

# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
 Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co.  
 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 5 cents a copy; elsewhere 3 cents—delivered by carrier 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 35 cents a month.  
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 PHONE—R 5553 SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1932.  
 Member of United Press-Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

## Our Duty in This Crisis

Never has the need for cool heads and warm feet been more necessary than today. Inexcusable vacillation in Washington has bungled the Sino-Japanese situation hopelessly. For lack of decision and of a program, this country has been maneuvered into an absurd position.

Absurdity must not be converted into tragedy. We had an opportunity to co-operate with the important signatories of the nine-power and Kellogg-Briand pacts when they were assembled at Geneva in September, and to join them in demanding that Japan abide by her treaties.

When our representative, Prentiss Gilbert, sat in with the League of Nations for a few days, it appeared that the United States was going to unite with the other major powers in holding Japan to her pledges, the effect of the co-operation was immediate. The Japanese sweep across Manchuria was halted in its tracks.

Then Washington weakened. In response to the howls of the isolationists at home, Gilbert was withdrawn from the league sessions.

Japanese militarism, reassured that it was not to be outlawed, went berserk. America's chance to co-operate for enforcement of peace went by the board.

Today, new conditions govern. Opportunity knocked at our door, got no response, and passed on. The nationalists of England and France, the militarists and the scoffers at international co-operation, seized the opportunity to deal a knockout to the league.

It was our duty to co-operate to save the anti-war pacts. It is not our duty to become their lone defender. It is unfortunate if the rest of the world is not interested in curbing a nation gone mad with the lust of conquest. But it would be more unfortunate for America to attempt the task alone. We are not keepers of the world's conscience.

Form the start of the Manchurian incident, The Times has pointed out that America's interest was not primarily in the dispute between China and Japan, but in preservation of the world's peace machinery.

That position we once more reiterate, but America's interest, to continue, must be a joint interest, shared by the other treaty signatories. The obligations to uphold those treaties never should rest solely on our shoulders.

Even though a bungling policy in the state department wrecked the chances of presenting a united front of the Kellogg-Briand pact signers against Japan, it is too late now to think of that.

The important thing is to recognize that the Sino-Japanese situation has entered a new phase, with new implications and new elements of danger. A course that would have been wise in September might be disastrous now.

We are under no obligation to make a war to prevent one. The public will not follow the administration on any steps that lead in that direction.

As believers in democracy for citizens, we should believe in democracy for nations. The majority must rule. If, with the United States acting in consultation with the others, the majority of the signers of the anti-war pacts later should decide that these treaties should be invoked against Japan, our duty would be clear.

Until we speak as a part of a chorus of nations, the less America has to say to Japan, the better.

## One Mayor's Plan

On Monday, Mayor Pietro of Mishawaka will visit the Governor and ask for a special session of the legislature.

His plea will be based upon the needs of his city of funds to provide food for the unemployed. He offers the suggestion that the law be changed and that gasoline taxes be shifted for the present from the building of new concrete roads to funds that will be available to give work or food or both to the workless.

Only a crisis prompts the appeal. His particular county is in difficulties. Large sums of tax money are tied up in closed banks. Investors no longer look kindly upon offerings of bonds that supply funds for poor relief. The wholesale grocers can carry the distributors of food but little farther.

His belief that an emergency exists is based upon conditions in his city where factories are idle. The emergency is human need. It is not an academic question of how to distribute the tax burden. It is the demand of hungry people for relief and an orderly means of meeting that demand.

Many citizens will agree with the proposition that the state can get along with fewer cement highways if it can get more food for needy men and women. Many will agree with the argument that road building can be postponed, but none will admit that meals can be delayed very long for large numbers without some danger to those now comfortable.

Mayor Pietro brings a solution. Perhaps other mayors will find his method useful in solving vexatious problems.

## A Real Fight

When the mayors of many Indiana cities declared that the time had come to band themselves for a real fight against the intolerable rates charged by public utilities, the chances are that the fight will be real.

These mayors know that their communities are being robbed by the present system. They know that regulation has become a farce. They know that even if the members of the commission were named without the political interference of the utilities, they would be blocked by the courts in any effort to give justice.

It is significant that while the mayors were meeting and boasting over an ordered cut of rates in Marion, a federal court, following precedent, issued an injunction against any reduction and that the best hope of Marion citizens is a delay of years before a decision.

