



The Indianapolis Times

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

Saving Business

Announcement is made today of a new organization of leading citizens for the purpose of reducing taxes.

They propose to educate the citizens of small means to the fact that, after all, he pays the bills and that the one way to reduce costs of government is to spend less. That determination, carried through, means a change of some of our present standards and demands from government.

It might easily mean fewer policemen, fewer members of the state militia, fewer busses for school children, and if that does not accomplish the purpose, a "deflation" of wages of public employes.

It is hardly possible that this organization, composed of conservative men who are interested in big business, will select the more obvious and direct means of lifting burdens from the producers.

If the organization should be really serious about the problem, its attention might be called to the fact that the townships of the state spent five millions of dollars last year on support of the hungry and the unemployed.

Putting these workless men back to work might be indicated to these gentlemen who see danger in high taxation. Attention also might be called to the fact that the state highway commission has at its disposal in excess of twenty millions of dollars a year for construction of cement highways. Possibly a cessation of construction by machinery for the present and a diversion of these funds to channels that would supplant the five millions of township relief would help.

Of course it is too much to be expected that this organization, whose membership is familiar with high finance, would strike at the greatest drain upon property and industry.

They would then reach the conclusion that the charges for utility service in this state are as much a tax as any levied by government. These charges come ahead of taxes. They must be paid or the industry demanding power goes out of business. The home owner lives in darkness or without heat. He is cut off from communication by telephone. If he lives in Indianapolis, he must depend upon a neighbor or the charity fund for running water.

Here is the real burden upon business. Here is the real obstacle to prosperity. Here is the biggest tax of all.

Before it is seriously suggested to cut wages of teachers, firemen, policemen, clerks, or to reduce the standards of organized life, it is too much to ask that these same forces for economy line up in a demand upon the public service commission to grant justice to the victims of utility extortion?

Planning or Perdition

There is little doubt that the international bankers in the United States have exaggerated the relative importance of foreign political and economic conditions in the task of rehabilitating prosperity in our country.

Such things as high wages, continuous employment, or unemployment insurance, public works and the like, which will recreate a demand psychology and power on the part of American workers, are more relevant than Germany's power to pay her short-term notes.

Yet there is no doubt that the economy of every state is deeply involved in the financial, industrial and commercial conditions of the world at large. Therefore, national industrial planning should be dovetailed with world planning.

One of the sanest proposals for world planning which has come to public attention is that by Lewis L. Lorwin in the Survey Graphic. He summarizes his principles and program in the following fashion:

"1. The growing economic unity of the world calls for a new sense of world solidarity, based upon equal opportunity for all nations. Every attempt, therefore, to perpetuate the division of the nations of the world into victors and vanquished, exploiters and exploited, becomes a crime against human welfare.

"2. As national political sovereignty must be and is being modified to allow for the growth of international political action, so also must national economic policy be shaped and directed with a view to its effects on world economy.

"3. The destruction wrought by the World War is a loss which no country alone can be expected to repair without danger to the peace of the world, and it must be borne by the whole world.

"4. The debtor-creditor relations of the world have become aggravated hopelessly as a result of reparations, unbalanced production, decline in prices and the banking policies of certain countries in such way as to call for strong measures of immediate relief and for long-range action on a large scale.

"5. Further economic advance must be based on hard work, collective efficiency and public thrift, and also on the maintenance as much as possible of present standards of living in the advanced countries and on a leveling up of standards and an increase of mass purchasing power in the less developed countries of the world.

"A world prosperity plan for the next five years based on these principles calls:

"1. For a general five-year moratorium on all war debts and reparations payments. Such moratorium would leave the question of the final settlement of debts and reparations open, but the presumption would be in favor of final cancellation, if effects of the moratorium warranted it.

"2. For a series of international loans carried out through co-operation of the chief lending countries and devised in such way as to promote productive resources in the most promising areas of the world and to stimulate and increase world purchasing power.

"Such series of loans should also offer opportunity to effect and modify commercial policies through agreement by which credit would be extended on condition that a tariff truce be observed or that tariff schedules specially detrimental to trade be modified.

"3. For a series of international agreements for the division and control of the world market by producers of raw commodities and of manufactured goods. Clearly the chances of success improve as the demoralized price condition in the world market becomes more menacing and as the need for combining international export agreements with financial agreements for industrial purposes is realized more clearly.

