

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. 11, 1933.

THE GOVERNOR SUGGESTS

No member of the legislature will have any difficulty in understanding what Governor McNutt believes should be done to the state government in order to meet present emergencies.

His message to the law makers does not evade nor pussyfoot. It goes direct to the point of every question and there is his answer to every problem.

On the matter of state government, he would abolish the present public service and highway commissions and replace them with men who will have at least a different attitude toward their duties.

On the matter of various boards and commissions, most of which under the inspiration of Stephenson, were placed under the secretary of state in order to make that office powerful politically, he would bring about efficiency by a different grouping and the elimination of overlapping duties.

There is nothing doubtful about his attitude toward the duty of the state. Roads and buildings may be deferred but the education of the children of the state must not wait, a complete reversal of the policies of his predecessors.

In a word, in a matter of choice, human beings and social welfare is to be placed above material considerations.

It is upon the question of public utilities that the Governor is most specific.

He demands an easy road to public ownership of these utilities by such cities as may desire to buy or erect them, with wide powers of credit and financing.

He proposes that all holding companies be brought under strict regulation by the new commission. This is the one proposal which the utilities in other years have fought with vigor. It will be fought again this year.

But Indiana has had some sad examples of what holding companies can do to communities and to investors.

On the matter of the repeal of the Wright bone dry law, Governor McNutt stands by his platform with firmness. It must be replaced with a workable law, when modification or repeal comes.

With a course clearly outlined and with much of the preliminary work done, the legislature can win equal favor with the people if it rushes through the measures suggested and give evidence of a desire for economy by an early adjournment.

The people will demand nothing more than has been suggested by Governor McNutt. Nor will they accept less than he has asked.

THE TIME IS COMING

The munitions makers have won again. With the help of President Hoover, they have blocked the state department's effort to strengthen the peace treaties with an effective power of armament boycott.

Three weeks ago we reported that Mr. Hoover was considering a special message to congress, asking power to embargo war shipments when necessary to preserve peace. We expressed the hope that the President would go forward with this very important peace policy, prepared by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.

But the munitions makers got busy. Unable to influence the state department, they brought pressure on the war department and the White House. Now the President has thrown down the Stimson policy.

The President's message to congress on this subject is a weak gesture, which may fool some of the people, but which does not disturb the war manufacturers and does not in any way solve the problem.

The President asks the senate to do one of two things: Either ratify the Geneva arms traffic convention of 1925, or give him power to ban arms shipments in agreement with other nations. But Mr. Hoover virtually admits that his first request is only a gesture, when he says in his message that ratification of the 1925 treaty "seems" impossible.

As a matter of fact, the 1925 treaty, which never yet has received the fourteen unconditional ratifications necessary to put it into force, is so timid and ineffective that it hardly is worth ratifying.

As an alternative, the President requests embargo power only in conjunction with all other principal arms manufacturing nations. The President probably has that power already. But it does not mean much in the case of arms embargoes, because usually one or more foreign governments can be depended upon to prevent joint international action—at least until they have shipped to Japan, or to Paraguay and Bolivia, or the belligerent of the moment, all munitions required.

It was precisely because experience showed that an arms embargo, to be effective, sometimes had to be undertaken by the United States quickly and alone, that congress in 1898, 1912 and 1922 granted the President specific power to embargo war shipments to Latin-American countries threatened by civil war.

What Secretary Stimson wants, and what President Hoover should propose to congress, is an extension of this traditional American doctrine to include not only civil war, but fighting between nations.

This is a natural corollary of the Kellogg pact outlawing war, and without which this anti-war treaty never can be effective—as it is not effective in the areas of the far east and Latin-America today.

