

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Justice for Cities

Plain, ordinary justice demands that the legislature return to the cities the major share of the gasoline and automobile license taxes paid by their citizens to the state highway funds.

The fund at present is for political purposes and the enrichment of favorites.

In the last primary, promises of roads in return for political support became scandalous, even if they were ineffective.

Giving back these funds to the cities will serve two purposes. Tax burdens in cities will be lifted. The cities will be able to give employment to men who need work and are now supported by charity.

Unless these men get work soon there will be little need for any roads.

## Liquor Legislation

That the repeal of the Wright bone dry law at the special session is being demanded by increasing number of legislators indicates a return to sane thinking.

One provision of that law condemns it as a monstrous invasion of every legal and moral tradition. It exposes the fanaticism and greed which dictated its terms.

That law gives to prosecuting attorneys a special fee for convictions of all violators of its provisions.

This one feature placed it above every other law in the state and made the possession of home brew of more importance to the prosecutor than murder, robbery or rape.

It was placed there under the theory that the Anti-Saloon League would be able to place its own attorneys in power as deputies to the attorney-general, give them the fees for listening to pleas of those arrested for intoxication or the possession of a few bottles of home brew.

That law made the office of prosecutor in counties which still have the fee system more profitable than any other office. In Lake county the fees were larger than the salary paid to the President of the United States.

Two young lawyers in this county made sizable fortunes as special prosecutors by sending men and women to jail for aggregate terms of about four hundred years.

There grew the common practice of obtaining pleas of guilt and then collecting these special fees on the installment plan. Neither justice nor morality nor sobriety were lifted to higher levels.

That provision was written in greed.

One other provision was written in fanaticism and ignorance. This was the prohibition of the use of whisky as a medicine under the direction of reputable physicians.

The effects of this provision are now known. The wife of a Governor was saved by the use of whisky, in violation of the law. The sons of an attorney-general were snatched from death, and Arthur Gilliom had the courage to so announce to the world and demand that the science of medicine be unshackled.

For this he was threatened with indictment by those who believed that the death of his boys was a small matter compared with the sacredness of this monstrous statute.

Repeal of this law means a step away from the jungle lands of superstition, tyranny, blind defiance of science.

Those who believe that the taxing of whisky used for medicinal purposes will produce large revenues are mistaken. That could only happen by a perversion of such authority as is granted in other states to physicians.

In those states the amount issued is not large. But it is used at times to save human lives and bring relief in some cases of illness.

Repeal of the Wright law will merely place Indiana under federal laws. It will not bring back the saloon. It will not bring back intoxicating beverages.

It will lift Indiana out of the bad eminence of being the most hypocritical, the most backward, the most tyrannical state in the Union.

## The Army Attitude

Thousands of men, waiting to go to work on river and harbor and flood control projects as soon as the war department appropriation bill becomes law, are without jobs and without pay because of the stubborn fight being made in the senate against reduction of officer personnel in the army.

Army engineers say that if delays in making money available for their projects bring them into the season of flood waters, a great part of the work they expect to do this year will have to be postponed.

This is bad, both from the viewpoint of men who want work and people who might be in danger from floods.

And yet the army has been urging that senators insist in their disagreement to this bill; placing the jobs of 1,000 officers, who will have retired pay to live on if the active list is cut, ahead of the need of many thousands of civilians.

The country is losing all patience with this dispute, and with the unreasonable attitude of the military in refusing to accept such a reasonable economy as that proposed by the house of representatives.

If the officer personnel is reduced from 12,000 to 11,000, the national defense will not suffer in any way. The retired officers will not suffer, for they will draw three-quarters pay, thus taking less of a reduction in income than many civilian workers for the government.

Officers remaining on the active list will benefit distinctly from the proposed reduction, since promotions held up since the World war can be made. And the government will save between one and two million dollars, perhaps more.

## The La Follette Idea

In a challenge that recalls the militant utterances of his great father, Philip F. La Follette just has announced his candidacy for re-election as Governor of Wisconsin.

