



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co. 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents; a copy elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

BOYD GURLEY,
Editor

ROY W. HOWARD,
President

EARL D. BAKER,
Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 5551

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 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."

Mother's Day

Tomorrow is Mother's day, the most important of our national holidays, because it is dedicated to the most sacred of sentiments.

No word has ever been coined to describe mother love. No substitute has ever been discovered for it by any human being.

Poet, painter, novelist, preacher have tried in vain to translate it into picture or written word. They have only succeeded in catching a shadow of its reality.

It remains steadfast when all else has gone. It glows as firmly in the shadow of a gallows as it does under the white glare and pomp of palace.

It is a matter of some pride that the idea of holding meetings one day each year to remind a busy people of its debt to the mothers of the land came from an Indiana man, Frank E. Hering, in this city, at a meeting of the Fraternal Order of Eagles more than a quarter of a century ago.

Today the observation is nation wide, and carnations, white and red, will once again turn the thoughts of men and women to the authors of their existence and the inspiration for all that they may be good in this life.

A nation that reverences mother love, the one sentiment that approaches divinity itself, is safer in times of stress than one that has become too sordid or too forgetful to give it thought.

For mothers mean homes. And the home means as family as the unit of society. It is the beginning of thinking as a group and leads away from selfishness into a realization of common purposes, common goal, common objectives.

In these days when strong forces are battling against family integrity, against conditions that make homes possible, Mother's day is more than important.

It is a day for new consecration and for thought.

Every Lot a Garden

Food is a most significant topic of conversation in very many families in this and other industrial cities. It will be an imperative one next winter.

Too many thousands of men and women who ordinarily get their food in return for labor in factories, stores and in transportation are unable to purchase it. The lack of jobs prevents that.

The constantly increasing bill of township trustees for food that is distributed to those who have no work suggests that the time may come when that source of supply will also be exhausted.

In the meantime, there are thousands of vacant lots in this city on which nothing will be grown during the present spring and summer.

It is true that were all planted to gardens, the farmer who supplies the local market may find fewer customers.

But it is also true that the food that might be produced by those who find their only asset during this summer would at least add variety to meals for many.

It is also true that were every vacant lot to become a garden, the problem of finding food next winter might be less difficult.

These gardens, if they are to exist, must be planted now.

An organized movement to turn every vacant lot and every back lot into a garden should attract attention of those who are concerned in the food problem.

It is not a cure, of course. But it may be a palliative until that time arrives when men and women once more will find a market for their services and their labor.

Tools and seeds are easier to provide now than baskets will be next winter.

Let's Hear From the "Forgotten Man"

Never in all history has the "forgotten man" been responsible for the expenditure of so much money by any government. He reads of a million here and a million there, a billion for this and a billion for that, appropriated by the lawmakers.

He hears of economy bills killed off and pension bills added on—all at the insistence of the organized minorities and at the expense of the unorganized rank and file, represented by the "forgotten man."

And why is he forgotten? Why, since he is made to pay the bill, is he not consulted? Simply because he has not been heard from.

Are you among the forgotten? Do you belong to the great rank and file—that does not belong to any group represented by a lobby?

All appropriations for government expenditure originate in the house of representatives. Those representatives are all that the name implies. They represent you as lawmakers in exactly the manner you deserve.

Being human, if they do not hear from you as to what you think of the legislation that is being passed, and they do not hear from the organized minorities in ever-increasing numbers, as they are hearing, they naturally are going to listen to the crowd that represents special privilege, and not to the great majority as represented by the "forgotten man."

Don't forget that every one pays his share of government expenditures in some form of taxes. Just because the tax collector does not call personally on your home and present his bill to you individually is no reason for thinking that you do not pay.

You pay your share of taxes when you buy shoes, hats, and all other articles of clothing. You pay it when you pay rent, and all on down the line.

When you are compelled to give over two months' work out of every year to federal, state and local government in taxes, and that in a period when your own income has declined sharply, can you fail to realize that unless you let yourself be heard, that proportion of your income appropriated by the government will increase rather than decrease?

The lawmakers, the official money spenders, not only federal, but local, should hear from the "forgotten man."

New Bill of Rights

The Journal of the National Education Association takes occasion to commemorate the birth of this republic's founder by suggesting a bicentennial bill of rights in keeping with modern wants.

