

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Labor's Day

In other years, this day set aside by law for labor, working men marched in celebration of their victories over unfair wages and unfair conditions.

Speakers pointed with pride to the rise in the standards of living, of education and of culture. They prophesied an era when drudgery would be abolished, when the worker would live without fear, in comfort and in the enjoyment of all the luxuries made possible by science, invention and machinery.

Today millions of men and women who want to work are denied the right to work. Their families live upon the crusts of charity and doles. They find the schools being reduced in efficiency, branch libraries closed, even churches struggling for existence.

On every hand are the natural resources and the machinery to accomplish the most extravagant dream of any labor leader of two decades ago.

There is machinery, unfortunately idle, that could turn out enough clothing for the millions who now wear patches or rags.

The granaries are filled to overflowing—and yet there is hunger.

The railway yards are filled with cold engines and empty cars waiting to bring the products of the farm to the city and the products of the factory to the farm.

Great cement highways stretch, in a network, across the land for the convenience of the modern miracle of the automobile—and the automobile factories are reduced to a small percentage of their capacity production, all of which could be used and enjoyed by human beings.

There is no lack of either the tools of production or the raw materials.

Thousands upon thousands of builders are idle and families crowd together in slums or uncomfortable dwellings.

The youth who has spent his four years in college and university, training for the tasks of leadership, finds himself denied the opportunity to use his knowledge.

The big tragedy is that the high living standards reached by this country through invention, science, machinery, is being deflated even more than prices of commodities and stocks.

This Labor Day might well be used for a serious consideration of the conditions and a search for a solution that would end the intolerable, useless, senseless and thoroughly evil paradox.

For unless the solution is found, all the traditional rights of mankind written into the charter of human liberty will disappear.

The right to life means the right to a decent living. The right of liberty means freedom from fear of pauperism and of dependence.

The pursuit of happiness becomes impossible for the man in bondage to conditions beyond his own control.

All depend upon the right to work. For it is only through work, labor, that independence or character can be achieved or self-respect maintained.

The real struggle of labor in this era is not more wages or better conditions, but the right of all workers to work continuously, and to work at a saving wage which will permit freedom in age from the almshouse and a grave in a potter's field.

Business, industry, statesmanship have failed. Perhaps labor will not fail to find its own way out.

## Pride and Alarm

Friends of the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, celebrating this month its twenty years of service, may point with pride and view with alarm.

There is ground for pride in the fact that under its two chiefs, the late Julia Lathrop and her successor, Grace Abbott, this bureau has grown to be one of the government's most useful institutions.

It has worked in city slums, in western prairie towns, in mining camps and southern mountains, to make easier the tasks of child bearing and child rearing.

It administered through seven years the Sheppard-Towner act so faithfully that it saved an estimated 60,000 American babies' lives. It has led the fight for this law's re-enactment in the interest of maternity and infancy aid.

It has delved into and realistically described conditions of child labor, coal mine hunger, the problems of the transient boy and other children.

It has stood between American childhood and the forces that would destroy that childhood, and always it has fought fearlessly and well.

There is ground for alarm in the effort to starve this essential social function of government and in the new power vested in the President to shift this bureau into another and less friendly department, where the cry of the children might not be heard so distinctly.

The sincere friends of healthy, happy childhood wish for the children's bureau many more decades of unhampered service.

## Not Important

Roosevelt wasted a campaign speech at Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday night. What he had to say was of no consequence. Touching lightly on one subject after another, he finally brushed the vital issue of taxation and the need for local government economy and reorganization. But when, where, and how? He didn't say.

This performance was a letdown from his vigor and courage in handling the Walker case.

Only two months of the campaign remain. To date Roosevelt has been specific on the subject of prohibition and vague on almost everything else. Several times he has announced that he would bring his generalizations to earth in future speeches.

The voters still are waiting.

## Calles Changes Presidents

A diplomat, Ortiz Rubio, resigns as President of Mexico, and the minister of war, General Rodriguez, takes his place. The quick election is by congress, under an ambiguous clause in the Constitution.

