

## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion county, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1933.

## JAPAN WILL PAY

Japan is at it again. Last year when she extended her military conquest of Manchuria and made her bloody gesture at Shanghai, it frequently was reported that her aim also was to grab the north China area, south of the great wall.

Now with her reported capture of Shantung, the key wall city which commands the Gulf of Liaotung, Japan is in position to spring at Tientsin and Peiping, the northern capital, or take Jehol province, behind Manchuria.

The occupation of Shantung was almost an exact replica of the seizure of the Manchurian capital of Chinchow just a year ago, or rather the Japanese excuses were the same.

There was the same Japanese order for Chinese troops to retire from Chinese territory, the same Japanese bombing of a city, the same general mobilization of Japanese troops in surrounding areas usually preparatory for a wide advance.

What the treaty nations will do in face of this latest treaty violation by Japan is not clear—probably nothing. The United States already has put itself on record, through the Hoover-Stimson doctrine, withholding recognition of agreements and territory obtained by force and in violation of the treaties.

But Great Britain and France, in playing Japan's game, have sidetracked efforts of the smaller nations to have the League of Nations act on the Lytton report and in behalf of the treaties. The United States can go no farther alone.

Effective peace action—even of a diplomatic character—must be international; and international action is blocked by the European powers which have deserted the treaties to go over to the side of militaristic Japan.

Though Japan apparently is safe from international pressure, nevertheless she probably will pay and pay heavily in the end. She is awakening and unifying China against her, and thus not only destroying her largest market, but militarizing a last-standing enemy stronger than herself.

At the same time Japan is forcing Russia, in self-protection, to complete another military railroad to the danger area, to concentrate a large number of troops, and otherwise prepare for a probable future war in which 600 million Russians and Chinese will defeat eighty million Japanese.

Meanwhile, at home, Japan drifts closer to governmental bankruptcy, unbearable taxes to maintain the militarists, and extreme exploitation and suffering which usually end in revolutionary explosion.

Maybe not today or tomorrow, but some day Japan will pay.

## WHERE DID THE SAVINGS GO?

An important point usually overlooked in accounting for the depth and duration of the depression is what became of the money the masses had accumulated by the time the depression broke upon us. This issue is comprehensively analyzed by David H. Jackson, an eminent Chicago lawyer and formerly head of the Illinois securities department.

His contribution is contained in a chapter on "What Are Financial Rackets?" in the slashing new book edited by Ernest D. MacDougall on "Crime for Profit" (Stratford), the most complete and authoritative volume yet devoted to the increasingly important problem of mercenary crime.

Mr. Jackson punctures the common illusion that it has been mainly the rich who have lost as a result of the Wall Street crash, the shrinkage of security values, the slump in real estate, foreclosures, receiverships, closed banks and the like.

The rich lost, but most of their losses was done with "other people's money," to use Justice Brandeis' classic phrase.

Granting that the bulk of Americans did not get their just share of the national income before 1929, yet if they had been able to use what money they had saved when the crisis came upon us, purchasing power could have been kept up.

The depression could have been mitigated and flattened out. But they did not have all their savings, even in 1929, and their losses have rolled up since, in the very years when need was greatest. Where did the money go? Jackson answers this in his clear summary of the development of financial rackets in the last decade.

The speculative mania made countless honest, but innocent men and women victims of downright swindlers, who sold them bogus stock of no value whatsoever. Bucket shops swiped by devious methods the money left by customers for stock purchases or switched their clients from good to worthless securities—usually by telephone conversations which could not be used as evidence in prosecutions.

Their total toll was about \$2,000,000,000 yearly—enough to float a great public works enterprise.

Others, eager to swell their fortunes, entered Wall Street and played the hopeless game against the loaded dice of insiders with their price pegging, pools, short selling, and other manipulations. These securities have shrunk to the tune of \$70,000,000,000 since 1929.

More conservative persons sought "mortgage houses, which once upon a time boasted that they never had lost a dollar for their clients." But these mortgage houses had changed their methods and ideals. In the old days, they bought good mortgage bonds on conservative real estate developments, which were needed for residences, offices and factories.

In the later days, some of them instigated and engineered absurdly unnecessary building, so as to float great bond issues to sell for pecuniary profit to the trusting lambs. The lambs held the bag when foreclosures, receiverships and evaporated bond values came along. More billions were dropped here.

