



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, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Hilley 5551 THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 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."

Regulation by Silence

Citizens who expected to see their water and electric light bills reduced after the secret conference between a member of the public service commission and city officials have thus far been disappointed.

While the commission voted for a reduction of rates in the city of Marion to the extent of one-fifth, no action has been taken in Indianapolis, where rates are higher and the methods of operation somewhat more questionable.

The burden placed upon the industries of this city through various devices of exacting tribute has become insupportable to many of the smaller institutions who find that money which should go to employees is being taken to support the holding company which owns the common stock of the company.

The householders of the city find their bills steadily increasing while the statements sent out by the Clark interests to stockholders show increased revenues in the face of a greatly reduced volume of general business.

The charity funds are being called upon to pay for those who are unable to pay and must have utility services in order to live.

The methods by which the huge profits of this concern are hidden are easily discoverable. The one trick of buying all coal used by the power company in the manufacture of electricity from a subsidiary of its holding company at a price far in excess of market prices takes away thousands of dollars from Indianapolis patrons.

The charges for engineering and financing have run into unconscionable sums while the admitted dividends on common stock show upon their face an unreasonable return.

The rates which were reduced in Marion were 20 per cent lower than the rates charged in Indianapolis.

Contrast the situation in this city with that of the city of Washington, where the light company announces that it voluntarily reduced its rates and still makes a huge profit.

The new rates, a voluntary rate fixed by the company which understands that public service means serving the public, call for \$1.95 for the first kilowatt hour. The rate in Indianapolis is \$3.30.

As more electricity is used, the rates are lowered until Washington domestic users, after the first 100 kilowatts, are buying power at less than is charged in this city for power for factories.

The reason, of course, is obvious. The local concern is apparently well entrenched. Regulation by silence and secrecy or object pleading has supplanted the theory of justice.

The people pay.

Mellon in London

The announcement that the President is going to transfer Andrew Mellon from the treasury department to the court of St. James has surprised the country. Some people think that the cabinet will have a hard time getting along without Mr. Mellon.

Others point out that the secretary of the treasury far outranks the ambassador to Great Britain, which suggests that Mr. Mellon is being offered a demotion.

But the case of Mr. Mellon is not so simple.

He has not been very active as secretary of the treasury during the last two years. Undersecretary Mills recently has done most of the work. Whether that has been because of Mr. Mellon's advancing age, or because of his inability to meet conditions so different from the Coolidge-Mellon speculative era, or because of a difference of opinion between him and the President, we do not know.

At any rate, his departure from the cabinet now will mean much less than it would have two or three years ago.

As for the treasury post outranking the ambassadorship, the job of our new envoy to London can be as big as he makes it. Apart from general issues pending, such as armament competition and the serious strain on the entire world peace machinery, there is the specific foreign debt problem. Before next summer there must be negotiations on the expiring Hoover moratorium.

We would not pick Mr. Mellon for the key London post. But, after all, an ambassador is a spokesman for the President, carrying out the President's policies. So, if the President wants Mr. Mellon in London he should have him there.

A Candidate's Speech

Governor Roosevelt's speech on foreign affairs and the tariff was far from satisfactory, considering that he is a presidential candidate.

About the only definite thing to be gathered from his grange speech is that he is against American participation in the League of Nations; on the other issues, apparently, he is on the fence.

His reasons for opposing the league are absurd. He says it is not the same league he supported in 1920, but a league that has grown away from the conception of its founder, that has failed to preserve peace and bring disarmament, and that has become a "mere meeting place for the political discussion of strictly European political national difficulties."

It is, of course, not true that the league is devoted to strictly European matters—as witness its Asiatic and African mandates, and its intervention in the far eastern crisis.

It is true that the league has been ineffective in settling the Manchurian quarrel and forcing disarmament—as ineffective in these matters as the United States and American treaties.

But surely a man of half Roosevelt's intelligence would not have expected the league to bring the millennium in one short decade, at least not with the world's strongest nation blocking the way.

We can understand, even though we can not accept, the argument of the isolationist against American participation in the league. But Roosevelt claims to speak as an advocate of international co-operation. We simply can not make sense out of what he says.

