

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## The Two Fronts

Two emergencies exist in the state. One is the high cost of government, due to waste and misdirected activities. The other is unemployment.

The special session of the legislature, unfortunately, has a majority of its membership which does not aspire to re-election or further public service. In the shadow of election, public officials are more prone to think of the public than in times when the wrath of neighbors is a distant threat.

It is more unfortunate because this special session might conceivably fall into the hands of the big interests of the state which have evinced a desire to not only again forget the "forgotten man," but to give him one more kick.

The proposal to forgive the tax dodgers their past crimes and bribe them to honesty at 25 cents on the dollar in the future is an indication. The strong opposition to an income tax is another symptom of the mental attitude of those who will attempt to direct legislation.

There is one fund susceptible of uses that might benefit the public in both the reduction of taxes and in reducing unemployment.

The highway fund amounts to twenty millions. At the present time, its value is doubtful. The state can get along with its present road system. It will need even less roads unless men get back to work and can afford to drive automobiles.

The cities contribute most of this tax. The cities tax themselves for their own street repairs. The cities receive almost nothing back from this fund.

Whatever money is spent on roads in the next year might be profitably turned back to the cities, in proportion to what they pay into the fund, to be used by them in street repairs. That would put the unemployed back to work in larger numbers than is done under road contractors, whose peonage wages are a scandal and a disgrace.

A portion of the fund might be used to reduce levies in counties. None of it should be left to the present board, whose record is such as to suggest that its abolition would be the best solution.

Of course, the one simple way to reduce the cost of government is to reduce the salaries of the highly paid officials to a level of the purchasing power of the dollar in 1929, when many increases went into effect. That is probably too simple to be followed.

Unless some thought is given to the jobless man, the problem will become more than acute next winter. As a matter of fact, it is acute now. Many counties find it difficult to give relief. This session must not adjourn until there is a guarantee that no man, woman or child will be hungry or cold when the snows begin to fly.

This is not sentiment or even humanity. It is the only way to security for those who still are safe, fed and clothed.

## "The Sweat Box"

Two Georgia prison guards have been charged with first degree murder in a case of prison torture and death, the details of which are almost too revolting to recount.

According to convict testimony, Arthur Maillet, 19, a lad serving time for larceny and robbery in the prison camp at Bayard, was beaten severely and then placed in a "sweat box," with a chain around his neck.

Having been ill and deprived of food for two days, he was unable to stand and, falling in a faint, choked himself to death with the chain. The prisoners told of the flogging of some twenty other convicts.

Torture of prisoners belongs to another age, yet, according to a report by the late Wickersham commission, still is common in some of the more backward states of the Union.

It must be stopped. Those responsible for this young man's death should be tried and punished like any other murderers.

And the states that permit such medieval practices should be held up to the scorn of more civilized commonwealths.

## Congress Has Cut

Some weeks ago, when the new tax bill was passed, a premature cry was raised that the budget had been balanced, though at that time congress had not completed the task of paring annual appropriations for the government.

Today the cuts have been accomplished, the budget has been balanced according to the requirements laid down by the administration, and yet a new wall is going up to the effect that congress has failed to economize sufficiently.

The walling was begun when President Hoover, who complained, when signing the economy bill, that "it falls far short of the economies proposed by the cabinet and other executive officers of the government," though the bill had been amended at his insistence to contain the furlough plan for government workers, instead of the far more drastic pay cut plan of congress, and at his insistence had omitted consolidation of war and navy departments, estimated to save \$100,000,000.

A few days later a prominent business and financial weekly warned its readers to maintain a cautious attitude toward long-term government bonds, because of "the failure of congress to slice off more than \$150,000,000 from federal expenditures."

The fact of the matter is that government expenditures for the 1933 fiscal year, now begun, have been cut approximately \$754,925,468 under those of the fiscal year just closed.

Since fixed charges, such as interest on the public debt, could not be cut, all reductions were made in the cost of operating government departments, much of them at the expense of employees.

