



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROY W. HOWARD, President
EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1932
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Rate Revisions

Just as an indication of what might happen if the public service commission really desired to apply its own methods of valuation to fit present conditions and prices, the action of the Colorado commission in Denver is illuminating.

The plant of the electric company of that city has just been revalued for rate purposes. The plant and service closely approximates that of Indianapolis, where a valuation of forty or more millions is claimed as the just basis.

The Denver plant, has just been valued by the commission of Colorado at twenty-two millions.

In arriving at this figure, the generating system went in for ten millions. The distributing system was valued at six millions. The transformers and substations cared for another three and a half millions.

The Denver plant serves 89,100 customers. The Indianapolis plant serves around 100,000.

Deducting the generating system, the charge against each consumer for distributing and other parts of the plants averages \$130. The same materials and labor are needed in Denver to reconstruct such a system.

Under a similar valuation, the distributing system here would amount to thirteen millions. Add to that any fantastic figure for the generating plant and there would still remain many millions of unjust valuation here on which rates are charged.

The appeal of Indianapolis has laid dormant for months. When first filed, the answer of the public service commission and the public utility was that appraisal would cost huge sums and would result in a raise instead of a decrease in rates.

Denver took a different course. It seems to believe that if people are forced in prosperous days to pay on cost of reproduction, based on inflated labor and commodity prices, the people should have advantage of deflation in depression.

The Denver rates have been cut as a result of the investigation.

No action is taken in Indiana. There may be a reason. The people will probably discover the remedy next November, or next January at the latest, when the legislature meets with a lot of new faces.

Aristide Briand

Briand will be missed. The world will miss him more than his own country; at least, at first, because other countries had come to depend upon him to temper with wisdom the destructive nationalism and militarism of the French extremists.

He died at odds with some of the French politicians, but secure in the affections of his people.

Starting as a Socialist in his youth, he swung to conservatism in middle age. But unlike Clemenceau, who also began as a Socialist and turned conservative, he swung back toward radicalism in the evening of his life.

Premier eleven times, foreign minister sixteen times, and a cabinet member twenty-five times, Briand probably was the most widely respected French political figure of his day.

Many titles were given him by friends and enemies. "Apostle of Peace" was the one he liked best—even though it probably cost him the presidency, which was denied him by the Nationalists last year.

The high point in his career was his labor for reconciliation between Germany and France.

Working with the great Stresemann of Germany, who preceded him to the grave, he tried to build a Franco-German political and economic entente.

He lived to see much of that foundation of a better peace swept away by the fury of Hitler's fascism in Germany and Tardieu's nationalism in France.

With Kellogg of the United States, he shared the authorship of the world-wide treaty outlawing war as an instrument of national policy.

Last autumn when the Japanese armies of conquest defied the Briand-Kellogg pact and the league covenant, he stood almost alone among world statesmen in defense of the peace machinery. Before the state department in Washington was ready to act, Briand as president of the league council challenged Japan.

Lacking the support of his own country and of the British and American governments, Briand failed to stop the Japanese war.

Now, when the United States is leading the defense of the treaties and calling the league to follow, there is no Briand in Europe to rally the friends of peace.

The Lindbergh Kidnaping

The kidnaping of the young son of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh was a peculiarly dastardly act. Not only red-blooded, but even kind-hearted, men and women will hope that the perpetrators of this atrocious felony will be apprehended quickly and suitably punished. They will wish that this may be accomplished without injury to the unfortunate infant victim of greed and degeneracy.

Yet the main lesson of the whole tragedy will have been lost if it does not direct public attention beyond this particular and deplorable crime. The bitter anguish of the parents will not be recompensed by return of the child. It also must serve to call the attention of the public to the humiliating and truly remarkable state of affairs which can make an episode of this type possible.

The father and the mother of any child, however poor and obscure they may be, have as much affection for their kidnaped offspring as do Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. Their hearts are as much torn by the loss of their loved one. Moreover, such parents do not have either fame or fortune to offer a partial solace. They may have to bear their grief in penury and want. There are scores of kidnaping cases yearly in this fair country of ours. They are not confined to children alone. Not so long ago a distinguished St. Louis physician was captured. On the very day of the Lindbergh kidnaping, the papers told us that the 12-year-old DeJette boy had been stolen from his parents in Niles, O.

