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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1933.

BUY ONE VOTE

As usual, the effort to restrain the greed of the men in the petty loan business lost by one vote.

It would be exaggeration, of course, to suggest that every senator who voted against the measure has been corrupted. Some, charitably, may have been misled.

Others, more charitably, may have Shylock hearts which beat in sympathy with the forty-two percenters.

It may be unkind to suggest that discerning citizens study the geography of the vote and connect it with the fact that one of the Samurai of the dominant party is in the business of preying upon desperation and necessity.

But if there is any senator, who really desires to know the effect of these loans upon other business, may it be suggested that he call in any merchant in the vicinity in which this member of the Samurai operates, Bluffton, for instance, and ask him whether it is not a fact that any one caught borrowing from this particular outfit is not automatically denied credit for any purchases.

Of course, nothing could have happened in Indiana which compares with what is happening in Ohio. In that state, the rate is limited by law to 36 per cent a year. A bill was introduced to reduce that interest rate to the figure named in the defeated Indiana law.

A member of the legislature, a minister, charged openly on the floor that he had been offered \$1,000 to withdraw his support for this measure. Indiana is pure, now.

But there is something peculiar in the fact that any bill which tries to limit greed always is defeated by just one vote.

(Did the printer make a typographical error when he put the caption of this editorial into the printed page?)

THE YOUNG AND OLD

There are 2,000,000 boys and girls under 18 working for wages as six times that many adults search vainly for work. The national child labor committee marked Child Labor Sunday by appealing to the forty-four legislatures to adopt a 16-year-old school age limit, save the schools from excessive economy drives, fix minimum wages and maximum hours for child workers, and abolish sweatshops.

This week might be called Old Folks' Security week. For it is the occasion of a nation-wide appeal broadcast by the Association for Old Age Security to save the aged poor from attacks on old-age pension systems in some seventeen states.

A number of Governors, forgetting that pensions are cheaper than poorhouse relief, are trying to pinch a few dollars from their budgets by cutting pension allowances and increasing the age limits for beneficiaries.

The wiser Governors of Michigan, Rhode Island, Indiana, Washington, Minnesota, Wyoming and Delaware are urging immediate passage of pensions for the aged poor.

Its innocent young men and helpless aged are the first charges upon America's conscience and purse-strings. By wiping out child labor, the states can create 2,000,000 jobs for family heads and relieve themselves of costly doles. By pensioning all the needy aged over 65, they can relieve themselves of doles of 1,000,000 more.

These steps might lighten the national relief load. They would start us toward the goal of a happy American youth and "an old age serene and bright."

Let us take these 2,000,000 children out of factories, mills, mines and sweatshops and send them back to school. And let us take the 1,000,000 aged poor out of wretched poorhouses and give them security through pensions—which actually cost the taxpayer less.

CONGRESS VS. THE NATION.

Now that President-Elect Roosevelt is preparing for foreign debt negotiations—as President Hoover did before him, and as any President would be forced to do by the hard facts of the situation—the cry of the last ditchers is heard in congress again.

Because congress more than a year ago got crossed up with Mr. Hoover and refused his request to reopen the matter, some of the isolationists now say that the President-elect should stay away from the problem—apparently forever.

Certainly congress should act, and certainly when Mr. Roosevelt comes into office he should ask congress to act. But, meanwhile, world events will not wait upon the anomalies of a lame duck system or the vagaries of obstructionist senators.

The only chance of eventual action by congress is that the President lead. Therefore, it is fortunate that the President-elect is preparing even now for negotiations with debtors.

The issue is not academic. It is a practical situation, in which some debtors have defaulted already and the others have declared they will make no more payments under existing terms.

Confronted with the reality, we have only two alternatives: Either permit the defaults to continue and lose our money, or meet the individual debtors and get as much money as possible under the best terms possible.

Cancellationists are not those who favor debt negotiations and revision under which we shall receive cash or concessions, or both. The real cancellationists are those who refuse to reopen the negotiations, with the result that we shall get nothing.

With the case for negotiations so clear, why does congress continue to stick its head in the mud of prejudice and refuse to see? The customary excuse given is that the country is opposed, and that

congress lacks the courage to move faster than uninformed public opinion. That may sound logical, but we challenge its accuracy.

We should like to see some proof that a majority of the country is opposed to debt negotiations.

As a matter of fact, all signs indicate that a great majority favors debt negotiations. There have been repeated statements, reflecting that attitude, from farmers, liberal labor groups, college professors, church and peace organizations, women's clubs, professional societies, and business organizations.

