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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

President Roosevelt holds the hope of the nation and of the world. For months the people have waited. Abroad there is almost as much discussion of his policies as at home, for it is a world depression in which the acts of the United States government will have repercussions in all countries.

Here, millions of unemployed industrial workers, an entire farm population, the merchants, manufacturers, bankers and public generally, sucked down by the depression, look to the new President.

No longer is the cry heard that government should keep its hands off and allow rugged individualism to find a way. Three years of that has led us deeper in the hole. Now the plea is for government action.

In a unique sense, the President has the support of the country. Not only did the millions who voted for him last November, but the millions who did not, are anxious to follow him now. Partisan bitterness is forgotten in the common adversity.

The most ignorant citizen realizes that he must trust the President. Only the President has the position of leadership, the power.

Perhaps no man ever has had such power in this country before. We mean not only his great legal authority, or the extraordinary powers which congress is ready to grant him during the emergency.

Greater than that is the moral support of a nation ready to accept virtually any plan he decrees as the best way out. With such backing, there is hardly any limit to what the President can do.

That Mr. Roosevelt is sobered by this responsibility and heartened by this support is clear. He appears confident and fearless, a leader willing to listen to advice, but determined to act without much delay.

Speed is essential. It is required because in three months of lame duck paralysis we have lost the offensive in the war against the depression. Speed is imperative also because the almost unanimous public support of the President can not be maintained without action.

Today is the high point of his power. He can do much in March, but less in May. Hope can not be too long deferred without breaking.

The President has a plan of action. Its effectiveness will be determined in large part by the speed with which it is put to work.

NOW, ALL OVER THE TOP!

By R. F. PAINE

Now is the winter of our deep distress made glorious springtime by the rising sun of hope. A new deal, under President Franklin Roosevelt.

Some seventy years ago, our Union faced a deadly peril, as now. Should men have freedom, opportunity to earn a decent living and possess their homes for happiness of wives and children, to become strong in love of country?

Such God-given rights were imperiled then, as now. And the commander of army, navy, and law's execution issued a call for patriots to suppress the enemy. From the mouths of patriots who responded and marched came a cry, which, paraphrased, should thrill us today:

"We are coming, Franklin Roosevelt, a hundred million strong!"

A new deal. Carry on! Up out of the muddy trenches of depression. Turn backs upon the hardback joblessness. Forget the itching of political cooties, the mustard gases of exploding theories, and the crash of bursting banks.

Up, and carry on across the No Man's Land of spirit murdering chaos! The charge due, and at last there is a commander who would lead. Crash the barbed wire entanglements of partisan envy and enmity! Hit the redoubts raised by the spoils system, and hit them hard!

Clear out the machine gun nests invested by the royalty of special privilege and concentrated greed! Close ranks and closely follow the commander whether he dares to lead, and give him cheer and the strength of united effort, with your "We are coming, Franklin Roosevelt, a hundred million strong!"

Not many can be standard-bearers in the mighty "push," but any man or woman of the hundred million can grasp a standard's shaft and carry on with it, should any fall from weak, discouraged hands. The enemy is but armored with fear, doubt, chronic gloom, and habitual worry and for too long has that enemy lived and fought for stagnation and hopelessness.

Thrice armed is any cause accoutred in confidence, determination, and devotion to duty, and surrender there must be when the leadership is free, able, and patriotic.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The President's delay in naming his permanent attorney-general is interpreted in Washington as meaning that he wants time to find a man of the caliber of Senator Walsh. That will be difficult.

But it is encouraging that the President has not done the easy thing, under the pressure of many duties, of appointing one of a half dozen political hacks striving for the job.

The President probably will not be able to replace Senator Walsh as a general cabinet adviser of long, experienced statesmanship. But there are younger men whose exceptional ability, either as great lawyers or as public servants, is undoubted. Some of them are well known to Mr. Roosevelt.

It is reported, for instance, that he is considering for the post such men as Felix Frankfurter of Harvard law school; former Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin; Huston Thompson, a former member of the federal trade commission and present government counsel in the important New river utility case, and Donald Richberg of Chicago.

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut is certain to serve the President acceptably, pending a permanent appointment.

MR. GREEN'S ERROR

President Green of the American Federation of Labor says that "labor never can become reconciled to the selection" of Frances Perkins as secretary of labor. This is not only a demonstration of doubtful sportsmanship, but it illustrates again the blindness of the group that leads the federation.