"4. To help in working out these large plans and to give them co-ordination, it is suggested that a non-political world planning board be established, either as a part of the machinery of the League of Nations or as an independent body of experts, to study world resources and opportunities for their exploitation in the interests of general world expansion. Such board might work in conjunction with a representative body from the bank of international settlements and similar institutions likely to develop in the near future."

Japan—1928—And Now

To read the following in light of the date on which it was written—May 21, 1928—and of what has been happening recently, and is happening now in the Orient, is most interesting.

It is also most impressive as a commentary on the foresight of William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign editor.

Simms, on the date mentioned, almost four years ago, during Chiang Kai-shek's drive on Peking, wrote as follows:

"WASHINGTON, May 21.—Open seizure by Japan of the three eastern provinces of China, known to the world as Manchuria, an area almost as large as Texas and California combined, is just a question of time.

"And the time depends upon Japan's convenience—when the Japanese general staff believes the moment for the coup has come.

"That the event will not be delayed for long is evidenced by Japan's latest moves, growing bolder all the while. It would even seem that she is feeling her way now—thrusting out here and there as if to see just how far she can go at this time without being called by some other power or powers.

"China has ceased to be a chessboard around which, in the dim shadows, the great powers are gathered moving the pawns with their fingers. Japan now has the board in her lap and controls all the moves. No matter who loses, nationalists or northerners, she wins, with Manchuria as the stake.

"When Japan decreed there should be no fighting in Manchuria, she meant it. For years Chang Tso-lin, ruler over the three eastern provinces and for the last two years war lord over Peking, has been her puppet. And she has reached out, ever widening, until even this ex-bandit king became angered, seeing, as he did and does, the ultimate aim of his bosses in Tokyo.

"But now it is too late. Chang must submit or off goes his political head. (In less than ninety days after this was written, Chang was blown up by Japanese military, as he was returning to Mukden.—Editor.)

"Japan, not Chang, is master in Manchuria, and, for that matter, of all north China, as the events of this summer will show."

Rolph to the Rescue?

News reports from California indicate that the advisers of Governor James Rolph are investigating the labor activities of Tom Mooney prior to his arrest. The purpose, it is said, is to find if Mooney was a patriotic citizen.

Mooney's prior labor activities have no more to do with his pardon than his taste for spinach or his golf scores, if any. Unlike most pardon seekers, Mooney is not asking clemency, but belated justice.

President Wilson's commission found that Mooney had been tried unfairly. The Wickersham experts found "flagrant violations of the statutory law of California by both police and prosecution," that witnesses had lied under oath, that no attempt had been made to get the real criminals.

Trial Judge Griffin says Mooney's trial was the "dirtiest job ever put over." The foreman of Mooney's jury says "there is no evidence to sustain Mooney's conviction."

Even his prosecutor, Brennan, admits being "blinded by the chase." The attorney-general, all the living jurymen, the present prosecutor, and virtually every one who has studied this amazing case, join in asking pardon.

Not Mooney, but California, is on trial. The other day Governor Rolph waded into water to rescue two ladies from a mired auto. We hope he will wade in now and pull out of the mire the honor of California.

A Democratic Error

Amazing as it may seem to the hungry, who might not have been hungry if a small portion of the federal farm board's vast wheat stocks had been made available to them free, the house agriculture committee has killed the wheat bill passed by the senate.

Thus the Democrats in control have refused the simplest way of getting food to the jobless who can not buy it.

The 40,000,000 bushels of wheat which the bill would have made available for free distribution through charitable agencies will continue to fill grain elevators, and each day it will cost the government more money. Each day this wheat will continue to exert a depressing effect upon the farmers' market.

Speaker John N. Garner nominally favored the bill, and Chairman Jones of the agriculture committee voted to report it out. But, evidently, their desire to feed the hungry wasn't strong enough.

If Garner, the Democratic boss, had exerted the power he heretofore has used, the relief measure would have been passed.

Voters who are keeping a campaign score card will debit the Democrats with another costly error.

Looks like Japan is calling the League of Nations' hand. In fact it looks like Japan is holding the league's hand.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

I AM asked by an Indiana man to say something about the dangerous business of wives having secrets from their husbands.

