

The Indianapolis Times

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

A Leader and Builder

Today the city mourns the passing of a man who gave direction and purpose to every unselfish movement which has engaged the thought and hearts of Indianapolis for more than two generations.

Whatever titles his church gave to him, he was known to his parishioners and to the city at large as Father Gavisk, the good friend, the wise counselor, the courageous crusader for humanity.

As a priest, he knew his parish. As a citizen he knew his city.

He understood the needs of broken men and his understanding sympathy with those who found themselves in prison brought to him national recognition as a student of crime and, more important, of the best means by which the bruised human beings might be salvaged for society.

Today and tomorrow thousands will march by his bier to pay their tributes of love and of affection that had come with personal contact.

The city as a whole, owes him much. He has been a leader in many enterprises. His commendation gave confidence to public projects. His silence brought doubt.

His monument is engraved upon the hearts of men and women whom he helped. His influence is imperishable, because it will appear again and again through all the years in the lives changed from failure to success through his wise counsel, from evil into fineness by his sympathy and understanding.

Watson and Labor

Organized labor, speaking through its state convention and the railroad unions, endorsed Frederick Van Nuys for the United States senate.

That endorsement was given him not only because of his open and frank stand for legislation that will help labor, but because in all his years in congress, the votes of Senator Watson, in a crisis, have ever been against the interests of labor.

It is in perfect keeping with the record of Senator Watson that he now has a "labor" endorsement of an incorporated organization of labor politicians which has a high sounding name, but little influence or confidence among the men and women who work.

That endorsement fits well with the sugar stock transaction of Watson, which he dismissed with the cynical statement that he gave a worthless note for worthless stock.

This published support might well be listed as a worthless endorsement for a worthless service.

If there is any group in the state which should have no hesitation in this contest, it is that of labor.

Sending Watson back to the senate would mean one more vote against any needed progressive legislation that may be suggested to restore men to their jobs and give workers a chance to live in decency on the products of their toil.

Will Roosevelt Answer?

We ask our readers to be patient with the two presidential candidates now shooting figures at each other to prove, in each case, that the opposing party is a traitor to federal economy.

To be sure, figures always are hard to follow, especially when they disagree, as partisan figures have a way of doing.

But there are some figures so outstanding that they can not even be obscured by the bitter partisanship of this Hoover-Roosevelt fight.

Certainly the Roosevelt charge and proof that the Hoover administration has run the country into the red is not news. Every one knows that, without listening to Roosevelt.

And every one also knows that the Democrats in congress are partly responsible for government extravagance, without listening to Hoover's labored reminder of that pertinent fact.

But out of this debate come other facts, which, unfortunately, are not understood by the average citizen. These facts are:

1. The tax burden is chiefly a local rather than a federal problem, because the national government takes only 30 cents of the tax dollar.

2. The bulk of federal expenditures has nothing whatever to do with the civil functions which most citizens think of as constituting government. Of the three and two-thirds billion dollars in the current ordinary budget, only two-thirds of one billion goes to civil government—all the rest goes to war, including two billion to the debt and army-navy, and one billion to veterans.

3. Therefore, any major federal economy or tax cut can be achieved only by reducing military and veteran appropriations.

That is why most of the economy talk which the American public has heard in recent years from its politicians has been bunk. The politicians have had no intention of cutting those two big appropriations.

President Hoover at Detroit performed a great service in public education in pointing out that the much-discussed "billion-dollar savings," or 25 per cent cut, is possible only by drastic army-navy and veteran reductions.

This newspaper for several years has been trying to drive home this truth every time a politician of either party talked economy generalities.

Since this is the key to economy, the voters have a right to know where every congressional and presidential candidate stands on the issue.

President Hoover has declared himself. At Detroit he specifically opposed any army-navy reduction, until there is an international disarmament agreement, which, of course, is not in sight.

Of the proposal to cut the veterans' billion in half, he said "that would be a gross injustice." That ends any hope of large scale economy from Hoover and the Republicans.

What about Roosevelt and the Democrats, who promise to save a billion? Hoover challenges them to say whether they will take most of this out of military and veteran expenditures, or whether they are making demagogic promises they will not keep.

