

The Indianapolis Times

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Give Light and the
People Will Find
Their Own Way

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POWER TO ACT

Governor Paul McNutt now has authority to re-vamp the government of the state, wipe out unnecessary jobs, get quick action on any plan for economy and put through any program that will save money for the taxpayer.

The action of the legislature was almost unanimous. That no protest came from citizens indicates that popular opinion approves. It also strongly suggests that the public has such faith in the Governor as to believe that he will use the power wisely.

At last, there is power to act. With that power comes a responsibility that might frighten a timid man. For authority and responsibility always go together.

It is the only legislative way to return to real representative government.

One of the chief obstacles to efficient government has been the fact that there are too many elective officials.

In the long ballot, it is impossible for the citizens to vote intelligently. The result has been the elevation to minor offices of the unfit and the greedy.

Just why the ballot should be cluttered with such offices as a reporter for a court, a county surveyor, or a coroner in the name of democratic government is unexplainable.

If attention of the public could be centered on one or two offices, there would be a better chance to keep out the unfit.

In this county, the fact that all the citizens of the county vote for eleven members of the legislature and four or five senators does not make for real representation of the people in the legislature.

If the county were divided into districts so that the voters would vote for but one, there could be a careful scrutiny of the candidates by their own neighbors who would know better their qualifications that could voters in distant sections of the county.

The short ballot, impossible until the people get a new Constitution, is the short road to better government.

Until then, centralization of authority in the Governor should get results. If any part of the machinery of government breaks down, the voters know where to look for relief. It will be in the Governor's office.

Misuse of power will bring resentment. Results will bring the proper applause and approval.

THE FIRST REQUISITE

While politicians of both parties are discussing possible candidates for the office of mayor, and the selection of candidates is but a few weeks away, the people should demand one thing from every one who offers himself for the job.

No candidate should be named who will not pledge himself to public ownership of utilities.

Before the legislature adjourns, there is every prospect for a law which will make public ownership easier and possible.

Regulation of utilities and monopolies, it has been demonstrated, is very much of a failure.

The demand of the city for a rehearing of the water decision, which increased the rates to the people, was turned down by the public service commission with no protest from the new member of that body. It was exactly the decision that would have been written under the McCardie regime.

Appeals for relief, in times of deflation, from other utilities have been answered by refusals.

The one way out is public ownership by which these necessary services can be obtained at cost. That would solve more problems than any tax reduction.

During the next four years, the city must take over the gas company. An administration, openly or secretly hostile to the theory of public ownership, could wreck this project, the result of a quarter of a century of planning.

Unless the old parties take some interest in this phase of city government, an independent movement to save the people from utility rule might find approval.

THE ECONOMY RACKET

President Hoover says appropriation bills so far reported in the house of representatives call for expenditures \$163,000,000 greater than his budget estimates. The Democratic appropriations committee of the house says it has saved \$66,877,908 from Hoover's budget estimates.

And between the two, the citizen who foots the bill is left bewildered, uncertain whether his money is being saved or was.

The confusion has arisen because the budget was prepared in a new way this year. After President Hoover had submitted the budget and the house committee had started hearings on it, he sent up a revised budget, containing recommendations for savings by changing existing laws—such as a wage cut for all federal employees and rewriting veteran laws.

When President Hoover makes his statements exhorting congress for failing to economize, he uses for the purpose of comparison the lower figures submitted in the second message, dependent on legislative enactment which has been refused by congress.

The appropriations committee, in making its reply statement, uses the original budget figures. The disparity between the two actually may not be as great as it appears, for the senate economy committee has made general recommendations for new economy legislation which, if adopted, will bring the two much closer together.

One outstanding fact—the most important fact to the taxpayer—is dodged by both the statement of the President and the appropriations committee reply.

It is this: Congress is making no real progress toward cutting the biggest single item of federal expense, the item that will have to be cut if any substantial amount of saving ever is made in the federal budget.

This is the billion-dollar appropriation made annually for veterans. In the 1934 budget the veterans get more than one-fourth of the entire federal outlay. Instead of being cut, their new appropriation

tion is \$20,000,000 greater than that for the present fiscal year.

