



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-216 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 6551 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 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."

### The Prohibition Department

Before any congressman, especially a Democratic congressman, from Indiana votes more money to the prohibition department a serious effort should be made to discover how far that unit is being used to persecute rather than prosecute.

Mayor George Dale is vehement in his declaration of his own innocence and charges that he is being "framed" by agents of the government.

The charge is much more serious than the incidents cited against Dale in the indictment for conspiracy to violate the liquor law, the validity of which will be demonstrated at the trial of Dale.

If his charge be true, then some curb should be placed upon prohibition agents who owe their jobs to political influence and who are shifted apparently at the whim and to suit the purpose of high governmental officials.

Politicians have attempted to use the federal courts in the past to protect themselves from exposure and to punish those who have dared to challenge corruption in high places.

One such case is now written into the records of the supreme court of this state in an affirmation of the conviction of one Klink, once the bodyguard of D. C. Stephenson.

When Duval was mayor of this city and not a prisoner in the county jail, before a Governor had been indicted and pleaded the statute of limitations, an effort was made to procure the indictment of the editor of The Times and Thomas Adams, now dead, a valiant and courageous editor of Vincennes, on what was alleged to be an affidavit.

The plan was to indict upon the "affidavit" in order to discredit the crusades for good government then being made by Adams and The Times.

The signature to the purported affidavit was a forgery. Yet it was handed to the then federal prosecutor by the political boss of this county, George V. Coffin, and the indictment requested.

The local prosecutor, William Remy, convicted Klink for procuring the illegal jurat of a notary and Klink is under sentence to prison, and now a fugitive from justice. He was in the pay of very high politicians.

So it may be well to examine the charges of Dale before they are dismissed as the plea of a man who has been caught.

If Dale is guilty, he should be punished. If his charges are true, something should happen to the prohibition unit.

### The Bootstraps

The house, which Thursday takes up the \$1,100,000,000 revenue bill, should realize that it has before it a solemn responsibility. For in that bill is a radical, dangerous and untold departure from the fiscal tradition of this country—the general sales tax.

Exclusion of a handful of items called "necessities" and the provision that the tax is to be collected by some 140,000 manufacturers and thus can be dubbed a "manufacturers' tax," do not disguise the fact that this is a sales tax.

The Democratic spokesmen, with belated connivance of the treasury officials, propose in this bill to saddle on the United States a consumers' tax to collect \$600,000,000, or more than one-half of the amount of the bill.

And, because a sales tax always hits the men of small means harder than the rich, the bulk of this huge sum will come from the pockets of 70,000,000 already burdened farmers and wage earners.

We are, we trust, emerging from the worst depression of recent years. The only guarantee of permanent prosperity is the well-being of the masses. At a time when everything should be done to increase their buying power, will congress take action to decrease it?

The Republican tariff went far toward destroying American foreign trade. Now the Democratic sales tax proposes to strike a blow at the revival of industry at home.

Historically, indirect taxes, sales or excise taxes always have reduced consumption and stifled trade. One need read only of the effect of the salt tax upon India, the effect of excise taxes on Ireland, the effect of Napoleon's elaborate system of indirect taxes upon the prosperity of France, to realize the danger of this experiment.

Taxes should be collected from those best able to pay and in proportion to ability to pay. The sales tax works in exactly the inverse ratio to this rule of justice and efficiency.

We believe that most of the needed revenue can be raised, even in these times, by higher income taxes and a luxury tax. If not, it can be raised by a beer tax. The balance can be borrowed pending a return of prosperity and taxing capacity.

Rehabilitation of mass buying power will not just happen. It certainly should not be further hampered. We recall only one person who claimed to have lifted himself from a bog by the bootstraps. He was Baron Munchausen, known as the greatest liar of fiction.

### Long Live the League

If the League of Nations survives as an effective international organization for peace it will be despite efforts of the big powers to destroy its strength. This has been suspected for several years.

But never was it crystal clear to all the world until Great Britain and France openly began to block league action in the far eastern crisis.

As virtual dictators of the league council, those two powers for several weeks have prevented the council from invoking the league machinery against Japan as a violator of the league covenant. Part of their obstruction consisted in preventing the council from joining the United States completely in outlawing the fruits of Japanese conquest.

The obstruction was in line, of course, with the action of the British and French governments themselves as signatories of the nine-power and Kellogg treaties, in refusing to follow the United States in holding Japan to those treaties.