That is a fair question. Until Roosevelt answers that question definitely, his economy pledge is meaningless.

In the Name of Peace

The birth rate in Puerto Rico averaged 41.7 to the thousand in 1931, while the death rate averaged 20.4 to the thousand, an increase of 33,554 persons in a year, Governor James R. Beverley says in his annual report.

He pointed out that "further net additions to population in the island inevitably must result in greater distress and poverty and ultimately to a rising death rate."

Attempts are being made, as they would be under any civilized government, to improve public health, eliminate diseases, better living conditions, and otherwise prolong life in Puerto Rico.

But if a government is to interfere with nature's

method of checking overpopulation, is it not bound to substitute another means to a necessary end?

Two such substitutes exist. One is war, through the ages the inevitable result of crowding too many people into too small a territory, an alternative from which the world shudders.

The other is artificial control of birth, the solution to which thousands of educated persons in every country turn.

Of course no government will require its people to adopt this practice; but an intelligent government able to face conditions as they exist and to look into a predictable future will not place obstacles in its way.

It is time for the United States to step into this category and annul its laws regarding distribution of contraceptive information, not only for Puerto Rico, where the need is immediate and pressing, but for the rest of its territory.

The Good Earth

From down in Dixie come reports of a back-to-the-farm movement drawing thousands of jobless and city-weary folks to the soil that once nurtured them. The United States department of agriculture announces that the trek to town which, since 1921, had sapped rural America of 15,000,000 people, has been turned back.

Last year the farm regions gained 648,000 people, the first substantial gain of a decade. This year the gain will be larger.

Many will hear this news gratefully. The good earth is a more friendly haven than city streets. But as a panacea for unemployment in a complex world, the land movement is all too simple.

The soil yields its bounty grudgingly. Endless pitfalls wait for inexperienced and underfinanced farmers. The song of the soil may prove a siren song. Listen to the warning words of the national land use planning committee:

"City folk, unfamiliar with agricultural conditions, are prone to develop exaggerated ideas as to the ease with which a living can be obtained in the country. It is certain that the great majority of unemployed do not have sufficient capital to purchase a farm or even operate a commercial farm on a rental basis, and the possibility of their having a return above subsistence is extremely doubtful under present economic conditions."

"In most cases farms have been abandoned because they are undesirable economically or socially, and usually offer little more than bare shelter and food, and possibly fuel."

Land hunger, always stirring the souls of normal men, is almost irresistible to the jobless. So now they are on the march.

Their heira, now largely led by chance, should be directed and protected. The new land seekers should be aided in settling on good land and defended against land sharks. Otherwise, the movement will result in mere substitution of rural for city slums.

The land use planning committee has urged that states set up committees to co-operate with the federal government in directing the back-to-the-farm movement.

Senator McNary of Oregon has a measure pending in congress, providing for such machinery. If the land movement is to be of real benefit to the jobless, such measure should be passed.

President Hoover praised the nation's pharmacists with the following tribute: "Their scientific skill in compounding the remedies prescribed by physicians makes them indispensable to the healing art." Odd he didn't mention something about how handy they have made it for people to buy automobile tires, sewing machines, etc.

The Democrats have sicked Gene Tunney on Albie Booth, former Yale grid star who is barnstorming for Hoover. Now we can expect any moment that Jim Londo and Babe Didrikson have taken to the stump.

Engineers of the department of agriculture have found that water leaking from a faucet in a stream the size of a pin wastes about 150 gallons a day. Something we've always wondered about.

Farmers annually waste 260,000,000 tons of straw and stalks. We'd like to get some figures on straw votes.

Nine leaders of the Croatian independence movement were arrested in Yugoslavia and charged with circulating "inflammatory leaflets." Wouldn't that burn you up?

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

CHILDREN of ministers occupy a difficult position in community life. They exist almost constantly under the critical eye of a laity that is too harsh in its judgments.

And this is not their supreme hardship. For in many instances their parents set for them impossible standards of behavior. Urged on by the knowledge that the congregations expect excellent examples from those who dwell in parsonages, these men and women exact too much from their children.

