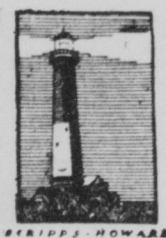


# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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Give Light and the  
People Will Find  
Their Own Way

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MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1933.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

In keeping with its platform pledge and campaign promise, the legislature has before it a measure to provide old age pensions.

The measure, as drafted, is in keeping with the experiences of the many states which have found in this plan for caring for the aged indigent not only a greater measure of humanity, but an actual saving of money.

The poorhouse system was invented in the days of Queen Elizabeth and has changed little in 300 years.

Under present economic conditions, there will be an increasing number of persons who reach the years of unproductivity with no savings. Their crime is in growing old without money. The almshouse for them becomes but a prison.

For years organized labor and the Fraternal Order of Eagles have fought before the legislature for passage of a law which will permit the aged indigent to live out their lives in their own homes.

Governor Leslie vetoed such a measure two years ago. The matter was made a campaign issue.

If there is any criticism of the measure, it is because it leans toward the side of conservatism, rather than toward liberality.

No one with property can obtain such pension. The amount of the pension is meager.

In the many states which have such laws, the plan has proved less costly than maintenance of the pensioners in poorhouses.

Aside from that phase, the humanitarian aspects of the measure should forestall any objections or criticisms.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Municipal ownership of public utilities rests upon the fundamental idea that the people of cities are able to operate and manage these public services.

It rests upon the theory that the people of a community are able to get rid of utility extortion can be trusted to run their own affairs.

To place the rate fixing power for publicly owned utilities in the hands of the utility commission is a denial of the very foundation of this theory.

The utilities have always fought to keep the power to fix rates in the state board. They have always been able to keep these rates high enough so that the comparison between public and private operations would not be too educational to the public.

When the measure to provide an easier path to public ownership, sponsored by the mayors of the cities, was presented to the legislature, the rate power was left to the cities.

Now, for some unexplained reason, it is taken away from them and put back where the privately owned utilities want it located, in a state board far removed from the owners of the utilities.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will be wise enough to restore the power to the cities.

Provisions that cities may obtain the power to fix rates by a vote means little. Either cities can be trusted or can not be trusted to manage their own affairs. If they need guardianship of this sort, they should not be trusted with ownership at all.

## GET THE FACTS

A doctor who decided that any study of his patient's disease must wait until the patient recovered would be a ridiculous doctor.

The house appropriations committee is equally ridiculous when it "does not approve of the initiation of new economic investigations at this time," and proposes abolishing the economic division of the federal trade commission by denying it funds for the coming year.

The commission wants to make a study of corporation practices in the immediate past to determine, if it can, what has been responsible for the condition in which we now find ourselves. The commission proposes to do in a scientific and thorough way what committees of congress have been trying to do in their spare time, thereby admitting the need for such study if intelligent steps for economic recovery are to be taken.

If congress had exact data today about the volume and extent of call loans, the effect of issuing bonds and stocks accompanied by stock-purchase warrants, corporation operations in the stock market, scrip dividend issues, reinvestment of earnings and officers' bonuses, underwriting and syndicate operations, and a variety of other things which the commission proposes to put under the microscope, congress would be floundering less in trying to legislate on banks, corporate reorganization, and other matters.

If congress had the facts the commission proposes to unearth about the relationship between anti-trust laws and the petroleum, gas, coal and lumber industries, it might not spend endless time debating these subjects, without accomplishing anything.

In another respect the proposed cut would entail serious loss. It would prevent preparation of a report on the four-year study of electric and gas utilities which already has brought about important reforms in these industries and is awaited as the basis of holding company legislation.

The trade commission has been one of the most useful and least expensive departments of the federal government and is needed more at present than ever before. If its highly skilled workers are allowed to scatter now, it will be necessary to reassemble them at considerable loss a little later. True economy dictates continuance of this work.

## THE FROZEN R. F. C.

The government's great emergency "bank," known as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was formed to beat hard times. It is not doing its job.

In creating this \$3,800,000,000 credit pool, congress had three purposes. The first was to pump funds into sick banks, insurance companies, railroads and other corporations. The second was to extend job relief aid to states and cities through self-liquidating loans. The third was to make emergency loans to communities to feed and shelter the destitute.

