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Give Light and the
People Will Find
Their Own Way

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THE END OF HYPOCRISY

The Wright bone dry law is wiped from the statute books and with it goes the era of hypocrisy which inspired its passage.

It is a matter of record that the legislature which placed it among the laws of Indiana celebrated the event that night with a wild alcoholic orgy. It is a matter of record that every legislature since has celebrated its closing sessions in a similar manner. The law never curbed drinking. It never served any purpose except to satisfy the desire of the professional dry forces for an illusion or prohibition.

This newspaper has consistently objected to the hypocrisy behind the law and its ineffectiveness. The Times stood almost alone in that objection. Today public sentiment demands an obtains its repeal. It is a victory for good government.

YELLOW DOG LAWS

With the winter legislative session still young, a second state has followed the lead of the federal government and acted to curb the injunction powers of the courts in labor disputes.

Wisconsin was the first to do so, following passage of the federal anti-injunction law. Wyoming now has acted, forbidding state courts to interfere with the right of workers to organize, bargain collectively, to strike, meet and picket.

It outlaws yellow dog contracts, provides for full hearing of both sides when an injunction is asked, and for jury trials for contempt committed outside of court.

It may be some years before the economic situation will make strikes a general problem again, but when that time comes the effort of employers to use the courts oppressively will be renewed, if it has not been forbidden meanwhile.

Justice Brandeis has described the injunction as designed "not to prevent property from being injured nor to protect the owner in its use, but to endow property with active, militant power which would make it dominant over men."

We know now as we never knew before the danger of letting property become dominant over men. It is reasonable to suppose that if the courts had not helped employers to crush organized labor, purchasing power would not have collapsed and the country would not have been in its present predicament.

Other state legislatures following Wisconsin and Wyoming may be taking a step toward economic sanity as well as abstract justice.

UNITE AGAINST WAR—NOW

Now is the time for law-abiding nations to stand together.

Japan has outlawed herself. After breaking the nine-power treaty, the Kellogg pact, and the league covenant by invading China and taking Manchuria, she now has started her military drive against Jehol and perhaps Peiping and Shanghai.

After seventeen months of waiting for the Japanese to recover their balance, the League of Nations definitely has accepted the American policy of nonrecognition of Japanese conquest and has demanded that Japan retreat to her treaty territory. Japan answers by walking out of the league, with the final fling: "We are not coming back."

Anything may happen now in the far east. Meanwhile, Europe suddenly has drifted closer to war than at any time since 1918. The seriousness of the situation is reflected by the Franco-British ultimatum to Austria over large secret shipments of war material from Mussolini's Italy to Fascist Hungary.

In Germany, the menacing figure of Hitler, in alliance with Hindenburg and the Junkers and in power at last, prepares for a war of revenge. Yugoslavia fears the long-expected attack from Italy, and Rumania from Hungary, as the Fascist alliance covers Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. France goes on pumping money and munitions into her satellite states of Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, making ready for der tag.

If Japan starts fighting in Peiping or Tientsin or blockades Shanghai—as she threatens—the danger of American, British and other foreign lives being lost and ships being sunk is very great. What might result from that none can foresee.

And as Japan continues to hold the attention of the great powers in the Pacific, Mussolini or some other Fascist leader is more apt to strike from the rear in Europe.

In this emergency there is only one chance for peace. That is a complete united front by the powers on the basis of the treaties. To date there have been two breaks in that united front—breaks which have encouraged the Japanese to further aggression and have encouraged the Fascists of Europe.

One was the break in far eastern policy between the United States on one side and Great Britain and France on the other. Now that break has been repaired—this is the tremendous significance of the League of Nations' action Friday.

The other break in the united front, which encourages aggressive war in the far east and Europe, is the United States' continued absurd efforts to isolate Russia. American recognition of Russia a year ago would have done more than anything else to sober and stop the Japanese. The Japanese imperialists still hope they can play Russia and the United States against each other.

In the name of peace, the United States at once should declare co-operation with the League of Nations in the far east and recognize Russia. Without that united front the peace of the world is not worth much.