Kidnaping is a peculiarly repulsive and atrocious crime. Perpetrators should be apprehended quickly and certainly. They should be given stiff sentences to protect society from their further depredations.

But it is not enough to punish those who execute a particular crime of this sort. We need to get at the causes of such acts, so that we may protect society from a repetition. In any civilized society parents should feel secure from this variety of barbarism.

There is more misery and want in Germany than in the United States. There is as much incentive to obtain funds through ransoms. But one of the most distinguished of Germans, now traveling in the United States, assured me today that kidnaping cases like this are absolutely unknown in Germany.

They are rare in most other civilized European countries. There is nothing unique about the United

States to make the frequency and persistence of such a crime within our boundaries a necessary thing.

We shall need to get behind this and other kidnappings and study the psychology, motives, organization and operations which make them possible. We shall have to understand how they are related to the getting-something-for-nothing psychology, so powerful in the United States, that lies at the bottom of racketeering.

Kidnaping is a specially atrocious application of the prevalent notion that "only says work"—to use Courtney Terrett's striking characterization of the ethics and psychology of racketeering.

But we also need to pass beyond an understanding of the pattern of kidnaping activities, and let this case focus our attention upon the prevalence of other revolting crimes—murder, robbery, war, and the like.

We must come to realize the disgraceful condition in respect to crime which exists in the United States. This can not be blamed on prohibition alone. It is due to a traditional lawlessness.

It is due to the lack of the development of highly trained professional police, entirely incorruptible, such as exist in most European countries. It is due to an intimidated populace which does not dare to testify against gangsters.

Even more humiliating than the commission of a crime is the fact that eyewitnesses do not feel sure enough of public protection to attest their knowledge regarding a reprehensible felony. All of this creates that confidence of probable escape which is a chief influence in the encouragement of crime in this country.

Let the Lindbergh calamity dramatize our national disgrace and stir us into a determination to rid ourselves of it. And such determination must be based upon something more vital and intelligent than temporary indignation and high blood pressure.

Holmes at 91

He has a weakness for detective stories, so he has to ration them out to himself.

He sat for a portrait painter and wanted to hurry the sitting, but his wife said to the artist: "Take as much time as you need; he only wants to get away to one of those naughty French novels."

He fought to preserve the Union and was five times wounded, thrice very seriously.

He thinks of the law as a loom: "When I think thus of the law, I see a princess mightier than she who once wrought at Bayeux, eternally weaving into her web dim figures of the ever-lengthening past—figures too dim to be noticed by the idle, too symbolic to be interpreted except by her pupils, but to the discerning eye disclosing every painful step and every world-shaking contest by which mankind has fought and worked its way from savage isolation to organic social life."

He—and it could be no other—is Oliver Wendell Holmes, just retired as associate justice of the United States supreme court, who today is celebrating his ninety-first birthday.

It particularly is fitting that on this birthday Silas Bent's able biography of him is published by the Vanguard Press. Bent has written not only of Holmes the great jurist, but, also, of Holmes the man of unusual charm and super character.

On his ninety-first birthday, Justice Holmes can look back on a life such as few men are permitted to live; a very full life; and a very satisfying life, marked by clarity, courage and poise.

Because of the nobility of his life, it is easier for us to share his vision:

"I think it is not improbable," he has said, "that man, like the grub that prepares a chamber for the winged thing it never has seen, but is to be—that man may have cosmic destinies that he does not understand. And so beyond the vision of battling races and an impoverished earth, I catch a dreaming glimpse of peace."

Dangerous

The police lost their heads. They shot into the unarmed crowd, according to news dispatches. Four of the crowd are dead and others wounded. That, in brief, seems to be the story of Monday's riot at the Ford plant in Dearborn, Mich.

It was not the fault of the 3,000 demonstrators that they were hungry. It was not their fault that they had no work and wanted work.

Their only crime was to rush an employment office under fire to halt. They were victims of a greater crime—the crime of a civilization which denies the right of work to men with hungry families.

Under the extreme provocation of many months of suffering the American unemployed have been heroically patient and peaceful.

