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

Watson's Coattails

Senator James Eli Watson announces that he will not return to Indiana during the special session of the legislature. His reason is explicit. Rather, it is an abject confession.

"I am not going to give any one a chance to grab me by the coattails," is the announcement of the great statesman.

Passing the suggestion that, where issues are involved, his coattails are the only part of his vesture ever visible to the voter, the senator says that he knows nothing of the problems before the legislature, nothing of the conditions in the state and has no suggestions.

Here is the real Watson, admitting his nudity of ideas and of thoughts or principles. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women out of work and Watson knows nothing of Indiana.

There are thousands of families living upon charity from public funds that are near depletion, and he does not even suggest that the hungry must be fed and the naked clothed.

There are increasing numbers of farmers whose lands are being confiscated by an unjust share of taxation, and this expert on tariffs will not lend, even by a word, his senatorial influence to relief.

There are small home owners whose life savings are being threatened by catastrophe, and Watson refuses to come to the state which sent him, to its own shame and grief, to the United States senate, to give constructive contribution to the problem.

There is an emergency in the state—so declared by Governor Leslie—and Watson does not dare to return to his stricken and embarrassed province.

He serves notice upon the voters of this state that he does not care to listen to their troubles.

He serves notice that he does not want a single citizen of this state to grab his coattails as he dodges the results of his lifetime of evasion and political perfidy.

Others have not found him so inaccessible. There was, for example, the sugar lobbyist who turned over stock of a sugar company in return for the unsecured note of the senator.

By tariff increases, upon which the senator would have an important voice, the stock should have increased in price. That was the expectation when Watson took the stock from the man interested in an action of the senate.

The depression, not the refusal of Watson to attempt to increase the value of his stock by an increase in the price of sugar to every family in the state, prevented the profit.

And Watson, with a brazenness never equaled in the history of the senate, announced that the note he gave was worthless and the stock for which it paid was also worthless.

The state may be congratulated that Watson will not come back to Indiana with any suggestions.

If he gave advice there would always be the suspicion that some special interest had handed him securities in return for worthless notes in order to influence his opinion.

When cowardice is added to such ethical and moral blindness, no voter of this state can be longer fooled. Indiana owes the nation the duty of seeing that Watson no longer has a voice in national affairs. It owes itself the duty of restoring its own self-respect that not even an invitation to Rapidan can bulwark.

Charity's Twilight

Congress has passed the relief bill, which authorizes Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans up to \$300,000,000 to states to relieve distress.

"Totally inadequate to meet the minimum requirements of the critical situation," as President William Green of the American Federation of Labor calls this federal aid provision, it marks a momentous change in American psychology. The so-called federal "dole" is here.

This country is losing itself from old moorings, and moving to new ports. Almost as unfamiliar as the late Hoover phrase, "rugged individualism," sounded the remark of Pennsylvania's senator, David A. Reed: "We are making mendicants of the people and of the states."

For better or for worse, we at last have recognized that government is responsible for the lives, health and well-being of its people.

The depression did not bring this change, but only hastened it. For years the taxpayers have been supplying the bulk of city and county aid. The latest children's bureau report reveals that the public's contribution to relief in 124 cities totals 65 per cent of the whole.

For years the people have believed, with Henry Ford, that "routine charity is a shameful thing," debating both to those who give it and those who take it. Inspiring as are the benevolences of kindly men and women of wealth, they no longer will suffice.

But even public giving is a mere expedient. Security must and will come through a social reorganization that makes a dole unnecessary. Such guarantees of security as industrial compensation and the old-age pension laws in seventeen states point the way.

We must add to these compulsory unemployment insurance reserves, health insurance, and social bulwarks against the risks of industry and life.

Pending the coming of these reforms, those blessed with more than they need must give to those

with less. Cities, counties and states must budget for adequate relief, and when these fail the federal government must share of its immense store of credit.

But all of us, all the time, must work to make relief-giving needless.

As we watch the twilight of charity, we shall hope for the dawn of justice.

