

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

Persuasion vs. Insult

A new and better technique is being developed by the organizations campaigning for repeal of prohibition. They are assuming that the majority of dry voters are as sincere and intelligent as the majority of wet voters, and are reasoning with their opponents instead of calling them names.

Hitherto much of the wet campaign has been on the low level of the professional dry propaganda—an appeal to prejudice instead of reason, and mud-slinging at those on the other side of the fence. Now the wets are out to persuade rather than insult their opponents.

It is particularly encouraging that this fairer and more effective attitude has been adopted on the eve of victory, when the wets might have been expected to grow cocky and intolerant.

How much this change in attitude is due to Jouett Shouse, the new president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, we do not know. But his speech this week at St. Paul seems to us almost a model.

"We believe in temperance," he said, "just as earnestly as do those groups of well-intentioned, conscientious men and women who thought they saw in the eighteenth amendment a panacea for one of our grave national ills."

"We believe in order; we believe in the supremacy of law; and we feel that respect for law and maintenance of law . . . can be brought back to our country only through repeal of the eighteenth amendment."

The number of Americans who close their eyes to the evils of prohibition—crime, lawlessness, corruption, racketeering, and all the rest—has become relatively small.

A larger number, however, who see these evils yet oppose downright repeal because of a misunderstanding of the result of repeal. They still think that repeal means forcing liquor on the country.

They do not know that the repeal of national prohibition would leave thirty-eight states with some form of prohibition, nineteen of them, in fact, with prohibition in their constitutions. They do not know, in other words, that dry states would remain dry.

They do not know that repeal of national prohibition would leave the federal government legally obligated under the Webb-Kenyon law, upheld by the supreme court, to protect dry states from liquor shipments from wet states.

When the anti-prohibition organizations succeed in explaining to the public these obvious but widely misunderstood facts, the popular swing toward repeal will be even more rapid than it has been of late, for many of the dwindling dry group are as horrified by the results of national prohibition as are the repealists themselves.

Rail Competitors

The railroads are here to stay, a nation has built them, and for this reason the problem of alleged governmental subsidies to competing forms of transportation is a vital one.

We do not agree entirely with J. J. Pelley, president of the New Haven, that the federal and lesser governments have been indulging in an "orgy of subsidies," nor do we believe that he, or the railroad executives he represents, would have all these government aids to airplanes, water carriers and trucks and busses removed out of hand.

The interstate commerce commission has suggested a means of approach that offers a careful, scientific method for determining where these subsidies are, and which are obnoxious.

It has recommended to congress "an impartial and authoritative investigation for the purpose of determining whether and to what extent motor, water and air carriers operating in competition with the railroads are receiving direct or indirect government aid amounting, in effect, to subsidies."

And it has urged that this inquiry result in conclusions on what, if anything, ought to be done about these subsidies.

Railway executives will do great good, we think, if they will demand that congress undertake these fact-finding studies.

For upon them can be based accurate conclusions about the co-ordination of other forms of transportation with railroads, to preserve the latter in their full vigor.

The First Step to Real Recovery

In discussing the possibility of restoring prosperity, there is much talk about planned production, limiting manufacturing activity, improving labor policies, and otherwise attacking the more obvious weakness of modern business.

These proposals are all well and good, but they deal with minor maladies. Concentrating on these is like getting a panic over chickenpox, measles or hives, when there is an epidemic of infantile paralysis or malignant influenza in active progress.

To reform business is one and a necessary thing, but to snatch it from the vampire embraces of speculative finance is the first and immediate necessity. The life of business must be saved before it can be reformed. Its life never will be safe until it once more is on the back rather than in the mouth of high finance. This theme is developed with clarity and persuasiveness by David Cushman Coyle in his interesting booklet, "The Irrepressible Conflict; Business Versus Finance."

"It is evident that, in attempting to free itself of the poison of overbuilding, business is pulling the beard of that man-eating ogre, finance."

It is only beginning to be recognized dimly that there is and must be between the interests of business and those of finance an irrepressible conflict. The moral processes of finance are poisonous to business. Finance causes instability.

"One way to make financial profits is to wait until business starts to be profitable, and then lend money to some one to set up a competing plant. Then when everybody naturally goes bankrupt, the lender gets the property, and if recovery ever does take place he is on the ground floor. Business pays the cost."

"Another way is to buy securities when they threaten to go up, and sell them when they threaten to go down, and sell short so as to help them go down. Business pays the cost."

"A third way to get financial profit is to set up an investment trust or a holding company that is so complicated that the small investor can not see just how he is to be reaped. When his investment is gone, he becomes a poor customer for legitimate business."