So the child or the adolescent whose father occupies a pulpit finds his most trivial misdemeanor exaggerated into roguery in the public mind.

And he also suffers from the fact that his parents often are so earnest in a desire to please church members that they do not take time enough to understand children.

The truth is that a very large per cent of our great men have been reared in the homes of ministers. But we are prone to forget that. Instead, we are quick to point out the maid or lad who walks from the parsonage doors to the primrose paths of evil.

WE are, in the mass, cruel about this. It may be that we are partially justified in a critical attitude. A good many of us are wearied by the type of preacher who lays down so many rules of restraint and howls our sins so lustily.

It is perhaps only natural that we jeer a little when his own household lapses from virtue.

But toward the child, we should display more generosity. In any event, he is not altogether to blame.

I believe that once the parsonage and the pulpit make the same effort to study and understand the child mind that the psychologist has, the whole race will benefit and improve.

There always is a reason for the behavior of children. And while I do not advocate complete submission to all the isms, I do think that religious leaders should search for the motive that prompts the deed before the scolding is given or the punishment set.

Preachers exercise a tremendous influence. And the moralities would receive a great impetus if every clergyman would make the child rather than the adult his responsibility.

If we wasted less time on sinners and spent more on children, we could have a revival of spirituality.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

No President of the United States Ever Changed His Mind About So Many Problems in an Equal Length of Time as Has Mr. Hoover.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. Four years ago Mr. Hoover led us to believe that the country was in good shape, that there was nothing much the matter with the price of stocks, brokers' loans, foreign debts, or prohibition, and that all we needed to preserve prosperity was to keep the Republican party in power.

No President of the United States ever changed his mind about so many major problems in an equal length of time.

He now feels that the prohibition law might be changed to good purpose and he knows exactly what caused the depression, not as an unexpected event in 1929, but as the inevitable result of world conditions created by the great war.

Right after the crash, he presented himself as the apostle of optimism, giving us to understand that "prosperity was right around the corner" and that no more than an industrial conference was required to stabilize the market and restore trade.

Even in the black summer of 1931, he saw no necessity for calling congress into session, but proposed a moratorium on the strength of telegrams to its leaders.

Excuse Is Weak

BUT now Mr. Hoover tells us that, as the consequence of conditions which warranted that moratorium, the United States came very near being forced off the gold standard, which he describes as about the worst calamity that could happen.

Last fall, the President laid a program before congress which he said would balance the budget. Congress passed the program, as he is fond of asserting, but the budget is not balanced.

The budget is so far from being balanced that the government has run behind \$500,000,000 since June 30 of the present year.

In an effort to explain such blunders and mistakes, President Hoover says that "things could have been worse." They could, indeed, and, by the same token, they could have been better.

Should Have Acted

ONE can look back over the last three years and see quite a few things that could have been done to ease the situation, and that should have been done by an administration which claims to have had such a comprehensive understanding of it.

For instance, bonds could have been issued to cover the mounting federal deficit, thus giving the people a chance to invest their money in government securities and relieving the banks from the necessity of carrying such a load.

Bonds would have prevented hoarding by those who were scared, and liberated a vast amount of banking credit for commercial purposes.

Beer could have been legalized and taxed by modifying the Volstead act, thus diverting a vast amount of money from the channels of organized lawlessness into the public treasury.

Hoover Failed

THE tariff could have been revised to encourage a more liberal attitude toward international commerce on the part of all governments, instead of being stubbornly, willfully, deliberately maintained as the basis of retaliation.

Relief work could have been organized on a sounder and more comprehensive scale, with the proper federal support and supervision.

But all such measures would have required action by congress, as well as frank recognition regarding the true state of affairs.

According to the record, President Hoover failed to summon congress, and, according to the statement he now is making, he failed to let the country know what he claims to have known about the scope and extent of its peril.

Still, he contends that he has won a great victory over depression and ought to be re-elected as a reward of merit.

People's Voice

Editor Times—America, today, claims consideration that for vital welfare and importance perhaps never before has been equalled, certainly never surpassed. Her people loaded with taxes to supply a large measure of deficiencies brought thoughtlessly about by foreign concessions and favored financial operations; her markets congested by favored tariffs in the interest of vast corporations; her populations idle, better and even at the time I could see clearly the point of view of those who thought that it was impossible for a single newspaper to present two aspects of the same problem.