Passing over for the moment its business loans,

which have been drawing so much criticism, what about its success as a first aid station for the jobless?

The entire unloaned fund, except for the \$300,000 earmarked for hunger relief, is available for self-liquidating work aid projects. This amounts now to some \$2,000,000,000, and will increase through repayments.

Yet of this sum only fifty-six self-liquidating loans, totaling \$147,680,000, so far have been approved. Of this only \$17,793,000 has been paid in cash.

Thus only about 7 per cent of money available has been loaned for work relief, and less than 1 per cent has been paid out. Apparently the number of projects that can be liquidated from tolls and rates is limited, for pending are only 74 "Class 1" loan applications, totaling \$238,890,000.

For hunger relief, about one-half of the \$300,000,000 available has been loaned in short term handouts. Destitution is intense and widespread.

Even with the present onerous restrictions, Senator La Follette estimates that this inadequate relief fund will be exhausted by July 1.

This big federal emergency "bank" either should be abandoned, along with the federal farm board, or it should be reformed.

Three reforms are needed. One is to change its personnel, another its administration, a third its scope. Loans for relief should be administered by a board of experts, and the fund replenished.

The term "self-liquidating" should be liberalized. Thousands of public projects await this change; projects in slum elimination, schools, reforestation, reclamation, parks, hydro-electric development.

Immediate construction along these lines would tend to prime the pump of sluggish industry, start buying power and permanent improvements and wealth to the nation.

We have the mechanism for reconstruction. Let it be put to work.

## THE CHICAGO INQUISITION

One would think that Chicago's police and judges held their hands full holding the city against the machine gun and "pineapple" assaults of its listed public enemies. Apparently, however, some of these guardians of law have found time in the last year to do a bit of law-breaking on their own.

The Chicago Civil Liberties committee, in its 1932 report, cites more than 300 violations of constitutional rights by local police. These include illegal arrests, inhuman beating of prisoners, raids without warrants. Fifty persons, most of them arrested without legal justification, were reported as having been "third degree."

The Chicago inquisition appears from the report to have been an unusually savage affair. More than 100 arrests were made for "distribution of Communist literature," although the Communist party legally is on the Illinois ballot. Numerous open air gatherings of unemployed and others were broken up, "often with violence."

One Judge Francis Borrelli comes in for criticism for "abuse of power." This judge is accused of having locked in his courtroom thirty spectators at the trial of a jobless demonstrator and subjected them all to an inquisition on their personal and political beliefs.

He ordered from the room one lawyer who protested the high handed proceeding, and ordered fourteen other protesting victims arrested for disorderly conduct. He had, it seems, previously evicted three lawyers from his court room after having "bullied and accused" them.

Chicago's underworld has become a byword throughout the world. A much more unfortunate reputation awaits that great city if she permits her police department and her courts to lead in lawlessness.

Advice is free, but sometimes there's profit in it.

It's not surprising congress is discordant. You can't expect harmony when lame ducks essay a swan song.

Where would the world be but for the international good will created by last summer's Olympic games?

Whether tonsil operations are beneficial or not, they're about the only chance some of us have when the talk gets around to our hospital ordeals.

If our jobless seem a little more glum than usual, it's probably because they've been reading about baseball holdouts rejecting \$24,995 offers and won't sign up for one cent less than \$25,000.

Some one has written Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt complaining of the appearance of her husband's hat. If it appears a little misshapen, it should be remembered the President-elect is keeping a whole cabinet under it.

## Just Plain Sense

—BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON—

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Larry had something on his mind. He approached his mother cautiously. "Mother," he said, "I want to ask you something. I want you to tell me all about this boy and girl business."

Startled, but determined to be staunch, his mother prepared to face the question in the manner approved by our best psychologists.

"Yes, son, ask anything you wish," she replied, using a smile of the sort warranted by the occasion when the facts of life first present themselves for maternal explanation.

"Well, then," Larry burst forth. "I want to know why a boy can't hit a girl who's hit him first. What's the reason for that?"

"And may I ask what you told him?" I inquired. "Oh," said Larry's mother, "I was so relieved that I went into details on the subject. I explained all about chivalry and the dependence and weakness of women and that he should just stand back and say to the girl, I am a boy much bigger and stronger than you are. I could hurt you very much, but because you are a girl and weaker and because gentlemen never strike women, I shall not hit you."

