



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## M. E. Tracy

Says:  
No Party, Leader or Presidential Aspirant Is in Position to Crow Over Past Performances in Connection With the Depression.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Some of his recent utterances suggest that if John N. Garner were to become President, he would do vastly more worrying about whether he got the credit than whether he deserved it.  
That is a bad impression to create at this time.  
The people are not looking for a leader who can be as small-minded as some one else.  
Those Republicans who have been trying to give President Hoover all the credit for what has been done have only made things a little harder for him.  
When Garner gets down in the gutter and rolls with them he only does the same for himself.

### Too Early to Crow

THE forthcoming campaign will be conducted along partisan lines, of course, but something besides mere partisanship will be required to turn it.  
The poor showing made by Republicans gives Democrats an advantage.  
Such an advantage means nothing unless translated into constructive work.

Excellent as the work done by this session of congress may be, it represents little more than a beginning.  
The depression is not over by any means. Even if it were, there would be the problem of preventing others like it.  
No party, no leader, and, above all else, no aspirant for the presidency is in a position to crow over past performances in connection with the existing situation.

### Shameful Quibbling

THIS country needs men with foresight, not hindsight. It is in no position to waste time quarreling over who did most to bring about the small start already made.  
As a matter of common knowledge, the surface hardly has been scratched.  
There is as much unemployment as there was a year ago, if not more, and the wage level is considerably lower.  
People are displaying wonderful capacity in adjusting themselves to the continuance of hard times, but this must not be mistaken for recovery.  
Every one hopes that the measures being adopted by the government will prove effective, but it is a hope, not a fact.

### How About Prohibition?

UNDER such circumstances, a presidential candidate only reveals his lack of caliber by pausing to bandy words over credit for the little that has been done.  
There are several more important interesting subjects for discussion.  
There is a war in the Orient, for instance, a disarmament conference at Geneva and a tariff in England.  
If these seem too far away, there is the good old stand-by of prohibition.  
Whether Democrats or Republicans, people throughout the country would be delighted to hear from Garner on that topic.

### Hard to Straddle

AS has been pointed out by this writer several times, prohibition is not going to be straddled, or sidestepped so easily this time.  
The depression has showed up its economic weakness in too vivid a light.  
Taxpayers are beginning to realize that it is costing them much more than the bill for enforcement indicates.

### Sight Saving

According to Lewis H. Carris, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, there are 50,000 school children in the United States suffering from defective vision and only 4,000 of these are being given special education.  
Only fourteen states, in fact, provide special educational facilities for such handicapped children. This is cruel neglect and discrimination.  
The 4,000 read from books with large type, learn the touch system on the typewriter, sit in well-lighted rooms and are cared for by specially trained teachers. The other 46,000 are lumped with more fortunate children, allowed to lag and become sullen, sometimes allowed to develop warped mentalities, even criminal tendencies.  
The difference in cost between special and regular education is slight, the human values involved are great and lasting.

Chinese bandits who reduced the ransom of an American from \$10,000,000 to \$200,000 must have been reading the stock market news.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

SECOND marriages for the middle-aged are fraught with danger, but fortune sometimes favors the brave. Therefore the 50-year-old widower who asks my approval for his approaching nuptials gets it, with interest.  
It is hard for the person who has enjoyed long years of happy marriage to live alone again. Men especially are helpless in such circumstances and drift about like a ship without a rudder. This accounts for the fact that more widowers than widows remarry.  
And there is no reason to assume that a second marriage will not succeed, even though one does realize that the ardor of romantic first love seldom lives again in the heart. There are other kinds of love, however, that are just as precious.  
The man contemplating remarriage should try to curb his illusions. If his first wife was a docile and easy-going person, he is likely to believe that the second will be exactly the same. This often proves a fatal error.  
He will not visualize his life as the placid existence it used to be, and, lost in this dream of recaptured content, he will be as foolish as the adolescent boy who wonders on the perfection of his first sweetheart.

FOR the second woman is never like her predecessor. This means that the husband always must make adjustments, and fashion his habits to another's plan. If he has been happy in his first union he certainly can be happy in a second, but his chances of being so are fewer.  
And he must be alert for shams. Middle-aged women are not so ingenuous as girls. They often are dissemblers and not generally swayed by tender passions to sacrificial lengths. They are expert at pulling the wool over men's eyes, especially if they have been married before and understand male frailties.  
Once convinced of the character of the lady, however, the middle-aged man should march boldly to the altar. We have built up some beautiful, sentimental legends about faithfulness to the dead. But the living are the ones who deserve consideration. And the tragedy of growing old alone is very real.

