

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD, President
BOYD GURLEY, Editor
EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager

Phone—Riley 6551



Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

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.

MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1933

A NEW NAVIGATOR

Today the state of Indiana welcomes Paul McNutt with hope and confidence as the navigator of its ship of state.

The ship, it may be stated, is sadly in need of repairs if it is to be entirely safe for the perilous seas on which it rides.

Through the last dozen years there have been too many leaks in the fuel tanks. And very frequently it has been steered along dangerous routes.

Governor McNutt goes into office at the most critical period in the history of the state. The hour demands even greater wisdom and stronger nerves than were required when the nation was at war. The problems are most difficult because they are less easily seen. There is missing the emotional solidarity which commanded universal support for necessary war programs.

The farmers of the state face confiscation through tax burdens. The home owner in the cities meets the same situation. On every hand there is a demand for rigid economy and a reduction of the costs of government. And yet, only through government does it seem possible to care for the increased number of unemployed workers who must be fed or reduced to banditry or rioting.

Mingled with the tax problem are burdens placed upon business, industry and living costs by the exactions of utility services, which have escaped regulation through the holding company method of obtaining revenues far in excess of a reasonable return on real investments.

Most pressing of all, some real solution must be found for the problem of unemployment, either through the release of business from some of its burdens or more direct action in furnishing jobs.

Because the problems are grave and the responsibilities great, the opportunity of Governor McNutt for real leadership is great.

It is a situation in which to be successful he must command, by his wisdom and his bravery, the support of all citizens. He will succeed only in the measure that he can wipe political prejudices from the minds of people and join them in a movement for the common good.

To that task he brings an exceptionally well-equipped mind and a real determination for accomplishment. He is essentially a man of action. The times need action, not bewildered waiting.

On this day the people welcome Governor McNutt with enthusiasm and every wish for his success.

AGAIN THE GOBLINS

As the legislature goes into session, the Indiana organization of Insullism floods the state with advertisements in small newspapers warning against the passage of laws that will make ownership of public utilities easier and possible.

While the founder of this vast utility empire remains in Greece, away from the indictments of the Illinois courts, his tradition carries on.

The advertisements are a frank appeal to the farmer to prevent the passage of any law that would aid public ownership on the ground of increased taxation.

The statement, of course, is false. Fortunately, the people have come to know something about Insullism, and no longer accept statements from that quarter without challenge.

Public ownership of utilities in this state, and in other states, has meant a saving for all the people and freedom from extortion.

The city dweller will have more money to buy food from the farmer if he can escape unnecessary and unfair charges for water, gas and electricity.

It seems impossible that any representative, with any honesty of purpose or any sign of intelligence, can be fooled by this parade of goblins.

The organization of mayors and officials of cities demanding freedom is much more reliable and much more patriotic.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

If the reason for a federal relief act at this session of congress seemed obscure to any one when Senators La Follette and Costigan introduced their new bill, facts developed in the hearings by the experts in closest touch with this problem should banish all uncertainty.

"Families have been reduced to the basis of prowling alley cats in Philadelphia," Dr. Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Federation of Jewish charities of Philadelphia, testified.

"Our people are living on daily rations," said Linton B. Swift of the Family Welfare Association of America. "If the system existing here were described as existing in any other country, Russia for instance, we should be horrified."

"God only knows how the people in the mining districts of West Virginia are living," said Van A. Bittner, representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

"Semi-starvation is sweeping across the country with the ravages of a plague in its wake," said Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the joint committee on unemployment.

Last year, also, conditions were painted as distressing in the extreme when the first La Follette-Costigan relief bill was pending in congress. But now—

"One-third of all the unemployed now are on relief," according to H. L. Lurie, quoting a survey made by the American Association of Social Workers. "More are in need of relief, and relief that is given is reverting to primitive methods."

"Fears are expressed that mounting unrest may begin to assume violent forms of expression more frequently if constructive and adequate measures for relieving distress do not materialize in the near future."

Lurie told of some localities where large portions of the population are receiving no aid at all, and of cities where relief needs have increased as much as 300 per cent in a year, while relief funds have increased only 30 per cent.

