



The Indianapolis Times

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 "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 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. Payne has described her best:

"Through the long years, a quiet, delicate, at periods 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 of 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 indorsement 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

people of the United States to do so. Upon that theory, and that alone, it seems to me is the subject open for discussion.

"The stakes are tremendous, delay is hazardous. Sixty days of depression in the latter part of 1932 will be more devastating than six months in the latter part of 1930."

So the country knows what Borah thinks. But it is more entitled to know what the nominees think. The question is too vital to be evaded, as it is being evaded, for reasons of political expediency.

Every one who has spent even the slightest amount of time on the subject knows that this is a problem which must be dealt with if the world is to regain its economic equilibrium. That to deal with it is a matter of conference with the other nations involved; that there is no solution, ready-made, at hand; that one must be worked out; and that time is vital.

Since the two great parties met in convention and phrased their platforms, the developments at Lausanne have occurred. They have changed the whole picture. Yet from the two high places to which we are justified in looking for leadership we have nothing but artful generalities.

On Aug. 11, Herbert Hoover will discuss the issue of the world crisis. Between now and November he and Roosevelt will make many addresses.

It is unthinkable that, in the light of Lausanne, they will continue to skirt the edges of this mighty problem. Let them speak.

Ford's Funny "Fact"

Unlike Sloan, Rockefeller, Willard and other big industrialists who have changed their minds about prohibition, Henry Ford remains as much a votary of Volsteadism as of square dances, suspenders and antiques.

Writing in Collier's, our richest American admits the prevalence of drawing room lawlessness and other "distressing conditions."

"But," he adds, "it does not affect the fact that drinking as a habit or indulgence of the American people practically has disappeared. There is not 1 per cent of the drinking done in the United States that was done formerly."

To refute Mr. Ford's funny "fact," one might quote a Columbia university press report, just issued by Dr. Clark Warburton, following a lengthy study on "Does Prohibition Prohibit?"

While beer drinking has decreased under prohibition, wine drinking increased more than 70 per cent in the three years between 1927-30, compared with the three years 1911-14. In the same time, consumption of spirits increased 10 per cent. Even in the depression year 1930, \$4,000,000,000 was spent on alcoholic liquors.

If Mr. Ford doubts this authority, let him take Prohibition Director Woodcock's estimates of illegal liquor consumed in 1929. The great American thirst in that year after Volstead was slaked by 885,000,000 gallons of outlaw beer, 118,000,000 gallons of illegal wine, 73,000,000 gallons of felonious spirits.

Other reliable estimates set the later figure at 200,000,000 gallons.

This is rather large for 1 per cent of our former drinking capacity.

What Mr. Ford needs is a new set of facts.

An eastern cutlery firm intends to bring out a pocket knife with a brief history of George Washington inscribed on the handle. Enabling our schoolboys to sharpen their wits and pencils at the same time.

And as we remember peg-tops, they served a useful if not a decorative end. There was a lot of pocket-space. Here's hoping that by autumn we'll have something to put in the pockets of our new fall pants besides our hands!

The 1915 styles of pegtop pants and button shoes are coming back this fall, the clothing designers say. Bringing some of the 1915 business along with them, we hope.

Detroit man recently slept thirty-six hours without even turning over. Then the usher awoke him gently with the information that the show was over.

Holding the breath is a beneficial exercise, a physician says. Especially for crooners and saxophone players.

A bill proposed in Pennsylvania would restrict the size and load of trucks. Thus helping both the taxpayer and motorist to get ahead, we suppose.

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

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

ANOTHER professor has made the discovery that men are more loyal to each other than women. Which sounds just dandy until you get to the subject of alimony. And that is something else for the gentlemen to explain.

The way men on the bench slap other men into jail because they can't scrape up the same weekly amount for the ex-wife that they raised in 1929 is one of the strangest forms of male loyalty.

The American lawyer says, as you know, that a man can't be imprisoned for debt, but the judges flout that over and over by putting in the contempt of court clause.

The court orders blood to be drawn from the turnip and when no blood is forthcoming, why the turnip goes to jail and the taxpayers feed it, and the ex-wife gets along the best she can.

Moreover, so long as the man power of this United States stands for this sort of tyranny, their general I. Q. is about like that of the vegetable above mentioned.

ALIMONY is one of our most flourishing rackets. The lawyers get a rakeoff. The men are the goats.

Not that I am in favor of men evading their responsibilities at all. But as a lover of simple justice and a sympathizer of the downtrodden, I am moved to protest. I think every father should support his children, legitimate or illegitimate.

But I do not believe that any man should be forced to pay a continuous stipend to any woman who does not think he is fit to live with, especially if she has sought the divorce.

She deserves half the accumulated property, if there are 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.

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 Criticize? WHAT right have we to criticize 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 do 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 WAR 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 still is easier to interest people in conflict on a national scale than in any other undertaking.

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 hasn't even so much as a constable 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 way.

