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*"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."***A Chance to Demonstrate**

Within the next few weeks Indiana congressmen will have an opportunity to show the people where they stand on various solutions for the relief from the present depression.

Perhaps the acid test will come upon measures providing for federal relief for the unemployed and large expenditures for public work, especially road building, which is accepted as the easiest and quickest way of putting men to work.

Both parties are divided on these questions, the progressives standing for a large measure of direct relief and the conservatives against any use of public money for these purposes.

Fortunately for the people, the majority of members of congress from this state are Democrats who are relying for re-election upon the dissatisfaction of the people and the probability that the present administration will be blamed for the depression.

It is fortunate because the votes of present members of congress will demonstrate to the people whether these members of congress will vote for or against the policies of the administration in dealing with these subjects.

The administration, of course, is opposed to any federal relief measures other than those which are administered through banks and other huge financial organizations.

In the senate, the same division does not exist, but the candidates for that office will have their chance of promising the people how they will vote, if given an opportunity to succeed Senator Watson.

The necessity of some relief in Indiana is being emphasized each day by appeals to the Governor, Mayor Petro of Mishawaka made it plain that there will be suffering in his city unless the relief is prompt.

He asks for use of gasoline tax and auto license fees in this emergency, but that would require a special session of the legislature, which does not appear to be probable.

If that source is cut off, federal relief seems to be the only solution for the northern part of the state. The miners of Indiana are already under the scrutiny if not the protection of the Red Cross.

This is the time when congressmen can make more emphatic appeals to the people than in campaign speeches. The votes of Indiana members will be watched with more than interest. They will be crucial.

The "Realities" About Housing

New era, higher wages, shorter hours, abolition of poverty, a chicken in every pot, a car in every garage—that was the picture we were seeing in 1928.

In terms of housing, the typical America was, as the magazine Fortune puts it, "an Eldorado of plumbing, a paradise of sleeping porches, a shining, polished shimmer of brass pipes, iridescent water-closet seats, oil burners, vacuum cleaners, electric stoves, garbage incinerators, washing machines, and two-car garages, running from golf club to golf club," from coast to coast.

Much disillusionment has come upon us since that dream of an abolished poverty was in the ascendancy—but nothing in the way of "realities" is more striking than those presented by the current Fortune.

By permission of the publishers the facts set forth are being reprinted on another page of The Times today. We urge that you read them. For it is only through a realization of the facts that action on this most fundamental of all our social problems will come.

We say most fundamental, because the housing problem is the problem of the American home.

It should be born in mind that the survey by Fortune is not a "depression" survey. It runs back before the depression and it shows that at no time, not even in the years of the long boom, was American housing, looked upon en masse, anything but awful.

It shows further that America, while preening herself on her far-flung prosperity, and on being the richest nation in the world, actually was in worse shape than was Europe, and doing less about it.

We live today in hope of a return of prosperity. We talk about overproduction being the cause of our present predicament. No one can read the finding of this survey and retain the slightest trace of a belief in the overproduction theory as it relates to housing.

There is plenty wrong, but it's not overproduction. And no one can face the facts without visioning the tremendous opportunity for social improvement that lies in the house field, when prosperity does return.

Feed Them—Or They Starve

Sneers about a dole will not feed hungry men and starving babies.

There is only one question that matters in such emergency.

It is not who is to blame. It is not how to prevent unemployment next time. It is not how to receive prosperity. All such questions must be answered.

But they apply to the future rather than the present. Even if we could snap our fingers and bring back full prosperity next spring, that would not care for the hungry this winter.

Call it dole or call it charity, the American policy is and always has been to feed the hungry. When private charity has proved too slow or has been exhausted, the country always has turned to public relief.

Private charity has failed. For two years public charity has carried the burden. The government figures show that more than 70 per cent of relief extended since the depression has been from public treasuries.

We are not confronted with a theory, but with a fact.

