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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

THURSDAY JULY 6, 1933

\$2,000,000 A DAY

AN aroused public opinion and the new vital tax problem is speeding prohibition repeal toward final passage this year. Virginia's summons for a special legislative session in August to pass repeal election and beer laws is a major victory. Oklahoma's legislature now is in special session, and Colorado's is expected to meet this month.

These three states, and four others, Florida, Missouri, Montana and Utah, which have provided for repeal elections, but without fixing dates so far, will decide a major taxation question for the whole country.

Sixteen states have ratified repeal, and seventeen others have elections set for this year. If the seven states listed above hold elections this year—a total of forty—ratification by the necessary thirty-six seems certain before Christmas.

If ratification is consummated before Jan. 1, President Roosevelt, under the law, will discontinue as of that date the \$227,000,000 re-employment taxes imposed by the national recovery act. Liquor taxes will raise double that amount, it is estimated. Some contend that repeal will bring in \$2,000,000 a day in taxes.

But if repeal is delayed by the dry's tactics, the taxes—5 per cent of every dividend payment, one-half a cent on every gallon of gasoline, etc.—will under the law be continued through all the calendar year 1934.

This is a major reason why repeal, certain in the long run, should prevail in 1933. The fundamental rightness of repeal as a social reform has been demonstrated abundantly by the sixteen representative states which already have cast ballots of almost four to one against national prohibition.

SLUM CONFERENCE

THE national slum clearance conference opens in Cleveland today.

It is the first meeting of the kind to be held anywhere since passage of the national recovery act, and it is a meeting of tremendous importance in relation to some aspects of that legislation.

The federal administration has time and again demonstrated its conviction that in slum clearance lies one of the great possibilities of the times, not only as a means of putting great numbers of men unemployed to work, but also of permanently improving the standards of living in this country.

Cleveland hopes to be among the first cities to embark on a large scale slum clearance and rehousing project. In the final formulation of its own plans, it will have the benefit of direct contact of foremost thinkers on this subject from all over the country.

Cleveland, through the real property inventory conducted by its real estate board, and through the leadership and interest of many prominent citizens, has gone farther than any other city in building up an enlightened public opinion on this subject.

The time to face the difficulties and obstacles in slum clearance is before work starts, instead of afterward. Many points of view will be presented in the conference beginning today.

There is reason to hope that, when the conference closes, great progress will have been made toward a common agreement on a comprehensive plan applicable to needs of all cities of the country.

AN EXAMPLE FOR EUROPE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S comment on his arrival at Campobello island, just across the Canadian border—that Norman Davis should tell the disarmament delegates at Geneva just what an unforgotten international border looks like—is one which all citizens of the United States and Canada can endorse.

That long border, when you stop to think about it, is one of the most remarkable things in all the world. Not a fort, not a warship, not a cavalry patrol from one end of it to the other; not one citizen in either land who feels the slightest need for such thing; was there ever, in all history, an example of international neighborliness like this?

To be sure, the United States and Canada have had their differences. They have even, in the dim past, gone to war with each other. But they have learned how to settle everything peacefully, and their example is a shining light that other nations very profitably might try to copy.

MOVING TO DISASTER

AS the world disarmament conference puts off until October the task of reaching some sort of agreement, Secretary of the Navy Swanson announces a plan to build the United States navy up close to treaty strength, and once again it becomes painfully evident that the job of cutting down the world's military establishments is almost impossible.

There are more men under arms today than there were in the spring of 1914. The world's annual expenditures for national defense are far higher today than they were in 1914.

The suspicions, fears, and jealousies which led up to the war in 1914 are duplicated today by emotions equally strong and equally dangerous.

Last winter General Douglas MacArthur, United States army chief of staff, compiled some figures on the world's armies. He showed that Europe, Japan, China and the United States are keeping a total of 6,207,538 men in uniform.

To do this, and to maintain their navies, air fleets and border defenses, these nations are spending around \$4,000,000,000 a year. Before the war those armies numbered

4,063,000, and the total military expenditures were about \$2,500,000,000 annually.

Those facts in themselves are dismaying enough. But when you contrast them with the high promises all world statesmen made their people during and immediately after the war, the situation becomes even more discouraging.