The way to turn those 8,000,000 peaceful citizens into angry and destructive mobs is to use guns on them as the Dearborn police did Monday.

It is imperative in this emergency that federal, state and local authorities use their heads instead of guns.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

SOUTHERN COLLEGE at Birmingham held a series of conferences on marriage problems. This is a forward movement in practical education. There is really nothing at all wrong with marriage as an institution. The fault lies with the foolish individuals who do the marrying.

Too much money, we say, or too much temperament, too frequent quarrels, too many jealousies and animosities. All these things we discuss fully and freely. But they merely are the fringe on the cloak of misery that wraps around us. And the cloak is ignorance.

Whenever we grow tough-minded enough to admit that happy marriage depends largely on one thing, sane sex sense, we shall be ready to begin to do something about divorce and broken homes and their victims, the little children. Until we do reach that state we may as well talk of jumping over the moon.

SEX adjustment may not be the only point to consider when we try for happy marriage, but it is by all odds the most important. Yet it is the one thing that parents and teachers never discuss with the children.

There is a great hullabaloo about mothers who let their daughters marry without a knowledge of cooking, and sewing and cleaning, although these things are trivial beside the fact that thousands of girls are sent into life who have been given no intelligent instruction on matters of far greater import to their health and happiness.

And we moralize at great length on truth and the need for honesty, and at the same time force young people to learn about the reality and the beauty of love and marriage by any kind of a hit or miss system.

Ignorance and poverty are the only enemies of marriage. They are enemies that man, if he used his head, could overcome. But sticking it in sands of false modesty and fear never is the right way to use a head.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Why Be Discouraged by Collapse of the Peace Machine? It Took 500 Years and More to Found a Modern Republic After the Ideal Was Born.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Aristide Briand passes out while the guns at Shanghai mock his greatest work. A sad requiem, but typical of life. Those who undertake really great things must not expect to see them finished.

Inability to realize the time and education required to put it on a solid basis, much less to get it working smoothly, has been the one great weakness of the peace movement. It represents the most revolutionary idea since the birth of Christianity, yet there are those who expect it to be put over in a generation.

Age-old habits of thought can not be overcome with any such speed. The peace movement will not mean much until a majority of people throughout the world has been committed to it, not in theory, but as a safe, practical program.

That involves little less than a wholesale revision of human history, especially from the standpoint of conclusion and conception.

Collapse No Surprise

To those who have anything like a clear perspective of the problem, the present collapse of the peace machine means neither surprise, nor disappointment.

No matter how enthusiastic they may have been over the idea, they have not shut their eyes to the stupendous labor its translation into action imposes.

They have understood that there would be wars in spite of what was done at the outset, and more wars to keep up the work.

In other words, the world is due for a more or less extended period of strife, regardless of courts and peace pacts, and after that it is due for another period of strife in their defense.

Job for Fighters

PACIFISTS are not going to make this world peaceful. The job is for fighting men. The sooner we realize that, the better it will be for all concerned.

Had the world sincerely been committed to peace through a reign of law, Japan would be surrounded with a cordon of steel today.

Let such an example be set, but once and any nation will think twice before starting war.

We are a long way from being ready to set such an example. If war becomes too annoying, we are willing to join others in a general effort to stop it, but that is all. In spite of the many declarations we have made we do not regard war as a crime, unless, or until, it has reached certain proportions.

Japan Unchecked

JAPAN has violated the spirit, if not the letter, of every peace agreement that has been made, particularly with reference to far eastern affairs.

Had she been in sympathy with those agreements, she would have consulted other interested nations, and the League of Nations, before entering Manchina. She would have done the same thing with regard to the Chinese boycott before attacking Shanghai.

Had the rest of the world been honestly and sincerely committed to the ideal of peace, all the councils and conferences that have been called would have acted immediately after Japan's initial move.

Why Be Discouraged?

WE have had to go beyond human sentimentality and have been crystallized against war for effective action to be taken at the first sign of its outbreak.

But why be discouraged? It took 500 years and more to found a modern republic after the ideal was born in England, and it took even longer to scrap the superstitions of polytheism.

It takes many air castles to build a real one, but that is no reason why we should stop dreaming about them, or quit trying to realize our dreams if they seem good.