THIS did not entirely satisfy Larry, who had been belabored by small feminine fists, any more, I feel sure, than it will ever contrive to diminish any girl's belligerency. It is a part of the unnatural code that has been built by the thing we call civilization.

This concept of chivalry, beautiful as it may be, can be very galling to girls, big as well as little, and I have no doubt that there are many occasions when the men despise it.

Anyway, it is interesting to speculate as to how much the idea has had to do with the development of our feminine tendency to unsportsmanship where living is concerned.

It seems to me natural that little girls reared in the tradition might be expected to grow into women who would expect quarter and give none in later matrimonial bouts.

## The Chase!



## It Seems to Me . . . . by Heywood Brown

IN writing about a recent propaganda play, one of the dramatic critics asserted that the playwright gave the other side no case at all, and that no propagandist worth his salt ever did.

And even so, I still believe that George Bernard Shaw has earned his right to the shaker. It seems to me that Mr. Shaw has been beyond question the greatest preacher of the last half-century.

He came to the theater admittedly as a man with a message, and, though he has not gained all his objectives, he certainly has shaken his adversaries out of their complacency.

Mr. Shaw soon realized that if he was to succeed as a dramatist, he must succeed as a dramatist. From time to time some have complained that the plays of G. B. S. were in effect debates rather than the exposition of life in terms of action. But nobody ever denied that the debates had the quality of good knock-down and drag-out arguments.

## Nobody Loves a Setup

MR. SHAW shrewdly saw that nobody loves a setup. Accordingly there are few heroes and no villains in the Shavian cycle. Indeed, he has gone out of his way in many of his comedies to build up the more feeble folk to make them presentable.

Whom he would destroy he first has made eloquent.

This seems to me by all odds the best technique for the propagandist. He needs, of course, rage and passion, but they must not get out of control to the point where he loses his sense of timing and of distance.

That section of the law where anesthesia lies is hardly as wide as the knuckle line, and before anybody can knock out a rival he first must measure his man.

There was an Irish propagandist, greater in his natural equipment than Shaw himself, and he left his mark upon his day and those which came after, yet Dean Swift upon occasion wrote ineffectively because rage blinded him and he threw punches which landed only on the shoulder blades or swished through empty air.

He scored more frequently in the land of Lilliput than when he took his readers to the kingdom of the horses and decided to swing from the floor. I think that in both propaganda and the prize ring a first-class boxer always can beat a slugger.

## Victory Worth While

THERE is, I think, not only glory, but a greater sense of victory in scoring a victory over a rival who has something

than in the demolition of straw men. St. George is remembered because he killed a dragon and not an earthworm.

And so I would suggest to the growing school of writers who want to destroy faith in the existing system that they will do more for the cause if they cease picturing the struggle as one between a pure white proletariat and an utterly sable capitalism.

Even the rebels themselves may remain a little unconvinced if their armor is made a shade too shining, and the rulers of America have more to fear from those fictionists and playwrights capable of opening their defense with a few well-aimed jobs than from the boys who rush in leading with the right hand.

From the mere point of view of tactics, I think that the radical cause is gravely in need of more footwork and finesse. There will be contempt and accusations heaped upon the head of any one who feints for an opening and fails to rush right in pell-mell.

He will be accused of pulling his punches and of lacking heart. But in the long run, the worth of the rebel who calls his shots will become apparent.

I have read a vast amount of radical literature in the last three or four years. I am familiar with most of the Socialist and Communist publications, and I am moved to wonder why the advocates of a new world so generally have abandoned humor as a weapon of attack.

It is quite true that wrongs and injustices exist which are not to be swept away by genial satire, but it still is highly effective on the skirmish line.

Russia, in recent years, has developed a few humorists in its propaganda corps. It is wit of a grim sort, to be sure, but it is a variation from straight central attack. Many of the world's greatest leaders have been humorists, and in some cases the secret of their power has resided in the fact that they couldn't see a joke and kept ploughing ahead.

But I think it is difficult in many lands to win millions to this asceticism.

