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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

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WHY THE MONTH?

Is it possible that one month more of prison will turn Theodore Luesse from a riot-inciting Communist into a conservative flag waver?

That would seem to be the explanation of the action of the prison farm board in chopping down his fine.

As a matter of law, Luesse is now in prison because he is broke and without funds. When arrested for making a speech at an eviction proceeding, he was taken to police court and sentenced to sixty days. That seemed to be the limit of his offense in the opinion of the city court.

He protested his innocence and appealed. When he got into the criminal court, the judge made a speech and Luesse was sentenced to a year in prison and fined \$500. His year sentence was served long since. For eight months or more he has been held because he could not pay the fine, working it out at a dollar a day. If he had been a dangerous gangster, he would have had money to pay the fine and would have been free months ago.

Governor Leslie refused to remit the fine on the theory that Luesse refused to recant his weird economic theories.

Now the board has consented to cut down the fine so that he can be free in one month more. During that month he will, of course, reform. He will come out sweet and good natured. He will undoubtedly tell his friends of the beneficent law that gives freedom for money to those who can pay fines and gives jail to those who have not been thrifty or acquisitive.

Let it be hoped that in his reorganization plans, Governor McNutt will not overlook the I. Q. of members of a board which deals with human beings in this manner.

THE RIGHT OF CITIES

During the campaign, the successful party pledged itself to set the cities free in the matter of owning and operating their public utilities.

For years the utilities have always found the public service commission a good friend when the fixing of rates for city-owned plants was under consideration.

The rates were always higher than necessary. The utilities can not stand the light of comparison with well managed public plants.

If there is to be any real advantage from public ownership it should come through furnishing service at the lowest possible cost to the domestic and industrial customer.

The progressive mayors of cities, especially those which own one or more utility plants, demanded that the cities have the right to fix their own rates.

That is the reasonable view. If a city has the capacity to operate such a plant, it should have the capacity to know how much should be charged for service.

Now it is proposed that cities can escape the regulation of the state only by a vote at an election.

If the citizens wish such regulation, they should have the right to get it by a vote. But it should not be thrust upon them and citizens put to the expense and trouble of an election to escape.

The utilities want the proposed plan. They would much rather take chances on exorbitant rates from a commission than they would from the real owners of municipal plants.

That the new commission, when organized, is expected to be free from the utility control that came with huge campaign contributions is beside the point. The principle is the same.

It may be said that the proposal is not a wholehearted redemption of the fervent promises made before election. The cities must be really free to own, operate and manage their own affairs.

WHILE CONGRESS FIDDLES

The folly of congress in delaying hunger relief is dangerous.

Only seventeen working days remain of the seventy-second congress in which to pass the La Follette-Costigan and Wagner bills. The former, carrying a \$500,000,000 appropriation for state grants for family and transient aid, is on the senate calendar. The Wagner work relief bill is not yet reported.

Every delay takes its toll in human misery. A half-million American families, social workers report, are being deprived of adequate food, clothing, and shelter. Thousands of children go to school hungry.

Diseases due to malnutrition are spreading. Semi-starvation, reports the joint committee on unemployment, "is sweeping across the country with the ravages of a plague in its wake." Many states and cities have exhausted their relief funds.

Now icy winter weather brings it new curse of suffering and death to the destitute.

In the face of such facts, what can be said of a congress that fritters away its few precious days in unproductive routine?

Relief can be voted quickly. Senator La Follette and his relief colleagues should take the floor and keep it until the money is voted. This should come before everything. Delay means starvation.

THE WORLD AND JAPAN

Despite the defiant attitude of her official spokesmen in Geneva and Tokio, the Japanese government should think twice before rejecting the league's demand to withdraw from conquest in Jehol and Manchuria.

In making these demands, the league's committee of nineteen in effect is speaking for the world—not only for league members, but also for Russia and the United States.

No one nation, however powerful, can defy the rest of the world and survive. She can do so for a while, but in the end she will find her position of isolation impossible.

