

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPER)
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

M. E. Tracy

Says:
Western Mind Scarcely Can Grasp Idea of How Gandhi Can Triumph Merely by Threatening to Starve.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—To western minds, the triumph of Mahatma Gandhi seems unreal and incomprehensible. How a little old man could overthrow one of the sternest traditions of Hinduism and raise the British empire to change its plans merely by threatening to starve himself to death is quite beyond the rationalism of occidental thinking.

Not that peculiar sources of inspiration are lacking in this age of traffic cops and efficiency experts, as is illustrated by Aimee Semple McPherson and the eighteenth amendment, but that we have trained ourselves to believe that great results demand great movements.

Such idea contradicts the record of human progress, whether in the east, or in the west, but we fondle it as a by-product of democratic philosophy, defying history in a hopeless effort to convince ourselves that the voice of God is to be found, not in the prophet, genius, or leader, but in the voice of multitudes.

Mass thinking, as we call it, has come to play a mighty part in human affairs, according to our conception, with individualism slowly fading out of the picture.

We point to Soviet Russia as an unanswerable proof, just as though the tomb of Lenin had not become a shrine and just as though there could be a Soviet Russia without the guidance of a Lenin, or some other masterful mind.

Shocks Our Propriety

GANDHI does not fit our ideas of how big business should be developed and made to pay dividends, or how age-old habits should be changed by statute.

It shocks our sense of propriety to think of a great leader as dressed in a loin cloth and dining on goat's milk. Like Carlyle, we find it impossible to visualize a naked judge on the bench. Yet of all people on earth, we claim to be freest of superstitions and symbols.

We point to Soviet Russia as an unanswerable proof, just as though the tomb of Lenin had not become a shrine and just as though there could be a Soviet Russia without the guidance of a Lenin, or some other masterful mind.

At any rate, he has done for the 40,000,000 "untouchables" of India what no man, or group of men, has been able to do in the last thousand years, and he has done it by breaking the will of 100,000,000 high caste Hindus.

The British government would have ignored their condition and rights, if by so doing, a constitution satisfactory to other classes in India could have been framed. Gandhi, and Gandhi alone, came to their rescue—a shriveled, bald-headed wreck of a man, without power, or prestige, as we rate them, but with that peculiar, compelling influence which has gripped a life of devotion and self-sacrifice.

He is nothing but a poverty-stricken mendicant, according to our standards, a half-mad preacher, an object of charity, who has given up about everything that he held essential to civilized life. Most of our unemployed would consider themselves neglected by society if obliged to eat his food, wear his clothes and sleep on his bed.

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Something That Wasn't On the Program



Calverton

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Electric Needle Best Hair Remover

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

THE most widely used and safest method for destruction of superfluous hair is with electric needles.

Success of this method depends largely on length of time that can be given to the process and skill of the operator.

No matter how carefully the work is done, there are occasional cases in which very light scarring may occur. The X-ray has been used to destroy hair, but the method is considered especially dangerous, because of the possibility of killing cells of the skin or stimulating growth of the cells to the point of the appearance of cancer.

Thalium preparations, recently introduced, have been discarded by the medical profession because of their danger. There are cases of serious poisoning by this substance.

Another method in common use which will remove the hair, but not permanently, is the use of waxes which are spread on the skin soft and which are then pulled off after the wax hardens.

When the wax is pulled off, the hair comes out. This, of course, may be associated with the possible danger of destruction of the skin. In most instances, because the hair roots are not destroyed, the hair returns.

There are also such methods as the use of depilatories of chemical character which burn off the hair, and the use of the pumice stone method, which involves cutting of the hair at skin level and then constant rubbing with a fine pumice stone.

This method tends to coarsen the skin and sometimes the pumice

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

I'LL be glad when the election is over. The excitement is fun, if and when it happens, but the passion and the partisanship are factors a little outside my character. Or possibly I might express it more closely by saying lack of character.

I have very small talent for hating. This is not put forward as a point of whimsical pose. It seems to me that any first-rate person should have access upon occasion to the grapes of wrath. But I just can't do it with any comfort or satisfaction to myself.

Of course, I have written mean pieces in my time and from some of them I drew certain satisfaction. But it was impermanent. The better the job, the greater my remorse.

Fortunately, it never was within my power to sweep any one entirely out of being with one stroke of the pen or two right-hand swings to the typewriter.