His success means more than just another two years of good government for the Badger state. Because the La Follettes have come to personify American liberalism at its best, the forthcoming September primaries and November elections will be watched by all America.

Young Phil La Follette has by only

two years. But this has been enough to prove him one of the nation's new school of statesmen.

He has cut through tradition in seeking his announced goal: "Equal and exact justice to every citizen and every interest." His program has been far from radical, as his enemies, the "stalwarts," charge.

In fact, the safety of the commonwealth through the parous months has been uppermost in his mind.

With a state senate controlled by his opponents, Governor La Follette has forced annual state economies of \$3,000,000; effected the largest general property tax reduction of any state in the Union, a reduction of 11.6 per cent; passed legislation to lift all state operating costs from the backs of the general taxpayers, saving them \$8,500,000 a year; reduced highway costs to the general taxpayer by another \$8,500,000; provided localities with \$5,000,000 for direct relief through a state income tax; enacted a modern labor bill of rights and passed the Groves bill for unemployment insurance reserves; framed a comprehensive conservation policy; paved the way by constitutional amendments for a state-wide power development; modernized regulation of utilities.

The picture is pleasing, not merely because it reveals a competent son carrying on the tradition of a gallant father. It also gives hope that the newer generation may find a way out of the blind fog into which it has been born.

## Mine Terror

Congress, before adjourning, should pass the Cutting-Costigan resolution to probe conditions in the Kentucky soft coal region.

Testimony taken in early May before the senate subcommittee revealed a situation in Bell and Harlan counties that called for federal investigation, if not intervention.

To outsiders, it looked like a case of slow massacre of the striking miners and their families. Since then, what few reports the mine guards and local officials have allowed to seep through a virtual censorship indicate that conditions have become much worse.

A private war between the miners and deputies, resulting in the killing of two deputies, has spread a sort of hysteria throughout the region that makes well-nigh impossible a fair trial for some thirty Harlan county miners accused of murder. Casualties to date are nine killed and a dozen wounded.

From West Virginia, too, came harrowing tales. Following a strike in Kanawha county a year ago, some 12,000 miners' families have been suffering hunger, malnutrition, and disease. Blood flowed there recently, when mine guards near Morgantown fired with machine guns on a group of strikers, killing one and injuring several.

Three hunger marches have moved on Charleston, and conditions are ripe for serious rioting.

We do not pretend to know what should be done with the soft coal industry. We do know that pioneering American miners and their families should not be allowed to starve.

Since these states can not give adequate relief, nor keep the peace, they should welcome what help may come from Washington.

## F. D. R. and H. H.

President Hoover's reply to Franklin D. Roosevelt regarding the progress of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway is one of those little crackers in politics which delight onlookers.

In effect, the President said, "Don't bother to come to Washington. We're getting along nicely, thank you. Inasmuch as I have been pushing this waterway for ten years, it really is delightful to know that you, too, are enthusiastic and will lend it your support."

But Roosevelt already had made his master stroke. Republicans out in the middle west were getting all set to campaign against the Democratic nominee on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway issue.

Roosevelt is a New Yorker—that was to be the line of reasoning.

"Get him in the White House and he's likely to block this waterway. You know New Yorkers. Down in his heart he'd be working for the All-American (New York state) waterway."

Now they must think up something else. They will.

In Japanese movie houses they pay a man to tell the story of the film as it goes along. Over here we have plenty who do that for nothing.

New dress materials include one which changes from one color to another. Just anticipating the face of the husband when he sees the bill.

Six Soviet officials are to be shot for grafting. Evidently the Russians don't believe in officials learning by their own mistakes.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

A NEW YORK CITY newspaper sounds a war whoop. According to a passionate editorial, Japan is all ready to come over here and eat us alive. Huge airplane fleets now are being built, it warns, that will zoom over our land and lay waste our country from ocean to ocean.