When the small nations—more interested in preserving the league peace machinery than in supporting Japanese imperialism—wanted a session of the league assembly, they at first were blocked by the big powers.

After the league assembly was called, but before it convened, Great Britain again tried unsuccessfully to prevent the assembly meeting.

Since the assembly session began the big powers, under British leadership, have tried in every way to minimize the effect of the small nations' criticism of Japan and to prohibit the assembly from invoking the league enforcement articles which are supposed to be applied automatically against a violator of the covenant.

British policy is resented very widely in England. The government's policy is opposed not only by the labor party and the liberal press, but by a large non-

partisan opinion demanding British co-operation with the league and the United States.

At a mass meeting of protest held in London Monday night, various groups were represented by persons as famous as Viscount Grey, Sir Arthur Salter, Viscountess Astor, Sir Frederick Whyte and Viscount Cecil.

Meanwhile, at Geneva, the British government not only is preventing effective assembly action, but has failed to carry out the armistice instructions of the assembly and has failed to report Shanghai information to the assembly as instructed, knowing that the assembly can not act without such information.

These obstruction tactics of Britain and the other big powers have become so extreme that they have been challenged formally, not only by the Chinese delegate but by the president of the league assembly.

As friends of the league, we admit that the league has lost moral prestige and political strength by its failure to date to apply its own covenant.

But we deny the frequent prophecy of league enemies that this means the end of the league. We do not believe that it is possible to kill so easily and quickly an organization which carries the loyalty and faith of so many hundreds of millions of people.

This emergency has not proved the futility of the league. It merely has proved that the league of fifty-odd nations can not function under the dictatorship of a few large imperialistic powers.

And its assembly meeting is evident that the small nations are awakening to that fact.

### Not Enough

Thanks to a congress that finally was permitted to vote its convictions, and to a President who acquiesced, 40,000,000 bushels of the federal farm board's surplus wheat is on the way to the hungry unemployed.

This is gratifying and very significant. But neither congress nor the President should stop here.

The Democrats' \$132,000,000 road bill will furnish some work; the wheat bill will help feed the hungry; other measures will assist.

But still local governments generally are unable to bear the burden of steady unemployment among millions, and private charities, that in many instances have done splendid work with limited funds and limited facilities, are inadequate.

There should be legislation like the La Follette-Costigan relief bill if the federal government is to bear the full share of its responsibility in this crisis.

### "Hopewell"

Other nations are bewildered by what is happening at Hopewell. So are Americans bewildered.

They see Lindbergh, America's hero, and his wife, daughter of a famous and wealthy family.

They see the power of the mightiest nation in the world thrown behind those two young parents—the power of local and state police, governors, congress, United States department of justice, the President.

But they see that a kidnaper is able to scorn the United States and all its power.

They see Lindbergh and officials forced by the situation to pledge immunity in advance, and to treat through underworld emissaries as apparently the only way to save the child—if it can be saved.

Why is the nation so helpless, its law forces so futile?

One reason, is that we have confused our sense of crime and criminals. We have failed to distinguish between personal habits and crimes.

In our puritanism we have been more zealous in spying upon our neighbors and punishing their personal habits and thoughts than in punishing real criminals.

Upon one such law alone—prohibition—we spend more than \$15,000,000 a year. That vast sum and that large army of officers if turned to the conquest of actual crime might achieve much. But, because of this prohibition law, there has grown up a system of racketeering which could not be conquered by twice as many enforcement officers.

America will not be able to cope with criminals until it eliminates prohibition, and then concentrates on better trained, more intelligent and honest police, prosecutors and judges in better governed cities.

The Texas woman who "doesn't know the difference between a gin fizz and a highball," but who is a wet candidate for congress, must have been afraid she'd never find out under the Volstead act.

Calvin Coolidge is sued for \$100,000 for some remarks he made over the radio. Maybe that's why the Sphinx never talks at all.

An eastern capitalist says that business is improving definitely. Next thing we know, they'll be telling us to use these good times to prepare for a depression.

### Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

Our so-called "readjustment period" could witness the extinction of but half of our more than a thousand national associations, leagues and societies, we can say that we have not suffered in vain.

For we are, God knows, an organization-ridden people. We are harassed by noble causes and broken by dues. The money taken out of smaller communities and sent to uplift in foreign fields or used for upkeep of national headquarters in some city would, if kept at home, feed all the hungry of the vicinity.