The mass of American workers and ex-workers

will have little sympathy with Green's apparent idea that the labor portfolio in the cabinet is the property of the labor unions. Numerically, the federation represents only a small portion of the nation's workers.

The masses, for whom the government must speak, will welcome this appointment. It signals a change from the antiquated ideals and methods of the last two secretaries, Mr. Davis and Mr. Doak. Miss Perkins' selection, perhaps more than any other of the Roosevelt appointments, promises a new deal for America's forgotten men and women.

Miss Perkins' life has been a record of courageous devotion to the aims of organized labor. She has fought for workmen's compensation, safety laws, sweatshop abatement, decent conditions for New York's working families.

Her reconstruction plans include the thirty-hour week; unemployment insurance; prohibition of child labor; old-age pensions; a better system of employment changes; minimum wages; job relief; stabilization of industry, and other fundamentals of labor's program.

A highly intelligent, seasoned, and tactful reformer, Miss Perkins should play an important role in rebuilding our damaged Republic.

Union labor should unite with American liberals in praising President-Elect Roosevelt for choosing Miss Perkins. And it should strive to work with her to achieve their common goal of labor betterment.

ONE BANKER'S WISDOM

Banker Marriner S. Eccles of Utah has a \$50,000,000 stake in capitalism as head of the First Security Corporation, yet he boldly declares for—

More equitable distribution of wealth through unification of the banking system under the federal reserve and high income and inheritance taxes; national anti-child labor, minimum wage, unemployment and old age pension laws; a national planning board to co-ordinate public and private activities in the economic world; rigid governmental control of all financial issues, private and foreign; strict regulation of transportation and communication; a direct grant of \$500,000,000 to states for unemployment relief; increasing government funds for public works to \$2,500,000,000; re-financing farm mortgages at lower interest rates and over longer periods; the domestic allotment plan or some similar farm relief measure; permanent settlement of war debts, "with cancellation preferable."

"Such measures may frighten those of our people who possess wealth," says this banker. "However, they should feel reassured. It is to save the rich, not to soak them."

BEST WISHES, MR. DOUGLAS!

Representative Lewis Douglas of Arizona apparently has been given about as tough a job as any man could ask for. As director of the federal budget, he will be right on the firing line in the pending battle to get governmental expenditures back within reasonable limits; or, if we are going to use a military simile, it might be better to say that he will have to direct the strategy in a battle in which victory looks—at this distance—almost impossible.

It is going to be up to Mr. Douglas—and, of course, to Mr. Roosevelt—to find some quick and certain way of winning the battle.

It would be hard to imagine a more difficult task. Mr. Douglas should get the best wishes of his fellow-citizens. He will need them.

Our office boys who expect to attend grandfather's funeral on the opening day of the baseball season should at least forewarn the old generation that the date is April 12.

It's to be expected that President Roosevelt will find a lot of dead wood in government bureaus.

Auto drivers condemn the practice, but hoarders might find it would speed things up to let their clutch slip a little.

The fewer clothes a man wears, the healthier he is, declares a medic. Maybe that's what brings such a rosy flush to a man's face the moment he tears his pants.

The farmer is reputed to be a pretty sharp trader, but the lawmakers have given him many a bum steer.

Chinese and Japanese purchasing agents are reported to have gone in together to see a munitions maker and to have come out with a 40 per cent price reduction. That's real progress toward cutting the cost of war.

Just Plain Sense

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ABOVE the uproar and the clamor, there arises occasionally a voice—like that of one crying in the wilderness—which carries a message of hope. Such comes today from one of the wise men of this generation, John Cowper Powys.

In his new volume, "A Philosophy of Solitude," Mr. Powys preaches a return to the old stabilities. And surely no nation, no race, no people ever needed to give heed to such words as twentieth century Americans.

For we have blustered and scurried and strutted; we have sped like the wind in our motor cars and flown above the clouds in our airplanes. We have invented and constructed and accumulated; we have gathered lands and houses and gold.

And from all these endeavors there has come for the individual American—nothing. Out of the vast pile of our wealth issues starvation. The bustle, the achievements have brought us emptiness. Our fortunes are as dust and our riches have disappeared like ashes before the wind.