We were told, then, that the nations of the world would make a new effort to keep the peace. The League of Nations would help settle disputes; there would be non-aggression treaties, arbitration agreements and what-not to make war less likely; the frightful sacrifices of the World War would be justified by the fact that no such war could ever happen again.

Into the Versailles treaty was written the pledge that the World War victors would disarm just as soon as they possibly could.

And today disarmament looks farther away than ever, armies are bigger than ever, and more gold than ever before is being laid on the altar of the god of war.

What's the answer? Will we stumble blindly along until at last we trip into a worse war than the last one—or will we finally insist that statesmen live up to their promises and give us the disarmament they have promised?

SCIENCE SHOWS ITS MARVELS

SCIENCE that has remade the world in the last hundred years is glorified at Chicago's Century of Progress exposition.

First of all, the very ground upon which the miles of buildings rest was created out of the shallow water of Lake Michigan by an engineering operation.

Then for the last three years engineers worked at designing and rearing the buildings to serve for six months and then be demolished, much like the settings of a movie city. Yet, while it lasts, the Century of Progress city will entertain millions of visitors and exhibit millions of dollars worth of displays and treasures. It will serve millions of meals. Adequate fire protection must be provided and hundreds of police, guides and other personnel will inhabit the exhibition city during the exhibition hours.

Some of the buildings strike new notes in modern architecture. The bright hues of many-colored paints are spread over the pylons, towers and walls, and unusual lighting effects blaze their contribution to the fair's decorative scheme at night.

Within the exhibition buildings and in outdoor exhibits, the imprint of science upon our everyday life is exemplified.

From the hemispherical planetarium at the northern corner to the gigantic transportation hall near the southern end of the exposition's expanse, there awaits the visitor a liberal education in science and its effects on human life.

The Hall of Science, to which the cross-bannered court of honor of the principal entrance leads directly, contains an array of mechanized, self-operating demonstrations and exhibits in chemistry, biology, physics, medicine and the earth sciences.

For nearly three years a corps of scientists worked at designing, planning, and building these exhibits, which are arranged in gaily painted booths upon wide aisles. In some cases the visitor or attendant pushes a button and the machine goes through its cycle of demonstrating a basic science principle. In other cases the exhibit methodically carries out its demonstration every few minutes without the prodding of button pushing.

Some of the machines talk their messages by means of sound film or phonograph attachments, while others use more prosaic labels in ordinary or transparent lettering. Lantern slides automatically projected are parts of many demonstrations.

Giant electric machines, automatic telephones and switchboards and the thousands of devices developed by science and used in communication or the electrical arts, are displayed in the great halls of communication and electricity.

Here the large electrical manufacturers, the telephone and telegraph companies have their exhibits. Everywhere you turn you see the wonders of science.

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION NEARS

ONE would not have to be exactly daring to predict that normal diplomatic relations will be in existence soon between the governments of the United States and of Soviet Russia.

A delicate hint was given when President Roosevelt issued his famous communication to the governments of the world several weeks ago.

Among the world leaders to whom that communication went was the Russian executive, who never has had any legal existence as far as our state department is concerned.

On top of that, American delegates at the London conference were observed in close communication with Russian delegates.

And a little later it was announced that the R. F. C. will finance a series of loans by which American exporters will be able to sell between 60,000 and 80,000 bales of cotton to Russia.

One hardly is being rash in anticipating that formal recognition will logically follow these steps before very long.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, declares of horses now is increasing rapidly. Evidently that's one line of business that has been stabilized.

"Early to bed, and early to rise"—and you get up in time to play nine holes of golf before going down to the office.

Delegates to New Thought congress in New York the other day witnessed demonstration which proved, to their satisfaction, that music cures headaches. But we still insist we've heard a lot of music that causes 'em.

It often is the case that the beauty shop proprietress lives on the fat of the land.

Now that the sunburn season is here, perhaps that noise you hear at the bathing beaches is caused by the peeling of the belles.

Wisconsin girl recently fried an egg on the sidewalk in front of a bank. We doubt, however, if the heat was sufficient to melt out any of the frozen assets inside.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION

SELDOM have the old and the new types of sea travel been more sharply contrasted than was the case during President Roosevelt's recent vacation trip to Campobello island.

The northward trip was made by sailboat. George Washington himself, if he had been so minded, could have made that trip in almost exactly the same way.

His schooner wouldn't have been stocked with canned goods and it wouldn't have been trailed by destroyers, but in essentials, it would have been the same sort of boat, handled in exactly the same way.