And the way we scramble, trying to scrape up enough cash to keep grand gentlemen and dames traveling about for the "good of the order," would be funny if it were not so sad.

Our thinking has become standardized largely because it is done in committee rooms by a set of officers. And certainly we practice spiritual prostitution when we hang on to causes in which we do not whole-heartedly believe, while we commit the added imbecility of paying our good money to do so.

MANY a woman is willing to sell her mental birthright for a poor mess of social pottage. She joins organizations mainly because the neighbors belong. Or she may be beset by the urge which seems to be universal, to educate, uplift and reform everybody she can.

And the result often is organized chaos and intellectual and financial bankruptcy. For every Ku-Klux Klan must have its imperial wizard, every D. A. R. its president general, every grand lodge its grand master and every Elk its exalted ruler. And their upkeep is tremendous: Secretaries, traveling expenses, headquarters, to say nothing of conventions and the streams of printed material that pour from their publicity departments without ceasing.

Organization may mean strength, but surely too many organizations signify weakness. Especially of the head. We can't pay our taxes, because we have to pay our dues.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:  
The Legion, A. F. of L. and Other Organizations Back of the Campaign to Create Jobs Not Only Are to Be Congratulated, but Supported.

NEW YORK, March 9.—This "war against depression" promises to accomplish something because it is based on the idea of providing work through increased activity all along the line, because it goes directly to the people and to the point, because it is free from those roundabout methods which have spoiled so many past efforts.

Work is and has been the one great essential of recovery, but many of our leaders have assumed that it was not to be had, except by special dispensation of the lords of trade and finance.

With that mind, the government has adopted heroic measures to precipitate them, has demanded enormous sacrifices of the people, has done everything it could to make things easier for the big boys on the theory that they, in their gratitude, ultimately would make things easier for the little boys.

### Important Start

NOW we are going to the man in the street, the modest householder, the small merchant and manufacturer, with a plea to do more.

It sounds so simple as to be uninteresting, but in that lies its real effectiveness.

The fact that 177,000 jobs already have been found, most of them for at least six months, should be regarded as more than encouraging.

Best of all, the work thus provided is useful, constructive and of such a nature as to make those engaged in it feel that they are once more paying their way.

### Let's All Help!

THE American Legion, American Federation of Labor and other organizations back of the campaign not only are to be congratulated, but supported.

They have hit on a plan which is bound to succeed if enough people help to carry it out.

We have all been sold on the thesis that mass buying power is the basis of prosperity.

The trouble is that we have come to associate mass buying power with a comparatively few big pay rolls and a comparatively few well advertised articles of trade.

The notion that much of importance could be accomplished by each of us doing what he could to make small improvements and small expansions has not played the part it should.

### Give a Job

THE "war against depression" is not intended to raise money for experts to disburse. It comprehends no fund, no overhead, no board of control.

It is being conducted simply and solely with the idea of getting those who can afford it to promise that they will give the extra work by making repairs, enlarging their business, constructing new buildings, improving their land, or doing anything else that appeals to them as worth while.

The war rests on a bigger and more wholesome plan than merely to get people to expend so much cash. It presumes a certain amount of initiative on their part, a re-awakening of their faith and ambition, a renewed interest in their own affairs.

### No Holiday

MOST of us have been waiting for some one else to restore prosperity, preferably those whom we catalogue under the head of big business.

Most of us have assumed that the job was too big for ordinary folks and that they might just as well knock off and take a holiday until the leaders had set things right.

Such an attitude has done much to retard recovery. Much of the work in this country still depends on what average people are willing to undertake and carry through on their own account.



**TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY**

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES  
March 9

ON March 9, 1918, the British announced that shipping losses for the previous week had been fifteen ships of more than 1,000 tons displacement each.

This announcement confirmed the opinion that submarine activities were increasing and caused great concern in England, dependent on its ships for food both at home and for its troops in France.

Finishing up the western front still was confined to minor trench actions, but it was increasingly apparent that German troops were being massed for a major offensive at an early date.

Many divisions from the Russian front were known to be in the German lines in France.

British troops in Palestine continued their advance, and reported taking many Turkish soldiers prisoners.

### Questions and Answers

Which planet is nearest to the sun?  
Mercury.

What salary did Abraham Lincoln receive as President of the United States?  
His salary was \$25,000 a year.