His league statement, however, is much less important than the rest of his speech, because the league is not a campaign issue. Whether Roosevelt or any other candidate is for or against league membership, there is no likelihood of the United States entering the league during the next administration.

Roosevelt's discussion of tariffs and foreign debts consisted of generalizations. Doubtless he is leaving until a later occasion an outline of his detailed position on these issues. But since he is an avowed presidential candidate, soon he will have to cast aside generalities and get specific.

Voters in the primaries, who are asked to pass upon him, will want answers to such questions as the following—to take only two subjects he discussed so inadequately in his grange speech:

"Does he favor repeal of the Hawley-Smoot tariff? How far would he lower the tariff, if at all? Would he transfer the flexible tariff power from

the President to congress, as proposed in the pending Democratic bill?

Does he favor extension of the Hoover foreign debt moratorium, and for how long?

Does he favor reduction of foreign debts?

Would he follow Hoover in refusing to connect debts and reparations as one problem, or would he try to settle the two together, and thus break the long deadlock?

Would he trade debt reduction for armament reduction?

Roosevelt can not expect the American voters to follow him without knowing where he is going. His national and international policies may be known to himself, but to date the public has not been let in on the secret.

Conscription Menaces Peace

The dangerous violence now under way in China puts a new emphasis on the old question of the limitation of armaments.

Japan, throwing a highly-trained and exceedingly capable conscript army into the fray, proves once more that treaties to avert war are not of much use as long as no limits are put on the size of the armies which the signatory nations can maintain.

Furthermore, the chief villain in the piece seems to be conscription—compulsory military service for all young men. The device that the French invented after the fall of the Bastille, when the "levy en masse" appeared the only possible way of preserving the revolution from the armies of jealous European monarchs, has got entirely out of hand. For militarists everywhere it provides an implement which no treaty fully can curb.

Among the chief powers of the world, only three—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—rely on volunteer armies in time of peace. All the rest have conscription laws and call to the colors each year a certain number of young men of military age.

These young men, kept in service for one, two or three years, constitute the standing army. When they retire to civil life they become the trained reserve—a huge body of skilled soldiers, ready for use at any moment, and vastly more important, in numbers and potential effect, than the standing army itself.

For example, Japan's peace-time army strength is rated at approximately 230,000 men. But to get an army many times that large, ready for instant service, Japan needs only call up her reserves. The job can almost be done overnight.

Consider the figures. A young Frenchman serves with the colors for eighteen months—and remains in the reserve for twenty-eight years. A young Japanese serves for two years, and remains in reserve for twenty-three years. A young Italian serves for eighteen months and stays in reserve for nineteen years. As long as such systems are retained, armies can not be reduced materially.

There is the situation that is made to order for the militarist. No saber-rattling government will be ready to listen to reason as long as it possesses a large trained army reserve ready for instant service.

If such threats to world peace as the present turmoil in China are to be averted, there must be worldwide recognition of the fact that conscription is too dangerous an implement to be tolerated any longer.

The Anti-Hoarding Campaign

President Hoover's appeal to the country to stop hoarding money is timely.

Hoarding is not the whole problem of the depression, by any means. It does not apply to the unemployed, who have no funds. But it does apply to those who have money, and who have been frightened by the bank failures.

That hoarded total represents a stupendous sum. Some estimates place it in excess of one billion dollars. Business can not get on its feet again until that money is put back into circulation.

Money hidden under carpets and drawers, in chests of drawers, and stuffed into socks, is not working.

The President does not propose that these hoarders put their money into unsafe banks or into speculative stocks. He merely asks that it be put into safe banks and sound investments. That is reasonable.

There are plenty of safe banks and sound investments. Every one will benefit if hoarding is stopped. It will help the credit flow. Banks can not lend money for sound business revival if that money is being withdrawn for hoarding purposes. The strongest banks do not dare to lend money if they are faced with ruin.

If a depositor feels that he can not trust his money to his own commercial bank, he at least can trust it to the United States postal savings bank system. By so doing he will be getting interest, and at the same time the country will be getting the benefit of his money in circulation, for the law requires that the postal banks lend most of such funds to the banks in the same community.

