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

Utilities in Michigan

Public utilities, especially the electric utilities, in Michigan are to be forced to slash their rates in line with the deflation of labor and commodity costs.

The public service commission of that state has told the utilities that they can ask for voluntary reductions, and that if they fail, there will be arbitrary action.

The state takes the viewpoint that no court, under its precedents, can justify the maintenance of prosperity rates in panics.

In Indiana, the commission reduced the rates for the city of Marion, but has been suspiciously slow in acting on the seventy other applications for relief.

In Indianapolis, the holding company which collects a fortune from the citizens and nearly a half million from the city government, goes into a federal court by proxy to force down the wages of miners of coal in order that it may make more profits.

The holding company which owns the electric light company also owns a coal agency. That agency has a contract for coal from a mine at which it is proposed to pay much less than the union scale of wages. Even though no trouble has started at this particular mine, the federal government will stand guard by an injunction against any union activity to disrupt the wage cut.

Whatever cut is made in wages of miners will not be passed along to the people of this city in the way of reduced rates for electricity. If there be a bigger profit, it goes into the same pocketbook which receives the profits from the sale of electricity.

The people of this city will also keep on paying for the loss on the retail store operated in competition with merchants. They will keep on paying for the losses in the operation of the radio section, also in competition with a private enterprise and used to punish its critics and reward its servants.

Possibly these facts about the extortions by utilities may penetrate the consciousness of candidates for Governor and the legislature. They may finally discover that the people are very much interested in these matters.

Up to date, Ward B. Hiner is the only one who has approached the subject without a cautious regard for the political power of these interests.

That is the reason many people are listening to his appeals and wondering when others may follow. He has no copyright on methods or policies.

George B. Lockwood

Indiana loses one of its forceful men in politics and journalism in the passing of George B. Lockwood of Muncie.

The confidant of Presidents and others of the mighty, he played important roles in the making of political history. It was his pen which often gave direction to campaign policies. His was the genius of giving emphasis to issues. An editor, men might disagree with his conclusions, but none doubted his deep sincerity or his unquestioned power and ability. He served well, but he served only where conviction carried him.

Death came at a time when the political necessities of his party indicated that he might be called to high honors. The loss is great. Sincere men are all too few.

Bank Relief

Rightly administered, the proposed bank relief law to increase credit facilities and support sound but embarrassed banks should prove helpful to business.

Like any other strong dosage, it could be dangerous if misused. But these are emergency times. And emergencies involve risks.

There will be much argument over whether this bill is an inflation measure. Its advocates say no. Its opponents say yes.

Apparently both are right. Obviously it is impossible to draw with any precision or general agreement, the imaginary line between what some describe as "anti-deflation" and others call "mild inflation."

Whatever one pleases to call it, the measure would make possible a large increase in federal reserve currency. But—and this is important—it would not permit the gold basis to fall below the customary 40 per cent.

The change would not be in that gold base, but in the remaining 60 per cent nongold collateral. In addition to the commercial paper eligible for rediscount by the federal reserve under the present law, the federal reserve board would be allowed during the next twelve months to accept United States government bonds as collateral for currency issue.

As Senator Glass, the Democrat chosen by the Republican administration as the author of this bi-party measure, points out: "This will enable the federal reserve banks to maintain a desirable volume of what is known as 'free gold,' which means gold in excess of the statutory requirement and not including ' earmarked gold.'"

"This simply fortifies the gold status of the federal reserve banks in this period of extraordinary disturbance. It is altogether probable that the federal reserve banks may not find it necessary to make use of this authorization."

He adds: "The bill, as perfected and introduced, is not intended, nor will it be used, for excessive inflation of the currency."

Most persons probably will be inclined to accept the word of Senator Glass as an adequate guarantee of the measure. Glass is not only the father and zealous guardian of the federal reserve, but over a long period has demonstrated an expert knowledge and a freedom from control that inspire public confidence.

That, after all, is the chief purpose of this emergency measure—to inspire public confidence in sound banking.