How many asteroids, or minor planets are known?  
The number now known is nearly eleven hundred.

What does agoraphobia mean?  
A morbid dislike of public places.

How many children did the former King Alfonso XIII of Spain have, and how many are living?  
He has four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.



## Runners Time Selves to Beat Fatigue

This is the third of a series of five articles by Dr. Fishbein on "That First 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.

A MAN running a mile race can not continue at top speed for the entire distance. Neither can a man doing manual labor work at the absolute maximum of his energies for a long period.

The reasons for this are obvious. The body wears down much more rapidly at maximum effort than it can be repaired. Thus, we "run in debt" until the unusual exertion is over.

In the case of the longer runs in a track meet, runners recognize this and develop their timing to the point that they know just how long to sprint, how long to run easily, and how long to sprint again at the finish.

When the runner misjudges these distances, we usually have the spectacle of a man ending his sprint before he crosses the finish line and coming in at little more than a walk.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

SOMEWHERE on Fifth avenue lives a lady who has made the wild stray dogs of Central park her particular concern. Early in the morning she goes to the city's wilderness bearing liver apportioned in tin platters.

Each of the strays has established his own kingdom, and the food is set out by the Samaritan in appropriate places. She knows the way of the vagrants and learns if any change has taken place in the customary course of these dog ranchers, these entitled wolves.

And she does more—the lady with the liver—than keep the renegades from hunger. She supports their self-esteem. Not one of them realizes that, for all his semblance of revolutionary freedom, he lives upon an endowment, just like an editor of the New Republic.

### Port of Missing Dogs

NO questions are asked. There is at least a crude democracy in the ranges of Central park. Some of the dogs undoubtedly are in exile because of unjust accusations. Others meant to put the money back, and a few belong to that unfortunate class which can not resist the temptation to bid a light no trump when vulnerable.

The lady with the liver does not ask them to take the meal from her hand. It would be contrary to the principles of these animals which have set up the pretense of being wolves—and ruggedly individualistic ones, at that. Her part merely is to leave the provender and stroll away. The fact that she finds the platters licked clean a little later is all the reward which she requires.

And so the dog is not pauperized.

## Growing of Roses

Do you know the happy adventure of growing roses in your home garden? Success with roses is not hard for the amateur if a few rules are followed. Of recent years nearly everybody who pretends to have any sort of a garden, has from one to a score or more of rose bushes.

Whether you already grow roses, or whether you never have, and want to start, our Washington Bureau has ready for you a comprehensive, but simply worded bulletin, written by a practical rose grower with years of experience, that will give all the information you need for success. If you want your table and your living rooms filled with beautiful roses this year, fill out the coupon below and send for this bulletin—and start the happy adventure.

CLIP COUPON HERE—

Dept. 172, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times,  
1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin ROSE GARDENS, and enclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled, United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs:

NAME .....

ST. and NO. ....

CITY..... STATE.....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

All races for more than 440 yards are done with a quick start, a slower "middle run" and a sprint at the end.

Physiologists have measured the maximum capacity of the body by testing the runner. A trained runner does not exhaust himself completely in any race up to 200 yards. He begins to be exhausted at 300 yards and the 440-yard run, or a quarter mile run, is enough completely to exhaust even a first-class sprinter.

Obviously the amount of work and the speed of the performance depend on the training and on the ability of the tissues to utilize oxygen and to get rid of waste products.

Furthermore, the fatigue in some one part of the body may be reflected in other portions.

Continued use of the legs to the point of exhaustion in any type of work or play will interfere with accurate and speedy work by the arms and hands.

If muscles are used to the point of fatigue, stiffness and soreness will develop and then follows swelling of the muscles and even breaking of the individual fibers, with the appearance of what athletes call "charley horses."

The person who is trained in physical efforts knows how to use his tissues to the best advantage. He does this by keeping his oxygen "debt" as low as possible. The maximum of oxygen taken in is reached usually from two to three minutes after the beginning of work. Once this point is reached, it is possible to work harder and faster, hence any one about to engage in a severe muscular performance may breathe rapidly and deeply five or six times before starting, and warm up by proper exercises.

The warming-up process is regularly indulged in by prize fighters, baseball players, chorus girls, and others about to submit their muscular systems to severe strain.

It is important to teach children early the necessity for the warming-up process, because the child at play or in competition with other children may produce exhaustion in its body without the realization that exhaustion is dangerous and is preventable by proper procedures.