"Cities will crumble," it shouts, "underneath the impact of thousands of explosives. People will be slaughtered by millions until the skies are filled with flames and the air polluted with the stench of dead and decaying humanity."

It's an awful picture. And this is followed by a plea for more strength and more man power and more money for the army and more business for the cannon manufacturers.

Pacifists, according to this editorial, are fakers, Quakers, mock peacemakers, and fantastic day-dreamers, guiding their country to destruction. It bangs the war drums with this sort of thing: "These Japanese invaders never will leave our shores. We shall have to pay tremendous indemnities. We shall be enslaved. We shall be able to do nothing."

BUT that, my friends, is an exaggeration. In the event that such a terrible catastrophe should happen, there always is one thing left for Americans to do.

We can die. We can die, as we always have died, to preserve our honor and our freedom.

But God grant that it never may be said that Americans ever again will offer themselves as a willing sacrifice to the ballyhoo of the military element that for thousands of years has held the common people in subservience to destructive ideas.

When the time comes, we always can die. But we shall not die because we have been duped or frightened by any such bogies as these.

Americans are dying today, dying of starvation in a land where bread never was more plentiful, dying in a land where billions already have been wasted on war, dying because all over the earth this kind of propaganda has enslaved the minds of men.

No being, shackled in chains, ever was more of a serf than he who submits to the tyranny of militaristic coercion.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

It Is Strange That Hoover Suddenly Should Contract Such a Violent Case of Constitutionitis on the St. Lawrence Waterway.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Considering his fondness for conferences, it seems as though President Hoover might have accommodated Governor Roosevelt.

The fact that no binding agreement could have been made is of small consequence. President Hoover has participated in many conferences which lacked power to make binding agreements. Indeed, few men in his position ever have shown such a penchant for unofficial conferences.

He has tried them not only to cure the depression, but to reorganize the world. It is strange that he should contract such a sudden and violent case of constitutionitis regarding the St. Lawrence waterway.

The President has acted clearly within his rights as defined by law and precedent. He can, if he chooses, ignore the state of New York, not only before a treaty with Canada has been signed, but afterward.

He can cause useless delays by merely letting conferences take a normal course. He can favor a type of construction and a prorogation of costs that virtually would block power development.

Such things should not be forgotten by those who pretend to be horrified at what they are pleased to describe as Governor Roosevelt's attempt to play politics with the power issue.

## Two Great Advantages

IMPROVEMENT of the St. Lawrence, as contemplated by the treaty now in process of negotiation between Canada and the United States, presents two advantages—

first, a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean, and, second, production of cheap electric power.

Canada and the United States are primarily interested in the former, while the province of Ontario and the state of New York are more concerned about the latter.

It goes without saying that Ontario and New York expect to utilize the dams and storage basins, which must be built to make the St. Lawrence navigable, in the production of power.

It also goes without saying that they expect to be charged with some share of the cost.

## New York Is Snubbed

THOUGH the province of Ontario and the state of New York can not be recognized officially as parties to the treaty being negotiated, their interest is obvious and merits consideration at the hands of their respective governments.

The Canadian government readily has accepted such view of the situation, working in close harmony with Ontario officials, keeping them informed constantly of what is going on, and acting on their suggestions insofar as public policy warrants.

Relations between our own government and the state of New York have been less satisfactory. To begin with, the state of New York was not allowed a member on the treaty commission. Though asked for one and though she could have been given one without injury, or injustice to any section of the country.

Since the commission was appointed, the state of New York has experienced more or less difficulty in getting information from the federal government. This prevents the lower authority created by the state of New York from formulating plans and the state government from perfecting financial arrangements to share work if, and when, the treaty is signed.

## Hoover Move Fails

IT was to overcome these seeming useless delays and handicaps that Governor Roosevelt asked for an interview with President Hoover. Unless the treaty is in worse shape than we have been led to believe, an interview between the two ought to have resulted in some good.

It certainly could have resulted in no harm. One only can guess whether President Hoover was moved to refuse by a new regard for ritualism, or a disposition to keep the power issue out of this campaign. If the latter, he has failed.

