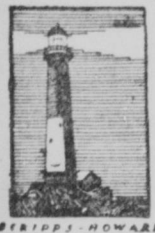


The Indianapolis Times

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TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1933.

CURBING JUSTICES

If the legislature, which meets this week, finds time after it redeems its pledges to the people, it might take up the job of curbing the activities of justices of the peace, especially in Indianapolis and larger cities where they have outlived their usefulness.

Unfortunately the Constitution does not permit the abolition of these offices, which have, in very many cases, become the citadels of injustice.

Most of the trouble which has come from evictions can be traced to the high-handed tactics of constables who carry writs from justice courts. It has been demonstrated that very often the power of some of these justices has been farmed out to private concerns, which use the trappings of office to threaten and bulldoze the timid and the needy.

As far as Indianapolis is concerned, there is no place for these courts which exist upon fees and because of that fact, make justice a matter of money rather than of facts.

The city has its municipal courts to care for its civil and criminal cases. These are the courts to which the more reputable of attorneys take their cases, when litigation is necessary.

The justice courts, maintained on a fee system, become the catchall of cases which the less reputable lawyers, the shysters and shysters, the shady and the unethical, take their matters.

The consolidation of all the townships would get rid of some of these courts, which in these depressed days, become even more inimical to the sense of common decency. After that, the legislature might devise new limitations upon their power and new safeguards for the people.

OR DICTATORSHIP

As we start the new year, we are warned once more that we must reorganize our economic and political life if America is to escape the danger of dictatorial systems of one sort or other. This time the warning comes from President Hoover's research committee on social trends, composed of eminent scientists, whom no one can accuse of being alarmists or sensationalists.

The committee reports, after scrutinizing the whole sweep of modern life, that social invention has failed to keep pace with mechanical invention. So we find ourselves bewildered by starvation in the midst of too much food, dazzling skyscrapers next to revolting slums, the ability to send our voices around the world in a few seconds, but no clear idea as to our place in world affairs and our relation with other peoples.

In this situation, we can drift as we have been drifting, trusting blindly to the future and running the risk that "violence may subordinate technical intelligence in social guidance."

Or we can, as the committee suggests, determine "to undertake important integral changes in the reorganization of social life, including the economic and political orders."

The committee warns that "nothing short of the combined intelligence of the nation can cope with the predicaments here mentioned." Woven together are such diverse problems as use of our natural resources and crime, the position of agriculture and birth control and immigration, mechanical inventions and the position of the church, extension of government duties and powers and mental hygiene, foreign relations and the changed status of women, public and private medicine and the use of leisure time.

The research committee has charted trends; it has not solved problems or proposed a future course. But it does warn of dangers and suggests goals. Its report is one of the most challenging documents presented to the American people in years. It is challenging particularly to the new administration, which must take the lead if positive steps toward working out our salvation are to replace our policy of drift.

The task will not be accomplished over night. The committee thinks it may be necessary to conceive new types of politico-economic organization not yet thought of, to evolve a way of living adapted to "the special needs, opportunities, limitations, and genius of the American people."

But unless a start is made consciously, the end never can be reached.

THE STRAIN OF COLLEGE

College students popularly are supposed to be care-free youngsters who spend far more time having fun than studying; but Dr. Lee H. Ferguson, director of the student health service of Western Reserve university, tells the American Student Health Association that college students in general are studying too hard and working too hard for the good of their health.

College curricula, for one thing, often are too heavy for the students to carry without undue strain, says Dr. Ferguson. For another, youngsters who are working their way through college carry a double burden, which in many cases is making them easy victims for tuberculosis.

To be sure, Dr. Ferguson reports that some collegians also are playing too hard; but in the main the picture he offers is that of a set of young folks desperately in earnest, sacrificing their health to get the education they desire.

A PLANNED SOCIETY

One of the most hopeful signs that could herald the new year would be a strong movement among employers to substitute a planned industrial order for the present anarchic one.

A few intelligent capitalists are ready to relinquish their "rugged individualism." One of these is Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, who repeated his plea for a planned order at a last week's meeting of American scientists at Atlantic City.

"We must decide," he said, "in what volume and what kind of products we want industry to supply and how to have industry organized to be of service."

In almost the same words, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor said at Cincinnati: "With co-ordinated planning, we may endeavor to make the things the people want, assure distribution by planning adequate consuming power,

er, thereby making it possible for all to enjoy the benefits of social progress."