These three quarters of a billion dollar saving includes items in the economy bill roughly estimated as

totaling \$150,000,000, but which may save a much larger sum.

The savings depend upon the nature of consolidations the President is authorized to make, and the manner in which the whole bill is administered.

It may be that congress will be blamed, before the year is over, for having cut too much from the government budget. It may be accused of having laid too heavy a hand on the backs of government workers, taking from them in some cases as much as a third of their annual income.

Essential services of the government may suffer, with resulting loss to general welfare.

But the cuts have been made, and by the time the next congress meets their wisdom can be appraised. Meantime, congress should not be accused of a crime of which it is guilty, and confidence in the American dollar and the bonds of this government should not be impaired by false propaganda.

## To Merrie England!

While we are darning to hope that this may be the last of twelve miserable years of hypocrisy, snooping, and repression, our cousins in England are celebrating the end of 100 years of temperance.

England's temperance movement began in 1832, when "seven wise men of Preston" laid out a campaign based upon moral suasion and faith in human nature.

They met in a small room in a little cotton town and pledged their lives to spread the ideal of temperance among fellow-Britons. Today, temperance in England is stronger than ever in its history, and statistics prove it.

In the last twenty years of this movement, consumption of alcohol has decreased 48 per cent; deaths attributable to alcohol have dropped from 5,827 to 2,068; drinking hours have been reduced by one-half, and the evils of excessive drinking almost abolished.

In vain prohibition has tried to get a toe-hold in England, although for years there was one prohibitionist in parliament. His name was Scrymgeour of Dundee.

Each year he introduced a prohibition bill and each year this was the occasion for a merry holiday. Our own Pussyfoot Johnson opened headquarters in Fleet street. That was as far as he got, and the quarters, now deserted and forlorn, stand as a monument to his battered crusade.

Even the minor restrictions England has placed upon amusements irk her people. A movement has been begun to repeal the British "Dora," the wartime "defense-of-the-realm" act, and substitute a liberalized Dora called "defense of rights and amusements."

Perhaps before the year is up, we may pledge our sensible cousins' health and happiness in a glass of legal American beer.

## Swat 'Em

Some thirty years ago there were 450,000 cases of typhoid fever and an annual death toll of 45,000 from that disease. By 1925 the cases had dropped to 150,000 and the deaths to 15,000.

This 300 per cent decrease is due chiefly to one thing—the war on the common house fly that carries germs to human food. Screens and the swat-the-fly movement almost have killed this once great killer.

Last week there were 391 new cases of typhoid fever in forty-five cities, a big increase over the week before. The reason is that it's summer time and fly time.

Another good old American custom has gone by the boards. With several colleges announcing that they will not permit football broadcasts this fall, it will become impossible to sit around the radio on Saturday afternoons and wonder what actually is happening on the gridiron.

A genius is a man who gets paid so much a line for writing and who promptly introduced a character who stutters.

The man who said there is much to be said on both sides of any question forgot to add that too much generally is said.

Huey Long says he is sorry he ever went to the United States senate. Which makes it just about unanimous.

An Ohio lawyer has found that there is no law forbidding birds to sing early in the morning. How did the lawmakers ever overlook that one?

A fan asks why it is that movie stars have such long holidays. The pity of it is that some of them don't have 365 holidays a year.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ONE of the worst travesties on American justice is taking place at this writing at Los Angeles. A girl named Hazel Joan St. Pierre is suing David L. Hutton, husband of our well-known soul-saver, Aimee, for \$200,000.

Miss St. Pierre claims that he jilted her to wed the evangelist, and therefore she is the victim of a broken heart, and nothing less than the above sum can soothe her ruffled feelings.

The trial makes excellent light summer reading. It smacks of the movies. The remarks tossed back and forth by the leading characters are filled with that sort of badinage that passes for wit among the gangsters and certain of our modern smart alecks. The wisecracks scintillate.

And when the defense announces that the plaintiff once spoke of the pious baritone as "a big fat slob" the house rocks with laughter.