"A fourth way is to take a commission from a foreign government for selling bonds to people who ask their banker for disinterested advice. (See Salter, 'Recovery,' pp. 116-118.)"

In any case business pays the costs either by rising

overhead or falling sales, or both. Business needs stability to prosper, finance gets its profits from instability. Over this conflict of interest there must be a battle, because so long as finance dominates business both are headed for the precipice, and finance will not lose its grip without a fight.

"The question whether they will go over the edge together will be settled by whether business has the vitality to rouse itself and muster the power to reduce finance to its proper place as the servant of production."

"About one more shot of the kind of poison administered by finance to business before 1929 and it is hard to see how it will be possible to avoid the final collapse of our social order."

"The crossroads of history will be the place where we do or do not develop means for keeping money out of Wall Street and making it travel up and down Main street, where it belongs."

"No country ever has got out of a depression without some kind of expansion. The important thing to keep in mind now is that if the expansion is applied to the buying end it will not necessarily kill the patient."

These are sound and relevant observations, provided one constantly remembers that when Mr. Coyle speaks of finance he means present day speculative finance. No sane person can question the enormous service rendered by financial processes and institutions to valid and substantial business.

The great evil has come from the tendency in the last half century to make business the gambling plant of finance.

The Norris Tribute

The kind of courage that has led George W. Norris to look beyond party lines always, and to put those things he believes in always ahead of personal advantage, is exceedingly rare. It richly deserves the tribute paid in Nebraska the other night by Governor Roosevelt.

"History asks: 'Did the man have integrity?'" said Roosevelt.

"Did the man have unselfishness?"

"Did the man have courage?"

"Did the man have consistency?"

"There are few statesmen in America today who so definitely and clearly measure up to an affirmative to the four questions as does the senior senator from Nebraska."

The integrity of this gallant old fighter has been proved so often that no one dares challenge it. Year after year he has put aside personal comfort, and hope of personal gain, and has risked his political life to fight for principles. He has led in scores of current reforms.

He has done more than that. He has had the clear-sighted vision to cut through to the heart of things in making his fights, striking blows where they will count, instead of glancing off the surface.

He decided long ago that the only way permanently to better the condition of the people he represents, both literally and spiritually, is to restore their government to them. So he has attacked the electoral college, standing between the voters and accurate expression of their will.

He has attacked the lame duck session of congress, which has crippled the legislative branch of representative government for so long. He has worked to liberalize federal law and to bring the judiciary closer into line with democratic government.

If any one in public life today embodies the ideal virtues of the statesman, it is this modest, simple, great and good man.

The ghostly spirits of a Californian Indian tribe are known as "ikareyavs" and "kitaxiribars." It sounds a little bit like a Notre Dame back field.

Don't worry if your name is not in the new 'Who's Who.' Neither is Babe Ruth's.

The anniversary of the homesteaders' race for government land in the west reminds us that now a lot of farmers are running away from any kind of land.

If your alma mater loses an important football game this year, you at least will have no trouble finding an excuse. It probably will be the federal farm board's fault.

People who have become tired of cutting grass all summer can enjoy a little variation now by raking leaves.

We do not remember the name of the man who discovered the elephant, but the cartoonists seem to have copyrighted the animal.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

THE hue and cry about the worthlessness of modern women leaves me cold. In fact, I am tired of the slurs and slanders cast at my sex by individuals who take the risk matrons of Park avenue and the independent Hollywood stars as examples to the world.

This attitude is on a par with that of the wealthy man who insists that because all the gentlemen at his club are well fed nobody is hungry.

And most of the criticism leveled at women comes from those who see only the fortunate or acquisitive types. They hunt for no other.

This is a particularly narrow point of view, and the gentlemen and ladies who hold it should travel about their country for a while and find out some real facts before they begin their carping.

Never have American women been finer or braver than they are now. During the ballyhoo of the war, when they dreamed of noble enterprises, they received almost constant praise for what we then were pleased to call their sacrifices.

NOW, when they are in the midst of a real battle, facing an enemy more deadly than a German machine gunner, they are standing in the front line trenches and also are the targets of plenty of shrapnel fire from the home boys.

Yet thousands of once prosperous matrons are tasting the bitter bread of poverty and eating it without a grimace. Other thousands, with their hopes of careers destroyed and their plans for a secure old age ruined, work on, giving their best and still smiling.

The faithful farmer's wife, who always has slaved, now slaves harder. Multiplied thousands of obscure women married to wage-earners and white collar and professional men have seen their homes sold from under them and watched while their larders grew empty.

But search them out. Talk to them. They still are hopeful, still brave, still fighting.

