

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

Prophecy and Prohibition

Last week it became necessary to place upon probation a rather large number of students, both boys and girls, at De Pauw university. They had been found with whisky and gin in their rooms.

Thirty years ago such a condition in any Methodist college in this country would have been the occasion of a nation-wide scandal.

Today it only arouses passing interest and complete approval of the method of handling the problem. It is probably true that conditions are better than in a vast majority of colleges and universities in the state.

The incident is significant because it happened in a university which is sponsored by a church denomination which is most stubborn in its fidelity to prohibition as a solution of the drink problem, a denomination whose leadership most stubbornly turns away from the cold, hard fact that instead of solving the problem the eighteenth amendment has increased it.

Drinking in the schools today is as fashionable as it was unfashionable before Volsteadism and is prevalent only because it is considered smart to evade the law.

In other days and other times, similar institutions had their own prohibition laws against card playing. They graduated experts at poker. They had prohibition laws against dancing. They graduated many temptresses. They had prohibition laws against theater attendance. They graduated playwrights and actors.

Today the same old psychology which bred revolt against the school rules breeds revolt against the national law.

It will probably be borne to the minds of parents and friends of the students who found no protection from temptation in the prohibition law that the solution has not been found.

They may realize that the prophecies of the prohibitionists have not been realized.

They will read with interest these statements: "Drinking will be reduced. Drunkenness will disappear. Crimes will be reduced by at least one-half. The constantly increasing cost to taxpayers of saloon-made convicts, insane, imbecile and delinquents will be stopped. Liquor is the corrupter of politics—the United States will be made safe for democracy through the removal of liquor menace to clean politics."

That was the prophecy of the Prohibition Ratification Handbook when Indiana was being persuaded to consent.

Compare that with the cleanest college in Indiana and tell yourself the answer.

Baker's League Statement

Whether we who believe in the league like it or not, a vast educational process must be accomplished before America makes up her mind about entering the League of Nations.

Nothing could be more futile than participation which represented divided America, with a narrow technical margin one way or the other. That has been the trouble with prohibition. No great national policy is effective unless it carries with it the unquestioned sanction of public sentiment.

Accordingly, Newton D. Baker is sensible and practical when he says that he would not take the United States into the league, if he had the power to do so, "until there is an informed and convinced majority sentiment in favor of that action in the United States."

As a nation, we have been laboring under a lot of illusions about how our people view the League of Nations.

The illusions run back to 1920, when Cox made the league his chief issue against Harding. Cox lost by a large margin. Harding's victory was hailed by opponents of the league as a decisive defeat for the league and for Wilsonianism.

As a matter of fact, if we will recall 1920, we will remember that the election of Harding was chiefly one of a "return to normalcy" and "we want a change"—sentiments altogether domestic in their impulse.

The league issue, which Cox so energetically attempted to make outstanding, bored most voters, who reacted at the ballot box on emotions entirely dissipated from the league.

Cox tried to make his campaign stand on a single, unified league slogan. Cox failed. And any one who voted in that year, if he will recollect the political circumstances then prevailing, will admit that the league did not dominate the 1920 campaign, but was a comparatively minor factor.

Since then, however, league opponents assiduously have attempted to set up as gospel that the league was voted down; that the American people spurned the idea; and that, accordingly, it should be buried forever.

The farther away 1920 gets the more they are inclined to get away with their argument.

But the true picture has shown the two parties divided on the league question, as they have been divided on that other great party-splitting issue—prohibition.

Many Democrats are for it; many Democrats are against it; many Republicans are for it, and many against it.

Isolationism and internationalism are not bounded by party lines.

Baker, the most intense apostle of the league, in his statement, recognizes the realities. He concedes that much observation and education are called for before the nation can be a united nation on an international question over which, if we are divided, we fail.

The educational process, unfortunately, after all these years, must be a long one. Long, because during most of the time since 1920 we have been engrossed in the trivialities of prosperity, and still bored by anything which diverted us from the enjoyment of them.