In forming their united front against Japan, the neutral nations are not acting in any hasty or partisan spirit. Japan has been given many months to recover sanity. Instead, she has continued and widened her conquest.

Neutral nations are concerned only mildly with what happens to Manchuria as such, either as to the welfare of the Manchurians or the loss of neu-

tral trade which has resulted from Japanese dictatorship.

The issue for the neutral nations goes much deeper than that. The choice for them is whether they shall permit Japan to scrap the world treaty machinery, or whether they shall save that machinery. Self-interest dictates that the neutral nations to go to war with the treaty breaker, Japan. That is not contemplated, and should not be. They can save the treaties by showing that they themselves respect the facts sufficiently to withhold diplomatic recognition and economic and financial support from the violated territory.

Events are working for the neutral nations against Japanese militarism. Internally, Japan is weakened by the strain of war expense and sacrifice; wars breed revolution. In Manchuria, Japan has conquered only in name; as long as she remains, she must wage virtually continuous war to keep down the revolting patriots.

Meanwhile, she is provoking her two giant neighbors, China and Russia, to prepare for war against her.

All that the neutral nations have to do is to keep their own record straight in peaceful enforcement of the treaties—and wait. Time will bring Japan to her senses.

EMERGENCY FARM RELIEF

"Senate," says a headline, "to concentrate on emergency farm relief."

That means that a senate subcommittee on banking and currency has made the only intelligent decision: To report some emergency bill to ease the farm mortgage debt burden, rather than to try to write and report a full-bodied measure within three weeks. Permanent relief must wait for the new congress.

From a senate sub-committee to the White House for signature is a long and rocky road for any bill, especially in the closing days of this last lame duck session.

However, if senate Democratic leaders actually want to do something for farmers who are about to lose their farms and homes through foreclosures, and if house Democratic leaders have the same desire, there isn't the least doubt that such bill in the senate now is "concentrating" on could be passed in a very short time.

Obviously, it's time to act; and if congress wants to act, it can do so quickly.

MR. FORD IN REVERSE

Mr. Henry Ford proposes to make little factories out of big ones and scatter them over the United States. There now are 5,300 manufacturers making Ford parts. There ought to be 50,000, says Mr. Ford.

He foresees an early scrapping of his River Rouge plant, the world's most elaborate factory, and farming out much of its work to the thousands of small plants.

The new and little Ford plants will be built in rural communities where power is available. Workers can live on small farms and raise their food. The Ford idea goes even farther. It contemplates "growing" Fords on the farms.

Auto bodies can be made from the cellulose of corn stalks, steering wheels from soy beans.

Has this master mechanic of the world of bolts and human robots come to realize that a civilization separated from the soil is doomed? Does he feel, with so many others, that we have reached the point of diminishing returns in our skyscraper cities?

The Ford plan of decentralization seems to fit into the ideal of President-Elect Roosevelt for a new type of American community, one half-rural, half-industrial.

If the Hollywood vogue keeps up we'll soon be hearing the girls rave about "the cutest spring dress you ever saw—and with two pairs of pants!"

Pawnshop operators complain of an oversupply of dress clothes. Evidently a lot of the boys prefer less formality in their soup and fish these days.

Considering the modern trend in merchandising, if beer comes back it'll probably be wrapped in cellophane with a tube of shaving cream.

Now the movie columnists are picking the ten worst films of the year. Most of us, alas, suspect we picked 'em too, but we don't remember the titles.

The year 1933 is designated by the Japanese as "the year of cooks." Let's hope Japan won't forget that old injunction about spoiling the broth.

Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

AMERICA'S embattled farmers have not yet fired their second shot destined to be "heard round the world," but it may be that their localized revolts against foreclosures will mark the beginning of a new epoch in history.

One of these occurred in a community in Oklahoma where I once lived. It was at that time the stamping ground of Kansas-bred farmers, all of whom had been reared in the traditions of Appomattox and the sacredness of the protective tariff.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic were haloes. Worthy veterans held nearly all public office. "Vote the way you shot," was the chant of every campaign.

