

The Indianapolis Times

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

The Bonus Bill—A Warning to You

The painful process of budget-balancing moves forward. It leads the list of solemn problems that beset us in this worst of all depressions.

Cut expenses, raise taxes, sacrifice, all are pre-requisites to economic recovery. Without a balanced budget we are lost.

Appeals to patriotism are sounded, for this peace-time need is as great as are the needs of war. Our nation is in the red. That is the picture in Washington today.

Into the picture steps the two billion dollar bonus. That such a proposition should be brought forth at such a time seems unbelievable, but it is a fact.

And by all the precedents of politics the bonus stands a 50-50 chance of passing, unless voters back home are heard from.

Those same legislators that now are wrestling with the deficit are more than likely to turn and, in their next breath, undo all they have accomplished by the recent sweat of their brows, by their match-box taxation, their 3-cent stamps, their chiseling here and their chiseling there. For those lawmakers are scared. They are scared by a ghost that has stalked through all the pages of our history—a ghost that has never been laid—but one that can be laid when and if the great rank and file of American voters speak.

It is regarded as political gospel that the veteran gets what he wants when he wants it. So it was after the revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of the rebellion, the Spanish-American war. It is that delusion among politicians, with its accompanying fear, which makes possible the proposal of this fantastic two billion dollar expense at a time when this nation, unless its budget is balanced, goes broke.

Two billion dollars! The word billion falls trippingly from the tongue.

It sounds much like a million. If one's enunciation is not clear the listener may confuse the amounts. But a billion is a thousand millions!

If a million were an inch, a billion is seven stories tall.

If a thousand dollars a day had been paid out, starting 500 years before Christ—a thousand every day since then, \$111,998,000 of the billion would be left on the day you read this, and that represents just one-half of what is involved in this bonus appropriation bill which comes up for hearing in Washington Monday next.

To distribute the money, regardless of whether it goes to those who need or those who do not need—that is the idea of this bonus bill.

And on whether such a bill becomes a law or is beaten depends whether this nation of ours goes bankrupt.

Make no mistake about that, and as you feel, let your congressman and your senators know. For this is a warning to you. You pay the bill. This is your government. This is your democracy.

For details that will make you pause and think, read the articles by Talcott Powell, beginning in this issue.

Nothing you have ever read has been more important to you and to yours. The position of this newspaper toward federal relief has been made clear many times.

We are for more generous appropriations than are now being made to those who, by reason of war service, are in need, to those who because of that service are mentally or physically incapacitated; to those dependents who survive the ones who were killed in service; to all who in any way were the direct victims of the war itself.

And it is in the interest of them, as well as in the interest of the solvency of our nation, that we today cry "Halt!" to this blanket bonus.

Radium: Poison and Cure

Sell a worthless stock and pocketbooks may suffer, but foist off on a credulous public a medical nostrum and human lives may be lost.

This is emphasized in the deaths attributed to radioactive water used for self-medication, under the influence of rosy claims made by purveyors of the dangerous liquid. Radium and its fellow elements used properly have saved lives in treatment of cancer. But it also is one of the most powerful poisons, with no known antidote.

Why did not some one warn the victims? The fact is that the federal government, through the department of agriculture's food, drug and insecticide administration, and through the federal trade commission, has foreseen the menace and done what it could under the law to prevent it. The medical profession has issued repeated warnings.

The most important protection to the individual is common sense, tempered with an application of scientific method. Medicines and other devices supposed to promote health should not be used without competent professional advice.

Treatments for diseases emerge to practical usefulness only after long and careful tests by scientists, who devote their lives to the tedious task of the slow conquest of disease.

In medicine, strident claims should be shunned as the label "poison."

Economy Talk and the Hoover Plan

The people of the United States are tired of being deceived about their fiscal affairs.

Last winter President Hoover submitted to congress a budget showing apparent savings of \$365,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, and a deficit of about \$921,000,000, exclusive of debt retirement.

Now Democratic leaders point out that the President canceled his alleged savings within three weeks by submitting revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1933, which increased the deficit to \$1,241,000,000, or approximately the sum it would have been if the savings had not been claimed in the beginning.

