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

Tax Relief

Semi-public committees which are trying to work out some solution for tax relief should not overlook the demands of Mayor Petro of Mishawaka.

His appeal to the Governor for a special session had behind it a purpose of getting money for the relief of human beings, but it would also accomplish the purpose of giving some relief from taxation.

He proposed that there be a vacation in the construction of concrete highways during the present year and that the millions collected from gasoline tax and auto license fees be diverted to the funds of counties for poor relief.

In every county of the state it is necessary to sell bonds to provide relief for unemployed, distributed throughout the township trustees.

Some counties are having trouble in selling bonds. In every county the bonds will be a mortgage on all the future, creating a new problem of taxation and piling up more difficulties.

A change in the laws that would send back the gasoline tax to its source during the emergency, spending it on dirt roads where men can be employed and in any event making the money available for relief might help out in the present situation.

If Marion county could secure an even modest part of the present payments for license fees and gasoline tax, there would be less discontent over the amount of food that is now given to families which are compelled to live upon the dole.

Surveys show that the discontent is justified. In the race between economy and human needs, economy seems to be winning.

Too many families in this county are living below the minimum of subsistence and decency. A special session to divert present special taxes may be the way out.

A Challenge to an Industry

In a reference yesterday to the current Fortune's article on America's housing we said:

"No one can face the facts without visioning the tremendous opportunity for social improvement that lies in the housing field, when prosperity does return."

And not only is the opportunity one for social improvement. The opportunity for economic improvement is stupendous, if ways can be devised to put the decent home within the reach of the as yet untouched market.

Were it possible for the building industry to do what the automobile industry already has done, there would be such a lift in the building business as to make the best years of the so-called boom seem skimpy by comparison.

Henry Ford led the way in the automobile industry with a practical application of the economic philosophy of "the cheaper the price, the larger the market."

He figured that so many persons could afford to buy cars at \$5,000, so many at \$1,000, and still so many more at \$500 and on down. He discovered that the total volume at \$500 would be a lot more than the total volume at \$5,000, by a sort of geometric progression.

So Ford's multimillions were made by increasing the number of possible customers through lowering the price of what he had to sell.

Whether such formula can be made to work in the building and selling of homes is a question involving elements not existent in the automobile industry, but certain it is, as pointed out in the Fortune article, that the building industry in the past has depended for its market only on the richest third of the nation's population.

"If the industry could build a good house to sell at \$3,600, it would double its post-war residential output, which in normal years has amounted to three billion dollars," says Fortune.

In other words, it would do six billion dollars' worth of business, even under present conditions, which is three times the volume involved in the government's great reconstruction corporation.

And when it is considered further that the building industry is the nation's major customer for lumber, stone, brick, paper, paint and glass, the second largest purchases of steel, and in normal times pays America's largest wage bill, the possibilities in terms of national prosperity are almost too great to comprehend.

Old-age pensions no longer are experiments.

California cares for 9,500 old men and women with pensions averaging \$23 a month. This costs only 25 cents an inhabitant a year and is \$16 a month cheaper than maintaining them in poorhouses.

New York aids 50,000 at a cost of only 47 cents a \$1,000 in taxable wealth. Other pension states have found it cheaper, due to the honorable, instead of the shameful, thing.

The Dill-Connelly bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 annually for federal aid to each state that extends pensions to its indigent citizens of 65 or over, who have no children to support them, and no property worth more than \$5,000.

In view of the increasing hardships endured by American families, the furious tempo of industry that drives wage-earners to the wall after 50, the cheapness of pensions and the inhumanity of poorhouses, here is legislation that should have right of way in congress and quick approval at the White House.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

MOST of our sins against our children are sins of commission. It is better to neglect the family than to be over solicitous about it.

Mothers especially are afflicted with an urge to do everything for their children. Nor do I speak in an old-fashioned sense. I mean that we dislike to have them make their own decisions.

A woman may not necessarily spoil her daughter by relieving her too often of washing the dinner dishes, but she can do so by taking upon herself the selection of all her clothes and her friendships.

When a small boy starts to school, it is well that he should realize this entrance into a new and enormous world. In a sense, he is leaving his mother, and he should know this, too.

