



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents; a copy elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

BOYD GURLEY, ROY W. HOWARD, EARL D. BAKER,
Editor President Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 5551. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1932.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Ellen Browning Scripps

Ellen Browning Scripps is dead at 95 at her home by the Pacific.

Of the lavender and lace era, "Miss Ellen" also was a very modern woman. Her long, fruitful life began the year Victoria became England's girl queen; Jackson was America's President, Chicago still was an army outpost against the Indians, and her adopted California was a Mexican settlement of peons and padres. It ended today.

Through this century span Miss Scripps pioneered. She was one of the first of America's "new women." After her adventurous voyage of forty-four days across the Atlantic, her girlhood was spent on a frontier farm in Illinois.

At a time when few girls dreamed of higher education she was being graduated with honors in mathematics at Knox college. To support her invalid father she taught school; to support herself she became a newspaper woman.

At 32 she joined her brothers' newspaper adventures in democracy. Her desk was an empty dry goods box. Her column was called "Miscellany," which later her brother, E. W. Scripps, developed into a great feature service.

Then she became an active partner of her brother in the Cleveland Press, corner stone of the twenty-five Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Many years later Miss Ellen retired to her home at La Jolla, Cal. She had learned the art of living; now she developed the art of giving.

Her benefactions are well known. They reflected the ever-young spirit which she carried to the end. On of her last was the endowment of Scripps College for Girls, a successful experiment in personal education after the manner of the English college and the opposite of the factory idea of mass education.

Thus ends a career ennobled by original achievement and high purpose, beautiful in its unselfish service. Robert F. Palme has described her best:

"Through the long years, a quiet, delicate, at times almost solitary, little woman, disregarding the mass of luxuries that wealth seeks and commands, modestly devoting one fortune after another to laying up imperishable treasures of service where thieves can not creep in nor moth nor rust destroy."

"Big purpose, big soul, big accomplishment. One of the greatest women of her time."

Killing the Chains

The serious threat that a tax as high as \$250 per store will be levied on chains owning more than ten units suggests that the promoters do not intend to raise money but have in mind the killing of all so-called chain enterprises.

In the end, of course, any such tax would be reflected in higher costs to the consumer.

The whole trend of merchandising in the past few years has been directed to efficiency. The first step was taken when the department store replaced the little shop and buying was made easy by selling a great diversity of articles under one roof.

The chain store was a logical development of the era and the maintenance of many stores in the same city for the sale of articles of neighborhood distribution came into existence.

In other directions co-operative buying replaced the actual chain and many of the individual stores belong to voluntary organizations for the purpose of mass buying and checking of expense. Co-operative efforts have extended to group ownership of wholesale establishments.

All of these changes in methods of business have but one purpose—the lessened cost of doing business and the consequent reduction in cost of living.

Artificial barriers to this trend can have but one effect. The cost of living will increase. The consumer will pay. In times such as the present, sweeping back the ocean with a broom would seem to be a futile adventure.

The Bonus Demand

The Indiana department of the American Legion has unanimously adopted a demand for the immediate payment of the bonus.

That resolution undoubtedly represents the necessities rather than the judgment of the majority of the service men.

That payment must be made by increasing the public debt or in fiat money means little to those who have lost their jobs.

There would be no such demand if every man, whether he be former soldier or not, could find employment for his time and talents at a saving wage.

The appeal for funds from the government comes because large numbers find the going tough and see no other way of solving their personal problems.

Neither the bonus problem, nor any other, can be solved on any sound basis until men are put back to work at jobs for which they are trained. Merely putting men back to work on a thinly disguised dole system or made work or public improvements will not be the permanent solution.

The action of the legion in this state may be followed by national action. In the past the legion has not favored this payment in advance of the terms arranged a few years back for its payment in the future.

The effect of legion endorsement will be seen in the December session of the congress. The legion has about two million votes. They will be important to candidates for the presidency and for congress.

The question for the legion and for all other citizens similarly situated is—what will happen after the bonus is paid? Where do we go from there?

