

The Indianapolis Times
(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD PUBLICATION)
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Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland-st., Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 8 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 60 cents a month.
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417 YEARS OF TEACHING

THERE is an unusual "story behind the story" in the appointment of next year's teaching personnel for Indianapolis public schools.

It is the story of 12 veteran teachers who have given a total of 417 years of teaching service to the Indianapolis schools and who, having reached the limit, are retiring. These veterans also gave many years of teaching service outside of the school system. Their average tenure with the Indianapolis schools is about 35 years each.

Superintendent Paul C. Stetson read this "honor roll" of retiring veterans to the School Board the other night:

- Miss Florence H. Fitch, director of art, 33 years in the public schools.
 - Miss Ella Tucker, School No. 34, fifth and sixth grades, 47 years.
 - J. L. Dunn, principal of School 52, 42 years.
 - Miss Mary K. Brigham, School 72, eighth grade, 33 years.
 - Miss Flora Love, Shortridge High School, English teacher, 39 years.
 - Miss Genevieve Weems, home economics teacher, 33 years.
 - Miss Minnie Dodson, School 33, seventh and eighth grades, 35 years.
 - Miss Clara Fischer, School 2, seventh and eighth grades, 34 years.
 - Miss Mary MacArdle, principal of School 50, 30 years.
 - Miss Margaret Whitford, School 41, seventh and eighth grades, 33 years.
 - Miss Maude Moudy, principal of School 75, 32 years.
 - W. S. Hiser, Manual Training High School, drafting teacher, 28 years.
- The retirement of these veterans will cause thousands of citizens, including many of the city's most prominent, to recall some school-day incident and to remember the early training these teachers gave them. We believe we express the sentiment of the entire community when we commend these teachers for their long and useful service in the schools.

A TIME FOR EXTRA CARE

THOUSANDS of automobiles will be streaming into Indianapolis during the next two days, ringing the Speedway crowds. Highways will be crowded and streets congested with traffic. So while Indianapolis is preparing a welcome for these visitors, caution and safe driving should be a keynote of the plans. Motorists sometimes have found that driving here for the 500-mile race is more dangerous than the event they came to see.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

OLD line Democrats, who claim a monopoly on Jeffersonian principles, have long insisted that resident Roosevelt is not a Democrat.

Although many Republican rank-and-file voters or Mr. Roosevelt, Republican leaders have declared badly that the Grand Old Party claims no kinship to New Deal politics. At times they have sympathized with the so-called orthodox Democrats by calling Mr. Roosevelt a Socialist.

But at the Socialist national convention in Cleveland, Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate; Leo Krzycki, Socialist national chairman, and Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, joined in a vigorous denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt and all Mr. Roosevelt stands for.

"A vote for Roosevelt," said Mayor Hoan, "is a permit for him to go ahead with his various experiments trying to put the capitalists out of the act."

If Mr. Roosevelt is not a Democrat, not a Republican and not a Socialist, then he must be just plain unlabeled American. And he'll probably, up next November with nobody except Americans voting for him.

HER MAJESTY

IT is pleasant and fitting that the sea-going Britons should be thrilling with every pulse-beat of the engines of their great Queen Mary as she plows the Atlantic toward New York.

She is a noble vessel, "as sweet as English air could make her." Of course, she's not quite the biggest thing afloat, but she almost is. France's Normandie is a bit longer and broader of beam, but the Queen Mary is taller and the Britons hope, later. And she boasts of three churches, a restaurant covering an acre and a half, swimming pools for tourist as well as cabin passengers, fireproof cabins and no end of other innovations.

Strange that our own country, land of skyscrapers, trusts and other gargantuan creations, should opt to competing with France and England in big high-speed floating hotels. It may be just as well. These huge liners flatter the national ego but flatter the taxpayers' purses. Bigness in these as in other things reaches a point of diminishing returns. We need more and better liners, not bigger ones.

Queen Mary's arrival, however, will be a maritime event of the first order. It will draw the mother country and her self-weaned offspring closer, and need the process of shrinking the Atlantic.

DELAYING RECOVERY

THE headaches that followed the morning after their predecession spending jag will have to be endured for a while by cities, counties and other taxing districts. For a majority of the Supreme court has knocked out the 1934 Summers-Wilcox Municipal Adjustment Act, a sensible recovery device for voluntary debt adjustments between such debtor communities and their bond-holding creditors. It violates state sovereignty and contractual obligations, say the justices.