Today is the World War Anniversary

FRENCH VICTORY July 12

ON July 12, 1918, French troops stormed German positions on a three-mile front north of Cantigny, and advanced more than a mile in the face of fierce resistance and frequent counter-attacks.

The seized and held Castel during the day's fighting.

In Asia Minor, Turkish troops attacked British positions in Palestine commanding the crossings of the River Jordan, but were driven off with great loss.

In the Balkans, further allied gains were reported and semi-officially advised that Bulgarian troops were offering little resistance to the allied advance.

## Questions and Answers

What makes water hard or soft? Hard water contains certain mineral salts in solution, especially calcium carbonate. Soft water, such as rain water, contains little or no calcium or magnesium salts.

What are the areas of New York City and Philadelphia? New York has 302.95 square miles and Philadelphia has 129.714.

How many species of animals are known? There are over 500,000 species of animals, divided into classes as follows: 7,000 mammals, 20,000 birds, 5,000 reptiles, 2,000 amphibians, 13,000 fish, 60,000 mollusks, 380,000 insects, besides a host of lower invertebrates.

## No Harm in Trying!



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Skilled Care Needed for Childbirth

This is the first of four articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein, which will appear in Wednesday's Times.

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

THE maternal mortality rate is the death rate among women due either directly or indirectly to the bearing of children. A recent report by a distinguished committee, under the chairmanship of Dame Janet Campbell, and including representatives of France, Denmark, Holland, and Germany, as well as of the health division of the League of Nations, just pointed out that the variations in these rates in different countries are not to be considered of great significance, since it is doubtful whether the statistics published are prepared in such a way as to enable accurate comparisons to be made between figures given for different countries.

In most countries the death rate

of mothers at childbirth appears to be relatively stationary and has been for some time.

Deaths of mothers under these circumstances are classified into three groups: Those due to infection which arise in the birth organs; those due to complications, such as difficult births, bleeding, or severe intoxication by poisons; and those due to associated diseases, such as tuberculosis, heart disease, influenza, scarlet fever and measles.

Of course, there are in addition to the actual deaths caused by childbirth a considerable number of cases of illness more or less permanent, resulting from the difficulties attending the process.

Much of this goes unnoticed or unrecognized at the time, because complications are so frequent that many women regard weakness or pain after childbirth as inevitable and do not trouble to seek medical advice.

The committee is convinced that much of this could be prevented by skilled care before and during childbirth and by adequate examination and treatment afterward.

Such attention, unquestionably, would prevent a great deal of unnecessary physical disability and suffering among women.

If a woman already is suffering from some serious disease and finds that she is to have a child, she must be treated primarily for the disease, and the fact that she is to have a child is incidental.

Whether she is to proceed or how she is to proceed depends entirely on her physical condition as determined at the time of her first examination.

Any woman with tuberculosis or heart disease, for example, should be constantly under medical care from the moment she finds out the fact of the impending childbirth.

Next—The causes of infection.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers, and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

SUMMER seems to be the season when questionnaires begin to bloom. I am in receipt of one sent by a gentleman from the New Mexico State Teachers' college. It seems that he is writing a book called "Masters at Work."

Just why this should concern me I do not know, but my name is listed among the "journalists." Accordingly I feel that such a complimentary request deserves as fair and full an answer as I can achieve. Moreover, it helps to fill a column.

"1. What time of day do you do your best and more effective study and writing?"

I work best after midnight, but the column is written along about 5 in the afternoon.

"2. How much time do you spend at studying and writing per day?"

It varies from one hour to three. "3. How frequently do you take rest periods?"

I take ten or twelve rest periods every day.

"4. How do you 'play'—that is, what is your favorite form of exercise during rest periods?"

I also grow radishes

PLAYING contract, swimming and dancing the tango.

"5. How long do you study or write at one sitting—i. e., one hour or more?"

Less than an hour.

