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

Take Those Funds

That any member of the legislature should even hesitate to divert at least half of the highway funds to other uses during these days of depression is almost unbelievable.

Yet under pressure and propaganda and perhaps worse of the members of the commission, senators are acting more than suspiciously about this one ready remedy for tax relief.

That the members of the board are attempting to hang on to the expenditure of these funds is explainable only on one theory.

The members want to spend the money.

They are presumed to act only for the benefit of the public. Theoretically, the more money they spend, the more difficult is their work. None of them is suspected of being a glutton for labor.

That fund, collected by a tax on gasoline and automobile licenses amounts to more than twenty millions of dollars every year. Most of it is paid by people who live in cities and work in cities. Gasoline used on farms pays no tax.

The cities are in need of funds to repair streets. If the funds were used by the mayors of cities, many men could be taken off the bread lines of charity and given work. More than that, the city taxpayer would get some of the necessary relief that may enable him to keep his home.

Yet because these four members of the highway commission find it very pleasant to spend these millions of dollars and hate to give up whatever advantage comes from that function, senators are being told that they can have useless roads built at public expense for the benefit of themselves or their friends.

The attitude of the highway commission itself should be a warning to any honest legislator who wants to do something for tax relief and for unemployment relief.

That attitude at the present time is an argument for the abolition of this board and the setting up of a new organization for whatever road building or maintenance may be necessary—an organization of experts instead of petty politicians who plot with lawmakers.

Those funds must be diverted to cities. Every consideration of justice demands it. Every consideration of the taxpayer demands it. Every consideration of the unemployed demands it.

To hesitate is to invite suspicion.

Senator Gene

Colonel Gene Tunney, we read, is being groomed for a seat by Democratic bosses of Connecticut. This is interesting, if not exciting.

We often have thought that the United States senate was getting too rough. We don't mean rough as in the old days, when Congressman Brooks knocked Senator Sumner cold. We mean things such as making faces, getting on each other's nerves, or even splitting infinitives.

The senate needs a refining influence. The ex-champ from the shades of Old Eli could pour the oil of concord by settling the unsightly quarrels between Senator Ashurst and Ham Lewis over Shakespearean quotations.

He could set the example of gentility to such blunt fellows as Pat Harrison or Jim Couzens. He might even make the "Louisiana Kingfish" eat out of his hand.

So send him on to Washington. There's too much fighting down there now.

The Law and the Hungry

In Nashville, Tenn., Thomas Conquest, 19, sneaked up the steps of a house to take a bottle of milk. Patrolman Martin Stephens, to preserve law and order, whipped out his revolver and drilled a hole through Conquest's head. Reporting the killing to police headquarters, Stephens was ordered back to his beat.

In Philadelphia, Municipal Judge William M. Lewis, confronted with a similar problem, announced: "I will not sentence a man to jail if it is proved that he has stolen to feed his family. I shall put him on probation."

In Nashville, capital punishment without trial, for the attempted theft of a bottle of milk; in Philadelphia not even a jail sentence for theft of food! On the one hand, police brutality and anarchy in the name of law; on the other, justice tempered with mercy and wisdom.

A Way Out

Senator Borah's great plea for American co-operation in a world economic conference to restore prosperity has set the politicians howling. It can't be done, they say. It shouldn't be done—America must stand alone, others add.

Protests range from Smoot, the tariff high-priest, and Senate Leader Watson on the Republican side, to Harrison, Connally, and House Leader Rainey on the Democratic side. White House aids repeat that the administration will not discuss war debt revision and the state department joins in the obstruction.

But, in the end, economic forces will prove stronger than political maneuvering. The same hard facts that converted Senator Borah from an isolationist will in time move the more timorous politicians.

Even they will see that it is to the selfish interest of the United States to cancel debts in exchange for disarmament and to hasten joint tariff reduction. There can be no sound business revival in this country or any other until these barriers are blasted.

Senator Borah's proposal, for conditional debt cancellation, as part of a general settlement of world economic problems, is not new. We and others have been urging it for a long time.

But never has the issue been stated so clearly, so forcefully, as by Senator Borah in his broadcast last Saturday.

While the short-sighted waited for the Lausanne cancellation of reparations to produce a prosperity

M. E. Tracy

Says:

*The Change in Sentiment
Toward the Prohibition
Farcie Has Had Much to Do
With the Revival of Hope
for Better Times.*

NEW YORK, July 26.—Stock and commodity prices have shown a tendency to rise during the last few weeks. One hardly could say more and be safe. Nothing spectacular has occurred. It's just a tendency which may prove the beginning of a real upward swing, or turn out a false alarm.

A much more reassuring sign is the changed attitude toward business. Though hesitant toward every kind of speculation, people are displaying increased confidence in trade.

Whatever they may believe with regard to prices, they feel that the period of stagnation is about over.

Was it a coincidence that this feeling began to manifest itself right after the political conventions? For one, I do not think so. In my judgment, it requires no great straining of the imagination to suspect that the change in sentiment toward the prohibition farce, as revealed at Chicago, had much to do with revival of hope for better times.

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*See Prohibition as Cause
PROHIBITION and the unsound
conditions to which it has led are
associated definitely with hard
times in public opinion.*

You can't get it out of the average citizen's mind that political corruption, disrespect for law and gang rule have a direct bearing on the existing situation. Neither can you get it out of his mind that the eighteenth amendment and Volstead act are to blame.

One could sense a distinct clearing of the atmosphere, even when the Republicans straddled, and a real buoyancy when the Democrats came out with their simple, straightforward plank for repeal.

The American people have ceased to think of prohibition as a moral issue. Its utter failure as a temperance, for so long since has turned their attention to its economic aspects. For the last few years, and particularly since the depression set in, they have thought of it as a source of crime, graft, and racketeering.