We are now, however, up against adversity and threats of another World War, and accordingly are most susceptible to a serious consideration of such a question as the league. The time for education is ripe.

The recent Manchurian happenings have been doing an educational job in showing that the issue is one, not of Manchuria, but of peace machinery; that if the only available peace machinery fails we are back where we were before 1914; that such failure inevitably will be spelled in terms of another European conflict into which we will be drawn, and the probably resultant suicide of white civilization.

Of all the peace machinery equipment, the League of Nations is farthest advanced. As contrasted with the Kellogg pact, the nine-power treaty and other pacts, it alone has teeth.

So what it all boils down to is—do we use the league, and play our part in it, and take our risks along with it, or do we stand by and shrink it, and

then get sucked into the chaos that comes if and when it fails?

The league is greater than parties. It is national in a sense that no one political party can be.

And Baker is putting the league above parties, and up to the nation as a whole, in demonstrating a statesmanship that is rare indeed in a country which is much disposed to "run everything into politics."

What's Sauce for the Goose

The British are saying—and printing—some very nasty things about Americans.

They say we do not hesitate to demand war debt payments from them, amounting to billions, but are very backward when it comes to paying the millions we have been owing them for more than sixty years.

In fact, they charge that eight southern states—Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina—have repudiated between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 worth of bonds now in British hands.

This money, they assert, was loaned in perfectly good faith, but the states have taken advantage of legal and other technicalities to avoid repayment.

Therefore, they conclude, while "repudiation" is a very ugly word, in connection with the war debts, it loses much of its sting when uttered by Americans, long guilty of its themselves.

The history of these repudiated debts of the southern states makes it clear that the federal government at Washington can not escape some of the responsibility.

Most of the money was borrowed by the "carpet-bag" governments imposed upon the south following the Civil war, during so-called reconstruction days.

Ostensibly raised to build railroads, plank roads, levees and so on, and to found state banks—which soon went broke—much of it went to line the pockets of grafting "carpet baggers."

Later, when the military occupation ended and the "carpet baggers" went home, the people—once more in charge of their own affairs—refused to levy taxes upon an impoverished citizenry to redeem these bonds.

Of course the whole story can not be told so simply as that. The details differ with the states. But that, in general, is what happened. Anyway, the British have not been repaid.

Britain's funded debt to the American people, principal and interest over the sixty-two annual installments, amount to \$11,100,000,000.

At a similar rate of interest since the debts were repudiated, the American people would owe the British approximately \$250,000,000.

Why not take steps to set up an Anglo-American commission to determine exactly how much we owe, down to the last just penny, and tell the British to wipe that much off their obligations to us?

Whether we like it or not, a new deal on war debts is just ahead. When that time comes, let us apply the same arithmetic, additions, subtractions, interest rates and all, to both sums.

We have everything to gain and nothing to lose. To put it bluntly, we may as well make a virtue of necessity. The war debts are not going to be paid in full, anyway—if at all.

Progressivism Pays

Wisconsin, still pioneering along the political frontier, proves that La Follette progressivism not only is more comfortable to live with, but is less costly than average government.

The Badger state's newest contribution to progress is a measure just signed by Governor Philip La Follette, the Groves law, first compulsory jobless insurance act adopted by an American commonwealth.

This law forces employers to build reserves against times of depression. It represents months of mature study by economists, and its workings will be carefully watched by less adventurous governments.

As in the case of every other forward law, some conservatives have issued dire warnings against the Groves act. Business should be reassured. Wisconsin has kept on an even keel. While being guided by heart, it also has been guided by brain.

Today, with all its liberal code, it has weathered the depression better than the average. Few states are safe for industry or labor.

Milwaukee is run by a Socialist mayor, "Dan" Hoan, with almost ruthless efficiency. It starts the year with a \$4,000,000 surplus.

In contrast with Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and other cities in distress, Hoan's Socialist administration pays as it goes, shortens its bond issues to the life of the projects they cover, whittles every item to make budget tally with income. Not a brand of beer, but municipal efficiency, today "makes Milwaukee famous."

