

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## The Secret's Out

The sole purpose of the tariff is to protect the working man. Capital does not need it. This is the secret which Senator James Ell Watson, chief apostle of the tariff, gave to the public last night.

Queer how the thing has worked, how great fortunes have been amassed in protected industries, by the owners and the workers in those industries are today jobless and hunting for work.

Queer how every tariff has created a new crop of millionaires and the "protected working man" has lost his job at the first sign of disaster.

There are those in Indiana who have memories. They do not forget that when the people were protesting against the Grundy measure, Watson arose in the senate and declared that if he did not know that within thirty days after its passage there would be no idle men in this country, he would vote against it.

The thirty days have gone into thirty months and the lines of jobless have increased. Specifically, workers in the automobile factories of this city can trace their idleness to this measure against which the heads of factories protested at the time of its passage.

Some man who had a good job before the tariff act was passed and today has none want more details. He may ask Senator Watson just how much higher he will put the tariff in order to send him back to work—and when.

## Two Years Late

Two years late, an attempt is promised to create public work for the unemployed in Indiana.

Two years late, it is being recognized that charity is not only the wrong answer but so costly as to become impossible.

The only relief, as The Times pointed out three years ago, is work—and work at a saving wage.

Governor Leslie, so it is reported, will endeavor to borrow money from the government for cities which will promise to use the funds to give work on public buildings, municipal water plants and sewer systems.

Such communities will burden themselves with an interest charge and rely on inflation to permit them to finally pay the bill.

One of the causes of depression and of confiscation of property through taxation is the fact that just such debts have been incurred in the past.

The plan, despite this factor which will be a cause of trouble in the next depression, has real merit in that it recognizes the right of men to earn their own living, the right of children to be supported by fathers with jobs, the right of wives to live an American life, not one of penance.

The plan, of course, will fail if those who are backing it as an escape from charity refuse to demand that the workers who do this work be given a decent wage, not one dictated by present competitive prices.

If those in charge continue to regard labor as a commodity, to be bought at deflation prices, it will do little for the worker and nothing to bring back prosperity.

The further announcement is made that the projects are to be self-liquidating. That suggests that they must earn money to pay back the loan.

The view of what and what are not such projects may widen if this is to be a permanent method of taking up the surplus labor. In time the public may decide to finance projects of production or distribution where, after the first cost is liquidated, the business will belong to the workers. That day, however, will probably wait until the next slump.

## Dangerous Business!

Certain Republican spokesmen and orators are resorting to the Mark Hanna method in their efforts to serve their cause. The Mark Hanna method is to campaign with fear.

In 1896 it went to the extreme of employers actually notifying employees that the factories would not open on the day after election in event of a Bryan victory.

Because McKinley won, that strategy, despite its utter defiance of the spirit of democracy and its cruel ruthlessness, has been accepted as traditionally effective, and has reappeared in various guises. So today it is being employed.

If times were not so critical—if they were even no more critical than in 1896—if such confidence as does exist today were not so vital, this might be passed off as "politics."

But as things now stand, it is about the most dangerous weapon that could be employed. It boils down to a proposition of: "If we can't run the ship we'll sink it."

The idea, of course, when thoughtfully analyzed, is ridiculous. For any political party to arrogate to itself the assumption that it possesses the only brains and the only equipment by which the country can be saved should be laughable, particularly when the party happens to be one which, having claimed perfection, has given a four-year demonstration of imperfection.

But the fact of the matter is that, with the times so out of joint, with hardships so widespread, any threat of further disaster fits the psychology of the moment, adds to the general gloom, and thereby is a blow to such courage and such confidence as remain.

Therefore, we say that this revival of the Mark Hanna method is dangerous business.

It should be repudiated by every Republican campaign manager, by every prominent leader, by President Hoover himself, by all who put patriotism above politics.

We do not believe that America has come to the pass where good Republicans will approve of burning the house to warm the party's baby.

## Too Many Governments

In Oklahoma the state Chamber of Commerce proposes to merge 77 counties into 57, lop off 20 useless county governments, paying from the pay rolls hundreds of tax-eaters, saving property owners \$17,000,000 a year in taxes.