The Democratic house then set to work to cut the budget figures, and when it had reported six of the ten annual supply bills, claimed it had made savings totaling \$114,579,552. Republicans in congress at once pointed out that only \$31,300,000 of this amount represents real savings.

Democrats eliminated from the current supply bills sums already obligated, including \$50,000,000 needed in 1933 for loans to veterans on adjusted compensation certificates.

Probably all the \$33,279,000 coming in this category will have to be provided in a deficiency bill next December—after the elections, but still within the fiscal year 1933.

Yet the President continues to talk about his \$365,000,000 saving, and the Democrats still talk about the \$114,000,000 they have saved, and the confusion grows.

The American people have very little interest in the question of which political party receives credit

for government economies. They are interested in accomplishment of genuine economies.

And, above all, they are interested in being honestly informed about their affairs and honestly assured that their government will be financially sound during the coming year.

Meanwhile, the President has proposed a joint economy commission. For more than two decades bureau consolidation to cut down duplication and waste has been advocated by party leaders. But bureau consolidation means abolition of patronage. And patronage is the life blood of politics. Hence the program has gotten nowhere since President Taft in 1919 first officially advocated it.

Two objections are heard in congress to the Hoover plan. It is said that congressional committees already are in the midst of doing this job, and that a Hoover commission would mean more delay.

We are of the opinion that such commission might do a lot of good, provided congress went ahead in the meantime with its own economy program. If the Hoover commission reported within thirty days, as suggested, its findings could be valuable—especially if the report helped to steer congress, the cabinet, and Hoover away from the patronage rocks.

The President should not confine himself to general talk about economy. Either he has specific cuts in mind, or he hasn't. He should speak up and tell where the needed cuts are to be made.

Another Russian Myth

One of the ironies of the depression is that a small group of politicians is trying to kill the Russian trade. Not content with having destroyed 95 per cent of the Russian business of American firms within the last two years, this group now proposes to ban all Russian goods.

The theory is that Russian goods are produced by forced labor. This myth has been disproved so often that it is somewhat strange to find Americans who still believe it, if indeed there are any of the propagandists who sincerely accept it as true.

As Secretary of the Treasury Mills recently pointed out to Senator Oddie, in all test cases brought to the treasury department to stop Russian shipments under the forced labor clause of the law, American firms presented affidavits refuting the charge and no evidence was submitted to support the charge.

Despite this official finding by the treasury department, the anti-trade propagandists contend that "the existence of forced labor throughout Russia is a matter of general and common knowledge."

For the benefit of those who will not believe the affidavits of American firms in treasury department hearings, we quote at random from a few of the many prominent Americans who have visited Russia and investigated the charge.

Colonel Hugh L. Cooper—Investigations were carried out by some of the leading business men of the country. They have put themselves on record refuting the forced labor allegations.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (majority leader of the house)—Labor is freer in Russia than in any other country in the world.

Sherwood Eddy (author of "The Challenge of Russia")—The propaganda that these products are the results of convict or forced labor may serve some special interests in the United States, but is not substantiated by facts.

General W. N. Haskell (former chief of American relief administration)—The Russian worker is, as a rule, more willing and enthusiastic than the American.

Henry J. Freyn (Chicago engineer)—The workers and toilers are given first consideration.

H. R. Knickerbocker (New York Evening Post and Philadelphia Public Ledger correspondent, describing a 10,000-mile trip of investigation)—I saw no signs of forced labor under police compulsion.

Louis Fletcher (Baltimore Sun correspondent, reporting on the charge of forced labor in the Manganeze mines)—I can say quite categorically that there is no forced labor in Chiaturi.

Arnold Rukeyser (American engineer, replying to the forced labor report)—Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Thus another propaganda myth, used to kill American trade at a time when we need business most, is destroyed by facts.

If congress raises the income taxes much higher, it will be better to turn the income over to the government and keep the tax.

An archeologist has discovered that the rich have been dodging taxes 2,000 years. Well, practice makes perfect.

While the Democrats are battling over a key-note for their convention at Chicago, they might as well decide who will throw out the first Republican, too.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WHATEVER may be our political affiliations, the opinions of Norman Thomas always are worth hearing. His thinking is the sort that rises above classes and creeds.

In his last book, "As I See It," just published by Macmillan's, Mr. Thomas talks about American liberty.

