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

Landward Ro!

A new back-to-the-land movement is taking place in the United States.

Announcement from the United States department of agriculture's bureau of economics reveals that the farms of the country last year had a net increase in population of 648,000 over 1930.

Whereas 1,472,000 persons left farms for cities, 1,679,000 people moved farmward. Surplus of rural births over deaths was 441,000. The 1931 increase was "the largest and most significant" recorded in a decade.

We should like to hail this landward movement as an inspiring adventure, a return to the healing virtues of the rustic life.

Unhappily, it is far from that. Unlike the earlier successive conquests of the American frontiers, this movement is described by the bureau as "almost wholly an attempt to obtain low-cost housing and partial subsistence."

These returning thousands are city failures. They go back to the land poorer in purse and faith than when they left it. And the land they are settling is poorer, too, than the fallow prairies and newly cleared forest lands that the old pioneers needed only to scratch to make blossom into wealth.

But these families probably have chosen wisely. They are likely to be happier, healthier and more secure than in the cities they left. If they do not become rich, at least they will not starve.

We should have prepared for a real back-to-the-land movement. We should have worked out a national land policy, retiring and reforesting the millions of acres of submarginal land, 100,000,000 acres of which have come back to public ownership through tax delinquencies, planning for small suburban garden farms where a partial living may be made from factory wages, conserving our good land, otherwise utilizing wisely our greatest heritage.

The new frontier is along the line of a recreated and readjusted agriculture that will insure a fair living to those who practice it.

We have ample good land, in spite of wasteful methods of the past. And we do not have to send city-weary folks back to what have become little better than rural slums.

That the United States has not worked out a land program is one of its major social failures.

The St. Lawrence Treaty

A dream cherished by the American people for many years seems near fulfillment, with signature of the St. Lawrence treaty.

The huge waterway, which is to connect the Great Lakes with the ocean, will open the inland cities of seven states to 90 per cent of the world's shipping. It will, midwesterners believe, reduce materially the cost of shipping grain.

Not only in the field of transportation will the waterway cause important economic changes. Five billion kilowatt hours of electric energy are to be developed in hydro-electric plants on this side of the river. This is more power than Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, and several other projects, combined will generate.

Problems connected with opening the waterway are settled, with completion of the treaty. Problems having to do with control, development, and disposal of the power are not. International negotiations are finished.

Domestic negotiations, involving disputes as fundamental and of as great importance, have not begun, and until they, too, are complete, the treaty is not likely to be ratified by the senate.

It is well, under these circumstances, that the senate foreign relations committee is preparing to make an intensive study of the treaty and all its ramifications while congress is in recess.

Such study should give the country opportunity to become familiar with what has been done and what has been left undone toward settling the St. Lawrence power problem.

It should make clear the reasons for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's insistence that the governments of New York and the United States should have come to an understanding before the latter agreed to burden the cost of the power development with two dams instead of one; and the reasons for President Hoover's refusal to consult in any manner the state which is to bear most of the cost of the power project.

The point is an interesting and important one, because of Roosevelt's frequent promises that his state will retain control of its power and see to it that residents are able to purchase power at lower rates than any now prevailing; because of the bitter opposition of powerful utility companies to any such course; and because of President Hoover's frequently expressed opposition to public development of power.

The committee can perform a distinct public service if it divests this matter of all political trappings and gives the public a clear understanding of the actual situation.

Lausanne and After

The apparent settlement of the reparations problem at Lausanne and the building up of an Anglo-French entente are matters of great interest to students of European politics and international relations.

Those who comment on the settlement of reparations usually go to one extreme or another in their discussion of the implications and consequences thereof. One camp holds that there is no connection whatever between reparations and war debts and that we never should consider yielding another inch on wiping out the debts owed to us by foreign powers.

The other group contends that the reparations and war debt problems are bound inseparably together and that we must be willing to give the allies as generous a final settlement as they have accorded to Germany.