And, to be entirely fair, the objection of the World did not lie entirely against my point of view but rather against the violence of my mood and the particular words and phrases which I chose to use in making my position clear.

Being turned out into a driving The Dear, Dead Days

AT that time, I believe, Mr. Lippmann felt that sound journalism did not permit dissension under a single roof. We disagreed, and I got fired.

Long ago I grew out of any resentment over the incident, because I got another job which I liked better, and even at the time I could see clearly the point of view of those who thought that it was impossible for a single newspaper to present two aspects of the same problem.

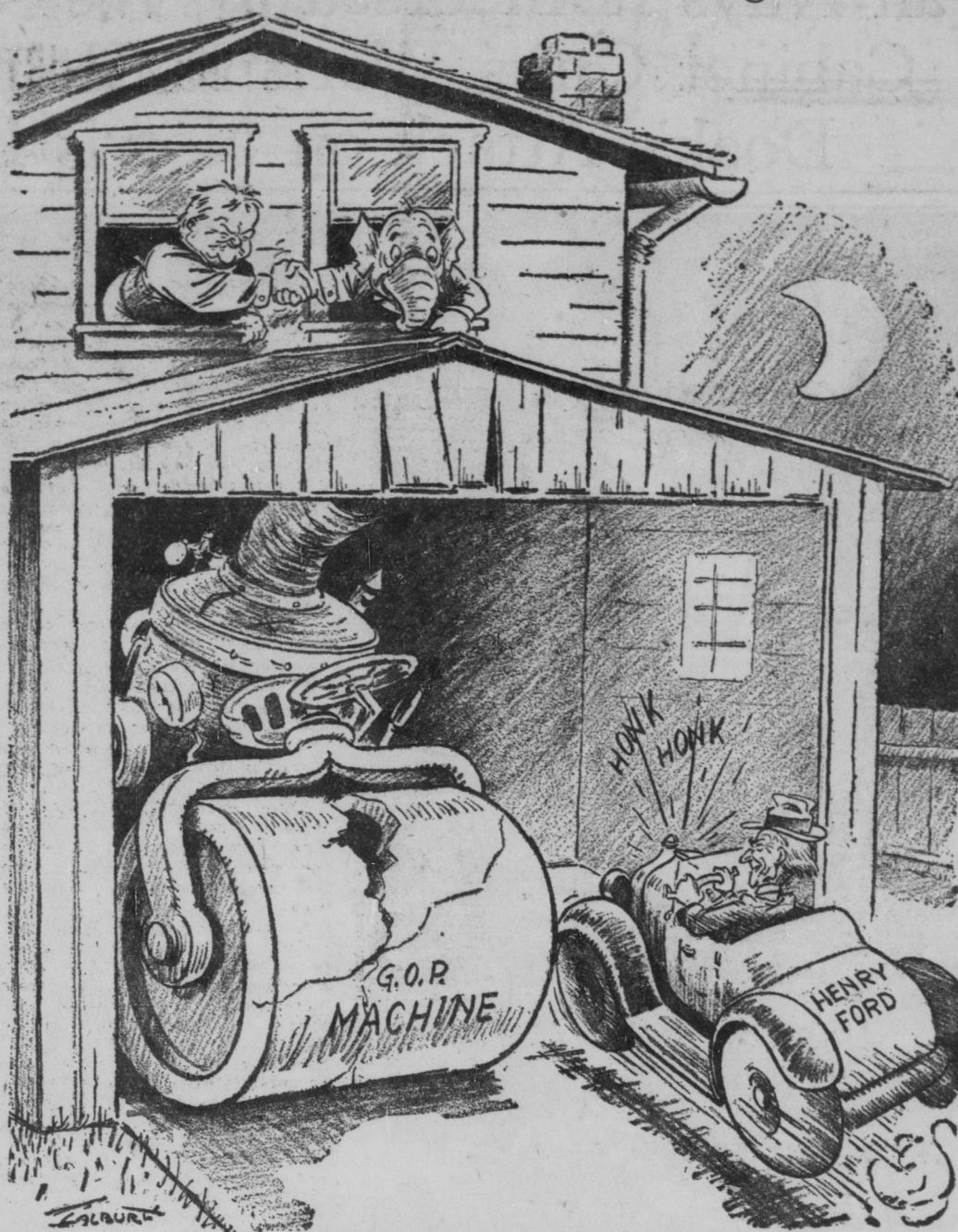
And, to be entirely fair, the objection of the World did not lie entirely against my point of view but rather against the violence of my mood and the particular words and phrases which I chose to use in making my position clear.