The most conservative people simply put their money in banks. Formerly the bank of deposit used its surplus money for investments primarily purchased for itself. The profits of the bank came from the surplus of interest on the investments and loans of the bank over the low costs of operation."

But in the golden days before 1929, "the banker was just a merchant or a broker, selling securities on which he was making a large profit." Along came the crash. Depositors already had lost some

of their money in bad investments made at the advice of the banker-broker.

But the worst was to come. More than 4,000 banks have failed in the United States during the depression. Many others have closed temporarily and frozen the resources of their depositors. Still more billions had slipped away.

Therefore, to unemployment we have added the accompanying evaporation of the savings of the masses, as a result of everything from downright financial trickery to speculative madness on the part of some bankers of upright intent. As the penalty, the depression threatens to become a real struggle for existence.

If financial leaders of the country will not of themselves develop a conscience as to the use of "other people's money," then it is high time that the government should act.

As Jackson well says, "Just why Wallingford shall be condemned for lying openly to a poor investor, and a banker can hide behind a circular which he knows will deceive his customers, is beyond me."

## MRS. MOSKOWITZ

Mrs. Belle Moskowitz entered politics as a social worker. She was a pioneer in the national playground movement, and in early efforts to improve wages and working conditions of garment makers in New York City. In both fields she showed qualities of patience, idealism and personal charm which made for real accomplishment.

She was best known in recent years as one of Alfred E. Smith's political aids. Few knew of the advice on social and economic problems she brought to the council hall, and what a part she played in modernizing and humanizing the government of New York state. It was her desire to extend these ideals and advancements to the national field that animated her to the end.

Her death leaves a gap in the ranks of men and women who regard politics as a social science rather than a selfish game.

President Hoover has received twenty tons of personal mail since he's been in the White House. And still they say letters to the President don't carry any weight.

Next to paying his own income tax, one of the hardest things a fellow has to bear is seeing some one else get a \$50,000 rebate from the government.

A whole new race of creatures, tracing their ancestry to man, will populate the earth 500,000,000 years from now, a scientist declares. Well, the pollywogs in the ooze didn't worry; why should we?

Electrical appliance manufacturers may claim the credit for "getting mother out of the kitchen," but it was the social room that got the ashes out of the basement.

High school youths who got behind in their studies deserve sympathetic counseling by their parents. Maybe it is the embarrassment of having to ride to school in nothing better than a four-cylinder car.

The run of books is growing cleaner and they're brushing up plays and movies, but pearl gray fenders keep on getting smutty in spite of everything.

While congress is sharpened up on fractional percentages "by weight" and "by volume," it might be a good time to increase the glue content of a postage stamp.

Football would be a better game if half of the rules were junked, says Gill Dobie, Cornell coach. And then if coaches could resist making changes every year in the 50 per cent they salvage, the fans would ask no more.

At any rate, as Mr. Hoover would attest, technocracy can't make a fish strike when it doesn't want to.

If there's one thing more conspicuous just now than father's Christmas tie, it's the bright new license plates on the old family bus.

Those cosmopolitan souls with broad interests who like a bit of everything should be having a great time right now with pumpkin pie.

The old debate flares again: Should college football players be subsidized or allowed to rake leaves now and then for, say, \$1,000 a semester?

## Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

I AM always dubious when I hear business women giving advice about home and family management to housewives. The suspicion that they know little about their subject will not down. And sometimes they become as bombastic as the man who declares that he could run the house efficiently with a mere half-hour a day.

The latter, of course, speaks from the depths of a vast ignorance. And the woman who never has run a home generally does likewise.

Yet no one is more ready to instruct wives and mothers as to how they shall live and what they shall do than their sisters who have made outside careers for themselves. Indeed, most of the excellent formulas for happiness in the home emanate from the typewriters of those who never have done a day's kitchen work in their lives.

You will have noticed, I am sure, how fond some women are of cooking who never have to cook.

IT is unfortunate, indeed, that a chasm has developed between the home and the business woman. And it grows wider every day. That is the result of our natural human failing, which causes us to think we can regulate the other fellow's financial rackets in the last decade.

The speculative mania made countless honest, but innocent men and women victims of downright swindlers, who sold them bogus stock of no value whatsoever. Bucket shops swiped by devious methods the money left by customers for stock purchases or switched their clients from good to worthless securities—usually by telephone conversations which could not be used as evidence in prosecutions.