Obviously, the truth lies between these two opposing views. There is no historical, logical or normal connection between reparations and war debts. The war debts were loans, amounting with interest to about \$12,000,000,000, contracted by the allies during the World War.

They did not depend for their validity upon any theory of fact regarding the responsibility for the World War or the end thereof. They were out and out foreign loans granted by the United States.

If there was any legal or moral reason for payment of them in 1919, there is the same obligation in 1932. Indeed, there is perhaps more of a psychological reason for payment today, since we have learned how grossly the allies deceived us with respect to the reasons for our participation in the war.

Reparations represent the actual indemnity imposed by the allies on Germany because she lost the war. To give this indemnity moral fragrance, it was

justified on the ground that the Germans and their allies were solely responsible for the World War.

This charge was embodied in the reparations and war guilt clause of the treaty of Versailles (Article 231). The amount of reparations was set in 1921 at \$33,000,000,000 and reduced in the Young plan of 1929 to \$27,641,000,000.

Therefore, there is not the slightest actual connection between war debts and reparations; one was a war time financial obligation to the United States; the other was a post-war penalty inflicted upon Germany.

Action in December

Since congress has folded its tents and departed, after a few futile gestures, the people of the country must wait till next December to see the nation started back on the long road of prohibition reform. In the meantime:

The taxpayers, now groaning under weight of taxes, must continue paying out for prohibition enforcement \$50,500,000 annually and receiving back in fines only \$4,000,000. The net cost of prohibition since 1920 is estimated at \$310,000,000.

They will be losing in possible revenues from liquor taxes at least \$1,000,000,000 a year. The estimated loss since 1920 is \$11,000,000,000.

Courts will remain log-jammed with prohibition cases. Federal courts alone are forced to handle 70,000 liquor cases a year, work requiring two-thirds of their time. Last month more than 22,000 criminal cases resulting from enforcement activities were left on the dockets of state and federal courts.

Men, women and children will be harassed, jailed, perhaps killed, in the vain attempt to enforce an unenforceable law.

Jails, now shamefully overcrowded, will continue to be cramped.

The new racketeering underworld created by prohibition will continue to enrich itself, terrorize society, corrupt the police and courts, defy decency and demoralize the enforcement of useful laws.

Homes will be violated by dry snooters, wires will be tapped by lawless agents, autists will be ambushed, all in the name of an experiment—noble in purpose.

And, worst of all, the attention of America will be diverted from grave economic problems and elections decided upon an issue that never belonged in politics.

December is long enough to wait. Let the voters speak so plainly this fall that the present congress, which comes back in December for a four months' session, will not dare delay action.

The Curtis Blunder

On Thursday at dusk, Vice-President Curtis, without precedent, good reason, or authority, called out 100 armed United States marines to "protect" the Capitol at Washington from a line of bonus marchers.

That a serious clash between our soldiers and our ex-soldiers was avoided through the prompt action of Washington's police chief in asking that the marines be recalled immediately to their barracks reflects no credit upon Curtis, nor does it relieve him from responsibility for his amazing act.

Armed soldiers have not been called out to protect the halls of congress in many years, in fact not since the Civil War, when an invading army actually threatened.

Nor were they needed in this case. Throughout the weeks in which the thousands of bonus demonstrators have been milling about Capitol hill, the best of order has been maintained.

This was due, first, to a strict self-discipline among the "bonus expeditionary forces" and, next, to the behavior of the police.

The conduct of the latter thus far well might be an example to every police force in the country. It has been reasonable and tolerant, but firm.

Curtis, of course, should have known that only the President is empowered by the Constitution to call out the troops. The Vice-President who has had a marine "liaison" officer in his office for the last week, acted not only in high-handed and dangerous manner, but he acted illegally.

These are difficult times. They may be made into bloody and tragic times by such high-trigger displays of fear and hysteria. Whenever the police pull their guns or use tear bombs against hungry citizens, as in St. Louis, Detroit, Los Angeles and other places, they stir discontent to angry revolt and sow seeds of serious disorder.