"6. How many times do you revise your manuscripts?"

I don't revise except to correct some of the spelling and put in a little punctuation.

"7. In what surroundings do you do your best work?"

It seems to me that I do my best work when ten or twenty thousand people are in the ball, all of them booing William Gibbs McAdoo.

"8. Do you work on one project until you have finished it, or do you have several in process at a time?"

Generally I have ten or twelve things in process, but that does not take much time, because I never get started on them. The column

is practically the only thing that ever gets finished.

"9. How do you work to get the most out of your time?"

I tell John that if anybody calls up I'm in the country.

"10. How do you keep your notes, materials, suggestions for projects?"

I write them down on the backs of old envelopes and stick them in the right-hand trousers pocket.

When I want them, I look in the pocket and they have disappeared.

"11. Do you keep your mind on one project to the exclusion of all other things, or do you allow your mind to be susceptible to various influences?"

Sometimes Gone for Days

IT is wandering right now. It is wandering right now. My conscience or some other inner voice is saying, "Hurry up and let's finish this silly questionnaire, so we can go somewhere and have a drink."

"12. Do you do your best work when people are around you or when alone?"

That all depends on the people. Visitors who curl up with a good book and a cigarette are no trouble at all. I don't even mind guests who turn on the radio.

The only sort of klibitzer who tries my nerves is the person who looks over your shoulder as you are writing. And this is particularly true on bad days. It's trial enough to know yourself that the stuff is pretty feeble without letting any one else in on the secret.

"13. Are you inspired suddenly by a big idea or must you ponder over an idea for a long time before it is crystallized sufficiently to write it?"

No Time for Pondering

IN this business it isn't possible to wait for anything to crystallize. Hot or cold, the words have to be knocked down and dragged out. When there is an idea, that is so much velvet. But if there is nothing available but cheesecloth, then all

that you can do is to turn out a cheesecloth column.

By Monday morning (better make it Saturday afternoon) nobody will remember whether it was good or bad, so it doesn't make much difference.

I've never been inspired but once, and that while I was reading copy for the sports page in the days when Ferdie Schupp and Rube Schauer were pitching for the Giants.

I was the man who wrote the headline which ran, "The Never-Schauer but It Schupp." That headline has been sheer inspiration. No body could possibly figure out a thing like that.

"14. What advice or recommendation would you give to ambitious and superior students who want to become successful?"

I'd advise them to buy General Electric common, put it away and forget about it.

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## People's Voice

Editor Times—In The Times a few days ago I saw a letter from Mrs. Reno and one yesterday from another. My experience has been the same with the water company.

The first payment, after lowering the rate, was \$1.08. The next was \$1.94. This one is \$1.72. In place of \$1.08, it looks like they have raised the rate to \$1.72. The old rate was better for me.

EDWARD T. SMITH.

Editor Times—We, as a nation, are by the action by the nations at Lausanne, put right up to the place where we are going to have to take some definite stand on the final chapter of war debt settlement.

We are going to hear a great lot of criticism of the administration now in power at Washington for any concessions it makes or does not make.

But, "dear me, forget," let us remember to put the blame where it belongs, on the one who made these debts. It is so much easier to make a debt than to collect it.

Several years ago I was sent to Marion, Ind., to run a lumber yard. A fellow who had run it a few years before had, to make himself popular, given credit to every Tom, Dick and Harry who asked for it, with no assurance that it would ever be repaid. Our international debt situation is an exact parallel.

We all remember that after the war Woodrow Wilson went to Europe, and apparently through a desire to make himself popular (certainly through his ego, to which the European diplomats played) he just about promised them the United States, with no positive assurance that it ever would be paid back.

He gave Europe the impression that we were a bunch of easy marks whom they could work for anything, and got us into this mess. Now President Hoover and his administration have the very unpleasant job of trying to collect a bunch of bad debts made by his predecessor.

Exactly the same proposition I

## SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Blindness Fails to Halt Astronomical Researches of Dr. Edwin B. Frost.