War Debts, Borah and the Nominees

While the two presidential nominees dodge the war debts, one clear voice speaks. The voice is Borah's.

The Hoover administration has insisted, up to now, on excluding reparations, war debts, and tariff revision from any world economic conference. That is like excluding the pulse, temperature, and the lungs from an examination of a pneumonia case.

Franklin D. Roosevelt deals with the war debts by saying, "We shall not have to cancel them if we are realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from the rehabilitation of trade." And that is just another way of evasion.

Thus both party leaders dodge, while Borah meets the issue with this:

"If the policies initiated at Lausanne are carried forward, there will come a time when it will be distinctly to the interest of the people of the United States to reconsider again the question of these debts."

"The debts due are just debts. There can be no reason, therefore, for urging a reduction or cancellation other than that it would be to the interest of the

M. E. Tracy

Says:

The Civilized World Has Set Up a Paper Machine to Combat the War Tradition and Wonders Why It Does Not Work Any Better.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—There is martial music in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and in La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. It is about the same kind of music, and has about the same effect on its hearers. Men cheer, women weep, boys enlist, and old soldiers spin yarns.

It all goes back to a dispute over land—rather worthless land, which each country could get along without, or which easily could be divided between them. Few pay attention to that, least of all those who will do the fighting.

There has been a long argument to no purpose. The people of each country have been encouraged to distrust the other, rather than to study the issue, what more could patriotism ask?

Why Should We Criticise?

WHAT right have we to criticise the Bolivians and Paraguayans?

Fifteen years ago we were putting on the same kind of performance, ribbing ourselves up to fight with song and catch-phrase, shouting for conscription, cursing slackers and proclaiming that the world's salvation was at stake.

Did we realize what we were doing, how much it would cost, or how little we would gain? We did not, and no more those people down in South America.

They simply know that war is in the making, that they are fascinated with it, in spite of their better judgment, that they are ready to kill by the thousands over a controversy that could be settled in a week if the right spirit prevailed.

Regard War as Inevitable

W^AR is a terrible thing, we say, but go right on expecting it and preparing for it, just as though it were unavoidable.

The vast majority of us still doubt the possibility of substituting orderly justice for force among nations.

Glad to toy with the idea as an academic proposition, we do not really believe in it.

Where we are ready to raise billions for war, we hesitate at spending thousands for peace.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, it is easier to interest people in conflict on a national scale than in any other undertaking. Even their own distress does not appeal to them as calling for such heroic efforts as strife.

Set Up Paper Machine

THE League of Nations calls upon Paraguay and Bolivia to make a peaceful adjustment, and that sounds fine, until one recalls how the League of Nations called on Japan and China to do the same one year ago.

The civilized world has set up a paper machine to combat the war tradition and wonders why it doesn't work any better. If our attitude were honest, we would perceive the absurdity of it.

People simply can't look back on the past and believe that the maintenance of peace is possible without some powerful agency. The idea of replacing all the armies and navies with a court or a league which has to back it up is ridiculous.

Until we are ready to put teeth in the peace movement, no one is going to trust it.

Paraguay and Bolivia merely are running true to form, doing what nations have done since history began, and doing it in the same old style.

Tomorrow, or the next day, some other nations will be doing it, and it will continue, until civilization is ready to establish a substitute sufficiently strong and sufficiently practical to challenge popular confidence.

Questions and Answers

What was the famous "Cross of Gold" speech by William Jennings Bryan, and when was it delivered?

It was delivered at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, July 8, 1896. The closing words were:

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

What is the salary of the Governor-general of Canada?

\$10,000 a year.

Who is President of Liberia?

Edwin Barclay.

How old is Amelia Earhart Putnam, and where was she born?

She was born in Atchison, Kan., July 24, 1898.

How long does it take to train a flea to perform tricks, and how long do they live?

Trainers claim that it takes about three months to train a flea, and few live in harness more than three months.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

Another argument which started in Europe: Which came first, the gentleman or the agreement?