She may advise him about classroom and playground problems, but he should be compelled to decide all issues for himself. If he has not learned to do this in the grades, he never will be able to do it in college, to say nothing of mature life.

After seven years' work and the expenditure of some \$400,000, the board made its awards. But, instead of standing by its own appraisers' estimates, it slashed the Indians' award from \$1,892,878 to \$559,226.

The pending Bratt-Cutting bill proposes to add, not the full appraisers' award, but about \$150,000 to the Indians' compensation. The Indian bureau has elected to stand by the lands board chairman, H. J. Hegerman, rather than by the Pueblo Indians' council and New Mexico's two senators.

While not directly opposing the bill, the administration talks of economy and raises a new legal issue as to water rights.

The attitude of the administration is disquieting. Senator Frazer's report on the squandering of Mescalero Indians' timber to support a high-priced overhead, the protest of Ft. Peck Indians of Montana against the new grazing policy, and other criticisms, raise the question, whether the reforms of Commissioners Rhodes and Scattergood yet have touched the economic issues.

Until the government squares its economic reforms with those in education, health and personnel, it has not done its belated duty toward our Indian wards.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

There Is No Safety for Any One as Long as Quarreling Among Nations Is Permitted to Continue Unrestrained.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Popular reaction to this threat of war in the Orient is worth studying. It reveals a profound change in sentiment. People no longer are infatuated with the spectacle. What they want most is to see it stopped. That is because they have learned that no nation is safe with a major conflict in progress.

When Europe blew up eighteen years ago, the average American sat calmly down to read all about it in his favorite paper. His chief concern was full information regarding maneuvers, technique and, above all else, the grousing side. He felt that he was perfectly safe, that, no matter what happened, he couldn't possibly be hurt and that it was his privilege to enjoy the show as a disinterested spectator.

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Apprehensive Now

THE average American has no such comfortable feeling with regard to the tempest on the coast of China. Though it is much farther away than was the invasion of Belgium, he has a well formed conviction that it might come too close if allowed to continue.

We have learned something, not only through what we lost after entering the war, but through the bills we still are paying.

The American people do not care to be involved in another war right now, which justly might be described as consistent with their traditions, but which have come to the conclusion that they can not be sure of keeping out of war if it gets well under way, which represents a real revision of their views and opinions.

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Isolation? Bah!

WHAT talk about "splendid isolation," when it generally is believed that a first-class quarrel anywhere in the world can involve the United States?

We did not have an alliance with any European country in 1914. We were not committed to a single obligation. There was no reason to suppose that we could be dragged into the war, yet we were.

It was a bitter lesson, and we would be dumb to forget it.

Our reaction to the oriental situation shows that we haven't.

That situation confronts us with responsibilities which we can not deny, or evade.

So would any other situation which involved the welfare of our citizens and interests.

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World Grows Smaller

IT is well enough to argue that we might avoid such responsibilities by living strictly unto ourselves, but that is impossible.

We can not repeat the laws of progress, especially as manifested in human nature and human achievement.

We are going on with the improvement of the means of travel, trade and communication. We are going to extend our commercial, industrial and social relations. We are going to make more and more investments in foreign lands, and the people of those lands are going to make more and more investments in ours.

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Statecraft's Test

THIS is the only way to stop the ever-increasing inter-dependence of nations would be to stop inventions and discoveries to prohibit men from thinking and imagining. That will not be done.

Statecraft must meet the situation thus created, must provide for peace and order in a constantly widening area of commerce and exchange. If it fails, there will be war, until some power arises sufficiently strong to dominate the field.

In other words, if we can not arrange matters in an intelligent way, nature will arrange them for us. It is for us to choose whether the cause for the civilized world shall be brought about by orderly co-operation, or through the development of an imperialistic dictatorship.

We have arrived at a point where most of us can see the utter impossibility of trying to dwell in seclusion, where there is no safety for any one as long as quarreling among nations is permitted to continue unrestrained.

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Trains Not So Stubborn

MANY think it is a miracle that Mussolini managed to get the trains of Italy to arrive and depart on time. But he will have a much more severe task if he persists in his determination to make the women of Italy live up or down to specifications set by him.

That is precisely what he is doing. The latest edict concerns the female figure. In a speech to the doctors of his country, the Duce informed these physicians that they must fight against the dictates of modern style.