Questions and Answers

Are aliens in the United States citizens after a certain number of years of residence?

Alien residents are not compelled to become American citizens. If they entered the United States legally and are living in this country peacefully and have means of livelihood, they can stay in this country as long as they desire.

How old is a middle aged person? In the medical profession the term applies to persons between 45 and 60 years. The characteristics of middle age come earlier to some and later to others, but that is a fair average.

What is a legitimate theater? One presenting stage productions of drama excepting vaudeville and burlesque.

How did the term "round robin" meaning a petition or protest signed by a large number of people, originate?

It was originally used to designate a neck ruff worn in the sixteenth century. Gradually it came to be applied to a form of petition on which the names were signed in a circle to obviate giving particular prominence to any name or names.

What percentage of registered automobiles in the world are in the United States?

The total world registration in 1930 was 34,603,176, of which number the United States had 26,523,779.

Is the word lawyer in the New Testament?

It is there eight times, three in the singular and five in the plural.

How many labor unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

About 107 national and international unions, besides numerous directly affiliated local bodies.

How many Japanese are there in California?

The 1930 census enumerates 97,456.

The Way It Works



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

If You 'Stay Tired,' Seek the Cause

This is the second of five articles by Dr. Fishbein on "That Tired Feeling: How You Get That Way and What to Do About It." Others will follow daily.

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

FATIGUE for the athlete, as a rule, is planned and prepared for in advance. For that reason, ordinary fatigue is not dangerous for the track man, for instance.

But if "that tired feeling" persists after the body has been given ample time to repay the energy "debt" against the body, then it is time to study the causes and remove them.

Research has shown that a track athlete in good condition can recover 48 per cent of his lost energy in five minutes after an exhausting dash. Within fifteen minutes, his recovery is 64 per cent complete; in forty-five minutes, it is 85 per cent complete, and the athlete is ready to give his best efforts in another event.

The events in most track meets are so arranged that preliminary heats are run early, with finals coming after other events have given the athletes time to recover the energy expended in their earlier exertions.

Training enables the athlete to replace used energy more rapidly than the ordinary person can, but if over-training has been indulged in staleness will result.

The best remedy for staleness is a complete rest for several days and then a gradual resumption of training activities.

The principal reason for fatigue in athletes is the fact that their great exertion causes a great deal more lactic acid in the system than can be oxidized at the time.

This condition results in the rapid breathing and quickened pulse of the athlete, which continues long after his exertion period is over.

Increase in the amount of oxygen taken in, however, is valuable only in so far as the increase does not go beyond the amount the blood vessels are able to carry to the body.

Increased pulse is valuable only to the point where the heart is receiving blood as rapidly as it tries to send it out.

This speed is governed by the rapidity of the circulation back to the heart and not by the rate at which the heart can pump it back.

These relative increases are high in the trained athlete and allow him to recover quickly. In persons not in training, they occur in lesser degree.

These rules apply principally to short distance or dash men. The next article will go into the matter from the standpoint of the distance or endurance runner.

Prof. Warburg developed a method by which a thin strip of tissue cut from a more complex organization could be kept alive in a suitable medium so that its cells could be studied under the microscope in a living condition.

It is believed that the oxygen carried to the cell does not react with the foodstuffs or fuel, but first combines with the iron-porphyrin ferment. It is suspected that there are other ferments present, but these have not yet been isolated.

It is thought that Professor Warburg's studies will aid greatly in the investigation of cancer.

Cancer is not a germ disease. It is a condition in which normal cells of the body no longer act normally. They cease their natural functions and devote all their energies to growth. In time they undergo changes, becoming the type of cells known as cancer cells.

Most authorities feel that connection between cancer and problem depends upon a complete understanding of the normal cell first.

PARIS IS RAIDED
March 8

ON March 8, 1918, a heavy German attack in the Ypres-Dixmude sector of the western front forced back British troops, but the advantage gained was rendered slight by several British counter-attacks.

Raid on Italian positions in northern Italy by Austrian troops were repulsed. Italian headquarters also announced that heavy shelling of Austrian troop movements was believed to have inflicted heavy losses.