"What America needs today," says the Journal, "is a new faith, a new plan, and a new purpose." To this end it proposes that the following seven rights be formulated for the 1932 American:

First, the right to security to a system of life so planned as to offset the uncertainties of illness, accident, disability, unemployment, and old age.

Second, the right to a home amid surroundings that are beautiful, clean, quiet, safe, wholesome, and neighborly.

Third, the right to an education, thorough and comprehensive, including both children and adults, adapted to the changing needs of the new day.

Fourth, the right to a government that is honest,

intelligent, and efficient—the faithful servant of common need and purpose.

Fifth, the right to a job that will afford opportunity for service by which to earn a minimum income that will provide a reasonable standard of living.

Sixth, the right to community recreation for all, supported by community funds, publicly managed and freed from the degrading influences of excessive commercialism.

Seventh, the right to participate in democratic community activities which will help to magnify the human values and to make life beautiful, happy, and significant.

The New Mittel-Europa

In the days of the old Pan-German scare before the war, one of the great bogies was the so-called Mittel-Europa plan of certain German writers. The notion was a complete control of the road from Berlin to Bagdad. Germany would dominate Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and the route to the east. Such was the scheme described by Friedrich Neumann and others.

This was represented as a great menace to the peace and security of the world, though Germany was observed jealously and checkmated by Russia and Great Britain. A very faint revival of a portion of this scheme in the German-Austrian customs union recently was blocked by a strictly political vote of the world court.

It is, therefore, very interesting to see a new Mittel-Europa enterprise arising under the aegis of France and Mr. Tardieu—the proposed Danubian union of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

France has thrown an iron ring of foes about Germany, with the sole exception of the corridor down the Danube where German influence has been strong. With this blocked off, Germany would be stranded, short of union with Italy or an alliance with Russia, which might crush Poland between them. France holds Syria under a mandate. The Danubian union would give her control of much of the area leading to the near east.

The proposal is that for the time being these five Danubian states should form a preliminary economic union. There would be provision for reduced duties on goods exchanged between these states. Such a preferential tariff scheme would be installed.

Ultimately, it might develop into a real customs union. So far as possible, these states would provide a mutual market for one another's goods.

French dominion would be insured chiefly through financial backing of the new union. These five states are in a bad financial condition, some on the brink of bankruptcy. France, with her vast stores of gold, readily can play the financial big brother to these states and get them securely in her grip thereby. The bonds of financial obligations right now are stronger than those of history, tradition, or race.

French dominion over these states, in conjunction with her influence over Poland and Belgium, would make France quite the most powerful state in the world, with the possible exception of the United States.

Nothing could check her in the old world, save a union of Germany, Italy, Great Britain and Russia. This is highly unlikely. The British empire is being organized as a white international to oppose Russia.

The main hope is that the union may be opposed successfully. Great Britain already is alarmed over the lop-sided French hegemony in Europe. This runs counter to the balance of power which has been basic in British policy on the European continent since the days of Cardinal Wolsey.

He is not likely to be enthusiastic over this potential further extension of French preponderance, which would threaten not only Britain in Europe, but also the British imperial possessions in the east.

Further, while Germany can make no great loans to these countries, she will continue to be a main market for the products of these states, most of which are primarily agricultural. They must sell wheat and barley as well as contract loans. This would in part counteract complete French economic control in case the plan goes through.

Anything which will help rehabilitate the Danubian states and topple the idiotic tariff walls about them is to be praised. But it will be too high a price to pay if it must be purchased through a plan which will hold Europe in subservience to a static and oppressive political and economic system for an indefinite period.

If the German Mittel-Europa program was a danger before 1914, the French Mittel-Europa project of today is an international menace thrice compounded.

At the end of the World War civilization was talking about nothing so loudly as a gallows for the kaiser.

That merely was sewing seeds of violent thought in millions of minds, merely establishing a pretext for half-crazed intellects.

If good could come out of slaughtering ten million men, as present-day history implies with regard to the World War, what is to prevent some hair-brained fool from imagining it may come out of a single death?

One of the aims of the White House conference is to end child health and protection deals with handicapped and gifted children.

