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

The State Rebels

The only interpretation that can be placed upon the gathering of the mayors of eighty-seven cities and towns at Martinsville is that the state has finally rebelled against utility domination.

For many years the utilities have ruled Indiana. They have nominated legislators and Governors. They have dictated appointments to the public service commission. They have written the laws for the state and defeated suggestions that might have interfered with their unbridled greed.

They have entered the councils of both parties and employed, as lawyers and lobbyists, the influential men in both Democratic and Republican organizations.

Now the mayors of cities have declared war to the limit on this sovereignty.

In the next legislature there will be a demand for laws that will make public ownership easy instead of most difficult.

There will be a demand for laws that will take the greedy hands of the utilities out of the pockets of industry and commerce.

There will be a very insistent demand for a new commission composed of men who do not owe their jobs to a secret servility to some agent of the utility interests.

When the mayors of these cities, who, after all, are compelled to play politics in order to retain their offices have reached the conclusion that it no longer pays to play with the utilities, it is time to take non-electric courts.

If the utilities wish to escape a growing demand for public ownership, they will at once reduce their rates without waiting to be forced by a reluctant public service commission and then appealing to federal courts.

The people finally know that they have been robbed and are being robbed.

The amount taken from public taxation for lighting and water has become intolerable.

The charges against the home owner and industry is too great to be longer tolerated.

Eighty-seven cities in revolt should be warning enough to the utility managers that the day has arrived to quit sucking eggs.

Confusing Two Issues

In an effort, apparently, to head off either direct federal relief for the unemployed or an extensive program of public works, conservative members of congress are pushing bills providing for \$132,000,000 worth of federal road work.

The administration has come to their assistance with a statement from the United States bureau of public roads that "at least 85 per cent, and possibly more than 90 per cent of the money, expended for a concrete pavement ultimately is paid out as wages and salaries."

If this statement could be accepted at face value, it would appear that \$125,000,000 spent on roads would go a long way toward providing a living for at least those members of the unemployed who are male and able-bodied.

But closer study of the statement leaves one not quite so optimistic.

It turns out that only 15 per cent of the road building fund goes directly to men employed on construction jobs. Another 12 per cent goes to men employed in quarries, sand pits, mills and factories where materials are produced.

It is conceivable that some closed factories or quarries might be reopened to produce the necessary materials and unemployed men might benefit directly.

But from that point on, the calculation is on a very different basis. Fourteen per cent of the money spent for roads is paid to men employed by transportation companies, principally railroads.

The statement says, "Part of the cost" is paid to the men who build the machinery and equipment used in constructing highways. Even more is paid to the men who build the machinery and equipment used in the sand pits, the quarries, the cement mills, and the steel mills where the road materials are produced, and to those who build the equipment of the companies that deliver these materials.

"Some is paid to miners, the men who work in refineries, and those who work on the pipe lines in the oil fields—the industries which provide the fuel that produces the power used in producing materials, in transporting them, and in working them into finished products."

In other words, the bureau of public roads supposes that to build \$125,000,000 worth of new highways this winter to aid unemployment, oil companies first would place an order for new pipes, factories would hum, pipes would be laid, oil wells would be sunk, railroads would be laid, new engines would be built, the steel mills would be re-equipped, themselves with machinery, and new cement mills would be constructed.

As a practical matter, the railroads would use their existing crews, and the engines and rails they already have, and so for the most part would the other auxiliary industries so glowingly named.

It is, of course, an excellent thing for the government to spend money for any sound public works project, and thus lend what aid it can to business. But such project should not in any way be confused with providing immediate emergency relief, either through substantial amounts of work for idle men and women, or grants to local agencies feeding the hungry.

Two Simple Souls

Candidates of the common people is the way Speaker Garner of the house of representatives and Governor Murray are described by friends who want to make them President.

These Democrats, "Happy Jack" of Texas and "Alafalfa Bill" of Oklahoma, are touted as frank sons of the west.

It is curious, therefore, to find that Garner and Murray are virtually the only two Democrats in the race who are not frank about their views on that most controversial of issues, prohibition.

"Alafalfa Bill," in his recent tub-thumping declaration of platform, forgot to mention the subject of prohibition. And "Happy Jack" has refused to answer the question of a Texan admirer as to whether he is wet or dry.

It is possible that these two simple Democratic souls are trying to repeat the trick which Hoover played so successfully in the last campaign, when he ran as a wet to wets and as a dry to drys?

It was a good trick, so good indeed that it now is so widely known that the public is not apt to be taken in by it again.

If Garner and Murray intend to straddle on prohibition, they should find a trick which already has not been exposed.

Apparently Al Smith, who just has declared for the referendum-state home rule plan in place of his

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Judge Seabury Has Jeopardized His Probe of Tammany Hall by Dragging the Investigation Into National Politics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Rightly or wrongly, most people construe Judge Seabury's speech as a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. That is what makes it so unfortunate, so inopportune and so likely to spoil an otherwise promising effort to clean up politics in New York City.

It was no time to drag a local investigation into national politics, particularly in such a way as would give the chief prosecutor an appearance of trying to capitalize it.

The investigation never had but one chance of success. That chance lay in keeping it on such a high level as would remove the handicap of suspicion and distrust which always arises when partisan prejudice, or personal ambition appears to be the dominant motive.