The Ottawa Conference

Whatever of trade disadvantage reacts against us as the result of the imperial economic conference, meeting in Ottawa this week, we shall have ourselves partly to blame.

Unlike the London conference of 1930, this one finds Britain committed to a new and, for her, radical protective tariff policy.

Inspired by our own Smoot-Hawley sort of madness, she will, in self-preservation, seek to entice within a common tariff wall her great and sprawling dominions, that contain a quarter of the earth's people.

Probably she will not succeed wholly. The loose bond that has bound the empire for years is made looser by industrialism in the dominions themselves. The Irish Free State's nonco-operation is a fly in the ointment of the intra-imperial movement. Canada will play a canny game and one that must be played with her best customer, the United States, as well as with Britain.

Last year Canada sold us \$257,000,000 worth, or 42 per cent of her export and to Britain only \$174,000,000, or 29 per cent. We sold her \$393,000,000 worth of goods or 63 per cent of her imports; Britain only \$109,000,000 or 17 per cent.

Furthermore, we have been pay rolls to Canada at a merry rate. As a result of Canadian retaliatory duties against us and of her wiser and more advantageous trade relations abroad, American factories making tires, farm machinery, chemicals, and other goods have invested more than \$500,000,000 across the border.

In view of such obstacles, Britain doubtless will be satisfied to make separate trade agreements and for the rest of the time indulge in motherly and brotherly oratory.

All this unhappy barter for position might have been avoided had our Republican administrations not gone tariff-mad.

"Acting together," said Dr. Robert McElroy of Oxford, speaking of England and America at the Charlottesville institute of public affairs, "these two leading industrial nations might have shortened the process of breaking down barriers that have throttled international trade."

Now that we have lost 60 per cent of our own trade and stirred a hornet's nest of tariff reprisals, we should come to our senses.

We can do much to promote international sanity by participating, frankly and realistically, in the world economic conference this fall.

Holding Companies

If the utility holding company system is not abandoned as a result of weaknesses exposed during the present period of financial stress it will be regulated thoroughly by the federal government.

This seemed certain today, as the federal power commission joined the swelling chorus of those who believe in following this course.

The power commission, after more than a year's investigation, finds that "federal control of the holding company is absolutely essential to effective public regulation of the operating company," and explains that in trying to estimate the accuracy of the accounts of its licensees it has been hampered constantly by the fact that holding companies are able to impose charges for services to their subsidiaries, and then retain control of all records showing whether these charges are justified.

The commission, therefore, recommends that it be given full access to holding company records, power to supervise service contracts between holding and operating companies, and also authority to protect the investing public by regulating security issues.

It is regrettable that the recommendation was made just at the close of a congressional session, rather than at a time when immediate action would have been possible.

It is extremely gratifying, however, to have on record this agency of the administration as a late convert to the point of view now held so generally by public officials, by economists and other students of the problem, and by owners of certain utility stocks.

The Republican convention had its good points at that. It crowded two crooners and a blackface skit off the radio.

Judge Lindsey says that 6,000,000 Americans are too poor to get married. What he forgot to add was that most of them are married.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

SOMEbody just back from abroad trumpets forth the news that American women do not make good wives.

"They cause themselves to be hated by men," says the globe-trotter, "because they try to dominate and compete in business. The European wife is happy to remain at home and her husband likes to treat her like a dear, helpless child, entirely dependent upon him for protection."

The same old gush, you see. And I can't decide whether it proves that European women are better wives or European men worse husbands.

What are the qualities that make the good wife? Opinions will differ, naturally, as they always differ upon other questions. But surely no one will contend that the traits of a dear, sweet, helpless child constitute the acme of feminine marital perfection.

I SHOULD think even the most egotistical of men would like a wife he could trust with a few responsibilities and to whom he could turn for a little sensible advice and some co-operation.

Men, after all, are not gods, but mortal. They can not live on egoism alone. They must have moments of weakness and despair when they feel the need of some substantial human traits to depend upon.