The Fairest Tax

As various tax-raising schemes are discussed one after the other, and various groups of citizens explain the injustice of a tax falling most heavily on their particular business, the essential equity of income, inheritance, and gift taxes becomes recognized more generally.

Within the last few days, the National Retail Dry Goods Association has announced itself in favor of raising the government money required by income tax increases in the higher brackets, by increased inheritance taxes, and by restoration of the gift tax.

The retailers, of course, are fighting the sales tax, which would cause them much burdensome book-keeping, and possibly loss of business. But good economic reasons support them in this position, and support likewise the opposition to all special sales taxes except those levied against luxuries.

However slowly and reluctantly we may arrive at the conviction that partial redistribution of great fortunes is the only sound method of restoring health to business and to the national life, we arrive there sooner or later, if we think through the problem.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Does the World Propose to Sit Idly by While the Stage Is Set for Tearing One of the Greatest and Oldest Countries Apart?

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Chinese resistance should not be taken too seriously. It suggests possible, rather than available, power.

According to press reports, Japan has about 20,000 men at Shanghai. If they prove unequal to the task, she can, and will, send another 20,000.

Japan is in a position to mobilize effective fighting forces faster than China.

Barring intervention by other nations, she soon will take Shanghai.

With Shanghai in her possession, she can, and will, reshape her demands.

Scheming Nipponese

THE rapidity with which the Sino-Japanese situation has changed and ramified since last September should warn us of what is in store.

First, there was the row in Manchuria, with solemn declarations by Japan that all she wanted was law and order, that she had no thought of taking anything, that the nine-power treaty was in no danger and that she was firmly committed to China's integrity.

One thing led to another—intervention to boycott, and boycott to the attack on Shanghai—with Japan gradually altering her position.

At present she wants the nine-power treaty modified, with neutral zones around certain Chinese ports.

Dismemberment Next?

THE dismemberment of China becomes a possibility, with ground for suspicion that certain European countries would not make too much of a kick, provided they got a break.

It sounds rough, but no rougher than what actually occurred four years ago.

When the World War began, few leaders, especially on the allied side, had an idea of remaking the map of Europe.

You can't tell what is going to happen as the result of conflict, until you begin to compromise with the victor, which is exactly what we are headed for in the far east.

Hard to Stop Now

THE problem of saving China and preventing war over her division is far more difficult than it was four months ago, and its difficulties will increase from now on.

Each success causes Japan to become more exacting, while the outside world has been lulled by an open break as the consequences appear more serious.

Last fall the thing could have been stopped by a firm stand on the part of the League of Nations, especially with our support.

Right now it looks as though something more than a firm stand would be required.

It is possible that in another three months, nothing less than war would suffice.

World at Crisis

IT is useless to speculate on what might have happened if, or that, had been done with regard to the Sino-Japanese situation, the only world while question being, where do we go from here?

After all, that has been said about the orderly adjustment of international controversies, does the world propose to sit idly by while the stage is being set for tearing one of the greatest and oldest countries apart?

Assuming that Japan had a right to intervene in Manchuria, should the quarrel incident to its exercise be permitted to go until a situation is created that threatens interminable conflict?

Our Future Involved

WE Americans have a peculiarly big stake in Asia, a stake which involves our peace and prosperity, which has a definite bearing on our future.

We can let things drift until the Pacific becomes another ocean of strife and rivalry.

We can hug the thought of isolation until our very destiny is imperiled.

The one thing we can not do is change the course of events without exerting ourselves.

Questions and Answers

Why is China called "The Land of the Dragon?"

Because the dragon was the national symbol and badge of the royal family of China for centuries. It represented the power of the air, and forces of nature defied. The old Chinese flag bore a figure of the dragon swallowing the red sun. A great deal of religious meaning is derived from this symbol in the Taoist religion.

What increase has there been in the consumption of cigars in the United States since 1925?

The preliminary report for 1930 shows a consumption of 115,379,197,000, and the average annual consumption for 1925-29 was 97,857,554,000.

Is money derived from betting, lotteries and other forms of gambling subject to federal income tax?

