

# 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, \$2 a year; outside of Indiana, \$3 cents a month.  
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager  
PHONE—Hilley 5551 FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 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."

## Off the Hooks

How co-operative credit is saving members of the fire department from the clutches of the loan shark and the 42 per cent centers was revealed at the annual meeting of the Indiana League of Credit Unions held in this city Thursday evening.

Credit unions, operating under the state banking commission, are voluntary associations of persons who lend their own money to themselves.

They were formed as a means of giving credit in small sums to their members and to fight the injustice and hardships that have come from the exaction of huge interest charges to those who need money most.

In this state there are 150 of these associations and their members annually lend many thousands of dollars to themselves.

Less than a year ago one of these associations was formed in the city fire department. Up to that time many of the city employees were in the hands of the loan sharks. A large portion of their pay envelopes went for interest charges.

"The boys are getting off the hooks," was the dramatic report of the representative of the firemen at the annual gathering.

That means something, not only to the firemen but to the entire city in terms of better service.

Men who are worried by the everlasting shadow of debt can not give the best service, whether they be public employees or engaged in private industry.

Last year the concerns which find profit in charging the legal rate of 42 per cent a year for loans under \$300 killed measures before the legislature which would have limited usury to more reasonable greed.

That business is well fortified and well organized. It has power in high places. It is respectable because it is legal.

The credit union movement, spreading in many states, may be the answer. It meets the urgent need which has been capitalized by those who charge high rates. It does something else. It is part of a co-operative movement.

If your lodge, your business, your church, or any other group finds the problem of debt for its members too pressing, you may be interested in what these credit unions are doing.

## Propaganda in Schools

When college presidents and professors demand, as they just have done, that the war department henceforth limit its educational activities to things pertaining strictly to military life, they are tackling a job that should have been done long ago.

For several years the war department has taken on itself the task of instructing young men students in high schools, colleges and citizens training camps in economics, history, peace, government, and duties of a citizen.

Its textbook is the war department training manual, which requires the boys to recite that government ownership, Socialism, the initiative, recall and referendum, Communism, pacifism and democracy are all horrors to be fought wherever they raise their head, and that all virtue resides in the status quo, the utility companies and preparedness.

This, for instance, is the sort of "education" which the war department offers:

"The United States is a republic, not a democracy . . . democracy is a government of the masses . . . results in mobocracy . . . the attitude toward property is Communistic . . . the attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it is based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice, and impulse . . . results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy."

A republic, it continues, means "respect for laws and individual rights and a sensible economic procedure . . . statesmanship, liberty, reason, justice, contentment, progress . . . under the representative form of government there is no place for direct action. The people are permitted to do only two things: They may vote every four years for the executive and once in two years for members of the legislative body."

The manual teaches that "there is no class domination in America." Regarding working men, it says: "A surfeit of food, clothes, comfortable homes and much time for idleness easily can become the first step to the overthrow of civilization."

It praises modern methods of industry, which "discipline the lazy, wasteful, disloyal workman." Through some 150 pages, this gospel is taught to the young.

"Without passing upon the merits of any particular theory of national defense or 'citizenship,' we want to reiterate the importance of keeping the schools free of such definitely propaganda and partisan influences," say the educators, in a petition just sent to the military appropriations committee of the house. "We believe that this policy is not in accord with the best American traditions or with the best interests of education."

This is a sentiment which millions of Americans will echo. It may never be possible to keep propaganda completely out of education, but at least the federal government can refrain from warping the growing mind.

## Too Many Counties

Professor Thomas H. Reed, director of political science at the University of Michigan, puts his finger on one of the chief causes of the high cost of government when he points to the baffling multiplicity of small governmental units in America, such as districts, townships and counties.

Some 100 years or more ago, the school district and its "little red schoolhouse" were the centers of culture and democracy, and the county was a sizable unit of government. Today good roads and the automobile have changed that.

In the old days, a county had to be only about 500 square miles in size to allow the farmer to drive to and from the county seat in a day; now it could be 2,000 square miles, or forty by fifty miles, by the same time measurement. Smaller units have become almost obsolete.

Reed finds that "there are far more counties than can be administered efficiently." In New York, in spite of recommendations to consolidate made by Governors Smith and Roosevelt, there are 13,544 units of government, "most of them worse than unnecessary."