Occasionally, they must want some creature with courage to walk beside them down the rocky road.

I hope the time will come when the old concept of marriage—the one which holds that wives never should stand upright, but always cling—is abandoned entirely. Americans have molded their opinions too long upon this European standard.

It should be small concern of ours what sort of women European men prefer. We are Americans and we desire to mate with men of our own country, and American men, I am convinced, do not care for the super-lord pose.

They want their wives to be comrades, who will give them friendship; partners, who will give them co-operation; and sweethearts, who will give them love.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Great as Its Work May Have Been, Congress Sidelined More Than It Settled.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The session of congress just ended was unique. The measures it adopted never were equaled in peace, and only once in war.

It legislated gloriously, rowed gloriously, and neglected opportunities gloriously. Cutting appropriations by \$1,000,000,000, raising taxes by \$1,000,000,000 and expanding credit facilities by \$5,000,000,000 set a real record.

As a general proposition, President Hoover got what he wanted, but it hasn't done much good thus far. In spite of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Glass-Steagall bill, people still find it difficult to obtain credit.

Better results are expected from the home loan bank bill and the \$2,000,000,000 relief bill, both of which were passed just before the session ended.

Good and Bad

TO sum it up, congress made a notable reduction in federal expenses, authorized a notable increase in taxes, and created machinery whereby credit ought to be available for an enormous amount of public and private work.

But congress did very little to encourage foreign trade, or straighten out the Russian situation.

Rejection of the Patman cash bonus bill was in line with sound public policy, but failure to modify the Volstead act was not.

It is paradoxical that congress should have ignored Muscle Shoals while formulating a great public works program. It is equally paradoxical that congress should have taken six votes on prohibition before the conventions came out for submission of the eighteenth amendment, and not one afterward.

Battles to Be Refought

THE conflict between President Hoover and Speaker Garner, which has been going on for the last two months, was primarily partisan and will exercise considerable influence on the coming campaign.

The President got his way with regard to individual loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but Speaker Garner got his way with regard to publicity for loans. The two well might call it a draw, but they won't.

We are going to fight the battle all over again between now and next November. Indeed, we are going to fight many battles all over again, some of which congress tried to settle and some of which it tried to sidestep.

Great as its work might have been, congress sidestepped more than it settled. This was because it gave attention to temporary needs, rather than permanent problems. Most of our permanent problems remain exactly where they were seven months ago.

It's a Failure

THOUGH the depression probably was brought to a head by temporary blunders, it was made possible by permanent defects—defects like the Smoot-Hawley bill, the eighteenth amendment, the lack of a power policy, and so on.

How can we hope for anything like real recovery until those defects have been overcome? We can not, of course, and that is where this session of congress, as well as the Hoover administration, has failed.

Admitting that it was necessary to repair damages and provide for immediate needs first, we can not expect to get back on our feet without reshaping public policy to serve those purposes which have been disclosed by the depression as essential.

We can not expect prosperity to return as long as the game rule that makes domestic trade and an unreasonable tariff balks foreign trade.

Questions and Answers

What was the first paper currency issued by the United States treasury? When were United States notes first issued?

The first paper currencies were authorized by the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. They were called "demand" notes.

The estimated amount is \$694,000,000, exclusive of government or railroad bonds, the value of which is unknown. The amount invested in Mexican mines alone is estimated at \$230,000,000.

How long is it calculated that the reserve coal supplies in the United States will last?

About 2,000 years, at the present rate of consumption.

Are all stars the same color?

They have a wide range of colors, including orange, white, yellow, greenish, violet and all shades in between.

Is ermine white on the animal?

In summer it is reddish brown above and white beneath, and changes in winter in northern latitudes to snowy white, except at the tip of the tail, which at all seasons is black.

Are the parents of the Virgin Mary named in the Bible?

No, but in the Apocryphal Gospels the names are given as Joachim and Anna.

