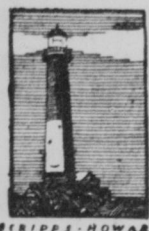


# The Indianapolis Times

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## JUST A MINUTE, GOVERNOR

It is quite understandable that administration leaders so new to power and so filled with power would suggest a moratorium in city elections.

Their proposal that the present city administration be continued for one year is based upon the idea of saving money for elections.

In times of hysteria, leadership should not become hysterical. The saving of money is important. Preservation of confidence in the orderly processes of government is more important.

Unfortunately, for whatever benefits might come from the plan, all our large cities and most of the smaller ones now are in the hands of those elected upon the same ticket under whose label the present state administration came into power.

As a matter of fact, the revolt in the cities against the old order of special privilege, hypocrisy, and hate made possible the revolt of the state.

To propose now that the people be denied the right to elect their own local officials with whom they come in closest contact, on the score that it is necessary to save money, only will furnish a new citadel from which the same old forces of special privilege, hypocrisy, and hate may wage successful warfare.

Democratic government depends upon bringing the government closer to the people. It must begin with the township, village, the city, and end only in the presidency.

The greatest foe to democratic ideals is blind partisanship and party machinery which rests upon patronage and office holding rather than upon respect and closeness to the people.

For that reason, after long years of struggle, city elections were separated from state elections. Sadly enough, this state never took that next necessary step which separated state from national elections. Had that step been taken, there never would have been a Jackson or a Leslie.

There never would have been the necessity for exposing the degradation to which Indiana had sunk with the sale of privilege to special interests and with blind obedience to minorities or the night-gown.

Grant that a postponement of elections may save a half million dollars in money. Grant that in most of our cities the people are well satisfied with their government, and especially is that true in Indianapolis.

Then balance that fact against the greater one that the people have little left except their right to rule, and that any encroachment upon this power means lack of confidence in all government.

Necessity is forcing many readjustments in the public mind, and in the thought of individuals. The people expect to elect their next mayor. They expect to go through the formalities of democratic government.

To suddenly take away this right invites not criticism, but hatred. It would destroy all the fine things that have been accomplished under the name of the new deal.

It is too violent a jar to the governmental machine to be accepted with equanimity.

The hour is not here for a voluntary petition in bankruptcy for our democratic processes.

Just a minute, Governor, please.

## THE WAGNER BILL

The enemy, depression, in four short years, has carved out of economic America one-fifth of its population. These 25,000,000 jobless and their dependents form our new America Irredenta, the unredeemed homeland.

They are economic expatriates. They trade and barter among themselves. They add nothing to the national wealth. Few even pay taxes. Many suffer hunger.

Not only do they drag down the national living standard, but they cost, in annual tribute, a billion dollars a year for the barest relief to keep soul and body together. They are, for the time, lost to the republic in every economic sense.

The banks could lend of their ample credit, but they fear runs and sit on their money bags while business investors lack confidence. The governments, state and national, must take the lead, or there will be no lead. To restore buying power to the masses, there seems to be no quick way except through extensive public works.

The Wagner bill, now through the senate and before the house, is not a perfect instrument. But it will throw out at least \$2,000,000,000 of R. F. C. credit for immediate public works loans to states.

It will replenish the hunger relief fund by \$300,000,000. It will set aside \$15,000,000 for state grants to care for the million wandering men and boys now being made into tramps and worse.

This latter provision is more economical, sounder, and more constructive than the absurd "substitutes" passed by the senate as the Couzens amendment, which would turn only a fraction of these transients into army camps at a cost of \$22,000,000 a year.

There is plenty of public work to do. City slums can be wiped out, and 9,000,000 "homes" now unfit for human habitation can be razed and rebuilt. Idle land and sub-marginal farms can be put to work growing trees.

Schools can be modernized and fireproofed. Grade crossings can be eliminated, highways widened, bridges built, electric projects installed, scores of projects in the beautification and modernization of America undertaken now instead of later.