By close co-operation with its state university, Wisconsin seeks to make government scientific. This is reflected in lower crime rates, higher farm and manufacturing output, as well as better education.

"Wisconsin seems to be crazy like a fox," is the caption of a recent editorial in the Detroit News. Its neighbor, Illinois, staggers under a per capita debt of \$25.24, and neighbor Michigan of \$13.36. Wisconsin folk could pay off their debt by chipping in only 47 cents apiece.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE moving picture production of "Frankenstein" was meant, no doubt, to move audiences with horror.

It presented to the public a new actor—a monster—who is by all odds the most pitiable figure ever seen upon the screen.

According to the story, written long ago, this creature was made by a man, and therefore is a being without conscience and without soul. He is an animal and his trail is bloody.

Yet how can we look at this picture without understanding that most of our criminals suffer from the same injustice of creation that produced this brute?

Cast into existence, willy-nilly, with their traits, whether they be good or evil, stamped upon them by a long procession of forebears, bewildered by a thousand incomprehensible moods, marked perhaps with the stamp of innumerable tendencies, is any man more to blame for his deeds than was this monster of Frankenstein?

AND how the people howled him down? How the very man who had created him with so much pride sought to torture him! In all the universe there was for him no atom of pity. Bloodhounds bayed, and men screamed vengeance at his heels.

One could have wept with compassion at the fate of this pathetic creature, a fragment of the human imagination, yet one that we so well might use as a symbol for millions of men who have had from their more fortunate and saner fellows naught but cruelty. Society, a Frankenstein, creates the criminal and always is the first to cry for his blood.

And the brain that is twisted ever so slightly can not be healed by harshness and punishment alone. The evidence is also our brother.

How can the good help the bad save by tolerance and pity?

M. E. Tracy

Says:

English Movie Producers Must Be Pretty Hard Up When They Blame the Dartmoor Prison Riot on American Films.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A mistrial has been declared in the Ziegler murder case at Hackensack, N. J.

The jury saw a gang film Monday night which told the story of a woman falsely accused of killing a detective.

When court opened Tuesday morning, the prosecution asked for a mistrial on the ground that such an incident might have prejudiced the jury.

Counsel for the defense thought Judge Sanfter should see the picture before rendering a decision, but his honor thought otherwise and granted the prosecution's request.

Jealousy Goes Gunning

IT would be unfair to generalize on this episode without calling attention to the part played by coincidence.

Mrs. Olga Ziegler was being tried for the murder of her husband, a wealthy manufacturer who was shot to death by George Flanard.

Flanard, already has pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was expected to become the state's star witness.

It is alleged that Ziegler had been paying attention to Flanard's sweetheart; that both Flanard and Mrs. Ziegler were jealous on this account and that she induced Flanard to kill her husband.

Is Our Method Wrong?

IT is possible, of course that a movie depicting a woman falsely accused might have some influence on the jury in such a case, but one hardly can admit as much without admitting that the jury system is pitifully weak.

If seeing a movie of any kind or description could have the slightest weight with men and women who are determining a matter of life and death, and who have given their oaths to be just, we need a new method.

On the Other Hand

IN contrast to dismissal of the Ziegler jury, because it attended a movie, the Judd jury out in Phoenix, Ariz., chose a movie in preference to church last Sunday, after learning that Mrs. Judd's aged father would preach.

Those "twelve good men and true" were not moved by any technical interpretation of prejudice, but by plain common sense.

It would take some nerve to hear a kindly old man preach, and then sit in judgment on his 27-year-old daughter for one of the most revolting crimes ever recorded.

Our British Critics

TO cap the climax regarding the movie and its possible influence on justice, English critics are blaming American gang films for the riot at Dartmoor.

One could dismiss this as a piece of utter nonsense but for the commercial element involved in the matter.

England, and a lot of other countries for that matter, has been moving heaven and earth to kill off American movies in favor of the old home product.