Prosperity requires credit, and hoarding kills credit.

Advertisers say a dollar never looked so big as now. Nor so far away.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

SOMEbody by the probably fictitious name of Sydney Cleveland discusses in the current Harper's the mistake of motherhood. After twenty years of married life and with three children to her credit, she announces frankly that if she had it to do over again she would have none.

She is bitterly disappointed in her oldest, a girl of 20. Her husband, too, is not the paragon of virtue and charm she once thought him to be. According to her tale, she only clings fast to the stable virtues. She is disillusioned and thinks it not worth while to "bear children in her own image, to be bound and disciplined and bowed to the yoke of this prison we call life, children who in turn will bear more slaves in their own image."

To none of this shall we shout "bravo!" It is a wall as old as Job.

A GOOD many of us, it appears, believe that when we die all wisdom will die with us. This is especially true of those who are old enough to have grown children. Although added years should bring understanding, parents are prone to this form of complaining.

Yet by what right does a woman of 40 judge a girl of 20, even though the girl be her own flesh and blood? By the woman's story, she admits great mental changes within herself during the two score years of later life. Can she not see that her daughter also may change, and perhaps for the better?

Why, too, are we so fearful for ourselves and our small happiness? Why so afraid for our precious status and our precious feelings? We want security and safety, and only security and safety as we conceive them to be.

The only virtues are our virtues; the only true vision our vision, and the only sins the deeds we abhor.

Life is not a prison, save for those who make it so. And to give life is to give the greatest of all gifts. It is our only way of being one with God.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

If This Plunge Into Extreme Thrift Is Taken as a Dose of Castor Oil, All Right; if as a New Kind of Bread, All Wrong.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—In spite of all the fine talk about public work in times of stress, extension of credit when business is under pressure and the scientific readjustment of industry to meet changes in the consumer market, we appear to have fallen back on the penny-pinching idea as a cure for this depression.

Wages are being cut, prices reduced, crews shortened and production curtailed. Naturally enough, unemployment is increasing, while mass buying power grows less and less.

The prevailing thought seems to be that if, and when things get low enough, capital will loosen up, but on what ground?

Railroad Optimism

HERE are the railroads, advanced by a wage cut which will net them more than \$200,000,000 a year and by a rise in freight rates which will net them \$100,000,000 more.

It is expected that they will respond with large orders for steel, ties and rolling stock, but will they? Aren't the railroads absolutely dependent on travel and consumption by the public, and have they any reason to suppose that either can increase on a reduced public earning power?

Which Comes First?

THE government just has authorized a tremendous credit corporation, but mainly for the benefit of big business.

It is presumed that big business will pass the benefit along to little business, but which helps the other most, and which must recover first?

Take General Motors, for instance, and does it look to some huge corporation for trade, or to a lot of common folks? Or, take the telephone company, and does it depend on a few private branch exchanges, or on millions of individual subscribers?

Tradition Astray

WE have a strange hallucination that there are some big boys who could make the wheels go round if they only would, and that what happens to little boys in the meantime doesn't count for much. This hallucination is a by-product of tradition.

We seem unable to realize that the industrial set-up has changed, that business has come to rest on the shoulders of the multitude, that practically every great corporation in this country owes its existence to mass prosperity, and that mass prosperity is the all-important factor of good times.

Thrift Overdone

A SEASON of penny-pinching is good every now and then. It is a weakness of human nature to get extravagant, wasteful and careless in fair weather. But let's recognize the thing for what it is—merely a habit.

If this plunge into extreme thrift is taken as a dose of castor oil, all right, but if it is regarded as a new kind of bread, all wrong.

We are not going to reduce unemployment by discharging more people, whether in public or private enterprise, and we are not going to rehabilitate mass buying power by cutting wages or working half time.

More important than all else, we are not going to recover as long as we pursue such a general policy, nor are we going to find it easy to collect the notes and mortgages now outstanding.

Money Too Dear

AS a matter of sound common sense, reasonable inflation would do no great harm at this particular moment, not only because of the stimulating influence it might exert, but because it would be fair to those who owe debts.