Yes.

Where in the Bible is the story of Daniel in the Lions' den?

The Book of Daniel, Old Testament, Chapter 6.

When were United States trade dollars coined?

Between 1873 and 1883.

How many motor trucks of one-ton capacity or more are there in the United States and Canada?

At the end of 1930, there were 599,991 motor trucks in the United States and Canada, 455,122 of which were of at least one-ton capacity.

How old is the world?

There are widely varying estimates of the age of the earth. Scientists now seem to be more or less agreed that its age must be placed at something like 900,000,000 years.

The Full Dinner Pail



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Sick Babies Need Frequent Bathing

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the

When a baby is sick, it must be bathed frequently. Sometimes, sadly enough, it is so ill that it can not be bathed in a tub, but has to be bathed while in bed.

An experienced nurse knows how to do this. She first sees to it that the room is heated properly, that there are no drafts and that an hour has passed since the child has had a meal.

The fresh bed clothing, the towels and the wash cloth should be available at the foot of the bed. The utensils used in washing should be on table by the side of the crib or bed.

When everything is ready, the bath proceeds as follows: The sick child is covered with the blanket and undressed under the blanket.

Its soiled clothing is placed either in a laundry bag or on sheets of paper ready for wrapping.

A bath towel is spread under the head and neck of the patient, which then are washed with the wash cloth wrung out of water and with soap if desirable.

After the face, neck, ears and upper arms are washed, they are dried with the face towel and the bath towel is removed from under the head.

It then is placed lengthwise under the patient and the chest and abdomen are washed carefully. If turning does not hurt the child, it is turned to the side and the back washed while the bath towel is placed lengthwise close to the back.

Then the bath towel is spread lengthwise under each leg separately and the leg is washed and dried.

The child must be well protected by being covered with the blanket during the procedure of changing.

After the bath is completed the child may be rubbed with alcohol, or, if the child is too young for this, powder may be applied generously. Then the child is dressed under the blanket in clean sleeping garments.

An experienced nurse can change the bed clothing with the child in bed without much trouble to the child, even though it is quite sick.

An inexperienced person may have difficulty with the patient in the bed and may find it necessary to lift the child carefully to make the necessary change of bed clothing.

If the child has been having much fever, cold cream should be applied to the lips to make it comfortable.

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

THERE is a prevalent opinion that politicians are practical men, intent entirely upon such realistic matters as facts and figures. But election day generally gives the lie to this supposition. All sorts of personal and petty considerations dim the judgment of party workers and leaders.

I am not particularly interested in Democratic success at the polls next November, so I can point out certain things in which I may be right because of my neutrality as regards both major parties.

I have been puzzled to note the tone which has been taken in regard to the possible nomination of Al Smith. Even Mr. Smith seems dubious about his chances, and other leaders, for the most part, dismiss the suggestion with their favorite phrase, "He's not available."

In my opinion Al Smith is the strongest candidate whom the Democrats could choose.

And I do not mean strongest in the sense of best fitted. I mean that Smith would have the best chance of election.

Looking Under Figures

PEOPLE who point to the result in 1928 fail to analyze the figures very closely. It generally is believed that the New Yorker went down to a most dismal defeat. But any such conclusion is based merely upon the electoral total, which is misleading.

No Democrat stood any chance whatever four years ago. The prospectively issue made Hoover's election certain. If anybody but Smith had been selected to make the run, we would have had a dim John W. Davis campaign, with party lines strictly preserved and a walkaway for the Republicans.

After all, a starving man is fairly indifferent as to whether he goes hungry under Democratic or Republican auspices.

It is possible, but not likely, that millions can be enlisted to vote against Herbert Hoover regardless of the man who runs against him. I don't think so. It is my notion that under the pinch of pressure, the franchise will be held somewhat more important than in other years.

A few very trivial things operated largely against Al Smith in 1928. In years of prosperity people can afford to quibble as to whether the machine which brings us Bing Crosby is a radio or a raddio. But I do not think it will matter much next November.