The grand dukes of Republicanism were firmly intolerant of the ineffectual struggles of obscure Democrats and the more noisy but equally feeble movements of scattered Socialists. The country weekly of which I was, by reason of matrimonial promotion, general aid de camp, bestowed a 100 per cent dyed-in-the-wool G. O. P. subscription list.

FUN was poked at the Populist uprisings which some years previously had brought the wheat fields of bleeding Kansas into national notice. County leaders who owed me with their creeds while spitting at the red-hot base-burner in the old print shop were one in condemning any movement that smacked of radicalism or rebellion against the holy order of the Old Guard.

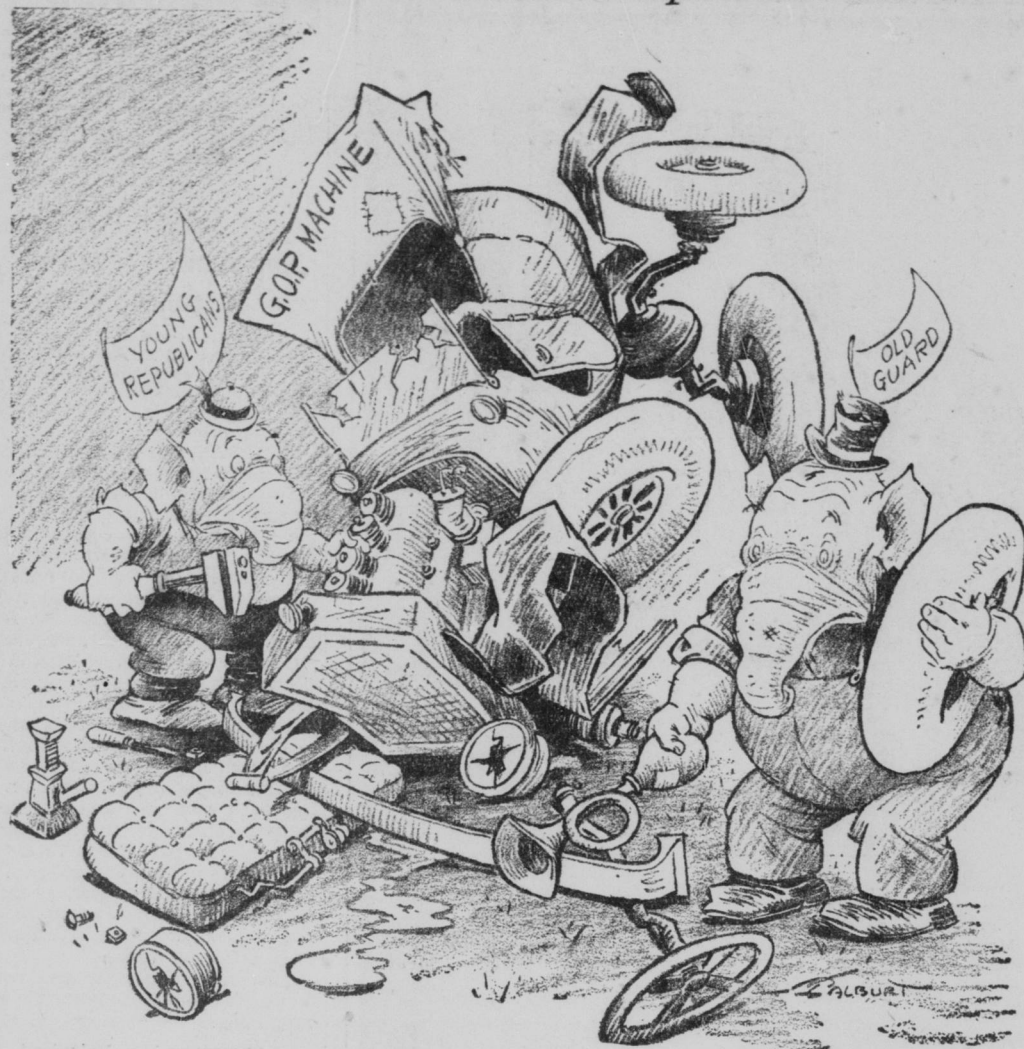
I listened and placed implicit trust in the benevolent protection of the Lord as administered by the henchmen of the Sacred Elephant.