In a referendum the United States Chamber of Commerce just has voted 18 to 1 in favor of a moratorium and of congressional authorization "for negotiation of a modified agreement that will promote the best interests of the United States, upon a debtor country showing material changes in the basis of its existing debt agreement."

By an almost equally large vote, the chamber made trade concessions or arms reduction the condition for granting such debt reductions.

This 18 to 1 is a stupendous majority of business men. But there is no reason to believe that the majority for debt negotiations is any less sweeping among other groups, newspapers, and public opinion generally.

JUDGE COX ACTS

The people will watch with interest the developments in the court of Judge Earl Cox in the matter of bank receiverships.

When a bank fails, it is more than a calamity. It means disaster to human beings whose life savings are swept away.

There have been bank failures in this city which have meant just that thing to countless thousands.

If a receivership is of any value, it must conserve for the depositors whatever is left of the wreckage caused by bad judgment or crookedness. A bank failure is no situation for a scavenger nor a timid person who fails to prosecute to the limit those who may have betrayed the trust of depositors.

The announcement of Judge Earl Cox that he intends to let light flood the bank failure situations will be welcomed by many more than the depositors directly affected.

THE NEXT INQUIRY

Two townships of this county are fighting for the taxes on the new power plant of the Indianapolis Power and Light Company.

Only the taxpayers of those townships are interested.

The quarrel develops the fact that the plant is listed for taxation at about five millions of dollars.

When the legislature settles the matter of geography, the public service commission has a duty to perform.

It must inquire, if conscientious as expected, on just how many millions of dollars the people of this city pay interest for the construction of that plant.

If it should discover that many more millions of stock were issued for that plant, a change in the tax board which fixed this as the real value is strongly indicated.

Joe E. Brown, the movie star, backed out of that deal to acquire a third interest in the Kansas City baseball club. On sober reflection, Joe probably was afraid it would interfere with his work—which, you'll recall, is laughing.

Brokers who paid several hundred thousand dollars for their seats on the New York Stock Exchange hardly can be blamed if they don't get up to buy Kreuger & Toll when it sells at two dozen shares for a dollar.

After all this bewilderment about Technocracy, the Glass bank bill, and currency inflation it would be a relief to the ordinary fellow if congress would get down to something like the 2-cent stamp.

President-Elect Roosevelt is determined to save \$1 out of every four now spent by the government. He'll be more than earning his pay if he saves \$1 out of every four now being wasted.

The man who hides behind a woman's petticoat nowadays must have an awfully lonesome time of it up there in the attic.

Any one can give a bachelor reasons why he should marry, but the \$1,500 difference in his income tax exemption isn't one of them.

The chap who deals from the bottom of the deck and forgets to count a stroke when he lays out on the rough has met his Waterloo in jigsaw puzzles.

There are just as many men making their mark today as ever—but they're using red ink.

Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

It is conceded generally that one thing wrong with the country is the vast horde of politicians roaming at large.

Yet, even that, I think, does not quite reach the heart of the trouble. A politician, after all, can be and often is a pleasant enough person. Indeed, you will find that before and after holding office he is normal in most respects and sometimes intelligent.

But there seems to be something in the official atmosphere that deadens the risibilities. For, once elected, he displays an utter lack of humor and this greatly augments his inefficiency and our economic grief.

As a private citizen, the politician often is possessed of a passable personality and exhibits a quick response to gaiety and glee, but once let him be chosen "the people's representative" and almost immediately he is changed and becomes immune to lighter moods and puts on the garments of pomposity.

It would be well, of course, if these men always could feel a sense of collective responsibility, but the trouble is that each imagines himself an Atlas carrying the party and upholding the republic.

Serving on committees, rising to points of order, viewing with alarm, and appealing for votes can turn the most cheerful individual into a dull, platitudinous croaker.

A universal melancholia, a funeral dignity, a mock solemnity invades the stages where our national business is transacted and no player ever forgets his role.

He is, in fact, overwhelmed with his own importance, and conducts himself as if he were a visiting bishop come to reason with an erring janitor, while he carries about with him the aura of his own righteousness and a superior comprehension of all the larger affairs of life.

Why can't we get the business of government done with more spontaneous good nature? Certainly by this time the politicians should know how funny we are, since we go on voting for them, and if they only could at the same time realize how funny they are we all might laugh together and thus the more easily endure our mistakes and tribulations.