But the homeward trip, made via the cruiser Indianapolis, was the last word in modern sea travel. No ship afloat is kept as religiously up-to-date as a warship, and the Indianapolis is the newest of the new.

Had the President come back on the new airship Macon itself, his homeward trip hardly would have differed more from that leisurely cruise on the Amberjack II.

Judging by those reports from Hollywood, "America's Sweetheart" no longer is Doug's.

Ohio summer resort featured fifty girls in bathing beauty contest as part of gala July 4 celebration. Doubtless, the cheering was "Hips, hips, hoo-ray!"

Englishman has invented practice golf ball, attached to sort of parachute, that is guaranteed not to travel more than ten yards. We find that an ordinary golf ball answers our purpose equally well.

Al Capone's successor in Chicago has been indicted for dodging his income tax. Too bad that he didn't have Banker Mitchell's attorney to advise him that it wasn't against the law.

Announcement of Senator Huey Long's daughter that she wears cotton lingerie to aid south's cotton farmers causes one to wonder if the senator now will change from those pink silk pajamas in which he receives visiting diplomats.

Otto Kahn, Wall street banker, testified he paid no income tax for three years. Well, if J. P. Morgan can get by with that, it is only reasonable to suppose that Otto can.

Nation's champion boy saxophonist, who lives in Lakewood, O., explains he always shuts the doors and windows of his home before practicing, as a matter of courtesy to his neighbors. Uh, huh—courtesy or safety?

Federal prohibition bureau didn't even wait until July 1 economies became effective to fire Andy Volstead. Maybe Andy feels sorer than ever now about rushing the can.

"Five Thousand Pocketbook Makers Strike in New York"—headline. Too bad that this should happen just as a lot of people are finding use for them again.

Self-confidence is commendable, but it is not wise to give yourself a pat on the back during the sunburn season.

Technocrats, meetings in Chicago, declared a two-hour day is sufficient. How about making the lunch hour one of them?

Numismatist says collectors of rare coins are increasing. We've noticed that those we have been able to collect recently have been very rare.

Cleveland concern has quit the manufacture of motor cars and turned to making beer. It is presumed the customers now will get more smiles to the gallon.

M. E. Tracy Says:

FOR more than 150 years, we have been celebrating the fourth of July with the assurance that it stood for something big and important not only in this country, but throughout the world.

We have taken it for granted that the American Revolution marked the advent of a better form of government, a better social system, and a better philosophy of life.

We entered the war hoping, if not believing, that this form of government, this social system, and this philosophy of life would be established on a wider basis. After fifteen years, we find the world drifting toward dictatorship and industrial control. We find the right of free speech and freedom of conscience being restricted in at least three great countries.

We find the outstanding leaders of political reform, such as Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin, proclaiming that our theories are outmoded, that parliamentary government is doomed, and that a new breed of dynasts is required. It is possible that they are right.

HUMAN progress seems to be characterized by a continuous procession of unexpected changes. Not all the changes have been good, but those that do not mean that they have been avoidable.

Rome gave way to feudalism, feudalism to kingship, and kingship to the democratic revolution.

During the last century civilized life has been profoundly altered by inventions and discoveries of an innumerable variety. People not particularly old find it hard to recall what life was like when they were children, with no autos, electric lights, telephones, or radio.

It is entirely logical to suppose that such drastic changes as have occurred in methods of work and living conditions during the last fifty years will find a more or less definite reflection in political changes yet to come. Our inability to predict what these changes will be should make us cautious, as well as open-minded.

The last two decades have proved nothing so much as man's incapacity to foresee the consequences of his own acts. We have poor ground for being egotistical or pursuing a blind faith in our schemes.

The so-called victory has brought us quite as many surprises as the war out of which it grew. This is not the kind of world we expected to be living in fifteen years ago.

WHAT kind of a world will it be fifteen years hence, or what will the Fourth of July stand for 150 years hence?

The notion prevails that an era has come to its end, but what kind of an end? We have plenty of optimistic dreams and plans, but for the most part they lack the all-important factor of conviction.

For the most part, they are intended as temporary correctives. For the most part, they seek the ideals of perfection, while ignoring the less attractive, but none the less real, vagaries and limitations of human nature.