What, then, was my amazement to find that these self-same men who traced their political lineage to the shambles of Cold Harbor and Gettysburg had staged a mild riot and driven from the confines of their county a representative of erstwhile hallowed majesty—Big Business.

It is true that these old faithfuls, Kansas born and Republican bred, are not so vigorous as they once were. They are aged and broken and ruined by the very powers they so long have defended; victims of the precious tariffs at whose shrines they have worshipped; dupes of the patronage system they have shouted to encourage.

All of which merely proves that men essentially are the same. Take his ham away from a Republican and he becomes as radical as any "red."

Another Reconstruction Corporation Here



It Seems to Me . . . by Heywood Broun

IT is written in the Book of the Prophet Ezekiel in the thirty-seventh chapter that the hand of the Lord was upon him and set him down in the midst of a valley which was full of bones. And the prophet observed, "There were very many in the open valley; and, lo, they were very dry."

And the Lord said unto him, "Son of man, can these bones live?" And Ezekiel answered, "O Lord God, thou knowest."

Then did God cry out in a loud voice that these fragments should live again and breathe. "There was a noise, and behold a shaking, and the bones came together."

Before the astonished eyes of Ezekiel "the flesh came up upon them."

"But," adds Ezekiel, "there was no breath in them."

Then said he unto me, "Prophecy unto the wind, prophecy, son of man, and say to the wind, Thus saith the Lord God: Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live. So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army."

A Text From Ezekiel

MANY devout readers of the Bible probably have passed over this episode with a certain skepticism. They have decided that it was an ancient allegory and that it never happened. I don't think it has happened, but I believe it can and will, for Ezekiel is describing with a high degree of accuracy the world in which we live. We are standing in a valley, and it is the land of dead things, because the elements of life lie scattered across the floor of the plain. The dust has come across them. And they are very dry.

The miracle of bringing breath to the bones was performed, you will observe, not by the Lord, but through the voice of Ezekiel, a son of man. But first it was necessary for the process of integration to take place. Death lay in division.

In Valley of Dry Bones

NO doubt a fierce light beat down upon that sun-baked valley, so that the white fragments seemed almost to dance before the prophet, but with his own eyes he saw them rise up and come together. Not till then was it possible to call upon the winds from all the quarters of the world to complete the task of animation.

There is nothing particularly fanciful in finding a present-day text in this scriptural story. One need not be a prophet like Ezekiel to see with his own eyes that we have not yet even begun to bring life back into the valley of death and despair. We are content to let the fragments lie scattered until they bleach.

At the moment we still cry out not for a coming together of

Daily Thought

Wherefore should I fear in the days of evil, when the iniquity of my heels shall compass me about? —Psalms 49:5.

A religious life is a struggle and not a hymn.—Mme. de Staël.

forces, but for differentiation and isolation. It is as if we entirely reversed the miracle which Ezekiel saw, for the command which rings between the hills is, "Each for his own."

Not content with the barriers raised up by shifting sands, we want to heap upon each substance of salvation the weight of suspicion and hatred and distrust. There is with us a noise and a shaking, but it is the sound of a still greater disintegration.

Figures Upon Sand

WE have taken a stick and drawn magical designs upon the surface of the earth. And

these are boundaries, and each square or triangle or circle has its own name, and it is forbidden that any one should pass beyond one boundary to another.

The Lord God of Ezekiel called through the valley and out of particles as dry as dust he made men. And out of men he made a great and united army.

Is it fanciful? To me it is a true story, while the tale of strength through even greater disintegration seems a myth not worthy of belief.

I think it is an echo of the song which the dry bones sang, each one separately, under the stars in the valley of death before the coming of the Lord.

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Every Day Religion

BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

POETS are reporters of human souls.—John Masfield, England's poet-laureate.

Chaperons can not take the place of character.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President-elect.