Translated into labor-hours, or commodity prices, a debt of \$3,000 contracted three years ago, represents at least \$4,000 today. If the lack of opportunity to get work, or sell goods were appraised properly, it might represent as much as \$6,000.

If credit is to be re-established and stabilized, the bulk of our debts must be paid. This can not, and will not be done if money is permitted to grow much dearer.



Feb. 4, 1918, the Petrograd Soviet issued a decree, signed by Lenin and other members of the de facto government, separating the church and state.

Yalta, in the government of Taurida, was occupied by the Tartars and they proceeded on their advance on Sebastopol. Niepkin was taken by the Bolsheviks.

The war finance corporation bill was introduced in the house and senate.

Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre were attacked from the air. Eight persons were killed at Treviso and the church of San Lorenzo was wrecked.

French troops repulsed a raid west of Fresno.

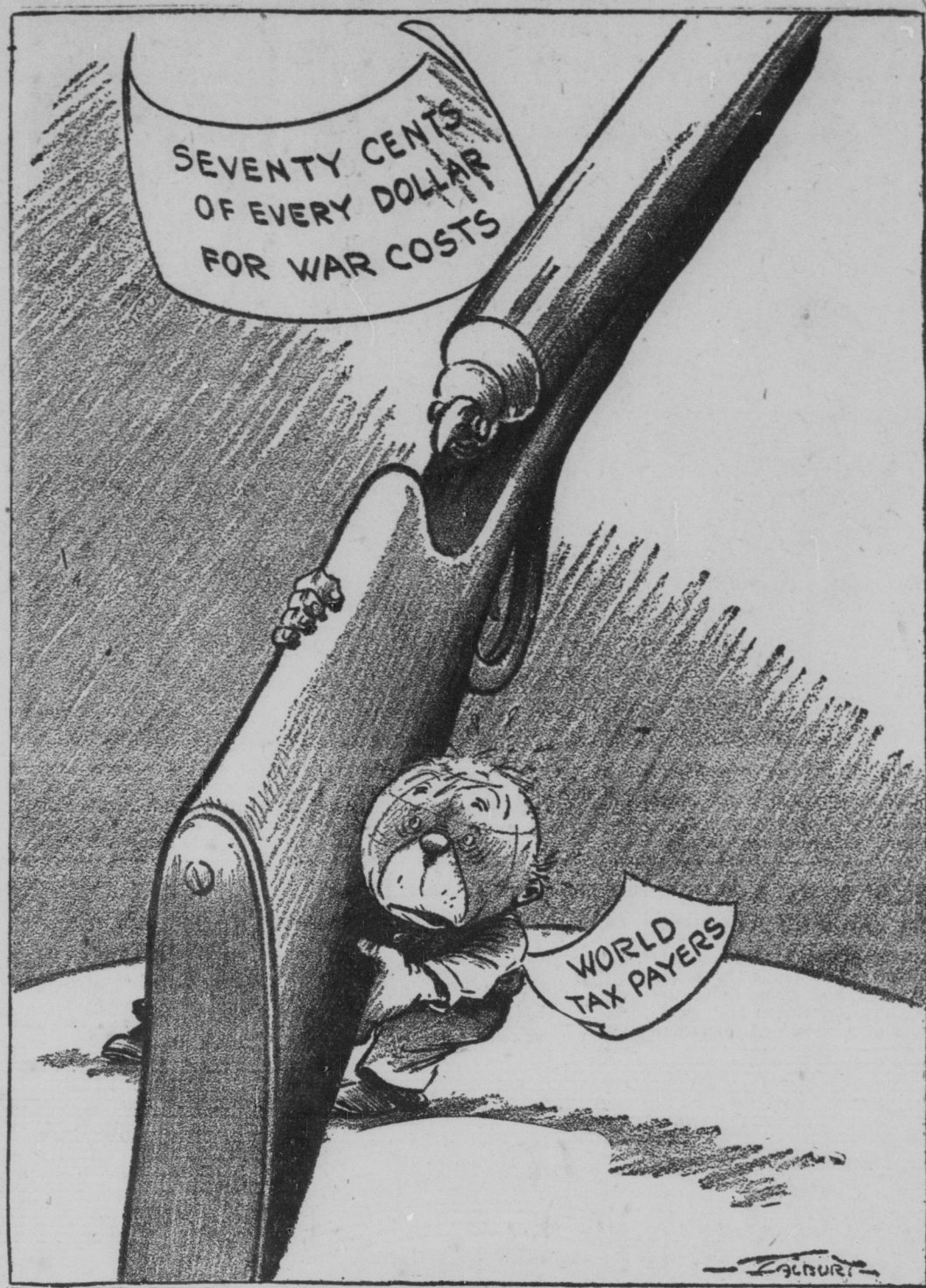
Questions and Answers

Is mistletoe ever used as a medicine?

European mistletoe was greatly esteemed by the ancients as a medicinal agent and in modern times it has been used for high blood pressure, and other ailments. The American mistletoe is somewhat poisonous, but contains oxytocic properties and has been used to some extent in medicine.

What does philharmonic mean? It is from the Greek and means lovers of music.

Out of All Proportion!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Moderation Is Best Cold Preventive

This is the fourth of five articles on prevention and treatment of the common cold. The information in these articles is particularly valuable due to the prevalence of colds at this time of the year.

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

NUMEROUS people believe that a cold bath in the morning or a lukewarm bath with cold water sprayed on the neck and chest helps to prevent colds, but investigations of Professor E. O. Jordan on this point indicate that such benefits as may accrue are not measurable.

The old recommendation for moderation in all things applies particularly to eating and drinking by those who are likely to develop colds.

Since colds are transmitted from one person to another avoidance of contact with those in acute stages is desirable.

The use of paper handkerchiefs or gauze which can be burned as used helps to prevent the spread of infection. Of course, the mouth and nose should be covered when sneezing.

Some doubt exists as to the actual value of antiseptic sprays and gargles. Probably they kill such germs as they reach.