The country voted for Obregon, but he was assassinated—and in Obregon's term three other men have served in succession, Portes Gil, Ortiz Rubio, and now Rodriguez.

Behind all of them has been Mexico's strong man, Calles. Ortiz Rubio resigned when Calles' support was withdrawn from him. Then the national revolutionary party picked General Rodriguez. The party controls congress through a virtual monopoly, and Calles controls the party.

Such in brief is the story of Mexico's not unexpected change of presidents in the middle of a term. Viewed as a peaceful change in contrast to the former method of violent overthrow, this represents progress in popular government. But judged by the

tests which Calles himself laid down when he magnanimously gave up the presidency, events of the last week indicate that Mexico has made little if any progress toward responsible government, by party rather than by persons.

These events also seem to show that Mexico's ancient curse, domination of the nation by the army, still exists.

Elevation of General Rodriguez is welcomed by certain American and other foreign interests, whom he has befriended at the expense of Mexican labor.

There is nothing in his recent record to arouse hope that the new president will restore the government-for-the-people given by a younger and better Calles than now dictates behind the scenes.

## Making Amends

Nearly forty years ago the republic of France permitted herself to be deceived grossly. Her military courts sent to Devil's island the innocent Captain Alfred Dreyfus, on a charge of selling military secrets to the Germans.

He had served five tortured years before it was proved that crooked fellow officers had "framed" him with forged notes. His pardon cause was argued eloquently by such famed Frenchmen as Zola and Clemenceau. Finally he was released, reinstated in the army as lieutenant-colonel, served with distinction in the great war, and retired as member of the Legion of Honor.

The other day Colonel Dreyfus, at the age of 73, was notified that the League of Human Rights will place a slab to commemorate the spot at Port Halluquien where he stepped ashore after his exile.

France never will make complete amends for punishing an innocent man. But she has done her best. California is famous for "the American Dreyfus case."

She holds in prison Mooney and Billings. Like France, California permitted prejudiced interests to "frame" these two to jail for life. As in France, leading citizens plead for their pardon. Yet they have served more than three times as long as did France's prisoner.

Some day California will free Mooney and Billings. The longer she waits, the more she makes their servitude a "celebrated cause," and the harder it will be to make amends.

## Girls Still Love Dolls

Life of late has been extremely real and earnest and seems to be growing more so all the time, but here's news that the world of make-believe still persists.

Statistics on the doll industry show that more than \$25,000,000 worth of dolls are sold in the United States each year and the industry has shown almost no falling off.

Besides the demand for dolls of all descriptions, there is a ready market for doll furniture, doll dishes, and doll wardrobes. Little girls in 1932 seem to play with dolls just as much as they did a generation ago.

Of course, the dolls are different from mother's and grandmother's. Some of them have voices, some have eyelashes of real hair and some are made of strange new materials.

A company which has introduced a new baby doll with flexible limbs and extremely lifelike appearance has announced that it has adopted a twenty-four hour schedule for weeks to come to take care of advance orders.

A fine thing, of course, for that company, for the toy shops and for business in general. But it seems to have more significance. There's something pleasant in learning that little girls still play with dolls.

A Broadway chorus girl got \$25,000 because one of the waving combs she bought exploded. That's what you might call a "permanent" award.

Now that so many parents have movie cameras to take pictures of their children, the spoiled ones are ruining everything by standing still.

Motorists who go speeding across the country miss a great deal, an auto club booklet says. And sometimes they hit a great deal, too.

The girl who said she would marry only a man who knew life and its sorrows must have been talking about a widower.

It seems very likely that Rudy Vallee's new number will be "The Song Is Ended, but the Alimony Lingers On."

Even if Newton hadn't day dreamed under an apple tree, it's very likely that some one would have hit upon the theory of gravity in the last year or so.

## Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

It may be true that in a few respects, we do not measure up to the standards of our grandmothers. But I am inclined to believe that in this matter, as in so many others, distance lends enchantment.

It is a well-known fact, and one we hear a good deal about, that the old-fashioned woman always made the best of a bad marriage and did not trust to divorce for freedom and happiness.

We are told, therefore, that her character was finer than ours and her wisdom more profound.