Here's a real reform. Instead of blaming Uncle Sam for all their tax troubles, states can begin reducing overhead by consolidating their local government units and making them conform to modern conditions.

The United States now supports 250,000 separate government units—school, road, irrigation, drainage and other districts; townships, counties and cities. New York, in spite of recommendations by both Governors Roosevelt and Smith to consolidate, supports 13,644 units of government, many of which are utterly parasitic. Michigan groans under 8,230 units, supporting at the public feed trough 42,902 officials. One quarter of North Carolina's counties have less

than the \$10,000,000 in assessed value needed to support the simplest sort of county government. Tennessee has 61 per cent of such poor counties, Minnesota 37 per cent.

Inertia and the organized opposition of office holders stand in the way of consolidations.

Since two-thirds of the American tax dollar goes to support local and state governments, it would seem that economy, like humanity, should begin at home.

## The Library and the Depression

The one thing that American people are provided with more amply than at any other time in our history is spare time. With some 12,000,000 able-bodied persons out of work, there certainly is more leisure than ever before.

This can result in gradual demoralization and disintegration of the personality or in preparation for better days ahead, whether they be under a restored capitalist system or under some form of Socialism.

Moreover, we have a ready instrument at hand to aid them in any serious effort to prepare themselves for future responsibilities; namely, the public library.

The public library movement has been growing rapidly since the impetus given to it by Andrew Carnegie. In the United States, 6,500 school and public libraries each report 3,000 or more volumes. All taken together, they offer to the American reading public some 155,000,000 volumes.

Here is a stupendous equipment which might be used to make the United States capable of self-government in economic and political fields alike.

The decently equipped public library offers a real opportunity for those with the ambition to better their status in life. Those without trade or profession can learn a vast number of valuable facts about some form of activity which intrigues their imagination, thereby starting themselves on the road to achievement.

Those who have had training, but are out of work, can keep up to date in their knowledge of their trades or professions. Even more important, perhaps, they can get on the way to acquiring a new code of earning a livelihood.

A second trade has been well described by Dean Russell of Teachers' college as the "new frontier" in American history. In the old days when a man was out of work or did not like what he was doing, he could pull up stakes and move west to new opportunities on the frontier.

The actual geographical frontier has been closed since 1890. Yet, if Americans possessed some alternative line of activity at which they might support themselves, this would take the place of the frontier opportunities of the last century. This is particularly necessary today, when inventions are throwing thousands out of work each year.

There still is a third class who might benefit greatly by a more intelligent use of public libraries; namely, those who wish a college education or better, but can not obtain it through conventional channels. There are many today who might be in college but for the depression.

Then there are hundreds who have had to return home from college because of lack of funds. Any good library can give a young man or woman the equivalent of a college education outside college walls. The librarian who wishes to educate the youth of America is not hampered by the absurd curriculum which has come down into our modern higher education as an illogical and incongruous mosaic, compounded from every age of the intellectual history of mankind since the cave era.

He can select those subjects which really are relevant to training a person to live intelligently in the twentieth century.

Adequate reading lists in history, economics, sociology, government, literature, psychology and general science would enable any ambitious youngster to acquire as much well organized and useful information as he could in the best college or university.

The Insull boys don't seem to be enthusiastic about plans for home-coming day.

Now that Jimmy Walker is back home, he can become a candidate for Forgotten Man.

Virgil said that the noblest motive of a statesman is to "do the public good." You don't suppose he was using slang, do you?

The political fan who sent four dozen eggs to help the campaign along may have thought he was providing the candidates.

As far as extradition is concerned, those former Chicago magnates seem to have been Insull-ated.

## Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

ALTHOUGH, in many instances, organizations clutter up our thinking, a new one lately has been formed that fills a specific need.

It is called the United States Society, and such men as Newton Baker, Ellhu Root, Calvin Coolidge, Owen Young and David Lawrence are among its promoters. Its purpose is wholly educational—a motive that often makes us skittish—for its aims are to focus attention of high school and college students upon current problems of government and to stimulate intelligent thinking by the electorate.

