



The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROY W. HOWARD, President
EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Hilley 5551
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

The Final Test

Public sentiment will support the attitude taken by Judge Harry Chamberlin and some other candidates on the Republican ticket who declare that they will have nothing to do with Boss Coffin or any of his friends in the coming campaign.

It is regrettable that the brave fight made to create a Republican organization that was above suspicion of any alliance whatever with Coffinism failed. Had Ralph Gregg, courageous young lawyer, been elected to leadership, the Republican party would have had a much better chance to appeal to the independent voter in the fall.

While the attitude of Judge Chamberlin has always been known, the conversion of some of the others who are now listed as opposed to the boss has been too recent to be accepted without some scrutiny. The slate of candidates in the primary issued by Coffin endorsed some of those now so listed. There is a disquieting feeling that some of those who publicly announced their stand with Chamberlin, whose reputation for honesty is worth votes to any one who can stand in its shadow, are privately consorting with the same old forces.

A signed declaration of relentless war against any boss would be a better test. But the final one will come when these candidates go upon public platforms and pledge themselves to the people to divorce themselves completely from Coffinism.

A real rebellion by candidates on the Republican ticket would go far to end all bossism.

Why the Delay?

Weeks ago it became known that a large amount of liquor had disappeared from the federal building. That liquor had been confiscated by prohibition agents who are paid by the people to enforce the law. It had been taken, presumably, to keep it from reaching and debauching any citizen, male or female.

The amount was given a value in accordance with prevailing bootleg prices of several thousands of dollars. The information in regard to the disappearance of this liquor was rather definite. The amount was a matter of common gossip. There was confirmation in official circles.

There is no doubt that the liquor went for the very purposes to prevent which it had been confiscated by the pay roll boys.

But there seems to be a singular lack of any official interest in punishing those who confiscated the confiscated booze.

Uncle Sam seems to be able to catch others but not himself when he goes into the bootleg industry. Daily the public watches the procession of small offenders who are punished for violations of the liquor law. But it is not encouraged by the prosecution of faithless custodians of the "evidence."

If there be no zeal in pursuing this rather scandalous affair, there should be at least an explanation of the delay.

Taxation Hardships

The federal budget will be balanced with necessary economies and a billion-dollar tax bill. It is certain now that this will be done. There is disagreement only as to which of several economy plans will be chosen, and which of several tax plans will be used—each equally able to balance the budget.

Now that the senate is beginning to consider its tax bill, the Scripps-Howard newspapers repeat the editorial statement made when the house tax bill was up last month—namely, that the nuisance taxes and the increased income taxes will not be necessary if beer is legalized and taxed.

Every industry and every individual singled out by the pending tax legislation to carry a heavier burden has a right to resent the hypocritical discrimination which lets the bootleg industry and the racketeer go untaxed.

Chief reason for the federal deficit is that we have been throwing away tens of millions of dollars yearly in an impossible attempt to enforce an unenforceable law, and at the same time sacrificing the government revenue from liquor which would go so far toward balancing the budget.

In offering his amendment yesterday for 4 per cent beer taxed at \$6 a barrel, Senator Bingham estimated conservatively that the return to the government would run from \$375,000,000 to \$500,000,000 a year. Taking the minimum figure of \$375,000,000, such a beer tax could be substituted for the following taxes in the pending bill:

Ten per cent amusement tax on admissions over 10 cents, \$110,000,000.
Radio and phonograph tax, \$11,000,000.
Communications tax, \$23,000,000.

Besides eliminating all the above taxes, the proposed beer tax would permit reduction of other taxes in the bill as follows:

Reduce automobile, truck and accessories taxes to 3.2 and 1 per cent, respectively.
Reduce lubricating oil tax from 4 to 2 cents a gallon.
Reduce the proposed 3, 6 and 9 per cent normal income tax rates to 2, 4 and 7 per cent.
Those reductions would amount to \$68,000,000.