Who is that man? says another American tourist. "Don't you know?" answers his companion. "That's James J. Walker."

Now there is a spot right at the edge of the limelight where both passion and illumination cease. Even if I wanted to, I could not go on hating Walker with bitterness after the last white line was passed. He has become once more a member in excellent standing of the company of good fellows.

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Not in Need of a Little Joy

EVERY man has the privilege of becoming a landmark within his own lifetime. I almost can see him now looking over some hotel balcony and gazing in the direction of Vesuvius.

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Remember Herbert Hoover

I CAN'T quite pretend that after election day Herbert Hoover will be eligible for this fraternity, but even in his case the fires of bitterness will abate and the most violent of his foes can say sincerely and respectfully within a year: "Oh, yes; Herbert Clark Hoover! I suppose he meant well."

It is not possible to be passionate about the snobs, the mayors or the Presidents of yesterday. I am even a little apologetic about having revealed the fact of the exit of William Z. Foster from the main tent.

Some of my Communist correspondents have written to complain that I am picking upon a man now low in health and power in his party. But I did not contribute to either of these facts. I do not question at all the plain fact that his intentions were excellent. He did the best within his power.

When a football player leaves the gridiron during a big game, it is customary for the cheer leader to

Maybe It Is

Maybe beauty is more than "skin deep" but no one can present a good appearance who does not have beautiful skin. A good complexion is one of the chief assets of anyone. Frequently those who lay no claim to pulchritude may exchange their attractiveness by a clean skin and good complexion. There is no excuse for a muddy, greasy skin. Our Washington bureau has ready one of its authoritative and comprehensive bulletins on TAKING CARE OF THE SKIN, detailing easily followed methods and recipes that may be used to obtain a beautiful, clear complexion. Fill out the coupon below and send for this bulletin.

CLIP COUPON HERE
Dept. 191, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.
I want a copy of the bulletin TAKING CARE OF THE SKIN, and inclose herewith 5 cents in coin or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps to cover return postage and handling costs.

NAME

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY

STATE

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Factory Used by Cavemen 50,000 Years Ago Is Found in France.

A WORKSHOP 50,000 years old has been discovered by a scientist from the Smithsonian Institution. It is located in the Pyrenean foothills of southern France. It is an open-air factory where 50,000 years ago the cavemen of the day fashioned tools and weapons out of flint and quartzite. The site of the "factory," which covers several acres, now is overgrown by forest.

J. Townsend Russell, collaborating archeologist of the Smithsonian Institution, made the discovery while passing through the forest over a rain-washed wagon track. He noticed some flint flakes, obviously chipped by man.

Investigation revealed the ancient workshop, which is a few miles from the cave of Marsoulas, where archeological investigations are being conducted by a joint expedition from the University of Toulouse and the Smithsonian Institution.

The workshop, according to Russell, belonged to the type of ancient culture or civilization known as Solutrean. This culture marked the highest tools and weapons by chipping stone.

At the close of this period, men made the discovery that better tools could be made by grinding the stone instead of chipping it and a new era was ushered in.

Beautiful Work

THE succeeding period in which men made tools by grinding is known as the Aurignacian period. It marked an advance in technique, but for the time was a step backward artistically.

During the Solutrean period, pieces of flint were flaked beautifully on both sides to produce sharp-cutting edges. The ancient workers made spearheads, scrapers, saws, daggers and knives.

Russell reports that he made twenty-one soundings in the forest. "Below a level of humus varying from about sixty centimeters to more than a meter in thickness, was a layer fifty centimeters thick consisting of quartzite pebbles and flint nodules of poor quality, tightly packed with earth," he reports. "This area had been quarried superficially from the surface."

"Artifacts and debris of manufacture were found in this level, as well as in the lower part of the humus. In one sounding a considerable quantity of flints was found, where the quarry layer appeared to have been dug into deeper than elsewhere."

"The stone had been thrown aside to make a cuplike depression, with borders covered by only a few centimeters of humus."

"Despite the extent of the workshop, the yield of the station is meager and the proportion of worked flints and finished tools is only about 15 per cent of the whole."

Artist's Palette

IN a nearby cave, the Tarte cave, Russell reports finding traces of Aurignacian industry.

"Two layers of artifacts were found, but the form of the quartzite articles was limited by the poor quality of the material and no particular form was recognizable," Russell tells.

