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

A New Constitution

Today's selection of candidates for office again demonstrates the necessity of a constitutional convention which will return the government to the people. The primary has been criticized, and it has its grave faults, but even at its worst, it is better than the best convention as a method of giving the people a chance to name their own candidates for office.

But not only in the primary, but in the election, government by the people is made impossible by the length of the ballot and the large number of elective offices.

Even the best intentioned citizens find it difficult to make a choice in so wide a field. The citizen with the selfish motive, the utility groups, the seekers for special privilege, those who want to use offices for graft and pillage find it much easier to write their ballots.

No citizen should vote for more than one representative in the lower house nor for more than one state senator if the theory of representative government is to be made a reality. When he has to pick eleven representatives and four senators, it means that he really picks none.

A new constitution is needed and needed badly if the people ever hope to control their own government and not be at the continual mercy of professional politicians.

Democratic government has been destroyed by making a farce of democracy through its application to offices that should not be elective but appointive.

If the state ballot was limited to the election of a Governor and auditor and legislative offices to one representative from a definite and small district, the people could exercise better judgment and many of the present evils would be eliminated.

The short ballot must come or self-government goes.

The Real Confession

It is Uncle Sam, not Al Capone, who confesses as the gangster starts on his way to prison to serve eleven years.

Capone laughed at the law and grew rich by supplying other citizens who did not believe in a particular law with the means of satisfying their appetites.

It is true to say that if respectable citizens, those who engage in industry and commerce and finance, had not bought his liquors, Capone would have remained a poor thug, beaten by the cops, jailed for his brutality.

But because prohibition made vast profits possible, this Neanderthal became a power in politics, gave orders to police and federal agents, ruled with a machine gun and became a duke of America.

He could not have prospered without recognition from the rich and the powerful. He reduced murder to a pastime and bribery to a science.

But for none of these crimes is he being punished. He is sent to a prison cell for failing to divide the profits of his bootlegging, his vice, his hope, his murder, his blackmail, with the government.

Had he paid his income tax to Uncle Sam, he would be free and doing business as usual.

It is not a pretty picture. But it should cause some thought by those who really want this country to remain the land of the free under the law.

When the government is reduced to the sad expedient of sending to jail only those who refuse to pay taxes on the profits of crime, the people should ask themselves whether there is something to be done about it.

An American Tragedy

How can Henry Ford be a tragedy? He is a billionaire. He is by reputation the master business genius of America. He is the idol of Russia. He long has been the symbol of enlightened capitalism.

According to Jonathan Leonard in "The Tragedy of Henry Ford" (Putnam, \$3), he is a tragedy for much the same reason that western civilization is tragic. Both combine oxcart ideas and ideals with an automobile and airplane technology.

Ford still lives intellectually and emotionally in the age of his youth. But he has done more than any other American to create the new America which he fears and detests. Leonard suggests that Ford even dislikes his cars after they have passed into the hands of others.

The whole spectacle of Ford's career is epitomized admirably in his experience with the Wayside Inn. He bought this famous Massachusetts place and restored it to the bucolic character of Ford's early life. He then presented the state of Massachusetts with a million-dollar highway to keep the Fords and other cars away from the Wayside Inn.

As a business genius, Mr. Leonard points out that Ford hit upon a few basic ideas before others had been bright enough to grasp them, even though these notions were rather obvious. Ford's espousal of them does not so much reflect unique credit upon him as discredit upon his competitors. These conceptions were efficiency, mass production, standardization of product, high wages and the free advertising which goes with humanitarian gestures.

These things put into practice made Ford peerless in his field for a time. He was the real mogul of the Model T epoch. But this has passed and so has Ford's domination, whatever his wealth and product today. People finally demanded not only a cheap car, but one which would run without endless pattering and repairs.

The Dodge car supplied this need. Next there came a demand for diversity and beauty in cheaper cars. Competitors met this demand. When Ford capitulated and put his Model A on the market, it was too late, says Mr. Leonard, for him to recapture his fading hegemony in motordom. If he had made the change four years earlier, he would have taken on another accretion of prestige sufficient to have hovered over him richly to the grave.

The greatest of the Ford tragedies is probably the collapse of his humanitarianism. His apostate, Mr. Marquis, once said: "The impression somehow has got around that Henry Ford is in the automobile business. Mr. Ford shoots about 1,500 cars out of the back door of his factory every day just to get rid of them."