Congress has ignored the President's recommendation for very minor savings in this item, and likewise the demand of numerous groups of citizens for substantial cuts. Time-killing hearings conducted by a joint committee will last until the end of this congress, according to present plans, with no action.

Veterans get a billion dollars a year. The public debt takes another billion and a quarter. National defense takes about \$700,000,000. Only about a billion dollars is left for running the rest of the federal government for the judicial, executive and legislative branches.

Devoting its attention to this billion, congress, in a frantic effort to seem economical, reduces by 65 per cent the appropriation of one of the most important bureaus of the government—the federal trade commission—saving less than a million dollars by eliminating work that has saved taxpayers at least fifty times that much in the last few years alone.

The senate is to be commended for going beyond the President and house and eliminating \$19,000,000 of air mail subsidies.

But both congress and the President fail of their obvious public duty when they shut their eyes to veteran economy, which is the key to relief of taxpayers.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER

The prophet of the new deal must be discouraged as he looks upon the behavior of his party in the house of representatives.

House Democrats just have struck a deadly blow at the federal trade commission, cutting its appropriation by 65 per cent and wiping out the government's one division of economists.

The trade commission was created by Democrats in 1914, the first and only department of government ever created to represent the consumer. With the end of the Democratic administration it passed under Republican control; conservative members were appointed; many of its functions were abandoned, others were curtailed by the courts.

In spite of that fact, it managed to do some of the most useful work performed by the government in many years. Its investigations in the Pittsburgh plus case, for example, are saving American farmers \$30,000,000 a year.

Benefits accruing already from the investigation of utilities have been recited here many times. The dollar and cents value of a newly proposed investigation of corporation practices scarcely can be estimated, to say nothing of its social value.

The house Democrats, at a time when their party is to assume general power, when vacancies on the commission make it possible for the new President to control its policies at once, have attempted to block this and end the commission's life.

To say that this is done in the name of economy is not convincing. That amount saved is infinitesimal in relation to the budget. What force has been powerful enough to put the house Democrats in this strange position?

THE BARRY CHARGES

The senate has acted properly in demanding that Sergeant-at-Arms David J. Barry prove his magazine charges that unnamed senators and representatives will sell their votes for money. Congress is accustomed to attacks, often unwarranted. Usually it is in the course of wisdom to ignore them, but bribery charges can not be ignored.

Barry's other charge that some members of congress are demagogues speaks for itself and needs no proof. But bribery is something else.

When questioned on the floor of the senate Friday, Barry failed to produce proof that any votes had been sold. Indeed, he fell back on the lame answer that he had no particular member or incident in mind when he wrote the charge.

Such answer seems to convict Mr. Barry of trying to blacken the reputation of members of congress without cause, or of being too frightened to give facts if he possessed them.

If Mr. Barry has proof of bribery, which appears improbable, he should be forced to disclose it, and the guilty members should be punished.

If Mr. Barry has no proof, he should be punished by the law, and not merely let off with loss of his job.

Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE "Buy American" campaign has many curious aspects, especially where women are concerned.

I have heard and read many excellent points in its favor by those whose sincerity can not be doubted. Nevertheless, I still am not convinced that it is an intelligent movement, that it will help our business, or that it ever will be more than a mere vocal outburst.

As usual, however, I am open to conviction. I shall believe in it when American women cease desiring and preferring clothes from Paris designers. Knowing my sex, I am sure that the alluring cut of a collar, the set of a sleeve effectively can destroy all sales resistance built up by months of newspaper ballyhoo.

Trade animosities vanish, national differences disappear, hatreds are forgotten in that great feminine leveling process known as keeping up with the styles.

It was only yesterday I heard a saleslady say to a customer who had tried on exactly thirty hats (I kept count), "This, madame, is so smart, so chic. And F— (naming a well-known American importer), who just has returned from Paris with these fetching new models, tells me it is going to be a popular number."

NOW if you could keep the Mr. F—'s from getting across the Atlantic, something might be done about this. But pray do not rely upon the moral strength of the American woman in such dilemma.

When it comes to deciding between a smart-looking French chapeau and a headpiece that may be of excellent American line, but with a faint, faintly rural look, she'll never be patriotic.