The utilities have been in politics. That is the reason the law lacks teeth. Designed in 1913 to protect both utilities and the people, it is now lacking in provisions that meet the new tricks of the utilities. When it was written, there were no other thought than that any community could own its own utilities when it tired of monopoly. That power has been destroyed by edict of the present commission.

When it was written the holding company for utilities did not exist. Now the holding companies have been pyramided into a huge burden.

The mayors believe that the laws must be changed. It is significant that they are not talking in terms of buying present plans. They want the right to build new ones for cities that want to be free and also that cities which own their own plant be released from bondage to political commissions.

They also demand that the people have a right to regulate the holding companies.

The fine thing is that the mayors have a program and will tell their people about it. Candidates for the legislature on both tickets will be examined for

any secret or open fidelities to utilities. The people will be told about them.

There was a universal agreement that in these days of bad business, the utilities of the state are adding to the burden with excessive costs.

The men who declared for a new freedom were elected by the cities to represent them. They can be depended upon to point the way. The fight for justice is on.

## A Better Tax Plan

Two of the worst features of the Hoover-Mellon tax program have been eliminated by the house ways and means committee, which controls such legislation. Democrats and Republicans on the committee have agreed to throw out the retroactive parts of the administration plan, which would have applied to incomes earned in the calendar year 1931.

They further have agreed to eliminate the administration proviso that the tax increase run only two years.

Retroactive taxation at any time is unjust. But it would be especially unfair at a time of national depression, when individuals and corporations alike must account for every penny. The Hoover-Mellon plan would have meant double taxation for 1931, the original tax plus the new tax.

Apart from the theoretic injustice involved, there is the serious practical difficulty of collecting money already spent. Few corporations or individuals in these hard times can pay a tax unless it is budgeted and set aside in advance.

In the case of poorer classes of taxpayers, they would not have the money to meet this unforeseen charge. In the case of wealthier, but embarrassed, corporations and individuals, they would have to unload more securities on the market at sacrifice prices.

That would pinch not only those who sold, but further would depress a market which can not stand many more blows without catastrophic results to business generally.

An equally bad feature in the Hoover-Mellon plan was the limitation of the proposed tax increase to two years. It is precisely because of that same Mellon short-sighted policy of cutting the corners of federal finance that the government operating deficit is so overwhelming today.

If the last tax increase had been allowed to stand, creating a rainy-day surplus, the country today would not have such a deficit and would not have to assume an additional tax load when the country is least able to bear it.

This obvious policy of precaution, favored at the time by the liberal press and by senate progressives, was swept aside by Mellon, who was more intent on protecting big taxpayers in prosperous times than upon assuring the government's future financial security.

While still suffering from the dire results of that error, Mellon might have been expected to avoid repeating it immediately. Nevertheless, the Mellon plan to limit the new tax increase to two years is a repetition of the earlier blunder, because it assumes that the proposed tax rates will balance the budget in two years, when five or ten years may be necessary—no body knows or can know.

The answer depends on when, and at what level, prosperity returns, and on how many billions of dollars the government will go into debt fighting the depression. That answer has not been revealed—not even to the President and the secretary of the treasury. The fact is that income tax collection during depression is pretty much of a flop in any case. The incomes taxed are fewer and smaller. The income tax really is effective only during prosperity, when incomes are high.

Therefore, the Mellon system of cutting the income tax during prosperity and raising it only for two years during the depth of the depression is a joke, and a very sour one. If the proposed income tax increase pays the government's way out of this deficit mire, it will be because that tax increase continues in force after the depression, when there are large incomes to tax.

Fortunately, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the house appear to be safer financiers in this emergency than Hoover and Mellon.

Cities are striving to balance their budgets. To keep the balance, there will have to be a lot of juggling.

A doctor told a senate committee that beer is indispensable. And that is precisely what people used to think about money.

A school of 500 porpoises was discovered cavorting in the Connecticut river. With things as they are, they probably didn't want to get into deep water.

Yet, even if the Soviet government had a birthday cake on its recent fourteenth anniversary, it would be hard to hold a candle to it.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE Bachelor Brigade is not 100 per cent woman hating. From all corners of the land come sorrowful complaints from gentlemen who say they have been trying to get married for years and years, but can find no girl who will have them.

Naively they inquire: What on earth can be the matter with the women? It never seems to occur to them that there might be something the matter with them.