All our monuments to materialism rear their might heads, and at their feet our people cry for food and raiment and shelter.

LABORING, we have learned bitterness of heart. Our efforts have produced sorrow and our strivings have ended in pain.

And so we learn again what the prophets of old knew so well—that all these things are vanity and a vexation of spirit.

It may be, therefore, that we are ready to listen to the few quiet people who, after much thinking, tell us that only by acquiring a philosophy that will enable the individual to endure life is life ever tolerable to man.

One does not acquire philosophies, however mild, in crowded places, in speeding automobiles, or upon congested pavements. One finds such wisdom by sitting down with oneself and cultivating calmness of soul.

And in seeking that peace which solitude, contemplation and stillness confer, we perhaps again shall find the God who has been lost to us, the God of the forest and the fields, who breathes in the morning upon the treetops and walks in the garden in the cool of the day.

Far From the Madding Crowd!



It Seems to Me . . . by Heywood Brown

IT seems probable that Alfred E. Smith never will be President of the United States, but his name is almost sure to go down in American history among that very distinguished group of men eminently fitted for the post, but who lost out because of irrelevant factors over which they had no control.

And even so I think the case of Smith is a little different. He was opposed bitterly in 1928 because he was four years ahead of his time on the prohibition issue and because of his religion.

Yet there is something even more fundamental in the fear which politicians feel in regard to the availability of Al. His down-right frankness terrifies many delegates and always will.

I often have been charged with being excessively sentimental about the former Governor of the state of New York, and there may be something in that accusation. I did weep literally at Chicago when he stood on the platform as an enviable loser and just as certainly the idol of the crowd.

I seemed to me a tragic thing that these cheers should be doomed to burst and break upon the rocky front of instructed delegates and alternates.

Even on the "Raddio"

I always am moved by the curious quality in that voice which is half Fulton street modified by just a touch of operatic tenor. He alone among public men can discuss bond issues, budgets, and appropriations and make them seem to me dramatic. It is a little as if somebody took one of Walter Lippmann's best performances and put it into words of one syllable.

No, it is a little more than that. Smith takes an abstruse economic problem and turns it into a three-act melodrama. Inflation becomes a city slicker in a high silk hat who at heart does not mean right by his Neil.

In years gone by, some of Al's virtues were used against him. Everybody admitted that he was one of the greatest American experts on the problems of state government, but this was followed up with the assertion that man who had devoted himself so sedulously to local questions could not have the faintest knowledge of the complications of foreign affairs.

And it probably was true that in 1928 Alfred E. Smith was less than a whirlwind in the matter of many European intrigues. But people sometimes overlook the man's capacity not only to grasp a subject, but to make it plain to everybody else. Smith can boil down the knottiest problem to its essentials and then put it out in that same form, so that it becomes comprehensible.

In His Market Days

IT might have seemed fantastic a good many years ago to point out a young man who was checking barrels of frozen halibut and say, "That's Al Smith, of Fulton fish market, and one day he will be sitting in front of the senate finance committee and telling the members what they should do in

regard to the question of the recognition of Soviet Russia."

And the prophet might have added, "And he will be giving them sound and sane advice."

Possibly I have set too large a gap between frozen fish and United States senators, but I do want to indicate that not only has Al Smith grown with the years, but that he keeps on growing. When somebody points out his deficiencies and limitations as an early Tammany stalwart, I think the picture tends to magnify rather than dwarf Smith.

Most of our public men arrive at their ultimate mental stature about the age of 40 and then, with any luck, manage to stick there. Some others slide. Few indeed have sufficient elasticity of thought to meet new ideas and take them over.

In regard to Russia, one might assume that Smith's whole background would impel him into the traditional native point of view that a Russian is a Bolshevik, that a Bolshevik is a man with long whiskers and a bomb, and the less said about him the better.

I was about to say that Al kept a jump ahead of his countrymen because he has read a book. But I doubt that he has. Certainly not very many books. His education processes are curious. I gather that he listens. And it

isn't just that he hears. Almost it seems as if certain facts he soaked in through his pores.

A Keen Eye for a Fake

POSSIBLY Al's greatest asset is his quick recognition of sham and hypocrisy in every form. He never was one to call "isolation" "love of country" or become befuddled when a "bonus" was presented under the name of "adjusted compensation."