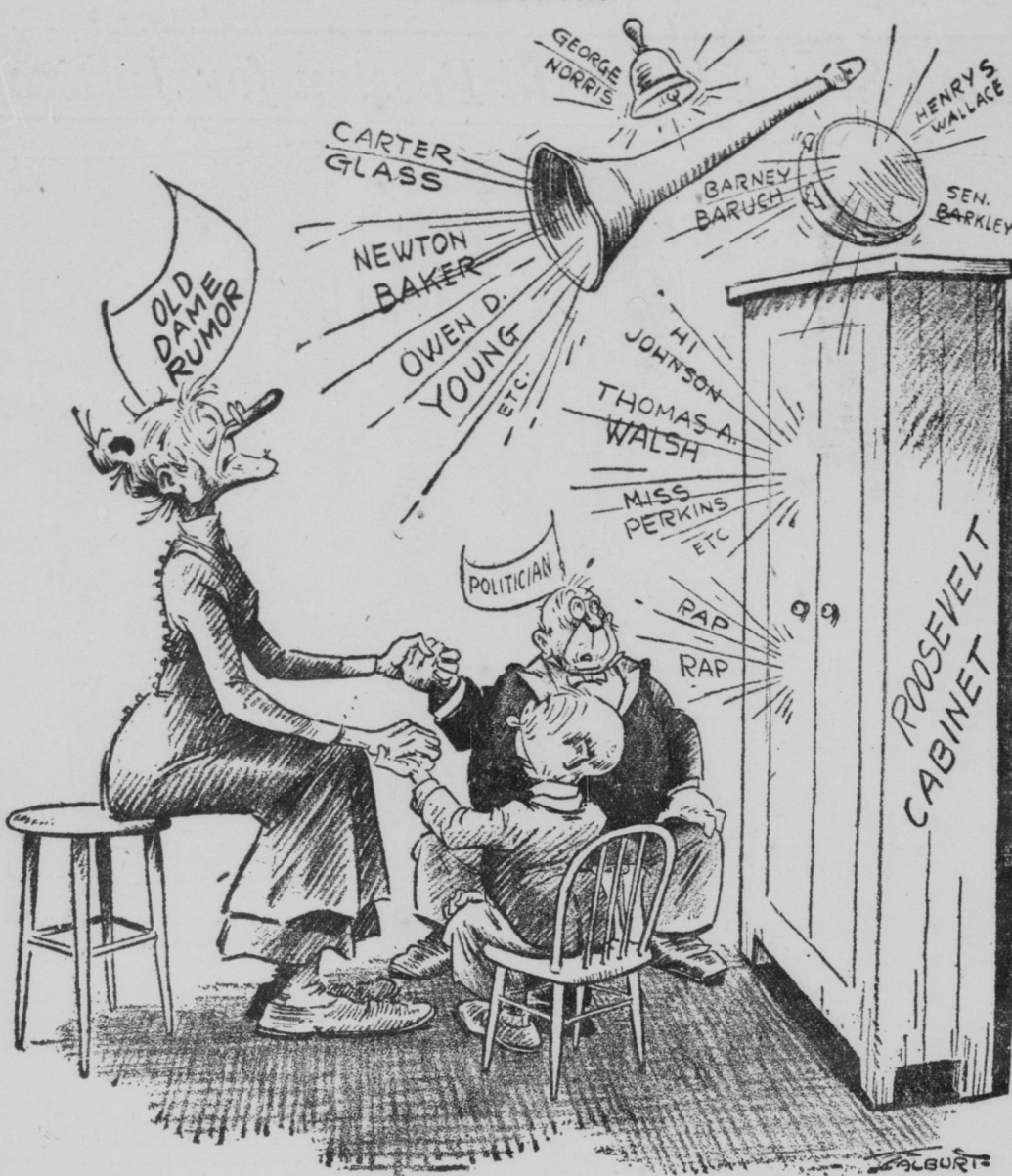
It is, I believe, the utmost folly for twentieth century people of any land to delude themselves into believing they can exist without trade or other friendly contacts with the inhabitants of other countries.

When we recall that all the world's discovery and progress were made primarily by merchants who sought new markets for their goods, we can see the difficulty of this course.

Now that nations are linked together more closely than ever before by swift transportation facilities, it is not stupid to revert to an attitude that belongs, economically and socially speaking, to the Dark Ages.

