



The Indianapolis Times

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

Government by Slave Makers

Tomorrow the voters will go through the formality of selecting candidates for the two major parties.

In all probability these nominees will be determined by the activities of slate makers.

The voters will be besieged by agents of small groups, each with its particular purpose. It being an impossibility to get an intelligent and unselfish ballot without some guide, the citizen will necessarily depend on the advice of slate makers.

Before any slate is voted, it would be wise to know who wrote it—and why.

Citizens interested in defeating income tax legislation have their slate. Those interested in preserving prohibition and bootlegging have their list. Those who want labor legislation will urge votes for their selections.

Coffin has his list of those who will put him back into power in his party and in the way of patronage if elected. The regular Democratic organization has its list of those it wants to protect its interests.

Some day the Constitution will be rewritten and democratic government will be restored by limiting the number of elective offices to a very few, perhaps one at each election. Then the people will have a chance at self-government again. Today it is destroyed by the long ballot.

But tomorrow the one chance lies in casting your lot with a group that you prefer to other groups.

Before you vote for any slate, if you do vote for an entire slate, be sure to find out who is handing you your dope.

The Prohibition Issue

If you happen to be one of the rapidly growing number of citizens who believe that something must be done with prohibition, tomorrow will be your last chance to insure a real vote on the question in the fall. When the candidates for congress are chosen, the slate will be set.

If both candidates in the same district are the selection of the Anti-Saloon League, the voters can not vote on this matter.

Very many citizens who, in the past, have given allegiance to prohibition have changed their minds in these days of depression.

They believe that it has not solved the liquor problem, but has introduced government by gangsters, blackmail by gunmen, vast sums spent for futile gestures of enforcement, curtailment of revenues that formerly provided funds for government.

Many citizens believe that the government and not the gunmen should receive whatever tax is levied on the drinking habits of the people.

Many have become appalled by the fact that the government has apparently been unable to prosecute successfully for violations of this law and is driven to the expedient of sending its Capones to prison for failing to return incomes from crime for taxation.

In voting for candidates for congress, unless there is a compelling discrepancy between two candidates, those who wish to solve, not intensify, the prohibition question should vote for those who pledge themselves to the submission of a repeal for the eighteenth amendment.

Two Shoals Bills

The house this week is expected to pass its Muscle Shoals bill, a measure designed to permit lease of these valuable properties. But the Shoals issue will not be disposed of in the interest of the people who paid for these vast developments unless the Norris bill, or one very much like it, is enacted.

The house bill makes government operation an alternative, if no lessee is found within eighteen months. But even after the government starts operation, the plant can be leased if suitable terms are offered by some private corporation.

The Norris bill recognizes this as an unsound provision, and forbids private recognition if no lessee is discovered in the very liberal time of a year and a half allowed for the search for such a company or corporation.

The house bill contains provisions for disposition of surplus power to states, municipalities and counties, but this power only is delivered to a switchboard. The Norris bill recognizes that the people will not benefit from this surplus power unless the government makes arrangements to construct transmission lines.

The house bill ties new strings about construction of Cove Creek dam in east Tennessee. But the senate's Norris bill recognizes Cove creek as an integral part of the Shoals development, necessary for flood control and for manufacture of the maximum amount of hydro-electric power at Muscle Shoals below.

The senate should not dilly-dally with the Norris proposal, which has been given a place on its calendar by the steering committee. If permitted to remain in its present place, its chances of passage this session appear remote; for ahead of it are scheduled the Glass banking bill, the economy bill, and the appropriation bills.

The senate could pass the Norris bill in a few hours, for it is identical with the measure passed last year.

And it should pass the Norris bill soon, so that, in conference between the two houses, the unsound provisions of the house bill can be deleted or rewritten.

Enemies of Children

By proclamation, President Hoover set aside the first of May as Child Health day.

If Child Health day means anything, it should signal a new and relentless war on enemies of children. This means a war on ignorance, poverty, unemployment, and insecurity and, chiefly, upon child labor.