The automobile, amusement and communications industries should be willing—and are willing, we believe—to carry their share of any special burden necessary to balance the budget. But it is unfair and unwise to burden those industries and all income taxpayers with the tax due from the liquor industry.

It is especially unfair and unwise for congress to free the liquor industry from all taxes when a majority of the voters of the country have shown by straw ballots and official by-elections that the country is predominantly wet.

If the beer tax amendment is defeated in the senate, the senators responsible at least will be put on record for the benefit of the citizens who will vote upon some of them next November.

New Pension Drive Casts Shadow

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger)
Testifying recently as to the staggering cost of benefits to World War veterans, without reference either to adjusted compensation or to possibility of outright pensions at some future date, General Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, calculated that it would reach a total of \$21,500,000,000 thirteen years hence, or more than half of the total cost of the war itself to the United States. Since the war, the government has expended \$6,000,000,000 on veterans' aid.

And he predicted that we still would be paying for this war well into the next century. He called attention to the fact that eight widows of the War of 1812 still are on the pension list.

Never in the history of this or any other nation has there been such an instance of generous dealing with its soldiers as has been afforded by this government's treatment of the veterans of all its wars and especially those of the latest and greatest conflict.

It is pointed out that the Civil War veterans had to wait twenty-five years before they obtained pensions comparable to the disability allowances now received by those of the World War. Spanish-American War veterans waited twenty-two years. But this is not to say that these earlier veterans were neglected.

Disability pensions were instituted at the beginning of the Civil War. In 1890 congress passed what was described by the Grand Army of the Republic as "the most liberal pension measure ever enacted by any legislative body in the world."

Number of pensioners of that war increased from 489,000 to 966,000. Effect of the legislation was to place upon the rolls "all ex-soldiers whose health is not practically perfect." Since then, the provisions have been liberalized greatly for Civil War veterans and widows, and disability pensions have been granted to Spanish-American War veterans, with the stipulation that they shall not be required to prove their need for assistance.

Herriot Comes Back

"If European matters do not interest Americans, why don't they let us alone?"

"It hardly seems logical that we should be taking orders from the Americans, who disdain our difficulties and take interest in them only when they think they will prove profitable."

These and similar recent campaign statements by Edouard Herriot are being repeated by the American press, now that the mayor of Lyons is to be premier again. Such quotations, taken alone, seem to make out Herriot a Chauvinist as bad as Tardieu and his extremists.

But that is hardly an accurate impression. Eight years ago, when he formed the left bloc government, Herriot was liberal, though not radical in his policies. He angered the Nationalists by agreeing to early withdrawal of French troops from the German Ruhr. He recognized Russia. He improved relations with the United States.

Something of a demagog, perhaps his present campaign trades against Germany and the United States can be dismissed as a political gesture, made under pressure. That the campaign against him was a hard and dirty one was indicated when the right press and some officials of the Tardieu government tried to capitalize the assassination of President Doumer by calling the killer a Bolshevik.

The assassin was well known as a counter-revolutionist and Fascist, bitterly hostile to Communism and Moscow. But his misleading propaganda was expected to produce enough fear in the electorate to return the Right government to power. The ruse did not work.

The fact that it did not work reflects the intelligence of the French voters and their desire for a more temperate government.

Herriot's cabinet will be conciliatory. Just how far he will go in modifying French militarism, which is one of the great curses in world affairs today, will depend largely on whether he builds his coalition on the Socialists to the left of him or on the Centrists to the right of him.

In any case, with the far eastern mess still boiling dangerously, the world disarmament conference at dead end, and the entire reparations-debt issue up for international discussion next month, the world will breathe a little easier now that the liberal Herriot is headed for office rather than the amateur dictator, Tardieu.

Hoosier Horse Sense

Washington, Ind., has a thirty-year-old publicly owned electric light plant that works not only for consumers, but taxpayers.