It is a subject that most of us think we know a great deal about. It is the favorite topic of our orators and we like very much to sing that ours is the "home of the free."

It also is our fond belief that when his liberty is taken away from the American citizen, he immediately will rise in rebellion. Like his forefathers at Bunker Hill, he will fight for his own.

Nothing, contends Mr. Thomas, could be more false than this assumption. It is not true that hard times lead men to revolt. They are likelier to lead them to servile resignation. The masses are very patient. Only long accumulated and unbearable wrong ever move them.

"The average man today," writes Mr. Thomas, "would if he had to choose, gladly exchange most of his theoretical liberty for economic security. There is no tyranny over the mind worse than the tyranny of constant anxiety for tomorrow's bread."

HE believes that with all our advertised privileges of free press and free speech and free association, we shall not possess liberty until each individual possesses also a measure of economic security. Liberty can flourish only in the soil of equality.

I heartily agree. We do not yet have enough liberty. The poor man these days has very few privileges, unless it be the privilege of starving to death. Money is our magic talisman that opens the door to all our freedoms. Those without it are virtual serfs. They live in hovels, they work for a pittance without any security for the future, they endure legal injustices and they are subject to instant conscription to fight and die for causes about which they know nothing.

If the energy wasted by our good patriots in telling about American liberty were used in getting some liberty where we need it, patriotism might take on a new meaning.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Ninety Per Cent of This Yell for a Full Cash Bonus Was Manufactured by Professional Strutters.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Willard Straight Post No. 842. American Legion, of New York deserves a vote of thanks from the entire country. Its scorching telegram to Commander Stevens in denunciation of the proposed bonus grab was a masterpiece and should be given a place among our most cherished documents.

No outsider could have done the job as well, or effectively. The pork-barrel crowd, by which the American Legion has been misrepresented and dishonored are answered completely. It was fitting that the call for a restoration of common sense and true patriotism should be made by a legion post.

Sheer Pandering

EVER since the war our veterans have been caricatured by a bunch of lobbyists paraded before the public as winners and par-handlers, held up as unable, or unwilling, to take care of themselves.

It was an unparalleled exhibition of sheer pandering, and it did not reflect faithfully the attitude of the men who became its unconscious victims.

Ninety per cent of this yell for a full cash bonus was manufactured out of whole cloth by a gang of professional strutters. Of course, the rank and file did not object, because they had only a vague idea of what was being done.

Misplaced Generosity

A PROGRAM has been shaped whereby the taxpayers of this country easily may be called upon to spend \$35,000 or \$30,000 on a veteran who suffered not the slightest injury in connection with the war, or his training for the war.

As the telegram sent by Willard Straight post points out, free hospitalization has been carried to an extreme which threatens grave injustice to the dependents of dead soldiers. Everything in sight has been grabbed for the living, regardless of actual need.

"Facts show," says the telegram, "that statutes sponsored by the American Legion discriminate against widows and other dependents of veterans killed in war service and favor living veterans receiving payments for disabilities having nothing to do with the war. This is because dead veterans cast no votes."

Let's Keep Our Heads

IT goes without saying that the country can not do too much for a veteran who was injured in the war, or for the dependents of one who was killed, but beyond that we should exercise sensible control over the proposition of relief.

There is no logic in the oft-repeated assertion that nothing is too good for a man who spent two months, or even two years, in a cantonment. Many were better off for doing so. Few suffered more than they would have in civilian life.

The 4,000,000 young men whom we mobilized were the pick of the land. Only about half of them ever reached Europe and only about a fourth saw service at the front. The theory that all of them should be treated alike is ridiculous.

Real Need Coming

WHEN our veterans are old, they will need help much more than they do now. Why not save some of our liberality against that day? Why raid the treasury until people have no choice but to protect themselves?

A course of prodigality in connection with veterans' relief which may well cost a total of fifty, or sixty billion dollars. That is a staggering sum of money, especially in the light of existing conditions.

Belief should be authorized with strict regard to need. No government on earth can afford to do otherwise. We have too many unfortunate who must be helped to squander our surplus on those who can get along without help, no matter how noble their conduct, or how carefully they faced the supreme risk.