"We may as well determine right here and now that we are going to wage relentless war until we abolish involuntary idleness as surely as we abolished involuntary servitude," said Senator Wagner.

The house should not adjourn without passing the Wagner bill and President Hoover should sign it as one of his last acts in public office. That would clear the way for the larger Roosevelt projects, in the Tennessee valley and elsewhere, in national planning.

## OUR DESTINY IS AHEAD

A British writer finished a tour of the United States not long ago and remarked that the chief trouble with America today is that it can't quite figure out just what its destiny is.

Until recently, he said, America knew that its destiny was to develop and settle a vast continent.

This knowledge inspired almost every act in our national history and gave significance to every turn of events.

As long as the job was unfinished, people could overlook the imperfections of the present by keeping their eyes on the future.

But now the continent has been settled and developed about as completely as it needs to be. The great job that unified and inspired the nation is finished—and because we don't know what the next job is going to be we are at a loose end and our troubles look very big to us.

The visiting Englishman had another word to add to all of this. Sooner or later, he said, the American people will find a new destiny and follow it through; and in the end, he predicted, they will become "the greatest race the world has ever seen."

Now that, to be sure, is very kind and very comforting. And while we have never been famous for our national modesty, it is a good thing for us to be told something like that just now.

For the first part of the Englishman's comment is indisputably true, and it is precisely the thing which makes the depression so hard to bear.

Because of it we have moments in which we wonder if the end of the world is not just about at hand. Everything, we tell ourselves, is finished. The old days are done for and no new day is going to dawn.

The country is going to perdition in a high-wheeled hack and there is nothing we can do about it except crouch on the mourners' bench and bay at the moon.

If we could once make ourselves realize that the biggest jobs are yet to come and the greatest days are yet to dawn we might slough off some of our pessimism.

The great depression isn't the end of things; it is only an incident. Our real destiny is ahead of us, not behind us.

## BETRAYAL OR DEFEAT?

Senator Borah's assertion to a New England manufacturer that congress could not confer extraordinary powers on the President "without the cowardly betrayal of its constitutional obligations" is probably perfectly true. About the only trouble is that that cowardly betrayal seems to have taken place already.

That it should be congress' job to make a sweeping change in governmental organization and drastic cuts in governmental expenditures goes without saying. But congress has had ample time in which to do it, and it has demonstrated pretty clearly that the job is just naturally beyond it.

The one certain thing is that the job has got to be done, and it has got to be done right. If congress can't do it—and do it speedily—it can do nothing less than give the President a free hand at it.

## OUR SONG BIRDS "PROSPER"

There has grown up in the last generation a belief that American song birds have decreased in numbers since the settlement of the country. It is a relief, therefore, to learn from D. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon societies, that this is not the case. On the contrary, they are flourishing nowadays as never before.

"Contrary to popular opinion," says Dr. Pearson, "dense and unbroken forests do not afford an ideal habitat for a great variety of song birds."

Consequently, with the gradual clearing away of forest areas, the planting of orchards and the growth of a diversified agriculture, there has been brought about a change in conditions which have been conducive to the welfare of birds.

To any one who delights in the presence of song birds, this must come as a bit of welcome news.

Many grave questions confront Roosevelt's cabinet, but we venture the first to come up will be: "Do you mind, Miss Perkins, if we smoke?"

Glimpses of the ladies' new spring chapeaux in pill-box, tip-tilt, and fez varieties are apt to give us a new appreciation of that old phrase, "mad as a hatter."

With the human race it's different, but where the ponies gallop—the hand that clocks the stable fools the world.

The man who can't look himself in the face may get along for a while, but sooner or later he'll run into trouble shaving in the dark.

## Just Plain Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WRITING in the American Legion Monthly, Commander Louis Johnson argues for a mustering of all legion forces to prevent drastic economy programs for army and navy. He reminds us that as our baby boys of today will be tomorrow's soldiers, war and national defense therefore are a woman's problem.

Sweet words! How many times have the same gracious things been uttered and how little have men ever heeded our replies!