Miss St. Pierre's sallies with the lawyers show that her wit is not so heavy as her heart. It is highly interesting to learn that the amorous Mr. Hutton composed love ditties to many ladies, and the descriptions of his sofa technique and his mastery of the art of kissing are truly soul-stirring.

Only a Democratic national convention could have pushed this case to an inside page.

IT'S too bad that admission could not have been charged to help defray the expense. For the proceedings well might be taking place in some darkened theater before a moving picture audience of adolescents.

But that such a parody actually could engage the attention of our courts of law and take up the time of judges and attorneys is beyond the comprehension of the layman, who has been taught to think of the judiciary as the dignified element of government.

With the possible exception of England, ours is the only country on earth where such a trial could take place, and where taxpayers of a commonwealth would not rise in rebellion at such expenditure of public time and money.

This kind of thing constitutes one of the biggest rackets in the land. It is discouraging to see that the American bar makes no effort to stop it.

# M. E. Tracy

Says:

Can You Tell Where Hoover Stands on War Debts, Water Power, Prohibition and Relief?

NEW YORK, July 11.—War debts, water power, prohibition and relief—four of the gravest problems before this country—can you tell where President Hoover stands with regard to any of them?

Assistant Secretary of State Castle says the President's attitude toward war debts has not changed. Drys would like to know if that is true of his attitude toward prohibition. There is no doubt that his attitude toward the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has changed. As for his attitude toward water power, it seems to lean one way at Boulder dam and another at Muscle Shoals.

Governor Roosevelt is warranted in asking a personal conference with the President to find out, if possible, where the state of New York stands in development of the St. Lawrence before a treaty is concluded with Canada. If he succeeds, he will have furnished one more proof that he should be put in Mr. Hoover's place.

## Where Quarrel Started

VETO of the relief bill passed by congress last week generally is taken for granted, with the expectation that congress then will eliminate the clause which offends the President, but which only reflects some of his earlier recommendations.

Whatever happens, let us not forget where responsibility for this quarrel originated.

Said President Hoover on Oct. 7: "Furthermore, if necessity requires, I will recommend creation of a finance corporation similar in character and purpose to the war finance corporation, with available funds sufficient for any legitimate call in support of credit."

When he actually recommended creation of such corporation in his annual message some two months later, the President expressed the opinion that it should "make temporary advances upon property securities to establish industries, railroads and financial institutions, which otherwise could not secure credit."

## Squarely on Hoover

THREE days after delivering this message, the President gave out his famous twelve-point program, point seven of which was the creation of the "Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to furnish necessary funds for otherwise unobtainable under existing circumstances, and so give confidence to agriculture, to industry, and to labor."

If these three specific references to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation did not create an impression that President Hoover visualized it as an agency to lend money where money was needed, and where it could be secured by good collateral, regardless of whether the borrower ran a private or public business, there is something wrong with the English language.

## We'll Lose Again

WHO knows what we shall run into when this war debt angle comes to a showdown?

If the President is reported as maintaining the same position he took last year, when he proposed that moratorium, he also is reported as willing to consider the "capacity to pay."

Apparently, consideration of the "capacity to pay" has led Europe to virtual cancellation of war debts and why couldn't it lead this government up the same blind alley?

It could, and the chances are that it will. Where we might have held out and traded for certain West Indian islands, or at least, for naval bases and airplane fields, we probably shall wind up with nothing to show for the billions we lent, except some philanthropic memories.

## People's Voice

Editor Times—There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least.

Where honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe.

Where politically we are bound and gagged, industrially we are slaves.

Where justice always is blindfolded.

Where they put a tax on malt and send you to jail for making beer.

Where, for every mansion on the hill there are a thousand hovels in the valley.

Where the workingman builds fine homes and does not live in them, makes fine clothes and wears rags.

Where the warehouses are full, while thousands are starving.

Where the ruling class always has been the enemy of a free press, free speech, and a free people.

Where we have federal and supreme court judges appointed for life, who declare laws for the benefit of mankind unconstitutional.