This project enables Washington to get along on the lowest tax rate in Indiana. This rate is 49 cents, compared with \$1.12 in 1930. The city has no debt. There is a \$70,000 surplus in the light fund.

Besides, the plant's earnings at relatively low rates have added \$176,000 to the general fund. Last year, to save interest, the city paid off light plant bonds of \$57,000, some of which do not mature for twenty years. Out of light plant revenues, the city also purchased the local street railway system and operates it with a 5-cent fare.

Low domestic rates encourage cooking by electricity and one-third of the city's homes have electric ranges. Low industrial rates ranging downward from 2 cents per kilowatt hour encourage manufacturing.

A lot of stockholders are just where their stocks are—on the curb.

If the depression keeps up much longer, enterprising universities will be offering a full four-year course for prospective receivers.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

I AM willing to play fair with my correspondent from the Sunny South on the question of prohibition. To blame all social evils on the eighteenth amendment is not only short-sighted, but fanatical, as she contends. Granting that, however, I shall have to ask her to be equally generous and retract her statement that any woman who works or retires against the dry law is in favor of universal drinking or a return of the saloon. Surely between sottishness and complete teetotalism there is some firm middle way for our perplexed souls. Both law and license are evils when carried to extremes. There should be a happy medium which can be the goal of intelligent America.

Of one thing, however, we must be convinced: Never again can we go back to the state of mind that produced "Ten Nights in a Barroom." American wives never will knock timidly at the family entrance of liquor dens to beg for the return of inebriated husbands.

No matter what we may do with the prohibition law, the man who hangs out in saloon or speakeasy will not come home to lord it.

In this respect there is no going back. The good or bad old days, however we may choose to regard them, are gone forever. It is childish to believe that we can assume again the habits of the 'Eighties in drink or dress.

And it is more than folly to contend that with the eighteenth amendment repealed every man would come staggering home and pawn the baby's shoes for a stein of beer. Or that every wife suddenly would grow submissive and covering in the presence of her mate, and meekly take in washing to keep the town drunkard in funds.

Because prohibition or no prohibition, the American wife is an independent creature. Statistics indeed show far more homes broken by divorce during the dry era than ever before.

But the liquor question has nothing whatever to do with that. Women merely refuse to endure ignominy or abuse at the hands of men, accustomed that they were to such as very excellent wife the saloon was in its heyday.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

A Little Leadership at Washington Makes the Whole Country Feel More Cheerful.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The change of atmosphere at Washington shows what a little leadership can accomplish. Congress is in a much better mood than it was at this time last week, and the country at large feels much more cheerful.

Not that the country at large is looking for a miracle, but that, for the first time in three months, it has reason to believe that the necessary bills will be passed.

The country at large never has regarded the problem of recovery as of partisan character, chiefly because it has had no opportunity to distinguish between partisan plans.

Neither party has announced anything like a coherent program. The treasury department has made certain recommendations, which have been amended, modified, or thrown away to make room for substitutes by various congressional committees. As a general proposition, party alignments have gone to smash at the most critical moment.

The result has been confusion, rather than clean-cut cleavage.

The country has had little chance to form opinions in accord with party allegiance.

Hoover Tells Story

THERE is probably a larger percentage of footloose voters in the United States than there ever was before in the month of May preceding a national election.

Under ordinary circumstances, depression would have turned them against the party in power, but the circumstances are far from ordinary.

This is one depression in which the whole world shares. People are not quite so sure of the idea that any single government could have prevented it, much less any political party. They believe that certain changes in policy might have helped.

About the only thing they are agreed on is that the federal budget should be balanced, partly through increased taxes and partly through a cut in expenses.

They have been disappointed and alarmed by the inability of congress to move faster.

The strength of President Hoover's recent message lies largely in the fact that it expressed what was uppermost in the public mind.