The difficulty lies in the fact that the antiseptic or gargle can not be kept in the mouth constantly and that new doses of germs constantly are being received from contact with human beings in offices, elevators, motion picture houses, and similar places where many people congregate.

The exact value of ultraviolet in relation to colds has not been established. There are a few experiments indicating some virtue in the ultraviolet rays, and there are other studies indicating complete lack of value.

Scientific bodies, such as the Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association, do not permit advertisements of ultraviolet apparatus who co-operate with them to make the claim that the ultraviolet is of special virtue in the prevention of the common cold.

Ultraviolet apparently can do no more in the human body than cause the production of vitamin D through its action on ergosterol.

There is no evidence that vitamin D is in any way specifically related to the resistance to the common cold. It is concerned with the metabolism of calcium and phosphorus.

The impression arose early that ultraviolet had specific effects on colds because vitamin D in cod liver oil is associated with vitamin A, and vitamin A is known to have such a relationship to resistance.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—In 1917, when America called for honest, brave, sincere and true-spirited patriots, citizens, many volunteered for the service of their nation and flag. Has the public forgotten the cowardice of many at that particular time, who hid behind the skirts of women, farm work, other civilian activities and different forms of religion, while multitudes of others braved the path that led to war?

They forgot self by leaving the comforts of home life, their aged fathers and mothers, broken in health, who gave up their sons for war, bidding them farewell, many entered the service, and many of their sons to the Great Beyond during the separation of home ties from wives, fathers, mothers and other dear ones.

They broke away from the chain they had formed for further advancement of their country, and financial lines, and went into the hell-bearing life commonly called war.

They sacrificed themselves that their nation might retain her governmental rights she did before the war. They wore the uniform in honor of their country, and were satisfied with anything they received in the way of food, clothing or money.

They sacrificed day after day, while others enjoyed the life of freedom, peace and contentment and especially made money at the expense of their country, and reveal a sad and touching condition brought on our war veterans in a physical and mental manner.

They often are laughed at by others, though many of whom are spending their fourteenth year in hospitals, others jobless and penniless because their disabilities deprive them of work.