Of course, if you haven't anything to sell, you can afford not to buy, but the logical end of "Buy American" is the cessation of all world trade. And what would you call that, progress or retrogression?

The Medium



It Seems to Me by Heywood Broun

I DO not think the point ever should have been raised, but of late some of the newspapers have been commenting on the various activities of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

I think the point should not be raised because, in my opinion, the whole question is a matter belonging to Mrs. Roosevelt's election and no affair of the electorate.

In letters printed in several editorial columns I find the phrase, or its equivalent, "Now that Mrs. Roosevelt has been chosen as first lady of the land."

There is no such office, and there never has been.

I think it would be an excellent idea to drop the whole conception which marks the wife of the President as having any official connection with the administration.

There even have been campaigns in which voters seriously discussed the merits of a candidate's wife, just as if the lady in question were running for public office. The wife of a king, save under special and unusual circumstances, is a queen, but there is no such thing as Mrs. President.

We have instead a Mrs. Madison or a Mrs. Jackson, the matter never has come up in an important way. There was a President once who put his wife neatly out of the political picture. He was engaged in earnest and intimate discussion with one of the chief leaders of his party. They could not see eye to eye upon the issue under discussion. Finally, the leader pointed dramatically to a photograph of the President's wife which adorned the desk of the chief executive.

"Well, anyway," he said, "the little woman agrees with me and not with you on this question."

"Yes," said the current President, "and that's because she's as stupid as you are."

Seeking Leave to Print

IT has been held that when a President's wife seeks leave to print or avails herself of the opportunity to speak her thoughts in public she may say something which will embarrass her husband. But that is true of all wives and all husbands.

And when I think of what the long line of Presidents well may have said which was embarrassing to their respective wives, I can add that turn about is no more than fair play.

Even outside the realm of the presidency, the point has been raised. Certain statesmen have

suffered at the polls because the rumour went around that, though such and such a senator was himself wet, he happened to be married to an ardent dry. What of it?

Within the realm of our own acquaintanceship, we all know couples who differ violently upon many important problems. I know a charming pair who have lived happily for many years, and though he is a hypochondriac and she does not believe in vaccination, I even know a man and a woman who have gone through five years of married life with no perceptible ructions, in spite of the fact that she belongs to the Communist party while he is a Socialist.

And, of course, the union of persons of mixed religious faiths is common and not infrequently successful.

According to the traditional idea of political America, the "First Lady of the Land" must be a person who says, "Yes, dear, you're entirely right," whenever her husband, the President, expresses his views of anything from the novels of Sinclair Lewis to a high protective tariff.

Now, it stands to reason that no one who adopted that line of conduct possibly could be the first anything. The best that "yes" men or "yes" women can hope to achieve is second place.

Following Tradition

IN the case of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt it is only fair to point out that she has been active and articulate in many movements long before the shadow of the White House fell across the path of Mr. Roosevelt. After all, she, too, is a Roosevelt. I would hold it against her

rather than in her favor if she quit certain causes with which she has been associated simply on account of the fortuitous circumstance that her husband happens to have been chosen as President.

For instance, I was a little concerned during the campaign that ammunition might be made of the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of an organization which selected Margaret Sanger as its honored guest.

I believe the group presented Mrs. Sanger with some token signifying that in its opinion she had done the most useful work of any American woman during the current year. I think it was a highly intelligent choice, and I hope that Mrs. Roosevelt participated in it.

And yet it would have been unfair to assail Franklin D. Roosevelt as an exponent of birth control because his wife happened to be a great admirer of Mrs. Sanger.

I would be glad to have Mr. Roosevelt come out for birth control, but I certainly think that he can not be identified as one with or against the cause until he speaks up for himself.

You may think, as I do, that "Babies, Just Babies" is rather a silly title for a magazine, but I see no reason why Mrs. Roosevelt should not be the editor if that is her will and pleasure. Indeed, I am delighted to know that we are going to have a woman in the White House who feels that, like Ibsen's Nora, she is, before all else, a human being and that she has a right to her own individual career, regardless of the prominence of her husband.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—As secretary of the old age pension committee of the United Mine Workers of America, I hope you will grant me space to call attention of your readers to the fact that the Democratic party and its candidate for Governor pledged themselves to give Indiana an old age pension law. A bill is pending in the house of representatives that is fair and just to all and much more economical in providing for the needs of aged dependents than the present poorhouse system, as proved by the experience of many of our states that have had old age pension laws in operation for several years.