"They are but the by-products of his real business—the making of men."

In the light of this assertion, Pages 229 to 239 of Mr. Leonard's book make very interesting and relevant reading.

The great speed under which men have to work, the fifteen minutes for lunch, the monotony of the work, the fatigue at the end of the day, the fear of the stool pigeons and spies in the service department at the shop, the inquisitorial snooping into the private life of workers after hours all tend to make the worker's existence a vast strain on his physical being and nervous system.

Moreover, of late years the hard times so have reduced the working period that even high daily wages

do not bring a decent living income to most workers. Leonard gives much—even disproportionate—attention to Ford's participation in public affairs, especially the peace ship, the Chicago Tribune suit relative to Ford's alleged anarchy, his ill-fated venture into anti-Semitism and his being outwitted by Coolidge in the Muscle Shoals episode.

From the record it seems that the country was spared much through being deprived of Mr. Ford's type of engineering genius in the White House. There is little evidence that he would have done better than the great engineer we did try.

But many never have been able to share in approval of the ridicule heaped on Ford in connection with the peace ship. History ultimately will brand this as one of the few rational moves during four years of world insanity.

France and the U. S. A.

The apparent victory of the left liberal groups in the French elections is a ray of hope in the otherwise dark international scene.

In Germany the drift is toward the reactionary right, with Hitler and his Fascists victorious in Prussia today and probably in the rest of the Reich soon.

In England, the Tories rule behind the thin screen of a national coalition government and the powerless prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, who no longer represents labor.

In France the Tardieu government has co-operated with British Tory policy in foreign affairs. The result has been a strong bloc of European powers aiding Japanese imperialism in the far east—at least to the extent of preventing the League of Nations from forming a united front with the United States to preserve the peace treaties in China and Manchuria against Japanese aggression.

Tardieu's government also has helped to prevent effective progress toward disarmament at the Geneva conference. It has delayed a settlement of the reparations issue. And it has tried to set its eastern European military satellites against Russia.

If Herriot and his group are as successful in the run-off elections next Sunday as in the first voting last Sunday, the Tardieu ministry is expected to fall and to be followed by a left liberal government.

Even though foreign policy was not a major issue in the election, and even though there is no chance of the anticipated left government making fundamental changes in French foreign policy, Herriot, on the basis of his past performances, can be expected to lean toward the extremes of Tardieu imperialism.

Specifically, a left government in Paris would be more conciliatory toward Germany. That is a necessary atmosphere for successful reparations negotiations, upon which improvement in European political and economic conditions depend.

Effect of a change in French cabinets upon the world disarmament conference would be beneficial, at least to the extent of modifying the nationalist hates and fears which now poison the Geneva air.

Whether a Herriot government would revert to the earlier Briand policy opposing Japanese imperialism, or would continue the virtual entente formed by Tardieu with the British Tories and Japanese militarists, is too early to predict.

The new cabinet's far eastern policy, however, hardly could be worse than Tardieu's, and it probably would be better. The same is true regarding France's Russian policy.

Probably at no time since the World War has the international crisis been so grave as now, and at no time has France's political and economic power been greater.

It is difficult to see how international peace can be maintained and international prosperity revived unless French policy becomes more conciliatory.

From the American point of view, the most dangerous aspect of the entire situation is the apparent intention of France and Britain to isolate us in the far east—a setup which encourages further Japanese aggression and which easily might, in the end, lead to world war, with the United States holding the bag.

Therefore, American interests are involved vitally in the French election and any modification of French foreign policy which may result.

Both marriages and divorces are decreasing, the census bureau says. That's easy. It's a cinch you can't have divorces without marriages.

That man in Missouri who claims he is Jesse James shouldn't feel hurt at not getting much publicity. Jesse would be a lamb in wolves' clothing in these days.

We don't believe the rumor that members of the cabinet have been playing the short side of the market. We don't believe they're that smart.

It was kind of Mr. Whitney to tell us that blocking of short interests would kill the stock market. Most of us thought it was already dead.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ACCORDING to mourners along our matrimonial wall, the hardest problem for a wife is what to do about the first offense.

"My husband was untrue to me some time ago," this is the tone of the letters. "But now he is sorry. He asks for a chance to build up my trust in him again. What shall I do? Dare I believe him?"

