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

Save the Schools

With only Jim Nejd, brave old soul, veteran of many wars in behalf of the people, standing in the breach, the state senate has passed a measure which will put into politics every country school teacher and every teacher in any town and village outside of Indianapolis and a few smaller cities.

It repeals the teachers' tenure law, which, to most people, is only a phrase, but which, to every father and mother, is the sole hope of having the children of this state taught by educators and not by politicians.

So the people may know, this law provides that any teacher who has taught for five years is assured of a lifetime job, subject only to removal for incompetency or insubordination.

Under this law, teaching becomes not only a profession, but a vocation which sincere people may adopt not only as a means of livelihood, but as a foundation for real service to society.

It now is proposed to put every country and village school under political pressure, where freedom of thought is impossible, and an ignorant township trustee may change the destiny of all the future Lincoln, Washington or Napoleons.

It might be added that all leaders, from time immemorial, have come from the country places, and that no city ever yet has bred a man who changed the course of history.

If there is any function of government that must be kept free from political taint and political tyranny is the public schools.

If there is any position in public service that should be acquired by merit, under the most strict rules of civil service, it is that of teacher.

Those who guide the young should be beyond the fear of political influence. They should be free from that greater fear, which is job-fear.

Indiana has been kind to its teachers, but no state can be too kind. Its teachers want but little; the minimum pay is but \$2.66 a day. The excuse for this infamous measure is that teachers can be hired (relatives, perhaps, of men who voted for this bill) at \$2.15 a day.

So low have we sunk in our pessimism and period of deflated idealism that we propose to sacrifice all the tomorrows for pennies today.

Surely, a house of representatives which gives even lip service to Thomas Jefferson, whose proudest epithet was that he founded the University of Virginia and the common school system of America, will not consent to such infamy.

Too Many Denials

The administration protests too much. Every time it denies its blunder of using the army against unarmed veterans, it becomes less convincing.

This continuous flow of alibis and justifications coming from the President, the chief of staff and secretary of war merely advertises to the public how uncomfortable the administration really is.

Secretary of War Hurley's shrill statement of Wednesday night is childish.

Why try to make a red scare out of it when every radical arrested during and after the battle has been released by officials for lack of evidence? Why try to prove that the men were not veterans, when the two shot down were veterans by the government's own admission?

Why insist that this was a violent mob threatening the institution of government, when the police chief who had handled these unarmed men peacefully for two months reported immediately before the army was used that he did not need troops to preserve order?

Why deny that the troops started burning the veterans' camps and ragged possessions, when scores of newspaper reporters and thousands of citizens saw them do it?

Why deny that the army injured any one, when so many of these same reporters and citizens saw the troops gas and ride down hundreds, including children; saw a soldier slash a man's ear, saw the cavalry ride against the doors of stores and homes, saw other ruthlessness?

Of course the army was ruthless—that is the function of an army. But the responsibility is not the army's. The President and commander-in-chief, who called out the army, is responsible.

A Good Diplomat

Ambassador Debuchi is to be recalled, according to apparently inspired reports from Japan. The militarists do not think he is violent enough.

They blame him for not convincing the American government and public that Japanese aggression against China is righteous.

Perhaps these reports are only feelers. It is hard to believe that Japan would be stupid enough to send a militarist to represent her at Washington.

In the critical months ahead, which may strain further the relations of Japan with the United States and with the League of Nations, Tokio will need an envoy here who is respected and trusted.

Rarely in peace-time has a diplomat been put in such a delicate position as Debuchi during Japan's drive on Manchuria and Shanghai.

He represented the best interests of his own government and at the same time retained the confidence and esteem of the United States. That was a great achievement.

Back for Battle

"It will be quite futile for any candidate, in the hope of conciliating any element of the population to attempt to subordinate the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the solution of the economic problems which press upon us all. The two are intertwined inextricably."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has returned from Europe with the above characteristic, clear insistence upon the most genuine, irrepressible issue that has stirred the people of the United States in this generation.

Dr. Butler at once and vigorously takes up the great fight he carried to the Republican convention at Chicago and stuck to until he sailed.