Thus far they have not been very successful. In spite of tariffs and other acts of discriminatory legislation, the American movie dominates the screen.

Telepathy, Maybe!

ENGLISH producers and their hard up when they try to make business for domestic films by blaming the Dartmoor riot on the output of American studios. It does seem as though they might think of something more original, or be honest enough to admit that a little more sugar in the porridge would have prevented the rumpus.

How many movies do the inmates of Dartmoor see, and who selects them? Or, was it some telepathic influence that wrought the mischief, some queer new agency of transmission that carried the baleful message across leagues of barren country and right through those grim walls?

No, we won't appeal to the League of Nations for a decision, but just go on making snapper films.

Questions and Answers

What is the United States House of Representatives doing?

It is a law enacted by congress, authorizing any American citizen, alien who has filed a legal declaration of intention to become a citizen, 21 years old or the head of a family, to enter upon any unappropriated public land and occupy 160 acres or less, and after five years residence thereon, and cultivation thereof, to receive title to the land.

Where was the first Baptist church in America founded?

Probably it was the church established by Roger Williams in Providence, in 1639, although the honor is claimed by the First Baptist church of Newport, organized, it is claimed, with John Clarke as its pastor, the same year or shortly after.

What does "Lid" stand for after the name of a company?

It is for Limited, a class of corporations more common in England and the British colonies than in the United States. It simply means that the liability of the stockholders is limited, and their stock is non-assessable.

What is the first airplane that was made by the Wright brothers?

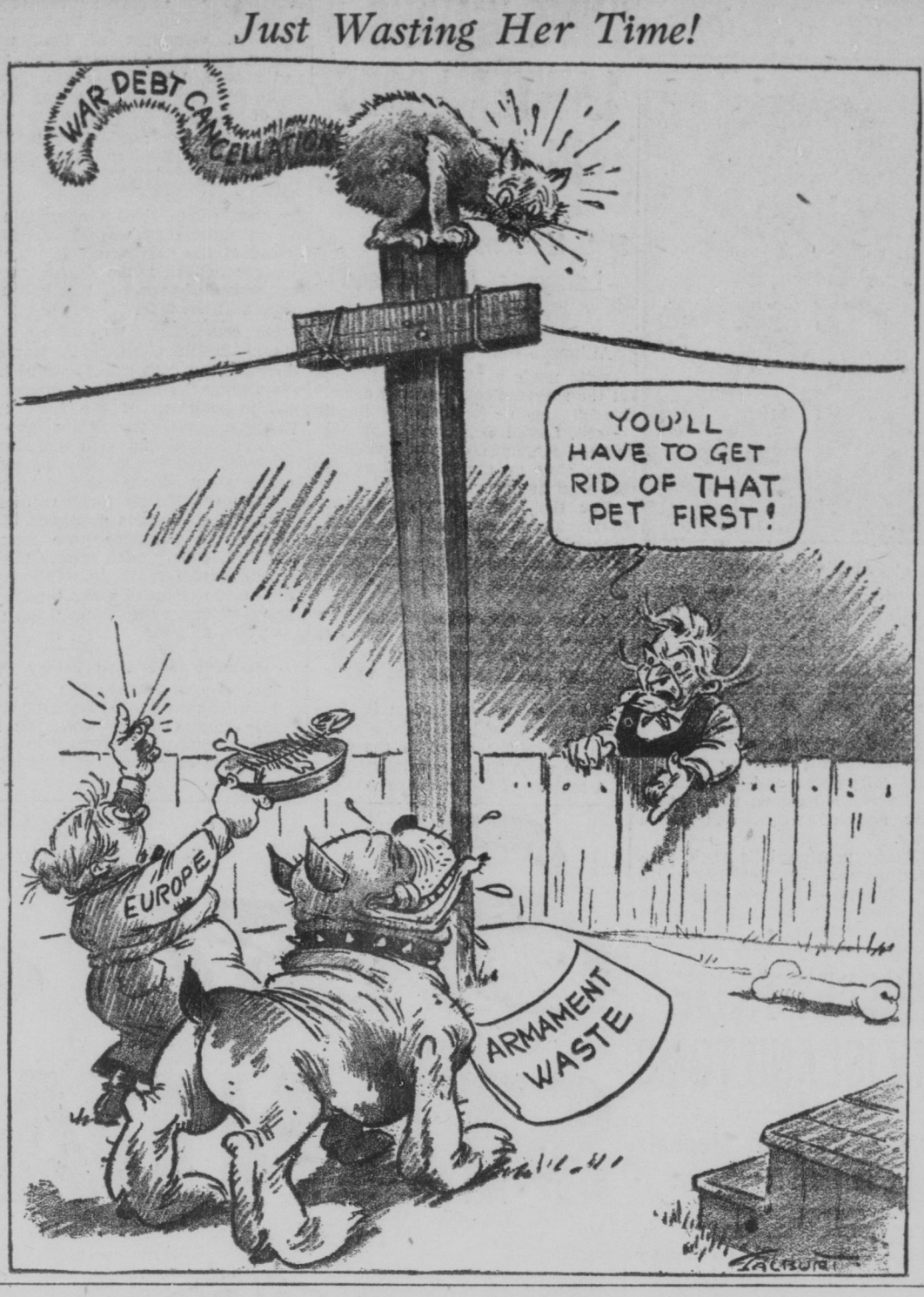
In the Science Museum, South Kensington, England.