They regard themselves as martyrs, banned forever from happy wedlock because women are not discriminating enough to discover their inner and hidden worth.

What these men need is some training in the development of an inferiority complex. Because, after all, they live in a world where the chief ambition of nine-tenths of the girls is to get a good husband. Therefore any man who really wants a wife can get himself one.

To do so, however, he probably will have to try to make himself as pleasant and charming, as unselfish and as kind as possible. Lovely ladies are not going to fall into his arms, nor is it likely that a man of mediocre intelligence will be able to find a rare and beautiful damsel endowed with all mental and physical lure.

Although the bachelors may not like to admit it, the country boasts rather a large number of male nit-wits. The fairly smart woman, therefore, probably will not prefer them as husbands. They must content themselves with dumbbells.

Another reason why so many men are standing on the matrimonial sidelines is their delusion that a man's personality and appearance count for nothing. The homeliest bachelor usually believes that he should be able to get a raving beauty for a wife.

He is seldom content with a good, plain girl, one who probably would adore him and admire him. He wants the loveliest, the smartest, the most admirable. Only such a woman, he thinks, can be worthy of him.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

The League of Nations Has Demonstrated Its Futility. The Problem Is Not to Salvage It as It Is, but to Rebuild It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A great battle at Shanghai, with the city set on fire by bombs, with hundreds dead and thousands homeless, with the entire population terror-stricken, but nobody has declared war.

By the record, there isn't any war. By the record, Japan is merely putting on an anti-bandit campaign.

By the record, China's integrity is not being threatened. By the record, neither the Kellogg pact, nor the nine-power treaty has been breached.

Try to explain it to some 10-year-old kid and see where you get.

## League Worth Saving?

WE began with a great hue and cry to save the peace machine, just as though a peace machine which couldn't take care of itself were worth saving.

Let's get down to brass tacks. Was the peace machine created as an ornament to protect, or as an agency to do the protecting?

If nations must rush into war every time the peace machine breaks down, especially nations that haven't signed up, wherein lies its advantage?

This drama in the Orient constitutes nothing so distinctly as a test of the peace machine.

The peace machine broke down before it ever got started. Those in charge of it are left no choice but to admit that if the United States does not come forward and do the job which it was intended to perform, it will have been proved a complete failure.

## A Piece of Junk

THE point is that we have been sold a piece of junk, an unworkable, impractical contraption which, though designed to carry out a perfectly sound idea, was so full of flaws and defects as to be incapable of standing the slightest strain.

If the peace machine could stop this fuss in Asia, what could be expected of it in case of a European row?

Twenty years ago, the late William Howard Taft said that the only hope of world peace lay in a league to enforce it.

Idealists didn't like the thought of enforcement, and when the time came to establish a league, they just left it out.

The result is that, though recognizing the necessity of a constable to back up the law in every village, humanity proposes to make law for the whole world without any authority to sustain it.

## Futility Proved

WELL, this fifth-rate rumpus in the Far East has served to set us right back where we started, as far as the peace machine is concerned. The League of Nations has demonstrated its futility.

The great hope of China's protection shrivels to a mere shadow. The League of Nations, which was supposed to be a guarantee of peace, is now a mere shadow. The League of Nations, which was supposed to be a guarantee of peace, is now a mere shadow.

## 1914 Over Again

THE civilized world is sitting on about the same kind of a volcano that it was in 1914.

Because of what has been said since the armistice was signed, and especially because of present economic conditions, there is probably less sentiment in favor of war than there was then, but there is more than enough to cause bloodshed if the right event occurs, and there is plenty of room for the right event.

In other words, the peace machine by which we set such high hopes has accomplished very little. The problem is not to salvage it as it is, but to rebuild it.



AMERICANS ON LINE Jan. 30.

ON Jan. 30, 1918, Americans were reported for the first time to be in the front line trenches. The next day Germans made a raid on the American lines, killing two Americans and wounding four others. One was reported missing.

Announcement was made on this day that since Feb. 1, 1917, when Germany launched her campaign of unrestricted warfare, sixty-nine American ships, totaling 171,061 tons, had been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders, and 300 persons had been drowned.

To offset this, 107 German and Austrian ships, having a gross tonnage of 868,494, were seized and added to the American merchant marine.

The All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates adopted the constitution of the Russian Socialist Soviet Republic.