Preachers are talking about moral questions without knowing what the word moral means.—Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney and agnostic.

Men are timid. A woman is more reckless, particularly when she cares about something.—Edna St. Vincent Millay, poetess.

Unless proselyting disappears from intercollegiate football, the game will be dead in ten years, or else frankly in college, as a professional sport.—Professor Philip Badger of New York University.

Whether in the home or in the church, exhortation to goodness is about the most idle waste of breath. People do not want exhortations. They want examples.—The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside church, New York.

My philosophy is to enjoy all good things on this earth. Don't miss anything, but be moderate in every respect; then you will live long and be happy.—Dr. Adolph Lorenz, 78, noted Viennese surgeon.

Individuals who die exist no more than they did before they began life; no more than they did before the species to which they belong had been produced in evolution.—Professor Herbert S. Jennings, geneticist of Johns Hopkins University.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

there associated tingling of the skin or numbness, or muscular weakness?

SPECIFIC answers to each of these questions enables the physician to localize the cause. However, it is impossible merely from the patient's answers to these questions to tell anything definite.

There must be actual examination of the patient with all clothing removed from the upper half of the body at least, so that the arm may be examined in relationship to shoulder and chest.

Each of the joints must be studied, the nerves must be examined from the point of view of the actions of the muscles depending on them.

It may be necessary to have an X-ray picture to find whether

the mother and the boy behind the man, giving us a glimpse of what life means, of what lies hidden in the hearts of the lowliest, of the worth and dignity of all noble human living.

In those deep-set eyes that never lie, in the suggestion of a smile that has tears in it, in features marked with the scars of hard struggle, the light of high resolve, and the tenderness of pity, we see what America is, what it means and what has made it.

For Lincoln embodied the genius of our country as no one else has done, uniting the sagacity of Benjamin Franklin and the sensitive sympathy of John Woolman. With a mind relentless in truth, he joined a heart limitless in charity, and this union of mind and heart has made him a star to follow, a type of that to which men would entrust their very souls.

OF the soul of America, its blend of moral idealism and practical mysticism, Lincoln was so complete an incarnation that he at once is a symbol and a prophecy, and his very name suggests the spiritual meaning of our national life.

No man of the White House ever made so profound a religious impression and appeal as Lincoln did in his last years, when a nameless, haunting grace clung to his words and acts. If religion took this form in his life and character—an unflinching justice, an incorruptible honesty, an exquisite and moving compassion—it was prophecy of what the men of this land are to do and be if our dream is to come true.

A mountain is a mystery; so was Lincoln. It is tall, rugged, isolated; so is he. It has crags and crevices which would disfigure the beauty of a hill, but which make no blemish on its massive sublimity.

There are sheltered nooks where flowers grow and streamlets flash in the sunlight, but also huge masses of denuded rock which tell of the harsh attrition of earlier time. The clouds that veil its peak lend it an air of melancholy, and the storms beat upon it with the swift strokes of lightning and the deep cry of thunder.

Yet it remains unmoved, unshaken, and its mission is the same in all varying moods. The God who made the mountain made the man, and His ways are past finding out.

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Don't Neglect Pain in Your Arm

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

changes have taken place in the blood vessels must be studied to see if there are any abnormal stoppings of the circulation or any swellings due to slowing of the circulation.

IN arthritis or inflammation of the shoulder the pain may be in the joint or in the muscles over the joint.

Such pain is an aching which tends to become worse in cold, damp weather. The joint is tender on pressure, movement is limited, and there is more pain on movement.

Far too often, mild pains, even though coming repeatedly, are neglected or the patient tries to overcome them through the taking of sedative drugs.

Sometimes such pains warn of the beginnings of more serious conditions and it is not well to neglect them.

M. E. Tracy Says:

DEBTS "RELIEF" ABSURD IDEA



EUROPE'S attitude toward war debts has nothing in common with the American attitude.

As Neville Chamberlain says, "The conception of concessions by Great Britain in return for scaling down of the war debts is not a British conception." No more is it a French, Italian, or Belgian conception.