## Years and Daily Hate

A DAILY hate grows a little dreary if there is to be no opportunity for the use of any other emotion in the manual of revolt. Only the other day I noticed that the Daily Worker called upon good Communists to demonstrate at no less than five different points in the city within the course of five hours. That's too much. I think that five demonstrations a day well might keep the revolution away.

Nobody can be up and coming to that extent. Even a toe dancer must touch her heels to the earth upon occasion.

Accordingly, I point with pride to the fact that the Socialist party in America has a MacAllister Coleman and an Oscar Ameringer. I would have them multiply. Even a radical should be allowed to smile, upon occasion.

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## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Undulant Fever Is Insidious Disease

—BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN—

This is the first of two articles by Dr. Fishbein on undulant fever, until comparatively recently regarded as a curiosity in the United States.

YEARS ago, British soldiers quartered on the island of Malta developed a disease in epidemic form which was called Malta fever. Later, as the disease spread about the world it became known as Mediterranean fever.

Finally, it was called "undulant fever" because of its intermittent character; that is, the fever went up and down in waves.

The menace of undulant fever is not the menace of epidemics of yellow fever or even of influenza. It is a disease which insidiously creeps into a population, and gradually affects increasing numbers of people.

Fortunately, it is likely spread slowly, if at all, in American communities because milk is the most important medium in transmitting the disease.

Apparently the condition is more likely to be spread by goats' milk than by that from cattle, particularly since goats' milk is not usually as well controlled in its assembling and distribution as is the milk of cows.

Moreover, the infection is more generalized among goats than among cattle.

From ten to fifteen days after the person becomes infected with this disease, he has the usual symptoms associated with an infectious disorder—weakness, tiredness, chilliness, loss of appetite, general aching, chills and fever. The condition develops slowly so that frequently weeks may pass before the person who is infected considers himself sick enough to call a physician.

He is inclined to believe that he has something like a persistent cough or rheumatic condition and that it is hard to break up.

Next—Precautions against undulant fever.

## M. E. Tracy Says:

OUR COURSE BRINGS DISASTER



SENATOR BORAH is right. We can not hope to make headway in balancing the federal budget until we have balanced the taxpayers' budget. The time has come to do something about the sources of private revenue.

In no other way can public revenue be increased. Penny-pinching methods only will drive us further into the hole, only add to unemployment and reduce earning capacity.

Three years of bitter experience should be enough to prove the futility of trying to cure this depression by pouring in credit at the top. The method has accomplished nothing except to juggle debt, with more and more of the burden imposed on taxpayers.

Operations of the R. F. C. have tended largely in this direction. Other credit facilities either have been ignored or used to relieve financial institutions. Very little of the vast amount of money made available through government agencies has been translated into work or production. On the other hand, it definitely has aided and encouraged hoarding.

## Worse Off Than a Year Ago

WE have succeeded in making banks, railroads, life insurance companies, and some great industrial enterprises safe for the moment, but only at the expense of ruined homes and wrecked business on every hand.

In spite of all that has been done to mobilize the power of the government in behalf of trade and industry, we are in worse condition today than we were one year ago. No expert knowledge is required to see that something different must be done.

Facing the same problem, other nations have turned to the revaluation of money and, as a general proposition, they have made better progress than we have. Taking things as they were four years ago and as they are today, no country has shown a greater decline than the United States.

Reckless as German inflation may have appeared, it resulted in a definite improvement of living conditions as well as industry. In spite of her difficulties, Germany has been able to put the bulk of her people in modern homes, to construct greatly improved plants and to create a splendid industrial structure.

Her rehabilitation is reflected in the fact that she was able to take more than one hundred million dollars of Russian trade away from us last year.

Drastic as stabilization of the franc at one-fifth of its normal value may have seemed, it put France on a sound financial basis, while abandonment of the gold standard, instead of shaking British credit, stimulated British trade throughout the world.

## Harmed by Things We Worship

ALL three nations have suffered less than we have by comparison. Much of this goes back to the absurd notion that a high-priced, dollar and a huge gold reserve stand for security.

As a matter of fact, both have helped to destroy our markets abroad and our business at home.

The manipulation of money has had a definite effect on production and on the lives of the people. Not only among nations, but within nations, and there has been quite as much manipulation of the United States as in other countries, though for a very different purpose.