There is a school district for every twenty farms, many with only a handful of pupils. In Michigan there are 8,230 units supporting 42,902 officers, which Reed calls "a vast army of tax wasters and a veritable battalion of death in resisting local government reform."

In North Carolina 25 per cent of the counties have less than \$10,000,000 in assessed valuation, the minimum necessary to maintain the simplest county government. In Tennessee it is 61 per cent; in Minnesota, 37 per cent.

"The remedy," says Reed, "is to stop giving artificial respiration to rural units smaller than the

county; to reorder county boundaries to correspond with the real communities which modern means of transportation have bound together; and to reform county government along the lines which have given some decency and efficacy to municipal government."

This latter, we take it, means county managers. Private industry, even farming, is incorporating into larger units to conform to modern time and space. Why should not the public's business reorganize itself to fit these conditions?

Now, with the taxpayer groaning under his load of government expenses, would be a good time to ease his burden.

## Overdone

Bills looking to elimination of high-pressure advertising talks with which virtually all our radio programs are interspersed have been introduced in senate and house.

One would limit all advertising to the sentence, "This program is sponsored by such and such company." The other, not aiming at such a sweeping reform, merely would keep Sunday programs free from commercial talks.

The hearing on these bills will be heated. Owners of radio stations and advertisers will oppose them with all their strength, which is considerable. We will be told that our programs are infinitely better than those in Great Britain, where there is no upkeep of radio by advertising. We will be threatened with "radio tax" if advertisers are not allowed to din into our ears the merits of their wares.

But—we hope the long-suffering radio public will be represented somewhere, somehow. Surely some compromise can be worked out which will give the listener a measure of relief. To clutter the air with commercial talks is fully as reprehensible as to allow the scenery of our roadways to be defaced with horrible billboards.

Restraint in radio advertising probably would benefit the advertiser as much as the listener. One of the cleverest hotel advertisements in the national capital long has been a searchlight at night, illuminating the beauty of the Washington monument.

Invariably the visitor asks, "Where is it coming from?" and the unwitting host, replying, always names the hotel.

## Postal Savings vs. Hoarding

Congress can help the Hoover anti-hoarding campaign.

Uncle Sam's postal savings system has become a favorite bank in these hard times. And it can become an even more important and helpful one if congress will permit the deposit limit to be increased.

Banking difficulties have sent people everywhere to postoffices to deposit their savings, for people have no fear of turning their money over to the federal government for safe keeping.

Effort is being made to permit a person, now limited to \$2,500, to deposit as much as \$5,000 or \$10,000 in his postal savings account.

This would be a splendid plan, for more than one reason. It is calculated to draw more hoarded money out into the open, and to help banks generally. For the law provides that postal savings funds lent to banks shall go to banks in the same community from which the funds have been received.

Raising the limit would not injure the present savings systems of individual banks, for the government pays less interest than do the private financial houses.

Postal savings competes only with hoarding; and hoarding, all will agree, needs a very aggressive and powerful competitor now.

Running for mayor of Seattle, a candidate has for his slogan, "Make Seattle famous if we have to put hula hula skirts on the cops." Well, maybe that would be one way to make them show a little movement.

One weather man says weather is not getting milder, we're just unaware of the cold. Apparently the result of being left out in it by the depression.

India isn't the only country that has untouchables. Chronic borrowers say we've had millions of them since the stock crash.

Warships from three nations responded to the revolt in San Salvador. Well, first come, first served.

Universities are beginning to retrench. Henceforth college youths will have to be well disciplined dough boys.

Now that depression is gripping the world, the economist has come into his own. Trouble is, he doesn't know how long he'll have it.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

To my way of thinking, the greatest religious error of modern times was made when the Protestant churches insisted that the cause of prohibition was the cause of God.

One may argue that the eighteenth amendment is an excellent act, but to link it up in importance with the Ten Commandments is to overstep the mark a bit. It should be possible to discuss prohibition with sanity and leave God entirely out of the question.

The churches have not been able to do this. They have made the dry cause a religious cause, and by so doing have hopelessly divided their ranks and weakened their spiritual authority.

In many localities the good people are so hot upon the heels of the demon rum that they almost believe man has no other vice save that of drinking. They have crusaded so vigorously against liquor that such evils as greediness, vainglory, lying, public graft and the preying of strong men upon the weak have escaped their notice.