"You must correct," he said, "the distortions which are the prejudices of fashion. Excessive reducing weakens the race and has repercussions in social economy."

In other words, slimness is sedition and anti-fat not better than anti-Fascism. Now, no man, or woman for that matter, justly can complain if Benito likes them plump. A dictator has a right to whims just as much as the humbleness of his subjects. But he should not confuse a private passion with a public policy.

Soon, I suppose, there will be a drive throughout Italy, with orators on every corner, I suppose you might even call it a community chest campaign. Fingers of scorn will be pointed at lovely ladies who are slackers and failed to drink the daily quota of milk.

A national burlesque theater will be endowed, and the first show will be the Italian equivalent for "Billy Watson's Beef Trust." With a stroke of the pen, Mussolini means to abolish ankles and re-establish contours. No longer is Italy to lie beyond the mountains of Nebraska.

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Does the Mediterranean have high tides?

Owing to the narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the ocean there is very little tide, though in some places, as in the Ionian sea, the Adriatic and on parts of the African coast, it sometimes rises about six feet.

Under what President was the Chinese exclusion act passed?

It was passed during the administration of President Chester A. Arthur in 1882.

Are brother and sister closer blood relations than parent and child?

The consanguinity of brother and sister is closer than that of parent and child because the blood of both parents flows through the brother and sister, whereas the child has only half the blood of each of its parents.

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A Challenge to Mussolini

BUT I will lay twelve, five, and even money against the success of Benito's effort to make all charms bountiful. He underestimates the forces against which he fights, if he idly supposes that the slim and boyish figure represents nothing more than the vision of some Poiret.

The dream is one more deeply rooted. The New York impresario in the matter of trimmer lines undoubtedly was Florenz Ziegfeld. It

The Shanghai Gesture



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Chill, Dampness, Fatigue Cold Causes

This is the third of five articles on prevention and treatment of the common cold. Since colds are prevalent at this time of the year, the information in these articles is particularly valuable.

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

IT is extremely difficult to prove any facts concerning the building of resistance against colds because of the tremendous incidence of the condition and because the factors involved in the lives of all civilized human beings are so numerous.

Dr. Campbell B. Howard, who has recently surveyed the subject, feels that the common impression that we might avoid such responsibilities by living strictly unto ourselves, but that is impossible.

We can not repeat the laws of progress, especially as manifested in human nature and human achievement.

So would any other situation which involved the welfare of our citizens and interests.

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World Grows Smaller

SENIOR classes hereabouts have been in the habit of indica-
bility that Mussolini is the greatest man in the world. George Bernad Shaw praised him, and a New York song writer has composed a ballad built around the Italian dictator.

These things must have gone to his head. It was not impossible for the Duce to indulge in delusions of grandeur for a little while and imagine himself to be the troy or even the six spot. But he can not long exalt himself into the entire pack without running the risk of having somebody call for a new deck.

And this dictator, like many others, has erred in his attempt to interfere with Eve. Sooner or later they all make this tragic mistake, Napoleon had his Josephine and Antony his Cleopatra.

History is strewn with the skeletons of great men who came to believe that they could run an ad-
vice-to-the-lovelorn column as well as an empire.

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Twilight of the Amazons

THE glories of Marilyn Miller, it is seemed advisable not to set her in front of any bevy of the hillbilly. The show girls and the chorus girls had to be as pleasingly slim as the star herself.

There was a brief revolution on the part of the Old Guard, but after a little street fighting the new day won its triumph. Within a decade the meanest thing any girl could say about a friend was, "Poor Peggy—she's got hips."

The effect of art upon nature has been demonstrated frequently. If first nighters preferred the boyish form it became a biological necessity. Only the fittest survived. Rich men who could not themselves pass through the eye of a needle sought and found playmates who could.

But even if Mussolini is powerful

enough to smash the tradition established by a long line of successful "Follies" he must still conquer another foe of weight and consequence. Indeed, I think this gentleman is the real father of the hipless hordes.

Dr. Freud popularized the Oedipus complex. At least, he made it famous. It wasn't exactly popular. Men were annoyed at being told they were under an unconscious urge to marry some person more mature in years and figure. They said in chorus, "Is that so?" They undertook to prove the opposite. The maternal type was done.