BRITISH ATTACK SUCCESS

April 7

ON April 7, 1918, British troops stormed German positions on the Ancre river, north of Albert, in a counter-attack which allied bulletins described as completely successful.

In another section of the front in Picardy, however, German shock divisions took Pierreferme and Folembray after stiff fighting. Pressure on this front, however, was not so great as to be alarming.

Two German raids on American trenches near Toul were repulsed with slight losses to the Americans. Increasing activity on the Lys sector was reported by Portuguese patrole and there was some anxiety for safety of British, Belgian and Portuguese positions if a major German attack should be directed at them.

Turkish troops recaptured Ardahan in Armenia, after defeating the hastily gathered Armenian army.

The Soviet government at Moscow sent additional protests to Germany on the invasion of Kursk province by German and Ukrainian troops.

Whom did Benedict Arnold marry? Did he have any children?

He married twice. While living in New Haven, Conn., he married Margaret Mansfield, in 1769, and they had three sons; Benedict, Richard and Henry. His second marriage was to Margaret Shippen in Philadelphia in 1779. She bore him four sons and one daughter, and accompanied him to England when he fled from this country.

What are cardinal and ordinal numbers? Cardinal numbers are those that directly express how many digits are considered, as one, two, three, etc., and ordinal numbers are first, second, third, etc.

The One-Arm Driver!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Iodine Helps in Goiter Treatment

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygieia, the Health Magazine.

THE last twenty-five years have seen great scientific advance in the attempt to overcome goiter, that swelling of the throat associated with enlargement of the thyroid gland, and which sometimes gives rise to a series of symptoms serious to health and menacing life itself.

Probably the most significant development is the discovery of the influence of iodine deficiency on the causation of the simple swelling of the gland.

Although there are discrepancies in some of the observations, the fact remains that, in general, the incidence of goiter in any community can be greatly reduced by the regular giving of small doses of iodine. This fact has been well established.

There are, of course, other factors which enter and which modify the response to the giving of iodine. Thus the question of dosage enters into the picture. The deficiency

of iodine may be absolute or relative. In some areas, much larger dosages of iodine are required than in others.

When a person develops a goiter who has been receiving regularly the recognized protective doses of iodine, careful investigation is necessary to determine whether his general body condition includes other factors which have caused the iodine treatment to fail.

The constant taking of overdoses of iodine may stimulate glandular action to such extent that the person suffers from symptoms of hyperthyroidism.

These symptoms include loss of weight, rapid heart and nervous irritability, symptoms which also have been observed among women who have taken thyroid gland substances to cause reduction of weight.

It has been established that the danger is negligible when the dose of iodine is so small that the total amount taken daily does not exceed the amount taken daily by people who live in districts where goiter

is infrequent and who get their iodine regularly in food and water.

An international conference on goiter was held not long ago in Switzerland and special consideration was given to the taking of iodine in the form of salt to which iodine has been added.

In Switzerland the official preparation used contains one part of potassium iodide in 200,000 parts of salt.

In Italy, twice as much iodide is used, and in the United States the proportion is approximately one part in 5,000.

It has been found that seafish contain abundant amounts of this substance and the provision of a diet which contains large amounts of seafood is useful in supplying necessary iodine.

Of course, the possibility remains that persons who do not need the iodine may get regular doses of it through table use of iodized salt and thus be stimulated to symptoms of hyperthyroidism.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE case of Columbia university against Reed Harris seems to me an interesting and a helpful happening. I am all for the undergraduate editor who has been expelled because of his editorials, but, in cold fact, it must be admitted that the punishment will be stimulating for him rather than painful.

In such circumstances, college officials are quite powerless. Failure to be graduated seldom does anybody as a major tragedy, and it is the very helplessness of deans and such like which makes them behave with such extraordinary folly.

Clarence E. Lovejoy, secretary of the alumni association, was in favor of the disciplinary action and is quoted as saying, "No one student has done as much as Harris to ruin the reputation of Columbia."

If Mr. Lovejoy finally achieves a moment of mature reflection upon the subject, he will realize that he has spoken without much benefit of logic. Surely the reputation of Columbia suffers more deeply and widely through a piece of publicly heralded tyranny than because of necessarily obscure editorials in a college paper.