But I am not so sure that grandma is to be applauded for this. Being totally ignorant of divorce, that quality which we call wisdom may in her have been merely resignation.

She lived contentedly enough without modern plumbing, too, and put up with such inconveniences, just as she put up with a no-account husband—because she had to. There literally was nothing else to be done.

I imagine that if lawyers and divorce courts were available, she would have been a different woman. Grandma was a resigned, quiet, modest, industrious person because no decent woman then was otherwise. The fashion in ladies was different.

But taken as a whole, women probably were just as essentially faulty as they are today. They only appear more splendid through the perspective of vanished years.

In short, it seems to me tommorow to say that men and women are worse now than they ever have been. Our grandmothers and grandfathers were molded to the standards of the period in which they lived, just as we are.

They possessed similar sheep-like qualities and followed the then prevailing fashion in morals. And there is no particular virtue in being exactly like one's grandmother.

Civilization would come to a complete standstill if this were our ambition.

# M. E. Tracy

Says:

What Was Life Like, More Than Fifty Years Ago, When We Had No Electric Lights?

PEOPLE always have, and no doubt always will, find it hard to imagine what the future holds, but for the first time in history they are finding it almost as difficult to picture what the past was like.

The world of 500 or even 100 years ago has become unreal. Mechanical power has wrought a violent revolution, not only in habits of work, but in habits of life and thought. It has been a revolution at the bottom, rather than at the top, reaching down into the homes and customs of the masses.

Tin cans, telephones, bathrooms and oil burners, not to mention a hundred and one other innovations—what would life be like without them? What was it like, and how did people manage to get along so well?

Above all else, what was life like without electric lights? We have had them only fifty years, and yet they seem quite indispensable. Can you think of a great city at night without its blazing store fronts and well-lighted streets?

What did the inhabitants of Babylon and Rome do after the sun went down? Was it safe for women, or even men, to be out? What luck did the authorities have in suppressing crime, or were honest folk obliged to stay indoors?

## Great Day for Edison

AT 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 4, 1882, the first electric light plant in this country was turned on. It was a great day for Thomas A. Edison, the 35-year-old inventor, and his backers. It also was a great day for skeptics.

New York City had been awaiting the event for months. There had been a deal of arguing, pro and con, though mostly con. The incandescent lamp had been flickering at Menlo park nearly three years. Vast numbers of people had crossed into Jersey for the express purpose of seeing.

It had been written up in newspapers and magazines. A corporation, capitalized at \$300,000, had been formed to perfect and promote it, and now the New York Edison Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, was about to try it.

## Faced Great Task

PRODUCING an incandescent lamp that would burn was only part of Edison's task. Having done that much, he found it necessary to develop a new and better dynamo with engines that would "run parallel" meters to measure the current, recording machinery and fixtures.

Above all else, he had to find the required capital, persuade the board of aldermen to grant him a franchise, and sell a sufficient number of customers on the idea to warrant starting operations.

As usual, the experts were divided. Some said that an incandescent lamp was unscientific and impossible. Others said that while it might be all right in theory, it would turn out all wrong in practice. A few gave it wholehearted approval.

Under such circumstances, the raising of \$1,000,000 must be regarded as an example of both courage and faith on the part of those who actually put it up.

## Real Sportsmen

LOOKING back, it is easy enough to see the wisdom of betting real money on strange, surprising, and unexpected innovations. Looking forward, it's another story.

Those who backed Edison could not look back. There was no precedent for what he proposed. The incandescent lamp stood for a new conception, not only with regard to illumination, but with regard to electricity.

Added to that, the public was not so mechanically minded as it is today. Many of the modern miracles which make us receptive to novel ideas had not occurred.

The telephone still was in its infancy. Bicycles, even of the high-wheel type, hardly had appeared. The auto was twelve years away, and the airplane was not only impossible but contrary to the divine plan.

One can but admire the hardihood of those capitalists who put up the cash. They were real sportsmen.

## Questions and Answers

Is a 24-cent United States airmail stamp of 1918, carmine and rose, on cover, of any value?  
It is catalogued at \$1.

What do the letters F. A. P. on a road sign stand for?  
Federal aid project.