Samuel A. Goldsmith, director of Jewish charities of Chicago, declares that the present estimate of unemployed in that city is 1,400,000.

"Now less than 30,000 families in urgent need are

not being cared for in New York," William Hodson of the Welfare Council of New York City, testified. "We spent \$8,300,000 for relief in 1932," said Dr. Karl Schweinitz of the Community Council of Philadelphia. "In 1933 we shall have to spend \$14,000,000, with no increase in standards."

But why should the federal government, which provided loans for relief last summer, now provide direct grants for relief?

"Unless federal aid be changed from a loan basis to direct aid, American cities are going to have defaults which will shake not only municipal credit, but the whole credit structure of the United States," says Paul V. Betters, executive director of the American Municipal Association.

"Cities already are asking us to petition congress to let the R. F. C. assist them in refunding plans. They are crippling essential services to meet relief needs. They are facing default. The present system is only stimulating financial chaos."

And Professor Simeon D. Leland, economist of the University of Chicago, adds extensive data about constitutional limitations on the taxing power of cities, counties, and states, pointing out that these make it impossible for local governments to act quickly enough to meet the present emergency.

It seems fair to conclude, from this evidence, that there are overwhelming reasons why the Costigan-La Follette direct relief act should be adopted at the soonest possible moment.

OUR CHANGING HOME LIFE

Those figures on the "average family," presented to the Association for the Advancement of Science by Professor William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, make interesting reading—and, perhaps, upset a few of the commonly accepted notions about the way Americans live.

Professor Ogburn demonstrates that the average family has either three or four members, lives in a \$5,000 home and, if it pays rent, shells out \$27 a month for its living quarters.

Only one family in eight lives in an apartment. One family in three contains more than one wage earner.

This brief collection of figures bespeaks profound changes that have taken place in American life in the last generation. It also contains important hints about developments which are apt to come in the near future.

It would repay earnest study by sociologists and economists. The "average family" today is vastly different from the family of a few decades ago.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS

Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama, interviewed at Washington by Rodney Dutcher, utters a few truths that all critics of congress ought to bear in mind.

"The responsibility of congress," says Mr. Huddleston, "is secondary, for the people of the country are primarily responsible for what congress does. Whatever we do here is what public opinion requires of us, and there is now no informed, coherent, intelligent public opinion."

This, of course, is self-evident—but we seldom stop to think about it. We assail congress for its purposelessness, its inefficiency and its changeableness, forgetting that congress is a most accurate reflector of the nation's state of mind.

In the last analysis, the shortcomings of congress trace directly back to the ordinary citizen; and when we wait about congress, we simply are indicating ourselves.

Difficulties in learning to read are four times as common in boys as among girls, says a neurologist. Which may account for dad's consistent failure to read what's on mother's mind.

Wouldn't it be refreshing to read some time that the old theatrical tradition had been broken by some touching incident and that "the show did NOT go on"?

Hardened to Chicago's rigorous climate, Samuel Insull professes a sudden delight in the mild winters of Greece, and Robert Elliott Burns, the "chain gang fugitive," disavows Georgia's temperate climate in favor of a habitat in wintry New Jersey. So it goes.

Well, it appears that the folks who were afraid President-Elect Roosevelt would do something radical were right. He says he'll keep every campaign pledge.

Most comedians, says a producer, have a conviction they can play tragic roles. And so, alas, do a lot of misguided tragedians.

Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"WHAT would you do," inquires a woman, "if you had five children and worked from daylight until dark in a farm home, with a husband who abused you and the children continually, and allowed you no penny of the money you had helped to make?"

"I try to live a Christian life and am too proud to talk of these things to family or friends, but feel that the breaking point is near."

It should be. It is almost impossible to state with certainty what one would do in such a situation, but I believe I might abandon the Christian life for a time, discard my pride, and put on a really active rebellion.

If this woman is telling the truth, she obviously is married to a bully, and a bully is comparatively easy to handle if you know how to go about it. And for that job one does not need velvet gloves.