For the United States government to go on heading a commission insisting that Paraguay and Bolivia stop fighting, while discarded army uniforms and American-made munitions are being

It would be splendid if we could get all other nations to act with us in an emergency. But that is not always possible, so long as members of the British parliament shares the large profits of Vickers and the British arms trust, which supplies more than 30 per cent of the international traffic; so long as the Skoda works of the great Czech-French combine pays an annual dividend of 28 1/2 per cent on this traffic—which compares with the 50 per cent profit on World War contracts made by the United States Steel Corporation.

No less an authority than a conservative league of nations investigation commission since has long reported that "armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares and in persuading their own countries to adopt warlike policies. . . have attempted to bribe government officials. . . have disseminated false reports concerning the military

and naval programs of various countries, to stimulate armament expenditures. . . have sought to influence public opinion through control of newspapers. . . have organized international armament rings, through which the armament race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another."

But President Hoover should not need those league revelations to open his eyes. He himself once issued hot White House statements on the subject. Has he forgotten the Shearer investigation, which he ordered.

The United States is not the keeper of the world's conscience, but of its own. The United States can not enforce treaties and stop wars single-handed, but it can keep its own hands clean.

At least it should restrain American munitions makers from starting or feeding foreign wars, and from profiting in blood. That time is coming.

When the American profiteers-in-war sink a Geneva naval conference or blow up a Stimson embargo plan, they hasten the day when the government will take over their business in self-protection.

SAVE THE SCHOOLS

Attitude of the Hoover conference on the crisis in education will cheer those fighting to save the American school system from unwise economy raids.

The original agenda was disquieting. It suggested the possibility of drastic cuts in teacher salaries, school hours, night classes and other programs. President Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, Dr. Cooper, United States commission of education, and others stood against such easy but dangerous budgeting solutions.

"In the rigid governmental economies that are requisite everywhere, we must not encroach upon the schools or reduce the opportunity of the child, through the school, to develop adequate citizenship," said President Hoover. "There is no safety for our republic without the education of our youth. That is the first charge upon all citizens and local governments."

"Let us," said Dr. Wilbur, "have fewer miles of highways, if necessary, and more schools for our children."

Minor economies can and should be made in the interest of greater efficiency without injuring the schools.

The conference adopted a resolution in support of some measure like the George bill to grant federal aid to states to maintain "reasonable standards in their public schools system."

This action is more in the American spirit than the defeating of some of the counties and states that are letting their schools take the brunt of the depression. But free education should be the last to go.

THE FAMILY'S FOOD BILL

There is something deeply interesting about the food supply budget for the average family, as worked out recently by experts at Clemson college.

Figuring that the average family consists of two adults and three children, the experts estimated that during a year it would consume the following amounts of food:

One hundred chickens, 1,456 quarts of milk, 2,600 eggs, 260 pounds of butter, 650 pounds of fresh meat, 174 pounds of leafy vegetables, 234 pounds of fresh tomatoes, sixty-five heads of lettuce, 108 quarts of canned tomatoes, 303 pounds of other fresh vegetables, 130 pounds of canned vegetables, ten bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of wheat, ten bushels of corn twelve bushels of fresh fruit and 180 quarts of canned fruit.

Somehow, it comes to a lot, when you add it all up that way. And when you contrast that list with what thousands of the unemployed actually are getting, you can see just how far short of dietary requirements some of our depression menus are falling.

Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania is reported writing a novel baring the romantic affairs of her son, King Carol. It looks like Carol's about to be dealt a royal flush.

"We want beer that tickles our noses," says a Cleveland ex-bartender. Ah, so that's the source of that old remark about "a snoutful."

Some Indiana housewives had a neighbor raided, charging that their husbands had been getting liquor from him in exchange for canned goods from their pantries. The trouble evidently arose from the pickles their mates brought home.

A Civil war veteran of Minneapolis has a bottle of beer given him at a G. A. R. convention in Milwaukee fifty years ago. Now there, at last, is one fellow who "can take it or leave it alone."

Just Plain Sense
BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

HERE'S a bit of cheer for the New Year.

