



## The Indianapolis Times

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

### Turn Luesse Loose

On Wednesday night a group of jobless men, who are trying hard to think themselves into Communism, will demand the release of Theodore Luesse from the state penal farm.

There should be no necessity for the meeting, unless there be a desire on the part of the authorities to create a situation of martyrdom for a man who would otherwise be of little power.

Luesse is young. He preached Communism upon the street corners and made himself obnoxious to the police. Finally, he protested against the eviction of a family from a shack and his conduct was interpreted as interference with the law.

For that act he was sentenced to a long term in the penal farm and fined \$500.

He has served the term imposed by the court, but now he has no money to pay the fine.

"the terrible and sacred instruments of criminal justice were consciously or unconsciously made use of against labor by its enemies."

"However strange or unexpected it may be," they wrote, "the just disposition of the Mooney case thus affects influences far beyond the confines of California. The feeling of disquietude aroused by the case must be heeded, for, if unchecked, it impairs the faith that our democracy protects the lowliest and even the unworthy against false accusations."

Now, fourteen years later, the Wickersham commission's experts find the Mooney case an issue that spreads beyond the borders of broad California.

This Mooney affair is the nation's business, and the longer California delays in righting it, the more of national business it will become.

Now the question arises, would we be much worse off had we accepted her notes to a reasonable extent?

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

*Our Course Toward Russia  
Has Been Stupid From the  
Beginning — Not Surprisingly,  
Since It Was Found  
on Temper.*

**N**EW YORK, Feb. 15.—Some years ago, Charles Evans Hughes, the then secretary of state, described Russia as "an economic vacuum."

Because the phrase fitted our political prejudices, we made it a maxim of our business policy.

Russia is the one great nation which we haven't tried to "save" through the extension of credit.

Now the question arises, would we be much worse off had we accepted her notes to a reasonable extent?

### Paying for It

**Q**UITE a few American firms have done business with Russia in spite of non-recognition.

Making allowance for the obstacles thrown in their path, they appear to have done quite well.

The same thing can be said of Russia.

In other words, our attitude has accomplished very little, except to make things more difficult for everybody concerned.

It is the first time that we have permitted political narrowness to interfere with good business judgment since this republic was founded, and we are paying for it.

### A Stupid Course

**O**NE only has to glance through the list of foreign securities bought by Americans during the last few years to realize that we could have loaned Russia several hundred million dollars without hurting ourselves.

We not only would stand as good a chance of getting the money back, but would have laid the foundation for a large and growing trade.

Our course toward Russia has been stupid from the beginning, which is no more than should have been expected, since it was founded at that point in the United States?

The time has come when a choice must be made between form and substance.

Last Friday there were hunger riots in Newfound-land. A mob of unemployed stormed the council chamber, attacked the premier, and finally were given food by the government. Will the spirit of American "individualism" be preserved by letting misery reach that point in the United States?

There is no immediate threat of violence in this country. Through the early part of the winter, suffering has been kept partially at bay by local relief agencies, but in large areas of the country hunger is gaining steadily on the meager local resources fighting it.

### Luxuries Next

**W**HATEVER we may think of her political system, Russia is a sounder and more progressive business institution than she ever was.

Her people are not only at work, but they are at work with modern methods and machinery.

The notion that they will impoverish the rest of the world by dumping is as silly as was the notion that they couldn't produce.

The Russian people are going to buy, as well as sell.

When they have acquired enough efficiency to provide themselves with necessities, they will demand luxuries, just like the rest of us, and no system on earth can stop them.

### Foolish Snobbery

**W**E can't seem to get into our heads that, back of the revolution and radicalism in Russia, there is a burning desire to have all the comforts and advantages of civilized life, and that Communism's chief strength lies in the fact that it promises that.

Communist, or not, Russia dreams of the day when she will be like the United States as far as comforts are concerned, when she will be driving autos over good roads, when every home will have a bathroom and every plant will be the last word in efficiency.

Instead of appreciating this highest of all compliments, we have turned up our noses. Intelligent selfishness should make those who have, and who want to keep on having, under America's code of individualism, willing to be horrified by pamphlets and street-corner gatherings.

Instead of encouraging a nation which is honestly and successfully trying to lift itself out of the squalor and ignorance of medievalism, we have taken offense at the form of government it adopted, through that was contrary to our time-honored principles and traditions.

Our policy toward Russia has been timid, unintelligent and snobbish.

### IT SEEMS TO ME

## What Do We Need, Then? Some Miracles?

**BROTHER, YOU  
NEED HELP**



### DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Mental Conflicts Cause Stuttering

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN  
Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and of *Hygeia*, the Health Magazine.

**T**HE child who stammers and stutters may be concerned so seriously by its disability as to become melancholic or even to contemplate suicide.

The reports of patients who stutter again and again against the fact that mental conflicts of one type or another frequently are the basis for the difficulty.

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When they have acquired enough efficiency to provide themselves with necessities, they will demand luxuries, just like the rest of us, and no system on earth can stop them.

The child who stutters should be studied from both points of view, so that every effort may be made for correction.

One of the significant factors in stuttering is the unmistakable evidence that the stutterer is putting forth extensive effort in attempts to restore to normal speech.

Obviously, anything that will reduce this effort is likely to help in relieving the situation.

There are certainly 500,000 or more stutters in the United States, and the attention given to the subject is well worthwhile.