The man who is deliberately and needlessly cruel to wife and children because he happens to be the head of the house and carry the purse, usually covers up a strong inferiority complex with such behavior. Probably he feels defeated by life and in his longing to retaliate he becomes a domestic tyrant.

SUCH men are not without an aspect of pathos. They grow thus warped because of some natural deficiency of character, or from the unhappy circumstances in which they have been reared.

As for me, I infinitely should prefer being beaten by an enraged man, staking all to win a small measure of justice, than to go on, year after year, enduring small persecutions, lacking money I had toiled to earn, and wanting the sympathy and love that every woman so situated deserves and deserves.

To postpone the evil hour is only to augment the trouble. The tyrant of today, if permitted to indulge his tempers, will become the brute of tomorrow, and no woman who values the happiness of her children can afford to trust to chance for his reformation.

However, a husband who remains deaf to the voice of reason and affection is not always deaf to the feminine battle cry. If I were in this woman's place, I would make mine a veritable war whoop that would resound to the deepest recesses of the rural regions.

The Hit and Run Driver!



It Seems to Me . . . by Heywood Brown

I'D like to be masterful. And, failing that, I wish I could make up my mind within the space afforded by twenty-four hours or a little less.

Several years ago I decided I would sail for somewhere. That seemed a reasonable enough decision at the time. The gripe I had insisted on lingering, I had what is called a very nasty cough.

People mentioned the matter, particularly in theaters and other places of public assemblage. They said, "You ought to do something for that cough." I took syrups and lozenges and hot lemonades, and still I coughed without much diminution.

Things got so bad that finally I hardly had energy enough to keep from going to bed by midnight.

The column was set down wearily and in perfunctory fashion. I grieved at friends and was coolish toward acquaintances. Even the revolution grew a little less important in my eyes.

"It won't do me much good," I thought. "Not with this nasty cough."

So Many Ships

BUT even the firm decision that you are going to sail somewhere is only the beginning of difficulty. You begin to collect steamship folders and run into people whose first cousin is a second vice-president of the line.

One boat stops at Martinique, but doesn't give you Puerto Rico. And it's still another craft which gives you shore leave at Haiti.

Besides, the problem comes up as to whether you want to leave yourself in a Pompeian swimming pool or something simpler done in Dutch tiles. There are those liners which pitch and also the holy rollers.

The whole problem of world cookery comes into the scope of the discussion before you are done. Should one trust his fate upon the high seas to swedish hors d'oeuvres or to the cheese of the Dutch?

There are maps and plans to study, and a brief survey of desert islands in case anything goes wrong in the hurricane belt. I know this isn't the season for hurricanes, but fate may do almost anything to a columnist when she gets him alone and unprotected.

I've tried to equip myself with such nautical information as is available at Tony's, but I'm not sure that everything supplied me was authentic. For instance, I asked Edward J. McNamara whether the rule of "women and children first" still was prevalent, as I would not like to do anything conspicuously tactless.

He told me not to pay any attention to it. He said that business all went out along with the practice of taking off your hat in the elevator.

Virtue in Shanghaing.

I MORE or less wish somebody I would shanghai me. It's so difficult to pick a date in advance, and if you settle on one just a few days away, there's so much to be done in the way of necessary preparation.

I mean it's a cinch that at the last minute you'll suddenly become conscious of the fact that you just must see your dentist.

I have a horror of looking at the Panama canal and realizing that, although it is one of the

greatest engineering feats in the world, there's nobody within a couple of thousand miles to change a gilling.

There ought to be a law about dentists. And I certainly mean American dentists. There ought

So They Say

We're going to demonstrate that bad luck is nothing but imagination. When every one is convinced that 1933 is going to be a good luck year, business will pick up and the depression will be routed.—Sidney Strotz, Chicago, president of the "Anti-Superstition Society."

People have lost the art of listening.—John Masfield, poet laureate of England.

There can be no national recovery so long as we have 10-cent corn, 5-cent cotton and 30-cent wheat.—Representative Marvin Jones (Dem., Tex.), chairman house agricultural committee.

The desire to possess completely the person one loves makes much of the unhappiness in family relationship.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President.