The miners are not asking this law for the benefit of miners only, but for needy citizens of the state in general. The pending bill makes its mandatory on the counties to pay their proportionate share of the pension. There are a few stallers who would like to amend the bill by making it optional with the county.

Such amendment really would kill the measure and is offered in behalf of political rings and high-salaried officers of the poorhouse. The working people are not going to be deceived by any such stuff. If the party pledge is not kept

in good faith, a pledge that won hundreds of votes in the election, they will lose the support of the working people of Indiana and many other supporters of just and humane treatment of unfortunate old age.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Secretary old age pension committee, United Mine Workers of America.

Editor Times—I am against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment because intoxicating liquor is the greatest curse in a nation. Not only does it ruin the lives of individuals, physically, socially, financially, industrially, and morally, but breaks up homes, produces poverty, works against efficiency, and produces criminals at a greater rate than any other thing in life.

It is just as much of a law-breaker as harmful drugs, adulterated foods, narcotics, and other poisons. Eminent medical authorities are agreed that it has no medicinal value. Why, then, should our federal government permit it to come back and contribute to the destruction of its citizens?

MRS. MORRIS HUBBARD.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Thrombosis Is 'Blocking of Blood'

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

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

IF the person has been well previously, or if the person has had previous attacks of pain referred to the heart, the diagnosis usually is justified. If the blocking occurs gradually, the symptoms may have developed over a period of weeks.

Far too often the symptoms suggest a disturbance of digestion. There is a sense of fullness in the abdomen, relieved by the belching of gas.

There may be nausea and vomiting; discomfort associated with the stomach often follows a meal, and there may be other symptoms of indigestion so that far too often the condition is passed over with a diagnosis of acute indigestion.

It will be remembered that President Coolidge suffered for several weeks with such symptoms previous to his death. In most newspaper accounts of fatal indigestion, the patient is found at post-mortem examination to have been suffering from a disturbance of coronary arteries.

Most people with this disease are past 50 years of age, but occasionally there are cases between 40 and 50. Rarely, if ever, is the condition seen under 35 years of age.

If the attack takes place gradually, the other blood vessels which supply blood to the heart, may take over the function of the one which is blocked.

There may be slight changes in the heart with symptoms during this process, but under such circumstances the condition is not necessarily fatal.

NEXT: Diagnosis of coronary thrombosis. Is it always fatal?

M. E. Tracy Says:

ALUMINUM AGE IS VISIONED



TRACY

AN aluminum age is just around the corner, according to Colin Fink of Columbia, with trains, buildings and ships constructed from alloys of that metal.

Such a prophecy hardly will be received with enthusiasm by those who own steel stocks, but commercial profit in any particular line never has served the demands of progress very long. Progress owes much to the constant annihilation of old habits, old trades and old industries. Men can not move a head and save their existing institutions. Aluminum follows steel just as steel followed copper and copper followed stone.

When the Pilgrims came to America they needed little but a wood lot and a corn patch to make them comfortable, unless it was a ship to carry goods. They were no exception to civilized life.

Shakespeare never knew the pleasure of turning on an electric light or riding in an automobile. He did a job in literature, however, that will tax our brightest minds to imitate, much less equal.

Good Men Appear When Needed

SOMETIMES you wonder how much methods and materials have to do with human achievement, especially along artistic and cultural lines.

We keep telling ourselves that prosperity and modernity are essential to the production of great men. When we need them, however, they are apt to come from the humbler and less comfortable walks of life.

Look at Lincoln, Franklin, Jackson, Ramsay MacDonald and Mussolini. It is hard to escape the conclusion that many of the institutions, activities and systems which grow out of progress are contrary to its basic principles.

The average institution, activity, and system seeks nothing so much as permanence, but permanence is the one thing which can not be reconciled with progress.

Growth is mainly a matter of change. Failure to recognize it as such has done more to confuse social ideals and destroy governments than any single element.

We Need Conservatism to Balance Radicalism

THOUGH we are well aware that practically all advantages we enjoy were brought about by ruthless and often revolutionary improvements, we are inclined to oppose such improvements, especially if they touch our pocketbooks or our political prejudices.