Vice-President Curtis should be among the first to see all this. That he has not is deplorable.

The radio commission reports that 12,000 persons were arrested as a result of police radio calls in a single month. What it forgot to add was the number of thousands who escaped while the officers tried to cut out static.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

LET us give ear today to a statement by George K. Schuler, who writes on "Our Navy" in Plain Talk magazine. Mr. Schuler is arguing for more appropriations for the United States navy, although he does admit we have too many admirals.

His points are consistent and he is to be congratulated for putting into concrete terms the truth about militaristic convictions.

"Peace on earth," says Mr. Schuler, "and good will to men may be the expression of a beautiful and noble sentiment, but from the standpoint of practical reality it remains an empty, hollow ideal."

This is a day for candor. Pussfooting has gone out of fashion.

But do the majority of Christian people, of this or any land, concur in Mr. Schuler's opinion, I wonder. If so, then it's high time the worthy brethren made a new confession of faith.

THOUGH we can not be noble, let us at least be frank. And if peace on earth and all it has stood for is naught but a mockery, something to be mouthed without meaning, why should we go on repeating it, like parrots, in our churches?

Mr. Schuler, as well as any one I know, has uncovered the menace that threatens to overwhelm us—the menace of hypocrisy. For while we go before the nations of the earth dressed in evangelical robes, posing as peace lovers and champions of human liberty, at home our navy and army, our patriots and politicians, our congress and churchmen, laugh in their sleeves at the righteousness we preach abroad.

The vital essence of our religion thus is confessed to be meaningless claptrap. Our Bibles conceal bawdiness.

Let us, then, like honest men and women, stand forth for those things which we believe to be true.

If peace on earth is a hollow ideal without substance, not worth striving for, let us abandon it and become plain pagans, ready at least to uphold sincerity and candor, deceiving no one, not even ourselves.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

The Ottawa Conference of Britain and Her Dominions Rests on a False Theory Regarding Trade.

NEW YORK, July 20.—We have little to fear from the Ottawa conference. It rests on a false theory regarding trade. Trade never was, and never will be, controlled by politics. Trade is a matter of geography, climate, transportation and reciprocal interest.

Ever since its foundation, the British empire has sought to control trade with and among its dependencies. The American revolution was born of such a policy. The conference idea is merely the old chartered monopoly in disguise, and it won't work any better.

Trade must be allowed to take its normal course, to emanate from fertile soil and mineral deposits, to seek the most convenient markets. Failure to realize this is responsible for most of the world's present-day trouble.

In so far as the Ottawa conference attempts to promote trade within the British empire at the expense of trade outside the British empire, it will prove just one more blunder.

Mandate of the Age

STANLEY BALDWIN is right when he says that Great Britain must look to world trade, rather than her own. All nations must look to world trade. Such is the mandate of this age.

For the first time since the dawn of consciousness, men are able to draw supplies and exchange commodities on a world-wide basis. That, more than any other fact, represents the triumph of modern civilization.

While equalization of prices may be desirable especially between countries that maintain widely different standards of living, trade restriction is out of tune with the times.

Not only the prosperity, but the progress, of every land is dependent on the freest possible exchange of goods. We could not operate the existing industrial system, much less expand it, on any other basis.

Must Trade With World

IT is understood generally that we must buy from other people if we expect to sell, but that does not tell the whole story. We must buy some things from other people whether we sell or not, because we have developed a type of life that calls for materials which we do not produce.

We need East Indian rubber, for instance, to run our autos, and English tin for our canning industry. Other nations are in the same boat. It has become impossible to enjoy the advantages of civilization without calling on the whole world.

There is no country on earth that could exist on its own resources, without giving up innumerable comforts and conveniences, not to mention commercial assets.

Method Is Hopeless

A DESPERATE scramble for revenue has led many governments to impose high tariffs, regardless of their detrimental effect on trade. Each move in this direction has led to other moves by way of retaliation.