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More conservative persons sought "mortgage houses, which once upon a time boasted that they never had lost a dollar for their clients." But these mortgage houses had changed their methods and ideals.

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which were needed for residences, offices and factories.

Women, for the sake of their own future and the future of the country, should be more tolerant of one another. It is stupid, for instance, for the housewife to assume that every girl who works in an office has a perfectly spiffy time and conducts herself like the average movie gold digger, or that such a girl does not work as hard or often much harder than she herself does.

But then it is equally stupid for the woman in business or the professions to contend that all housewives should be gay and glad and chipper at the end of a long day of dishwashing and cooking and sweeping, and to insist that there is nothing much to be done around home except loaf and play bridge.

As a matter of fact, nobody has a perfect life these days. The important thing for each of us is to do our job as well and cheerfully as we can, and to fight the intolerance and misunderstanding that rears its ugly head between us.

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

## Simply Shocking!

ELECTRIC CURRENCY THAT MEASURES ALL VALUES IN KILOWATTS IS BEING ADVOCATED!



## Times Readers Voice Their Views

## So They Say

Editor Times—Some time ago your paper carried an article headed "Communism a Foe to Christianity," by Dr. Wilson of Detroit. The doctor either willfully lies or is ignorant of facts. True, it is against the un-Christian teachings of religion and tolerates nothing but facts. It does not permit teachings of "Chauvinism and hatred."

It doesn't teach that it is right for one class to starve and exploit the other, doesn't permit poor, innocent children to starve or be thrown from homes into the street to make profit for some "Christian business man. It teachers and enforces brother love."

As tradition teaches us, Christ was crucified. Why? Didn't he revolutionize the teachings of the old Bible, overthrow the money changers in the temple and rebelled against the order of the day? Weren't the teachings of the old Bible Chauvinism, and didn't Christ throw out his arms and proclaim to the world that? Did he discriminate against his fellow-man because he wasn't a Jew, or abuse the foreigner, Catholic, Negro or mongrel? He sought out and condemned the rich and down-trodden.

I think a balanced budget is the cornerstone of recovery.—Speaker John Nance Garner, Vice-President-elect.

I want to retire in time and give the young people a chance.—Antonio Scotti, barytone, on eve of his retirement from the Metropolitan Opera Company.

If the Indian is lazy it is because the government has made him so by supervising every detail of the Ogallala Sioux tribe, tail in his life.—Chief Wi-hi-ni-pa nephew of Sitting Bull.

We have ministers who teach that it is the duty of the preacher to convert the masses to his religion.

Editor Times—Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities magnate, upon refusal by Greece to grant his extradition to the United States.

I think a balanced budget is the cornerstone of recovery.—Speaker John Nance Garner, Vice-President-elect.

Editor Times—Just a little note to tell John M. O'Connor how narrow-minded he is about the street car service.

For the first thing, the rate is 7 cents. Where else will you find this fare for so much service?

Before talking, find out how many men have been fired, and also take notice that the men get more money on one-man cars.

Furthermore it is impossible to be hurt on the new street cars as you mentioned.

So wake up, and don't forget your mother and wife are much safer with the new street cars, as you are yourself.

We have the best street car service in the country. Who says we haven't?

E. A. BELL.

BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Indigestion Has Variety of Causes

BY DR. MORRIS FISBEIN

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

properly or is swallowed too soon.

As a result, very little saliva is mixed with the food and the starches which ought to be digested through action of the saliva are not really acted on fully.

Proper chewing of food, rather than the bolting of large masses, is a fundamental step in prevention of indigestion.

There are, of course, various diseases of the stomach itself which cause it to fail in its functions.

These, however, are usually sufficiently serious to bring the patient promptly to the attention of a physician, who, by the making of a careful examination, can determine the nature of the diseases mentioned are present.

In most cases he will advise care in avoiding the use of foods that are either too cold or too hot.

Sometimes he will recommend the treatment of minor infections in the teeth, the tonsils, and the throat, which may be associated with disturbances of eating and digestion.

A real examination of the condition underlying indigestion includes not only a careful record of the patient's experience in taking food, but also examinations of the excretions of the body, studies of the blood, and analysis of the contents of the stomach

when removed with a stomach tube, and X-ray pictures which show whether the stomach is in proper position and whether its outlines are intact.

THE treatment of indigestion depends definitely on the cause.

The physician will probably advise a diet suitable to the individual patient.

He will study whether any of the diseases mentioned are present.

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