Mr. Swope goes along with labor in demanding regularized employment, a maintained living standard, security reserves, and unemployment insurance. Labor departs from his suggestions by insisting that these reserves and insurance funds be replenished wholly from industry's earnings, not from wage rolls. It also insists upon labor's right to organize under social planning.

Obviously, too, since industrial planning contemplates modification of anti-trust laws, the public must protect itself by providing for strict regulation of industry.

Wisconsin has adopted a compulsory jobless insurance law. Ohio, New York, Maryland, California may follow suit this winter. The legislatures of thirty states will consider such legislation.

But industrial planning, that goes hand in hand with jobless insurance, is a national problem. To clear the way for a planned industrial order, the federal government must act.

Enactment of the La Follette bill for a national economic council and the Wagner proposals for federal aid to state unemployment insurance would speed this fundamental reform.

Private industry, now suffering from its own planlessness should be the first to seek aid in providing and maintaining a steady, ample market for its products.

IN SAN JUAN COUNTY

The news of a man biting a dog is no more arresting than that from San Juan county, Washington. This little county in the northwest corner of the United States has many stockmen, general farmers, fisher folk, and cannery hands. But it has no debts. It pays as it goes. And its county tax rate is 15 mills.

"You can't buy any San Juan county bonds, because there aren't any," says Gene Gould, banker of Friday Harbor.

The nation's now crying on Uncle Sam's shoulder will envy San Juan county. So will every American city, county and state that staggers under its load of debt.

Ben Franklin's proverb, "He who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing," is just as true today as it was in Poor Richard's time.

CONTENTMENT

The man who is perfectly satisfied to stay quietly at home and let other people see the sights and have the adventures always is a bit of a puzzle to most of us.

Monotony and boredom are plagues that we avert only by great exertion; it is hard to understand the man who doesn't even know what those words mean.

So there is a good deal of interest in the story of that 83-year-old Ohio farmer who set out the other day to make his first trip to the city.

This man had spent all his life on a farm less than thirty miles from one of the largest cities in the middle west. But—up to a day or so ago—he never had gone into the city. He never had, for instance, seen a skyscraper, or a moving picture show, or a traffic jam, or any of the other delights of modern urban civilization.

Instead, he had lived peacefully on his farm, quiet content to remain out of the main current of life.

When we read about a chap like this, our first impulse is to feel sorry for him, in a superior sort of way. We tell ourselves that he must have missed a lot, staying put so placidly for so many years.

But maybe the old gentleman hasn't missed as much as we suppose.

While other men have wrestled desperately with the noise and confusion and hustle of city life, he has had his quiet fields, his slow round of duties under the open sky, his tasks that are performed to the gentle rhythm of the seasons themselves.

In place of jangling street cars, rumbling trucks, and speeding autos, he has had peaceful country lanes with springy earth underfoot; in place of a crowded suburban subdivision or a jammed city apartment house, he has had a home separated by many acres from every other dwelling; he has been able to look at dawns and sunsets without finding their beauties dimmed by a "smoke cloud"; if he has missed the movies, he has had the unending pageant of spring and summer and fall and winter, the never-faltering birth of new life in the warm ground—

Perhaps, after all, this old chap who stayed away from the city for fourscore years knew what he was doing.

Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ARE WOMEN COPY CATS?

IMITATION," it has been said, "is the sincerest form of flattery." If this be true, then women never before have been so flattering to men.

In a good many ways, we behave like a bunch of infants who walk behind and ape the mannerisms of adults. So we walk behind and ape the behavior of men, and the saddest thing is that, instead of imitating their finer qualities, we choose their faults to emulate.

True liberty is enjoyed only by the individual who uses it to fashion a good life for himself. For instance, thousands of men who boast of their freedom from a wife's apron string go right out and become involved with other unscrupulous women who fleece and make fools of them. In their cases independence is hardly worth having.

Just so, it is unfortunate that many women think of freedom in its narrowest terms, merely that it gives them the right to do as men do.

So far as I can see, the privilege of smoking cigarettes, sitting in speakeasies, or indulging in promiscuous love affairs is nothing to boast about. The lowest moron can do that. And certainly it was something more than this that brave women in England and the United States once suffered ignominy and abuse.