And the country suffers

POLITICIANS have tried to approach the campaign along orthodox lines, and the campaign has been a failure. It is beyond human nature to forsake time-honored methods of doing a given job until, or unless, it becomes absolutely necessary.

To the average politician, this was just one more election, meaning funds, clubs and tellyhoo, with congress expected to furnish a large portion of the latter.

In spite of all the co-operation smush last fall, there was a more also seats for the Republican gathering. That performance already is doomed to cut rates.

Drive of Franklin Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination has been slowed, rather than stopped, and if he is defeated at least will have the consolation prize of being able to veto the claims of any contender who led to his undoing. In fact, the chances for a good old-fashioned deadlock grow.

The final choice may not come until Roosevelt, Smith, Garner, Senator Lewis, and a few others have been eliminated. These gentlemen first must cut one another's throats and then sit down in amity to discuss just which man within the ranks they hate the least.

A Dark Horse Squadron

SHORT conventions and long conventions make for bad candidates. Steam rollers and battle royals generally produce a citizen of the weaker sort. Mr. Hoover's managers would be shrewd to form a little factionalism to let the Great Engineer have a chance to show his stuff.

The candidate who wins the nomination in a walk quite frequently has some difficulty in working himself up to a gallop for the election.

Among the Democrats, anything can happen. It generally does. Some obscure American who never has seen his name on the first page even now may be polishing a Cross of Gold speech which will put him into headlines.

Since the race is wide open and none of us is safe, I do not think it premature for me to say that I am not even a receptive candidate and that I will refuse the nomination if proffered. And I mean positively.

But it long has been my contention that the newspaper profession has had insufficient representation in politics. For the most part legislative halls and executive chambers

Learn How to Reduce

But it is possible to correct those defects of figure that nature—or perhaps habits of eating—have put more flesh than is needed. Our Washington Bureau has ready for you a bulletin on methods of Reducing Particular Parts of the Body—suggestions for exercise to reduce ankle and lower leg, the hips and thighs, the waist and abdomen, the upper arm and shoulder, the neck, etc.

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DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Charge 'Bad Jaw' to Mouth Breathing

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

RECENTLY, English physicians have been agitated by a discussion of the effects on the English face of breathing through the mouth. For years adenoids have been removed because they interfere with proper breathing through the nose, and because they are associated with other infections.

Among the charges particularly made against the adenoids is the charge that they are associated with deformity of the face known as "adenoid face," in which the nose is thin and poorly developed, the teeth irregular, with the upper teeth protruding, the mouth open, and the expression vacant.

As a result of constant breathing through the mouth, the plate is high and the lower jaw poorly developed.

Now, Dr. T. B. Layton argues that this type of face is not due to adenoids or mouth breathing, but must be the result of some other forces which gradually have tended to produce the appearance in the English species.

The famous British anthropologist, Sir Arthur Keith, has suggested that it may be associated with some dietary fault or generally poor hygiene.

Nevertheless, many British physicians are convinced that the condition is wholly due to mouth breathing and to failure to secure proper closing of the jaws and teeth.

There seems to be no question that long-continued nasal obstruction during early life will interfere

with the normal growth of the face and jaws.

Mouth breathing interferes with normal chewing of food. A person can not chew and breathe at the same time.

The editor of the Medical Press and Circular, a well-known British publication, points out that the so-called "hatchet" face is characteristic of many Britishers, but is passed unnoticed by the native population.

He is convinced that this defective development is due to inadequate exercise of the gums in chewing, consequent on the softness of British cereal diets.

The British diet, he asserts, is excessive in cereals and in starches, and he is inclined to place the blame for the so-called adenoid face on the diet as well as on the adenoids.

IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE Democrats have assured themselves of one thing, at any rate. They are going to put on a good show in Chicago. And it is evident that it will not be necessary to consult a specialist to get also seats for the Republican gathering. That performance already is doomed to cut rates.

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But it long has been my contention that the newspaper profession has had insufficient representation in politics. For the most part legislative halls and executive chambers

are overpopulated by lawyers. I never have thought that they excelled as lawmakers.