And the great number of veterans who were forced to borrow money, on their compensation certificates, will be able to pay even the interest, let alone their loan, and in time will lose the greater part of the amount which was due them at the close of the war.

The soldier should be respected and appreciated more than he is—them while they are living; they will not need it when they are dead.

Now America has a chance to prove a real Americanized appreciation in performing a righteous deed in the face of God by paying the debt due long ago at the close of the war—THE SOLDIERS' BONUS!

H. O. L.

Editor Times—From various states of our country come reports that suspension of schools and public institutions must take place unless financial aid from some source arrives at once.

To date that aid has not arrived, and no workable plan has been suggested. Every idea advanced so far places the burden on the class of citizen that can not assume the extra load, nor can they support

themselves under present conditions, therefore these plans must go into the discard.

A huge bond issue still places the burden on those who can not afford to pay the cost, as the interest must be met, as well as the fund set aside for the retirement of these bonds and this must all come from the taxpayer.

When the United States entered the World War, volunteers were called for and when the man power did not come up to the needs of the emergency, men were conscripted and they produced satisfactory results and were the heavy losers, both physically and financially.

Wealth was not conscripted, but bond holders were, and are now, being paid a good rate of interest for their loans to their country and some of this money is coming from the men who were conscripted and who had paid their share in service to their country.

The present condition is a case of siege, as dangerous to the welfare of our nation as any war ever declared in our history, although, in this instance, man power, bearing arms, is not needed.

Money is the power that is needed at this time and it should come from those who possess it. If no volunteers come forward in this crisis, it is those who can not lift the burden of the backs of the citizens who are the very foundation of this country, then conscription of wealth is in order, and the wealthy should carry the load for the fellow-man not so fortunate in worldly goods and they should not be guaranteed a return on their money, nor a return of their cash output, as they only would be rendering the same service to the United States as did the boys who bore the arms in the last great conflict, of which about 90 per cent gave all they had.

GORDON OLVEY SR.
Noblesville, Ind.

Editor Times—There has been and is being said quite a lot about crime and poor relief. We have quite a few so-called charitable institutions boasting of what wonderful things they are doing. A remark was made by a city official that he doubted whether any poor persons went hungry last winter in Indianapolis.

That shows how little some are acquainted with prevalent conditions. Let any one who cares to investigate among the poorer class and see for himself that not only last winter, but at present, plenty of people are hungry.

I have been in mission work for years, and my heart has been broken many times. People are getting discouraged because their lives are nearly crushed out of them and

they are helpless. What are we coming to? I ask this fair question.

My daughter took a young lady, just recovering from a long illness, whose mother was making \$2 a day, two days a week in a laundry, to one of the charitable institutions in this city for help. They waited for an hour.

The woman clerk was decked in her paint and powder and jewelry. When they were waited on there was not a smile nor a kind word, but as soon as they found out that the mother had gotten help from some place else six years ago, they simply turned them down. What help they received six years ago does not suffice for the present.

They went from there to another place, where they were sent, and waited on, and about two dozen women in all, working there, had to get up and come out. Do we dare call such stuff charity?

The poor, hungry people, helpless and forsaken, need our sympathy, kindness, and help. It will do more to stop crime and sin than all the laws you can make. Real charity suffereth long and is kind.

A. L. DODD.

Daily Thought

O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures, thine end is come, and the measure of thy covetousness.—Jeremiah 51:13.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in want.—Swift.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Dept. 168, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, HISTORY OF MARRIAGE, and inclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs:

NAME

STREET AND NO.

CITY

STATE

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Man's Quest to Solve the Riddle of the Universe Explains Popular Interest in Einstein, Eddington, Jeans, Saye Scientist.

NO account of the post-war years will be complete unless it explains the interest in Einstein and the Einstein theory.

The World War ended in 1918. In 1919, the eclipse expeditions of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society verified the displacement of the star images on the eclipse photos made that year.

This displacement, previously unsuspected, but predicted by Einstein on the basis of his theory of relativity, started the whole world talking about Einstein.

His fame has continued to grow so that his present visit to the United States is "page one" news in the papers of the nation.

Attempts have been made to explain the interest in Einstein immediately after the war as a reaction to