Daily Thought

Woe to the shepherd that leaveth the flock! the sword shall be upon his arm, and upon his right eye; his arm shall be clean dried up, and his right eye shall be utterly darkened.—Zechariah 11:17.

EVERY day we omit obscure some truth we should have known.—Ruskin.

Every Day Religion

BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

IN Lincoln's Inn Fields, in London, in front of her former home at No. 3, stands the memorial of Margaret MacDonald, one of the greatest women of England. She was a radiant spirit, lovely in her life, tireless in her labors.

The biography of her by her husband, the present prime minister, is one of the most beautiful books in our language—to read which is to renew our faith in God and man.

The memorial shows her figure, wrought in bronze, seated with her arms outstretched, her robes so falling over her arms as to suggest a brooding mother-bird, and underneath the hovering wings little children nestle and play.

Nearby is a tablet in tribute to her, written by her husband, the last words of which are: "She took no rest from doing good." It is quite literally true; she gave her life in self-spendng love.

Often, in the dark days of World War, I used to stop and study the memorial and it taught me many things. Whence comes the beautiful, brooding, all-giving love which spends itself for others, giving time, money, strength, and even life itself, in

to be more of the "zyppay in them. You can walk down my central street on the Island of Manhattan, and fifty or sixty young men of high degree of competence will be sitting in their lonely offices reading the Saturday Evening Post and wondering just what a patient would look like if he came in.

And in far-off Jamaica or Trinidad some local practitioner is removing a tooth by means of a chisel and a hand gimlet.

Should Follow Flag

AMERICAN marines or missionaries or medical men constantly are landing on some foreign shore to restore good order, but the American dentist rarely leaves his own fireside, and then only for some major city like Berlin or Paris.

At least, there used to be an American dentist in Paris, but the poor fellow probably died of overwork.

I remember once in Shanghai I was in sore distress. Friends in the foreign colony recommended a German, a French, and a British practitioner. The Germans are superb scientists. The French make lovely wine. Britain carved out for itself a world empire, but none of these people should be trusted with anybody's teeth.

At last one of the group said: "Of course, there's Underhill. He's a fugitive from justice. They want him for murder back in California. His hand is pretty shaky because he's an habitual drunkard. But he is an American dentist." And so of course I went to Underhill.

By the time you see this I may be on the high seas. I may not. To me leaving New York is always an extraction. I need a little anesthesia.

(Copyright, 1933, by The Times)

Every Day Religion

BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

happy sacrifice for the poor, the underprivileged, and the victims of injustice.

Such love embodied itself in the life of that lovely woman, and the world cannot forget her.

SURELY, I thought, such love is not an accident, a freak, a kind of sublime folly and futility. It must have a source, an origin, a meaning, a basis in the nature of things. What is the fountain from which flows this stream of pity which softens and sweetens the world, seeking to melt its hardness into gentleness and beauty and helpfulness?

It must be that there is love in the heart of nature, else it would not be in man.

Thus, when I sought the source of love in the life of a good woman, I traced it back to the compassionate heart of God, who is our final solace. To what other source can we trace it?

Here, truly, is the basis of our faith that God is more than power, more than mind, and that there is a heart of tenderness behind the hardness of life.

As often as I stopped to look at the memorial of Margaret MacDonald, I had a new hope in my heart.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

also that it eats whenever it can retain food, to keep up its nutrition.

In keeping up the nutrition of the child, it is well to rely primarily on milk and the use of vegetables containing plenty of vitamins and mineral salts.

BECAUSE coughing may bring undue pressure into the abdominal cavity, and thereby cause rupture or hernia by pushing the abdominal contents through the wall, it is advisable in some cases

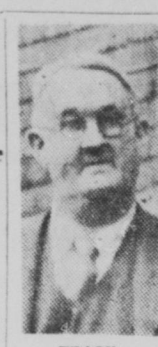
to put an abdominal binder on a child.

Although use of various drugs does not cure whooping cough, there are many things which a physician can prescribe which will lessen severity of the coughing.

In preventing the spread of whooping cough, everyone must co-operate. If parents know of other children in the neighborhood who have whooping cough, and who are being permitted to play outdoors with children who have not had the disease, the health department should be notified.