While they have used the power to control money to lighten the burden of debt and stimulate business, we have used it in such way as increased the former and discouraged the latter.

Our whole course has served to make money unreasonably high in comparison to commodity and service values. The remedy, of course, lies in reverse action.

## SCIENCE

## Science on Tiny Scale

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

A COMPLETE chemical laboratory, so small that it can not be seen without the aid of a microscope, is the latest weapon with which science is attacking the problems of industry and the secrets of nature.

The device, known to scientists as the "micro-manipulator," was described recently before a meeting of the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Robert N. Titus, microscopist for the Eastman Kodak Company.

The micro-manipulator is used for a number of purposes. One is to identify the exact nature of impurities or foreign matter in microscopic cells which compose larger organisms.

By means of tiny glass needles inserted in the micro-manipulator, biologists can dissect one-celled organisms, such as the amoeba, for example, singling out special structures, such as the nucleus, for detailed study or chemical analysis.

Among the materials studied are rubber, milk, and various colloids.

The work-bench of the micro-manipulator is the little platform or "stage" upon which the microscope is focused. The experiments are carried out in tiny dishes of glass or metal placed upon this stage.

At either side of the stage are small metal pillars. Tools clamped into these pillars are moved by means of levers which in turn are actuated by micrometer screws.

## Microscopic Tools

The tools used in the micro-manipulator are so tiny that they can be seen only under the microscope. The result of that fact is that these tools can be constructed only under a microscope.

Commenting on investigations to identify microscopic foreign particles, Dr. Titus says, "The success or failure of such investigations depends in a large measure upon the construction of suitable tools which must practically be built anew for each investigation."

"The particles are handled by small hooks similar in shape to a buttonhook, made from glass and of the order of an inch or less across the opening."

Other tools include tiny pipettes, microscopic counterparts of the ordinary syringe. These are used in transferring small amounts of liquid.

Another piece of apparatus used in these researches is the micro-distillation apparatus. It is the miniature counterpart of a bootlegger's still.

"The instrument makes possible the distillation of material too small for the eye to see and the collection of the distillate for further study or identification."

It also is possible to carry on high temperature studies with the micro-manipulator by using tiny heating elements made from platinum or tungsten filaments or even a tiny oxyhydrogen flame.

Accurate Results

A NEW scientific term has been coined to describe the sort of studies carried on with the micro-manipulator. It is "micro-crurgy."

"Microcrurgy," Dr. Titus explains, "is a term derived from the Greek, meaning explicitly small work. It was used first by biologists to describe their study of cellular structure."

"While the methods of chemical microcrurgy are not rapid in comparison with the usual procedures of chemical microscopy, and while they require considerable patience and manipulative ability, they are accurate and quite rapid compared with the time required and the effort expended to arrive at the same results by indirect means."

## Times Readers Voice Views . . .

Editor Times: I have noted with pleasure the letters of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hare in this column recently in regard to the new one-man street cars. Pleasure first in seeing an O'Connor rush to the aid of the downtrodden, as his Irish forbears have done through the centuries and pleasure in seeing Mr. Hare question his knowledge of his subject and in general make an artistic display of his abysmal ignorance.

A municipal utility, we have heard, is supposed to be a corporation vested with a public trust. So we have a right to be interested in it and, as citizens, question its actions.

I talked with two street car men today. They told me—and they are working—that between thirty-five and fifty men are losing their jobs because of the new one-man street cars and busses. Should we take their word or Mr. Hare's?

As Mr. O'Connor suggests with no inconsiderable acumen, I from 2 still is a very short time for a street car company will get rid of any employee who is a barnacle on its ship of dividends.

One of the men I talked to told me that a fellow worker who had been employed for more than thirty years was being let go, but "We don't dare say anything."

This country was not founded by men who "didn't dare." But in this depression it is foundering because of men who "don't dare."

Let's start a movement that will end in the street car company "not daring" not to send those cars back to Pittsburgh and getting two-man safety cars instead.

J. P. BROWN.

## Questions and Answers . . . . .

Q—What was the kinship of the late czar of Russia, Nicholas, and King George V of England?

A—First cousins on their mother's side.

Q—What form of government has Egypt?

A—Constitutional monarchy under King Fuad I.

Q—Is the White Star steamship line owned by an American company?

A—The company is English.