England was forced to abandon trade, or thought she was, and the Ottawa conference comes about as a logical climax of her new policy.

High money, low wages, and reduced trade are the results. The farther governments go in trying to recoup themselves through trade restriction, the worse off they become.

The method is simply hopeless. It destroys the one chance of recovery, and people are beginning to realize as much. The world can not remain solvent on sinking values, much less pay its way out.

Something must be done to reduce wages and prices, or to put it another way, bring money down.

Only two courses are open. Either remove the barriers which now block trade, or go in for inflation.

Questions and Answers

Is Premier Benito Mussolini a Roman Catholic?

He was baptized and instructed in the Roman Catholic church. He became a radical Socialist and anti-clerical, and after the formation of the Fascist party, he declared himself "at heart, deeply religious." As head of the Italian government, he negotiated treaties with the pope which resulted in restoration of Vatican City to the temporal power of the pope. He believes in Roman Catholic religious instruction for the people of Italy. His last child was baptized in the Roman Catholic church, and his wife is a member of the church. He is not a regular communicant and, therefore, is not a member in good standing.

Who were the first white couple married in the United States?

The first of record was Governor Winslow and Susanna White. The ceremony was performed in New England, shortly after the death of the latter's first husband, during the first winter at Plymouth.

When was paper money first issued in America?

The first paper money was issued by the general court of Massachusetts in 1690, to pay the soldiers returning from an expedition against Canada.

How many members has the United States senate and the house representatives?

Senate, 96; house, 435.

How long after the war with Spain was the tax on bank checks maintained?

The tax was in effect July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1901.

Why do desert regions have such a scant rainfall?

On account of the prevalence of dry winds. Isolation by mountain barriers along the borders, and great distance from areas of evaporation, or oceans.

What is the nationality and meaning of the name "Leinendeck-er"?

It is a German family name derived from an occupation and means "one who chips off slate," or "one who quarries slate."

Looks Like He Put His Foot in It!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Harm Seen in Regurgitation of Food

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

IT generally is known that such animals as the ox ruminate, or chew the cud. In this process food going into the first stomach afterward is brought up and chewed at leisure.

Such cases occur in human beings from time to time, but are more common among infants than among grownups.

In a recent review of this subject, Dr. A. M. Kennedy points out that true rumination in a human being must be distinguished from those cases of human beings who can expell food at will after having swallowed it.

Dr. Kennedy points out that

rumination is more commonly found in high-strung, neurotic people and that the habit also may be acquired by imitation.

Cases have been recorded in which fathers, sons and grandsons practiced the habit, so that there may be some hereditary background.

If the food is regurgitated from the stomach immediately after being swallowed, it still may have the original taste and re-chewing may be agreeable.

However, the habit in general is not healthful and may lead to starvation and emaciation.

Some people who ruminate do not suffer from the condition, but find it most embarrassing. They usually are rapid eaters who also attempt

to eat large amounts of food at one time.

Re-chewing of food is not uncommon in infants during the first six months of life. The child will bring up milk and then re-chew it as a curd.

Some of it may flow out of the mouth, but most of it will be swallowed.

As a result, the child does not get sufficient nourishment, and fails to gain in weight, become irritable and nervous.

In such instances the physician usually will modify the nature of the diet so as to thicken it somewhat, which, in many cases, results in enabling the child to keep the food down and thus avoid the initiation of a harmful and distressing habit.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the editor of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

TO continue from where we left off yesterday, I asked my managing editor who would do the column while I was away.

"I've got a swell substitute," he told me. "You go away and take a good rest, and don't worry about anything."

Naturally he frightened me. There was a swell substitute last year who wrote under the signature of "The Spectator," which is not his real name.

And when I returned after a brief two weeks my mail was largely made up of letters saying: "Stay away another fortnight. Stay away forever as far as we're concerned. We like this new boy better."

Rationally, I agreed in part with this, although I hardly could be expected to swallow it emotionally. And even in my part-time acceptance of the verdict there lingered important reservations.