"Time was," runs the letter, "when fortune smiled upon us, but no babies came, so we went to a founding asylum and adopted one, a boy of 11 months.

"Tomorrow our boy, a handsome young giant, with his football letter and his scholastic laurels, comes home to his old Mother and Dad for the holidays.

"Riches have proved evanescent, but year by year the ties have grown closer and what care we for poverty—our son is with us in our little flat and we know more true Christmas joy than many a luxurious childless home. I can think of no greater tragedy than growing old alone and I know that God smiles on those who help the helpless.

"Sincerely yours,

(By adoption) A HAPPY FATHER."

DOESN'T it make a lump in your throat—this expression of frank, simple, old-fashioned pride and love?

I always have thought that the adopted parent gets more benefits out of such transactions than does the adopted child. Too many evidences of this truth may be seen on every hand for us to attempt to deny it.

When you take a baby into your home and your heart, you commit an act that is not entirely unselfish, because subconsciously you are moved by a desire to get for yourself unadulterated happiness.

And should this father who speaks so simply of his joy ever be grieved or hurt by the son he loves, he still will have been rewarded amply for his deed—since he already has been repaid a hundred times over, repaid by acquiring a deeper meaning of life, by the sheer fun of watching his boy grow up, and by the affection he has received from the infant, the lad and the youth.

This man, moreover, is my notion of a real father, because his relationship with his son is based on friendliness and he considers that the happiness he has received is more important than the benefits he has conferred.

There should be no such word as duty between parents and children. Love is the only link that truly can bind them together.



It Seems to Me by Heywood Broun

SEVERAL applicants have replied to that ad which I put in the column the other day for a sycophant.

But before doing anything about making a deal, I decided to look into the subject of sycophancy and became an expert in the matter. After all, in hiring a sycophant one would like the best available.

It seems from the source material which I have examined that sycophancy first got going in any well-organized way in the city of Athens. My dictionary says, "They were despised characters, being barrators, informers, pettifoggers, slanderers, and rogues for gain."

That gave me another word to look up. I had thought "barrator" was something you called a young lawyer to kid him along, but that didn't fit the context. And when I found "barrator" in the book it merely said, "One guilty of barratry."

I Learn a New Sin

NOW, I'm not a complete sap. Read the newspapers, including the long words and the crime

news, and I've frequently heard of people being charged with "assault and battery," but, even so, I wanted to be precise about it, and so I studied down the page until I found that barratry is "any wilful and unlawful act by the master or mariners of a ship contrary to their duty to the owners, whereby the latter sustain injury."

And a barrator can also be a Scotch judge who takes a bribe. That, as you may remember, was in all probability, the plot of Sir Walter Scott's famous novel, "The Bride of Lammermoor."

But all of this gets us very far away from my original intention of hiring somebody to say a few pleasant things quite frequently to me about my painting, writing, acting and reducing campaign. In fact, I was thinking very much of some person or persons such as those described in the poem sent in by John J. Anonymous, which runs:

Sycophants
Wear skirts
Or pants;
They hang around
Like leeches;
They "yes" to death,
With panting breath,
Admiring all
Your cliches.

Few Out of Thousand

THAT was about what I was thinking of. And I must say that I think the dictionary is pretty hard with sycophants, no matter if they did sink a few ships in Athens and take a few bribes in Scotland.

After all, the Greeks could spare some craft. They had to bar La Belle Helene from the navy yard because she always was launching boats.

"A servile flatterer," "a cringing person," "a parasite"—these seem to be later activities of the bold

barrators of yesterday's game. But I wonder where Mr. Funk, or Mr. Wagnalls, for that matter, ever got the notion that "a servile flatterer" and "a parasite" are interchangeable terms.

I've been both. I don't mean both Funk and Wagnalls. I mean both parasite and servile flatterer, and they are not the same thing at all.

A first-rate servile flatterer is worth anything he gets. He earns every penny and is in no sense a parasite. The employer's jokes I have put into saying, "Yes, B. K. I think you really have hit on something big in that thought!"