To be sure, war is a woman's problem. Does she not see her men forced into the monster's hideous maw, there to be beaten, maimed, crushed, utterly destroyed?

War is a wife's problem. When the government takes her husband, is she not left defenseless with her children to support and rear and with her future blighted? Is she not called upon to commit endless sacrifices, so that all those things most precious and sacred to her may become rubbish upon the ever-burning altar of Mars?

WAR is a girl's problem. Does she not forfeit the possibility of a settled, secure, and happy existence when the drums begin to sound? Are not millions of boys destroyed before the day of their mating and maturity, and do there not die with them the dreams of millions of maidens, to whom life never can return that which has been taken away from them?

War is a mother's problem. Does she not furnish out of her body the living tissues that men destroy so ruthlessly, so needlessly?

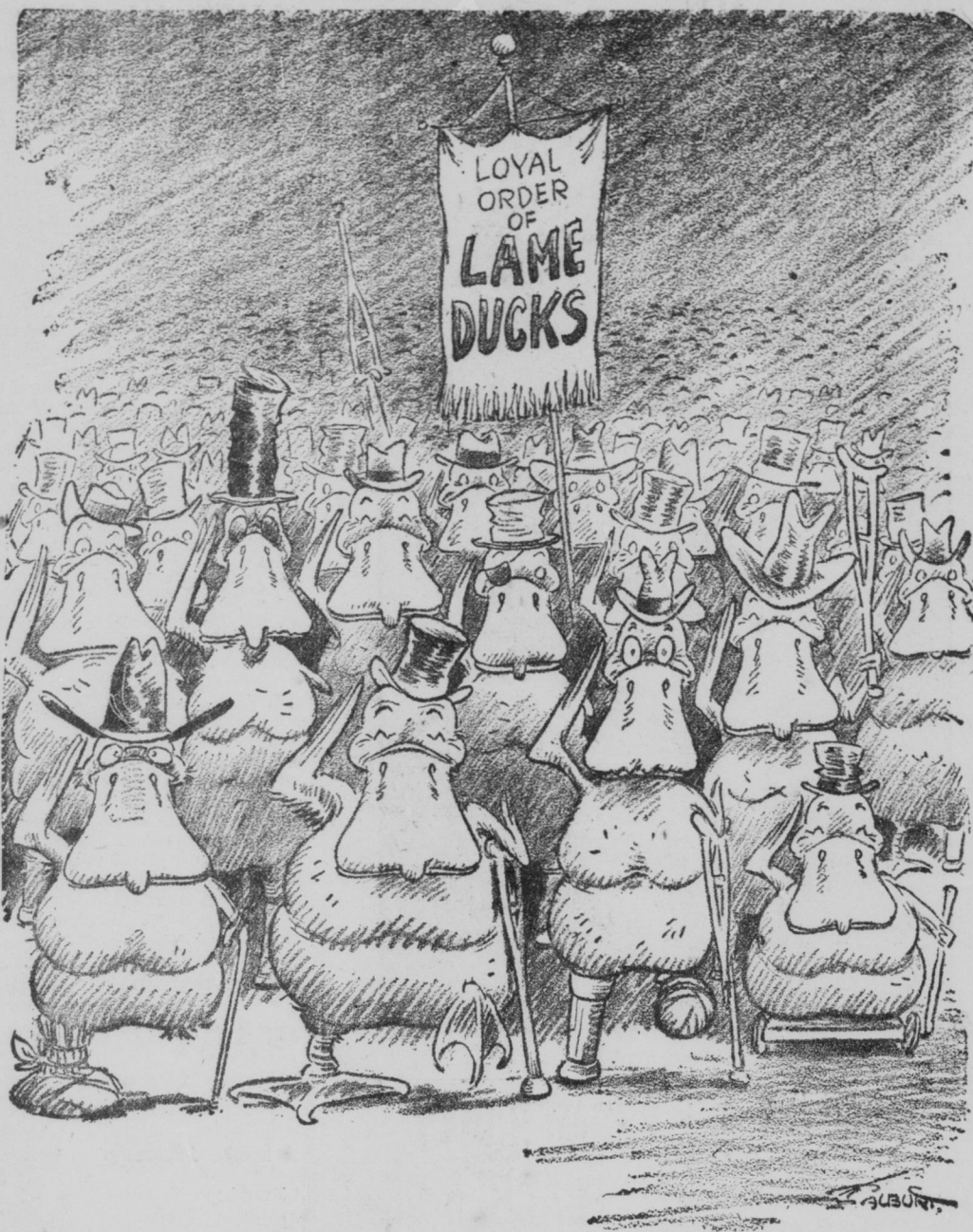
War is every woman's problem because the manner in which we settle this question will decide the future welfare of our children, our country, our race, of western civilization itself.