The "merriment and sarcasm" he heard in England regarding the Republican prohibition plank he will find increasingly duplicated in this country. President Hoover and the Republican strategists can show scant profit from the Chicago straddle.

Nor will they have an easy job from now till November convincing voters that a straddle really is a stride.

When Dr. Butler says repeal is an essential step toward the revival of prosperity in the United States, he also says why:

"Should not more than fifteen states adopt an effective system of state liquor control such as prevails in the province of Quebec or in Sweden, and should

a rate of taxation be established not greater than that which now prevails in Great Britain, the lowest estimate is that \$1,500,000,000 would be available for the public treasury."

That's brass lacks meaning dollars. It spells reduced deficits, tax relief, speeding up of a big group of interrelated industries. It easily may prove the impetus that will start us toward recovery.

On international finance, war debts, and tariffs, a considerable part of the American people still needs educating. But on prohibition the country already is well educated—by eleven years of bitter, costly experience.

We are ready for repeal. It is the indicated first step, the natural home action by which this nation can move while it considers the larger international programs of prosperity building. We should be blind to our own interests to hesitate and fumble longer with a well-defined issue ripe for settlement.

"This is a case," Dr. Butler points out, "in which the moral issue and the economic issue are two sides of one and the same shield."

Exactly. That makes it the more dangerous for parties or candidates to try old juggling tricks. The day will come, we think, when President Hoover will wish he'd listened a little more to Dr. Butler and a little less to the Anti-Saloon League.

The Tide Sweeps On

Apparently even the midwest cradle of prohibition is being swept by the tide of repeal sentiment.

Returns from Missouri's senatorial primaries indicate victory for repeals in both party contests. In the contest for the Democratic senatorial seat of retiring Senator Hawes, a wet, the outcome still is in doubt, but both leading contestants are wets.

Most significant was the showing of Charles M. Hay, dry leader, who ran a poor third. In the Republican field, Henry W. Kiel, wet, won. Both parties nominated moderate wets for Governor.

In the Kansas primaries, the wets held their own. In this one of two states to return majorities for their "noble experiment in the Literary Digest poll, Senator George McGill, Democratic incumbent, won the senatorial nomination and Governor Harry Woodring that for Governor.

McGill, although a reputed dry, voted for the motion in the last hours of congress to take up the Glass repeal solutions. His opponent, Chauncey Little, was wet.

Woodring, also known as a dry, gives tacit support to modification as an eager backer of Governor Roosevelt and the wet Democratic platform.

Thus, even the home of Carrie Nation and Charlie Curtis supplies little cheer to the battered legions of the Anti-Saloon League.

These results, following upsets in formerly dry Texas, North Carolina and Indiana, are omens of a better day.

The Hoover-Stimson Doctrine

President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson deserve great credit for their peace leadership under the Chicago war threat. With courage and wisdom, they have rallied the other American governments in a united front against a war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

They have reassured that the controversy must be settled by peaceful means. But they have gone farther. They have put force—the force of the community of American nations whose interests are not involved in any war—behind their demand.

The force they use is more intelligent and more potent than the force of arms, which would settle nothing and inflame the belligerents all the more.

Instead, they state:

"The American nations further declare that they will not recognize any territorial arrangement of this controversy which has not been obtained by peaceful means, nor the validity of territorial acquisitions which may be obtained through occupation or conquest by force of arms."

This is the Hoover-Stimson doctrine laid down to Japan in the Far East last winter. Now it becomes also a Latin-American doctrine.

When used by a group of neutral nations, it is a weapon against which no war-maker can prevail.

Oversleep is as harmful as overwork, a lecturer on health tells us. But he might have added, death rates from either have been very rare of late.

What most of us would like best right now is to have the neighbors accuse us of allowing our new wealth to go to our heads.

The real need of business is fewer prophets and more profits.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

WHEN the whole story of this depression has been told, the institution known as "The Chamber of Commerce" will not be held blameless.

In hundreds of cities, thousands of empty buildings stand, mute evidence of the ballyhoo that once rang forth from its pep meetings. Good and worthy men are broke because they listened to the siren song and enlarged their business when they could not afford it, in response to clamors from the town boosters.