What is second growth timber?

Timber that comes up naturally after cutting, fire, or other disturbing cause.

How can suede coats be cleaned?

Wash them in warm water with pure soapuds to which one teaspoon of household ammonia to the gallon has been added. Rinse lightly and stretch to the desired size to dry.



Arthritis Curable If Detected Early

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Health, The Health Magazine.

IN a survey of the significance of chronic inflammation of the joints as an economic problem, Dr. Robert B. Osgood points out that in a state of four and a half million people there are approximately 10,000 cases of cancer, 25,000 cases of active tuberculosis, 50,000 cases of diseases of the heart and blood vessels and 150,000 cases of so-called rheumatism.

Patients with any of the first three types of diseases either recover or die fairly quickly. Persons with chronic rheumatism, however, neither recover quickly nor die quickly.

This condition has affected animals and man for at least a million years. "The fossil remains of the oldest known dinosaur," said Dr. Osgood, "make it certain that he suffered from cricks in his back before he became a fossil."

Rheumatic diseases are responsible for a terrific loss of time and thereby of money. In England they caused one and a half million weeks of idleness in one year, and cost the relief agency \$10,000,000.

Far too often chronic inflammation of the joints is looked upon as an incurable condition and one which is impossible to control. There seems to be reason for believing, however, that attention given early and adequately to this condition will bring about success in its treatment. In order that treatment may be given adequately, it is necessary that it be recognized in its earliest stages.

The physician who makes his diagnosis does so on the basis of definite changes that take place in the tissues, including particularly the surface of what are called the synovial membranes and of the bones involved in the joints. The synovial membranes are the tissues which enable the joints to move freely and which act as lubricating surfaces.

In the national hospital for arthritis in Sweden it is found that approximately 60 per cent of the patients properly treated early have either permanently recovered or after three years become enabled to take care of themselves.

The whole purpose of this discussion of the subject is to urge people who have pains in the joints, who suffer with inflammation of the joints, who have the slightest notion that they suffer with such infections, to get prompt and complete medical attention before the condition produces permanent damage and crippling.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE Lord's going to set this world on fire—some of these days. You better get ready! The best of the song has been with me for a week. It began in a room where people were dancing, but they danced to "Who Cares?" I can't remember the lyric, but it's something about "if banks fail in Yonkers" and "I love you."

"Who cares if the skies fall... turn, turn, turn, turn. But the Lord is going to set this world on fire some of these days."

We are tinder for the coming of a great revival. We do care, even if we still seem sodden to every spark.