He views with alarm the tendency of married women to make close friends with other women, thus closing their innermost selves to their true mates. This particular correspondent probably is making a mountain out of a mole hill. While it is true that marriage should be a union where supreme confidence reigns, men and women, being endowed with that strange thing we call human nature, are likely to fall far short of this ideal behavior.

And it seems to me quite natural that a woman should desire and need friends of her own sex. Men like the companionship of their own kind. Why should not the wife find existence equally hard without her chums?

After all, we are individuals long before we are married folk, and it is quite senseless for either partner in the marriage contract to presume to be all-engrossing to the other.

WHAT modern marriage needs above everything else is less intensity; it wants a sort of laxity and friendliness and trust, and fewer third degree methods.

The only thing for a man to do whose wife is too friendly with another woman is to let the affair ride to its inevitable conclusion. And that conclusion will be a quarrel and ultimate separation.

There never were two women who became overly companionable who did not end as deadly enemies. My advice to this man, therefore, would be for him to applaud the friendship.

And instead of pursuing his wife every time she steps out of the house, as a bird dog hunts down a quail, he should go around the corner and find some men cronies for himself.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

The Country Owe Al Smith a Great Debt for Forcing the Democratic Party Into a Position Where It Can't Straddle Every Issue in Sight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—With a 144-word statement, Alfred E. Smith does more to pep up the Democratic campaign than all the spellbinders, pamphleteers and night-caucusing slate-makers put together.

Naturally enough, the safe and sane program boys are disturbed. Smith is about the last man they wanted to hear from at this particular moment.

And it's such a disappointment after all the efforts that have been made to swing him in behind Roosevelt.

Here was a perfectly good candidate, hand-picked and to the manner born, all set to lead a triumphantly noncommittal parade.

Why couldn't Smith have let the situation alone, submerged himself in the Empire State building and accepted political ingratitude as a matter of course?

Mock Horror

NOW watch the boys run around in circles, pretending to be horrified at the possibility of a rejuvenated religious issue, but really frightened at the prospect of having to line up on one or two issues or accept a candidate with convictions.

But you don't hear any of them saying the party is only a great party ditching such a leader as Smith, edging him out of the picture, trying to ignore him, for the sake of sheer opportunism.

Just this kind of folly, however, explains why the Democratic party has been out of power three fourths of the time since Lincoln was elected.

Why Drop the Fight

BY every rule of the game, Smith should be regarded as the most eligible Democratic candidate for 1932.

The fact that he was defeated four years ago means nothing, since no Democrat could have won, but the things he stood for and the splendid things he did for the common sense suggests that the Democratic party should have entertained no other thought than to carry on the fight.

If it was worth all the shouting in 1928, what makes it so inconsequential now?

Fickle Foolishness

HOW can people have any respect for a party that gets so "hot up" over tolerance at one time only to wench on it the next?

Yes, and if it isn't tolerance, it's free silver, or the League of Nations.

Twelve years ago, the Democratic party was hell-bent for joining the league, but now it wants all its candidates to be against the league.

Does any one believe that a great political organization can be built on that kind of stuff?

In 1904, the Democratic party got tremendously excited over the idea that Bryan and his radical doctrines would fall into the hands of the league, so it picked Parker to run on a colorless platform. When that expedition failed, it ran back to Bryan four years later.

Crabbing the Act

PERSONALLY, I am glad to know that Albert E. Smith is one Democrat who would stand for such nonsense, who perceives its ruinous effect on the party and who has courage enough to demand his rights.

The victory at any price crowd would have hamstring him, just as it has hamstring so many other leaders, who have forgotten what was said on previous occasions, would have kicked its conscience under the table rather than come clean on dangerous issues, no matter how vital they might be, and gladly accepted Republican blundering as a sufficiently good excuse for the Democratic party's existence.

The country owes Smith a great debt for crabbing the act, for forcing the Democratic party into a position where it can't straddle every issue in sight, or nominate a candidate whose chief qualification consists in the fact that he has been too wishy-washy to offend any one.

Smith has made it necessary for the boys to do some hard thinking, and much as that may hurt their feelings, both the party and the nation will be benefited.