Just Mild Sycophant

BUT when I advertised for a sycophant, I didn't really expect to get a servile flatterer. I couldn't pay adequate wages for that. All I wanted was somebody who would say on a Monday or a Wednesday, "That was a pretty slick column you had today, Mr. B."

I would more or less expect him to say on a Tuesday or a Thursday, "Not so hot this time." I wouldn't be at all surprised to hear that. And I hope he wouldn't be surprised, either, to be fired on Saturday.

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Daily Thought

O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee; but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me.—St. John 17:25.

ALL profound affection admits a sacrifice.—Vauvenargues.

Every Day Religion
BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

AFTER all, life is just a big bundle of little things, but life itself is not a little thing. For most of us, most of the time, the bulk of life is a long diary, full of prosaic details.

Tiny duties, small joys, minute failings, petty cares make up the staple of our experience, as we meet it day by day. If life itself is not to seem trivial, we must learn to see little things in a big way.

Yet, perhaps, in one sense, there are no little things. A group of us went to hear a famous preacher, and his sermon was about the smallness of little sins. As we walked home a young man said that the preacher made us see all the fly-specks. To which a great physician replied: "My boy, the preacher was right. A tiny act may tell our inner character, just as one drop of blood drawn from your vein, by the point of needle, may furnish a decisive blood test."

ALL of us know the old adage: Trifles make perfection, but perfection is not a trifle—it is as

true in the art of life as in the life of art. Maybe that is what Jesus meant when He said: "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much."

Indeed, He talked much of the greatness of little things, as when, in His solemn parable of the Last Judgment, He made all depend on whether a cup of water had been given to a thirsty fellow-man, or a kindness to a child.

Yes, trifles light as air tell what we are, and often regulate our fellowship with both God and man as much as grave fundamentals do. Every day in our contacts, our tone of voice, our gesture, our look, our good will or ill will, by tracing itself in tiny acts, make or unmake friendships, set up or pull down ideals, hurt or heal our fellow souls.

A wise poet put these words on the lips of God: "I come in the little things, saith the Lord; my starry wings I do forsake, love's highway of humility to take." Only by his heavenly art can He fit His greatness to our littleness, and make our littleness great.

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Germ That Causes Mumps Is Puzzle
BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editorial of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, Health Magazine.

This is the first of two articles by Dr. Fishbein on mumps.

OF all of the annoying diseases that afflict the child, but which also occasionally attack the adult, mumps is the one most likely to arouse the risibilities of the vicinity. Swelling at the sides of the face give the person who is infected a distinctly comical appearance.

There is no doubt that the condition is infectious, because it spreads rapidly wherever it gets a start among a group of young people.

Since the time when Pasteur first proved definitely that germs can cause disease, the experts have been trying to find the germ that causes mumps.

They have taken material from the glands, from the saliva, and from various other parts of the

body, and on several occasions investigators have claimed that the germ was isolated.

The evidence thus far in support of any one of these claims is not sufficient to convince other experts that the real germ has been discovered.

MOST often mumps appear in a child from 5 to 15 years of age. Because the glands most commonly concerned are the parotid glands, just in front of the ear, the disease scientifically is called epidemic parotitis.

In most cases, mumps is a mild condition. It occurs usually during the cold season of the year. Out of 100 epidemics, only twen-

ty-one occurred in the warm months.

As has been said, mumps is primarily a disease of adolescence, but cases have been observed in a woman 84 years of age and in a man 99 years of age—no doubt, both in their second childhood.

Mumps probably is spread from one person to another by the saliva. Occasionally a third person may become contaminated with this infectious saliva and, although himself not infected by the disease, carry it from a sick person to a healthy one.

Study of the disease shows that it is most contagious during the early days, and that once convalescence begins it is not nearly so dangerous.