It Seems to Me . . . by Heywood Brown

I ALWAYS have been curious as to why Rome fell, and I have my own theory.

Very probably one of the causes of the decline of the empire was the fact that the patricians began to arrive late at the circuses.

Some commoner intent upon watching a lion just about to devour a Christian suddenly had his view cut off by a dinner party, which barged in half an hour after the beginning of the show.

The usher came down the aisle and said: "Let me see your stubs. Are you sure you have the right seats?" And the people in the belated detachment couldn't seem to make up their minds whether Mildred should sit next to Jack or whether Betty should go in first.

By the time they decided that problem and allowed the poor commoner to have an unobstructed line of vision to the arena, the Christian was gone, and nothing remained but a rather smug and satisfied lion.

It spoiled the commoner's fun for the whole evening, and when he got home he said to his family that the show was a flop and would be in cut rates within the week. He even spoke ill of the whole imperial system and ventured the opinion that Rome wasn't what it used to be.

There can be reasonable excuses for arriving late, but that is only a small portion of the indictment. Those who showed up anywhere from fifteen minutes to half an hour late came whooping into the lobby and down the aisles. The later they arrived the more

loud conversation all through the gladiatorial combats. The poor fellow was so distracted that he didn't have any clear conviction as to whether he should put his thumbs up or down.

As a matter of fact, in his irritation he kept them down, which was a little unfair to the victim in the arena, because what the serious student of the sport really meant was that he wished the cracking crowd behind him were all Christians and suitable for casting in the next blue plate offering to the lions.

I have a strong feeling that something of the same sort is going on today. The most effective propagandists for the radical cause are the very rich. Of course, the cult of flagrant bad manners does not extend throughout the entire length of Park avenue. Here and there any fair-minded revolutionist would mark a white cross. But he wouldn't need much chalk.

It seemed to me that the worst exhibition of boorishness I ever had seen in the theater occurred at the opening of "The Gay Divorcee," but at that time I had not attended the first night of "Design for Living."

There can be reasonable excuses for arriving late, but that is only a small portion of the indictment. Those who showed up anywhere from fifteen minutes to half an hour late came whooping into the lobby and down the aisles. The later they arrived the more

noise they made as they swished down the aisle.

One theater party, which occupied an entire row, swept in a full fifty minutes after the curtain had risen. And they behaved as if they were changing the guard at Buckingham palace.

Only Sirens Lacking

It seems to me that the ermined and sabled are under some illusion that they should be preceded by footmen with silver trumpets wherever they go. Nor does any signal to cease firing occur when Park avenue is finally in its place and ready to see what the mimes have to offer.

I want some day to see a Broadway opening without benefit of footmen. I'd rather not be told by the lady just ahead that a line is "delicious" or "so quaint." I'd rather be surprised.

Indeed, since the play is hardly the thing, I suggest strongly to the leaders of New York society that they hire some one of the abandoned playhouses of the town and hold nightly receptions in the orchestra and lobby, leaving the stage quite untenanted.

As things stand now, the later diners are under a sad disadvantage. At times when Mildred greets Mary a full four rows ahead, the cheerful salutation is almost drowned by the hum of the actors speaking lines. Some of our players have begun to forget the dictates of the recent realistic school and are actually audacious enough to try to make themselves heard.

Running the Gantlet

AND I also would cite the matter of intermission manners. It is quite true that many of New York's theaters are architecturally at fault. It is difficult under the best of circumstances to reach the outer air or lounge, and exit is hardly expedited by the current practice of those who reach the end of the aisle or a narrow doorway and even take up their stand, as if they were Spartans defending the pass at Thermopylae.

I wish that in my school days I had been a superb plunging full back instead of a mediocre guard. Even so, when I attend the theater, I plan to equip myself with leather headgear, and when I get home, I hope to find it all splattered with mangled ermine.

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Daily Thought

And he said unto them, Take heed what ye hear: with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you: and unto you that hear shall more be given.—St. Mark 4:24.

SUFFERING is part of the divine idea.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Food Sensitivity May Cause Headache

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

physician may evaluate all different factors that may be concerned.

It perhaps is best at this time to consider the headache or the pain as the symptom of a disorder of the human body rather than a disease in itself.

Sometimes the headache is associated with the type of nausea that has been mentioned; sometimes with disturbances of vision in the form of blindness, dulness of vision, blinding flashes of light or dizziness.