Cross' Qualifications

THIS convention wisely might follow the Wilsonian tradition and draft another professor as its standard bearer. Governor Cross of Connecticut has not been seriously mentioned, but he would make an excellent candidate, and his qualifications of heart and mind entitle him to serious consideration.

He is better equipped for the job than most of the men who have been prominent in battle for the nomination.

In the realm of journalism, I can think of two names which the Democrats would do well to bear in mind. James Cox of Ohio was badly beaten when he ran, but I think that most Americans are ready by now to admit that the result of that election was a major tragedy in national politics. The voters might be anxious to make amends.

And it must be said that even in defeat Mr. Cox emerged from the campaign with credit. He was bold and forthright in championing the League of Nations, and surprisingly courageous on the prohibition issue at a time when popular sentiment had not yet begun to swing against the dries.

Entirely My Own Idea

OF course, the claims of Cox have had some consideration. He would be a bay horse rather than a dark one. My next suggestion to the Democrats is a pure gift and entirely my own idea. No one, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has put forward the next name

which I wish to suggest to the convention.

And that is curious, for the individual in question has attracted wide attention through his clear and articulate comments on current economic and political problems. I do not think he is in grave danger of being chosen, and I have no means of knowing his vote-gathering capacity, since he never has run for anything, although he once held a minor political post to which he was appointed.

Even those who do not agree with his point of view on public affairs must admit that his position nearly always is well considered and founded on an intelligent grasp of the facts. I think the many people will agree with me in the assertion that he is a more profound student of national and international affairs than any of the Democrats for whom delegates have been instructed. I refer, of course, to Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald-Tribune.

From a realistic point of view, there isn't the slightest chance of anything like that happening. I should have qualified my opinion that the coming Democratic convention will be wide open. When politicians get together to choose a candidate, they may surprise themselves and the general public. But they always choose a politician.

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Daily Thought

My punishment is greater than I can bear.—Genesis 4:13.

Brief is sorrow, and endless is joy.—Schiller.

Here Are Some Puzzlers and Their Answers

What is the method now used for taking deep sea soundings?

It is the echo method, consisting of an electric transmitting unit which sends sound vibrations through the water and as they rebound from the ocean's floor they are registered on a receiver in the ship. The depth of the water is determined by noting the lapse of time between the sending and receiving of the signals. It operates like a clock.

Where are the leading zoos of the United States located?

New York, Philadelphia, Washington (D. C.), St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Diego, Cal.

How should monkeys be kept and fed?

They should be kept warm and dry and free from draft, with plenty of room for exercise. The diet should be varied as much as possible and consist of bread, vegetables, fruit, greens and perhaps some suet.

Has cabbage a greater food value than sauerkraut?

The food value of sauerkraut is 120 calories per pound and cabbage has 145 calories.

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Trepanning Was Practiced With Success by Indians of New World Before Columbus' Day.

THE Indians of the new world were skilled in at least one type of surgery before the coming of Columbus. They successfully practiced the method of drilling the skull known variously as "trepanning" or "trephining."

For many years anthropologists have been aware of the fact that this operation was performed in prehistoric times in the old world. Frequently ancient skulls are found with one or more holes drilled in them. The condition of the cuts indicate that the patient survived the operation and lived for many years thereafter.

It has been assumed that the operation was performed as a cure for disease, perhaps as a means of releasing supposed evil spirits.

Now Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, has discovered from an extended observation of skulls in the United States National Museum at Washington that the Indians of the Andes were skilled in these types of operations.

He comes to the conclusion that the operations were not performed as a sort of magic, but as emergency treatment required as a result of wounds received in battle.

From Asia

DR. HRDLICKA believes that the American Indians entered the new world by way of Alaska from Siberia about 15,000 years ago.

He believes, therefore, that the art of trephining may have been brought in from Asia.