From Pillar to Post



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Swallowing Seeds Is Dangerous

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the

SUDDEN, complete obstruction of the bowels always is a serious condition. In most instances it is due to some anatomical change that has taken place, such as the pushing of one loop of bowel inside another.

Sometimes it is due to the action of bacteria or infection. Occasionally it may be due to the growth of tumors, and in a few instances is due to the taking of food which, by its bulk or other qualities, can not be moved onward.

In a recent review of the subject, Dr. Albert H. Elliott has collected a number of cases that are of great interest.

Cherry stones, beans, figs, oats, potatoes, apple, corn, grapes, poppy seeds, sauerkraut, gooseberries, raisins, popcorn and bran are some of the food substances that have been incriminated in such obstructions.

The amount of time that passes between the eating of the food and the appearance of the obstruction may vary from one to 240 hours.

In the average instance, the first sign of obstruction appears in about twelve hours. In one case the entire lower bowel was filled with cherry stones, and in another case the lower portion of the bowel was found to contain 909 cherry stones.

This should be a warning not to swallow seeds, at least to that extent.

The physician makes his diagnosis of an intestinal obstruction on the basis of the symptoms, which usually are quite definite.

In the first place he finds out what foods have been eaten. In one case a boy had been eating whole cherries in a competition with other children.

Before the operation the mass of cherry stones could be felt through the abdominal wall. The X-ray picture easily reveals the place at which the obstruction has occurred, and in many instances the nature of the obstruction.

In several instances operation has been avoided by injection of fluid into the lower bowels. In one instance large quantities of grape skins and seeds were washed out.

In another case large amounts of popcorn were recovered over a period of a week.

Whenever a person complains of severe, sudden pain in the bowel with the appearance of shock, with a discontinuance of the passing of waste and sometimes with a discontinuance of the passing of gas, the physician must determine by use of X-ray and by other examinations whether obstruction exists.

If there is actual obstruction of the bowel, he must take immediate measures to relieve the obstruction, or death is inevitable.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—Just suppose the workers of this country, of a sudden, got "wise" to themselves. There were 38,000,000 males and 12,000,000 females, including children 10 years old and over, engaged in "gainful occupations" in 1930, according to a report of the bureau of the census, just made public on "occupation statistics."

Wage earners, to be specific, are the voters and the spenders—the latter including the taxpayers.

The federal tax law is operating. How do the workers fare?

There are approximately twelve million women workers; most of them have to "keep up appearances" to hold their jobs. Cosmetics are no longer a luxury, but a daily necessity with them. Every time

No one particularly girds on her meager wages spends a dollar on cosmetics, she contributes a dime to Uncle Sam, as does every other woman in this land of the spree and home of the knave.

How many dimes would Uncle get if only the so-called "rich" women used face powder, tooth paste, etc? How fat would the tax roll get if it depended on the sales of Rolls Royces and Cadillacs and other high-priced autos? Who buys the Fords, the Chevrolets and other popular makes and provides the gasoline? Who buys most of the radios?

Who will write most (not the largest) bank checks at 2 cents each? The answer is obvious, as to where most of the "nuisance tax" money will come from.

No one particularly wants to "soak the rich," but there are millions of citizens who'd like to see a more equitable distribution of taxes. If the millions of men and women workers who are legal voters should vote as a unit, a candidate could not be elected dog catcher if the people didn't want him.

But the workers probably will go along grumbling—and paying. If everybody got wise to himself—wouldn't that be a lot of wisdom!

C. S. G.

Editor Times—About three years I have read your paper. I have thought much of your editorials, of Mrs. Walter Ferguson's writings, and others. Of late, however, I have noted comments in the "People's Voice" which do not commend you as usual. When I read your "Uncle Sam Obliges," I knew why my last three letters were refused.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask you some questions: Have you not at times "sailed" into the system? Have you not at times "flayed" capitalism? Have you approved of Hoover, and what good name would you suggest in regard to his service as President? Have you not been amazed at the meekness or the unemployable, and at times wondered why they don't "raise hell"?