You can't defeat a country whose women are as fine as ours. And if you have lost faith in America, get around a bit and listen to the "forgotten women," housewives, teachers, workers. They will stiffen up your backbone.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Many People Believe That the Apparent Gain in Stocks and Employment Is Only a Political Rig.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Stock market gains, commodity price gains, and unemployment gains, about which we are hearing so much, would be taken seriously but for the widespread suspicion that they represent a political rig, rather than genuine recovery.

Whether this suspicion is justified, it is a fact. Millions of people believe that they are behind a campaign drive by big business and not the natural return of prosperity. They believe it because they have been trained in the super-man theory, in economic mysticism, in hero worship and devil scares where great financial interests are concerned.

It generally is accepted that a bond of sympathy exists between big business and the Republican party, that Wall Street wants Hoover re-elected and that manipulation of markets is possible. The Republican party has done its full share in developing such a notion. It has paraded as the protector of industry and the guarantor of prosperity.

It has preached the gospel of a definite association between politics and business. It has drawn heavily on great financial and commercial institutions for its campaign funds.

* * *

Not All G. O. P. Fault

BUT the Republican party is not wholly to blame for our blind faith in the magic of manipulation, our fear of Wall Street, our superstitious awe of those men who have created gigantic corporations and rolled up enormous fortunes.

Poetry, as well as politics, has contributed to the illusion. It is backed by a folk lore of sensational story, anecdote and song. We have made of our captains of industry, our multi-millionaires, our masters of finance, what the Roman made of his general and the Egyptian made of his high priest—superior, wonder-working beings.

We have worked ourselves into a frame of mind where we believe that a few international bankers can make peace, or war, and where a few national bankers can cause markets to fluctuate at will. The truth is, of course, that most of the fluctuation can be traced to lack of money rather than planning, but we don't want to believe that.

We have sold ourselves on the idea that every big movement is noted higher intelligence, whether benign or malicious.

* * *

React to Tradition

WHEN stocks rise in the midst of a political campaign, after three years of depression, millions of people jump to the conclusion that it is the result of a deliberate drive on the part of Wall Street and big business.

These people merely are reacting to tradition which Republican smugness has done so much to create. The temporary improvement of conditions probably has hurt President Hoover's chances of re-election. Had it come last year, or the year before, people would have accepted it as genuine success, though it proved only a flash in the pan.

Coming at this time, it strikes many of them as too fishy for confidence. Instead of taking it as evidence of the soundness of Republican policy, they see it as just another futile play to the galleries.

* * *

It Looks Fishy

THE fact that the Hoover administration did so little to meet this emergency until last fall, coupled with the fact that about everything it has done since that time could have been done a year before, produces a most unfavorable effect on the average mind.

It requires the most naive trustfulness to accept such a situation as accidental. One just can't picture it as having crept up on the public leaders without their realizing it.

No more can one contrast the feverish anxiety to do something now with the indifference of two years ago without suspecting that certain measures were timed with an eye to their usefulness as vote-getters.

You can argue that such suspicion is illogical and unjustified, but that does not make it so. Right or wrong, it is working, and it is going to play a more important part on Nov. 8 than some politicians imagine.

Questions and Answers

Is a "shooting star" a star or a comet?
It is a meteorite which has entered the field of the earth's gravitational attraction and by friction with the earth's atmosphere has been heated to incandescence. Most "shooting stars" never fall upon the earth, because, in their rapid flight through the air they are completely consumed by frictional heat and are dissolved into gases. Larger ones occasionally fall to earth as blackened masses of stone or metal.

What qualifications for President of the United States are named in the Constitution?
"No person except a natural born citizen, a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

Did Franklin D. Roosevelt nominate Alfred E. Smith at the Democratic national convention in New York in 1924 and also made the nominating speech for Governor Smith at the Houston convention in 1928?

Which state has political divisions called parishes?
Louisiana, where parishes are political divisions equivalent to counties in other states.

How is the roaring sound produced in sea shells?
The shells are resonators and pick up and magnify sound waves that are imperceptible to the human ear.

Mahatma Hoover



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Delay Adds to Toll of Tuberculosis

This is the second of four articles by Dr. Frohman on science's hope of stamping out tuberculosis.

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

THE attack on tuberculosis has been thus far an economic attack. Realizing that it is primarily a disease associated with bad hygiene, great importance has been placed on physical well being.

The treatment consisted largely of good diet, sufficient rest, and fresh air. Special attention was paid to housing and types of employment, to the prices of food and wages, since it has been shown that a drop in wages usually is related to an increase in tuberculosis.

In the United States the number of beds available for patients with this disease increased from 10,000 in 1904 to 60,000 in 1932. Moreover, there has been a tremendous growth in open air schools, preventorium, clinics and dispensaries.