And I think that other extraneous issue as to relative social qualifications of the First Lady of the Land will also go into the discard.

The Trend to Turn About

ACCORDING to my notion of popular psychology, the Democrats are missing a trick in the anti-Hoover campaign if they fail to capitalize it by enlisting the precise man whom the President defeated.

It is likely that millions who voted for the chicken in every pot now are going about in a high dudgeon and little else. They want to square accounts with the man who fooled them.

We need not go into the question of whether Mr. Hoover had any great personal responsibility for the depression. Depend upon it that the voter will blame him.

And in blaming the incumbent, the logical thing is a complete reversal. Those who hurried out to vote against Smith now can be expected to muster with enthusiasm in his support. Say what you will about Al, he gets the vote out, whether it is to be for him or

Let's laugh, to keep from weeping.

RANKIN FILE.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

World Needs New Universal Tongue, Simple, Practical, Says Savant, Pointing Out Inadequacies of Modern Languages.

THE world needs a new universal language today, according to Dr. Alfred D. Flinn, director of the engineering foundation, New York.

Once upon a time, the world of science had such a language. It was Latin. Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," for example, in which he set forth his theory of gravitation, was written in Latin and as a result was immediately accessible to the scientists of every nation.

But Professor Albert Einstein's theory of relativity was written in German, and many scientists had to wait until it was translated into French, English and other languages. Latin had to be given up as the official language of science because science progressed too rapidly for the language.

Inventing new words continuously put too much of a strain upon it. The language also lost out in the general revolt of modern times against the old world of requirements which the new language must meet.

"It must be responsive to a culture above our present highest levels and yet so simple that it can be taught by radio and sound movies or through books without instructors," he says.

Latin Failed

"THE hundreds of existing natural languages and dialects never may be discarded totally, but they can be supplemented," Dr. Flinn says. "Though rich in literature and tradition, they are unsuitable for many purposes.

"The Romans were stilled in mathematics by their language. Who could do multiplication and division with Roman numerals? Much less are the more intricate mathematical operations feasible with such symbols.

"How long shall the world lack an effective medium for communication and record, and for the furtherance of the good of mankind?" the ultimate objective in the charter of the engineering foundation?

"A universal language should be an invention using in new ways the elemental materials from which spoken and written media for expression of concepts may be constructed.

"Its grammar and rhetoric should be simple. Its rules need have no exceptions, so troublesome in all existing languages.

"Primarily the universal language should be designed for uses demanding exactness, clarity, brevity, and performance. Freedom from idiom and from disorderly change are essential.

"Preferentially it should be suitable for international and international communication in the sciences, statecraft, commerce, the technologies, law, finance and economics. To the natural languages may well be left the expression of emotions through poetry, drama and fiction."

New Requirements

"THE universal language should be new in every particular," Dr. Flinn continues. "Freed from the prejudices that would follow even partial use in its structure of existing languages, the new language should win favor more readily. Rationally designed for modern needs, its advantages should be compelling. Its scheme should be as simple as practicable.

"Its letters, figures and signs of operation for mathematical and similar uses should be rapidly formable with pen or pencil, and absolutely distinguishable whether made by hand or mechanism.

"Each character should have but one use, or else its several uses should be so selected as to avoid confusion.

"There should be as few characters as will serve all purposes. There should not be two characters with the same meaning.

"Sounds assigned to the characters for purposes of speech, should be readily understandable in the event when transmitted by telephone or other device.

"When assembled in expressions of thought (words, formulas, tabulations) the assemblage should be compact, and perfectly legible with wide range in sizes of the characters.

"Conservation of time in communicating, recording, reading and of space in files and libraries, demands brevity.

"Possibility for variation in form of the characters for esthetic reasons is secondary, but important. Variety of type face contributes to clarity, emphasis and interest of printed pages.

"The new language should have a sensible name, free from taint of nationalism, and one which will not invite ridicule or opposition."

In what geographical division does the United States census bureau put Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri?

Missouri, west north central division; Indiana, east north central, and Kentucky, east south central.

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