Whether the hungry are fed by private charities or by cities or by the states or by the federal government, or by one or all, is not important. But that they be fed—somehow and by some one—is imperative.

It is imperative from every angle; imperative for the sake of justice and of mercy, imperative for the sake of law and order.

So the one immediate question is whether federal relief is necessary to prevent starvation. The answer has nothing to do with philosophies of government, conservative or radical; nothing to do with the blocking and maneuvering of political parties. The answer can be given only by experts who have been handling the relief problem on the spot, the officials and the social workers who know the facts.

The experts have answered. Almost unanimously, the trained relief workers, who have appeared before

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Once More We Stand Face to Face With a Brazen Lust for Empire, a Government Gone Mad Over the Idea of Easy Conquest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The most important and disturbing news continues to originate in Asia, where one act of madness succeeds another with astounding rapidity, and where we find the responsibility which is so grave that people naturally shrink from naming it.

It is no longer the comparatively simple question of Japan's alleged right to clean out banditry in Manchuria, or of her still more doubtful right to attack Shanghai because of the Chinese boycott.

Japan stands convicted before the world as an outlaw nation, not only because of the pledges she has broken and the treaties she has violated, but because of her wanton violation of some of the oldest and commonest rules of civilized war.

War! Named or Not

JAPAN claims she is not at war because no official war has been made, as though the name were more important than the game, and as though the burning of cities and the unnecessary slaughter of civilians were excusable through lack of a document.

Passing over this offensive bit of hypocrisy as too childish for comment, what about the assault on Shanghai after every demand had been accepted, or the still more ruthless firing on Nanking without warning?

And if the butchery of people is not war in the absence of a formal declaration, and governments are privileged to indulge in it, as long as they refrain from calling the business by its honest name, of what good are those treaties and pacts which were supposed to guarantee that certain preliminary moves would be made and certain warnings given before the killing actually began?

World Is Mocked

THE civilized world finds itself confronted by a problem which includes more than the integrity of China, or the protection of persons and property in the so-called international settlement.

The civilized world finds itself openly ignored, defied and mocked. Its advice has gone unheeded, its institutions have been treated with contempt and its confidence has been insulted.

New Monster Rises

NOT only has the peace movement been dealt a mortal blow, but a venture has been conceived which, if allowed to mature, will deluge this world in blood.

Once again, we stand face to face with a brazen lust for empire, with a government gone mad over the idea of easy conquest, with a breed of statesmanship that is willing to scrap everything for national glory.

This new monster in the making is much closer to us Americans than was the Prussian war machine. As a matter of fact, it is right on the other side of our own backyard.

Foray Long Planned

IT is sheer folly to dismiss the present outbreak as a spasm on Japan's part, as a fit which will pass once it has spent its force. It is nothing of the kind. It is but an incident of a carefully formulated program, a program which has been in the making for at least forty years and which will not be abandoned, save by force of compulsion.

Barring successful interference by China herself, which seems incredible, or by a coalition of other countries, which no one likes to contemplate, Japan will make herself the mistress of eastern Asia within the next century, will consolidate and modernize the Orient, not in a missionary sense, but for definite, purposeful use in carrying out her own warlike ambition.

The Oriental Threat

WHAT should be done about it, especially by us Americans? I, for one, do not pretend to know, but I do know that we can not afford to blind ourselves to the actuality and its probable consequences.

When and if Japan gains control of China, the Orient will be a vastly different factor in world affairs than it is now, or than it has been for the last 100 years.

The Japanese Back Home

JAPAN has gone quite mad, and the only justification for its acts lies in the fact that civilization itself is afflicted with a psychosis of fear and a complementary savage mania. The land of the rising sun has been kidnapped by its military machine and is being held for ransom. Under such circumstances, any show or threat of force only serves to increase the aberrations of the patient.

The cure must come from within.