:: The Message Center ::

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire

Daughters Also

By Alvin W. Johnson.
ON July 3, there appeared the question in your question and answer column, "Did Adam and Eve have daughters?" Answer: "The Biblical narrative names only three sons, Cain, Abel, and Seth. It does not mention any daughters."
I wish to refer you to Genesis,

Questions and Answers

- Q—What is a moraine?
A—The debris of earth and rocks collected in ridges or heaps by a glacier.
- Q—Name the poet laureate of England.
A—John Masefield.
- Q—What is the normal life span of dogs?
A—From 7 to 12 years, with a maximum of about 30 years.
- Q—Give the Spanish word for "crazy."
A—Loco.
- Q—What does the name Arthur mean?
A—Strong or noble.
- Q—How many books are there in the library of Congress?
A—Approximately 4,000,000.
- Q—Which widows of Presidents of the United States draw a pension from the government?
A—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.
- Q—Who played the role of Montgomery in the picture "Island of Lost Souls"?
A—Arthur Hohl.
- Q—To what family do lions and tigers belong?
A—Felines.
- Q—Where is the island of Alta Vela?
A—It is a guano island lying south of the middle southern point of Haiti, and southwest of the island of Veata, from which it is separated by a strait.
- Q—Was the motion picture, "Thunder," in which Lon Chaney starred, adapted from a story or book?
A—It was originally written for the screen by Byron Morgan.
- Q—Is Nazi a German word?
A—It is the shortened form for National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, which, translated into English, means "National Socialist German Labor party."
- Q—Is it the duty of the United States supreme court to advise congress that an act about to be passed is unconstitutional?
A—The United States supreme court has no authority to advise congress that a proposed act is unconstitutional. After the act has been passed any citizen who is affected by it has the right to challenge its constitutionality in the courts, and if the case is finally appealed to the supreme court, that body eventually will render its decision upon the facts and arguments in the case.

'Irradiated Face Cream' of Doubtful Value

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

This is the second of three articles on cosmetics.
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

In preparing the skin for cosmetic purposes, women frequently use creams of various types. The formula for cold cream has been known for hundreds of years. Most cold creams are merely mixtures of various fats and water.

The quality of any cold cream depends on the thoroughness with which the ingredients are mixed, and also on their quality.

There was a time when creams offered to women as cosmetics contained lead or mercury, but today such substances are seldom, if ever, found in creams sold in ordinary commerce.

In some instances creams are sold as skin bleaches. These occasionally contain harmful substances, including mercury, and ill effects have been reported following their use.

Dr. Alice Carleton of Oxford points out that some manufacturers are taking advantage of the current interest in ultraviolet rays and in irradiations generally in the advertising of creams which have irradiated properties.

There is not the slightest reason for believing in the special virtues of these preparations. If they contain enough radium to have any effect, they are dangerous.

If they merely are subjected to irradiation, the proof is not available that this accomplishes any good. It has been argued that irradiated creams and greases have special power in destroying germs and in hastening the healing of wounds, but even this study is in an early experimental stage, and the evidence is not yet sufficient to be convincing.

Vanishing creams are made up for the most part, without much fat. They are chiefly potassium or sodium stearate and glycerine, together with rosewater and perfume. Sometimes the fat is replaced by almond oil, wax or gelatin. The chief value of many creams of this type is the fact that they are rubbed in, which aids circulation of the blood in the skin, and serves as a mild form of massage.

Purveyors of cosmetics offer all sorts of creams with special names supposed to have specific purposes. They are known as moisturizers, outdoor creams, thinning creams and thickening creams. Actually these creams possess little if any special virtues.

It is inadvisable to put strong medicaments on any kind of skin without having definite knowledge as to the nature of the medicament used and its effects on the skin.

Next—Wrinkle removers.
The tragedy of the modern man is that he has not preserved a single retreat to which he can flee from the encroaching tide of femininity. He is burdened, bound, buried in the cult of the boudoir.

:: A Woman's Viewpoint ::

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

AMERICAN women are entirely too preoccupied with themselves. Perhaps this is why so many of them believe that men also are continually preoccupied with them.

I've known those who threw perfect fits every time their husbands professed a desire to leave home for an evening. They jumped immediately to the conclusion that there was a bold hussy in the offing. And no excuse, no explanation, no man can make is able to dissuade this kind of a wife from her pet peeve.