FOR A CLEAN BENCH

The impeachment voted by the house Friday of Federal Judge Harold Louderback of California is a salutary warning to members of the American bench who look upon their high office as a means of rewarding their friends with judicial favors.

It was not necessary to impeach for his accusers, Representative La Guardia, Browning and Sumner, to prove this judge dishonest. They needed only to prove that time and again he appointed unfit and incompetent friends as receivers in bankruptcy cases, awarded them excessive fees,

and displayed high indifference to the interest of litigants in his court.

"I say," Judge Sumner of Texas told the house in impressive tones, "that the practice of favoritism, the allowing of excessive fees, the disregard for the interest of litigants on the part of a federal judge constitute high crimes. Let the house declare that federal judges named for life on good behavior must behave themselves."

If these high magistrates stoop to favoritism, politics and petty graft, they do more than dishonor the law. They attack the very foundation of orderly society.

ESCAPE FROM THE SLUMS

A recent United Press dispatch from Stockholm remarks that the migration of workmen to suburban homes in that city is going forward at a rapid pace.

The city owns a vast belt of ground surrounding the city and it has leased building lots and provided paving, water and lights so that low-priced residential districts may be developed to take the place of city slums.

As a result, Stockholm is enriched by a ring of pleasant suburban settlements which have the charm and quiet of country towns, but which are within the reach—financial and otherwise—of workers in the city factories.

Here might be a scheme into which American cities could look with profit. To be sure, it smacks of paternalism, government-in-business, Socialism and whatnot; but apparently it is a slum-elimination scheme of extreme practicability.

THE FARM EMIGRATION

During the last two years the agricultural population of the United States has increased by nearly 650,000 men, according to reports drawn up by economists at Chicago.

This is largely due to the movement of the unemployed from the city to the country—motivated, no doubt, by the fact that no matter how bad the depression may be the man who grows his own potatoes and raises his own chickens at least is going to escape starvation.

In some ways this is an encouraging development. But in the long run little will be gained if we simply transfer poverty from the city to the country.

Unless some way is found of ebbing these new farmers to get something more than a bare living out of the soil, this shift can not be permanent. A down-and-out farmer can be just about as pitiable an object as a down-and-out factory hand.

The budding fad for "cartridge jewelry" just means dad will have to shell out again.

The Massachusetts legislature is considering a bill to prohibit nonresidents from digging fishworms without a permit. However, no obstacle will be raised to giving fishermen the same old dirty digs.

True, Chancellor Hitler's cabinet has a grave responsibility—but think of his barber!

Wisconsin investigators have confirmed the old conclusion that digestion is aided by exercise, thus improving, ever so little, the case for tough steaks.

The Athens ministry tells Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities czar, that he is free to leave Greece or stay. Since they're so nice about it, we're risking the opinion he'll stick around.

Turning down Lenore Ulric's income tax exemption plea, judges of the circuit court of appeals in New York said, however, they recognized the "potency of donated favors." They should, if they remember anything about politics and campaign chests.

The United States marines sometimes were accused of being a little rough with Sandino's soldiers. But the new Nicaraguan government has given each of the insurgents a small farm.

One thing that can be said for the Missouri legislator who proposed that taxes be made payable on the installment plan, is that he didn't use the word "easy."

Now that Mussolini has started out to kill off Italy's weak industries, maybe he could use some of our "lame duck" congressmen after March 4.

Men who feel they can't quite afford to buy the white tuxedos urged by the merchant tailors might make a show of sympathy with the movement by putting white patches on the old ones.

New impetus for the "share the work" movement—and from the most startling source! Roosevelt intends to make use of the vice-president.

Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE day has come when we must amend the old copybook line to read, "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the country."

Yet it is disquieting to observe the signs of G. O. P. endeavor to harass the incoming administration. Already, radio broadcasting has begun, and here and there are issued grave warnings from Republican leaders about putting one's trust in Democratic policies.

By innuendo, by inference, by ominous prophecies, there arises insidious but subtle propaganda that tends to break down what little hope may be left in the hearts of the American people.