It is well to remember that within Japan liberal and radical forces exist which in time will come into power on account of the excesses of the militarists. This is not a particularly consoling doctrine, since it must be admitted that these internal solvents are slow in coming to effective function.

But that's all there is. Certainly no sane American can be willing to suggest that we should take military or naval steps to check the mad rush of Japan. War would be the worst possible of all solutions. And yet it is well to remember that it is by no means impossible. Once an army gets out of hand, as the Japanese have done, there is no scrapping it off from an objective.

A nascent host gets in a temper when it is quite willing to fight the world if necessary. Any overt act on our part will suffice to solidify Japanese public opinion behind its leaders and admirals. The fever must run its course without the intrusion of foreign bodies.

The Twain Often Meet

BUT it is well to forget our fixed ideas about oriental psychology as something mysterious and wholly different from that of the rest of the world. Japan stands guilty at the moment of gross and uncalled for aggression. But surely no occidental ought to contend that the course of imperial adventure is something unknown and unheard of in Europe or America.

Since we have all been sinners, it is not fitting that we should take a moral attitude too proud and stiff-necked. Japan has seen a chance to grab territory and has availed herself of the opportunity. Such action is not only wrong, but tragically wrong. And so it was

Maybe We Could Build That Corner Ourselves



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Common Colds Are Highly Infectious

This is the second of five articles on prevention and treatment of the common cold. Since colds are prevalent at this time of the year, these articles are of particular interest.

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

EXTREME cold is not responsible for the occurrence of colds, since this condition seldom is seen among the Eskimos. One group of investigators found on entrance into an Eskimo settlement that there was not one cold in the settlement.

However, within seventy-two hours after the arrival of the expedition, which included several members who had colds, every one of the inhabitants developed a cold.

Everyone has experienced the development of a cold following a night in a sleeping car, a swim in the pool, or a shower bath immediately after the body has been overheated by exercise.

It is also recognized that there are some people who have colds much more frequently than do others.

One authority finds that about 15 per cent of the population have one cold a year, others have repeated colds.

Usually those who have repeated colds are found to have chronic in-

fection of their sinuses or chronic disease of the tonsils.

The students at Cornell university who had at least four colds a year constituted 25 per cent of the total student body.

Some investigators feel that temperature, smoking, lack of sleep, constipation, lack of exercise, decreased tonsils and obstruction in the nose are the most important factors in lowering resistance to colds, whereas others assert that a lack of sunlight and a lack of proper vitamins in the diet may be the responsible factors in lowering resistance.

A physician for the employees at the stockyards in Chicago believes that acridosis is a predisposing factor and that the way to build up resistance to infection is to eat an alkaline diet, consisting largely of fruits and vegetables and to avoid a high protein diet, which tends to the formation of acids.

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

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

IT is sheer folly to dismiss the present outbreak as a spasm on Japan's part, as a fit which will pass once it has spent its force. It is nothing of the kind. It is but an incident of a carefully formulated program, a program which has been in the making for at least forty years and which will not be abandoned, save by force of compulsion.

Frankly, it must be admitted that treaties have failed and that the League of Nations is insufficiently potent. Some may argue that we were too slow in citing the precedents of pacts and that the weakness of the league is a responsibility which lies at our door.

But all that is in the past. It can not be altered now. Spattered blood, like spilled milk, demands a present practicality.

To say "do nothing" may seem the counsel of defeatism and despair, but it has in certain cases a constructive value. For my part I would even have an end to the sending of official notes. They solve nothing and only tend to increase the tension.

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which man will be physically able to command respect and obedience from those who would work against him, a loyal two-faced leader of his people, guided by God and the Constitution?

Which man among all these men will have the sagacity, leadership, and statesmanship of a Washington, the aggressiveness of a Jackson, the humanity, wisdom, gentle kindness, and sacrifice of a Lincoln, and the outspoken Americanism of a Roosevelt?

Which qualifications of the man we need now?

Which one of these men would select to place in this exalted position?