This 5-to-4 decision will come as a blow to nearly 100 local taxing districts now in default for about \$1,000,000,000 on their bonds. The court's minority Justices Cardozo, Stone, Brandeis and Hughes, insisted to the depth and breadth of the "mischievous" the statute was designed to remedy.

"The plight of the debtors was bad enough, that the creditors were even worse," the minority said. The only remedy was a mandamus whereby the

debtor was commanded to tax and tax again. The tax was mere futility when tax values were exhausted."

This act came as a godsend to debt-ridden localities. Under it, with approval of 81 per cent of their security holders, they could submit debt-adjustment plans to Federal District Courts; upon approval of the court after hearings, the adjustment plan would become effective when approved by 75 per cent of the security holders.

Far from being an invasion of states' rights, the states wanted this act, and no plan could have been approved without the state's consent. To hold that this act's "purpose must be thwarted by the courts because of a supposed affront to the dignity of a state, though the state disclaims the affront and is doing all it can to keep the law alive, is to make dignity a doubtful blessing," said the minority.

The new act's benefits were more indirect than direct. Pending before the Federal Courts were petitions from only 84 taxing districts, of which 23 were incorporated cities and towns, a small proportion of the debt-afflicted units. But because of the act's very presence on the books many other localities were reaching settlements satisfactory to both taxpayers and debtors.

The high court's decision will delay the return of solvency to many localities that over-borrowed and over-built in the carefree Harding-Coolidge era. And it will pile more burdens on the Federal government's back because of the fiscal weakness of these communities.

Possibly some less adequate legislation can be substituted by Congress, looking toward Federal regulation of bondholders' committees. Legalism again has delayed recovery.

WHO'S POLITICKING NOW?

YESTERDAY we observed that Republican National Committeeman Curtis, having come forward with specific charges of politics in relief with names and dates and places, was entitled to specific answers from the WPA administrator.

Now that Harry Hopkins has replied, with names and dates and places, labeling each specific charge as a specific lie, giving his own version of exactly what happened in each instance, it would seem that Mr. Curtis and the Republican National Committee should produce proof—if any.

NEEDED—A BUILDING BOOM

CONSTRUCTION and real estate activities in Indianapolis are reported running 50 per cent ahead of 1935.

Eighty-three building permits for residences totaling \$507,150 were issued during the last four months. Realtors, observing Real Estate Week, foresee a marked upswing in home construction in Indiana.

Federal Housing Administration officials in Washington, scanning similar signs elsewhere, see danger of a shortage of skilled building mechanics. This would be news if true. We fear it comes under the head of wishful thinking.

Normally, 1,500,000 men depend directly on the building industry; 5,000,000 indirectly. Fully 50 per cent of these are unemployed, in spite of a 15 per cent general improvement in recent months. A continued increase of building activity here and in other localities would help absorb these jobless skilled workmen.

But far from discouraging action by Congress this new housing activity should spur passage of the Wagner-Elbogen slum-abatement bill this session.

A real home building boom is needed, not only for housing the middle-bracket and well-to-do families, but even more for the low-income groups. Private capital and FHA can finance the families with incomes of \$2500 a year and upward. It is the 71 per cent of our families who get less than \$2500 that the government must help to get decent homes.

The Wagner-Elbogen program does not compete with private capital. It supplements it. Together private capital and government anti-slum subsidies can rehouse the home-hungry in dwellings worthy and fit for ambitious and self-respecting Americans. The cities, with government credit and grants, should quit subsidizing crime, disease, delinquency and other evils that grow in slums and begin subsidizing decent living conditions.

Congress should pass the Wagner-Elbogen bill this session.

WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES

TOO little is heard of the work of Community Fund agencies from one fund-raising campaign to the next. The following report on what your Community Fund dollars have been doing during the last six months in some of these agencies therefore is interesting. Your money—

Gave 8933 days' care to babies and 4383 days' care to their mothers.

Gave 13,137 days' care to children in nurseries; took care of 1117 neglected and homeless children.

Made possible 33,527 visits for nursing and medical care to the sick.

Gave 22,982 days' care to aged men and women.

Took care of 2442 families in need of help.