That depends, of course, upon the kind of man he is. And even more upon the kind of woman the wife may be.

No matter how good the intentions of the erring husband—and most of them, I feel sure, are sincere—he can not get very far with them if he is married to the sort of woman who always is dragging past misdemeanors into the family conversation.

And there are wives who seem to get special delight out of male delinquencies, largely because it seem to give them something to nag about and a chance to wear the martyr's crown.

The sensible thing is to accede to the man's request for forgiveness. And yet that, my friends, takes a lot of territory. For the main quality of forgiveness is forgetfulness, and that in turn means that the unpleasantness never must be mentioned again.

This is the point that snags the morale of the women. The average wife likes to feel that she is magnanimous enough to forgive a wrong, but she balks at the idea of having to keep still about it.

But if you can't do that, you might just as well decide against forgiving at all. Without the ability to keep a silent tongue about the affair, the husband probably will be driven to repeat the performance.

The little germ of suspicion that he sows with his first offense bears noxious fruit. The original proves the serpent head in Eden.

And you hardly can blame the women for that. Their logic, after all, is irrefutable. They figure that the man who can tell one lie is capable of telling several.

The main thing is complicated, as you see. But forgiveness still is the sensible course. For if your husband is a fairly good sort you'd better hang on to him. The chances are that you'll never get a better.

M: E. Tracy

Says:

Man Always Has Been the Creature of His Own Possibilities.

NEW YORK, May 3.—British scientists split an atom. A crowd of nudists by spraying them with oil in million-barrel lots. The mayor of Pittsburgh faces trial on forty-five counts of malfeasance in office.

Canadian police subdue and corral a crowd of nudists by spraying them with oil in million-barrel lots. Two orphans discover not only that they are heirs to \$500,000, but that they are relatives of Hindenburg.

Dr. William J. Humphreys of the United States weather bureau says that if the world's average temperature were to rise by two or three degrees, the ice cap would melt and many great cities be destroyed by the resultant flood.

No Resource Exhausted
 WHO says that civilization has dulled, or standardized life; that we are entering an era of mass thought along stereotyped lines, or that exact knowledge has put queer ideas and day dreams out of style? There never was so much room for the imagination as there is today, or so much need of individual poise and self-control.

Man always has been the creature of his possibilities. Don't be deceived by the illusionment that any region has been explored completely, any resource exhausted, or any basic problem solved.

We simply have better tools to work with and a bigger field of operation.

Leaning Complex Grows

THE boys and girls of this generation labor under no handicap, because of what has been accomplished, or discovered. Neither are they blessed with any guarantee which makes it unnecessary, or undesirable, for them to do their utmost.

It is not true that romance has been extracted from the moonlight, or that organized business leaves less room for an independent career.

It is true, however, that many people are infected with the notion that the only way to success is leaning on society and that a great crowd of individuals can do much, even though each individual does little.

Alibi for Laziness

WE have a superstitious faith in numbers, especially if the numbers are organized under a charter, with capital stock and a board of directors.

Some of us go so far as to believe such a setup makes it possible for a given number to do more, build more, and produce more, while working less.

Also, some of us fall for the bunk that, while organized politics interferes with liberty, organized industry does not.

Machinery has become an alibi for mental laziness throughout the civilized world. Worse still, it has become an excuse for such concentration of power as means economic slavery, whether controlled by public or private agencies.

Too Much Organization

MORE organization is not the way out. We already have more than we need.

There is no reason in the world why all the electric lights in a country should draw juice from the same system, or why all the cotton spindles should be under unified control.

Such a hookup may make for efficiency, but it is the same kind of efficiency that despotism has offered for mental laziness throughout the world since the dawn of consciousness.

It is the kind of efficiency that gave birth to the praetorian guard of Rome, to the Japanese monarchy, to the caste system of Egypt.

Human liberty is irreconcilable with too much organization, regardless of what form it takes, or what purpose it pretends to serve. Men have smashed a dozen empires to prove it, and it is the one great problem confronting this age.

Questions and Answers

Did Jack Dempsey knock Firpo out of the ring in his fight for the world's championship in 1923? It was Firpo who knocked Dempsey out of the ring in this fight.