Keeping Professors Out

INDEED, it seems to me that even the most intelligent and indulgent of faculty supervision over college publications should be abolished. If a university daily is to reflect student sentiment in whole or part, it can not filter through faculty prejudices.

Dean Hawkes of Columbia refers to the editorial offerings of Reed Harris as constituting "a long series of discourses, innuendoes, and misrepresentations." And this, he harks back to an era which ought to be archaic.

The dean seems to believe that the student should be entitled to a hearing only when he comes with

that in hand. In fact, many deans and college presidents fall into the error of assuming that they own the institutions which they are supposed to serve.

Youth Asks Questions

ONE of the most helpful things about academic life in America during the last twenty years has been the growth of undergraduate frankness and dissent. We live in a world oppressed and plagued by constructive criticism.

New ideas have an imperfect chance to grow, because the job of weeding is performed indifferently. Most of us are polite even to politicians. Abject failures in executive office manage to stave off attack by pleading piteously that "what we want is constructive criticism."

It is held, most fallaciously, that no one has a right to say "Away with this or that" until such replacement as he is ready to suggest replaces. But very often the mere abolition of an evil is in itself a distinct gain to the community.

No mayor at all might be three and a half times as good as the maintenance of a gross incompetent. The housebreaker performs a useful communal service, and as far as I know, nobody ever has contended that he first must qualify as an architect before he can touch a single beam.

In the arts (specifically the theater) in politics and in economics we need fewer critics intent upon pointing out the beautiful and good and more rugged fellows equipped to show up the false, the hypocritical and the shoddy. It is favorite reproach of the dyes that the weis want to abolish the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment, but they are ready with nothing to put in their place.

But the blunt answer to that is, I think that "if you don't like it here why don't you—?" is the beginning of a very silly question. I see no reason why any moderately intelligent human being should like it here—or elsewhere, for that matter.

And that the logical and courageous and very necessary thing for each of us to do is to say, "I do not like it here, and that is the very reason why I intend to stick and put my back and shoulders into the effort to make it better."

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Numerology

Have you tried the fun of telling your fortune by numbers? Numerology is one of the so-called "occult sciences," grouped with astrology, fortune telling, palmistry, phrenology and similar amusements.

Taken seriously, it assumes that the numerical value of one's name or birthday determines the whole course of one's life. Not taken seriously, numerology affords an intriguing amusement, stimulating the imagination, giving an interesting and opportune "key" for "character analysis," etc. Our Washington Bureau has ready one of its fine bulletins that will initiate you into the occult mysteries of numerology. Fill out the coupon below and send for it:

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Excavations in Ancient Indian Village Reveal Traces of "Old Opry House."

THE old village opera house, once an important part of every small American town, may be older as an institution than is the American republic.

Excavations by an archeologist of the Smithsonian institute suggest that the village opera house may be a prehistoric American institution.

The archeologist, Dr. Henry B. Collins Jr., has brought to light in an ancient Indian village site in Mississippi the ground plan of a building which might be reconstructed as a small theater with two tiers of seats capable of seating an audience of 100.

This of course does not mean that the old structure necessarily was a theater. But Dr. Collins says that it does not easily fit into the plan of any other sort of building.

He also says that fragments of pottery found in the excavation indicate that the structure was built by a prehistoric people and not by any of the Indian tribes which occupied that part of the country after the arrival of the white people.

In Cotton Field

UNDER the plowed surface of a cotton field, Collins found three concentric circular trenches, in the bottom of which were post holes. The outer trench contained holes for heavy timbers such as might have been used to support a flat roof on a large circular house.

The two inner trenches contained holes for smaller timbers. These might have supported the tiers of seats.

"This ground plan differs radically from that of a Creek or Cherokee 'town house,'" Smithsonian scientists say. "On the latter there was a peaked roof supported at the center by means of a heavy pole and on the outside by a circle of lighter timbers. The roof of the prehistoric structure must have been flat, since there is no trace of center timbers."

In the center of the ground plan was a square outlined by four rows of post holes from six to eight inches in diameter and eight to sixteen inches apart.

This might have been the stage. Also in the interior were two fire pits, filled with ashes and refuse. They may have been used in religious ceremonies.

Collins offers an alternative to the theater hypothesis in the explanation that the same site may have