The sort of politics that has been built up in this land of ours is so vicious, so unpatrician, so reprehensible that it casts a shadow over the reputation of even the most honest of our statesmen.

The truth is this: Unless we co-operate now, we probably shall not have the chance to do so again, at least for a very long time. The month, the day, the very moment is here when Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, everybody must realize that dissension will be fatal and that preservation of the frail fragment of Americanism we still possess depends upon our limited efforts to keep it alive.

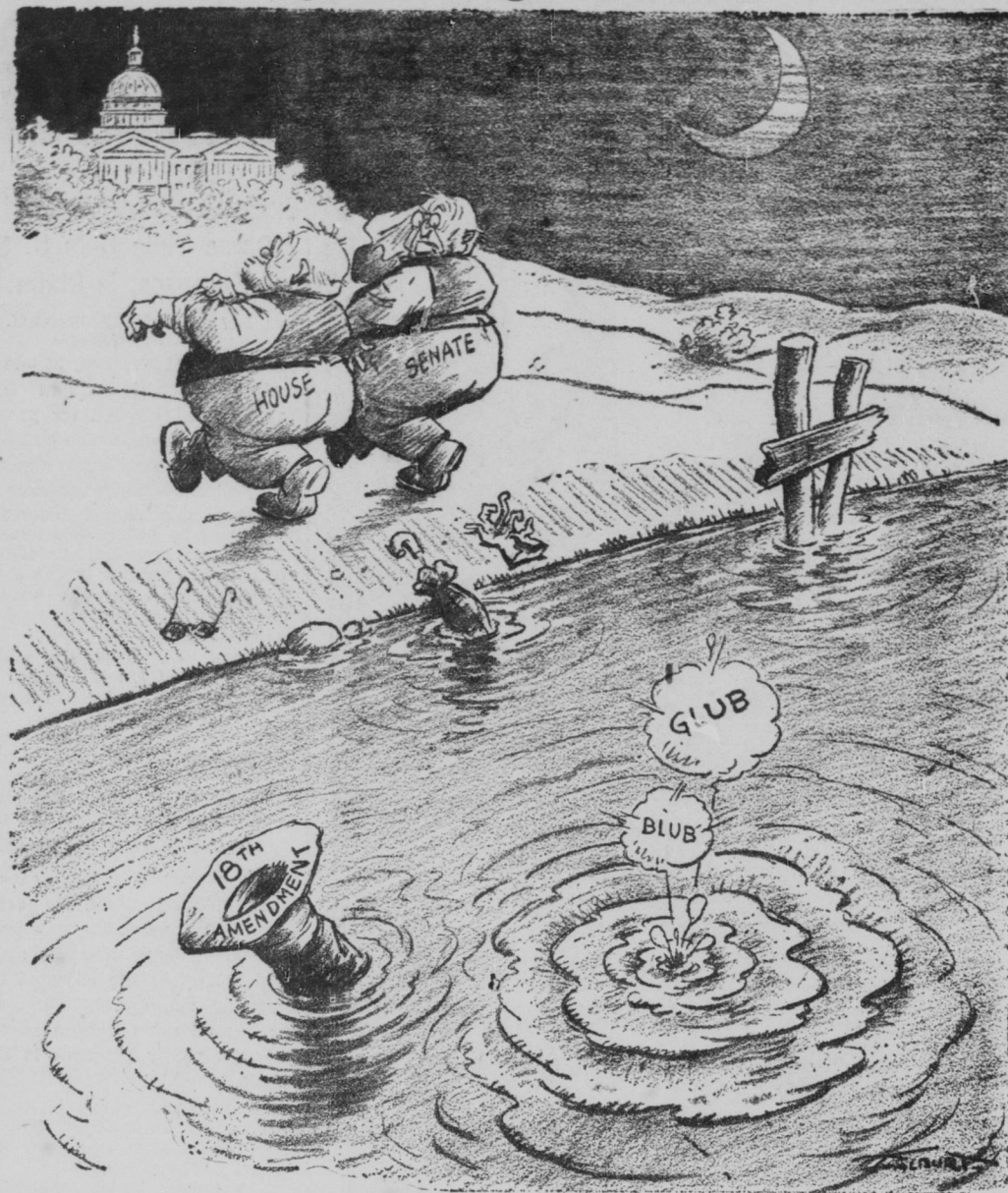
WE can not afford to put one stone in the path of the President-Elect or any Democrat who may be going into office. When we do, we simply add confusion to the already miserably entangled web of political blunders we have committed in the past.