Do you believe that the worm boring into a big juicy apple will die from starvation? Have you ever heard of any animal having food up to its neck die from starvation? Have you tried to work for the "basket," that some stores now are offering to put up for \$1.13, two days' work for said basket at 7 cents an hour, or 56 cents for eight hours' work, and a family to live on that "basket" of food for a week?

Have you tried to feed on moldy bread and skim-milk got at the

bread-line, and do you approve that children should be fed on it? What name would you use for a father who would stand silently by while his child died from lack of food, when there is plenty of food in sight?

Do you really believe that E. Haldeman-Julius is a "disturber" and that "it was a foolish piece" he wrote? Eugene V. Debs was called a disturber, and an Indiana Governor called him an arch-traitor.

Do you believe that was right? Do you really believe this is a "time when cool heads are needed," as "in" wartime, when all progressive papers were censored, and progressive men and women thrown in jail, and capitalist editors bought over, body and soul?

Did you read Oscar Callaway's statement in congress Feb. 9, 1917, on pages 3320 and 3321 of the Congressional Record. When space permits will you print it?

Don't you believe that the postmaster-general's tactics at this time like in wartime, is to muzzle a free press; and don't you believe that the E. Haldeman-Julius case is another case of "Honesty Penalized"?

S. A. NELSON.

Editor Times—Something nice for pedestrians! I just have had a splendid idea, which, if carried out, will distinguish Indianapolis from every city in the world. An elevated yard for pedestrians is what this city needs.

It has provided parks for its children, memorials for its soldiers, and highways for traffic. But what has it done for its helpless walkers? Those who have only canes, crutches and legs indeed are hard-put in a world of wheels.

I was moved to this thought walking behind a workman carrying a pint of milk and a paper bag. Speeding blithely behind him came a boy on a bicycle, who sounded a shrill siren whistle. The startled man, not knowing the traffic law for boys on bicycles, went to the wrong side and was knocked down, but did not appear injured, but his milk bottle was and his paper bag of

four hard-boiled eggs had one whole one left.

He muttered something about law and hell and damn, from which I inferred he was a war veteran. I helped him up and we got out of the way of three girls racing on roller skates.

They were abreast and we considered stepped out in the street rather than spoil these girls' fun.

It would be a great shame to spoil the fun of any Indianapolis child. They have a merry time with their kiddie-cars, go-cars, tin wagons, tricycles and bicycles, flying over sidewalks, scaring elderly pedestrians. Baby carriages are not a great menace, not going in for speed, and, besides, these are growing scarce.

There is but one form of transportation which a pedestrian walking with a can in one hand and a market basket in the other may hear approaching without consternation, and alarm, he need not dodge, nor even duck.

Science is speeding along certain lines wonderfully and I wonder if our future Edisons and Einsteins would let electricity go for a while and study genetics.

Perhaps, by carefully mating speeders for several generations, a race might be produced with wheels for feet. Is not this a progressive thought?

SCIENTIST.

Editor Times—What a pity one of the few natural beauty spots remaining in Irvington is being destroyed by the present rock garden mania.

The "song of the brook" that one could hear (after a good rain) along the winding course of Pleasant Run is a thing of the past.

The big boulders that added so much to the artistic beauty lately have been carted away in express wagons, wheelbarrows, rumble seats and even in trucks.

The present idea seems to be "every little garden has a rockery all its own."

God helps them that help themselves.

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Science Will Be in the Limelight at Chicago World's Fair in 1933.

SCIENCE will be the keynote of Chicago's world fair, scheduled for 1933. Prominent among the buildings already erected for the fair is a huge "Hall of Science."

The leading role in the fair falls naturally to science, because the fair is to celebrate a "Century of Progress."

The greatest progress in the last century has been in the realm of science, in the fields of "pure" science and in the fields of applied science or engineering.

It is interesting to note how much the world has changed in the "Century of Progress" since 1833. There was no electric light in 1833,