



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROY W. HOWARD, President
EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 0551

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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 employees.

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 prosperity 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, is it 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 sanctest 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 reparation 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 as a matter of course?

M. E. Tracy

Says:

The Country Owes 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-page statement, Alfred E. Smith does more to pep up the Democratic campaign than all the spellbinders, pamphleteers and night-causing 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 ingratitudo 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 admitting the political folly of 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 showing he made represent unfinished business.

Common sense suggests that the Democratic party should have entertained no other thought than to carry on the fight.

It was worth all the shouting in 1928, what makes it so incomprehensible now?

Fickle Foolishness

HOW can people have any respect for a party that gets so "hot up" over tolerance at one election only to wince 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 to withdraw.

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 were no good, so it picked Parker to run on a colorless platform. When that expedient failed, it ran back to Bryan four years later.

Halitosis Causes Usually in Mouth

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

HERE is an anecdote about the 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



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Halitosis Causes Usually in Mouth

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.

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.

IDEAS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS COLUMN ARE THOSE OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST INTERESTING WRITERS AND ARE PRESENTED IN THE FAITHFUL AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE EDITORIAL ATTITUDE OF THIS PAPER.—THE EDITOR.

Halitosis is a constant foulness of the mouth produced by 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 ozone 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 body which are associated with odors, but again these are rare and can be found only by a well-trained physician.

I think that he is voting.

I think that his 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 it isn't worth the efforts 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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IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

IT is not conscience but candidacy 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 addicted to an agonizing and even a blundering frankness. But this semblance of candor was largely a trick.

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

It was the colonel's custom to send up trial balloons. Seldom did he commit himself strongly to any governmental policy without first attempting 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 what position he planned to take on some public question. This was then sent out to the nation in the form of "It is learned on good authority" story.

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.

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

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.

Knowledge is our ultimate good.

Who was Casanova?

A Venetian adventurer who lived from 1725 to 1792, who was remarkable for his wit, accomplishments and intrigues. He traveled extensively in Europe, frequenting aristocratic circles and leading a rakish life. His "Memoirs" 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 prohibition question had been

What is the world automobile speed record?

The world's automobile speed record is 245.733 miles an hour, made by Captain Malcolm Campbell, in his specially built "Bluebird II," at Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 5, 1931.

Is corn a satisfactory substitute for coal or other fuel?

Corn, used as fuel, will not give as much heat as coal, due to its high moisture content, and it requires frequent replenishing. However, in sections where there is more corn than could possibly be consumed as food, there is an argument in favor of its use as fuel.

And it may well be that even when he wants to be downright he fails to achieve that clarity which all oil-fieldholders 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 wet.