British troops in Palestine advanced more than three miles on an eleven-mile front in a renewal of their offensive against the Turks.

Many coastal villages were taken by the British in the movement.

Paris was raided by German aircraft and thirteen persons were killed and fifty wounded by bombs.

DAILY THOUGHT

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins.—1 Peter 5:8.

What we free give, forever is our own.—Granville.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Studies of Living Cells by German Biologist of Vital Importance in Cancer Study.

PROFESSOR OTTO WARBURG, German biologist, recently awarded the Nobel prize in medicine for 1931, has been a pioneer in the study of the physics and chemistry of the living cell.

His studies are of fundamental importance to the whole science of biology, and of particular importance to medical science, because of the light they throw upon the problem of cancer.

All living things, both plants and animals, consist of cells. The simplest forms are one-celled types, like the algae, which are one-celled plants, or the amoeba and paramecium which are one-celled animals. A human being consists of billions of cells.

But in the last analysis, the physical behavior of a human being is a problem in cell behavior. Physiological processes begin and end in the cells of the tissues involved.

Professor Warburg's investigations during the last twenty-five years appear to cover a wide range of subjects. There are investigations of cancer cells. There are studies of photo-synthesis, the process by which the cells of green plants turn the carbon dioxide of the air and the water of the soil into sugars and starches.

There are studies of certain types of bacteria which possess the ability of absorbing the nitrogen of the air and turning it into nitrogen compounds.

Energy Production

ALL Professor Warburg's investigations, however, are unified by the fact that they fundamentally are concerned with the problem of how the individual cell produces energy through chemical processes. This problem is the most fundamental in the whole study of the cell. Viewed from the physical point of view, the living cell is a machine for absorbing fuel and by chemical processes turning it into energy.

In plain cells, the fuel is a simple chemical substance, for example, the carbon dioxide of the air. Animal cells require complex foodstuffs as their fuel.

One of Professor Warburg's great contributions to science has been the development of methods of studying living cells without killing them.

For many years biologists have been dissecting cells, staining them to make the various structures visible, and studying them under a microscope.

But it has been obvious to biologists all along that there were vast differences between the living cell and the dead cell.

Professor Warburg developed methods by which cells could be studied without injuring them.

Many biologists, of course, have studied the living cell by studying simple structures, such as the one-celled amoeba, or some simple plant cell like yeast.

Professor Warburg developed a method by which a thin strip of tissue cut from a more complex organization could be kept alive in a suitable medium so that its cells could be studied under the microscope in a living condition.

Catalyst Present

ONE of Professor Warburg's chief contributions to science has been to show that the process by which the cell utilized oxygen to burn its fuel and thus produce energy depended upon the presence of a chemical catalyst.

A catalyst is a substance which permits a chemical reaction to go on at temperatures and pressures at which it otherwise could not take place.

Professor Warburg showed that the catalyst in the cell was a compound of iron, known as an iron-porphyrin ferment.

How precise and delicate the work of discovering this ferment was can be gleaned from the fact that it is present to the extent of about one part in 100,000,000.

It is believed that the oxygen carried to the cell does not react with the foodstuffs or fuel, but first combines with the iron-porphyrin ferment. It is suspected that there are other ferments present, but these have not yet been isolated.

It is thought that Professor Warburg's studies will aid greatly in the investigation of cancer.

Cancer is not a germ disease. It is a condition in which normal cells of the body no longer act normally. They cease their natural functions and devote all their energies to growth. In time they undergo changes, becoming the type of cells known as cancer cells.

Most authorities feel that connection between cancer and problem depends upon a complete understanding of the normal cell first.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

PARIS IS RAIDED March 8

ON March 8, 1918, a heavy German attack in the Ypres-Dixmude sector of the western front forced back British troops, but the advantage gained was rendered slight by several British counter-attacks.

Raid on Italian positions in northern Italy by Austrian troops were repulsed. Italian headquarters also announced that heavy shelling of Austrian troop movements was believed to have inflicted heavy losses.

British troops in Palestine advanced more than three miles on an eleven-mile front in a renewal of their offensive against the Turks.

Many coastal villages were taken by the British in the movement.

Paris was raided by German aircraft and thirteen persons were killed and fifty wounded by bombs.