How many home runs were hit in the two major baseball leagues in 1930?

Who was the first man to reach the South Pole?

How many points are there on the crown of the statue of Liberty in New York harbor? What is the object in the left hand of the statue?

The crown has seven points and a tablet is held in the left hand.

How is "Greenwich" pronounced? "Grin-ij" accent on the first syllable.

## The Light of Asia



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Albumin Is Clew to Bright's Disease

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

BRIGHT'S disease refers to chronic inflammation of the kidney without the infection-producing pus. It is seriously damaging to the ability of the kidney to carry on its functions.

One of the first signs of importance in diagnosing this disease is the occurrence of albumin in the excretions from the kidney.

When the term "albumin" is used, it refers to any protein material, but the word albumin has been used so long that it now comes to include all of the protein material that may develop.

The tests for the presence of albumin are relatively simple and can be carried out by any physician in his office. The albumin that appears is due to the material which comes from destruction of the kidney itself and that which may come

from other parts of the tract, through which the fluid is passed out.

If the physician finds albumin, it is customary for him to examine the material under the microscope. If he finds cells in the material coming directly from the kidney, he makes the diagnosis of kidney damage.

Sometimes the kidney tissue is so damaged that it permits material from the blood to get into the excreted fluid and then albumin is found in the process of the examination.

The amount of albumin found varies a great deal—in some cases it is very slight in amount, in others it is so large as to indicate a condition of absolutely serious nature.

There are a few cases in which albumin appears while the individual is in an upright position, but which disappears when he lies down. This may occur in people whose kidneys are normal. Such cases de-

mand more than the average amount of study to make certain that there is no real destructive process going on.

An occasional red blood cell in the material from the kidney examined under the microscope is not serious, but a large number of red blood cells indicates some active disturbance and demands special study.

One of the greatest discoveries of modern medical science has been the development of methods of testing the ability of the kidneys to act. These are called renal function tests.

Special dye substances, that pass out of the body by way of the kidney, are injected and then the fluid is examined regularly to find out how long a time may be required for the material to pass out and the total amount that passes out during that period.

These tests are of the greatest importance in determining the extent of the damage.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

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

"THE editor of the Mirror," writes Walter Winchell, "refuses to print the attached column, which I prepared for Wednesday's Mirror. He offers as his reason for refusing it that I did not quote a line from the news story, I quoted from the editorial. 'I love Jimmy, and Jimmy loves me,' exclaims Mrs. Walker." But I can't see anything particularly scandalous in that.

But I must make room now for Walter Winchell's own comment in his suppressed column.

First of all, Walter, tell your editor that he is supposed to have some fun once in a while. And naturally I'm flattered to have an original unpublished "Portrait of a Man Talking to Himself."

Particularly since it was barred from its rightful pasture as being too hot to handle. Nor is my interest lessened by the fact that it contains a bitter attack upon Brown, the smug and sanctimonious betrayer of newspaper ethics.

## Tragic Limitations of Space

I CAN'T print it all, Walter, because your generous employer allows you much more space than I get.

I'll have to begin with a synopsis of the first part. Walter Winchell is concerned because "Heywood Brown, the vice cop," has ignored grave charges brought against him by Burton Rascoe in the current Detroit (A. C.) News.

Here it becomes necessary for me to interrupt, Walter, in order to assure you that I might have died without hearing of these serious accusations, but for your enterprise in the matter. Of course I've heard of the Detroit A. C. and of Burton Rascoe. One is a literary club and the other an athletic organization.

Mr. Rascoe declares that Brown is hypocritical and "not altogether on the up-and-up." And this, according to Mr. Rascoe, was proved by a column which Brown wrote denouncing those who made insinuations about Mayor Walker's private life.

"And he did it," writes Rascoe, "in the most hypocritical way: He denounced the News and the Mirror with a great show of ethical indignation, but he did not neglect to bring before the World-Telegram readers what the Mirror and the News were saying—even quoting one of the most daring insinuations in the News and holding up the reporter who wrote the story to shame."

But it's simple to answer that. Walter. It would have been a sin and it didn't happen. I never dealt with any official's private life. At least, I have no recollection of such a column, and I can't find it in the scrapbook.

I did find one that some muddle-head might twist around in his memory. But on that occasion I merely pointed out that the Mirror had been sufficiently inconsistent in a certain issue to print an editorial attacking those guilty of proceeding against Mayor Walker.