His fondness for the shortest form of all words has made him see things more clearly. He spoke of Russian recognition and said: "I don't know any reason for not doing it. There's no use trading with them under cover. We are doing business with them through the Amtorg Trading Corporation. We might as well be represented there and they here and do business in the open."

"We should not be re-examined just because they have a government we don't like. Jefferson told us any time we don't like this government we could tear it down and build another."

The senate will not hear it said more wisely or concisely. I have great hopes for Al. The way he is growing I think he will go far. Who knows but that in another four years he will be a Socialist? (Copyright, 1933, by The Times)

Every Day Religion

By DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

THE President is a symbolic figure. When he is running for office he is only a man; when he is elected he is something more. He becomes then the embodiment of the spirit and will and faith of a great people, and we need not apologize to any sentiment of equality for regarding him with reverence.

The vestiture upon the President of the purpose and dream of millions of people makes him something other than he is in his private capacity. What he does before the world he does by and through us, typifying the nation as no mere ruler could typify it.

He is our servant, not our master. His character, as revealed in his stewardship, is our character; his work in no unreal sense is our work. He is the deputy of each of us, doing what a free people decrees shall be done.

Our President is chosen from among ourselves, by virtue of no better title than the strength of his intellect and the nobility of his character, as these have developed before our eyes. That, indeed, is a fearful gamut to run. We see him walking in a fiercer light than ever beat upon a throne, from humble life to the highest office man may hold while wearing our mortality.

NO one can study the lives of our Presidents and not have a renewed faith in Divine guidance in mortal affairs. Read the

life and times of each President, read all that his critics have said, and you will feel that, in the light of all the facts, a better choice could not have been made to match the hour and the task.

Most of the great Presidents revealed their greatest, in time of trial and tragedy, after the wise ones wondered why they were selected at all.

The President is great because he toils, not for himself, but for the upbuilding of humanity and the glory of God. The nation has made up its mind; all that remains is the formality of casting the ballot and announcing the name of the new President.

All we ask is that he be of like kind as those who sat in the White House before him, both in private character and public service—just, fair, clear of mind and true of heart—worthy of the high tradition of his oath and his office.

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Daily Thought

For, lo, he that formeth the mountains, and createth the wind, and declareth unto man what is his thoughts, that maketh the morning darkness, and treadeth upon the high places of the earth, the Lord, the God of hosts, is his name.—Amos 4:13.

GOD is with the patient.—Koran.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Rodent Bite Affects Whole Body

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

WHEN human beings are bitten by animals of the rodent type, including incidentally not only the rat, but the weasel and the pig, and occasionally even the cat, they sometimes are infected with a peculiar organism which produces a disease of the whole body.

This disease is characterized by short attacks of fever alternating with periods without the fever, and also an eruption on the skin. Such cases have been known in the United States for a century, and medical journals have reported approximately 100 of them.

The usual course of such a case is as follows: After the person has been bitten, the wound heals promptly, unless a secondary infection occurs.

From one to three weeks after the date on which the patient was bitten, the spot of the bite becomes red and swollen and the person who is infected develops the usual symptoms of infections

in general; namely, headache, general pains and fever, sometimes a chill and a general feeling of sickness.

Finally, an eruption appears, at first most prominent in the region of the wound, but later spreading over the body.

FROM this time on, attacks of fever will occur every five or six days, sometimes less frequently.

Gradually the person loses weight and may become exceedingly sick, due to the loss of nutrition and general health.

Somewhere between 6 and 7 per cent of the people who are infected eventually die of the disorder, but the tendency is for the majority to recover.

There have been instances reported in medical periodicals of

children who have been bitten by rats when left alone by their parents, particularly when they live in basement homes or poverty-stricken tenements.

Of course, a cat may become contaminated through its hunting of the rats.

The doctor makes his diagnosis of this condition not only by the symptoms that have been mentioned, but also by finding the germ which causes the disease in the blood, or sometimes in material taken directly from lymph glands near the wound.

Because the germ which causes this disease is of the same general type as the one which causes the major venereal disease, it is customary to treat the condition with salvarsan or arsenamine or, as it was more popularly known, 606.

This has been found to be specific in controlling this condition, so that most patients are quite cured after two injections.

M. E. Tracy Says:

GROUP CONTROL IS FIZZLE



TRACY

DISCLOSURES now being made at Washington suggest that our great need is a return of common honesty and common sense. With a system dedicated to regulation, technicality and red tape, it seems doubtful whether this can be brought about, save by more regulation, more technicality and more red tape.