M. E. Tracy Says:

"PLAY SAFE" POOR MOTTO NOW



TRACY

THE current of thought in this country must be changed if we are to escape disaster, much less enjoy a return of prosperity.

The relief and economy measures we are adopting are merely makeshifts, serving to shrivel cash, credit, and mentality.

It is necessary, of course, to protect people against cold and starvation at any cost, but it must not be regarded as a remedy.

We can not win our way back to good times by assuming that idleness is going to increase, or, what is worse, by pursuing methods which cause it to increase.

Retrenchment is not the answer to our ills, save as it can be made to liberate capital for work.

The safety of our investments has ceased to be a matter of hoarding cash and paying dividends out of a dwindling surplus.

Both men and money must be mobilized to win this battle, regardless of risk.

Playing Safe Is Perilous Strategy

PLAYING safe has become the most dangerous kind of strategy, especially on the part of those controlling credit.

Money is but one phase of our economic system, and fulfills its purpose only by moving.

The time has come for us to think of the forces back of money, the factories, fields, and above all else, the people.

We have permitted money to determine values until we think they depend on it. We have lost sight of the work, production, barter, and exchange which are back of money.

We can not ruin workshops, mills, hotels, mines, farms and office buildings for the sake of protecting cash, without taking grave chances. Industry is, was and always will be the foundation of life from an economic standpoint. Its preservation and stimulation represent our only hope.

If our people were to work, there would be nothing to fear. What put them to work in the first place, or kept them at work through the years? Was it fear, playing safe, or taking advice from expert accountants?

Courage and Imagination Needed

IT was not courage and imagination created American prosperity, and they are the only qualities that can restore it.

Do you think the railroad builders, the ironmasters, the automobile pioneers, the developers of electricity and promoters of the telephone figured the business out before they started? Do you think they were sure of where they would land?

This country was built by men and women who dared to take a chance, and it can be maintained only by the same kind.

Sure-thing bets are irreconcilable with human progress.

When we reach a point of absolute safety, adventure, romance, and experiment will be dead.

There comes a time when even the greatest institutions must gamble for existence, when there is no middle course left, no chance of a compromise with Fate.

There comes a time when the most stupendous enterprises must rake all their assets together and stake them on one herculean effort.

Histroy is but the record of such occurrence, in some of which the very survival of civilization was at issue.

Undying Universe Seen

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE universe may be like a giant accordion, now expanding and now contracting, according to the latest model for the cosmos proposed by Dr. Richard C. Tolman of the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Tolman also believes it possible that the universe may be a "going concern," destined to keep on going for infinity.

I talked with Dr. Tolman, one of the world's chief authorities on relativity and an intimate friend of Professor Albert Einstein, at Atlantic City during the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

His views run contrary to two generally accepted ideas about the universe. The first idea which he contradicts is that the universe is of necessity destined to run down. This idea is based upon the so-called second law of thermodynamics.

According to this law, energy tends constantly to run from concentrated to dissipated forms.

Thus, for example, the stars are dissipating their energy into space.

Sir James Jeans, for example, has compared the universe to a sinking ship. He says that man as he attains greater culture is like a sailor climbing the mast of a sinking ship. For the time, the sailor is going up, but eventually the ship is going down.

The second view which Tolman questions is the view of the expanding universe. According to accepted theories on this subject, the universe will go on expanding, its component parts becoming more and more widely scattered with the passage of time with a consequent disruption of the visible universe as we now know it.

Applying Einstein

DR. TOLMAN arrived at his views by applying the principles of Einstein's theory of relativity to the laws of thermodynamics.

Appropriately, his paper was presented at Atlantic City as the annual lecture in honor of Josiah Willard Gibbs, formulator of the laws of thermodynamics.

In his lecture Dr. Tolman pointed out that the laws of thermodynamics were formulated before completion of the theory of relativity.

The laws, therefore, apply to the earth, where things happened approximately as laid down by Newton. But they need changes for the universe at large, where things happened according to the formulae of Einstein and not of Newton.

We know that a perpetual motion machine is not possible on earth. This is because of the second law of thermodynamics. No machine