The Republican party has been in power for a good many years. It has been the party of prestige, of influence, of wealth. Whether its mistakes have contributed to our present predicament is a matter of personal opinion.

But certainly no Republican will be worthy to hold office in the future unless he now uses every means at his hand to help restore confidence and hope to the people who so richly have rewarded him in past campaigns.

To do otherwise marks him, not only as a traitor, but an ingrate. If the gentlemen of the G. O. P. are not willing to help, let them keep still.

All Quiet Along the Potomac!



It Seems to Me . . . by Heywood Broun

AT an early hour in the morning the telephone went "tinkle! tinkle!"

I am just a dreamer, and I endeavor to take disturbing sounds into the warp and woof of my slumbering vision. It undoubtedly was not a clear call for me, but in the dream it became the signal for the last lap of a one-mile run in which I unquestionably was the winner. The other competitors were standing still.

I drew farther and farther ahead. The gold watch and the laurel wreath were mine, but the bell kept on persistently, and I awoke moodily to find that it was no competitive triumph, but merely a summons from Central.

Is this the residence of Heywood Broun? I said to myself, which seemed, under the circumstances, a shade too cooling in its quality. "He's not in," I answered crossly and went back to sleep.

It seems to me that there are those who regard the giving of a telephone number as something like the possession of the keys of the city. Why should any man be so bound to the imperative tinkle, tinkle of his own bell that he must leave soap or slumber to leap to the wire and answer, "Speaking?"

The Lost Phone Call

I WONDER what the original message might have been. Surely no one called me up at any such unearthly hour merely to present an argument in favor of predestination. Possibly it was opportunity which knocked and which I rebuffed.

Perhaps I was about to be told to wear a white gardenia for identification. Or it may have been strictly business.

But for the cantankerousness which comes when ancient eyes are pried apart to meet a new day I might have been shown the kingdoms of the world. I'll never know. Nor do I care particularly.

In all likelihood I was going to be asked whether I would enjoy making a little talk before the Poets' Club of East New Rochelle on the evening of March 10. Naturally a fee was out of the question, but somebody would call for me in a car.

Yet even if good causes, or fair rewards had been dangled before me, I could have been equally abrupt and discourteous. I need at least ten minutes every morning to inquire of myself, "Where am I and why?" Nor did I lie importantly in saying gruffly, "He's not in."

Spiritually speaking, I was far away, since neither sleep nor the glamour of my Olympic fantasy had been quite shaken off.

In all deference to early phone callers I ought to be able to fake some alien voice more readily. Obviously it is irritating to a caller to be told of the absence of any quarry who speaks too much

in his own mode and manner. I'll practice going quickly into the tones of a Japanese valet or an old German gardener.

The accent of a Swedish cook is often effective for purposes of deceit, but I can't do that even under the full steam of what I whimsically call "all my powers." And so I tossed and turned a bit and cursed the unknown cooling voice of the early riser. It was almost noon before I got back to sleep again.

It Can Wait

IF my function in the world were sufficiently important to make it necessary for me to maintain a day and a night bell, I would gladly submit to the sacrifice. But I can think of nothing which might be mentioned to me in the forenoon which could not perfectly well be put off until a more reasonable hour.

It seems to me that there are those who regard the giving of a telephone number as something like the possession of the keys of the city. Why should any man be so bound to the imperative tinkle, tinkle of his own bell that he must leave soap or slumber to leap to the wire and answer, "Speaking?"

Every Day Religion

BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

NO, emphatically we are not happy today, and as things are now we ought not to be. The resources for happiness never were greater, yet man never has been more desperately unhappy.

Our age is a chaos of cleavages, conflicts and contradictions, and until the schism is somehow healed we can not be happy. At present, no institution seems stable, no way of life satisfying, no mind at peace, no body at ease.