The Heavy Toll of Time

ANY columnist with a two weeks' tenure starts out with certain advantages. For one thing, he is different, since no man continues fifty weeks in any year without exposing his weaknesses and limitations. And if those years make up a great span when laid end to end, the feebleness of the fabricator is all the more evident.

His stock of anecdotes and witty sayings wears pretty thin as time courses on. His muscles begin to kink and curdle under the strain of throwing synthetic pearls to some who are authentic swine. And there is no disguising the fact that upon numerous occasions he will walk again in well-remembered lanes.

And so I said to my boss: "What do you mean 'Don't worry'? Who is the pinch hitter who steps up to the plate and aims at distant fences which ever have been beyond my range?"

Of course, I didn't say it in precisely that language. Even a columnist talks a little more simply than he writes.

The answer was not to reassure me. "Max Miller," said the managing editor. "Probably you've heard of him. He wrote this new

book which is going so well. It's called 'I Cover the Waterfront.'"

I had heard of the book from several people, but until today I had not read it. Now I have. My worst forebodings are realized. It's swell.

Here is a reporter with a seeing eye and the pen of an eloquent essayist. The first sentence of the fourth paragraph was enough to insure me of an uneasy vacation. I read on the opening page of Mr. Miller's book, "I am nearing 28."

And your faithful servitor and commentator is galloping along toward 44!

Youth Will Be Served

THIS is a young man's world, as I have heard very many explain. The gap in years is even worse than it sounds. Reportorial life is geared to a speed beyond that of most professions. Young Max Miller would be the approximate equivalent of a lawyer or a surgeon of 45.

But where does that leave me? It makes me, if the truth must be known, a fit playmate for John D. Rockefeller. I mean of course, the elder Rockefeller, who has just celebrated his 93d birthday. And even in this claim I am giving myself a break. Mr. Rockefeller has led a cleaner and more careful life than I have known.

He still is playing golf, while I swore off ten years ago. No man of my emotional age should be expected to go chasing up hills and down valleys flailing away at a golf ball with a heavy niblick.

You will have, while I am gone, a man less burdened by years and more naive about the city scene. Yet in this respect I must defend myself. In the matter of being a sentimental sucker for urban adventures, I have not grown up so much as half an inch in a quarter century.

When I was a sophomore at college, I had a notion that it was in some queer way smart to stay up all night in poker games. And now, in the serene and yellow, I must admit that I still get some inner satisfaction out of defying those hours which are conventional.

Today is the World War Anniversary

GERMANS PUSHED BACK

ON July 20, 1918, the last of the German forces which had pushed across the Marne were driven back over the river, as the Franco-American forces continued their offensive.

German prisoners numbering more than 20,000 had been taken, allied bulletins announced.

While the American advance had slackened, several German counter thrusts were beaten off and United States soldiers spent the day in consolidating their positions.

British and French troops made several minor gains during another day of intense fighting.

On the Italian front, Austrian troops were forced from Monte St. Bel.

Who Gives You a Thrill?

Are you "crazy about" the work of some particular man screen actor? Who's your favorite? Is there some piece of personal information you want to know about him? Our Washington Bureau has compiled a new bulletin on Popular Men of the Screen, giving condensed and up-to-date biographical information about a number of the most popular present-day actors and their careers. It contains much information you have often wanted. Fill out the coupon below and send for it:

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Investigator Spikes Story of "Great Suicide Wave" Among College Students.

DO you remember the "suicide wave" among college students in 1927? If you do, you will be interested to know that there was no suicide wave.

At least that is the conclusion reached by Professor Arthur L. Beeley of the University of Utah from a study of the "Mortality Statistics," just published by the United States census bureau.

Professor Beeley points out that an adequate study of the so-called "suicide wave" of 1927 was impossible until these statistics were collected and made public.

During the first three months of 1927, there were twenty-six suicides by college students. Most of them were by young men from eminent families. Naturally, these suicides received considerable space in the newspapers of the nation.