For this reason it is not customary to quarantine or isolate cases with mumps for more than two weeks.

M. E. Tracy Says:
COOLIDGE HAD SUBLIME FAITH

CALVIN COOLIDGE was a typical New Englander, embodying the rugged simplicity, assured faith and unbreakable will of his forebears.

In this respect he stood for what once was a great force and what remains a great tradition in the making of America. Naturally enough, his thought ran backward and his philosophy of life was rooted in precedent.

The commotion and ballyhoo of present-day life had little appeal for him. He saw no reason why an ex-Governor should not go back to a \$35 rent or why an ex-President should not dwell in modest retirement. Ready to turn an honest penny, he was unmoved by the temptation of display.

Ready to serve in the highest capacity, he found it possible to become a truly private citizen, once the job was completed.

In a certain sense, Calvin Coolidge's elevation to the presidency was anomalous. He did not seem to belong to the roaring days of post-war boom and speculation. One sometimes wonders whether he sensed the hollowness of it all, even when he appeared to sanction it with an official blessing.

There are those who believe that he refused a third term because of canny insight. Be that as it may, he stepped aside at the right moment.

Guided by Loyalty to Principle

MY own judgment is that Calvin Coolidge was guided by loyalty to principle, rather than by realization of what was about to happen. His faith in the original ideals and principles of this republic was little short of sublime.

He had no doubt of the Constitution, the law, or the standards created by custom. When he came to the question of accepting the nomination for a third term, he decided it by the precedent which Washington had established. I was one of those who predicted that he would.

Reliability was Calvin Coolidge's outstanding trait. If you knew his code, you could guess what he would do. He was no mystery, save to those unfamiliar with the New England background. His very silence was eloquent with advance information.

The American people found a measurable degree of assurance and relief in following such an unbending apostle of the old order. They knew they were in the breakers, though they had little idea that shipwreck was so close at hand, and were glad to have a man at the helm who wouldn't try any superfluous experiments.

Far Above Leadership of His Day

IT is doubtful if the greatest genius who ever lived could have done better. The crowd, including our best minds, was obsessed with the idea of going straight ahead.

All asked from the government was a steersman who would hold the tiller steady. That is what Calvin Coolidge did and the nation was well pleased.

Now that we know what was just ahead, we are inclined to criticize him for doing what we demanded, what was consistent with his character and what he could not have helped doing even if he tried.

We are inclined to blame him for not foreseeing and preventing what few of us foresaw and what it is doubtful if any human agency could have prevented.

History contains no ifs. There stands Calvin Coolidge and there stands the country, as revealed by the record. Posterity, of course, will undertake to psychoanalyze both.

My guess is that the ultimate verdict will place Calvin Coolidge far above the average leadership of his day and generation.

SCIENCE
Science Sky Is Rosy
BY DAVID DIETZ

RAYs of hope illuminate the scientific sky as 1933 gets underway. It may be that the pessimistic and gloomy views which began to gain momentum from 1920 on, and which reached their climax in the last year, will be abandoned during the present one.

The reasons for new hope were put forth at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Atlantic City just as the old year was coming to a close.

Until the present time, scientists generally have accepted the idea that our universe gradually was running down. The universe frequently was compared to a clock that had been wound up at some distant date and slowly was ticking away its energy.

Sir James Jeans compared it to a slowly sinking ship. Others compared it to a fire burning itself out and painted pictures of the day when the stars would be burnt-out cinders, floating in a cold and dark ocean of space.

All these gloomy pictures had their basis in the second law of thermodynamics, the law which states that energy once dissipated can never be recaptured.

Additional evidence was deduced from theories of the expanding universe, according to which the component parts of the universe are scattered farther and farther apart.

But Dr. R. C. Tolman, brilliant mathematician of the California Institute of Technology and intimate friend of Professor Albert Einstein, showed that this view need not necessarily be so.