Sentimental appeals in behalf of programs are useless while 6,000,000 American children are undernourished; while 150,000 babies die annually because of poverty; while one-third of American families live in 9,000,000 homes which Dr. Edith Elmer Wood calls "bad enough to be abolished"; while 150,000 children are ill each year from preventable diseases; while 100,000 juveniles become wards of the courts each year because of improper environment; while 18,000 children are killed by autos annually, largely because we do get out of it, we are lost.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Efforts to Improve the Budget-Balancing Plan Have Accomplished No Purpose Except to Destroy All Semblance of a Plan.

NEW YORK, May 2.—If anything prospects of a balanced budget are dimmer than they were a month ago. The senate has modified and amended the tax bill to such an extent that it is a different measure from what it was when it left the house.

No one can tell whether it would produce the required revenue, even if the house were to accept it. That the house will accept it without a determined and possibly long drawn out struggle is equally doubtful.

Meanwhile, the house has torn the economy bill to pieces, until about half the prospective savings has been lost.

To state the situation bluntly, efforts to improve particular provisions of the budget-balancing plane have accomplished no purpose so distinctly as to destroy all semblance of a plan.

Sales Tax Abandoned

CONGRESS began with the idea of increasing revenue by \$1,000,000,000 and cutting down expenses by \$250,000,000.

It was proposed to raise about half the needed revenue by a general sales tax, and the remainder by various excise and nuisance taxes, as well as a sharp increase of income taxes.

The general sales tax proved so unpopular that it had to be abandoned, whereupon excise and excise taxes were multiplied.

The tax bill was adequate, if imperfect, as it left the house, but everybody who had been subjected to a special tax began to yell, and the senate has been trying to quiet the rumpus by altering this, or that provision.

Savings Are Eliminated

THE economy bill, designed to save some \$250,000,000, included two major items. First, it provided for consolidation of the war and navy departments, which was expected to reduce overhead expenses by \$50,000,000. Second, it provided for an 11 per cent cut of all federal employees receiving more than \$1,000 a year, which was expected to save \$67,000,000.

The house has raised the exemption to this pay-cut provision from \$1,000 to \$2,500, thereby eliminating more than \$50,000,000 of the expected saving. It also has voted against consolidation of the war and navy departments, which eliminates another \$50,000,000.

Must Have Hardship

HOUSE and senate can continue trying to perfect the details of each other's work until there is nothing left.

You can take each detail and demonstrate that there was an excellent reason for efforts to perfect it, but you can't take the plan as a whole and demonstrate that much has been accomplished except mutilation and destruction.

Architects know that you can spoil the appearance of a house by changing the style of the front entrance, though you may have made a decided improvement in the shape as a front entrance.

This scheme of trying to make a strict fit details is all wrong.

We are not going to raise an additional billion dollars through taxation without causing hardship and dissatisfaction. We are not going to save \$250,000,000 without lowering the pay of many employees and discharging others.

There just isn't any painless process of digging into people's pockets or of cutting down expenses.

Just Another Joke

EFFORTS to find taxes that won't hurt, or economies that do not involve sacrifice, rapidly are leading us toward the morass of quick remedies.

The cash bonus plan has intrigued many, not so much because of what it means to ex-soldiers, as because of the pretext it furnishes for inflation.

Then there is the Goldsborough bill, which makes restoration of the dollar's purchasing power a matter of public policy and charges the federal reserve board and federal reserve banks to see that the dollar's purchasing power is restored.

Al Smith suggests that we tell Europe to forget its war debts for twenty years. It's too late for that now. They've already forgotten them.

The man who says the right thing at the right time is rare. But not half so rare as the man who says nothing at the right time.

The man who said a profit was without honor should have lived in 1932.

One reason for the depression is loss of foreign trade. Another reason is loss of money.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ONE of the most significant changes ever witnessed in America is the feminine attitude, past and present, toward prohibition.

While there still are many sincere souls who believe this law can be enforced, hundreds of thousands of women have changed their minds entirely about it.

Once we presented an almost solid phalanx of dry advocates to congress, but now we find multitudes of our sex who are shouting vociferously for repeal.