In certain cases there are, associated with the pains in the head, emotional disturbances, such as a feeling of depression or melancholia.

In other persons headaches are associated with restlessness and irritability, and in still another group with confusion, absent-mindedness, or a tense uneasiness.

In some cases there are pains in the abdomen which are of the same type as the pain in the head.

It is not well, therefore, to attempt to differentiate one group of headaches as migraine and others as simply headache. Every case of the disease should be studied carefully, so that the

This is the first of three articles by Dr. Fishbein on migraine or sick headache.

MIGRAINE or sick headache often is called recurrent headache. It is characterized by headache because it sometimes is accompanied with nausea or vomiting.

Sometimes it is found to be dependent of uncorrected errors of vision or sinus disease, or on various poisonings or the body.

In other words, it seems to be associated with sensitivity to food of one kind or another, or even to serious diseases of the stomach and other organs of the body.

On occasion, severe headache is associated with disturbance of the brain, such as tumor or hardening of the arteries.

In some instances, the headaches may be wholly on a mental basis.

It is not well, therefore, to attempt to differentiate one group of headaches as migraine and others as simply headache. Every case of the disease should be studied carefully, so that the

M. E. Tracy Says:

U. S. HAS GONE UNDEMOCRATIC

OUTSIDE of politics, this has become a hopelessly undemocratic country. For several generations American children have been taught to look for jobs rather than independent careers, to depend on organization and system rather than on their own initiative, to accept life as shaped by others, to be content with rented houses and pay checks.

Our larger business enterprises and professional activities are built around the idea that average intelligence can not be trusted very far.

The nation actually is covered by a few boards of directors and a few learned societies.

Ordinary people have been trained to believe that they lack the ability to select their own food, choose their own clothes, invest their own money and provide for their own recreations.

Mass regulation by government agencies is a natural by-product of the private paternalism to which we have been subjected.

Nation Driven Toward Socialism

THE philosophy of big business has driven us steadily toward socialism. As a matter of fact, both represent the same idea of how society should be controlled, except that the first seeks profit, while the second puts its faith in power.

No doubt machinery is responsible for this idea, since it has enabled men to organize production on a grander scale than ever before. Much of the organizing, however, has been unnecessary and goes back to an age-old passion.

The intellectual effect of what we are doing is of much greater importance than its economic effect, and the time has come to consider whether what we have gained in a material way is worth what we are sacrificing in a mental way.

Much has been said in favor of changing our social ideals, or even our political system, to give the machine age its fullest expression, but wouldn't it be just as sensible to think of curbing machinery to make more room for the human side of development?

After all, people constitute the most important product of civilization. No organization, no system, no structure can hope to survive without the right kind of people.

Too Much Discipline Is Harmful

AT present we are trying to preserve organization, system, and structure of one sort or another, regardless of their effect on people. It is our belief, of course, that they help people, and they do, from a strictly material standpoint, but we must not ignore the fact, as revealed by history, that human nature will not tolerate an excessive degree of discipline.

Progress demands a certain element of democracy. Love of liberty is not the mere desire to do as one pleases, but represents an instinctive feeling that the more people are permitted to do on their own account, the more they will discover, invent, and add to the sum total of human knowledge.

Time and time again men have sought to stabilize human affairs through paternalistic government, but only to invite disaster.

Discipline, even though conceived and administered with the best of intention, has a stifling effect on the mind.

Education ceases to be the genuine article when dedicated to any other purpose than the development of stronger, healthier, and more alert men and women.

Sun Power Is Mighty

BY DAVID DIETZ

TO duplicate the light of the sun on the earth's surface, it would be necessary to cover the sky with an almost solid canopy of electric light bulbs. This interesting comment on the power of the sun compared to man's artificial lights is made by the engineering department of the Westinghouse Lamp Co. of Bloomfield, N. J.

To produce the equivalent of sunlight, it would be necessary to suspend thirteen incandescent lamps over each square foot of the earth's surface.

The canopy would lack just a little of consisting solidly of lamps, since it is possible to crowd sixteen average size electric bulbs into a square foot.

It is estimated that 350 billion lamps are sold in the United States every year. The Westinghouse engineers calculate that if all of them were turned on at once they would illuminate the sunshine intensity some 27,279,000 square feet of the earth's surface.

This area is a little less than a square mile and is roughly equivalent to the lower half of Manhattan in New York City or the Loop district of Chicago.