For what is happiness? One notion is that it is inseparable from material conditions; and another view holds that it is purely a moral or mental state. A larger view unites the essentials of both these ideas, finding happiness in a harmony of the outer and inner life.

In brief, happiness is contentment. But what is contentment? And is contentment possible without some degree of calm, repose, quiet?

THE race for riches, the rush for pleasure, the increasing speed of life and its multiplicity of demands never can of themselves be conducive to the calm of true contentment. If it be said that contentment is a state of mind, an educated or intuitive taste, an inner discipline, as well as a measure of material welfare, what then?

How is such a state of mind attainable when the mind of our age is divided against itself, erotic,

so mostly I cursed Alexander Graham Bell. I am not a busy man, and yet I want my rights. Even a goldfish is not impelled to come to heel sharply whenever any stranger calls his name.

Trial and Error

I HAVE no desire to war against the use of a great utility during trying times, but I intend to keep a sort of diary and mark down each telephone call with a dagger or a rose. At the end of a month I will know whether the invention has become a blessing or a curse.

My present state of mind is skeptical. I have a vague feeling that the wires carry more dire news than good. "You're not the type" is to me a rather more familiar message than "To us you're indispensable."

I've been jilted over the phone three times and lost six jobs in the same way. No one has yet called me up to say, "A distant uncle in Australia has left you half a million dollars."

And even to that message, if it happens to come before 12 o'clock noon, I'm going to say, "He's not in."

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neurotic, and, therefore, in so many ways, idiotic.

The one word that tells the story of our time, making it miserable and morbid, is frustration. Until man finds a faith which makes him equal to the facts of life and master of it, happiness is impossible.

Also many issues they have long troubled mankind—moral, social, economic, spiritual—must be settled if we are to be happy. When those are solved, if ever, those who come after us may enter the happiest period in history.

But is happiness so important? Is it the chief end of life? Can we not find such happiness as we need, or deserve, in working to make a happier world for those who follow us?

At any rate, no one who sought happiness ever found it. If we ever find it at all, it will be when we have forgotten about it—able to go on without it.

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Daily Thought

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing the Holy Ghost.—Titus 3:5.

THE greatest attribute of heaven is mercy.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Use Caution on 'Hospital Insurance'

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBINE

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

This is the second of two articles by Dr. Fishbine cautioning the public to think twice before signing up for hospital insurance.

IN many places hospital insurance schemes have seemed to offer exceptional opportunities to great numbers of people to protect themselves against hospital bills.

However, even under the best of circumstances there have been abuses. There is the possibility of disorganization of the medical profession; the question of underbidding for the service, with the patient invariably the ultimate sufferer.

Acceptable medical service can be delivered only at certain costs. Any attempt to bid for the service under these costs is sure to result in skimping of the service, with the public can not understand, because the public itself rarely ever has learned to evaluate medical service satisfactorily.

The most important ingredient in any type of medical care is the personal attention of a competent

physician. After all, any hospital is merely as good as the doctors who serve it.

Otherwise, it is merely four walls with beds and laboratory apparatus, a situation that can be duplicated in any person's home.

THE medical profession, therefore, considers as fundamental in any hospital insurance scheme, complete participation of all recognized hospitals in the community, complete participation of the reputable physicians of the community and, associated with this, free choice of physician by the patient under the policy, and free choice of hospital.

The percentage charged for selling the service, either by agents, direct-by-mail solicitation, group sales to industrial or working organizations, or fraternal bodies, must not be so high as to make it impossible to deliver satisfactory service under the policy.

M. E. Tracy Says:

WHY MAKE THE POOR PAY?



TRACY

FARM relief through 3 per cent money raised by selling tax-exempt securities—why not simplify the transaction by making 3 per cent loans direct to farmers and then exempting their property.

That would be class legislation, you say, and so it would, but what about the bonds?

Who originated this idea of letting coupon-clippers go scot free while widows and cripples are thrown out of their homes if they fail to satisfy the tax collector?

The very taxpayers who risk losing their homes, workshops and investments because of bad business are expected to provide interest for these untaxed securities.