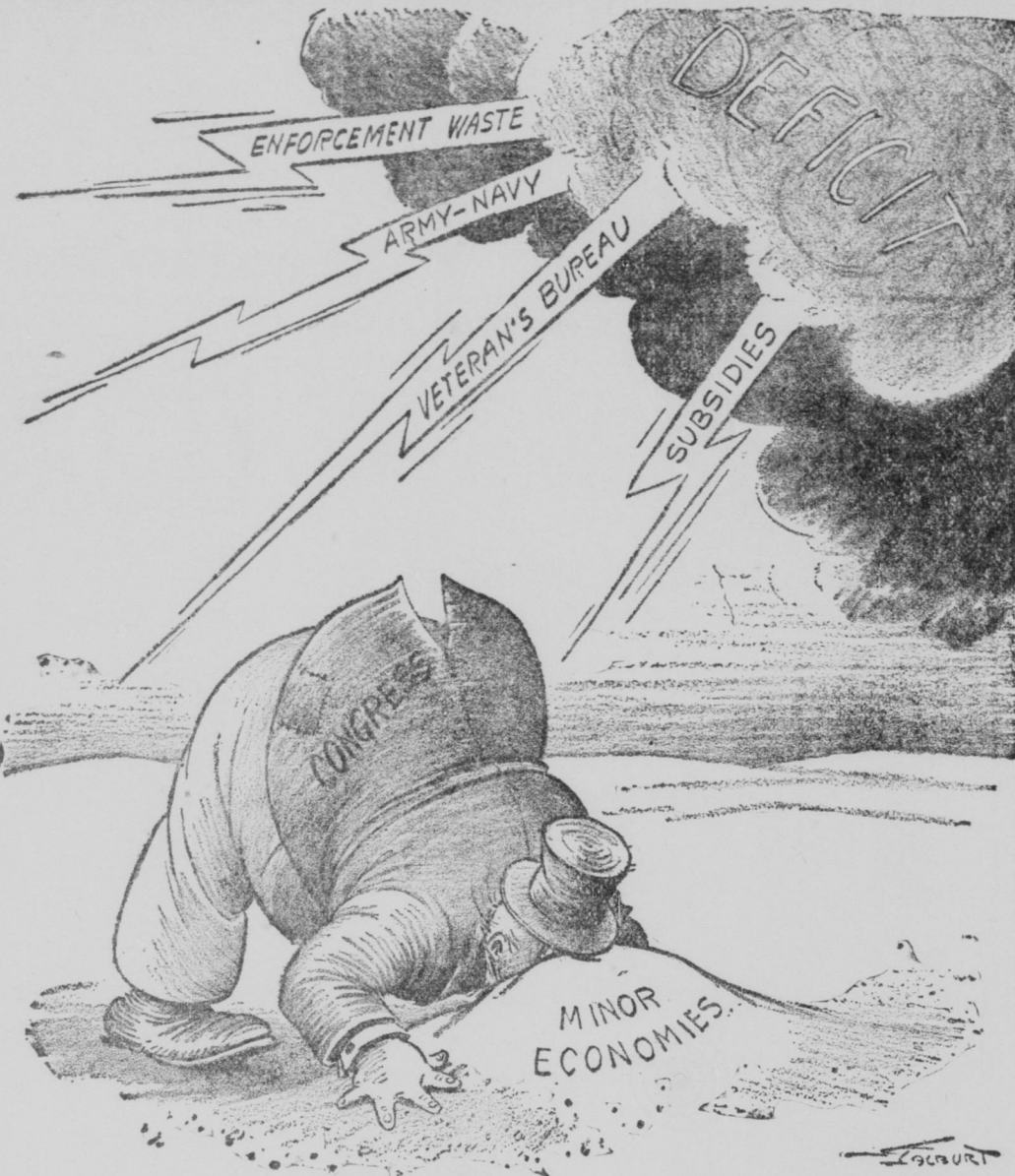
EVEN voting and holding jobs will avail us nothing if we use these privileges only as men have used them.

Feminine freedom does mean one very important thing to us, and one only—that each may do creative work if she possesses a gift and that each shall be allowed to help fashion a world that is more to her liking than the old one was or the present one is. Any other conception of independence may be alluring, but it will not be real or complete.