I KNOW that a great many good women believe sincerely that God marches in every dry parade. For them prohibition has become the first and most important moral law, a veritable tablet of stone handed down by the saintly Frances E. Willard and interpreted, alas, by our Billy Sundays and our Bishop Cannons.

For their denominational authorities to permit them to cherish this delusion not only harms their cause, but undermines the very foundation of the church.

Gradually, tragically, organized religion is losing its influence over the young. Youth has sharp eyes and nimble wits, and today's generation has witnessed the disaster that prohibition has wrought among us.

East, west, north, south, our land seethes with the vicious breed of our inability to enforce this law they call sacred. Legitimate business fails and honest men go bankrupt while thuggery flourishes and rogues grow rich.

With every rural community alive with stills, can the honest religious leader continue to uphold the idea that Divinity and Mr. Volstead are one? Is it not time for the church to abandon the Anti-Saloon League and go back to God and his commandments?

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

*The Shanghai Situation Is Such That a Misguided Corporal Could Set the World by the Ears as a Misguided Student Did 18 Years Ago.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Though moves for peace in the Orient have not failed, they have met with such opposition on Japan's part as to make success very doubtful. Japan has refused to accept two of the five points suggested. She will not permit the Manchurian situation to be investigated, or arbitrated by outside parties, and she will not agree to cease mobilizing. Japanese spokesmen contend that the Manchurian situation is something for their government and China to adjust, and that it has no connection with the battle now raging at Shanghai.

Whether they have convinced themselves that the latter proposition is true, they will find it hard to convince the rest of the world.

## Strange 'Protection'

According to Premier Inukai, the Japanese are attacking Shanghai in proof of their right to defend it, or at least, certain portions of it.

According to Japanese delegates attending the disarmament conference and League of Nations council, the Chinese started trouble at Shanghai.

All this sounds very strange, considering where Shanghai is and to whom it belongs.

There certainly was no bombing, burning and blockading until the Japanese landed.

They claim that their sole object in landing was to protect the person and property of their nationals, but they seem to have been far more interested in destroying those of Chinamen.

## Where Is France?

BE that as it may, Japan appears to have made some progress in convincing her league and conference associates now gathered at Geneva that the Manchurian and Shanghai situations should be treated separately.

Some attribute this to French influence. Some, indeed, go so far as to assert that France has a secret understanding with Japan. The charge was made openly by radical members in the French chamber of deputies Thursday.

## A Tinder Box

SUCH a complicated state of affairs leaves but one thing clear, and that is the possibility of war. As long as bombs and bullets continue to fall on Shanghai, as long as men and ships of various nations continue to gather there, and as long as efforts for peace prove unavailing, people throughout the civilized world will be troubled by the thought that war can occur.

And it can, even though no one in a responsible position wants such a thing. Shanghai is a tinder box likely to be set off by any spark.

The situation is such that a misguided corporal could set the world by the ears, just as a misguided student did eighteen years ago.

## War Fatal to Nippon

IF Japan has any sense, she is more anxious to avoid such an unhappy occurrence than any other nation, for it would mean her extinction as a rising power.

Japan is an island empire. She can not go anywhere, or get back, except by water. She can not export or import a single item of trade, except by water. She absolutely is dependent on ships. Let her ships be kept from the seas and she is undone.

Remembering what havoc Germany was able to create with her comparatively small fleet, who doubts what England and the United States would be able to do to Japan with their combined navies.

Why, they could annihilate her, without even landing on her soil, as a single soldier, or marine anywhere, could seize or sink her entire merchant marine and immobilize her battle fleet by sending it to the bottom, or driving it to cover.

They could make it impossible for her to haul a pound of silk, or get a bale of cotton. Japan has enjoyed a rapid rise in the world, not only in the field of material achievement, but in the esteem of other people. She can destroy it all by a single false step.



SINKING OF TUSCANIA  
February 5

ON Feb. 5, 1918, the British ship Tuscania, carrying American troops, was sunk by a submarine off the north coast of Ireland.

There were 2179 American soldiers aboard. First reports said that there were eighty-two known dead and 216 missing. However, 164 bodies were later washed ashore on the Scottish coast and buried on that beach.