"cruel innuendo directed against his private life," and in that same edition was a news story filled with a considerable amount of innuendo.

However, I did not quote a line from the news story, I quoted from the editorial. "I love Jimmy, and Jimmy loves me," exclaims Mrs. Walker." But I can't see anything particularly scandalous in that.

But I must make room now for Walter Winchell's own comment in his suppressed column.

Walter Winchell Speaking  
 "RASCOE was misinformed about Brown's part in the farce. Brown (and what a pleasure it is to defend him now) was not the first to invade the privacy of the mayor. All Brown did was to keep mentioning it after all the others had decided that it was none of their business. . . . Mr. Brown didn't stop—until Mr. Walker showed his fangs and, looking straight at his antagonists and

## People's Voice

Editor Times—It is hard to serve two masters, as plainly was seen at the state senate meeting of Jan. 17. Whether they are to serve the people or the public utilities can be seen by the evasion of the income tax.

Maybe they will proceed, like a few sister states, by putting a tax on tobacco and cigarettes, or, like Michigan, a few pennies tax on salt and hops and bleed the laborer, as usual.

A few laborers lucky enough to have jobs not only have had their wages lowered to the bone, but are forced to contribute to every conceivable kind of charity that comes along, from Washington down to our state government.

They are protecting the utilities and money barons and pass the cost of our unsuccessful government down to the farmer and laborer, thus insuring the Republican party healthy donations to wage this year's presidential and gubernatorial campaigns, for the big boys never fail to donate and pay off for special favors. The only chance we poor birds will have will be to blow taps on the G. O. P. Nov. 1.

WILLIAM LEMON.

Editor Times—Recently there appeared in this paper a splendid editorial on birth control, a most vitally important subject, which we should study. However, the editor didn't go far enough. He should have told us in plain words, for we might as well face facts. What the world needs is quality and not quantity.

ROY CURTIS.

When was Halley's comet last seen, and when will it appear again?

It was seen telescopically in April or May, 1911, and was photographed as late as June 1, 1911. The next return will be about 1985, as its period is approximately seventy-five years.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Summer Camps Are Becoming Increasingly Important in the Educational Field.

THE summer camp rapidly is assuming a place of major importance in the educational scheme of the United States.

Educators are recognizing it as the ideal medium for the teaching of nature lore, gardening, astronomy and general science as well as an excellent institution for the building of health and character.

There was a time when the great outdoors was the natural heritage of every child. It probably still is for the youngster born on a farm or in a small village.

But too often for the city-born child, the countryside is just something to be seen from the window of an automobile.

For city children, the summer camp solves the problem. It gives them the opportunity of getting acquainted with woods and fields and brooks.

Hikes build sturdy legs, as well as knowledge of wild-flowers and trees. An evening under the stars teaches astronomy and is good fun in the bargain.

As a result, the educational world is turning its attention to the matter of training camp counselors. For the success of a camp depends upon the quality of its director and counselors.

## A New Profession

LEAD by Teachers' college, Columbia university, colleges and universities throughout the country are establishing courses to train camp counselors as members of "a new profession of first importance in the field of education," Frank S. Hackett, headmaster of Riverdale country school, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., declared recently in an address before the New England section of the Camp Directors' Association at a meeting in Boston.

Hackett, who is president of the National Camp Directors' Association, said that organized camping, which now attracts hundreds of thousands of children and adults annually in the United States and Canada, is becoming a definite part of the American educational system.

Changed industrial conditions demand that leisure be looked upon as one of the chief arts of living; asserted Hackett, predicting that the summer camps would be of great social significance in the era of shorter working days which seem to lie ahead.

"The emotional life of the child is more susceptible of influence at camp than at school," Hackett added. "The school year of forty weeks, five days a week and five hours a day, for example, comprises 1,000 hours.

These usually are spent by children almost wholly indoors under a number of different teachers and supervisors.

"In the ordinary eight weeks of camp, boys and girls spend in the open air over 800 waking hours, four-fifths of the total school time, in close contact with relatively few counselors.

These, moreover, are not teaching lessons from books. They are living with children, participating in their fun, informally imparting their standards, skills and personalities."

## Qualities Needed

HACKETT believes, therefore, that the camp rapidly is becoming an increasingly important institution. This is what makes it so important to find the right sort of counselors.