The problem goes back to the substitution of corporate for personal methods in conduct of business.

An individual can do just as much through a corporation as by himself, but with vastly less risk. With two corporations he can do more, while reducing the risk. With half a dozen corporations he virtually can eliminate the risk.

We keep telling ourselves that group control, as represented by the corporate method, gives us the benefit of group thinking and that this constitutes a better safeguard than personal accountability, but the thing has not worked out that way.

There is not a great corporation, or a great enterprise, in this country without some dominant figure at its head, some individual who determines its policies and who is recognized as the real source of authority and more red tape.

Only when things go wrong, do that individual and his subordinates admit a real division of power.

Individualism Doctrine Worked Overtime

WITH the element of personal responsibility eliminated, there is no choice but to seek safety in regulation and restraint. That is why we have so much of it and why we are going to have more.

A society in which each man can be held answerable for his own acts needs little regulation, but progressives argue that such society has become obsolete, while our financial and industrial leaders prove it. The doctrine of individualism has been worked overtime to grant the corporation privileges and protect its rights, just as though it were safe, or reasonable to let a billion dollar combine operate with the same degree of freedom as a one-man concern.

Well, we are learning that it is not, and that concentrated power must be restrained.

Control of Credit Is Wrong

"I am convinced," said Francis P. Garvan to a senate committee the other day, "that one of the great causes of the panic in its inception, and the main cause of the long continuance and depth of our depression, is the fact that our credit system, the life blood of the country, is in the hands of a few private individuals, without restraint or regulation by the government, and the further fact that these private individuals now have become controlled in their policies by foreign partners and foreign influences."

In other words, the control of credit in America has not only been concentrated, but frivided with outside bankers, who can not be expected to have the best interests of this country at heart.

The same thing is true regarding the control of certain great enterprises. Under such circumstances, we have no choice but to protect ourselves with restrictions and regulations of increasing rigidity. These regulations should serve two purposes. First, they should make it impossible for the big business to further its own ends at the expense of public interests. Second, they should encourage small business by offering a greater degree of freedom.

SCIENCE

Relativity Faces Test

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE year 1934 will be a critical one for the theory of relativity. That is because the solar eclipse of that year will provide the best opportunity of the next twenty years to study the famous Einstein displacement of star images.

It will be recalled that the Einstein theory of relativity, although completed in 1915, did not come into world-wide prominence until 1919, when the two British eclipse expeditions announced that they had verified Einstein's prediction about the star images.

Einstein had predicted that a photograph made during the eclipse of the sun would show that the stars, which become visible during the moment of totality, would be shifted out of their normal positions.

This displacement, he said, would be due to the bending of the rays of light from the stars as they passed by the disc of the sun. This bending is due to the sun's gravitational field.

While the 1919 eclipse results supported the Einstein theory, scientists felt the need of further tests. In 1922 the Lick observatory sent an expedition out under its director, Dr. W. W. Campbell.

This expedition experienced better weather conditions than the

1919 expeditions and got better results. Again the plates supported Einstein.

The 1929 Expedition

IN 1929, the Einstein institute of Berlin sent out an expedition to test star displacements at the eclipse of that year.

This expedition used a new method of measurement, which it was thought would be more accurate than that of previous years.

Strangely enough, the results did not agree with the Einstein theory. However, Dr. Trumpler, who had made most of the measurements upon the 1922 plates, undertook to remeasure the photographs of the 1929 eclipse.

Results obtained by Dr. Trumpler by re-measuring the older method of measurement do agree with the Einstein theory.

Therefore, while the great majority of astronomers accept the theory of relativity and use it daily in their calculations, there is a feeling that further tests are justified.

In the Pacific

A SUCCESSFUL test of the star displacements requires that a large number of stars be near the sun at the time of eclipse.

Professor W. H. Wright and his associates at the Lick observatory have been studying the conditions under which eclipses will occur for the next twenty years to check up on this point. They agree that the 1934 eclipse will be the best one.

There is only one difficulty with the eclipse of 1934. The place from which it must be viewed is Losap Island, a rather inaccessible island in the Pacific.

It is not on any steamship line, and neighboring islands, however, known as Turk Island, is a port of call for one