At that time thirty or more had not been identified. A number of the crew were killed in the explosion in the engine room. The soldiers were mostly national guardsmen from Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Tuscania was torpedoed in the early morning. Two torpedoes were launched at the ship, but one passed astern. Rescue work was done by British destroyers and trawlers.

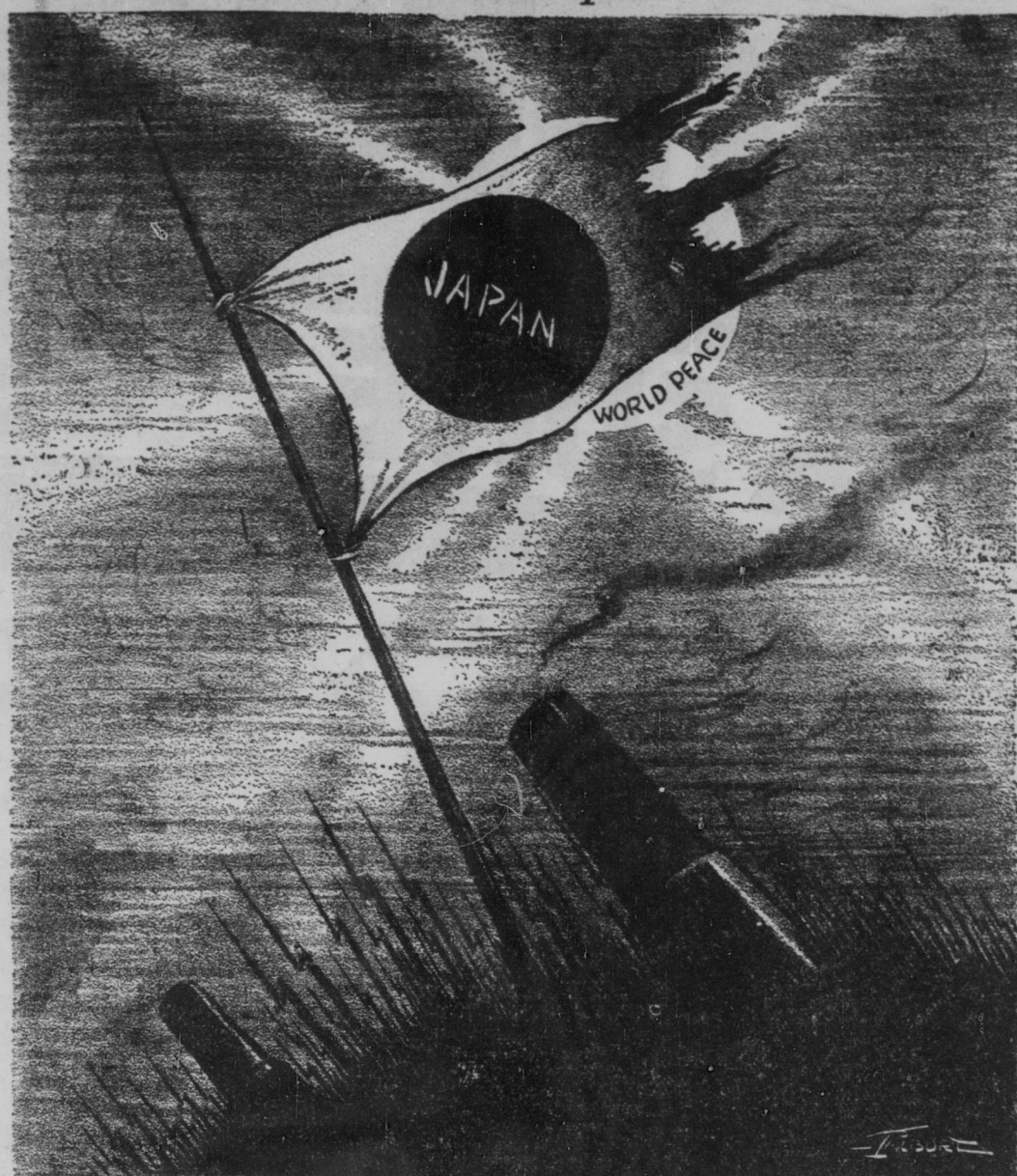
## Questions and Answers

Does the term American apply only to citizens of the United States? By popular usage it does.

What is the sports nickname for Gene Tunney? Gentleman Gene.