Of course we care, even though all the dervishes whirl to some mad prophesy, but a few weeks ago, first, no dole. Rugged individualism. We have followed the pipers down into the pit of the valley.

"The Lord's going to set this world on fire—some of these days."

Some of these days there will sweep across the mountains and the plains a great wind which will stir the surface of the waters and the hearts of men. Even those with the hard hearts will feel the throb of the new day as if it were a pulse. Some of these days.

From an Old Play

AND I remember no thunder of the prophets, but by that curious twist of associated ideas a scene from an old melodrama by Augustus Thomas called "The Witching Hour."

"You can't shoot that gun. You can't even hold it."

I saw them do just this at a Lamb's Gambol a few weeks ago, and I remember the startled look on the face of the villain as the revolver clattered to the floor.

And the men with the hard hearts will find, to their surprise, that they can not hold the guns against the multitudes of marching men who come on and on from every corner of the globe. They will be invincible, for they bring with them no guns but the glory of brotherhood.

Some of these days.

It is said that such talk is fantastic and hysterical. There is a disposition to point out the hatreds of the world. An eye for an eye, a death for a death. And the deep abiding fear, Johnny, get your gun. And the men of the hard hearts maintain that hatred and fears can be eliminated by adjusting gun sights and sharpening the bayonet's edge. They would say that. They always have.

But some of these days— (Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

The Grist of a Single Day

MY eye runs over a batch of morning papers, and I see: "Dies Game, Grins in Chair." "Manresa, Spain—a republic of Soviets is hereby declared. All acting against it will be shot immediately." "Woman of 70 Holds Thirteen Spades." "Madrid, Spain—I am going to give them back as good as they send!" declares Premier Azana. "Bombay Thousands. Defy Police Savages." "Pittsburgh, Pa.—Unless immediate relief is provided, 2,300 persons in nearby mining regions will starve." "Japanese Threaten Chinese in Shanghai." "Thugs Steal \$349,000 Gems." "Thuringian Village Menaced by Starvation." "Trade Barriers Grow." "Calls on America to Arm."

Some of these days.

And so I turn to the brief paragraphs of Will Rogers. He has made himself famous because he sublimes American common sense. Here is what he says: "All Europe is looking for us to do all the debt cancelling. So don't send delegates with hardened arteries, as usual, but get some with hardened hearts, for these people are even rehearsing their crying now."

Some of these days.

People in Germany starve, and in the streets of London huddle ragged men and women. It's all a device to bamboozle Hiram Johnson and Alfalfa Bill Murray. But it has served to give Will Rogers a quip. That ought to warn these scarecrows across the sea. There's nothing like a good joke.

People's Voice

Editor Times—I wish to say a few words regarding the restoration of salaries sought by our county officials.

It is not necessary to state why a judge should make a ruling against the county council's reduction of salaries of county officials. It looks like monumental gall for these officials to ask an increase in salaries in these times of unprecedented suffering.

They talk about economy and reducing expenditures, but when it comes to touching the salaries of these officials, they raise a mighty howl, and say the council has no authority to reduce their salaries.

To allow these salaries to be restored in the face of existing circumstances, while children cry for food and thousands of men walk the streets seeking employment to help their suffering families, such measures would defeat every Democratic candidate for office in Marion county at the November election.

A DEMOCRAT.

Editor Times—I am a constant reader of The Times and I wish to express my views of the bonus question. I am in favor of payment in full of the adjusted service certificates. If we had a few more organizations like the V. F. W. we would have a lot of ex-service men on the road to recovery.

If it isn't possible that the next congress can pass a measure to pay us in full, they could pay us all the back interest they are charging on us and make the certificates negotiable, so we can sell them, or do as we want with them.

I have not had a job since last winter and I don't see any prospects at present. I stayed at the Soldiers' Home last winter during the coldest months, and I guess a lot more of us will have to do the same this winter.