Could any need be greater? Everybody knows that social economies are taught in a good many schools, but in the main, this subject is dealt with only technically.

Basic principles may be outlined, but present day and future problems and more important still, past mistakes usually are ignored.

Representative government today is on trial in America. One of the duties of citizenship is to train the coming generations so that they may vote wisely and govern, well.

THE most necessary innovation, it seems to me, is in the teaching of history. Hitherto it has been done only in the most superficial way. From this time forth we should put more stress upon our mistakes in government.

I am aware that this will draw blasts of criticisms from the patriots, but to keep stuffing the kids with the sugar-coated nationalism that has been given them, and a nationalism that only can obscure real issues, is worse than foolish. It is insane.

Naturally the boy who has been taught that his government never made a mistake or committed a wrong will grow into the man who believes it can do neither.

This sort of complacency can have only one end—disaster. How, indeed, could it be otherwise in the present state of world affairs?

To make the student conscious of national happenings as they occur, a part of the plan of the United States Society will cause him to think of his government, not as a thing removed, but as a reality, momentous, ever changing, human, a reality of which he is a vital part.

## M. E. Tracy

Says—

Borah Is One Man Who Is Trying to Think in Terms That Fit the Existing Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The day after Mr. Coolidge told us that everything was quite all right and that we would better be careful about making or recommending changes, Senator Borah came out with a five-point program for recovery.

Beyond the idea of swapping war debts for a one-half cut in armaments, that program contains little in keeping with Hoover policies, or Coolidge conceptions.

It strains the imagination to think of the Republican faction represented by these two men endorsing any such radical measures as the monetization of silver, the reduction of farm obligations, or genuine economy in administration of government.

There has been a great deal of talk about economy, to be sure, but with increased taxes and an unbalanced budget is the result. Nothing of great consequence has been done to lower expenses, but taxpayers have been loaded with a much heavier burden.

Borah Thinks Honestly

THE best feature of Senator Borah's program is its revelation of mental effort and political independence. Here is one man who is trying honestly to think in terms that fit the existing situation.

No matter how startling his ideas may be they are more inspiring than the namby-pamby slush about "not rocking the boat" and "not swapping horses" with which we have been dosed by orthodox supporters of the present administration.

First, we are informed that this is a terrible depression, that the United States came within two weeks of being forced off the gold standard, that, but for the presence of a super-man in the White House, we would have sunk out of sight in a quagmire of world-wide chaos by this time.

Then we are told that nothing is necessary to cure the malady but a little homeopathic medicine in the form of a tariff, or some other kind of subsidy for big business.

## Just More Tripe

AFTER one-fifth of the workers in the country have lost their jobs and the aggregate income has shriveled by one-half, we are told that the only real danger consists in new ideas.

You can think what you like about the details of Senator Borah's program, but it is better than that particular variety of tripe.

It goes without saying that we can play the part of dumb brutes and let this depression wear itself out. We can call it a phase of the economic cycle, a piece of bad luck, or a visitation of Providence.

We can say that the limit of human ingenuity has been reached, or that the political and commercial systems under which we live are beyond improvement. But such attitude damns our theory of education as false.

## Program of Mildew

THE only bright side to a disaster of nation-wide, or world-wide, proportions is that it sometimes produces great men and great ideas.

At this particular moment, we can do nothing so foolish as to stand in the way of either, yet that is what the reactionaries would have us do, with their gospel of fear.

They would make the people afraid of any suggestion or proposal not in line with old-fashioned methods, although the problem to be solved is unprecedented.

Any new program, although the old one has proved inadequate, cannot be based on the old, even though that old one is so rotten that it off the rocks, and "don't swap horses," even though the one you ride is dying of blind staggers.

## Questions and Answers

Is the moon a reflection of the sun?

It is a solid body; a satellite that revolves around the earth, and shines by the light of the sun, reflected from its surface.

Is Esther Ralston, the movie actress, married? Has she retired?

She is married to George Webb Frey, a motion picture executive. She has not announced her retirement from the screen, but has been devoting considerable time to vaudeville for several years.

Name the United States ambassadors to Spain, Cuba, Argentina and Mexico?