"They may have been made in the nearby workshop. The possibility is suggested that even the cave man had his cheap and his expensive artifacts. The Tarte material consists mostly of crude choppers and scrapers, stones touched on one side only."

In some cases stones apparently were used as tools without any human adaptation.

"Perhaps the most interesting article was picked up on the floor of the cave and is believed to have been the palette of some Aurignacian artist."

"It is a cleanly broken half of a quartzite pebble, the flat surface of which is coated thickly in red ochre."

Russell is devoting his attention mainly to the cave of Marsoulas, where two cultures have been found, one of the Aurignacian and one belonging to the later Magdalenian period, the time when the celebrated animal paintings were made on cave walls.

People's Voice

Editor Times—To The Indianapolis Times, the good old paper that tries to help the poor people of the city get justice.

In this great time of depression, when every one, everywhere, is crying for work, and most states are trying to keep their work for their own people, why don't Indianapolis and Indiana practice that, too?

My husband works in a boiler shop that has put out good work for Indiana for fifty years. This boiler shop has done work for the fuel disposal plant that was satisfactory.

Yet when a big contract was to be let this winter, instead of favoring one of the firms here, they gave the contract to a bankrupt firm in Tennessee. As Tennessee taxes keeping up this city's concern? No!

Taxes of men who work in these boiler shops of Indianapolis and of men who own these boiler shops have helped to build this city and their taxes have helped to keep it going.

The man who had the right to say to whom the contract should go said he was saving Indianapolis \$1,000 because the Tennessee firm bid \$1,000 less than an Indianapolis firm, yet he is robbing Indianapolis people of \$25,000 that rightfully belongs to them by giving this work to another state.

Wouldn't most of this money go back to the city, in time, for taxes on their homes that have taken them almost a lifetime to buy, and some now are about to lose them because of no work and no money?

Part of this \$25,000 would go to grocers and other merchants of Indianapolis for necessities of life. These men go into the shops every morning, hoping to get an hour or two or a day's work, but go home disappointed and discouraged, and they are tickled to death if they get two or three days' work a week. Their families hardly can exist on what they earn.

We have taken The Times for nearly twenty years, and my father and mother took it when it was The Sun. Three cheers for its good work.

MRS. R. L.

Daily Thoughts

The whole earth is at rest, and is quiet; they break forth into song.—Isaiah 14:7.

Faith and joy are the ascensive forces of song.—Stedman.

And Roosevelt shows a disposition to let the farm leaders try their ideas. I like that better than calling in Henry Ford to solve the farm problem, as you may remember the present administration once did.

Henry Ford bought 2,500 acres over near Springfield, Mo., at the close of the war, and lost enough money managing it one year that he turned it over to neighborhood farmers to run, and was letting them keep him even, the last time I was over there.

Roosevelt also realizes that anything done about the farm problem will be in the nature of an experiment. Nothing has really been tried except talk, and the farm board, which was not the farmers' idea, but which has given farm leaders much experience, and probably will help in the long run.

That he is willing to experiment, and to experiment along the lines worked out by the men who are the experts in this field, means much.

Farm leaders will agree with you that the only way to make the tariff help the farmer is to reduce the tariff on the things he buys. Roosevelt probably knows that, too.

But the rank and file of farmers, as well as the rank and file of voters, have been miseducated on the subject of the tariff for too many years to change just because of one depression.

The superstition that high tariffs bring prosperity probably will persist for a long time, as did the primitive superstition that spring festivals bring big crops.

As long as business men are superstitious about the tariff, any radical revision will fall to accomplish much relief. What we shall have to have on that subject is a lot of educating.

E. B. BENDER.

The Utility Issue

Most important of all the issues of the state campaign is that of more rigid control of public utilities.

At present, these utilities are practically beyond all regulation, charging what they please and only occasionally receiving a slap on the wrist from a commission whose membership is at least acceptable to the utility lobbyists.

Under the political influence of the Insulls and the others, the commission has always accepted the utility viewpoint.

In times of high prices of commodities and labor, the utilities have charged rates to bring a return on the cost of reproducing their plants.

In times of depression, these high valuations have been permitted to stand as a rate base.

The excessive charges by public utilities amount to almost as much as the entire tax bill of the state.

Not content with foraging in the fields where they are in control, the utilities have exercised jurisdiction over plants owned by cities in order that the contrast between these municipally owned plants and the private operators might not be too striking.