What is black thorn and for what is it used? It is a hard and tough wood from which walking sticks are made.

## The Eclipse



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Cold Vaccines Still Are Experiments

This is the last of five articles on prevention and treatment of the common cold.

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

INVESTIGATIONS concerning vitamin A indicate that it bears some part in the development of resistance to infection.

When animals are completely deprived of vitamin A, their mucous membranes in the respiratory tract break down and afford easy access to infective germs.

Hence it would seem to be desirable to add a sufficient amount of vitamin A to diets which are deficient in this principle.

On the other hand, recent experiments carried out over periods of several months have indicated that feeding of excess amounts of vitamin A did not prevent colds among groups of children who were compared with others not receiving excess amounts of vitamin A.

Certainly there is reason to believe that feeding of sufficient amounts of vitamin A is beneficial to health and that its long continued use may aid in building resistance to colds or other infections of the respiratory tract.

The physician called to treat a cold arranges for the enforcement of several procedures which are bound to be beneficial. He is likely to demand first of all that the patient stay in bed. Certainly when there is fever the patient should stay in bed.

He may be given drinks of hot lemonade and of orange juice, not only for the alkalinizing value, but also for the vitamin content and in order to make him take fluids in abundance.

Sweating under heavy blankets or perhaps induced by similar measures is sometimes helpful. The physician has a large variety of remedies which do much to make the patient comfortable. It is important to warn against too violent blowing of the nose.

This is likely to force infectious material into the ears and into the eustachian tubes which pass from the back of the nose to the ear. Infection of the ear is a dangerous complication.

There are many preparations which may be used in the nose to bring about comfort and the lessening of stuffiness and relieving the sense of suffocation.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

WHEN Alfalfa Bill receives the gentlemen of the press, he generally removes his shoes in order not to scratch the table. But aside from this concession to good form, he did not pose for the figure. The artist displays him in traditional choke collar and long black coat of the statesman.

The reproductions do not quite show whether the garment happens to be a cutaway or a Prince Albert. I rather incline to the opinion that it's a duster.

Governor Murray may be able to stave off the first wave of criticism by explaining that he sat for his portrait to give posterity a break. But that's good enough. It will cost him votes down among the hills of Oklahoma.

It is bad enough for Bill to go to a studio at all. People who know their motion pictures can't be fooled as to what goes on in these haunts of the art artists. Suppose, for instance, Bill had been ushered into the den while a model was silhouetted against the north light.

How would Bill like that? And, what is more important, what would have been the reaction of a hundred thousand honest citizens back home?

## Murray as a Model

HOWEVER, no such scandalous goings-on are suggested in the all-too-brief news dispatches. But in clearing Alfalfa Bill from one dilemma, he is plunged by the horn of another. In this case the facts are more damning than any invention.

William H. Murray, the roaring

cyclone of the unfettered democracy was himself the model. Not to put too fine a point upon it, Alfalfa Bill sat for his portrait.

In all fairness to a receptive candidate, let it be announced that he did not pose for the figure. The artist displays him in traditional choke collar and long black coat of the statesman.

The reproductions do not quite show whether the garment happens to be a cutaway or a Prince Albert. I rather incline to the opinion that it's a duster.

Governor Murray may be able to stave off the first wave of criticism by explaining that he sat for his portrait to give posterity a break. But that's good enough. It will cost him votes down among the hills of Oklahoma.

It is bad enough for Bill to go to a studio at all. People who know their motion pictures can't be fooled as to what goes on in these haunts of the art artists. Suppose, for instance, Bill had been ushered into the den while a model was silhouetted against the north light.

How would Bill like that? And, what is more important, what would have been the reaction of a hundred thousand honest citizens back home?

But there are rigid limits beyond which the internationalists may not be permitted to go. Washington, D. C., is at least a part of the United States, and since Governor Murray expects to live there pretty soon, it is not unreasonable that he should begin to make the acquaintance of the local artisans.

If only he had confined himself to that! Candor compels the statement that it was not an American who painted the portrait.

One of the worst features to be met by those seeking aid is a seeming disregard for the convenience or time of the applicants. I have stood for a full hour in company with several others, including women, waiting to be interviewed by a woman worker in the trustee's office, while this same employee spent her time in conversation with other women workers in the office.