Irwin B. Laughlin, Spain; Harry F. Guggenheim, Cuba; Robert Woods Bliss, Argentina, and J. Reuben Clark Jr., Mexico.

Who sells vessels confiscated by the United States coast guard?

They are turned over to the United States marshal of the locality in which they are captured, who conducts the sale.

How many votes did Hoover and Smith receive in Speaker Garner's congressional district in Texas in 1928?

Hoover, 17,624; Smith, 18,718.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

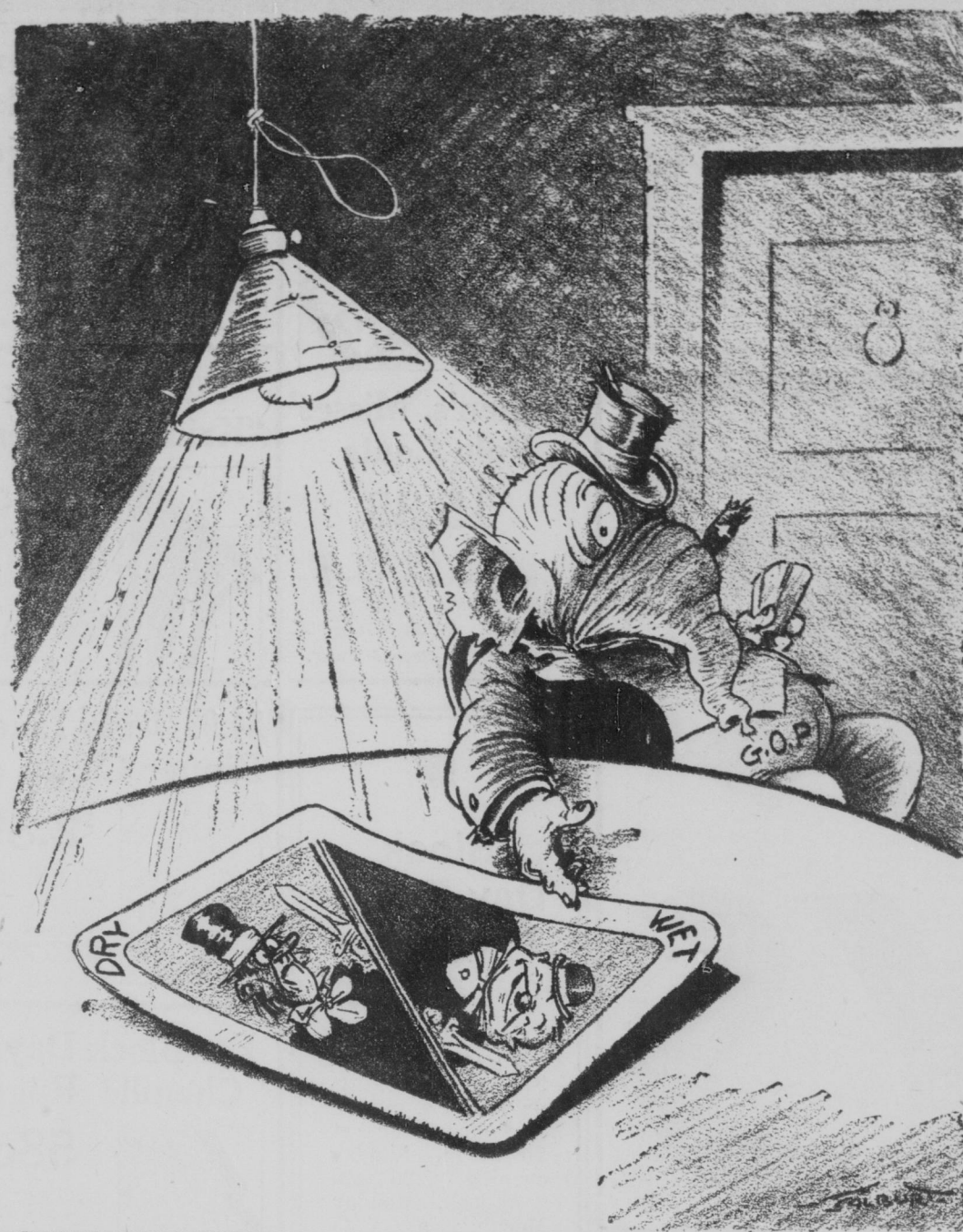
GERMANS PRESSED BACK Oct. 14.