What is the home address of Maude Adams, the actress?  
Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Do alien husbands of American citizens automatically acquire the citizenship of their wives?  
No.

## Making Both Ends Meet

Are you having trouble making the "reduced income" meet the needs of your family? Have you tried cutting the "food" item in the family budget? You can do this and still have appetizing, well-balanced and nutritious meals. Use the suggestions in the new bulletin just issued by our Washington bureau, on "Feeding the Family at Low Cost," compiled from studies made by federal and state agencies. It contains general information on food values as well as suggested menus and recipes for every day of the week. If you want this bulletin, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Dept. 187, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin in FEEDING THE FAMILY AT LOW COST, and inclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncancelled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs:

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## 'Heads, I Win! Tails, You Lose!'



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Tonsil Removal Curbs Germ Carrying

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hgela, the Health Magazine.

IN two of the common diseases that affect children, namely, scarlet fever and diphtheria, many, if not most, of the symptoms relate to the throat.

For this reason, the question as to whether removal of the tonsils is of any help in preventing scarlet fever or in making it less severe is of importance.

Children who have diphtheria, and who have large tonsils, frequently suffer more than those whose tonsils have been removed.

Frequently those who have diphtheria continue to carry the germs in their throats after recovery from the disease.

Apparently the presence of infected tonsils is likely to encourage the development of a carrier rather than to discourage it.

Recently, Dr. William L. Bradford studied all children in the schools in Rochester, N. Y., who had had

their tonsils removed and compared them with children who had not had their tonsils removed, so far as concerns the relationship to scarlet fever.

Of 600 children with scarlet fever, 122, or 20 per cent, had had their tonsils removed previously.

The degree of severity of the disease was about the same in those who had their tonsils removed as in those who had not.

About the same percentage of both groups developed complications, and the rate of disappearance of the germs from the throat was about equal in children with and in those without tonsils.

However, the children who had had their tonsils removed had a few less organisms in the period of convalescence than did those who still had their tonsils.

Apparently, therefore, removal of tonsils is not extremely important so far as relates to the severity of scarlet fever or inability to recover from the condition completely and without complications.

Dr. N. G. Shaw studied particularly the relationship of removal of the tonsils to prevention of diphtheria. A study of a large number of children, using the Schick test as a means of determining their immunity to diphtheria, did not indicate that removal of the tonsils served in any way to give the children better resistance to diphtheria than was had by children who still had their tonsils.

These studies are an indication of the way in which medical science continues to test and retest its procedures.

They do not in any way indicate the desirability of keeping enlarged or infected tonsils in the throat.

Such tonsils are a menace and should be seen by a physician who will determine when and how they are to be removed.

The studies do indicate that the tonsils are not particularly associated with the prevention of scarlet fever or diphtheria, or with occurrence of complications in these disorders.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

IN the parlaments of the world, there have been many moments of great intensity. The very fact that legislative bodies are made up of conflicting forces affords the material for that clash of will which is the essential element in drama.

But of all the shows put on by men and women gathered for the making of laws, none can have surpassed the present opening of the reichstag.

"I was born July 5, 1857. Is there any one here older?"

This was the opening challenge of Frau Clara Zetkin as she stood at the speaker's desk, supported by two younger comrades of her party. It is the German rule that the session shall be called to order by the senior member of the reichstag.

She spoke of a new world and a promised land this side of Jordan. And there was in the small, strained voice the intensity and anxiety of one who can not wait.

The tradition of the chamber was broken when Frau Zetkin utilized the formal occasion for a fiercely partisan attack upon Von Hindenburg and called for his impeachment. The general is more than 80. Perhaps this is not yet a young man's world.

It was too serious and stern for comedy, but surely there was irony in this duel—a fight about tomorrow between those already weary with the years and days. It should be a fight of hours, not of minutes, and end in final combat.

A Curious Kind of Kinship  
AND though a gulf always has been spread between the military chief and the violent revolutionary, there was evident a forgotten and unacknowledged kinship. Hindenburg has many times called on his countrymen to give die for the uttermost and so fight and die for the Fatherland.