This is an example of conditions which thousands of unemployed citizens are meeting daily. I appeal to those in authority that we be treated with the consideration to which our common bond of American citizenship entitles us.

UNEMPLOYED.

Who were oldest, youngest, tallest, shortest, stoutest and leanest Presidents of the United States? William H. Harrison was the oldest; Theodore Roosevelt the youngest; Abraham Lincoln the tallest; Madison the shortest; Polk the leanest and Taft the stoutest.

How old is Will Rogers, the humorist? He was 52 on Nov. 4, 1931.

## Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—I am one of those who, by reason of unfortunate conditions, have been forced to call upon our charitable organizations for help, and, in behalf of my fellow countrymen, who, like myself, desire nothing but justice and the consideration to which our American citizenship entitles us, I wish to state to the public some of the demoralizing and humiliating conditions which are the lot of the unemployed workers of this city.

I want it understood that I am a patriotic American, and an ardent supporter of those who have the welfare of American citizens and American institutions as their greatest ambition.

In the first place, I want to say that the attitude which the charity worker takes toward the needy citizen is a most important factor which will be remembered long after this depression is a thing of the past.

"He who would have friends must show himself friendly," is a mighty good rule for individuals, charitable organizations, political parties and government agencies to remember when dealing with the public.

The patriotism of millions of American citizens is being tested severely and it is of vital importance

to this nation that only kindly, capable, and sympathetic officials be permitted to deal with the great army of unemployed.

One of the worst features to be met by those seeking aid is a seeming disregard for the convenience or time of the applicants. I have stood for a full hour in company with several others, including women, waiting to be interviewed by a woman worker in the trustee's office, while this same employee spent her time in conversation with other women workers in the office.

This is an example of conditions which thousands of unemployed citizens are meeting daily. I appeal to those in authority that we be treated with the consideration to which our common bond of American citizenship entitles us.

UNEMPLOYED.

Who were oldest, youngest, tallest, shortest, stoutest and leanest Presidents of the United States? William H. Harrison was the oldest; Theodore Roosevelt the youngest; Abraham Lincoln the tallest; Madison the shortest; Polk the leanest and Taft the stoutest.

How old is Will Rogers, the humorist? He was 52 on Nov. 4, 1931.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

*New Volume by Government Expert Is Treat to Bird Lovers; Describes Variety of Feathered Life in Florida.*

NO bird lover who sees "Florida Bird Life" will be quite content until he owns a copy of the book. The work of Arthur H. Howell, senior biologist of the United States bureau of biological survey, the book is at one and the same time a scientific achievement and an artistic triumph.

The name of Howell is a signal to all ornithologists—a scientific student of bird life is known—that they can not do without the book. For thirty-five years Howell has been a biologist in the United States department of agriculture.

He is a fellow of the American Ornithologists Union, and the author of "Birds of Alabama," "Birds of Arkansas" and other treatises of recognized scientific authority.

During recent years he has been in charge of the biological survey's investigation of Florida wild life.

The artistic merits of "Florida Bird Life" include the excellent job of printing which the publishers have done, and the splendid illustrations. These include thirty-seven strikingly beautiful color plates made from original paintings especially prepared for the book by Francis L. Jaques, staff artist of the American Museum of Natural History.

They show various birds of Florida in their native habitat. In addition, there are many photographs, maps and diagrams.

## Bird Highway

THE bird life of Florida is unusually varied and interesting. The state extends southward into the tropics, nearly surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Within its borders there are many inland lakes and flooded marshes. As a result, the state is an ideal haven for many types of birds not found elsewhere in the United States.

In addition, Florida provides a highway for thousands of migrating birds who journey from the United States to winter homes in South America or the West Indies.

In "Florida Bird Life," Howell discusses both the resident and the migrant birds to be found in the state.

The United States biological survey, in pursuance of its program of studying the wild life and mapping the life zones of North America, instituted a survey of wild life in Florida in 1918.

Howell was put in charge of the work. He completed the manuscript of "Florida Bird Life" in 1930, but sufficient funds for its publication were not available at the time.

The book now is published by the Florida department of game and fresh water fish in co-operation with the United States biological survey. This was made possible through the financial assistance of Marcia Brady Tucker of New York. (The book is issued by Coward-McCann, as publisher's agent, at \$6.)

## Popular State

"FLORIDA