## Take a Lesson From George



## Hockey Benefits Far Outweigh Perils

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine  
average number of persons injured is 0.33 per cent.  
In 38 per cent, the injury was caused by the hockey stick, in 19 per cent by the ball, and in 43 per cent by accidents which were not particularly hockey accidents, but might occur in any sport; for example, a fall or collision with another player.  
Of the injuries caused by the hockey stick, 43 per cent affected the head and 33 per cent the legs, 17 per cent the arms or hands, and 7 per cent the body generally.  
Only three of 30 players injured by the hockey stick, and only three of the 15 injured by the ball were incapacitated for playing longer than a month.  
However, of 34 players injured through other causes, such as collision with other players, 20 were unable to resume playing after a month.  
Three players out of 23,000 had to give up hockey altogether—one from injury to the kidneys and two from injury to the knee.  
Obviously this is a very low percentage of danger as associated with any sport, certainly far less than occurs in football, in which among 23,000 players there would quite surely have been deaths and many serious injuries.  
By comparison with football, it is interesting to realize that the greatest danger comes from collision with other players, which is the most prominent type of injury in football.  
All sports carry with them an element of hazard. Considering the good that is to be derived from hockey, it would seem to hold a high place for its contribution to muscular movement, grace and speed, without contributing anything like so large an element of danger as is involved in other sports.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

NOTHING ever caught fire while I was at the Palace. But as an old alumnus of the theater, I naturally was interested in the story of the blaze which occurred while Sophie Tucker was taking an encore.  
I'm glad the damage to the building was comparatively slight, for one never knows when an audience will forgive and forget and demand a re-engagement.  
Although my qualifications as an actor may be slight, I happen to be a superb fire risk. You see, in the case of my personal appearances there are no encores. If the act before closing had been my monologue instead of Sophie Tucker's songs, there would have been no need to ask the audience to leave expeditiously and in good order.  
Among all the theaters of the town there is none possessing such palpable personality as the Palace. Although spacious, it is the most intimate of showplaces. Now and again the management indulges in the heresy of seeking novelties, and generally innovations are unfortunate.  
In all truth, the assemblage constitutes a sort of fraternal order in which the members demand the regular reappearance of the old favorites, one after another, with only a decent interval for spacing.  
It hardly will be a matter of surprise if I venture the statement that actors are inclined to discuss the stage to the exclusion of most other subjects. But, even so, they lack the single-minded devotion of vaudeville artists.  
People who appear from two to four times a day, with an increased number of performances on Sunday, have no time to keep up with new twists on the tariff or even the latest developments in Shanghai. To them "the act" is everything, and it becomes a sort of Ark of the Covenant, not to be touched without tragic consequences.  
I knew a short story writer who invariably tears up the contract if the magazine to which she contributes alters her stuff by so much as the elision of a comma. I regard her as a person possessed of a great degree of integrity.  
But her passion for her work, and nothing but her work, pales beside that which inspires any traditional vaudeville team. After ten or twelve years an act becomes set, and not so much as a single piece of business, let alone a line, can be blasted out of it.  
Freshman at the Palace  
WHEN I matriculated at the Palace it was my original misfortune to follow a couple named Barry and Whitley. Their patter was so ingenious and amusing that I came forward as an orphan at the opening performance and several weeks happily thereafter.  
At last I learned enough of show business to request the management for a spot in which I would be less obnoxious to the audience. They shifted me around so that I was preceded by a trained dog. He wasn't very good, either, and things ran much more happily thereafter.  
In trying to learn the secrets of the profession to which I had devoted myself for a week, I took occasion to stand in the wings each afternoon and evening and watch Barry and Whitley. It seemed to me that they put over a carefree atmosphere.  
The funny things they said appeared to be wholly an inspired impromptu. After their New York engagement they went abroad and were gone for two years. Upon their return I caught them once more at the Palace. They were just as funny and precisely the same. Not so much as a turn of the hand had been altered.  
And then I knew the secret. Nothing in the theater is good impromptu until after the sixth or seventh year.  
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## This Man, This Woman

Back through the history of the human race, to its beginnings lost in the ages of antiquity, men and women have been choosing their mates, and the institution of marriage, differing in different ages and in different countries, and among different peoples, has been developing and reaching the forms and customs that exist in the world today. The history of marriage is a fascinating study, and throws much light on marital problems of this day and age.  
Our Washington Bureau has ready for you a condensed, but comprehensive, outline of the History of Marriage from earliest ages to the present time; from primitive promiscuity down to monogamous marriage. You will be interested and informed by it. Fill out the coupon below and send for it:  
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## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

### Circulation of Air and Circulation of Ocean Waters Have Important Bearing on Weather.

THERE is a complex relationship between the circulation of the earth's atmosphere and the circulation of the waters of the ocean which has an important bearing upon both the weather and the ocean.  
This fact is pointed out by Dr. Thomas Wayland Vaughan, director of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Cal.  
Many problems of weather forecasting, or oceanic phenomena, and of the distribution of life in the ocean, depend upon an understanding of this relationship.  
Two basic factors contribute to the circulation of both the atmosphere and the ocean waters. They are the sun's heat and the earth's rotation.  
In addition, the air and the ocean affect each other because of the phenomena of evaporation and precipitation.  
If the earth were stationary and the sun revolved around it, there would be heating of the atmosphere and the waters of the ocean in tropical and subtropical regions and expansion of both air and water, Dr. Vaughan says. "Both air and water, where heated, would move upward and flow toward the poles, in the region of which both would be cooled and there they would sink and return to the tropical and subtropical regions as lower cool currents."  
The scheme, however, is by no means so simple, for the earth rotates on its axis and this causes a deflection of the movements of both air and water.

