

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD President
TALCOTT POWELL Editor
EARL D. BAKER Business Manager

Phone-Riley 5551

Member of United Press.
Scripps-Howard Newspaper
Association, Publishing
Enterprise Association, Newspaper
Information Service, and Auto-
bit Bureau of Circulations.Owned and published daily
(except Sunday) by The In-
dianapolis Times Publishing
Co., 614-220 West Maryland
Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Price in Marion county, 2
cents a copy; elsewhere,
2 cents a week. Mail subscription
rates in Indiana, \$3 a
year; outside of Indiana, 60
cents a month.Give Light and the
People Will Find
Their Own Way

THURSDAY JULY 6, 1933.

\$2,000,000 A DAY

A aroused public opinion and the new, a 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 drys' 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 there 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 unfortified 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 peaceably, and their example is a shining light that other nations very profitably might try to copy.

MOVING TO DISASTER

A s 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 impossibly difficult.

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 than ever, armes 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 expense, there awaits the visitor a liberal education in science and its effects on human life.

The Hall of Science, to which the cross-banded 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 little 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.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, declares use of horses now is increasing rapidly. Evidently that's one 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.

It is a matter of simple justice, no doubt, that an auto who attempts to burn up the road often lands in the cooler.

The man who boasts that 3.2 beer goes to his head probably overlooks the possibility that it wants to go where it won't be crowded.

Before the war those armies numbered

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION

S ELDOM 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, hooray!"

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 Bunker 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 sorrier 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.

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.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these battles, huddled in a few acres of ground, using flint-

lock muskets. Tuesday there were literally millions who "monkeyed" with all kinds of fireworks, scattered over the western hemisphere, making whoopee. All of which goes to show the American people are for getting how to make a noise, or else they haven't the "chitlin'" they are said to miss in comparing the number who lost their lives to the number of soldiers killed in the battles of Concord and Lexington during the Revolutionary war—rather a far-fetched comparison.

There was a mere handful of soldiers in these