Gave 93,516 meals to the homeless; provided 32,216 lodgings.

Day by day, these and other services are made possible by the fund contributions.

A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

OF all things! John Erskine, the author, goes out to Oklahoma and finds a housewife who doesn't belong to a woman's club. It is said he intends to write her up in his next book as an oddity. To Mr. Erskine, women are divided into two groups—those who join clubs and remain stupid, and those who are intelligent and stay out of them altogether.

No one will deny that it takes a high grade mental resistance to withstand organization salesmanship. One must have some special occupation outside office or household routine to give a fillip to life.

The housewife who lacks such a hobby needs the whiplash of club interest to take her out of familiar ruts, since it is generally acknowledged that the woman who only looks after her family does very badly indeed. Four walls can restrict our mental as well as our physical adventures, and the husband and children of our dear little homebodies generally lead sad lives. Mamma so often takes care of them the way the jailer takes care of his charges—with an inflexible severity.

Women who belong to clubs are in the main pleasanter to live with than the devotees who forever are burning incense to their lars and penates. We must hasten, however, to qualify this statement with a big IF. That is, if they possess sufficient restraint to regard their organizations as leisure-time occupations instead of sacred causes.

Most of us, alas, do not do this.

So long as organizations take up so much of women's interest it seems to me a great mistake never to have participated in them at all. It's rather as if, living in the 1930's, one had never seen a ball game or picture show. This much is obvious. Unless you know clubwomen you can not understand the modern feminine mind which in this country is overwhelmingly club-conscious.

Our Town
By ANTON SCHERRER

IT'S high time I was saying something nice about the improvements in the Block store because if I don't everybody else will find it out first.

There is a lot to tell, especially if you have the luck to have Vernon Knipshack take you around the way he did me. Mr. Knipshack is the superintendent representing the architects, Vonnegut, Bohn & Mueller, and what he doesn't know about his job isn't worth knowing. At any rate, he made everything plausible—even the sub-basement which runs 40 feet under ground.

The fact of the matter is that you can't be with Mr. Knipshack five minutes without suspecting that the Block people have been up to something. And that's probably what made my adventure so exciting because nothing tweaks my attention quite so much as the recurrent discovery that our department stores are always up to something.

Well, it turns out that the Block people have not only been up to something but a lot besides which, for want of a better name, is euphemistically known as "modern architecture." And it's all very impressive once you sense its significance.

THE significance of modern architecture is something I've always wanted to discuss but never quite got to because of the many architects around. My only reason for tackling the subject today is the probability that architects don't read this column and because the subject needs clarifying without any interference on the part of architects.

To sense the significance of modern architecture, or indeed that of the Block people, is to realize what the Machine Age has done to architecture as a whole. Up to the coming of the machine, architecture was definitely a sculptural art. It is no longer. At least, not like it used to be.

Which doesn't mean that architecture has suffered. Quite the contrary, for if signs count for anything it already appears that the machine has compensations of its own, even if it is responsible for the loss of the craftsman's touch.

MACHINES can not, of course, produce the craftsman's touch. Instead, they express, perhaps better than ever before, the inherent and precise quality of materials—the grain of wood, the ductility of metal, the crystalline structure of stone and marble. Certainly, the machine achieves surfaces never suspected before and the effect on architecture is that of a vision which has timbre added to its tone.

Even the carving when it occurs in modern architecture has the abstract quality of music and mathematics. And the remarkable thing is how readily it is understood by those very people who we always thought depended on literary values for their appreciation of ornament. The fact of the matter is the logic of modern architecture is much more a part of our make-up than any one is willing to admit.

Before the depression, varying amounts between three and eight billions of dollars were invested annually by the public, through the New York Stock Exchange alone, in starting new businesses or expanding old ones. That money made employment.

The depression cut that off and partial recovery has not restored it. There can't be normal re-employment until it is restored. Billions available for investment are piling up. Investors are afraid to invest because the Federal government continues to spend without stint and seems to care nothing about a balanced budget. Almost everybody believes that it can't continue to do that without monetary inflation and a new crash.

As long as the Federal practice and that general belief continues, new investment of several billions a year is unlikely. Unless there is such investment, the Federal government will have to spend two or three billions to prevent destitution. You can't say the answer is, "Balance the budget by cutting out vast spending," because you can't let 20 per cent of our people starve and agricultural distress grow worse. You can't say, "Go on spending without stint," because it prevents

BALANCED BUDGET VITAL, JOHNSON, SAYS
By Hugh S. Johnson, Tulsa, Okla.