Being turned out into a driving

Look out! They're on their way! Halloween—that night when witches ride, spooks come out, and goblins do their goblining—is nearly here!

Are you going to have a Halloween party? Then make it a good one. Our Washington bureau has ready for you a new bulletin on Halloween parties—full of suggestions about invitations, decorations, costumes and lots of eerie games for the guests to play. It will help make the party a big success. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

At Last! Two Cars in a Garage!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Rise of Cancer Menace Discounted

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

TIME and again those who are careless with their statistics shout that cancer is increasing; that it is becoming a greater and greater menace, and that something ought to be done about it.

It has been argued repeatedly in this column that there has been no actual increase in cancer, and that the so-called increase is an apparent rather than a real one.

The figures brought forward to support the statement that cancer is increasing are the death rates from disease per 100,000 of population.

Dr. Madge T. Macklin carefully has analyzed the causes of death in Canada since 1900. She points out that more people now live to the cancer age than did formerly; the diagnosis is much better today than it was twenty years ago, that the mortality records are better kept now than they were before, and that many have died of cancer and good medical treatment now than used to.

One of the problems which arises in this connection is the question as to whether or not cancer is tending to occur at progressively younger ages.

She made a very careful analysis on this point and finds that there is no apparent tendency for the age of death from cancer to be lower in 1921 than it was in 1901.

In fact, the average age at death from cancer in 1901 was 59 and the average age at death from cancer in 1921 was 61.7. Thus the average age at which cancer claims its victims is not decreasing.

Moreover, Dr. Macklin shows by her figures that the real increase in percentage of deaths from cancer is in people over 60 years of age.

The real reason there are more deaths from cancer, both actually and relatively, is obvious from a study of what medicine has done to improve the health of mankind generally.

In 1901, the causes of death were such conditions as infectious diseases, appendicitis, child-birth and similar causes.

In 1921, due to improved sanitation, typhoid practically had disappeared; the increase in our knowledge of infectious diseases controls diphtheria and other infectious diseases.

Surgical skill so greatly has improved that appendicitis is diagnosed early in more cases and operated on satisfactorily in more cases.

Nevertheless, there has been working against what medicine can do for the complexity of modern civilization and the increase in the number of deaths from diabetes and from heart disease.

In 1901, the average age of death in Canada was 31; in 1921 it was 38.5. In 1901, the death rate was 15; in 1921 it was 10.6. Dr. Macklin concludes:

Cancer is increasing because, by preventive methods, there has been created a large population to grow old and, having grown old, they are kept from dying of those ills from which they formerly suffered."

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.

support my views. It simply said: "Here is your space. Say what you like."

NOT long after I made this new association a rather violent difference of opinion did occur. In 1928 the Scripps-Howard papers were supporting Herbert Hoover for the presidency. This was before my complete conversion to socialism, and I was passionately and, if you like, sentimentally—attached to the cause of Al Smith.

I wrote a piece in which I said that I thought the paper's choice of Hoover was lamentable and ridiculous, and that there was no comparison whatsoever between the two men.

This was printed in full, and I went down and saw the editor the next day and thanked him. Then in kindly fashion I added: "I know you have told me I could say what I liked, but, even so, I am not going to press that privilege to the uttermost."

"I realize that it might be a little embarrassing for you to have every day an editorial in favor of Hoover and a column calling him a big stuffed shirt, or words to that effect."

The editor replied: "Don't bother about that. We really meant what we said. You go on saying what you believe."