Editor Times—I know that it is rather unusual for a woman of my age to join the somewhat heated dispute of the wet and dry question, but I feel that I, too, must say a few words in defense of the decent and clean-minded people who are fighting such a gallant fight to keep this country above other nations that are wet and somewhat merged with lawlessness and poverty.

I say, without a tremor, that prohibition is accomplishing every single purpose that it set out to accomplish; that more men who once were drunken fathers have established homes, purchased automobiles and treat their once neglected families with love and respect than ever before, when the nasty, foul-

What was the salary of the Governor-general of Canada?

\$10,000 a year.

Who is President of Liberia?

Edwin Barclay.

How old is Amelia Earhart Putnam, and where was she born?

She was born in Atchison, Kan., July 24, 1898.

How long does it take to train a flea to perform tricks, and how long do they live?

Trainers claim that it takes about three months to train a flea, and few live in harness more than three months.

She deserves half the accumulated property, if there be any, unless she has married a rich man and lived with him so short a time that she herself can not have contributed in any fashion to the amassing of the wealth.

I am aware, too, that in some instances a change in the present alimony laws may work a hardship on a few worthy women.

Nevertheless, plain justice pleads now for the men who are smarting under the same kind of tyranny that Oglethorpe and his followers came to the colonies to escape.

Equipment taken during the day by French and American soldiers was valued at more than \$5,000,000.

and Don't Mention Chickens!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Organs Slow Up After One Passes 60

This is the second of six articles by Dr. Fishbein on Good Health at 60. Others will be printed daily until the series is completed.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

ONE of the things which every person over 60 must realize is that his organs are functioning more slowly than in his youth, and that allowances must be made for this change.

The glands tend to function less in old age, so that the skin becomes dry. Even the gastric juice carries a lower percentage of hydrochloric acid, and for this reason there is difficulty with digestion.

Moreover, the mucus in the intestines becomes less, so that there is a tendency to dryness of the intestinal contents and therefore to constipation.

One of the significant changes in old age is the blunting of sensibility

to pain. This is very important, because the breaking down of the tissues leads to sensations that are uncomfortable. For the same reason, disease in old age comes insidiously.

Whereas pneumonia, heart disease or stones in the kidney or gall bladder may cause agonizing pain to a young person, they come on insidiously in older ones that they may be unrecognized until they have reached the point where help is difficult.

Even cancer comes on insidiously in the aged.

The sensations of taste and smell also become weak so that food is not appetizing.

Everyone knows also that sight and hearing are depreciated greatly in the elderly.

One of the most interesting aspects of old age is the change in the mind and ability to sleep. Because the aged sleep less continu-

ously, they frequently estimate the amount of sleep at much less than it really is.

However, it is quite certain the aged are able to sleep much less than vigorous, active people, and it is not desirable to get them into the habit of taking sedative drugs.

It is likely, according to Sir Humphrey Rolleston, that excessive sleep is more harmful to the body than too little.

The mind becomes much more easily fatigued in old age than in middle age.

Gradually the power of affection wanes in the old, perhaps because they have become habituated to the loss of relatives and friends.

Possibly they are more self-centered; time passes slowly and their minds are occupied with their own feelings.

Next: Diseases of old age.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—Some one signing himself "Milo" patriotically warns the taxpayer, through the People's Voice, of the impending ruin of the country through payment of compensation to veterans; ending with the usual generous platitude: "We should and are willing to take care of the boys who went over there and were injured, etc."

Does the gentleman's "insight into veterans' affairs" extend to the fact that high-pressure methods were used successfully to "sell" the soldiers government war risk insurance—against death or injury in the service—in policies up to \$10,000, with the premiums up to \$8.35 monthly deducted from the soldier's pay of \$12.50 a month?

Milo easily can inform himself of the total amount of funds thus paid in to the government by the boys themselves, and with which Milo and so many others are so generous.

To save Milo from total collapse, due to the tax situation, it may