What is the nationality and meaning of the name Stalaker? It is the Americanized form of a German family name, Stahlacker, meaning "friendly swordsman," "merciful protector."

What is the highest mountain and longest river in Japan? The highest mountain is Fujiyama, altitude 12,395 feet, and the longest river is the Ishikari, 275 miles.

When and where will the 1932 Olympic games be held? The tenth Olympic games will be held in Los Angeles in 1932 beginning Saturday, July 30, and ending Sunday, Aug. 14.

Has the United States government ever issued silver 1-cent pieces? No.

What is the subscription rate for the Congressional Record? Eight dollars for a long term; \$4 for a short term, or \$1.50 per month for any session.

What does the Greek word "theotes" mean? Divinity or divine nature.

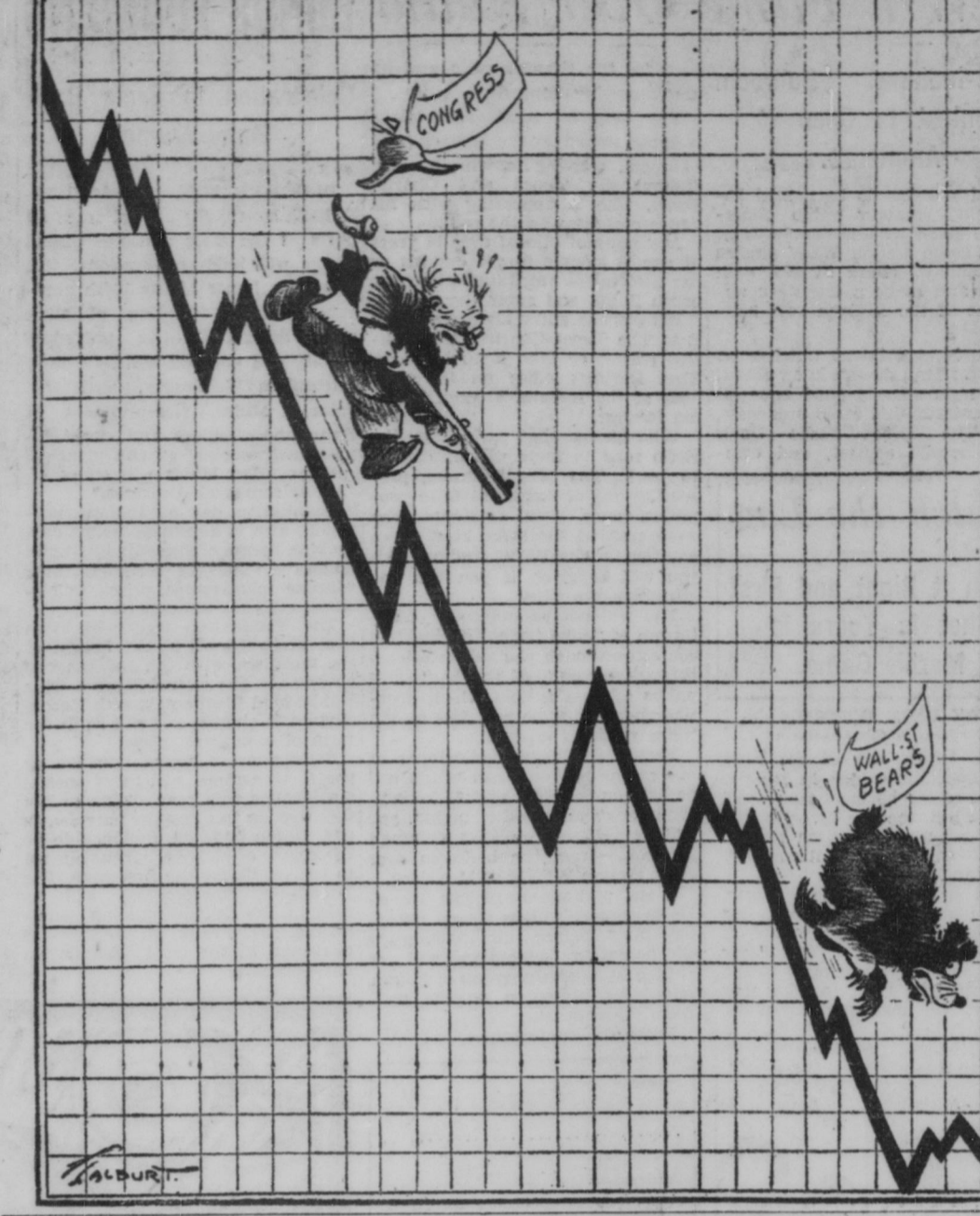
Is the raven entirely black? Yes, but the feathers have a purple iridescence.