Nonpartisan Probe

THE investigation of New York City affairs was authorized by a Republican legislature and approved by a Democratic governor.

The auspicious start which that gave it was increased by the selection of Judge Samuel Seabury as chief counsel.

The fact that Judge Seabury was a Democrat was accepted generally as a guarantee that the investigation would not be run by and for Republicans.

Every one recognized that Tammany Hall would be brought under fire, but hoped that the investigation would confine itself to individual offenders and let the voters attend to the larger issue at the next local election.

Embarrassing

WITH presidential campaign in prospect and with the Democratic party moving heaven and earth to take advantage of an unusually favorable situation, the danger of making a grand assault on Tammany hall, especially before the investigation had been completed, was obvious.

Such a move could only embarrass Governor Roosevelt and suggest a drive for party solidarity by leaders of all factions.

The idea that Judge Seabury had accomplished enough to warrant his stepping out as a candidate for the presidential nomination was not taken seriously, except by those who interpreted it as unfriendly propaganda designed to discredit him.

Too Much Zeal?

ONE finds it hard to believe that a man of Judge Seabury's poise and caliber would go out of his way in the midst of an unfinished task to take such a hopeless flier in politics.

It is far pleasanter to suppose that he has been misunderstood; that his attack on Tammany hall was due to an excess of zeal, and that his infernal criticism of Governor Roosevelt was unintentional.

Considering the good work he has done and the foundation he has laid for a worth while reform in New York City, it is unthinkable that he would spoil it all by the injection of personal ambition at this time.

Bolsters Criticism

POOR prejudice is the great weakness of every investigation in this country.

Whenever a probe begins, it is taken for granted that one party is out to get the other, and that politics can be depended on to play a superior part to justice.

In this respect, the New York investigation enjoyed a singularly happy send-off.

Tammany leaders have said that it was the same old thing, that the Republicans were out to make political capital, that Governor Roosevelt's hand had been forced, and that Judge Seabury's real concern was to make a name for himself, but they have found few sympathizers.

Judge Seabury has put plausibility into their argument. It is most unfortunate.

Questions and Answers

How cold was it and how deep was the snow during the month of March, 1907? What day of the month was the biggest snow?

The coldest temperature for the month was 6 above on March 17. The biggest snowfall for 24 hours was on March 18 and 19, when 12.1 inches fell during the 24-hour period. Since there was 2.5 inches of snow on the ground at the time it started snowing, this made a total of 14.6 inches.

Who took the place of Knute Rockne as football coach at the University of Notre Dame?

Heartley (Hunk) Anderson.

How old is Billie Burke, the actress?

Forty-six.

What was the maiden name of the first wife of Woodrow Wilson and when were they married, and when did she die?

She was Ellen Axson of Savannah, Ga., and they were married June 24, 1885. Mrs. Wilson died at the White House, Aug. 14, 1914.

What is the calorie value of a piece of butter, one inch square and one-fourth inch thick?

100 calories.

What were the largest gate receipts for a prize fight?

The record was \$2,658,660, at the Dempsey-Tunney fight at Chicago, Sept. 22, 1927.

Is Justice Holmes of the United States supreme court related to Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet?

He is a son of the poet.

What is the derivation and meaning of the name Flavy?

It is from the Latin flavus and means yellow.

What proportion of the total population of the United States is of the Negro race?

Out of a total 1930 census population of 122,775,046, those of the Negro race numbered 11,691,143.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

POOR Ruth Judd got a pretty bad break. The people of the United States were far more concerned about legalized wholesale murder in the far east than they could be about any individual crime.

Hence the trial took up but small space in the newspapers and it looks as if she will go to the gallows without the usual ballyhoo.

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Still Looking for a Clew!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Rest, Not Exercise, Relieves Fatigue

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and Hospital, the Health Magazine

THE hardest advice to make people follow in times of economic stress is the advice to rest.

The trend of modern life is toward speeding up to a greater mental strain and almost ceaseless activity. As a result, the life expectancy of man over 40 is less than it was twenty-five years ago.

Many a business man feels that the proper procedure for relieving his restlessness is exercise in the form of handball, squash, calisthenics, or golf. When one is tired, relief will not come through physical exercise.

The chief value of exercise is to provide stimulation to the activities of the body, not to relieve a fagged mind.

The fatigue that occurs in industry involves usually very little of physical fatigue, but a great deal of mental fatigue. Emotional factors play a large part in fatigue.

Machine work, specialization of jobs, and increased speed in industry have brought about fatigue due to monotony. When monotony becomes intense, exhaustion of the nervous system is likely.

The time to take exercise is after rest. Therefore, the business man, the white-collared worker, or the industrial worker who has felt the strain of his day's activities should precede any exercise at the end of that day by 15 to 30 minutes of rest.

He then will take his exercise, following it with a warm shower bath and have another fairly long rest period before getting up for the evening program, or before going to dinner and then to bed.

This advice to rest is not necessarily to indicate that one should give up his activity.

The best life is a useful one. Dr. C. E. A. Winslow refers to the advice given by Nietzsche to "live dangerously."

"Life is to be used, not hoarded," says Winslow, "but neither should it be wasted through uninteresting."

One physician, asked how to live long, said, "Get a slight chronic disease and take good care of it."

In all our activities, health must be uppermost in our minds, but without health there can be no happiness.

Next: Diet.