We must be something more than pretty copy cats, repeating the gestures of men. The world sadly needs that fine humanitarianism, that encompassing and all-inclusive maternal helpfulness and sympathy that long has been counted a feminine possession.

Unless we can contribute to business, to politics, to religion, some of our essential womanliness, the gift of ourselves, our freedom will mean nothing for us or for civilization.

And We Laugh at the Ostrich



M. E. Tracy Says:

WE'RE WINDING UP SORRY JOB IN SORRY WAY IN PHILIPPINES

WE might as well be frank regarding this business of Philippine independence. It is not a grand, constructive gesture of altruism on our part. The big idea is to get rid of what promises to become a national disadvantage and what already has developed into dangerous competition with certain private interests.

Take sugar and far eastern poli-

Times Readers Voice Views...

Editor Times—

It seems to me that legislative acts are only systems formed for law, that are not law until they are passed upon officially, and proved to accomplish the intent for which they were written, without conflicting with the Constitution of the United States. Any system formed for law that conflicts with it is void, and can not become law except by untold consent of the people.

Forming of a system by the legislature for a store license, that conflicts with the rights of a free people, and prevents a person with a few dollars from making an effort to earn a living at a legitimate trade makes this system void as a law.

It can be removed from the statutes as a blunder, but it can not be repealed, as being void in the making, there is no law for repeal. As to the ruling of the supreme court, that this store license might be legal under uniformity, with the rules of law for taxing according to ability to pay, can it explain the discrepancy in the ruling according to the rules of law for taxing?

Would not uniformity in this store license be somewhat similar to giving a uniform feed that is adequate for a guinea pig, to an elephant, and expect it to live? Or a uniform feed that is required for an elephant, and expect the guinea pig to consume the same amount?

Is this the way uniformity is to be figured? If this metaphor does not do justice to application of uniformity to this store license, will some one else please give views on this subject?

We employ people to look after our interests and pay them salaries that in comparison with those that produce the necessities for our existence are exorbitant.

Is it our place to define and put up the argument to prove the validity of the systems formed by our representatives for law, or is it that of the men we pay to look after our interests in such matters?

H. D. ROBINSON.

Richmond, Ind.

Daily Thought

There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him; but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man.—St. Mark 7:15.

REASON deceives us often; conscience never.—Rousseau.

tics out of the situation, and the Philippines wouldn't have a chance. We merely are winding up a sorry performance in a sorry way.

Taking the Philippines was contrary to our traditions. We needed no such excuse for contributing \$20,000,000 to Spain. It only involved us in a war of subjugation for which we had little stomach and bound us to a campaign of education which we lack the patience to complete.

Worse than all else, it involved us in oriental politics and confronted us with a more or less definite threat of war on the Pacific.

We are sliding down from under risks and responsibilities which we failed to foresee or preferred to ignore thirty years ago, and it is useless to pretend otherwise.

We are tired of carrying the Philippines and scared of what it might cost to defend them in case of conflict. We also are disturbed by what their sugar, jade, and rubber crops have done to demoralize nearer and dearer markets.

We shall, of course, write different reasons into the record, because the truth looks bad, but we won't deceive anybody, least of all the Filipinos.

We are not imperialistic by nature; we merely are meddlesome. Our attitude toward the Philippines is composed of the same hodgepodge of curiosity, fear, and money-grubbing as is our attitude toward Latin America.

For a quarter century we have kidded ourselves and our children

with romances of the wonderful work we were doing in the Philippines; how we were lifting them out of the jungle, training them for the blessed role of self-government, making them over in a generation, showing the rest of the world how much faster we could do the trick than anybody else could, or than it ever had been done before.

Now we are ready to turn them loose over a ten-year probationary period, which gives us ample time to shut up shop and get out with a minimum of loss.

And what will happen to the Philippines after this season of high-pressure tutoring? We should worry—we, the "civilizers."

Should Keep Bases

WE shall retain some naval bases, to be sure, but mainly as a convenience for practice cruises.

Meanwhile, we will begin to work the tariff and the immigration law just to show the Filipinos what they are like, though not without hope that the sugar situation in Cuba and the labor situation in California may be eased.

We will get trained educators to write an additional paragraph or two to our history books, so coming generations may learn just how good we are and how much we were willing to sacrifice for the sake of peace and improvement.