Daily Thought

For I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee: though I make a full end of all nations whither I have scattered thee, yet will I not make a full end of thee: but I will correct thee in measure, and will not leave thee altogether unpunished.—Jeremiah, 39:11.

As a moth gnaws a garment, so doth envy consume a man.—St. Chrysostom.

The Long, Long, Trail!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Child Should Be Taught Cleanliness

This is the second of a series of six articles by Dr. Fishbein on "Your Child's Health." Others will follow daily.

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

ANY child can be given simple lessons in personal hygiene and nutrition. Once habits of cleanliness are established, they need be given little further attention. They will mean to the child so much satisfaction that it is likely to continue without more than an ordinary amount of regulation.

Every mother ought to be able to instruct her child in personal cleanliness. The hands should be washed before eating and after going to the bathroom and whenever they are unusually soiled. The fingernails should be cleaned at least once each day, and the fingers should be kept away from eyes, ears, nose and mouth.

Every child ought to have a bath at least twice a week and every day

if possible. Bathing cleanses the skin, removes dust and oil from the pores, and in addition helps the functions of the body.

It does this by stimulating the circulation of the blood. A cold bath with a brisk rub is invigorating; a warm bath is quieting and helpful to induce sleep.

Finally, the bath serves to remove parasites from the body and to keep away odors.

It seems rather simple to give instructions as to how to take a bath, but every child must be taught.

It must learn how to get water of the right temperature, how to use a wash cloth, how to clean the neck and the ears, and how to keep the scalp clean.

The toothbrush ought to be used morning and night, and under some circumstances even after each meal.

Any good toothbrush will do, since the shape and size and similar characteristics merely are matters of taste and have not been found to be of special importance in securing a satisfactory result.

If the child prefers any particular toothpaste, it may have the one it prefers, since several of the leading toothpastes sold in the country today have been found by official bodies to be satisfactory.

Teeth should be brushed with a circular motion, which will include the gums, the tops, and inside and outside of both upper and lower teeth.

Every child should have proper sleep and rest; the young ones an extra nap in the afternoon. They should learn the importance of standing erect, with the abdomen and the chin in.

Outside play, particularly in fall, spring and summer, is essential to health and happiness. It develops leadership, teaches good sportsmanship, and above all provides the child with sunlight and fresh air.

Under such a program children will be found to improve in their standing in school as well as in their health.

Next—Disease prevention for children.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

My favorite member of the house of representatives, Fiorello La Guardia, has brought a fresh and useful point of view into the senate committee's survey of Wall Street.

Until Mr. La Guardia moved in with his trunk, it seemed to me as if the proceedings were more to a trifle naive. Some of our august legislators appeared to be sincerely committed to outlandish theories. I refer, for instance, to the notion that our economic life might still be calm and peaceful, but for a set of bears who tore the market limb from limb.

Until Mr. La Guardia appeared with his evidence, some of the senators never even thought of blaming anybody who put the market up. The inflationists were regarded as patriots and all sellers as sheer villains. And yet, every transaction, whether it be in stocks and bonds or shoes and sealing wax, requires the collaboration of two parties.

And every panicky and over-eager seller in any market place, whether it be Main or Wall Street, necessarily must tend to lower the price of the commodity which he would unload.

Special Sort of Sin

A CERTAIN special sort of sinfulness is attached by many to the process of short selling. The notion of selling something you haven't got sounds mysterious and therefore immoral. But, in all truth, not even the most active short ever was able to rock the Wall Street list of prices in any such wide swing as the distressed seller who ran to the broker with his certificates fresh from the strong box.

It seems to me that there is ample evidence of the fact that quotations have tumbled for the very simple reason that the companies concerned are not earning

the profits which were theirs before the crash of 1929.

Moreover, the slide has been greased by the fact that in those piping times a new sort of speculative psychology arose. We were told that it was necessary to take into account its rosy future.