This, to be sure, is not the fault of an individual or set of individuals. It is the fault of a system that had no sense to begin with. It fostered competitive struggle, rather than constructive progress.

Laudable as it may have been thus to show loyalty to one's own place, some spirit of sanity should have whispered to us that there is a limit to all things, even the size of our towns during prosperity.

But, according to the average Chamber of Commerce man and his first cousin, the luncheon-clubber, there was no limit, only the sky. And it, unfortunately, has fallen.

WE did not show intelligence in our efforts to make substantial advance for nothing is permanent that forever is expanding. And we certainly have suffered from an aggravated case of municipal elephantiasis.

We did not stop to wonder whether we were making cities that reasonably would house healthy, happy people. We were intent upon putting up something more imposing than that in the neighboring county seat or a finer skyscraper than any claimed by an adjoining state.

Bigger and bigger was the cry. Ten thousand inhabitants this year, fifteen next year, and a hundred thousand in a decade. You might have imagined that our main idea was to have America one vast, dead level of apartment houses, garages and filling stations—a sort of glorified realtor's subdivision.

And now, here we are, with desolate rows of empty buildings in every city, large or small. And when prosperity returns, will we begin to chant the same old innocuous pep songs, I wonder, or will we try to build cities for human beings, to make of them places where one may be young, may work, then grow old amid cleanliness, comfort, beauty and peace?

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Despite Mussolini's Praise of Fascism and His Own Achievements, Italy Will Find It Necessary to Forget Most That He Has Said and Done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mussolini regards peace and democracy as impossible, if not undesirable. He would. Neither leaves much room for men like him.

He owes his present position largely to the demoralizing effect of war. He could not hold it long if Italy were a democracy.

Mussolini is a remarkable man. He will go down in history as one of the outstanding figures of his time. Circumstances, however, have played a big part in his career. Like other dictators, he is nine-tenths creature of the crowd.

Like other restless souls who have risen to sudden and unexpected pre-eminence, he builds his philosophy around personal experience.

Dr. Green of "Nervura" fame once was asked if he really thought the medicine ever did any one good. "It did me a lot," he replied, and Mussolini feels the same way about Fascism.

It Helped Mussolini

ONCE in a while you run across a man big enough to admit that the system which brought him success may not be perfect, but they are few and far between. Nine out of ten fail for it as the most wonderful thing yet discovered.

Mussolini is one of them. He has no doubt of Fascism, because it landed him where he is. He lacks the knowledge to appraise it by comparison with other systems.

He knows little about democracy, as practiced in this country. If he had been born here and had been elected mayor of some small town, or to congress, he undoubtedly would be an ardent Democrat.

His faith in Fascism is emotional, not intellectual. He is grateful for what it has done for him, but he is not a philosopher.

Tried Old Method

MUSSOLINI took a weary, confused vacation and gave it over by unifying control. He benefited by a general desire for immediate relief, but never will be able to see it in that light.

He thinks that he originated something of new and lasting value, when he only met an emergency by old-fashioned methods.

Italy has had scores of dictators since Rome was founded. Like Mussolini, most of them thought they were the real thing; that the changes they made would last; that the parties they founded would become permanent.

Most of them scoffed at other systems and parties as no good. Mussolini has only to read the records to discover how mistaken they were, how little the bombast and strut produced of enduring value.

He Is Great Handicap

IT is one thing to whip a bewildered people into line, but quite another to give them the true advantages of civilized life.

From the standpoint of immediate relief, Mussolini has rendered Italy real service. From the standpoint of permanent example which she would be wise to follow, he represents a great handicap.

In the end, Italy will find it necessary to forget most that he has said and done. The form of government for which he stands is utterly incompatible with modern ideas and ideals.

Worse still, it is utterly incompatible with the age-old love of freedom.

As for Mussolini's views on war, they can be dismissed as of little consequence, especially since he doesn't stand by them for more than a week at a time.

One moment, he ballyhooes the League of Nations and disarmament; the next, he discards the whole peace movement as so much bunk.