The yarn will make an excellent companion piece to that one about our purchase of the Virgin Islands, which culminated in destruction of the bay rum trade.

It is a wonder that we didn't call a world conference on the Philippines so they might be mandated to some government or other, as the German colonies were.

Every Day Religion

BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

ONCE upon a time an ancient king asked the wise man of his court to make him a maxim. What he wanted, he said, was a law to fit all occasions, a truth to apply in every sort of situation, that he might fortify himself against the whims of fate.

The wise man pondered the matter for a day and a night, and then gave the king, in these words, the maxim he sought: "This, too, shall pass away."

At first the king was puzzled, not seeing the fact, or law, hidden in such simple words. But, after thinking it over, he saw the truth of the maxim, and that it is as law as life itself. Are we in trouble? Does the day run heavily? Do we find ourselves in a blind alley, at a dead end? Does the road seem to wind up hill all the way? Do not be morose or rash; this, too, shall pass away.

Are you happy? Does everything come your way? Does all that you touch turn to success? Beware of carelessness and vanity, for this, too, shall pass away.

If you are on the high tide, remember that tides ebb as well as

flow, and that tomorrow all may be different. All that goes up comes down, and we get a hard bump if we forget that law. Pride goeth before a fall, said another wise man, and fortune is fickle.

By the same law, if we are sorely tried, tempted by success or tormented by despair, it is folly to forget and give up. So, said the wise man, in every kind of condition, no matter what it may be, remember, this, too, shall pass away.

Restraint, consolation, encouragement are in the simple maxim, if we are wise enough to wait. As Mark Twain said of the New England weather: "If you don't like it, wait five minutes; it will change."

To fly wild in a fit of fretful impatience is weakness, and a waste of power. Most of our mistakes are made in that way. After all, life, too, shall pass away, and it is a pity to turn its joy into fever, and its fever into joy, and lose the joy of its days and the wonder of its dreams.

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DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Cosmetics Used Centuries Ago

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

IF the ladies think cosmetics are something new, they have another guess coming. The word itself is derived from a Greek word, meaning "to decorate or adorn."

And not only did the Greeks have a word for it, but the Egyptians as well. No doubt, the use of cosmetics, perfumes and aromatics played a most important part in the lives of these ancient peoples. Dr. Charles Lerner has made a study of their knowledge.

A manuscript written in Egypt 1200 years before the Christian era, gives numerous recipes for beauty in vogue thousands of years ago.

Cleopatra had fifteen kinds of perfume. It was customary in ancient Egypt to dress the hair every ten or twelve days, just as today the common people get along with a hairwave once in two months.

The Roman women tried as many silly prescriptions as are offered to the credulous adolescents of our country. They used

people still search for remedies of this character. Hope springs eternal in the bald-headed man's breast.

THE Egyptian lady of 4000 years ago had a dressing table with just about as many fancy mirrors and little jars filled with all sorts of colored creams and pastes as the lady to today. She used to shape her eyebrows and tip her eyelashes.

Today, the manufacturers of cosmetics offer not only the cold cream that Galen described, but also thickening creams, thinning creams, protective creams, foundation creams, vanishing creams, and dozens of others in little white boxes with brass lids, which make a quarter's worth of cold cream so aristocratic that it is saleable at \$2.

to put on their faces bread and milk poultices to soften the skin. They would rub their bodies with creams, and believed implicitly in the whitening virtues of the milk of the she-ass; and in those days the Roman satirists, like Martial, were just as caustic as the skeptical men of today.

It is said that Galen, one of the fathers of modern medicine, who lived about 1800 years ago, developed the first formula for cold cream, consisting of four ounces of white wax and a pound of oil of roses mixed with some water and perfume.

Today, the manufacturers of cosmetics offer not only the cold cream that Galen described, but also thickening creams, thinning creams, protective creams, foundation creams, vanishing creams, and dozens of others in little white boxes with brass lids, which make a quarter's worth of cold cream so aristocratic that it is saleable at \$2.

It Seems to Me:

BY HEYWOOD BROWN



BROWN

THE case of Prince Michael Romanoff has been interesting to me because Mike's evident enthusiasm to be one of us and our official coolness in the matter.

The prince, as I remember, once swam the raging tides from Ellis island, and again and again he has made our shores by stowing away equipped with no more than a couple of biscuits and a dinner coat.