In those days many believed, or professed to believe, that it was quite possible to extend a long arm of welcome to a super-properly placed psychology arose. We were even based calculations of value upon corns which were extremely distant. And mirages were not barred.

A man who says that everything is going to 300 always makes pleasant company. His error arouses less resentment than the true talk of any one who looks upon the gloomy side of industry and its prospects.

But if congress intends to go into any searching study of what caused the nasty accident, it can not very well ignore the glib boys, the blue chip peddlers, and the men with the rose-colored glasses.

Some of the shorts may have scrambled a little too eagerly for apples after the cart was overturned, but they were small fry compared to the gentlemen who took that vehicle upon its unfortunate joy ride.

I do not speak with bitterness, for I never do judge by the judge by first straits and flushes rather than in buying copper mines or oil wells. And so from a dispassionate side-line position, I can express the belief that the quarrel of the investing public lies less with the bears than with the men who told the bedtime stories.

Ugly Rumors of Success

IT is ugly business to circulate false rumors concerning the impending doom of banks and industrial corporations, but I can not see

that this practice is more harmful than pulling a long bow as to profits and prospects.

In the good old days not many banks said to their depositors: "Oh, no, Mr. X, I would not buy any of our stock just now. To us it seems a little high." And in Wall Street itself any word of caution was regarded as little better than criminal syndicalism.

If congress is going to try to find out why the market fell so fast, and so far, it should begin at the beginning and make some study of just what men and forces led it up beyond the timber line. It wouldn't be a bad idea at all to summon Calvin Coolidge and ascertain why he made his famous statement that brokers' loans were not too high.

Needn't Wear Kane Pants

AND if Andrew Mellon can spare enough time from his ambassadorial duties, he might care to explain his own hesitancy in putting on the brakes. I remember that he did once employ that ancient wheeze about "gentlemen preferring bonds," but there was little in his official utterance to suggest the presence of a dangerous curve just ahead.

The weakest portion of all the testimony from industrial and financial leaders is their willingness to place all the blame upon mass psychology. They are fond of saying that the public had the bit in its teeth and that nothing could stop speculation. Still there is no evidence that many of these gentlemen ever took a good tug at the reins.

President Hoover himself might be induced to say a few words, for he distinctly was heard to utter "Giddyap!" on numerous inappropriate occasions. But, then, the great engineer always was an optimist.

People's Voice

Editor Times—A great many people get the growing jitters on election day. They are too busy trying to get their feet on the ground, or they have a little deal on, or other members of the family don't agree with them on the candidates, or they got stung the last time, or the office holders are all crooks anyhow. So they stay at home.

The gang vote will be out. Big autops will wear grooves in the asphalt and kindergartners will help cripples and invalids into the booths. Cripples have been voted on the outside, contrary to law.

But the boy with money enough to buy gasoline, or with pull enough to have the gasoline furnished, does not want to bulldoze one into voting his way.

When a person goes into a booth, he and God alone know where the crosses are made, and no one can make another person tell. The election booth is the only place left where a man can do as he pleases.

See that your vote is put into the box for blank ballots have been found in boxes to replace those of voters who were known to be for a reform candidate. Ballots can be switched if one is not watching. This practice is not common, but it has happened.

No office salary alone is worth the chance taken by some candidates and their lieutenants. And the worth of a candidate always can be told by the kind of man, or crowd that is making the loud racket for him.

Every one is taxed for elections. So every one should take advantage of them.

Some one says that the big poll-ticians know how to get the votes. And their ways are devious. They have been so rotten they have kept thousands of decent people out of the polls, in disgust. This is one very effective way to get office.

So if you are too genteel to walk into a booth, don't vote. If you are not bothering you, don't vote.

If you are wealthy and want the kind of legislation you can buy, your man will get in anyhow, if you don't vote.

If you are out of a job, don't vote, if you think your vote will not help conditions.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Waste and Abuses Are Found in County Government by Survey Committee.

THE greatest waste and the greatest abuses in public administration occur in county government. That is the finding of the committee set up by the American Engineering Council to make a study of conditions in Missouri.

The committee, known as the Missouri Committee on Engineers and Employment, declares that the state's 114 counties, formed before the day of automobile transportation, could be reduced to forty.

The committee was headed by E. M. Stuyton of Independence. The committee reported that chief among the faults of county government is the lack of definite responsibility.