People's Voice

Editor Times—We Indianapolis people want to know what we must do. All you can hear is charity. What else can we stand for such a large firm such as a local bleach, large company will lay an Indianapolis citizen off, although he pays taxes, and hire a Kentuckian who does not even pay personal tax. Is that right?

FAITHFUL TIMES READER.

Daily Thought

He revealeth the deep and secret things: he knoweth what is in the darkness, and the light dwelleth with him.—Daniel 2:22.

Knowledge is our ultimate good.—Socrates.

Who was Casanova? A Venetian adventurer who lived from 1725 to 1798, who was remarkable for his wit, accomplishments and intrigues. He traveled extensively in Europe, frequenting aristocratic circles and leading a rakish life. His "Memoires" fill twelve volumes and are vastly entertaining as a picture of the corrupt manners of his time.

What language are the names Ingrid and Helga? Ingrid is from the same Anglo-Saxon stem as England, and means a low lying meadow. Helga is a Norse name from the Teutonic, and means holy.

What is the world ratio of births and deaths? It has been estimated that 100,000 persons die daily and 150,000 are born.

The Tower of London!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Halitosis Causes Usually in Mouth

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

There is an anecdote about a Japanese, who are alleged to be more polite even than the Frenchmen, that when meeting a stranger they inhale constantly to indicate that nothing could be sweeter to them than the stranger's breath.

Halitosis, or offensive breath, can make life miserable, not only for the one who has it, but for those around him. Furthermore, the continuous emphasis on the subject in public prints has tended to produce in the unfortunate sufferers from this condition a sense of inferiority, if not actually cases of depression and melancholia.

In a recent review of the subject, Dr. H. Prinz attributes offensive breath in at least 90 per cent of all cases to prolonged stagnation of food debris around the teeth; food particles undergoing decomposition in cavities.

The odor of decomposing material is intensified by such odors as come from pyorrhea or decayed teeth. False teeth or plates must be kept constantly clean, or they become a source of odor.

After the teeth, the most common source of bad breath is infection in the throat and in the tonsils. The tonsils may seem on examination to be normal in appearance, but thorough search sometimes reveals little crypts or cavities in which thick white and highly offensive material develops.

When this material is pressed out of the tonsil with an instrument, it is found to be distinctly offensive in odor.

Of course, the tonsils can be removed, but a less serious measure is to apply antiseptic material to the crypts that have been referred to.

A CHRONIC inflammation of the sinuses produces a bad taste in the mouth of the person concerned more often than a bad breath that bothers everybody else. They are, however, certain cases of inflammation in the nose called ozema in which there is a constant foul odor. Fortunately, these cases are rare.

Disturbances of digestion affecting the stomach cause offensive odor to the breath far less often than is supposed or anticipated. Gas brought up from the stomach by belching usually is odorless and certainly only temporary.

There is, of course, the person who habitually eats onions and garlic who really has no place in polite society.

There are various diseases of the lung and other parts of the body which are associated with odors, but again these are rare and can be found only by a well-trained physician.

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

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

It is not conscience but candidity which makes cowards of us all. Hardly a man now is alive who did not fall into the delusion of hoping that he might get all the votes by watching his step and saying nothing to displease anybody.

Theodore Roosevelt was able to convince many that in word and deed he was utterly fearless. During his lifetime the myth grew that he was a man of iron will and even a blundering frankness. But this semblance of candor was largely a trick.

The colonel excelled before or since in his knowledge of newspaper and practice. Washington may have been the father of his country, but Theodore Roosevelt was its press agent.

It was the colonel's custom to send up trial balloons. Seldom did he commit himself strongly to any issue, but at least he endeavored to get an inkling as to the manner in which it would be received.

He took the Washington correspondents into his confidence, and it was his system to outline to them the past tense. Since it isn't possible to hold the election of 1932 all over again, nobody is going to get very excited about such a statement.

To the leaguers, Franklin Roosevelt is prepared to say, "Look what I did for you in the past!" And to the isolationists he exclaims, "But look at what I am not doing now!"

Sort of Watchful Waiting If the policy met with popular approval, the colonel came forward in a few days with an official proclamation on the matter. But if the reception happened to be unfavorable, that course of action immediately was scrapped, and none but the small newspaper group could say for certain that T. R. ever had contemplated such a policy.

On one occasion an ignorant or unscrupulous reporter quoted the President directly in writing about a star chamber proceeding. Mr. Roosevelt lost no time at all in denying that he ever had said such a thing.

