

# WHOLE NATION SUFFERS FROM HOUSING ILLS

Every City Has Its Slums  
Despite Vaunted High  
Living Standards.

This is the fourth of a series of articles on housing conditions in this country. It is published by permission of Fortune Magazine.

Housing conditions in New York were discussed Thursday. There can be little doubt as to the verdict on the slums of New York. But do these conditions exist in other cities—in the cities which are used to differentiate themselves from New York on the ground that New York is really not an American city with American living standards?

The answer is: They do. In Cincinnati, for example, a larger percentage of the population lived in tenements ten years ago than in any other city in America, and a survey of 5,993 flats in the town's malodorous "basin" district showed that 70 per cent had outside toilets used by as many as nine families.

There were eighty bathtubs in the area. Half the flats had two rooms only, and were occupied by one to seventeen people. Dark and windowless rooms existed, and a third of the buildings (three and four stories in height or more) had only one egress.

A zoning law passed in 1924, a city plan adopted in 1925, and a reform administration since 1926 have bettered the "basin" area.

140 Tubs for 1,500 Homes  
But the emigration of the old German population from the downtown districts and their replacement largely by Negroes and migrants from the primitive Kentucky mountain districts has presented a new slum problem and left the death rate high.

Chicago's Hull house and stockyard districts need no introduction to a world already weary of reading the sordid story of the generation they have produced. In 1925, 1,500 homes in these districts had 140 tubs among them, a third had yard toilets, and 85 per cent of them had no heat but stove heat. Philadelphia's famous streets go by such names as Noble and Christian and Beth Eden.

In 1929, yard toilets in these districts ran to 90 per cent and over and stove-heated homes to 95 per cent. Every tenth house in the Beth Eden district had no water whatever.

Pittsburgh had, in 1929, its Russian families of eleven in two rooms, its Ukrainian families of ten in a single basement chamber, its Negro families of five with one room and no window, its kitchen taking light and air from a market for live poultry.

Slums "Soft Pedaled"

Public officials are persuaded it is unwise to refer to the existence of slums; the inhabitants of the districts may take the term as a reflection upon themselves; the facts do not always harmonize with the melody to which the local boosters sing their lays.

The result has been that municipal authorities all too frequently have proceeded upon the theory that what they don't know won't hurt them.

It was for that reason that the National Housing Association called its 1914 survey "What Our Cities Do Not Know." Some of the things our cities did know, however, were that St. Louis still had 20,000 of its 40,000 privy vaults, that Philadelphia still had 20,000 of its 60,000 that Minneapolis had 17,000, Pittsburgh 8,000, Detroit 5,800, Grand Rapids 4,400, Cleveland 2,835, plus 4,000 privy sinks, Columbus 1,800, New York 194.

Baltimore's record total of 90,000 largely has been swept away. By 1928, Philadelphia was down to 10,000 and St. Louis has today 10,000. But all this has to do with great city slums—the slum is the obvious and extreme case. Well-to-do citizens in their ordinary travels rarely see a slum.

Brownstones Crowded

Instead, they pass of skirt the block after block of crowded and unattractive but respectable-looking and apparently serviceable brownstone houses, the three-decker wooden houses and bow-windowed, half-shingled, two-family houses, the red brick, five-story, front-stepped flats which, in one style of architecture or another, circle our larger cities and our more urban towns like the rim of deadened ash around a burning fire.

And they find it hard to believe that the homes in these buildings fall below a minimum standard of decency. Unfortunately, the fact is otherwise. A large proportion of these apparently dull-but-decent houses lacks the prime requisite of a sanitary toilet for each family within the house; many lack running water in each flat; more are so constructed as to have dark, unventilated inside rooms.

In others there is such a congestion of tenants that privacy is impossible; and in others the height of nearby buildings, the narrowness of alleys, and the extent to which the ground is built up have cut off light and air.

Let the skeptical citizen turn aside into the back street, which intersect his well-paved, thoroughfare and see for himself.

Tomorrow—Mr. Babbitt's home town.

Aged Farmer Dies  
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—Funeral services will be held Saturday for George Glaub, 83, Liberty township farmer, who died following an illness of seven weeks. He leaves his widow and two daughters, Bessie Mary and Emma Glaub.

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## Inauguration Figures



Dr. Walter Scott Athern, President of Butler University, will be the principal speaker at the inauguration of Dr. W. S. Athern.

Notables of the world of education will attend ceremonies Saturday and Sunday formally inaugurating Dr. Walter Scott Athern as the eleventh president of Butler university.

Installation of Dr. Athern will be held in conjunction with the annual Founder's day celebration.

Dr. John H. Finley, noted author, lecturer, and associate editor of the New York Times, will be the principal speaker at the inauguration at 2 Saturday.

Principal address at religious services at 2:30 Sunday will be given by Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, Methodist bishop of Chicago.