In his formal opening of his campaign for the governorship, Paul McNutt has taken a bold and frank stand.

He has a platform for control of utilities that is endorsed by those students of city affairs who wish to bring about some justice for the people.

He pledges himself to regulation of holding companies, the trick through which the Insull interests took away hundreds of millions of dollars from investors and under which the Insulls and other utilities charge for fictitious services and excessive prices for supplies.

He declares that the present administration of regulatory laws is unsatisfactory. He pledges new members of the commission who are not picked by utility lobbyists, but will represent the people.

He pledges himself to laws that will make it possible and easy for cities to either buy utilities or build new plants, widening the circle of public ownership, which is the final solution for the problem.

That makes the position of candidate McNutt clear. He declares for the people.

It would be fine if his opponent took as equally vigorous a stand and meant it. Any less vigorous program can only work to the advantage of McNutt. The people are tired of utility robberies, either through raids on their pocket books by extortionate rates or on their savings by Insull holding company securities.

The state is in a fair way to lose its satirical appellation of Insulliana and again become Indiana.

The Truth About Debts

One hopeful light shining through the fog of campaign politics on international affairs is the organization of the committee for consideration of inter-governmental debts.

When such an important group of business, farm, and labor leaders gets together, action is apt to follow. Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors; former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Davis, Frank O. Lowden, D. B. Robertson, Louis J. Taber, George W.ickersham, and Alfred E. Smith, are among those representing widely different regions, business interests and political parties, which makes the committee really non-partisan.

"What they are searching for in this complex of figures," says Sloan, "is a method of turning the problem and its solution to the best possible advantage for the great mass of the American people."

In commenting upon the enthusiastic public response to the creation of this new organization, Sloan warns that its motive is not necessarily cancellation or revision, but first to study the problem—and then to accept the scientific conclusion, whatever that may be.

That is the proper spirit of open-mindedness. But this group of learned and practical men can not be entirely unmindful that many such scientific studies have been made already and that virtually all have come to the same conclusion.

Indeed, on the same day that Sloan announced his permanent committee, the Brookings Institution of Washington, whose scientific standing is unexcelled, published the results of its ten years' study of the problem.

This volume on "War Debts and World Prosperity," by two recognized authorities, Harold G. Moulton and Leo Pasvoloski, concludes:

"A complete obliteration of all reparations and war debt obligations would promote, rather than retard, world economic prosperity."

"Collection of these intergovernmental debts would be economically detrimental, rather than beneficial, to the creditor countries."

These conclusions have been demonstrated by so many scientific studies that it is improbable the Sloan committee will have to spend much time on this factual phase of the matter. The more difficult question—and one which the Sloan committee has set before itself—is: What is to be done about it?

Even here the answer, theoretically, is not difficult. Most of the experts agree that the United States should trade debts revision or cancellation for foreign trade agreements, as suggested by Alfred E. Smith and others, or exchange debt reduction for armament reduction, as urged by Senator Borah, or perhaps make both trades.

Certain American experience in canceling these debts from 25 to 75 cents on the dollar under the so-called funding agreements—which resulted merely in liberating more foreign money for armaments—should teach us to get something for our money the next time.

Debt cancellation, following the Lausanne reparations cancellation, can speed world recovery and American prosperity, but only under definite conditions, among which armament economy is the most important.

The difficulty is not in discovering an intelligent solution, but in getting the politicians to act. Hoover is on the fence, and Roosevelt and the Democratic platform are on record against cancellation.

That is where this committee of business, farm and labor leaders can be of great service. It can help to enlighten both Hoover and Roosevelt and help to show the fearful managers of both parties that solution of the debt-depression problem is expedient politically.

The League on Trial

Criticism of the League of Nations by President De Valera of the Irish Free State in opening the thirtieth annual session at Geneva reflects the growing impatience of the world with that institution.

Its enemies have said all along that it was destined to failure. That hostile judgment can be discounted. But now even its friends are disappointed.

The truth is that the league has not lived up to its promise. That remains true even after due allowance is made for the nonmembership of two of the largest and most important nations—the United States and Russia.

Apologists for the league are driven to list achievements of a secondary nature, important, but overshadowed by the larger issues evaded by the league.

Most friends of the league confess disappointment that it has not led faster and farther toward the goal of disarmament, peaceful settlement of major political disputes, and reconciliation of the basic economic conflicts which cause war.