And with a voice so feeble that it could not reach to more than a few rows of the silent house, Frau Zetkin called upon her followers to take up arms and check the threat of war by shooting down all who believe in ruthlessness.

She lashed with her tongue as cowards who would not seek peace by wading first in blood. Her hoarse voice broke, and she leaned back for a moment against the arms of the two women who stood beside her.

Yet each time she straightened

again and cried out for men to man the barricades and solve the economic crisis with proletarian bayonets. There was in her no more compromise than lies in a belt of machine gun bullets.

Thunder on the Left  
AND yet it seems to me that of Frau Zetkin a cry which dimmed her words. The thing she is became much louder than what she said. A little old woman told the members of the reichstag that salvation lies only in the fierce thrust of steel to be taken up by oppressed and embattled workers.

And yet she herself was the living, flaming proof that force does not lie only in the gun racks. A puff of wind, a touch of the hand could have thrust her from her place upon the speaker's stand. But there was none dared raise that hand.

She was for her cause a regiment, a brigade, an army with banners. The Nazis in their uniforms seemed no more than sulky pupils kept in after school.

I wish Frau Zetkin could have said a little more of herself and listened to the speech she made. Then she might well have known the supreme truth which she created and spread out for the profit of mankind.

There is no force which can stand against a fierce, a free, and a stalwart spirit. The force of such a one is louder than the roll of guns. And though it sags down to a whisper, it will be heard around the world.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—I want to thank you for your co-operation and assistance to the Rev. Morris Coers of the Thirty-First Street Baptist church. I believe if Indianapolis had a radio station belonging to a church we would have more decent programs. The world today needs the gospel preached more than ever before, and it is up to the Christian people to pull together and work to that end.

I am not a member of that church, but belong to the great body of Christ, and it is my earnest prayer that Indianapolis may have a station run by Christian people under Christian principles, because I, for one, would like to put off the air a lot of this jazz and tobacco advertisements.

Keep up your good work and let us pull harder for the right and justice.

Editor Times—The Democratic party is to be congratulated on the high-class candidates chosen for the coming November election. As for the county candidates, they could not be beat. If they use the same amount of brains in the 1933 primary election they will be successful in electing another Democratic mayor.

Our present mayor is sure to have all the Republican debts paid and if succeeded by a man of his own caliber, will keep them paid. But as the Democrats go to bat only

every sixteen years, they always pay off the debts in four years. This last pay-off, of course, is a handicap in voting, as many a vote is got with a job, and to cut off jobs cuts off votes.

The world knows the Republican party is the champion in creating useless jobs for "deserving" ward heelers and precinct workers, although it is robbing the public, and the debt is paid by the overburdened taxpayers. Yet this old outfit has been in the gym game so long, national, state and local, that they are case-hardened. Once in a while one of them gets a rap in the "big house," but most of these old probators know the game too well and can avoid this.

Tom Marshall said: "What this country needs is a good 5-cent cigar," but we "basket stiffs" think what this country needs is for the farmers to raise hogs without a jowl and to educate merchants that sixteen ounces make a pound, as you are not weighing gold when weighing jowl or beans.

This depression has put Hoover eyes in many a pair of pants, yet they are trying to put the old ancient gag previous to election, that "happy days are here again."

WILLIAM LEMON.

What is the pay of a private in the national guard?  
One dollar for each drill and \$1.10 a day during the fifteen days of annual field training.

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Wyoming Once Was Home of Many Varieties of Dinosaurs.

THE world's largest dinosaur is in the Peabody museum of natural history of Yale university. The skeleton of the huge monster is 70 feet long and 16 feet high.

Scientists at the museum estimate that in life the creature must have weighed between 37 and 40 tons. The fossilized bones of the dinosaur which have been mounted in the museum weigh six tons.

Although this dinosaur recently was "reassembled," its bones were dug up more than fifty years ago at Como Bluff, Wyo.

Wyoming and the nearby states were, some million of years ago, the homes of many varieties of dinosaurs.

The one in the Peabody museum is of the type known scientifically as a Brontosaurus. The Brontosaurus was a vegetarian, living