One thing is sure, that these reformed drys are no less fine or honest or decent than they were before. They merely have learned certain facts about human nature.

Another thing we must not forget. A great many members of organizations that annually pass resolutions for more enforcement feel hopeless that this can be done, and would like some kind of a change.

BUT let us not make the same mistake twice. Before 1920, women, most of whom were unversed in politics or the strange ways of men who pass laws only to break them, really believed that liquor would disappear after the Volstead act.

We know now how badly mistaken they were. But we dare not fool ourselves into thinking that if congress and the states ever do muster up courage to repeal this sinister amendment, we at once shall step into Utopia. We should profit from our former error.

By the passage of a too rigid prohibition measure, we created an incredibly difficult situation for ourselves. In those bygone glamorous days, no half measure would do. Because of that fatal belief, we now suffer and probably shall suffer more in the future.

This country will not present a pretty picture after repeal, unless our legislators use a good deal more sense about that than they ever have shown before.

Modification of some sort we must have. But it will require wisdom to make a slight adjustment, much less a radical one. It is going to take the combined intelligence of men and women to get us out of our unpleasant prohibition predicament. But unless we do get out of it, we are lost.

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Keep Your Eye on the Ball!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Science Cuts Infant Death Rate

This is the first of a series of six articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on "Child's Health." Others will follow daily in The Times.

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

ONE of the principal accomplishments of the medical profession in modern times has been the great work done in decreasing the death rate for infants from nearly 300 a 1,000 at a rate varying between 50 and 80.

This has been done with the aid of the infant welfare organizations and by campaigns to educate prospective fathers and mothers.

A further decrease in the infant mortality rate, however, not only is possible but it is the responsibility of every public health organization.

Much work remains to be done and it is not too pessimistic to say that the present death rate is entirely too high.

At the end of the nineteenth

century scientific medicine and public health officials began two great campaigns: (1) control of infant mortality; (2) campaign against tuberculosis.

Fifty years ago such great cities as New York and Chicago had infant mortality rates of 250 to 300 or more, which meant that 250 or 300 out of every 1,000 babies died before they were 1 year old.

The fight to decrease infant mortality really began, in 1854, when the mayor of French town started a baby-saving campaign which cut the infant death rate in his village from 300 to 200 for 1,000 live births. Forty years later his son, who succeeded him as mayor, took up the campaign and put into effect the reporting regulations.

The reporting of every pregnancy.

2. Provision that every baby should be nursed at least a year.

3. Fortnightly weighing for every baby.

4. Report of every case of ill-

ness in a young child within twenty-four hours.

5. The regular attendance of a physician in the village at least once each week.

A properly selected herd of cattle was developed to supply clean milk to nursing mothers and children. It is reported that the infant death rate of the village stood at zero from 1893 to 1906.

The rules there put into effect will well guide modern communities in similar campaign.

Today the infant welfare campaign includes regular inspection of school children for the earliest signs of disease, so that they may have prompt medical attention; proper control of milk through inspection and pasteurization; setting up of milk stations for poor mothers; health teaching of children in the public schools; and nutritional control through a number of special agencies.

Next: Child hygiene.

IDEAS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED ON THIS COLUMN ARE THOSE OF THE WRITER AND NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THIS PAPER. THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THIS PAPER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WRITER'S POINT OF VIEW.

According to popular tradition, a detachment of Mongol-Tibetan troops invaded Lahul across Barachula Pass and remained in the Bhaga and Chandra valleys during their attack on Ladak, about 1640-50, represent the third type of burial.

"Groups of large tumuli, said to have been left behind by a body of Mongol-Tibetan troops who raided the Bhaga and Chandra valleys during their attack on Ladak, about 1640-50, represent the third type of burial.

"This is the second type of burial seen in this country, and probably represents the most ancient type of burial so far discovered in Lahul."

As far as I know, only one grave of this kind was discovered near Kylang. It represents a circular hole inlaid with large flat stones. The shape of the grave bears a striking resemblance to an urn.

"The grave was excavated by some local inhabitants and nothing was