Stars and Man

DR. TOLMAN, by applying the laws of Einstein's theory of relativity to the laws of thermodynamics, showed that the universe need not run down.

He showed that the universe may be a perpetual motion machine, destined to go on forever, now expanding and now contracting, like some cosmic accordion.

Additional rays of hope were cast on the scientific sky at Atlantic City by the addresses of Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard, and Dr. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton, newly elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

These two, both among the world's most famous astronomers, did not address themselves to the same subject that Dr. Tolman did. But Dr. Shapley, by pointing out the inadequacy of present theories concerning the evolution of the solar system, and Dr. Russell, by pointing out the inadequacy of present theories concerning the evolution of the stars, made it clear that we need no longer accept the dogmatic conclusions of the older cosmogony.

We simply do not know enough about the subject to be dogmatic. From another field of science, a rosy ray of hope was furnished by Professor William K. Gregory of Columbia university and the American Museum of Natural History.

Professor Gregory is one of the world's chief authorities upon the evolution of man.

He said that there was little reason for taking a gloomy view of man's future. He pointed out that it has been a fact through the billion years of geological time that whenever a creature became dominant upon the earth, it ruled for millions of years.

Man, he said, only recently ascended to power and there was no reason why it should not be assumed that man will rule for millions of years, attaining new powers and new glory.

Atomic Energy

MINGLED with these hopeful rays from astronomy and biology, we find rosy beams from the realm of atomiphsysics.

Many physicists at the Atlantic

City meeting were inclined to think that the day may come when man will be able to utilize the energy locked up in the atom.

Earlier in the present century that was a popular view. But by 1920, physicists were beginning to doubt it and by 1930 they practically had abandoned it.

The view then was that it would take more energy to smash an atom than would be released in the smash.

But experiments of the last year point in the opposite direction. In recent experiments to disintegrate the atom, several instances were encountered, when the energy released was greater than the energy used to smash an atom.

Accordingly, the day may come when man will be able to use the energy of the atom.

This energy is tremendous, almost incalculable. It has been calculated that the atomic energy locked within a pint of hydrogen would be enough to drive an ocean liner from New York to Liverpool and back again.

And so man may look forward to the future with more confidence in 1933. He is assured, first of all, that the universe may look forward with confidence to many millions of years as the ruling creature upon the earth. And he is given hope that when coal and oil have given out, he may be able to supplant them with the infinitely greater power of the atom.

Questions and Answers

Q—Is a widow over 60 years of age, without income, exempt from taxation?

A—The law regarding persons exempt from taxation is as follows: Any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine or nurse, who shall have served ninety days or more in the military or naval forces of the United States, and who is totally disabled as evidenced by pension certificate or the award of compensation, and the widow of such soldier, sailor or nurse, may have the amount of \$1,000 deducted from his or her taxable property, providing the amount of taxable property as shown by the tax duplicate shall not exceed the amount of \$5,000. Provided further that the age of 62 shall constitute the basis of total disability for any pensioner.

Q—What year did the Lebanon courthouse burn and were all records destroyed?

A—The Lebanon courthouse did not burn. While a new one was being erected in 1856, county officers took quarters on the west side of the public square. It was these temporary quarters that burned. Only a few of the records in the clerk's, treasurer's, and recorder's offices were saved. The fire did not reach the temporary quarters occupied by the auditor and all his records were saved. Virtually all deeds, wills, and licenses in the other offices were destroyed. Only nine deeds filed prior to 1856 have been re-recorded.

Q—What year did the Monon railroad go from Indianapolis to Monon?

A—1882.

Q—In 1897 on what day did Jan. 14 fall?

A—Thursday.

Q—On what day did July 3, 1912 fall?

A—Wednesday.

Q—What is the legal age for people to marry in Indiana?

A—A man must be 21 years old and a woman 18.

Q—What is the address of Dolores Del Rio, movie star?

A—Care of REO studios, 780 Gower street, Hollywood, Cal.