Members of the university's senior class will make their first appearance in caps and gowns at the academic march which will precede the ceremony Saturday at the field house.

Hundreds Are Invited

It is traditional for seniors to don their academic robes for the first time on Founder's day. The institution was founded in 1855.

A Founder's day dinner will be held at 7 Saturday night at the Claypool.

Invitations to the ceremonies were sent to more than 700 college presidents and educators throughout the United States. Representatives of all private and public school systems of Indiana were invited.

Louis J. Borinstein, president of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed a reception and hospitality committee of 107 members to assist the entertainment of guests. Members of this committee will greet visitors as they register in Arthur Jordan Memorial hall Saturday morning.

Ceremonies will open Saturday afternoon with an academic procession of faculty, seniors and delegates, following a concert by the university band, conducted by J. B. Vandaworker.

Degrees to Be Conferred  
After the invocation by the Rev. Lee Sadler of the University Park Christian church, greetings will be extended by Edward C. Elliott, president of the university; Merle Sidener, Indianapolis school board member; Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan and Governor Harry G. Leslie. Hilton U. Brown, who will be in charge of the inauguration, will reply.

Welcomed to the president will be given, after the installation of Wales Smith, member of the class of 1932; Professor Tolbert E. Reavis, on behalf of the faculty; Professor J. Douglas Perry, on behalf of the alumni, and Arthur H. Brown, member of the class of 1928, on behalf of the board of directors.

After Dr. Athern's inaugural message, honorary degrees will be conferred on distinguished guests. This will be followed by the address of Dr. Finley, who will speak on "The University and the City."

The Rev. George A. Franz of the First Presbyterian church will pronounce the benediction.

Dinner Elaborate Affair  
Students, alumni and visitors will be special guests at the founders' day dinner. Charles Adams will be toastmaster, and greetings will be given by Dean James W. Putnam; Scott Clifford, an alumnae; Emsley W. Johnson, on behalf of the trustees; Rabbi Maurice Fuerlicht; Louis J. Borinstein; President Elliott of Purdue; James Pesler, in behalf of the city; J. I. Good, president of Indiana university; General L. R. Gignilliat, Culver military academy; D. A. Morehouse, president of Drake university, and Dr. Athern.

Religious services Sunday will follow a concert by the band. The Rev. W. A. Shullenger, Central Christian church, will give the invocation, and the Rev. J. Ambrose Dunkel, Tabernacle Presbyterian church, will repeat the benediction.

DOG TURNS ON WOMAN  
Attack May Prove Fatal to Aged Chicagoan Beasts Was "Guarding."

By United Press  
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—To protect Mrs. Caroline Lloyd, 80, his grandmother, Robert Cremerieux bought her a police dog six months ago.

Today Mrs. Lloyd was in the hospital with slight chance of recovery. The dog attacked her while she was alone and the aged woman suffered severe lacerations.

Cremerieux took dog to police and asked them to kill it.

Lawyer's Death Delays Appeal  
Arguments in the eight-year-old embezzlement appeal of F. Guy Sprague, Ft. Wayne, were not held in the supreme court as scheduled Thursday, because the defense lawyer has died in the interim. Briefs are to be submitted and decision is expected shortly, it was said.

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## BUTLER READY TONAUGURATE NEW PRESIDENT

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## Japan Finds Trade Follows Bayonet, Girds for Conquest

In Six Decades Nippon  
From Savage Land to  
One of World Powers.

This is the third of six stories on "Japan's Skyrocket Rise."

BY ROBERT TALLEY  
NEA Service Writer  
(Copyright, 1932, NEA Service, Inc.)

Trade follows the flag—and also follows the machine gun, the rifle and the bayonet.

At least, militaristic Japan has found it so.

Compressed into the six decades of Japan's short history as a modern nation, is a record of economic development which in most other countries might have taken centuries.

Commercially—as with her army and navy—Japan was late in getting started... but now she has since come along!

Figures tell the story of what has happened in her momentous years since 1870, when she finally got squared around after Commodore Perry had forced the opening of her ports in the 1850's:

Japan's Foreign Trade

Year	Exports	Imports
1870	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000
1880	14,250,000	14,250,000
1890	27,250,000	27,250,000
1900	102,250,000	142,500,000
1910	222,250,000	232,100,000
1920	272,250,000	1,128,100,000
1925	1,152,800,000	1,288,225,000
1928	1,712,500,000	2,122,425,000
1930	734,825,000	772,025,000

Analyzed, these figures tell their own story. They show that Japan's foreign trade doubled in the decade following its victorious war with Russia in 1904-05, which resulted in Japan's commercial expansion into rich Korea and Manchuria.

Hit by Depression  
In the decade between 1910 and 1920 the figures show how Japan's industries profited from the World war trade boom by quadrupling their exports. They show the peak of imports and exports reached in the great prosperity year of 1929—and, contrastingly, the big tumble that occurred in 1930 after the world-wide depression hit.