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Q—Is Lanny Ross married?
A—Yes, to Olive White.

Q—What capital and chief city, founded in 1567, was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1812?
A—Caracas, Venezuela.

Q—Can a person who has been legally naturalized in the United States be deported for a crime committed after naturalization?
A—No.

Q—How much did the United States pay for Alaska?
A—Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000.

Q—How much gold is there in sea water?
A—It appears to vary from 0.03 grain to 1 grain (2 to 60 milligrams) per ton.

Q—Does the word psychosis necessarily imply insanity?
A—The word may be used to denote any mental state or process associated with brain activity; also to denote any mental disorder. It does not necessarily imply insanity.

Q—How much do the secretaries of members of the United States House of Representatives receive per year? Are they paid by the government direct?
A—Members of the United States House of Representatives are allowed \$5000 a year for clerk and secretary hire. Salaries of secretaries and clerks are variable, the only limitation being that only two employees are allowed to each congressman, and no employee may be paid more than \$3900 a year. The salaries have been paid directly by the government since 1912.



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

(Times readers are invited to express their views on these editorial, religious controversies excluded. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less. Your letter must be signed, but names will be withheld on request.)

NEW DEAL MEASURES HELD NO BASIC CHANGE
By H. L. S.

Despite the barnstorming staged by certain conservative business and political gentlemen, there has been no fundamental change made in the operation of our economic structure. Everything that has been attempted by New Dealers has had as its primary purpose the saving of the present economic organization.

No real change has been made that will stop the coming and going of the "business cycle." Greater booms and deeper depressions are inevitable as the natural sequence of operating industry primarily in the interest of the producers. The only serious change made in softening the fall during depressions has been the "socialism" introduced into the capitalist structure, by which the government's resources have been used to bolster the false capital of private industry, through loans by the RFC, the HOLC, the FCA, plus the doles to industry through public works and doles to labor on relief work.

There is only one way to operate capitalism successfully. That way is to let it adjust itself from its excesses in building false capital structures that can not be supported by consumers. This adjustment is harsh because it means heavy losses to investors who thought they had sound investment savings, and the loss of jobs to workers who failed to provide their own security, depending upon the entrepreneur to see them through.

The New Deal has only complicated capitalism by making it a privately owned but public treasury-supported pseudo capitalism. If we want capitalism let's take it straight, without making it socialist capitalism. Of course it can not work at all without booms and depressions, either straight or govern-

REWARD
BY MARY WARD

All is fragile.
Reverently touch—
All is magical,
Even Scaramouch!

Dreams you banish,
If you grasp—
Love may vanish
From an iron clasp.

Life here is fleeting—
On your guard!
Soft your greeting,
Peace your reward!

DAILY THOUGHT
Now therefore let it please Thee to bless the house of Thy servant, that it may be before Thee for ever: For Thou blestest, O Lord, and it shall be blessed forever—I Chronicles xvii, 27.

TRUE blessedness consisteth in a good life and a happy death.—Solon.

Your Health
BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

ONE of the essential factors involved in nursing a baby is to see that he is neither overfed nor underfed. Of the two, however, underfeeding is the more difficult, to correct.

One method is to stimulate the breasts by means of a pump. Another is to improve the mother's physical condition. In that event, also, it may be advisable for the mother to be relieved of her child's care except for feeding.

The child may be given some supplementary food. Nursing, however, should be attempted regularly so as to give the breasts the stimulation that comes from the suckling of the baby.

A baby that is getting too much milk will vomit, or regurgitate some of the food. Sometimes he will have colic.

Usually, however, the overabundance of milk lessens after the first few days. If the milk remains in overabundant amounts, the milk that the baby takes may be reduced by shortening the time of nursing. The excess supply may be suitably disposed of.

In a few cases, the baby may seem to be overfed due to the fact that there is too much fat in the milk. In this case, the doctor may direct the addition of water to the diet before nursing.

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SIDE GLANCES By George Clark



Vagabond
from Indiana
ERNIE FYLE

EDITOR'S NOTE—This roving reporter for The Times goes where he pleases, in search of odd stories about this and that.