You never know where to find him when it comes to practical politics, whether as applied to some international squabble, or a ban on dancing after 10 o'clock.

Questions and Answers

What does the term silver standard mean in relation to money?

The silver standard exists when the unit of currency of a country is silver, and silver coins are full legal tender, accepted in commercial exchanges, and the value of other coins are measured in silver.

When it is 9 a. m. (Eastern standard time) in New York City, what time is it in London?

2 p. m.

Is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt related to the late Theodore Roosevelt?

She is his niece.

What existing city is the oldest in the world?

Damascus, in Syria.

How is autopsy pronounced?

"Aw-top-sy," with the accent on the first syllable.

State the proportions of white and Negro populations of Cuba?

Whites, about 70 per cent; Negroes, about 14 per cent, and mixed, about 16 per cent.

What annual salary does the Governor of Pennsylvania receive?

\$18,000.

The Understanding Heart

YES INDEED. I CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH ANYBODY WHO'S ABOUT TO LOSE HIS HOME !!

HOME LOAN BILL

EVICTED THREAT MARCH 4TH

THE WHITE HOUSE

Diseases Are Modified by Old Age

This is the third of six articles by Dr. Fishbein on Good Health After 60. Others will be printed daily.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

ACCORDING to Sir Humphry Rolleston, it can not be said that any diseases are confined to old age. Even premature senility may occur in youth.

Heart disease, atrophy of the brain and hardening of the arteries may also occur in comparatively young people. However, most of the diseases that occur in the aged are the result of gradual breaking down of the tissues.

These include hardening of the arteries, heart failure, hardening of the liver, enlargement of the prostate, cancer, obesity, and indigestion.

However, old age does modify any disease, so that it is different from the same condition in youth.

Charcot, the famous French psychologist, called pneumonia the great enemy of old people. Oesophagus, on the other hand, referred to it as the "friend of the aged."

Both had in mind the fact that pneumonia in the aged is a short and rarely painful illness, which saves old people from the long and gradual decay that is sometimes so distressing.

Measles, scarlet fever, typhoid and diphtheria occur very rarely in old people, probably because they have been infected in youth and thereby developed immunity to these diseases.

Next—Other changes in the aged.

IT SEEMS TO ME

BY MAX MILLER

THE man who carried coals to Newcastle pales under the shadow of that great engineer who prescribed tear gas for the pitiful stragglers of Anacostia Flats.

The administration which began with the promise of two cars in each garage is ending with the accomplishment of a bomb for every shack.

"Order and civil tranquility are the first requisites in the great task of economic reconstruction to which our whole people are devoting their heroic and noble energies," said President Hoover in his official proclamation celebrating victory in the field.

But what was the order and the tranquility which came in the wake of the khaki wave loosed suddenly at night?

After Order Was Restored

"AN old man, carrying several packages of groceries emerged from the Botanic Garden park just as the mounted men were clearing the area. He was unable to get along as fast as one soldier desired, and was thrown to the ground. He suffered a saber cut on the hand."

"Several children hooted the soldiers and a group on horses chased the youngsters through the shrubbery. They did not succeed in riding down the agile youngsters, who climbed trees."

"Another of the mounted men attempted to make an ice cream peddler move faster. After a few jabs the saber became imbedded in the wooden box. . . . The frightened peddler fell across a wall."

"Burn everything!" a captain commanded.

"The wind fanned the flames. . . . Children screamed and spectators doped about trying to escape the heat. In the confusion several soldiers discharged tear gas. . . . It is about the third time this place has been gassed. In the last two days, a storekeeper opposite the flames told reporters."

And President Hoover also said, "This national effort must not be retarded even in the slightest degree by organized lawlessness."

The victory proclamation was issued at just about the time that "Officers directing the destruction of the huts became alarmed. They called for fire engines and it was necessary to wet down some of the buildings on the opposite side of the street to prevent their destruction."

Many beautiful trees bordering the north side of Maryland avenue, some almost a century old, were burned to a crisp."

In the Home of the Free

THESE quotations are from the New York Times. The incidents occurred not on the night of the great push but hours after President Hoover's musketeers, in masks, had sent the ragged men and women and children of the Flats screaming into the night to flee the bursts of tear gas.