ON Oct. 14, 1918, British, Belgian, and French forces advanced on a twelve-mile front between the Lys river at Comines and Dixmude, taking many villages in Belgium and 7,000 prisoners. The French captured Roulers.

American troops advanced beyond Cunel and Romagne, west of the Meuse and farther west reached St. Georges and Landrest-St. Georges.

British and French menaced Courtrai, and the French captured and passed beyond Sissonne.

## Just Another Losing Trick



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Many Persons Unfitted for Jobs

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

FIFTY per cent of our working population are in jobs that are not particularly suited to them, some experts have estimated.

This is only an estimate, but it is taken for granted that many persons are in positions for which they are not fit, and both physicians and psychologists are giving attention to the problem and doing what they can to help workers get into work best adapted to their qualities.

There are, of course, two possibilities—adapting defectives to a job and eliminating those who can not possibly undertake certain jobs. Investigations show that practically every one has certain correctable defects.

Not all of these defects, however, will interfere with working, up to a certain point. Decaying teeth may

permit workers to go on for a long time, but constitute a potential hazard.

In a consideration of this subject before the British Medical Association, Dr. Angus Macrae points out that suitable adjustment is concerned not only with keeping out workers who are not fit, but in aiding workers who are particularly fit.

Sometimes the requirements of a job are either far above the capacity of an individual or far below his capacity. In either case he will be dissatisfied.

In some instances, the trouble is due to lack of special aptitude for the work.

Sometimes people have gifts which they long to use, but for which their work provides no exercise. As an example, a young man may find the greatest pleasure in working with figures and calculations and ought to be in the accounting department of a great department store, but finds himself selling haberdashery.

One English investigator studied the output of three girls who had the job of sorting soiled linen in a laundry. Two of the girls were sisters, and worked much more quickly than did the third.

An investigation showed that the difference in speed was not due entirely to any difference in natural quickness.

But the slow girl was disgusted with the work and indulged in all sorts of facial contortions at the sight of any unusually dirty article.

She handled it with such extreme care and showed her disgust so plainly that it clearly was responsible for her slowness.

The person who aims to guide others as to vocation must be concerned not only with working hours, but also with those used for leisure. Other members of the family must co-operate in these studies, because work constitutes, after all, but six to eight hours of a twenty-four-hour day.

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 editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

SURROGATE JOHN P. O'BRIEN,

Democrat, is a 25-to-1 favorite over Lewis H. Pounds, his Republican opponent for mayor of New York.

I think there is food for reflection upon the part of the average voter in these simple betting odds. Surely they do not mean that Surrogate O'Brien is fitted conspicuously for his job and stands out over all and every rival. You know better than that. Even Surrogate O'Brien knows better.

Nor does it mean that New York is in such vital debt to Tammany as we will take none but those who wear the brand of the Tiger across their foreheads. Tammany has been beaten in New York and can be beaten again. But it will not be beaten now or ever by any rival organization which does not even mean to try.

What we get in municipal elections is a stable entry. Both major parties are running under the same colors, and the partnership of Curry and Koenig declares to win the Tammany entry.

Koenig Would Be Surprised

NOBODY would be more surprised than Sam Koenig to see his present Republican candidate come into power or even approach it closely. I even doubt that he would be gratified particularly. The present system is so neat and works so perfectly that no boss likes to see it disturbed.

As far as the organizations go, this is the era of good feeling. Mr. Curry controls local patronage, and Mr. Koenig is in charge of federal favors. Throughout the year they swap courtesies back and forth. What could be sweeter?

This explains the fact that upon numerous occasions a Republican candidate for president has cut deeply down into what is known as the traditional Democratic majority in New York City. Tammany recognizes the fact that Washington

is a Republican racket, and it requires in return the acknowledgment that New York City is its own bailiwick and not to be upset by fiction or even the suggestion of some outstanding Republican choice.