Where the laboring man produces riches and the capitalist gets them, and he produces nothing, and that's what the laboring man gets.

The Republicans freed the chattel slaves and now are freeing the wage slaves. Freeing them to roam around this land of liberty and starve, until in desperation the slave stages a holdup or throws a brick through a store window, is caught and sent to an overflowing prison, where at least he has shelter and something to eat.

The election will be held this fall and the people are thinking for a change. ROY F. HUBBARD.

Editor Times—Now is the time for the legislature, at its special session, to pass the old age pension bill. If Mr. Leslie vetoes it, the legislature should pass the bill over his veto.

Many aged and infirm persons lost their life savings and are dependent because of the failure of banks, and many other persons are dependent through no fault of their own.

Why not pension those people and let them spend their declining years in their own homes, where they can retain their self-respect, instead of sending them to the infirmary, where they are treated like a lot of cattle? ONE WHO WAS THERE.

# And He Was Going to Make Such a Splash!



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

# Child Behavior Puzzles Studied

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

ALL the h-cry in the world, says Dr. Douglas A. Thom, is not due to imperfections in the organism or in the economic and social order of things.

It is necessary to think of conduct as the special reaction of a certain human being to a certain situation in life.

Before one can determine whether the conduct of the individual under the circumstances was adequate to the situation, one must know all about the individual and his general situation in life.

In going over his records a competent specialist in child behavior found some of the following habits listed by parents in the form of complaints relative to boys and girls from 15 to 18 years of age:

These children were self-conscious, stubborn, exceedingly inquisitive, constantly cross and irritable, had nightmares, made up fantastic stories, constantly com-

plained of physical symptoms, were shy, diffident, and sensitive, or exceedingly rude.

This does not mean that all the children had all these symptoms. Some had only one bad habit, but most of them had several of these responses which were annoying to themselves and to every one associated with them.

In most instances a careful discussion of the subject with the child, attempts to get the child to play with other children, sometimes sending the child away to visit relatives, or to a distant school brought about a realization of the difficulty and a change in habits.

No two people react alike to similar situations. What one person will pass over in a small way another will make into a difficult situation.

One person corrected responses merely by endeavoring to improve himself. Another becomes angry or sulen and remains grouchy for hours.

Obviously, there is something approaching an average response to

most ordinary situations, and it is the average response that is expected from most people.

Whenever a child or an adult reacts to an ordinary situation in an excessive or impotent manner, there is reason for study of the psychologic state and for some attempt to understand either the inadequacy or the over-activity of the response.

Dr. Thom emphasizes the fact that the child who responds in a refusal with a temper tantrum and who annoys and disrupts his family is far better off so far as his mental health is concerned than the one who retires promptly into solitude and finds his relief in fantasies and dreams in which he either destroys the entire family or disposes of them in some other manner.

Conformity is a social asset, but conformity in most of the habits of life must be taken for granted.

It is the departure from conformity as a result of mental inadequacy in the form of a feeling either of inferiority or superiority that demands the most serious consideration of the psychologist.

# IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

I HAVE received an invitation to spend a week-end at a nudist colony. I don't think I'll go.

This offer comes just about twenty-five years too late. When I was 17 and slim and trim and center on the freshman basketball team, I might have been willing to toss aside my clothes and pose as old man Adam. But not just now.

Such frugal garments as the year affords are friends of mine. The tailor brings me in a little at the waist and pads out sagging shoulders. Until I have a chance to train rigorously for a week or more I prefer to stick to my woolen retirement.

Of late I have even been a little abashed to be nude alone. If it were possible for me to be no more than a fully clothed kiltzler among the nudists, I would go. But the invitation bars out such a possibility and insists upon conformity.

"Of course, you understand," reads my invitation, "that all visitors must disrobe before entering the camp."

Neither Prude Nor Puritan

NOT for the world would I have anybody think of me as prude or puritan. Inconceivably the best way to swim is without a bathing suit. But water is itself a sort of flowing tunic.