Seemingly, he was able to do this without qualms of conscience, because in his eyes there was all the difference in the world between a whisper and an utterance.

Concerning Herbert Hoover It seems to me that Herbert Hoover stands high in the list of politicians who have used words to conceal their theories and intentions. But in all justice to the President, it must be admitted that this may be the result of accident rather than design. Herbert Hoover is not facile either in written or spoken expression. His chances of becoming a columnist after retirement are slim.

And it may well be that even when he wants to be downright he fails to achieve that clarity which all officeholders fear. In any case we had the extraordinary spectacle in the last campaign of finding a Republican candidate supported by the Anti-Saloon League and also by a powerful group in the east known as Hoover wets.

The prohibition question had been handled in such a way in official speeches that no one could say for certain precisely where Mr. Hoover stood.

But if Franklin Roosevelt succeeds in winning the Democratic nomination this year, he ought to be able to break all existing marks for long-distance pussyfooting. Just look at the start which he has on all competitors. Governor Roosevelt grew Delphic more than two years ago, and from that day this it has been impossible to pin him down to a year or a nay upon any single question of national importance.

It is his obvious intention to be dry in the dry states and moist along the Atlantic seaboard. Newt Baker has availed himself of the opposition to himself as a league supporter by saying that our entrance into this body is not a present issue. But at least he contends that at some future time we should go in.

Franklin Roosevelt is more devious than that. By saying that it might have been a good idea once he thrusts the whole matter into the past tense. Since it isn't possible to hold the election of 1932 all over again, nobody is going to get very excited about such a statement.

To the leaguers, Franklin Roosevelt is prepared to say, "Look what I did for you in the past!" And to the isolationists he exclaims, "But look at what I am not doing now!"

lin Roosevelt won't even know for what he is voting.

I think that some of the Governor's friends ought to impart to him a piece of information. Some close pal might very properly say to him: "Frank, the office of President of the United States is a post of honor and of power. It is worthy of any man's ambition."

"But you are making. Particularly in this weather. You're likely to catch cold. In your feet, for instance. I don't like to see you going around in all this wet without an opinion."

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Team Work

In his talk, Grace also pointed out the way in which the Bell laboratories carry on research.

Research today means teamwork. When it is decided that some subject needs investigation, a director is appointed for the project. Then the necessary men are marshalled under his command.

Some problem, for example, may require the services of an electrical engineer, a chemist, a physicist and a mathematician.

As Grace said, "If one man knew all there was to know about a certain subject, he still wouldn't live long enough to get all the work done."

This, also, is a valuable lesson for business men to learn. Research requires the steady, constant efforts of many trained minds. It is not a magical sort of hocus pocus which can be conjured up at will.

The products of the research laboratory may seem like magical powers, but they are the results of long, continuous, careful investigations.

But research is a necessity. As Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry, once said, the concern which does not carry on research, is likely to find itself put out of business by some competitor's research laboratories.

The big companies know that to be a fact. That is why their research work goes on endlessly.

So important is research that Holland believes that the day will come when the audit of any company's status will include an audit of its research department.

The technical condition of a plant, he says, is as important as its financial condition. "Plant, process and product may fall victim to competitive research," he says.

Today is the World War Anniversary of the World War.

SIGN UKRAINIAN PEACE February 9

On Feb. 9, 1918, a treaty of peace was signed between the Ukrainian republic and the central powers.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey were signatories of the central powers.

In the preamble of the treaty the Ukrainian republic declared its desire to "take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of political, legal, economic and intellectual realms."

American prisoners were captured at Xivry on the western front, and the French repulsed German raids in the region of Neuport and Juncourt and Moronvillers.

Tom Dick or Harry?

Whatever your given name may be, it has a meaning, a history, a derivation from language root. The story of names and their meanings is one of the most interesting subjects of the world. Our Washington Bureau has ready for you one of its most absorbing bulletins on the origins and meanings of First Names—the material drawn from authoritative sources and carefully checked from authorities on the subject. You will be interested in finding the origin and meaning of your own name, and the names of your families and friends. You can pick out a suitable name for the baby. You can follow up the subject from a suggested bibliography on the subject. Fill out the coupon below and send for this bulletin;

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