## A Personal Sacrifice

I WILL grant readily enough that Lewis H. Pounds is making a personal sacrifice in consenting to run in an entirely hopeless race. I'm sorry for having poked fun at his candidacy, because the really essential joke is not on him, but on you and me and the intelligent voter who lives just around the corner.

It is very probably that same corner around which prosperity is lurking, for this intelligent voter seldom puts in his appearance on election day. He is content to miss the sham battle.

A couple of days before the Republican meet, their municipal convention at Mecca Temple, I ran into a prominent Republican leader, who is a friend of mine in most things which lie beyond politics.

"Whom are you going to put up?" I asked.

He grinned very broadly and said: "We haven't been able to find anybody yet. Nobody wants the job. If you'd like to run, you can have it."

Now I am aware of the fact that this was not a serious offer. If it had been, I would have turned and sprinted for my life. But underneath the jocose proposition lay the fact that the Republican party in New York doesn't expect to win and doesn't really want to win.

It has learned to be content in that state in the municipal scheme of things to which it has pleased Providence to call it. And when a Republican candidate for mayor falls at the polls, by no means all his wounds are in front.

Not All Are Friendly

THIS is not the place out of the whole United States where President Hoover has retained the

greatest fraction of his former popularity. Few communities have been hit as hard by bad times and unemployment.

I am aware that Herbert Hoover didn't make the depression, and I also will admit that in his own peculiar way he tried to get us out of it. Nevertheless, a great many voters are going to blame him and take out their revenge in the form of a ballot for Roosevelt.

In other words, this is by no means a happy hunting ground for the Republican national nominee. But, for all that, I will stake all the political acumen I ever had, or expect to have when older and wiser, on the proposition that Mr. Hoover will run ahead of Mr. Pounds in the ratio of more than two to one.

And if my estimate proves incorrect, I will gladly dine on ballots from now to doomsday.

The explanation lies in the fact that Samuel Koenig and his organization really want to make a showing in the presidential election because they are dependent upon Washington for patronage. And all political machines live on patronage.

Lewis H. Pounds is being put forward by his ostensible backers and supporters for no other reason than to hold the franchise, to preserve the fiction that there really is some deep and abiding difference between the two co-operating parties called, for convenience, Democratic and Republican.

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## People's Voice

Editor Times—I was glad to see that we have, at least, one real philosopher, who has visited us, and told us a truth. That man was Clarence Darrow when he said:

"Abolish poverty and crime will die." Now, I wonder how many of our critics who write to The Times believe in abolishing poverty?

Does our critic who objects to the name Hooverville believe in abolishing poverty, or just to the name of Hooverville?

We might call it Poverty Row, Shacktown or anything else, but the fact still would remain that these poor devils are worse off than the Hottentots, through no fault of their own, in a land of plenty and much prosperity—for a few. It might be more sporting and not so much of an eyecore to the bourgeoisie if they lived in wigwags and ate asheake, if they knew how.

The term Hooverville is a protest, and I would be sorry, indeed, if they didn't have guts enough to protest. Many cities have been named after men, and that is much better than some of the uphah clahs (upper class) do when they name their dogies after some honorable President.

I have wondered, too, if our worthy taxpayer, who seemed in favor of the Naughty Missus being spanked, and who said he was a be-

## SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Natural History of Man Is Traced From Fish That Swam Seas 450,000,000 Years Ago.

FROM fish to man, the "natural history of man," is told in a series of paintings recently unveiled in the new hall of the Natural History of Man in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The paintings were made by F. L. Jaques, an artist on the museum staff. They tell the story of man's evolution through the geological eras as visioned by modern scientists.

The first picture shows an ancient fish, known to scientists as the "cheirolepis." His fossil remains have been found in the old red sandstone deposits of Great Britain.

He swam in the seas which covered a great portion of Great Britain 450,000,000 years ago.

According to Professor William K. Gregory, member of the staff of the museum and the faculty of Columbia university, cheirolepis was an extremely primitive fish, in which locomotion in the water was effected chiefly by undulation of the body.

The fins were mostly folds of skin supported by bony rods and used mainly for steering and balancing.