DALLAS, May 28.—A new profession has been born. It hasn't any official name yet, and as far as I can learn, there is only one man who started on the ground floor and has stuck with it.

The profession, if I may name it, is that of "Master Salesman of Expositions." Its sole exponent to date is Paul Massman. He has been helping run world's fairs, or expositions as we call them, for the last five years.

He is the only executive who has been with all three of the recent big expositions—Chicago, San Diego and Dallas. And he's going on to New York for their 1940 blowout.

Massman is in charge of the concessions and exhibit department of the Texas Centennial. He is the most harassed man on the grounds. He takes more grief than anybody else. His office is a bedlam, and there is always a great pack of people waiting outside, and his phone rings constantly, and his visitors curse and yell and wave their arms at him. But he can take it.

THE first part of Massman's job is to sell all the exhibit space, millions of square feet of it. Then after it's sold, he has to act as czar over the building and arranging of the exhibits. He says it is a funny job. It goes like this:

A representative of some big national company comes in. You jump up and smile and turn on the old charm, and get out the cigars, and isn't it a nice day, and how are all the folks, and I hope you're been well. You're selling him something, you see.

But when a concession man comes in, you know he wants space, and you know he'll try to chisel you down on the price, and you just freeze up, and stare at him, and be very cold and formal about everything so he can't get inside of you with his argument. It's a funny business.

Massman is in his thirties. He is tall and rather pale, keeps in the good humor. He is both admired and pitied by the whole centennial staff, because they know his job is the worst headache.

He didn't get into expositions deliberately. It just happened. He was graduated from Holy Cross in 1923. Then he went to work for a telephone book printing company.

THAT was all right, if it hadn't been for the depression. He woke up one morning to find that the printing company could get along just fine without him. There was nothing to do then but play golf.

He played on the public links out in Jackson Park, on Chicago's South Side. He struck up a golfing friendship with an Army officer. The Army man was stationed at Fort Dearborn, which was going to play a part in the Chicago World's Fair. He asked Massman if he would like to come over there and go to work. So he started in as a clerk. That was in August, 1931. He has been working for expositions ever since. He went up pretty fast. Before he left Chicago he was assistant to the director.

He worked with the Chicago Fair until October, 1934. By that time San Diego had offered him a job, so he quit and went out there, as assistant manager of concessions.

Then Dallas came along. He came here in May, 1935, and plunged into the Texas Centennial, in full charge of exhibits and concessions.

AT first he had to be on the road one week out of four, selling space to the big companies. Then he came in and started dealing with small exhibitors and concessionaires. I heard about him three months ago down in Houston; heard what a hot-shot he was at dealing with the concession boys.

His work is a little more than all of his big space has been sold. All of the little space, too, except a few holes here and there.

He says he likes this kind of work, because it keeps him keyed up and enthusiastic. He works day and night, never does anything but work. Hardly has a chance to see his wife and baby girl, born last year in California.

He says it's an awful anticlimax when opening day comes. He says the minute they open the gates and the crowds flock in, he feels like going home and staying there.

Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

FOR the creation of new chemical compounds, including several new anesthetics, chaulmoogric oil used in the treatment of leprosy, and other important substances, the Willard Gibbs medal has been awarded to Prof. Roger Adams.

Dr. Adams, a descendant of the Adams family so famous in American history, is head of the department of chemistry at the University of Illinois. The Willard Gibbs Medal is awarded annually by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society.

The medal commemorates the name of the world's greatest scientists. Josiah Willard Gibbs was professor of mathematical physics at Yale University from 1871 until his death in 1903. His name is not as well known to the general public as it should be.

Scientists revere the name of Gibbs as one of the great mathematical geniuses of all time, deserving to be ranked with Newton, La Grange, Hamilton and Einstein. Gibbs is most famous in the history for his formulation of the so-called phase rule. This is so important and so fundamental to modern chemistry that every branch of chemistry was accelerated by its application.

This rule, which is part of the complex subject of thermodynamics, can be stated in one mathematical equation, but it is not easily reduced to simple language.

Water, for example, may exist in the form of ice, water or steam. Each of these conditions, in the language of thermodynamics, constitutes a "phase."

Gibbs' phase rule states mathematically what may be expected from any substance under given conditions of temperature and pressure. In 1901, Prof. Gibbs was himself.