And women, I say to you, do not want war. They do not desire that such a large percentage of national wealth shall be directed into martial channels. Their homes have endured drastic economy programs. Shall the war departments not suffer likewise?

They see no sense, no sanity, in keeping up this vast defense machinery while the things Americans have to defend dwindle day by day and poverty increases in the land.

American women have set their faces toward peace. They must be listened to. They will be heard.

## 'We, Who Are About to Die—Salute You!'



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

IF I were a school teacher and my salary had been cut to meet the ideas of civic economy propounded by the big bankers of New York city, I would be a little sore as I read the testimony given before the senate investigating committee. I'm sore, anyhow.

It seems to me that the only thing some of our great financial institutions overlooked during the years of the boom was the installation of a roulette wheel for the convenience of depositors. And, of course, it would have been a wheel with four zeros.

Of course, I have no intention of disturbing anybody's faith in the solvency of certain great trusts of the public funds. "Far from it!" In the light of certain revelations of banking methods hereabouts which recently have been spread on the records, I see no reason why any New York banker should ever go broke.

## In the Bad Old Days

MOREOVER, I read in the papers that all these abuses are things of the past. The New York Times, which is conservative, says, "It is unnecessary to say that no banking authority would advocate a return to such activities of the banks as became too common in the flush years before the great crash of 1929."

And in the same editorial it adds, "The abuses of recent years, some of which the Glass banking bill would remove or correct, certainly will have fewer defenders after the wholesome publicity which has set them in so vivid and startling a light."

I am ready to admit that certain practices which seem to the Times and to this humble columnist to be "abuses" no longer are practiced. But I fail to see that this reform has been actuated to

any extent by a change in heart upon the part of many of our great financial leaders.

If banks are less speculatively inclined, the reason may be found in the simple fact that they simply can't find the customers to play with. Even a turnip will turn.

For instance, I find little in the testimony of Charles E. Mitchell, resigned chairman of the board of the National City bank, to indicate that he deprecates any of the activities of his institution back in the days when money grew on every tree and a director stood at the foot of every sapling armed with a sap bucket.

## Did Not Ask for It

IT was not the gentlemen of Wall Street who urged a senatorial investigation into the ways of big finance. It is not, with a few exceptions, the bankers who today are urging needed legislation to prevent the repetition of incidents which seem "startling" to so many of us.

I have yet to hear a single capitalist of industry or finance who has come forward to say, "Perhaps that million dollar bonus which I received was a shade too high, and I'd like to pay some of it back."

To be sure, the employees who bought bank stocks at the top on margin list are having payments taken out of their salary, but not all the directors have been anything like as severely pressed.

Some of the great men may point to the fact that on paper they have taken great losses from the top of the 1929 boom, but they fail to emphasize the fact that some of the money which flowed to them during that year and the two which preceded it hardly represented rewards for what you might call desperate effort.

## So They Say

Many people have gained in soul by what they have lost in purse.—Dr. Horace J. Bridges of the Chicago Ethical Culture Society.

I don't think this is a time when anybody gives a continental damn what position anybody took before.—Representative Edward W. Pou (Dem., N. C.).

However, I must be fair. I concede to the prohibitionists—Technocracy—Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, president of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

If any sizable group of unemployed marches on Washington, I believe I can lead several hundred thousand veterans there to offset any damage such a group might do.—Walter W. Waters, former commander of the bonus army in Washington.

## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Golf Dangerous in Angina Pectoris

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

This is the second of two articles by Dr. Fishbein on angina pectoris.

GOLF deserves special consideration among the specific dangers for patients and angina pectoris. Drs. Fitzhugh and Hamilton believe, since it appeared as a clear factor in eight of 100 cases of death from that disease.

To them it seems absurd to allow a man faced with complete disability or death to continue playing golf after he once has had an attack of angina pectoris.

Thus they say, "We sympathize with the golfer. We admire and share the spirit which says, 'I can not live like a man, I do not wish to live.'"

"But we deplore the fact that so many of our friends—and perhaps if it came to us we would be no wiser—are so devoid of ingenuity or resources that they can not occupy their days with intellectual pursuits or artistry or other hobbies that are safe suf-

ficiently to make them happy in spite of no golf.

"Every golfer knows the frequent temptations to violent exertion. To enumerate a few: Inclement wind and weather, very frequent short but stiff climbs, getting out of the rough, climbing out of a trap, frequent hurrying because of the delay of unsatisfactory shots and following players.

"Persisting in golf after angina is perhaps comparable to persisting in eating candy after diabetes appears."

IN 33 out of the 100 fatal cases, long journeys had been taken immediately before the final disaster. Associated with a long journey there always is the unusual activity in preparation for the journey, with loss of sleep, overeating during the travel, fre-

quent indulgence in alcohol, and emotional stress.

When John Hunter, the famous British physician, had his attack of angina pectoris, he said his life was in the hands of any rascal who chose to worry him.

In three instances, sudden blocking of the blood vessels of the heart or fatal angina pectoris followed a violent loss of temper during a business argument.

Two patients had their attacks while overexerted at football games. Three patients had their attacks directly after bad news about a son.

Two patients said that unaccustomed public speaking produced their attacks.

Overeating and excess or indulgence in alcohol frequently are mentioned by patients as being the first factor responsible for an attack of angina.

The old aphorism, "Moderation in all things," probably is the most important advice that can be given to any patient who has attacks of angina-pectoris.

## M. E. Tracy Says:

FOLLY RULES LIQUOR PROBLEM



TRACY

OUTSIDE of promising some measure of relief, the repeal of prohibition is a negative act, putting us right back where we were thirteen years ago, or maybe a little farther. We were not satisfied with conditions then and the chances are that we will not be satisfied with their re-establishment.

To overcome that difficulty various suggestions have been made. Many people believe that elimination of the saloon would solve the problem, but when it comes to offering a substitute they are hazy. Lacking constructive ideas, the probability is that most of the states will revert to their old methods, with high license, restriction and political interests opening the way for just such an era of ring rule, graft and corruption as existed previous to adoption of the eighteenth amendment.

While engaged in the business of rewriting our liquor laws, why not make a thorough job of it? Why not face the question squarely and admit that regulation, save in a general way, has proved complete failure, and that if the liquor trade is to be legalized it ought to enjoy the privileges which go with other legalized trades?

The last century proves nothing so vividly as the folly of trying to make men sober by law. Practically all our progress in temperance was due to voluntary work of churches and other associations.

## Not Necessary to Restrict Liquor Outlets

THE saloon and license system only aided the liquor traffic in organizing and developing a most pernicious influence, while prohibition merely diverted this influence to bootlegging and gang rule.

As a luxury, liquor should be taxed, but as an article of legitimate trade it should not be made a football for politics and special interest.

It is unnecessary to restrict the number of outlets or subject them to a high license fee to get the tax.

We are collecting a tremendous tax on gasoline, cigars, tobacco, theater tickets, bank checks, and other things without much of a system.

If liquor were sold like sugar, soda pop, or ice cream, there would be no incentive to form a political ring, start bootlegging, open a speakeasy, or make an alliance with politicians.

Whether such a set-up would increase drinking is, of course, debatable, but we have not decreased drinking sufficiently by the various restrictive measures thus far adopted to be sure that a more liberal policy is impractical.