While 35,000,000 of the 45,000,000 children in America are reasonably normal, and while 1,500,000 of the children are especially gifted, it is found that 5,630,000 are handicapped to an extent requiring special attention in education.

A committee charged with investigation of handicapped children finds 3,000,000 with impaired hearing; 18,000 totally deaf; 1,000,000 with defective speech; 1,000,000 with weak or damaged hearing; 450,000 mentally retarded; 300,000 crippled; 14,000 wholly blind, and 50,000 partially blind.

One of the aims of the White House conference, as expressed in the children's charter, applies directly to these children. It says:

"For every child who is blind, deaf, crippled, or otherwise physically handicapped, and for the child who is mentally handicapped, such measures as early will discover and diagnose his handicap, provide care and treatment, and so train him that he may become an asset to society rather than a liability."

"Expenses of these services should be borne publicly where they can not be met privately."

Accomplishment of this aim still is far away. Six thousand children who are blind are being educated in public or private schools for the blind, but there are 8,000 not receiving such attention.

Five thousand children who are deaf with great difficulty are enrolled in special deaf-speaking classes, but there are 45,000 who are not receiving such consideration.

One in 20,000 of the children who are hard of hearing are being given special training in overcoming their defect. There are 2,000,000 partially deaf children who are not having the benefit of such training.

Few people realize the great difficulty of providing special education for these children.

There is a class for blind children in a town in Illinois, twenty-two miles from a farm where lived a

curious office "with integrity and capability" as he claimed.

Five thousand livres are equal to \$10,000 at the strict rate of exchange. But the purchase value of the day was much higher than it is at present. According to present exchange standards, Scarpon received about \$4,000 a year for life to catch every sickness that might threaten the queen. He drew this pension for nearly twenty-four years.

A One-Man Building Job

St. Michael's church, near Coventry, England, seating 100 people, has the unusual distinction of having been built entirely by one man. The name of its lone builder was James Green, a stonemason of Coventry, who undertook the task as an act of penance. The construction required seven years.

Monday—An Empire for a Butterfly.

A Great Pioneer

THE citation awarding the Gibbs medal to Dr. Franklin, says in part:

"Dr. Franklin's work on liquid ammonia solutions opened up an entirely new field, and also modified profoundly our views on aqueous solutions. He has made a life-long study, characterized by insight, thoroughness and experimental skill, of reactions in liquid ammonia."

"All trained chemists, both organic and inorganic, are aware of the profound effect of Franklin's work upon modern concepts of the relation between the solvent and the chemistry of the solute."

"The well-known experimental and theoretical development constituting practically a lifetime contribution has received recognition of the American Chemical Society through the fact that Dr. Franklin was president of our society at one time."

"Dr. Franklin has been honored by scientific societies in this country and abroad for his contributions to the field of organic chemistry."

"He is a past president of the American Chemical Society and a holder of the William H. Nichols medal for 1925."

"One of the best known of American chemists, he has been extolled as a pioneer whose achievements promise future triumphs for chemistry."

"His work has been described as a striking example of the application of the scientific method to the development and a contribution of the first importance to the chemistry of nitrogen."

TO DAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

Australians continue

ADVANCE

May 7

ON May 7, 1918, the advance of

Australian and Canadian troops in the Somme area was continued,

the Germans resisting stubbornly.

Great activity on the French sector was reported by Allied air observers and a new major German offensive was expected within a week.

More than 200,000 American soldiers were ready to be thrown into the battle in case of necessity, and this reserve added to the feeling of

France that Germany's defeat was almost certain.

British official sources announced

that at least fourteen German submarines had been destroyed during April.

Editor Times—Just received my second water bill since the rate was changed which our dear mayor says was such a great reduction. My bill normally ran from \$1.93 to \$2.07.

The first bill after the rate was changed was \$2.41 and now the second one comes in at \$3.44. Does that look as if the public got a cut?

The cut must have been for a special few, like the light company.

We do not do our own laundry and no sprinkling. No extra at all.

Just the usual, or a little under the usual, service.

Why the people won't vote to own their own utilities is beyond explanation. JAMES ROSS.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

We Talk About Crime and How to Prevent It, but We Are as Much in the Dark as Were Our Cave-Dwelling Ancestors.

NEW YORK, May 7.—"It seems impossible," murmured the president of France, as he