I did, and no walls crumbled or planets fell from the sky. A few years later the World was combined with the Evening Telegram, and Walter Lippmann, after a long vacation, decided to return to newspaper work and went to the Herald-Tribune.

It was explained that he was an interesting commentator on current affairs and deserved an audience, whether he happened to be right or wrong.

And when I observed this I allowed myself a little chuckle. I felt that certain seeds which I accidentally had sown had lit in some distant regions.

It marked a recognition of the healthy attitude that a newspaper may give room within its own confines to violently dissenting editorial or semi-editorial opinion.

Of course, this is not the only way of running a newspaper. I can easily name brilliant examples of the "one voice" theory. But if the other system affords us a Walter Lippmann, even in the Republican

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Scientists at Wide Variance in Estimating Age of the Universe.

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN'S latest pronouncement indicates that we still must do some work before we can claim success in the task of fitting together the pieces of the cosmic jig-saw puzzle that we call the universe.

There still are some pieces whose notes do not match. And what probably is causing most of the trouble is the fact that here and there pieces are still missing.

Modern science approaches the problem of the universe from many avenues. Evidence is gathered from many fields.

When the findings of one field support those from another, the scientist feels that he is achieving success. When differences arise, he realizes that he has more work to do.

The nineteenth century scientist rested tranquilly upon his laurels, confident that he had reared a satisfactory universe upon the cosmology of Newton.

The twentieth century scientist finds himself faced with the task of rebuilding the structures of the universe.

If we may return to the analogy of the jig-saw puzzle, the twentieth century scientist is ready to admit that the nineteenth century scientist did a very fine job in putting together one corner of the puzzle, but the nineteenth century scientist overlooked the rest of the puzzle.

He hadn't found the pieces labeled "space-time," "expanding universe," "electron," "quantum," or "cosmic ray."

Expanding Universe

THE twentieth century scientist has those pieces of the puzzle. But he isn't all together sure where they go.

Unlike his predecessor of the nineteenth century he is not in the least certain that he has all the pieces in his hands. In fact, he is fairly certain that he hasn't.

Now, ever since the piece labeled "expanding universe" was found, there has been difficulty in making the pieces of the puzzle fit together properly.

It is the time scale that makes all the trouble.

Originally, the theory of Laplace sought to account for the origin of the entire solar system at one time. This would make the sun and earth equally old.

The development of twentieth century astronomy, however, showed that the sun was very much older than the earth.

Geologists had arrived at the age of about two billion years for the earth. Some geologists prefer a figure of three billion.

Studies of the sun and stars, however, indicated that they were at least fifteen trillion years old. Sir James Jeans put a maximum figure of 200 trillion years on the universe.

This would have made difficulties if it were not that scientists had already abandoned the nebular hypothesis of Laplace.

In its place they had accepted the hypothesis of Chamberlin and Moulton, which held that the sun had existed for a long time without planets and that the planets were born when a star passed near our sun, pulling the material of the planets out of the sun.

It, therefore, was quite easy to imagine that the sun, like the other stars, had existed for about fifteen trillion years. After a long time, an accident to the sun brought the earth and other planets into existence.

Conflicting Figures

THEN came the formation of the theory of an expanding universe. This was based on both theoretical considerations and observational facts.

De Sitter and Lemaitre showed that the Einstein equations led to an expanding universe. Hubble and his associates found by observations with a 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson that all the distant spiral nebulae were receding from the earth.

The farther away they were, the faster they seemed to be running away, just what one would expect in an expanding universe.

Next, scientists calculated the rate at which the universe was expanding. This worked out so that the universe would double its size every thirteen hundred million years.

Now it became apparent at once that such a rate of affairs could not have been going on for fifteen trillion years.

On the basis of the expanding universe, Eddington arrived at the conclusion that the universe could only have been about ten billion years old.

That figure is satisfactory to students of stellar evolution. It means that they will have to revise all their theories as to the rate at which stellar evolution goes on.

Now Einstein comes forward and accepts ten billion years as the period during which the universe has been expanding.

Judging from the brief cables received so far, he may be willing to accept a static universe as having existed before then.

This would help the astronomers. But Einstein says that