## Prohibition Theory Inconsistent With Ideals

OUR handling of the liquor question ever since the fathers of prohibition started their first crusade has been predicted on the theory that average people were too weak to control their appetite, or too dumb to realize the consequence of letting it go uncontrolled, and that the one hope of saving them from their folly consisted in government supervision.

Such a theory is inconsistent with the principles and ideals on which this republic was founded and which are essential to the maintenance and operation of any republic.

It is absurd to assume that people can run a government in the more important phases, but that the government must run them in some less important phase.

Prohibition was a logical outcome of the regulatory measures by which we attempted to restrict and control drinking. If we spent out with these measures again, we shall have prohibition again and that, too, before many years.

## SCIENCE

## Genius to Be Honored

BY DAVID DIETZ

ON March 29 a group of distinguished scientists, educators and leaders of the electrical industry will gather at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., to celebrate the 80th birthday of Dr. Elihu Thompson.

Dr. Thompson is the only living member of the quartet of great electrical pioneers whose inventive genius launched the modern electrical industry and the General Electric Company, the world's largest electrical company. The other three were James J. Wood of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who died in 1928; Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, who died in 1929, and Thomas A. Edison, who died in 1931.

Dr. Thompson, now the dean of General Electric scientists, still is engaged actively in research, heading an important laboratory at West Lynn, Mass.

Although the electrical industry frequently is thought of as starting with Edison's inventions of the incandescent lamp, it really had its beginnings with the invention of the arc lamp and the work necessary to develop suitable dynamos and wiring systems for keeping the arc lamps going.

Dr. Thompson remembers the first announcement of the incandescent lamp from Edison's laboratory, and tells how he and the

other pioneers in the field did not think it would supplant the arc lamp.

## First Arc Lamps

BRUSH patented his arc lamp in 1878. In 1880 he organized the Brush Electric Co., one of the four which later was merged into the General Electric Co.

First use of arc lamps for street lighting was on the public square in Cleveland.

Wood organized the Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation. Dr. Thompson organized his company to introduce the use of arc lamps in New Britain, Conn.

When in 1880 Edison announced the invention of the incandescent lamp, Dr. Thompson made a trip to Menlo park to talk to Edison and to see his light.

At first Dr. Thompson was not impressed with the new Edison lamp. It seemed very inefficient beside the arc light and Dr. Thompson confesses that it took him three or four years to realize the true importance of Edison's invention.

Dr. Thompson's company was known as the Thomson-Houston Co. In 1892, the General Electric Co. was formed by a merger of Edison's Brush's, and Wood's companies with the Thomson-Houston Co.

## Alternating Current

WHEN the General Electric Company was formed, both Edison and Dr. Thompson were offered positions upon the board of directors.

Thompson declined at once, preferring to remain at the head of a research laboratory.

At that time he was interested particularly in development of the alternating current and the transmission of the alternating current over long distances, the same subject which later held the attention of Charles P. Steinmetz.

Edison's lamp and Thompson's idea to make use of alternating current account for the great growth of the electrical industry in this country.

Edison accepted a position upon the original board of the G. E. company and served until 1901. But his interests always were in his laboratory rather than in his business affairs.

Brush, until his death, lived in Cleveland. His interest gradually changed from applied science to theoretical science and at the time of his death he was working on experiments which he hoped would disprove the Einstein theory.

## Times Readers Voice Views . . .

Editor Times—Referring to pre-war prices, I gladly refer you to the prices at the Shortridge high school cafeteria. It is necessary that students eat in this cafeteria, as permission is not granted to go elsewhere for lunches.

It seems to me that prices in public school cafeterias should be based on cost, and not on a 100 per cent profit basis, as is being done at the present time.

At the present time my children are attending this school, and at the prices that are being charged now, I find that it is costing me about \$1 a day for their lunches. This seems out of lines with the depressed prices of today. These same lunches can be purchased at good cafeterias for less than these charges.

I hope you will publish this letter, so it will be known what conditions students and parents face from day to day.

A CITY TAXPAYER.