People still dream the latest achievement not only is best, but beyond improvement, and that though other ages and civilizations have been swept aside, theirs will remain as it is.

No doubt this is a good thing. Lack of faith in existing ways, customs and enterprises would open the door to chaos.

We need conservatism in order to give radicalism a balanced form, if for no other reason. At the same time, we should not blind ourselves to its true purposes, should not permit it to justify unwholesome fear.

Precedence and tradition are to be taken seriously as long as they inspire us to go on and emulate those who made them.

They are not to be taken seriously when they stand in the way of advancement.

SCIENCE

Polar Secrets Sought

BY DAVID DIETZ

A TRIO of the world's most colorful explorers is getting ready for another attack upon the secrets of the Antarctic. They are Lincoln Ellsworth, Sir Hubert Wilkins and Bert Balchen.

The three recently finished testing their powerful Northrop Gamma plane at the Teterboro airport in New Jersey. The plane is being crated for shipping to northern Canada, presumably for tests under arctic conditions. It is equipped with a 500-horse power Wasp motor and can make 211 miles an hour.

It was designed by Jack Northrop, who built the machine in which Sir Hubert Wilkins and Carl Ben Eielson made their trip over the Arctic, from Alaska to Spitzbergen, over the so-called "pole of inaccessibility."

It is understood that the plane will be flown from this continent to New Zealand, and then to Antarctica.

The expedition, known as the "Ellsworth Trans-Antarctic Flight Expedition," probably will arrive on the Antarctic continent in November or December of this year.

The expedition will make its headquarters at Framheim, on the Bay of Wales, near where both Captain Amundsen and Admiral Byrd set their winter bases and respective conquests of the south pole by dog team and airplane.

To Span Antarctica

THE expedition plans to fly from this base in an easterly direction right across the middle of the Antarctic continent. The explorers will fly to the Weddell sea on the opposite side of Antarctica, a distance of 1,450 miles.

Then, without landing, they plan to turn and retrace their path to the Bay of Wales, thus making a total flight of 2,900 miles.

There will be no attempt on the part of the expedition to fly near the south pole. In this respect, the expedition will resemble the Arctic flight of Kilkins, when he and Eielson chose to fly over the unexplored region of the "pole of inaccessibility," rather than to fly over the north pole itself.

The Bay of Wales and the Weddell sea make deep indentations into the coast line of Antarctica on opposite sides of the continent.

One of the things which Ellsworth and his companions hope to see is whether the two are connected by water. This would mean that Antarctica was not one continent, but two.

In an announcement of the plans of the expedition, the American Geographical Society says, "It will attempt purely a voyage of discovery, the main object of which is to determine the geographical features along the line of flight through this part of the great land mass of 5,000,000 square miles, more than three-quarters of which never has been seen by the eye of man."

The first requirement in attempting the scientific exploration of a region so vast is to determine the main outlines of the topography.

Colorful Careers

LINCOLN ELLSWORTH, born in Hudson, O., is financing the expedition. His father was James J. Ellsworth, coal and railway magnate. Ellsworth achieved a lifetime ambition when he went into the Arctic with Amundsen in May, 1925.

The two tried to reach the north pole by airplane, but were forced down within 135 miles of the pole.

It was on May 21 that they took off from Spitzbergen. They were lost to the world until June 15, when they succeeded in getting one of their planes back into the air and returned to Spitzbergen with their companions.

On May 11, 1926, Amundsen and Ellsworth took off from Spitzbergen in their dirigible, the Norge,

flying from there to the north pole and then on to Teller, Alaska, making the journey of 3,391 miles in seventy-two hours.

Later, Ellsworth was a passenger aboard the Graf Zepplin in several flights, as was also Wilkins.

Balchen, a blond Norwegian who now is an American citizen, was Byrd's pilot on the trans-Atlantic flight in 1927 and on the flight over the south pole.

Previously, Balchen had served in the Norwegian navy and had been in the Arctic with expeditions using dog sleds. He will pilot the plane this coming December.

Wilkins has a long and distinguished record as an explorer. He has flown a total of more than 20,000 miles in the Arctic and Antarctic.

His last venture was an unsuccessful effort to reach the north pole by