We see nothing as something which should not be granted without concessions. As a matter of fact, we are trying to make ourselves believe that the billions which might be lost to us through revision can be made up through the increase of old markets, or the creation of new ones.

We have argued this point until many of us are convinced of its logic, forgetting that everything depends not only on what Europe is willing to concede, but on what Europe can concede.

Relief Is Merely a Dream

THEORETICALLY, European taxpayers would be relieved greatly if the war debts were scaled down, but practically they would not. During the last fifteen years, debtor governments have paid us very little. How much would they gain in a money way if they paid us nothing during the next fifteen years, or even the next fifty?

Theoretically, debtor governments ought to rearrange their tariffs and open their markets in exchange for a further reduction of what they owe, but they won't, because the can achieve about the same result by defaulting, asking for a continuance of the moratorium, or merely stalling.

Considering what we have received since the war, or even since 1925, and what Europe has paid out, cancellation of the debts would represent nothing of vital consequence in a money way.

One can admit that the debts should be cancelled, or sharply revised, and still realize that such action would do very little to improve trade, stimulate business, or promote world-wide recovery.

Our Views on Debts Is Absurd

AS with regard to so many other problems, we have talked about this one until we actually imagine that its solution means prosperity to the American laborer, the American farmer and the American business man.

What is even more absurd, we have reached a point where we imagine that European governments are in a mood to grant us return favors when they do not have to.

European governments want their debts written down; nothing more. The only question for us to decide is whether this is necessary.

We certainly are not going to get any tariff concessions, nor are we going to drive out other kind of bargain that will afford us an advantage which European governments are not compelled to sanction.

Idealism is not, and never has been, the basis of this debt issue. A few people approach it from the standpoint of virtue, righteousness and self-sacrifice, but those who are most concerned are moved by hard-headed considerations.

SCIENCE

5,000 Alloys in Use

BY DAVID DIETZ

AT the present time more than 5,000 alloys are used by the industry. An alloy is a mixture of metals, and it is possible to make wide variations in such mixtures so that actually industry has tens of thousands of substances to choose from as a result of such variations.

But industry is far from satisfied. The continual cry is for new alloys.

Most important of all alloys is steel. In its simplest form, steel is a mixture of iron and carbon. In addition, however, there are many so-called alloy steels in use today which contain in addition such substances as chromium, tungsten and the like.

Iron and steel are classed by metallurgists as the "ferrous metals."

The most important non-ferrous alloy today is brass, a mixture of copper and zinc. Aluminum alloys continuously are growing in importance. Duralumin, used in construction of Zeppelins and other aircraft, contains about 94 per cent of aluminum.

The principal elemental metals in order of tonnage production are iron, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, tin and nickel.

Properties of Alloys

INDUSTRY needs so many alloys because each alloy has a particular set of properties which suit it for some particular use.

"An alloy may be so manufactured and treated as to yield a large number of properties," says Dr. Zay Jeffries, consulting metallurgist of the General Electric Company and the Aluminum Company of America.

Suppose we consider a steel with 0.2 per cent carbon as an example. It may be melted and poured into a mold and result in a steel casting.

"The steel casting may be used as cast or it may have its properties changed in a number of ways by heat treatment. Or the steel may be rolled hot and used for the structural members of buildings or bridges, or pipe."

"It may be rolled cold and used for machinery parts, such as shafting. It also may be drawn into wire."

"Any of these operations is capable of changing certain physical properties throughout a considerable range without changing the chemical composition, that is, without changing the alloy."

"So it is to a greater or lesser extent with each of the 5,000 different alloys. Instead of 5,000 different sets of properties, therefore, we have tens of thousands."

It is this richness of physical properties of metals and alloys which makes possible our modern civilization, in the opinion of Dr. Jeffries. Each metal or alloy contributes something which modern man needs.

"We need the low melting point of mercury or quicksilver, which is 40 degrees below zero, for thermometers, gauges, etc.," he says, "while we need the high melting point of tungsten for lamp filaments."

Varied Requirements