They have tried to figure out what the futile attempts to enforce it were costing, and how much revenue the government was losing.

They have become aware of its bad effect on the administration of justice and its worse effect on social customs.

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Tonic for Nation

THE people almost had come to believe that the organized minority which put prohibition over was unbeatable, and that they had no recourse, except nullification. What occurred at Chicago, especially in the Democratic convention, came like a tonic to the bewildered, discouraged masses of this country.

It affected their whole outlook on life. At last, they felt, there was a real prospect of freeing themselves from this incubus of misguided idealism, this noble experiment which had scattered poison gas all over the map.

They felt there was some hope of putting half a million men to work, or raising half a billion in new taxes, and, at the same time, destroying the treasure chest of lawlessness, disorder and political corruption.

It would be terrible thing if the people of this country were disappeared, if the Republican straddle turned out a straddle and the Democratic pledge brought no results.

It would more than wipe out the gains already made, and nothing we could do for European nations would offset its bad effect.

Belief that something definite soon would be done to stop the greatest smuggling game ever staged, to restore dignity to the law, to relieve oppressive tax burdens, and give honest business a better chance to be honest has gone a long way toward reviving the spirits of this country.

The proof that the public service commission has failed is the enormous of its own machine and the vast force of engineers and technicians, who, along with the public service commission, have agreed to disagree on the great problem of rate structure, and yet have not determined whether there will be a gateway system or a straddle the fence system.

It certainly is pertinent, and if the commission is abolished, the local governing boards can save thousands of dollars to the consumers and taxpayers.

The stock and bond holder of the utilities is hopelessly lost. His securities have been reduced to a scratch and there is no hope for him in the future. Therefore, the retention of the commission could be of no value to him. It would only bide the evil day when he must change his securities to wall-paper.

If sufficient strength can not be mustered to abolish the commission, at least some provision should be made for the appointment of a small committee, not more than three in number, who can present the facts to the general assembly in 1933.

They were made in France as early as 1774, but were not introduced into this country until 1817, when Dr. A. A. Plantau arrived in Philadelphia from Paris.

When were artificial porcelain teeth first introduced in the United States?

They were made in France as early as 1774, but were not introduced into this country until 1817, when Dr. A. A. Plantau arrived in Philadelphia from Paris.

How long are patents in force in the United States? Can they be renewed?

Patents run for a term of seventeen years. An extension can be granted only by special act of congress, and seldom is allowed.

Is there any difference what you may believe about the duties of a wife. The right to work is an inalienable human right and no state or nation that believes in justice and freedom can flout its truth.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," wrote Thomas Jefferson in that document we claim to be the Constitution of the United States.

To sacrifice principle to expediency never has been a greater condition of honorable men. It will not do so in 1932.

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If we are to deny, either by law or the force of public opinion, the right of the married woman to work, then we may as well rescind for all women every other right. For the implication of such a tyrannical measure may be vaster than we now can realize.

And you can't take away such a privilege without trampling into the dust all other privileges, all other prerogatives, all other liberties. To vote in a country where you have not the right to a job indeed would be a farce upon freedom.

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ON July 26, 1918, the German retreat from the Marne salient became general over a front of nearly forty miles, following the defeat given them by American and French forces.

The French announced the occupation of Villemontre and Main de Massieu during the day's fighting. American forces took Oulchy-le-Chateau.

The fifth national congress of Turkistan proclaimed Turkistan a republic and announced an alliance with the Soviet republic of Russia.

Czecho-Slovak forces in Russia continued their offensive operations, taking Simbirsk, 600 miles east of Moscow.

The new government of the Ukraine abandoned its claims to Bessarabia and resumed diplomatic relations with Rumania.

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For Your Own Safety!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Contacts Increase Child Diseases

This is the third of three articles by Dr. Fishbein on health for the pre-school child.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

WHEN the child begins to walk about, to visit its friends and its playmates, it begins to be exposed to a greater extent than formerly to various infectious diseases.

The infant may be well protected by its mother against contacts with other children. Prevention of contacts may, on the other hand, be extremely difficult with the older child.

The committee of the League of Nations which has given special consideration to the problem of preventing disease in the pre-school

child lists certain measures of special importance in this regard.

First of these is to improve the general condition of the child by providing a good dietary and open air, exposure to sunshine and to artificial sources of ultraviolet rays, use of physical exercises, teaching of cleanliness of all portions of the body, and elimination of infections in teeth and throat.

The next group of measures aims at reducing the risk of infection through avoiding contagion, by avoiding contacts with those infected, and by controlling toys, books, linens and other materials which have been in contact with the teeth and throat.

The infant may be well protected by its mother against contacts with other children. Prevention of contacts may, on the other hand, be extremely difficult with the older child.

The third group of methods involves specific methods of disease prevention, such as vaccination and inoculation against such conditions

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—It seems to me that the citizens and taxpayers of Indiana are ignoring an opportunity to help themselves and are standing by silently in not urging upon the legislature in special session, to abolish the public service commission.

Poor laboring men, ignorant of parliamentary procedure, and with but little understanding as to what franchise voting means, stood outside demanding a multitude of things, but, above all, if given work, they would have been fully satisfied such refolding.

The public service commission, if it has done its level best, must admit a failure in equal comparison with the great experiment to force the nation dry, or the noble experiment to force the nation dry, or the noble experiment to create a wealthy class of prosecutors with the Wright bone-dry law.

The proof that the public service commission has failed is the enormous of its own machine and the vast force of engineers and technicians, who, along with the public service commission, have agreed to disagree on the great problem of rate structure, and yet have not determined whether there will be a gateway system or a straddle the fence system.

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