W. B. CHANDLER.

SCIENCE
BY DAVID DIETZ

New Telescope Will Bring Moon to Within 25 Miles of the Earth; Astrologer Explains Construction and Principles of Instrument.

A VIEW of the moon such as would be obtained with the naked eye if the moon were only twenty-five miles away, will be furnished by the 200-inch telescope soon to be built upon a California mountain-top near Pasadena.

Possibilities of the new telescope are pointed out by Dr. Frederick C. Leonard, chairman of the department of astronomy of the University of California at Los Angeles, in a bulletin of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Speaking of a twenty-five-mile view of the moon, Dr. Leonard says: "At such close proximity, it would be quite possible to distinguish large buildings, and to perceive other manifestations of life on the moon if it were inhabited by a race of beings like ourselves."

"Unfortunately, since the moon is devoid of air, water, soil and life (at least what a biologist would call life), it is doubtful whether such a 'close-up' view of our nearest neighbor in space would be as interesting and as informative as such a view might prove to be in the case of a habitable world."

The moon is actually 240,000 miles from the earth. The effect of the 200-inch telescope, therefore, will be to cut the distance to a ten-thousandth of what it actually is.

Gathers Light

THERE is, as a rule, some confusion in the layman's mind as to just how a big telescope functions. Dr. Leonard undertakes to clear this up.

"It should be realized at the outset," he says, "that the primary function of a telescope is to collect light—not to magnify, as is popularly supposed."

"Indeed, its capacity to make certain objects appear larger or nearer, is only a secondary function of the telescope."

"A telescope may be likened to a funnel in that the telescope collects a large amount of light and concentrates it into a sufficiently small beam to enter the eye of the observer; accordingly, the instrument makes available to the astronomer a larger quantity of light than he can obtain with the unaided eye."

"Telescopes are of two kinds—refractors and reflectors. In the refracting telescope, which is the more familiar variety, since opera-glasses and spy-glasses are of this type, a large double convex lens, called the objective, at the upper end of the telescope-tube gathers the light from the celestial bodies."

"In the reflecting telescope, however, a large concave mirror, silvered on its front (concave) surface (not on its back, as is the case with the ordinary mirror or 'looking-glass'), and mounted at the lower end of the tube collects the light from distant objects and performs the same office as the large lens in the refractor."

"The greatest telescopes in the world are of the reflecting type, and the 200-inch will be, since it is both easier and less expensive to construct large mirrors than large lenses."

Magnifying Power

THE light-gathering power of a telescope depends upon the area of its object lens or mirror. That is the reason for building big telescopes.

The human eyes, which Dr. Leonard points out may be regarded as a small telescope, has a lens, which when dilated to its utmost is about one-third of an inch in diameter.

The 100-inch telescope, therefore, has 300 times the diameter of the human eye, or 90,000 times the surface. Therefore, it will reveal stars 90,000 times as faint as will the unaided eye.

The new 200-inch telescope will have four times the surface of the 100-inch. Therefore, it will be four times as powerful.

The amount of magnification which is possible with a telescope depends upon the eye-piece used. The object glass or mirror concentrates light into an image. The eye-piece of the telescope acts as a microscope and magnifies the image.

There is a relationship, however, between the size of the object glass or mirror and the amount of magnification which is possible. In general, Dr. Leonard says, each inch in diameter of the object glass or mirror will result of fifty or sixty times magnification.

It will be possible, therefore, with the 200-inch telescope to use a maximum magnification of about 10,000 times. That is why the telescope will cut the distance of the moon to a 10,000th of the real distance.

Daily Thought

Then he said unto him, Come home with me, and eat bread.—I Kings 15:15.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.—L. M. Child.

What does the name Schwartzentrumb mean?

It is German for dark grapes.

Who is president of Leland Stanford University?

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

The Columbia Conserve Company

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Chicken	Vegetable-Beef
Tomato-Beef	Tomato-Vegetable
Beef-Bouillon	Pepper Pot
Consomme	Mock-Turtle
Mulligatawny	Navy Bean
Ox Tail	Beef
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