What has happened in other countries has happened in Japan, too. On May 31, 1930, Japan's unemployed numbered 402,000. This is the latest official figure available. Doubtless the number since has increased.

Silk is Japan's principal article of export. Her biggest customer for all exports is not China, but the United States. America buys approximately half of her products.

Balked at Boycott  
In the face of statistics like these, and the history of past expansions, it is not difficult to understand why—in the autumn of 1931, and the second consecutive year of depression, Japan buckled on her armor again and sallied forth into rich Manchuria once more.

They say they went to smash a Chinese boycott against their goods; what caused China to declare such a boycott is quite another matter. Let's look now at the rise of Japan's vast manufacturing industries.

Industries Increase  
In 1870, Japan had no industries worthy of the name.

In 1896, she had 4,595 industrial and commercial concerns.

In 1908, her industrial establishments numbered 11,390.

In 1918, they had increased to 22,391 in number from 379,556 to 2,006,098; men operatives increased

from 248,751 to 646,115 and women operatives increased from 400,925 to 763,081.

In 1924, the number of factories had again doubled—48,394—and employees numbered 1,977,000.

In 1928, there were 55,948 factories—but, significantly enough, with 30,000 less employees.

These are the most recent official figures.

Trade Follows Bayonet  
The great example of trade following the bayonet was in Manchuria after Japan's victory in the war with Russia.

The treaty of Portsmouth, brought about in 1905 by President Roosevelt, had these results:

Russia handed over to Japan its railroad through the rich territory between Changchun and Port Arthur, now known as the South Manchurian railway.

Russia handed over the leased territory of Kwantung; the lease was to expire in 1923, but Japan's famous "Twenty-one Demands" forced China to extend it to 1997, and, further, extended the South Manchurian railway concession to the year 2022.

Rich in Iron  
With all this rich agricultural and mineral area came under Japan's dominion. Half of all east China's iron deposits are in Manchuria, and half of Manchuria's iron lies within the Japanese railway concession zone.

Millions of plodding Chinese farmers—as primitive as they were in the days of Confucius—grow soy beans in this area. For centuries the soy bean was merely the native food, but science changed all that.

Japan's modern and efficient rail hauls these beans to market to be made into hundreds of different products, from printing ink to infant foods and from soap to linoleum—and the value is millions.

Britain Built Railroad  
The story of Japan's first railroad is worth telling.

Back in 1869, there was a rice famine in one of Japan's southern provinces. Hundreds starved, although rice crops in the north were abundant. There were no transportation facilities.

Sir Harry Parkes, British representative in Tokyo, seized upon this crisis to urge railroads. After much opposition, English engineers were permitted to build a line from Tokyo to Yokohama in 1872. The distance is nineteen miles.

The English builders expanded their road, but in a few years the Japanese had dispensed with foreign aid altogether in both building and operating their railways. In 1927, they had more than 10,000 miles.

Japan's South Manchuria railroad, in the heart of a land where native customs are ages old, is now as modern as the New York Central.

It has American Pullman cars, American dining cars, costly stations and operates its own string of modern hotels in Manchuria. That these Japanese hotels are merely thinly-disguised military hospitals is quite another matter.

Benevolent in its despotism, the railway enterprise conducts schools for nearby native children, libraries, welfare work, etc. The figures show that, in investment per mile and kind of traffic carried, the South Manchuria railway does about the same business as the Lehigh Valley system in America.

For the year ended March 31, 1931, the South Manchuria railway showed a net revenue per dollar of investment of 22½ cents. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1930—the nearest comparable period—the Lehigh Valley system showed a net revenue per dollar of investment of just 4½ cents.

Yes, a lot has happened since 1872, when Japan saw its first railroad.

## Japan's Trade Expanded by Use of Bayonet

SOUTH MANCHURIA  
RAILWAY ZONE—Won from Russia in war of 1904-05; heart of China's richest mineral and agricultural area.

KOREA—Occupied after war with Russia, formally annexed in 1910; Japanese capital now controls 85 per cent of trade and industries; Japanese own one-half of cultivated land. Population, 21,058,305.

FORMOSA—Taken from China in 1895. Pays \$100,000,000 in indemnity; world's chief source of camphor which is now Japanese government monopoly; also produces rice, tea, coal. Population, 4,594,161.

JAPANESE SAKHALIN—Oil bearing northern island won in war with Russia; Japan now divides oil production with Russia, but retains the oil fields as a naval reserve. Population, 221,000.

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Next: If you were a Japanese in Tokyo today... how you would live, where you would trade, what you would see, where would you work? ... The big cities "go American," but the ancient customs of old Japan still cling in the hinterland.

Ward Funeral Today  
NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—Funeral services were held today for Charles B. Ward, Noblesville business man, who died Wednesday.

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