It seems to me that this is a very pernicious form of selfishness. Therefore, one of the courses I would advocate in the education of young women is study of the nature of man.

Our civilization, you see, is dominated by the feminine. The advertisements, the shows, the magazines, the best sellers, the fashions in houses, furnishings and automobiles, the recreations and amusements, are all designed to appeal to women.

Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

Scripps-Howard Science Editor

ONE of the most remarkable and important scientific developments of the last twenty years has been the increase in our knowledge of the stars.

The average book on astronomy, written even so late as 1910, was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the solar system, the moon, the sun, the planets, comets and meteors. What could be said about the stars fitted with ease into one or two chapters at the end of the book.

Now the situation is reversed. The present-day writer finds that the stars alone offer sufficient subject matter for a book.

For many years, Young's "Manual of Astronomy" was the standard college text book. Professor Henry Norris Russell and his associates at Princeton university in revising this book found it necessary to expand it to two volumes.

One is devoted to present-day knowledge of the solar system, the other to the stars and certain related subjects such as the nebulae, the analysis of the sun's light and the general relations between physical and astronomical theories.

THE ancients had no true understanding of the stars. They imagined that the earth was at the center of the universe. Surrounding the earth were a number of concentric spheres.

These held the moon, the sun and the planets. The stars were thought to be tiny spots of light fixed in the outermost sphere.

Neither the true nature of a star nor its distance from the earth was comprehended by the ancients. Throughout the middle ages the comprehension of the stars was no better.

The great Sir Isaac Newton was the first to realize how very far away the stars must be, although even he did not appreciate the enormous magnitude of stellar distances.

Sir Isaac Newton by his law of universal gravitation showed that the planets revolved around the sun because of the sun's gravitational pull upon them.

He realized, therefore, that since the stars showed no influence of the sun's gravitational pull, they must be sufficiently far away to escape that pull.

It was in 1838 that astronomers first succeeded in measuring the distance to a star. The feat was accomplished independently by two men, Bessel and Henderson.

THESE studies revealed that the nearest star was 25,000,000,000 miles away, so far away that its light, traveling 186,000 miles a second, took four and a third years to reach the earth.

All the other stars are, of course, farther away than that. More than half of the stars visible to the unaided eye are more than 100 times farther away than the nearest star.

One could not have blamed the astronomers had they despaired of ever learning much about the stars, for the stars are all so far away that no telescope is powerful enough to reveal them as anything but points of light.

Nevertheless, the astronomers of the present century have attacked the problem and assembled a surprising wealth of knowledge.

Harps in Wind

BY MARGARET E. BRUNER

There is a potent power, a spell that lingers About old trees with branches frail and bare. They are the harps played by the wind's deft fingers. Theirs is the music fashioned of a prayer.

So They Say

Marry in haste—and you repent with alimony.—Dr. Leonard S. Cottrell Jr., University of Chicago sociologist.

It is to those whom we call fanatics that we owe practically every step that has been made in our slow journey toward a better world.—Dr. J. L. Biggar, Canadian Red Cross Society.

Mob rule never has been satisfactory for a jury of twelve men or 120,000,000 people.—Dr. George Barton Outen, president of Colgate.

A woman who sits before a mirror making faces at herself soon discovers the signs she fears most. Vanity is beauty's worst enemy.—Professor Frederick P. Woellner, University of California.

The major problem is to get people back to work. If we can do that, we can get out of the hole we are in.—General Hugh S. Johnson, industrial recovery administrator.

Prayers won't win this (anti-repeal) battle. It will take cash and votes.—W. J. Loisinger, superintendent Ohio Anti-Saloon league.

Possibly the silliest sophistry with which we have deluded ourselves is that, struggle between species being the order in nature, war is inevitable and natural.—President Alexander Ruthven, University of Michigan.

The time when farmers were considered citizens of an inferior category has passed definitely.—Premier Mussolini of Italy.

The man who enjoys marching in life to the strains of military music falls beneath my contempt; he received his brain by mistake—the spinal cord would have been amply sufficient.—Prof Albert Einstein.

Half the useful work of the world consists of combating the harmful work.—Bertrand Russell, philosopher.

Daily Thought

Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise: and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding.—Proverbs 17:28.

He is a wise man who does not grieve for the things that he has not, but rejoices for those which he has.—Epictetus.