continue to be the chief topic of conversation among the people and the chief worry of politicians, peace officers, prosecutors and prison wardens during this summer, just as it has been during the last ten, but nothing definite or constructive will be done about it.

The man who believes that such a situation represents moral triumph either is hopelessly stupid, or stupidly opinionated.

This is the oldest and greatest of all democracies actually has reached a point where it won't face openly and decide honestly the one question which interests and irritates the majority of its citizens more than all others.

### Harmfully Clever

**T**HE frame of mind which our attitude toward prohibition reveals and in producing which prohibition has played no small part, explains some of the difficulties we have experienced in attempting to handle the depression.

To state it bluntly, we have grown too clever, technical and evasive for our own good, prefer complicated methods to simple principles and shrink from stating our problems in plain terms.

There is insincerity and equivocation in half the moves we make, because they are designed to accomplish some strategic purpose rather than to get at the truth.

Whether it's a murder trial, an election, or the formulation of some foreign policy, we forever are playing a game, trying to outsmart somebody and, of course, losing sight of the real objective.

### Loyalty Before Conscience

**C**OMES Postmaster—General Brown, who seems to have been selected as stage manager of the Republican show, announcing that President Hoover will run again, just as if it were news, while the Democrats celebrate victory ten months ahead of time, just as they have been doing for the last 100 years.

Many Republicans have been toying with the hope that President Hoover wouldn't run, but the majority of them won't do anything to stop him, or vote against him if he does.

No Democrat is sure of whom the party will nominate, or what the platform will sound like, but nine out of every ten regard triumph not only as a foregone conclusion, but as the best thing that could possibly happen, regardless of candidates, or commitments.

Our power to think has gone to seed in a welter of slogans, catch-phrases and clique loyalties. We see no consistency in kicking our consciences under the table if it helps our party, faction or group.

### Our Share of Responsibility

**B**UT if it is true that orderly government in Hawaii is a thing of the past, I wonder just how Americans are going to escape from sharing some of the responsibility for this situation. After all, we took the islands over years ago upon the request of a group which was

made up largely of our missionaries and business men.

We deposed the Queen and pensioned her. Although it was a grab, it is fair to say that no very fierce opposition was raised against our coming. The economic conquest of Hawaii had been accomplished even before the annexation.

Twenty years ago such rancor as existed found its way to the surface in a sort of defensive humor. I knew at that time a Hawaiian woman who was married to an American officer.

She told me: "The missionaries came and told us to look up to God. When we looked down again we found that they had stolen all our land."

Possibly no visiting Americans stole anything. Maybe they only drove good bargains. But the islanders were easygoing, and in a short time they found themselves the dispossessed in a land which bore them.

The country has always been a paradise, but now the natives were thrust largely outside the gates of Eden. It is one thing to live on the fruit provided by a bountiful nature and another to be caught up in the speedup system of some big canning company.

In one of Mr. Hearst's papers I read, "Outside the cities or small towns the roads go through jungles, and in these remote places degenerate natives or half-white lie in wait for white women driving by."

### It Was Not Always So

**I**SUSPECT that there is a shade of exaggeration in this picture, although in a sense it could be made even stronger by saying that under American rule the jungle and its laws and customs have come to the surface.

Recently a legislator dragged out in the open that law which pertains to shooting from ambush. This law placed a bounty on marksmanship. If a Kentucky citizen, spurred on by the interest of a family feud, a mining row, a love affair or other excuse to test his prowess with firearms, took a shot at another citizen from ambush and missed his aim entirely, and was caught, he would be liable to ten years in prison.

If he hit his man, regardless of how seriously he wounded him, he would be liable to only five years in prison. Of course, if he killed him, he lost the discount and might, if apprehended, before he could reach the mountains or the border, have to pay the price on the gallows.

A law that would permit a prosecutor to exclude from the courtroom a representative from any newspaper savors of the same stuff that incensed the boys over in Boston to give a load of the king's tea to the fish.

If there ever was any doubt that the News-Sentinel was a trial of labor rather than one of conspiracy to murder, the yammering of this judge and prosecutor never made the nation to believe the News-Sentinel was right.

## The Pace That Kills—The Waiting Consumer

**FAIR UTILITY RATES**



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Most Causes of Insanity Controllable

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

**I**NSANITY means mental disturbance. There is no single condition that can be called insanity.

There are many mental diseases

divided in groups according to their causes and their manifestations.

In a recent consideration of the subject, Dr. H. L. Levin has divided the causes of mental disease into two large groups—the predisposing causes and the exciting causes.

The predisposing causes are those

which long have existed within the individual or in his surroundings.

Thus, predisposing causes of tuberculosis include a constitution that gives way readily, an environment that is crowded and dark and a failure of proper nutrition.

The exciting cause of tuberculosis, which usually is con-

veyed from an infected person in the vicinity to one who is not infected.

The exciting causes of mental diseases are usually the immediate circumstances or conditions which precipitate the actual attack.

Dr. Levin compares the onset of mental disease, therefore, to a stick of dynamite. The constitution of the stick of dynamite is a predisposing cause, but it takes an electrical spark to set it off and to bring about an explosion.

The predisposing causes of mental disease include certain stages in human existence which are unbalanced stages.

These are the ages from 11 to 14, in which the child passes from adolescence to maturity, and period from 45 to 55, when the body has reached the end of maturity and begins to break down.

Another predisposing cause of mental disturbance is the strain of modern civilization. The human body is not built to go on interminably at high speed.

Following a crash in the market, many human beings suffer continuously with strain, and some of them succumb.

The exciting causes of mental disease also include physical factors

such as sudden infection, poisons, injuries to the head that involve the brain and complete exhaustion from prolonged physical strain, or from hemorrhage.

In other instances mental derangement follows a sudden emotional shock such as the sudden death of a loved one, or a financial or social reverse.

A consideration of the causes of mental disease indicates at once that many, if not most, of them are controllable.

President Morehouse hastens over several centuries to find the great name in the history of astronomy.

It is that of Claudius Ptolemaeus, better known as Ptolemy. He lived from 100 A. D. to 170.

## SCIENCE