And I wonder what the gentleman in the White House wore to keep himself from weeping.

"A challenge to the authority of the United States government has been met, swiftly and firmly."

President Hoover referred to the fact that the tanks and the cavalry and the infantry succeeded in routing utterly the unarmed outcasts

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Sulphuric Acid Is Vital in Manufacture of Scores of Products Used in Industry.

RUSSIA now boasts the largest sulphuric acid plant in Europe, according to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, one of the official publications of the American Chemical Society.

The Journal's Russian correspondent reports that the sulphuric acid plant of the "Wokressenski chemical combine" has started operation with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons.

Eventually, the plant will turn out 280,000 tons of sulphuric acid. The chemical combine also is making plans for an eventual annual production of 1,000,000 tons of superphosphate and 150,000 tons of pure phosphoric acid.

The importance of sulphuric acid in the modern industrial world is so great that it would be no exaggeration to say that this is the age of sulphuric acid.

The name would be as appropriate in many ways as the age of steel, or the machine age.

For without sulphuric acid, modern man would soon find himself without gasoline, lubricating oil, dynamite, electric storage batteries, galvanized iron, white paper, leather, celluloid, dyes, and a great array of synthetic products, drugs and the like.

All these products require sulphuric acid in their manufacture.

United States Leads

FIGURES tell the story of the growth of the importance of sulphuric acid in the modern world.

In 1899 the production of sulphuric acid in the United States had a value of \$7,300,000. In 1927 its value was \$43,000,000.

World figures are available for 1925. The total production of sulphuric acid in that year amounted to 14,580,000 tons. The United States was leading producer, furnishing 6,300,000 tons.

Germany was second with 1,800,000 tons, while Great Britain was third with 1,300,000 tons.

In comparing these figures with those given for the new Russian plant, it must be kept in mind that these are figures for entire nations and not individual plants.

So important is sulphuric acid in the modern world that its market is regarded as an index of world conditions.

Concentrated sulphuric acid is a thick, colorless, oily liquid much heavier than water. It will char paper and cloth like fire.

It is, in fact, something alive when it touches water, and it is capable of dissolving human flesh. Another name for it is oil of vitriol.

Commercial sulphuric acid is made by diluting oil of vitriol with water.

Sulphuric acid, as previously noted, is required for the manufacture of dynamite.

Without dynamite most mining processes would be crippled so badly that the world soon would find itself without an adequate supply of metals.

Chemical News

OTHER interesting news is reported by the Russian correspondent of the American Chemical Society. Russian chemists have embarked upon the production of artificial wool.

They have discovered a new process of coal distillation. A new petroleum field has been found. Plans are under way to set up combines consolidating the chemical industries of middle Asia.

A new iron alloy works is now in operation at Tscheljabinsk. It has seven furnaces, four producing ferrochrome and three ferroalloy. By means of a new process, ferrochrome is manufactured directly from the ores.

Sulphuric deposits, discovered on the west coast of the Caspian sea, are to be used in the manufacture of caustic soda, sulphur and sulphuric acid.

The artificial silk plant at Leningrad has undertaken the manufacture also of artificial wool.

The newly discovered petroleum field in the Lokbatan region. The petroleum is said to contain 20 per cent pure benzene.

Four chemical combines are to be set up in middle Asia, which is rich in minerals and other raw materials. These include sulphur deposits, Glauber's salt, barite and magnesium salts.

These combines will be interested particularly in promoting the manufacture of artificial fertilizer, drugs, dyes and lacquers.

Daily Thoughts

And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.—Ephesians 5:11.

There are thousands hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root.—Thoreau.

Religions of the World

The gods that men worship are many; and the forms of worship are almost countless. Differences of belief, differences of doctrine, differences of form and ceremony have resulted in all the religions, and all the denominations within various religions.

Our Washington bureau has a bulletin, giving in compact form a mass of information and religious statistics, principally for the religious bodies in the United States, Christian and non-Christian, and also general statistics for the world. You will find in this bulletin much information that you want to have at hand. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

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