I'm not at all sure that Michael is a desirable alien. In fact, there seems to be considerable doubt as to his being an alien at all. But at least he meets in every respect that pioneer spirit which was once so much admired by Americans.

Out of all the world, this land is his choice, and quite evidently he will cross hot ploughshares to get here. In a day when many citizens and semi-citizens are not too enthusiastic about American institutions, I should think we might welcome a young man who displays such extraordinary ingenuity and fervor to become one of our company.

The Faith of Mr. Gerguson

IF faith can make us whole, surely Mr. Gerguson, the prince, has displayed a touching and winning belief in the future and integrity of the United States.

But putting the whole matter on a broader basis, I think that we have become a little snobbish in our attitude toward the immigrant. We act as if the risks involved were wholly ours. We want to know whether the newcomer is likely, by any chance, to become a public charge.

We look intently at his political views and his moral philosophy. It seems to me that it might be no more than fair to allow the immigrant a few counter-questions. In many cases his knowledge of us and our institutions is largely hearsay. Suppose he raised his voice at Ellis island and said:

"Now, I've told you all you want to know about me. But how about you? In our small village in Austria, I read in a book that this was the land of equal opportunity. I read the life of Abraham Lincoln. And the author said that the example set by your great President still was preserved in the performances and policies of your political leaders."

Is that true? Tell me, I want to know. Am I coming to a land where liberty is always maintained and upheld in every circumstance?" I think any such questions might give the immigration inspector pause. It is quite true that not every alien who knocks at our door is good enough for our purposes. However, I can conceive of a reverse situation.

It may well be in certain cases that some man or woman from a far land has made terrific sacrifices to come here in search of something which we do not possess in full purity.

Not All Our Own Creation

IT is well to remember that the national achievements to which we point with pride are by no means the sole and exclusive creation of those born within our borders. The instruments of government by which we live were from the very beginning enormously affected by foreign thought.

They might never have been a Thomas Jefferson if there had been in France no Rousseau. We owe a debt to early English rebels who won for themselves Magna Charta. And in the days which followed the founding of the republic, we have drawn enormously upon the brawn and brain from individuals nurtured across the sea.

It amazes me that now we suddenly should take the attitude that all knowledge and all vision are ours and that we have nothing further to learn. Since this is not so in the past, why should we assume that all at once we have become wholly self-contained, both intellectually and spiritually?

There are practical and plausible arguments for cutting down the tide of immigration at a time when millions here are unemployed. But even these regulations we should accept regretfully as temporary expedients which we hope to discard in the near future.

This Land Still Lives

IT was not a slight thing that America stood for a century in the imagination of the world as a haven for the oppressed and all those if from now on we turn a cold shoulder upon the rebels of our own day. If it was a healthy thing for us to welcome stalwart and independent thinking men and women from across the sea, still less is it vital to our growth and progress to receive new and rich blood into our veins.

This land of ours still is a living thing. We haven't yet become a sort of Union Club, dedicated to providing comfortable chairs for old gentlemen whose record of achievement has been completed.

If there is any truth in the saying that there's always room at the top, can't we be confident enough of our potentialities to shove over a little and make room for any stranger who comes to us inspired by a tradition and a vision which we set and must not quit?

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SCIENCE

Einstein Again Upheld

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE year just closed saw one more triumph for the Einstein theory of relativity in the field where the theory first achieved world-wide note.

Professor Einstein completed his general theory of relativity in 1915, while the world war was in progress. But it was not until 1919, some months after the signing of the armistice, that the world began to talk about Einstein.

One of the predictions of Einstein was that the light waves passing near the sun would be bent out of their original paths. This would cause the images of stars on a photograph of a total eclipse to be displaced from their usual locations.

Two British expeditions set out to test this prediction at the solar eclipse of May 29, 1919. It was because these expeditions found Einstein correct that the great German scientist became internationally famous.

In 1922 the Lick observatory sent out an eclipse expedition under its director, Dr. W. W. Campbell, one of the world's most noted eclipse experts.

The weather was better than in the 1919 eclipse, and Dr. Campbell obtained much better photographs. The measurement of the displacement of a great many star images in the eclipse was made.

Robert Trumpler verified the Einstein prediction more definitely than the previous measurements.

More Tests

IT became apparent, however, that for many years to come, part of the observational program at every eclipse