Next: Fatigue for the business man.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interested writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

For all they know, the signs which read "Keep off the grass" merely are some wild and flowering shrub due pretty soon to blossom. At any rate, the command "orth is lost upon them.

All this seems logical enough. Think of yourself as an errand boy. Airedale which has left behind him eight rooms, back yard and bath. Upon a frosty morning in a glade you are awakened by a roaring angry noise. Subways you know and steam pipes and even the static which is fetched into the house my means of discs.

This is another noise. Never did you hear it in city streets or houses. Louder and fiercer is the sound. Anger and hunger are both in it. And now, as the breeze comes across the little lake where the swans and rowboats live, there is no need to puzzle about the interpretation of these sounds.

### Lions Before Breakfast

A SURE message comes to the nose of the dog. This is a strange and extraordinary thing, but that smell is lion and nothing else in the world. The amateur wolf of a week never has come across that same danger signal in his life.

He can not name it, but his nose knows. Ancestral memories rise, and little brooks in spring. In an instant he is one with his forebears. The reproach and the weakness of civilization drop from his shoulders.

Spot isn't Spot any more, and neither is Rover. This is no puppy discipline—mooching now, but a wild beast at bay. He bares his teeth, and then he runs until he has left the caged lion far behind him.

And probably he wags his tail, buoyed up by the feeling that through his own prowess he has won for himself another day of life and liver. And of course he never stops to thank his stars or any passing policeman who guards us all from license and the lions.

(Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

## People's Voice

Editor Times—I would like to answer the woman who signed herself "An Ex-T. B. er."

I would like to ask this woman, who left Sunnyside to continue her convalescence at home, why she left the most wonderful institution of its kind in the country to go home, where she knew her husband could not afford the comforts and the nourishing food, and constant attention of a physician, which are essential to the proper care of the T. B. patient.

I do not happen to be in any way connected with Sunnyside or the Sunnyside Guild, but I do happen to know of the good that they are doing out there, and they are accomplishing this good even without the necessary funds.

They should have an appropriation twice as large as they have.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ  
Montana Was the Favorite Stamping Ground for Dinosaurs 75 Million Years Ago.

THE bones of two monsters that roamed the northern Montana some 75,000,000 years ago have been added recently to the collections of the Smithsonian institution.

The two creatures represent species of dinosaurs not previously known. Seventy-five million years ago northern Montana was a semi-tropical swamp and a favorite stamping ground for dinosaurs.

The two specimens are unusually interesting.

The first, whose bones henceforth will have in scientific catalogs the name "paleosaurus rugosus," belonged to the weird armored dinosaur group, but its bones show peculiarities which make it a distinctive type.

"Paleosaurus," Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology says, "had some features unduplicated in any other animal form."

"It was the originator of the 'ball-and-chain' idea. At the tip of its tail, which was about five feet long, was a ball-like mass of bone weighing about fifty pounds."

"The fossilized specimen in the Smithsonian collection is so heavy that some effort is required for a strong man to lift it."

At first glance it would seem that the monster carried this ball as a weapon with which to fell any enemy which came upon it from the rear."

### Complete Mystery

STUDY of the other bones shows, Gilmore says, that it could not have been used for such a purpose.

"It was so heavy that the animal hardly could have lifted the tail, even with an extreme effort," he says.

Furthermore, several of the vertebrae in the tail were fused together, so that this creature did not have the requisite flexibility for swinging.

"Actually, the huge ball must have been dragged along the ground when the dinosaur moved, much as the convict must drag his heavy steel ball attached to his leg. The effect of the bone mass would have been to prevent the tail rising from the ground."

"The mystery of this queer anatomical feature is increased by the fact that paleosaurus might have been in a bad fix if he unwieldy tail got stuck in the mud."

"Although living in a swampy environment he probably spent most of his time on the sandy margins of the marsh, largely to avoid the danger of becoming mired."

Paleosaurus rugosus, Gilmore says, also had a thick bone cover which he could close down over his eye.

Concave pieces of bone-shaped perfectly to fit over an eye, were found in each orbital cavity. They hardly could have served any other purpose than as eye covers.

### Built for Battle

THE other new species, which has been named "styracosaurus ovatus," is represented only by the top of the skull, which shows it to be a hitherto undescribed type of the great horned dinosaurs.