It would be a simpler thing for the engineers to reproduce moonlight, since the full moon, at its brightest, gives only one four-hundred-thousandth as much light as the sun.

Plenty of Moonlight

THE electric lamps sold in one year, as already stated, would not be sufficient to furnish sunlight intensity to square mile of the earth's surface.

They would, however, furnish the equivalent of moonlight for an area of 400,000 square miles.

To furnish artificial moonlight to the entire United States would require eight times the number of electric lamps sold in one year.

As a matter of fact, astronomers estimate that the sun is more than 400,000 times as bright as the moon. They calculate that it would take 465,000 full moons to equal the sun.

The brightest star in the heavens is Sirius, the dog-star. The sun is eleven trillion times as bright as Sirius.

Astronomers calculate that the intensity of sunlight on the earth's surface is the equivalent of 135,000 candles placed three feet from the observer.

If we could get up to the sun itself, we should find that every square inch of the sun's surface shone with a light equivalent to about 1,000,000 candles.

We should also find the surface of the sun intensely hot, since the sun's light is due to the fact that the sun's surface has been heated to incandescence.

Observations indicate that the surface temperature of the sun is about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The internal temperature must be higher. Some authorities think that the center of the sun has a temperature of 40,000,000 degrees.

Here Is Energy

IT is a well-known fact that the sun furnishes the earth with its heat as well as its light. In addition, the sun furnishes the earth with invisible ultra-violet light.

It is the ultra-violet which causes the skin to tan when exposed to sunlight.

It has been estimated that the amount of energy sent from the sun in the form of radiation which falls on each square foot of the earth's surface in one second is the equivalent of two-thirds of a horse power.

Many engineers look forward to the day when man will be able to utilize more directly that energy. Of course, he uses it indirectly now. It is the energy of sunlight which causes plants and trees to grow. The sun is also responsible for the circulation of the earth's waters and therefore for sources of waterpower.

Attempts have been made to utilize sunlight directly by using mirrors to focus the sun's rays on boilers.

A "solar cooker," built several years ago on Mt. Wilson by Dr. C. G. Abbot, used a reservoir of oil which was heated with a parabolic mirror. The oven, set into this reservoir, gets hot enough to bake bread.

Attempts also have been made in Egypt to use mirrors to concentrate enough sunlight on a water-boiler to generate steam.

Many inventors have dreamed of a device which would generate electricity from sunlight, some sort of storage battery, for example, which could be charged by the sun's rays. The device, however, is still a dream.

Times Readers Voice Views . . .

Editor Times—A bill which should have the support of all farmers, and many others, has been introduced in the house by Representative Stanson of Fremont, having as its purpose the protection of quail.

These birds are of incalculable value to farmers. Their ration consists of weed seeds, insects, grain from the stubble and wild fruits. For economic reasons alone their protection would be of undoubted benefit.

But there are good sentimental reasons for their inclusion in the quail bird list. Not only their economic value, but their appearance, presence and clear, staccato whistle adds much to the typically sylvan aspect of a farm, and that is as necessary as the satisfaction of our practical views of the farm.

Their annihilation would leave a silence and a void in the countryside impossible of replacement, of satisfactory substitution. What lover of nature, what feeling man, can behold these plump little birds, running along a hedge, or perched on fence posts, emitting their periodic, frenzied whistle, without hoping that they always will be so, rather than to see them mangled and destroyed with high-powered guns of "sportsmen," just for the pleasure such as one gets out of it, and to add tasteless morsels to their festal board.

Farmers readily should make their voices heard, which can be most easily and effectively done by sending a line to their representatives and senators.

H. A. W.

Editor Times—Indiana has the opportunity during the present session of the legislature to enter the ranks of states having old age pension laws, removing the stigma of upholders of the inhuman poorhouse, which in 1931 cost the state's taxpayers \$1,399,375.

Besides being wholly out of date and wasteful of tax money, the poorhouse is an affront to every person of decent instincts. The picture is not pleasant to contemplate that able-bodied, sane old men and women are housed closely with those charred by the board of state charities as insane, epileptic, paralytic and crippled, deaf, blind, senile, and sick.

Further, the board report shows only one in ten poorhouse inmates is sound in mind and body, despite the fact that poorhouses lack personnel and equipment to give proper care to the unfortunate forming the bulk of their population.

Seventeen states have old age pension laws, due largely to efforts of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which in 1921 enlisted in the cause of obtaining decent, Christian care for the worthy, needy aged.

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