And we consider ourselves not only just, but clever.

A few more tax-exempt bond issues, and our money-lending institutions will have little to do but sit calmly by and collect interest from the various branches of the government.

The scheme of getting capital for public works by issuing tax-exempt bonds looked good in the boom, when call money was bringing 12 or 15 per cent, but now we are paying for it through the nose.

Why Should We Protect Cash?

THE unmarried school teacher getting \$2,000 a year must pay her little income tax, but the man with \$2,000,000 in Liberty bonds or other tax-exempt securities pays none. Just a little matter of gratitude for the privilege of borrowing.

Why is it that we are so much more interested in attracting and protecting cash than any other form of capital?

Why should we be more considerate toward a bond which brings income than toward a home which does not?

If this depression proves anything, it is the real basis of our wealth—industry, trade, buying power.

Can that basis be strengthened or restored by putting a premium on idle money, hoarding and credit restriction through the issuance of tax-exempt securities?

We are asking too much of work and not enough of wealth—the money side of wealth.

The merchant, manufacturer, builder and developer are being crushed to death beneath a load greater than they can bear.

All the Old Remedies Have Failed

MAKING things easier for idle money is not only unfair to them, but to the people who depend on them.

Money must be made to move and bear its fair share of the burden. Taxation represents one way of doing this.

In view of the common disaster that has overtaken us, there is no sense in permitting 20 billion dollars to go untaxed. Nor is the old saw that "a contract's a contract" enough to discourage our lawmakers from trying to find a way out.

Apparently, we are not going to clear the snarl which hobbles us without novel and drastic measures. All the old remedies thus far applied have failed.

In spite of all the optimistic assertions, we are not making headway. One reason is that capital in the form of money is not bearing its fair share of the load, while capital in the form of land, buildings, machinery, and man power is bearing more than a fair share.

SCIENCE

Chemists Optimistic

BY DAVID DIETZ

APPLIED chemistry will play an important role in the next upswing of American industry. So says Dr. George Oliver Curme, Jr., New York chemist, just awarded the Chandler medal for 1933.

This medal is awarded annually to the chemist whose research work has done the most to advance industry. Dr. Curme is best known for his invention of the process for the manufacture of synthetic ethyl alcohol.

He is vice-president and director of research of the Carbide and Chemicals Corporation, a unit of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

Dr. Curme looks forward confidently to the nation's recovery from the present depression.

"Back in the early 1920's," he says, "an industrial innovation in the mass manufacture of automobiles gave a powerful and lasting uplift to manufacture."

"Today, applied chemistry is giving impetus to not one but scores of industries in the manufacture of a variety of products, all of which contribute to the needs and comfort of every class of our people."

"I see no reason why this work should not form a mighty force for the expansion of manufacture in this country."

America Leads World

AMERICA now leads the world in chemical research and the application of chemistry to industry, Dr. Curme says. It was during the World war that America took leadership in this field away from Germany.

Dr. Curme believes that the

Questions and Answers

Q—Describe the flags of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

A—The flag of Czechoslovakia has a blue triangle near the staff, with two horizontal stripes, white on top and red at the bottom. The flag of Yugoslavia has three horizontal stripes, blue on top, white in the middle and red at the bottom.

Q—Give the salaries of the governors of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

A—Pennsylvania, \$18,000; Illinois, \$12,000.

Q—Do relics of the work of the Mound Builders exist in the United States?

A—Their mounds are scattered over an immense tract of country from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Rockies to the Atlantic, and are most prevalent in the Mississippi valley, in Arkansas, Kansas and in the basin of the Ohio.

Q—Does water expand or contract when frozen?

A—When water passes from the solid, it expands to an amount of about 1-11th of its volume.

Q—What is the difference between raw and pasteurized milk?

A—Milk as taken direct from the cow is called raw, and when it has been subjected to a temperature not lower than 145 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes or more, after which it is promptly cooled to 50 degrees or lower and bottled, it is pasteurized.

Q—On what day did the Jewish Passover fall twenty-six years ago?

A—Saturday, March 30.