As long as I am swimming, I feel not the slightest embarrassment in greeting even the most casual acquaintance with a "How are you this fine morning, Miss Ponsonberry, and would you like to hear a little plain language from me on the subject of William Gibbs McAdoo?"

In other words, the colonel's lady and Mr. O'Grady are brothers under a good flood tide. If the nudist colony which has honored me with its invitation has a lake, we might effect a compromise. But I won't take off a stitch until I get to the bank, and after that I intend to slip in quietly and quickly.

But luncheon, breakfast, or a seven-course dinner—decidedly no!

CLIP COUPON HERE

Dept. B-34, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want the packet of ten bulletins on Motherhood, and inclose herewith 30 cents in coin or uncanceled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs.

Name .....

Street and Number .....

City .....

State .....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

6. Children's Manners.

7. Training the Child.

8. Parties for Children

9. School Lunches.

10. Sex Education for Children.

I do not want a young woman clad in the Carroll manner to ask me whether I prefer lamb stew or a Spanish omelet. Such a situation would impinge upon that grave consideration which every cultivated man should bestow upon the menu.

I probably should become cross and say, "Go 'way and let me think." At least, it is my hope that I might be disturbed.

Thoughts About Universe

THE world in which we live happens to be, most unfortunately, a see-saw. Yesterday's vice becomes tomorrow's flagrant virtue. I can remember back to the days when snooping policemen on popular beaches arrested young women who were minded to plunge into the ocean without benefit of stockings.

And even those who are considerably younger than myself can remember the horrible creations which once were forced upon the female as the only reasonable and modest costume for a bathing beauty.

Those days are gone—perhaps forever. We are advanced and moving forward rapidly. Yet I could wish that the mad rush might be checked sufficiently to allow for individual prejudices in many matters.

A happy world should have room for those who wish to take on nudity and those who would rather leave it alone. If swimming trunks are to become a sort of banner of civil liberties, then I will wear them.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare my one-piece suit," he said.

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TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

BELGIUM AS PAWN

ON July 11, 1918, Count von Hertling, German chancellor, in an impassioned speech before the reichstag main committee, denied that the intentions of Germany were to hold that country for a time as a pawn for future negotiations with allies.

Progress on the Balkan front was reported. Allies had formed a solid front along a 230-mile line from the Adriatic to Saloniki.

Italian troops had advanced to occupy Berat, and French troops rolled on in and advance between the Davoli and the Ossum west of Koritza.

British troops following the example of French forces to the south mustered reinforcements and began a determined push against the Germans on a mile front on the Lys.

Protected by a heavy artillery barrage, they succeeded in pushing forward half a mile, in hand-

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Two Wars in Europe Gave Yerkes Observatory in Chicago Its New Director.

TWO wars gave Yerkes observatory its new director, Dr. Otto Struve, whose appointment to that famous post just has been announced by the University of Chicago.

The first war was made by Napoleon. It was responsible for launching the Struve line in a career of astronomy in Russia.

Dr. Otto Struve, a member of the fourth generation of astronomers, and the fifth member of the family to be made the director of an observatory, came to America as a result of the World war.

Dr. Struve, a tall youthful-looking man who speaks English with a slight accent, told me the story some time ago at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society.

His great-grandfather, the first of the astronomical line, was Friedrich George Wilhelm Struve, who, along with Herschel and Bessel, laid the foundations of modern astronomy.

"My great-grandfather was born in the province of Holstein, then Danish territory," Dr. Struve told me. "During the Napoleonic wars, he was arrested by a detachment of French soldiers who were making recruits forcibly for the French army."

Jumped From Window

THE French soldiers took Struve to Hamburg and locked him up in a house on the Elbe river.

"But the response out of a second-story window," great-grandfather Struve continued, "and swam to a boat. The boat was bound for Russia."

The rest of the story is known to the whole world. Just 117 years ago, at the age of 20, he was appointed a member of the staff of the Dorpat observatory.

There his work attracted so much attention that in 1839 he was commissioned by the czar to build the famous observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg.

This observatory, at the time of its completion, had the finest equipment of any in the world.