Tomorrow, or the next day, some other nations will be doing it, and we 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 weeks to train a flea, and few live in harness more than three months.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

AMERICANS TAKE FISHES

Aug. 3

ON Aug. 3, 1918, advancing American troops occupied Fismes, in the Marne sector of the western front, to climax a day of great progress for the allies on a forty-five-mile front.

Virtually the entire Alsne-Vesle front between Soissons and Rheims was now in the hands of the allies. During the day, French and American forces occupied more than 100 square miles of territory.

German losses during the great battle, which had been raging nearly three weeks, were believed higher than in any similar period during the war.

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 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 so 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 weakened so that food is not so 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 use much less sleep 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 them 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 taxpayers, 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, but," 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 \$12.5 a day?

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 be well to state that not all the veterans are in the bonus army at Washington. In spite of the fact that corporations and individuals were permitted to absorb the wealth of the country, through cost-plus contracts and high wages, while the army was playing war at \$12.5 a day, quite a number of the veterans now are in a position to form a section of the "tax-ridden public" and are not only helping Milo to pay the cost of the war, but the cost of the adjusted compensation act—misnamed bonus—and other compensation, but will help him to pay the cost of the loan to the allies, which will be cancelled or repudiated.

MARIE BARNES.

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 submerged 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-smelling saloon adorned every corner.

Two men, to my knowledge, who once spent every penny of their checks in an old saloon, now support their families well and also are church members.

I sincerely believe that boys and girls of this age are just as pure and clean, physically and mentally, as they were fifty years ago. I never see the drinking orgies attributed to the younger set.

Back in my day it was nothing to see a bunch of young men standing in front of a saloon, some half or totally intoxicated and perhaps planning some devilment.

There is no doubt in my mind as to who is right and who is entirely wrong.

MRS. AMANDA SIMPKINS.

Editor Times—I notice that R. L. Ewbank gently condemns The Times for attacking the methods of our city policemen who hide in alleys, diving out now and then to catch a motorist speed at thirty and thirty-five miles an hour.

Perhaps Mr. Ewbank is one of those who get his stickers fixed by our city cops. We have several speed cops who know their jobs' limits and do their work correctly. They give a motorist a "bawling out" when he needs it—not a speeding slip.

But we have many others who merely sit in dark corners waiting for some fellow in a little car going thirty miles an hour. Politicians are exempt. The newspapers only the other day carried an article about county commissioners traveling forty miles an hour in a county machine.

They were stopped by a cop. And the driver, a commissioner, didn't have his driving license.

But the cop apologized.

Why? A DISSENTER.

Is the average excess likely would be nearer 200 per cent for the household consumer.

In addition, through a hat-and-rabbit trick, United States consumers have to pay 3 per cent federal tax, although the law originally proposed that this tax be paid out of the profits of the power companies, thus the electric companies "save" \$50,000,000 or more annually.

The lowest Canadian rate, the statement said, was in effect in Manitoba, at 1.10 cents a kilowatt hour for domestic and farm users, in Ontario the rate is 1.75 cents. Electricity in Canada is cheap and efficient and everybody uses it.

In the United States, patrons of municipally owned plants are about the only ones who enjoy a low tariff. The anomaly is that we continue to pay tribute to a watered electric stock instead of publicly owning the systems. We are not altogether dumb; the slickers merely take advantage of our innocence.

C. S. G.

Editor Times—I have been reading your paper for many years and especially enjoy reading the views of the readers.

Why worry about cutting taxes? There is but one way and that is plain and simple. Cut salaries, turn off worthless office holders, and begin with the state game warden. Put the fish and game in the hands of the county sheriff and the game will be taken care of just as well, or better.

Make the township trustee pay for his own house. Why should the township pay \$250 for a trustee bond and \$4 a month office rent in his own home and furnish his fuel?

The township which pays these items for the trustee is made up of some individuals who are able to pay the tax and some who scarcely can supply food for their families. Why take bread out of the children's mouths to help some one who is getting a big enough salary to help himself?

C. M. JACOBY.

Editor Times—An appeal to all thinking people. Our country, with its great natural wealth, mineral oils, fertile land, water power, forests, etc., created by nature through millions of years, by right belongs to the people. Our mills, factories, power plants, machinery, railroads and steamships are the result of science, genius and labor of the people—many generations.

All should be owned by the people and managed for the benefit of all. An amazing situation faces the people of the United States today, when a mere handful of giant banks and corporations control the industries and finance of the nation.

You professional men surely know, you workers in all walks of life, if you have any thinking capacity, even though thinking is hard work, must by now know that it is indeed time for serious thought as to what the outcome is going to be, with a hundred million people in poverty in a land of plenty.

M. C. TURPIN.

Editor Times—When Tom Marshall said "What this country needs is a good 5-cent cigar," he was correct, as all good Democrats are. But times have changed. Now, what this country needs is a good 5-cent beer. We know.

BILL LINDER.

A. P. ADAM.

On what date did the federal law come into effect that enables American women who marry foreigners to keep their American citizenship? Sept. 22, 1922.

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Wonders in Wide Variety Are Found on Floor of Ocean.

THE floor of the ocean has its wonders,