If stuttering is essentially an emotional problem, the large portion of the study should be made from that point of view. Of course, parents should consult a physician as soon as stuttering becomes a habit.

Many observers are convinced, however, that actual organic changes in the tissues of the nervous system may be involved in some cases. Apparently, therefore,

the child who stutters should be studied from both points of view, so that every effort may be made for correction.

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Of particular interest in relationship to stuttering is the question of left-handedness and right-handedness. A study was made in England of a child who stuttered and who came from a family of stutters. Four living members of a family of nine persons were found to be stutters.

In one case a boy lived during his first seven years almost entirely with a sister, who was firmly convinced that her own left-handedness was normal and that attempts of her brother at right-handedness were reprehensible.

When the boy was sent to school at 7, he had been changed from a natural right-handed writer to a left-handed writer.

When he wrote in school, the school authorities were rigid in their opposition to his left-handed writing, and within a short time he acquired the habit of writing with his right hand at home, and he also began to stutter.

The structure is bolted together so that the machine can be moved to another location if necessary.

Each machine has space for twenty-four cars. The two machines have forty-eight parking spaces.

The machines weigh 132,000 pounds each, sixty-six tons net. Two machines weigh 132 tons net.

The chain moves at the rate of 100 feet per minute. When crossing over at each end, the cradle is accelerated to 200 feet a minute by means of the arms which support the cradle.

An automobile is delivered in one minute average time.

The machine delivers cars the nearest way.

When called the car automatically selects the shortest route to the driveway.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

**N**ew Parking Device Contributes Idea of Vertical Growth in Congested Areas of City; Stores Forty-Eight Cars in Small Space.

**T**HE skyscraper idea has been applied to the automobile parking lot by the engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The first lot to use "vertical parking" has just gone into operation in downtown Chicago.

"Vertical parking," originated by the Westinghouse engineers, is accomplished through the medium of a parking machine which in some respects resembles the ferris wheel at Coney Island. The machine, however, is considerably smaller and far more compact.

It consists of a series of compartments, known technically as "cradles." These take the place of the compartments for passengers in the ferris wheel.

The cradles are supported in a framework between two endless chains which run over sprocket wheels at the top and bottom of the frame. The chains are driven by two electric motors.

A cradle is lowered to the ground level and an auto driven into it. Then the cradle is moved up the frame by the operation of the chains and another cradle brought to the ground level.

The next car is driven into it. Each unit consists of two machines, holding a total of forty-eight cars and occupies no more ground space than was formerly needed for parking six cars.

### Parade Held

**T**HE new Chicago parking lot was put into operation with considerable hurrah. A parade headed by the city commissioner of public works was held. City officials, Westinghouse engineers and various automobile executives took part.

Here are some facts about the parking machines furnished by the Westinghouse engineers:

Each machine is 105 feet high and occupies a ground space of 16 by 24 feet.

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### Cars Is Safe

**A**CCORDING to H. D. James, consulting engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who has developed the unique idea, the parking machine has many applications.

The most vital of these is related directly to the modern trend toward vertical expansion in areas where concentration of business and population has placed inflexible limits on further horizontal or lateral growth.

Every element of personal danger has been anticipated and eliminated, according to James.

The machine can operate only when the door is closed and the door can not be closed while any one is inside the inclosure. These details are under positive electric control.

Another advantage of the machine is that the automobile is not handled by an attendant or any one other than the owner.

Although since it occupies its own space it can not be scraped or bumped by another car and no one has access to it except in the presence of the owner.

This prevents any unauthorized person from tampering with the car or removing any property or accessories from it.

Summarizing the different phases of his subject, James says: "We have directed the first application of parking machines toward the relief of the traffic problem because we believe that is one of the most critical situations confronting the American public today.

"We are convinced that we have developed something that will go a long way toward solving that problem and solving it economically.

"We believe further that the idea has unlimited possibilities in many other lines of human activity and that it will perform an important function in the evolution of vertical expansion."

### Big, but Maybe Clumsy

**T**o be sure, China is handicapped in its use of weapons because of a lack of unity. To many Chinese the attack on Shanghai is purely a local issue. To them it is about as important as an earthquake in East Africa.

But it is by no means a passion for peace which has kept China from cohesion. On the contrary, it has cut through the land like a jigsaw, leaving behind it self-centered communities and isolationists. If internal squabbles are to count, China is the most belligerent of nations.

And it seems to me that the moral of all this points to the conclusion that the estate of the republic would be far less parous but for a departure from the ancient way. Pacifist China was twice as powerful as a militant one.

China knew centuries of tranquility, during which the trade of soldiering was obscure and despised. Contact with the Occident has inspired new faith in force. Some of the younger generals can rattle a saber as lustily as any of our own belligerents.

As a matter of fact, China is far from unprotected. The country has been a prize customer for arms salesmen for the last twenty years. I think it quite possible that there

are more machine guns scattered about the country than in any other nation in the world.

Most of Japan's excuses for aggression have been flimsy, but there was accuracy in the assertion that the capture of Harbin was motivated in part by the fact that the city constitutes one of the greatest of existing arsenals.

Are there weeks and did not see each other. Then we had dinner at a native restaurant. After a good deal of rice wine, Young began to upbraid me bitterly because of "What you foreigners have done to China."

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