An investigation made by Linsly Williams and Kendall Emerson revealed, however, that only 17 per cent of patients in sanatoriums are in the early stages of the disease, and that 9.7 per cent of patients who come to physicians have symptoms that are severe.

In other words, they come as people sick with tuberculosis rather than for prevention of tuberculosis. If the vast majority of people were to be examined regularly, much more tuberculosis could be detected in the earliest stages, better hygiene could be practiced, and the rate thereby could be reduced greatly.

Nevertheless, complete control of the disease will not come from such procedures, except over a long period of time. It was possible to stamp out yellow fever just as soon as it became apparent that the disease was transmitted by the mosquito, even though

the exact organism of the disease was not known.

In tuberculosis, we know the cause of the disease; namely, the germ of bacillus of tuberculosis.

We know the method of transmission, which is from the patient with the disease to the person who does not have it, particularly the child and occasionally through infected milk and food.

We know that the disease could be prevented by complete isolation or extermination of those who have it, but we can not apply such procedures on a suitable scale, simply because social conditions do not permit the application of such stringent procedures.

The attack on tuberculosis has, therefore, in recent years continued along the lines of hygiene and epidemiology, but has, at the same time, been expanded into other methods that seem more likely to offer possibilities for a dramatic extermination of the disease in a single generation.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

I AM convinced that I was in error in stating that William Z. Foster, the Communist candidate for President, has been deposed from the leadership of his party. His illness is severe and suffices to explain his abandonment of his speaking tour. People who wrote in to kick him were right.

The New Republic also has a justified protest against my reference to its "three Communist editors." "For the sake of accuracy," writes Bruce Blivin, "I think you ought to know that there are five editors of the New Republic. One of these, for the dramatic critic, is voting for Roosevelt. Another, the literary editor, is voting for Foster, although he is not a member of the Communist party."

"The three others, including the men directly responsible for the paper's position on political and economic matters, are all voting for Norman Thomas."

"I don't think it is quite fair to call me a liar in regard to written matters. I have taken many advantages at times and frequently leaped too readily to conclusions. But, on the whole, what I set down in print measures up fairly closely to what I sincerely feel and believe. I wouldn't want to receive one lash of the whip for every spot along the boundary line at which the written word didn't quite measure up to the passionate conviction. But let the man who has never pulled a punch throw the first stone."

For Home Consumption
OF course, in private life I lie considerably, but it is done so badly that it always gets found out, and therefore constitutes no great sin.

My sin is something else again. I can believe in something up to ninety-one and a half per cent. That's high enough. Hundred per cent in any case are fakers.

But when I try to expound the reasons for my arduous and allegiance, very often the listener goes away with the impression that I was only fooling. Now, it can't be that I'm as funny as all that.

Possibly total abstinence from alcoholic liquors might help. Such a way of life would give me far less fluency, but somehow when you talk earnestly while holding a glass in one hand your message is discounted.

Only a few nights ago I sat next a banker, who asked me, "Why are you a Socialist, a renegade Socialist, worse than a Socialist, a red?" "a

dirty Democrat," "a Demo-Socialist," "Fascist," "a plain, unvarnished anarchist."

In fact, I have been called everything but "a Republican" or "a partisan of Mr. Hoover."

Men sometimes hold that when all sides abuse you it is evidence that you are extremely fair, impartial and a good fellow. But I'm not in the least impartial, and I have very grave doubts about that good-fellow business.

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Great Progress Is Made in Field of Atomic Study in Last Year.

IT now is apparent that 1932 will go down in the history of atomic study as one of those important years in which a new and fruitful line of investigation was revealed. In some ways it may compare to 1895.

It was in 1895, at a meeting of the German Physical Society on Christmas Eve, that Professor Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen first demonstrated the X-ray.

Nineteenth century physicists had been confident of the perfection of their system of physics. They assumed that they had completed the work of physical discovery and had formulated the laws of the universe for all time.

Then came X-rays, something of which they had not even dreamed. A new train of investigation was opened. X-rays led to the discovery of the radio-activity of uranium, which in turn led to the isolation of radium.

The analysis of radium, chiefly at the hands of Lord Rutherford, led to the discovery that the atom consisted of a nucleus surrounded by negative electrons.

The discoveries of 1932 have to do with the nucleus of the atom. And the most important of them to date, it is extremely interesting to note, has come out of Lord Rutherford's laboratory, the famous Cavendish laboratory of the University of Cambridge, England.

It is the work of Dr. J. D. Cockcroft and Dr. E. T. S. Walton in "smashing the atom."

Fast-Moving Particles

CONSIDERABLE discussion was aroused by the work of Cockcroft and Walton when it was announced a few months ago. But it is only now that its full significance is being realized.

There is nothing new to "smashing the atom." As early as 1919,