But it is possible to qualify this criticism. The faults of the league are not inherent. Its sins of commission and omission in justice can not be blamed on the league as an organization.

The blame, rather, is with the big powers which dominate the league. In virtually every emergency they have prevented the league from taking action which would interfere with their selfish interests.

Two grave issues before the league now are cases in point. Disarmament is blocked and Germany driven back toward junker militarism because, chiefly, Great Britain and France are unwilling to sacrifice their overwhelming military and naval superiority or that of their satellites.

So with the far eastern crisis. The smaller nations of the league have tried in vain to apply the league machinery to Japan as a treaty and covenant violator and aggressor.

Always France and Great Britain move in at the crucial moment with some subterfuge to sidetrack action. Through the powers' control of the council, they perpetuate their dictatorship over the league.

Obviously, the league can not stand still. Either it will continue to drift down hill, or it will drive upward. There is little hope of saving it unless the small nations can democratize it sufficiently to overcome the big powers on questions of armament and imperialism.

The United States government, with all its many faults, has tried heroically during the last year to cooperate with the league for world limitation of armaments and for preservation of treaties in the far east.

The only tangible result to date is that the United States has been put into a dangerous position of isolation by the big powers. Unless the league can change its course soon, the time will come when the American people will decide that such one-sided cooperation is too costly.

The Mooney Report

Private citizens are going to do what the United States senate should have done months ago—publish the report on the Mooney and Billings cases made to the Wickersham commission and first suppressed by it.

The report will be available through the American Civil Liberties Union for a small price.

General knowledge of the facts in the Mooney and Billings cases alone is necessary to insure general indignation over the way the two men were convicted on manufactured evidence and to provoke general demand for their release.

It perhaps is for this reason that reactionaries in the administration and congress have tried to keep from the public the authoritative report prepared by eminent attorneys, far enough away from the case in both time and space to regard the evidence with uncolored judgment.

Americans, as long as they believe in American institutions, will repudiate the doctrine that men shall be made to spend their lives in jail, or framed evidence, because they once were, or might again be, troublesome labor leaders.

A Wage Cut Postponed

Fortunately, President Hoover has advised the railroads to defer their demand for further wage cuts. Railway executives have not replied to the administration's suggestion, but the chances are that they will heed the advice.

Leaving out of consideration the strong political phases—for Hoover is up for re-election, railway workers demanded his help in combating the new wage sacrifice requested of them, and a million and a half votes and more are not to be disregarded—the President's action is important.

The hope of Hoover and every one it is that business will be better when the present 10 per cent reduction from the railway wage scale ends next January. If that hope is fulfilled, Hoover, because he has asked this postponement, necessarily will use his influence against the cut.

If better times come with the new year, Hoover apparently will do all he can to help maintain railway pay scales, so that returning purchasing power will not be injured. That is intelligent.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

"HAVE your children when you are young," advised Dr. H. W. Long, whose book, "Sane Sex Life and Sane Sex Living," recently published by the Eugenic Publishing Company, should be in the hands of every married couple in the land.

"This is common sense," says Dr. Long, "and it comes out best in the long run. If your children are only 20-some years younger than you are, you can be a 'kid' with them. If you are 40 before they are born, they always will regard their parents as old folks."

Now while this is only one man's opinion, it is an opinion with which many parents agree.

It is a mistake to postpone too long the joy of a family. By doing so, one sometimes puts off forever the fulfillment of life. And the best plea for parenthood during the 20's or early 30's lies in the fact that you then are not likely to take your children too seriously. Thus they escape many foolish restrictions and you escape many foolish anxieties.

Some of the finest youngsters in the world belong to immature couples who, according to the neighbors, do not have sense enough to direct a family. In most instances, you will find that these so-called incompetents manage in some fashion to grow up with their children, and this is actually the best way of getting along.

Most Abject of People

THE "untouchables" constitute the most abject, despised, down-trodden, hopeless class of human beings, not only in India, but on earth. They have had no friends among one hundred generations of Hindus.

The British government would have ignored their condition and rights, if by so doing, a constitution satisfactory to other classes in India could have been framed. Gandhi, and Gandhi alone, came to their rescue—a shriveled, bald-headed wreck of a man, without power, or prestige, as we rate them, but with that peculiar, compelling influence which has gripped a life of devotion and self-sacrifice.

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