### Permanent 'Highs'

THE combined effects of the difference in the amounts of solar energy that impinge upon the surface of the earth, the rotation of the earth upon its axis and the existence of the continental areas are to produce in the atmosphere over the oceans five more or less permanent areas of high barometric pressure, Dr. Vaughan says.  
Two of these are over the Atlantic ocean and are respectively known as the north and south Atlantic "permanent highs." He continues, "Two are over the Pacific ocean, where they are known by names corresponding to those for similar areas over the Atlantic, and one is over the Indian ocean."  
"These highs are approximately in latitude 30 degrees to 35 degrees on each side of the equator in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and south of the equator in the Indian ocean."  
"Between the northern highs and the equatorial region in the northern hemisphere we have the north-east trade winds. Between the northern highs and the equatorial region in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, we have the south-east trade winds."  
"The Indian ocean differs from the Atlantic and the Pacific in that it is subject to monsoon winds, partly controlled by the relative pressure in northern Asia."  
"The monsoon winds, however, mostly affect the surface circulation of the Indian ocean, and appear to have relatively little influence on the deep-water circulation."  
"On the north side of the two high areas in the north Pacific and the north Atlantic and on the south side of the high areas in the south Pacific, south Atlantic and Indian oceans are the region of the 'west wind drifts.'"  
"The west wind drifts of both the northern and southern hemispheres are marked on their polar sides by lines or areas known as the 'polar fronts.'"

### Ocean Currents

THE surface oceanic circulation rather closely conforms to the general scheme of atmosphere circulation that has been outlined.  
"We have in both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific in tropical regions a movement of the surface waters toward the western sides of the ocean basins," Dr. Vaughan says.  
"In the Atlantic the water moves along the eastern side of the islands off the North American continent and off the continent itself toward the northward, north of the equator, and recedes in the region of the west wind drift across the Atlantic."  
"On the eastern side of the Atlantic there is deflection toward the south and southeast, and ultimately a vortex is completed, within which the Sargasso sea is formed. A similar vortex in the South Atlantic."  
"In the North Pacific we have the Japan current which, as is generally known, flows northward and north-eastward off the east Asiatic coast, eastward across the Pacific south of the Aleutian islands, and then is deflected toward the south and southwest."  
"Westward flowing equatorial currents are well developed in the Atlantic ocean, where they lie mostly north of but near the equator."  
"There is no strongly developed equatorial current in the Atlantic. However, the Gulf stream, which is very near the equator, flows from west to east."  
"In the Pacific the equatorial currents are developed strongly and there is a pronounced equatorial counter current which lies slightly to the north of the equator."

### People's Voice

Editor Times—During the trial of Coroner Fred W. Velling a group of local undertakers was called to pass opinion on some of Mr. Velling's funeral bills. These men all regarded the bills as reasonable. But the newspapers of Indianapolis have been just a vague in making their report of the circumstances governing the result of this inquiry.  
The story in one paper notes that these men thought \$500 to \$600 reasonable for "caskets." They imply merely "caskets," whereas, curiously, the three receptacles in question were of zinc, obviously of the group of costlier metal coffins.  
Several newspaper accounts entirely omitted the fact that three Clark metal vaults were included in the bill. Further, the bills in question include the price for grave lots, for digging and covering them, and for three tombstones.  
These cemetery items do not generally come under the funeral director's bill, although the papers reported the case as implying so. And even the comparatively small item of embalming was not stressed in the manner it warranted, considering the decomposed condition of the bodies in the case.  
This article simply is intended to create a little better understanding of the facts. I think those undertakers are entitled to some little vindication for their actions, abstract prejudices regarding the trial itself notwithstanding.  
OBSERVER.  
Editor Times—Some time ago I read in the People's Voice where a man criticised the Salvation Army, saying he went to them for clothing and they wanted to charge him for them. Well, I can not dispute his word, but I don't think any one should say a word against the Salvation Army, especially in these depression days, for my family would not have had very much to eat over Christmas if it hadn't been for those good people giving us a basket of good substantial food.  
Who stood by our boys in the war, risking their own lives to feed the soldiers? They did more than, and are doing more now for the people than any other charity organization. And even taking this opportunity to thank them and make their good work go on forever, and God bless them, I always will have a good word for the Salvation Army.  
MRS. E. T. E.