

The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Vote for Ellis

The Times has carried the burden of unpopularity at periods for daring to say that prohibition has been a failure.

It believes that in these perilous times, the repeal of the eighteenth amendment would furnish the most practical—and, more important—the most psychological impetus to the return of prosperity.

One-half of this county will vote next Tuesday on nominees for congress in the Eleventh district. In all probability, the Democratic nominee will be elected in November. If that prediction is true, this city should send no pussyfoot to congress, no man who blatantly professes his witness as a disguise to other hidden affiliations.

In all probability the Republican nominee from that district will be a dry, and probably a selection of Coffinism. The present congressman is a candidate for renomination. He is also listed as a dry. His record, otherwise, has been good.

What The Times suggests is that the people who vote in the Democratic primary take out a little insurance against Coffinism.

Judge Willis Ellis of Anderson is a candidate for the Democratic nomination. A lifetime reputation of integrity is his platform.

The courage of age is his recommendation. He tells you plainly that he is the wettest of the wets. That suggests nothing of compromise. The job means nothing to him. The purpose means everything.

If the voters are wise, they will vote for Ellis.

Pick Your Own

Sometime between now and Tuesday, the voters will be bombarded with various slates written by groups that have selfish interest in selecting public officials.

The Anti-Saloon League has already made public the list of those who hope to get into the legislature by professing allegiance to the Wright bone dry law. It does not look beyond this fact.

Very many of its selections are known agents of the utilities and machine rule in this county.

The political organizations will recommend those whom they desire to put into power to strengthen their influence. The utilities will have their men, although they will not openly advertise them.

It may be worth the time of those who want freedom from utility domination, a better tax system, saner laws and more economy in government to take an hour off and study the lists carefully.

The records of many candidates are known. They have been in office before. Some have served well. They can be trusted. Others have failed when given authority. They should be kept away from further temptation to betray the public interest.

Write your own slate of candidates. Pick those who will serve your interests. And, above all, when handed a slate, be sure you know who wrote it. That may help you to know who not to vote for, even if you are puzzled as to the men to trust.

The Rolph Dud

There is no evidence that Tom Mooney or Warren Billings set off a bomb in San Francisco back on July 22, 1916, but Governor James Rolph certainly dropped a pretty sad dud in his decision on the Mooney pardon appeal.

He says that he and his associates approached the problem of Mooney's guilt "in a spirit of absolute fairness and without any bias or prejudice of any kind against Thomas J. Mooney."

Yet this flagrantly is belied by the nature of the Governor's statement. Even his summation is composed in large part of allegations relative to Mooney's economic and political views, most of which are not supported by the facts. He admits that his case is based mainly on "the past life of Mooney"—a career admittedly not engaging to the public utilities of California.

Governor Rolph seems not to have learned an elementary consideration of logic and jurisprudence; namely, that reiteration of charges does not constitute proof of guilt. For example, in his points alleged to "cinch" Mooney's guilt Rolph states:

"Mooney and Billings entered into a conspiracy to terrify the citizens by exploding a bomb."

"Billings, tool and agent of Mooney, carried a bomb in a suitcase, first to 121 Market street about 1:30 p. m., July 22, 1916, and then to Stewart and Market streets, scene of the explosion, where he acted in concert with Mooney."

It is almost an insult to any one familiar with the case to repeat once more than there is not an iota of credible evidence in existence to support either of these statements.

Rolph contends that "Mooney has not presented any facts in support of his petition which have not been presented hitherto to the courts and to the three preceding governors of California."

This is substantially true, though Governors Stephens and Richardson did not have the benefit of MacDonald's final repudiation and the complete reopening of the case in the summer of 1930. But the plain fact is that Mooney did not need to present any new facts in substantiation of his plea for a pardon.

The complete collapse of the case against him was all that was necessary. It was up to the prosecution rather than Mooney to present new facts if Mooney justly is to be kept in prison.

The facts that the California courts and governors have examined this evidence and have failed to free Mooney and Billings is one of the most incredible reflections upon conceptions of justice and fair play in all the record of history.

Governor Rolph blandly asserts that he is convinced that Mooney "was convicted justly by the jury by whom he was tried." Others in a position to judge of the matter with technical competence have not shared this view.

Judge Franklin Griffin, in whose court Mooney was tried, had some mild misgivings as to how "justly" Mooney was convicted. He has said: "The Mooney case is one of the dirtiest jobs ever put over and I resent the fact that my court was used for such a contemptible piece of work. . . . Every witness who testified against Mooney has been shown by facts and circumstances developed since his trial, and which are incontrovertible, to have testified falsely."

"There is now no evidence against him; there is not a serious suggestion that any exists."

President Wilson's mediation commission early in 1918 declared unequivocally that "the verdict against Mooney was discredited" by the proof of the Oxnard perjury.

John B. Densmore, director-general of employment in the United States department of labor, conducted another official federal investigation and concluded that: "Since the Oxnard exposure, the district attorney's case has melted steadily away, until there is little left but an unsavory record of manipulation and perjury."

The jurors in Mooney's case were in a fair position

to estimate the justice of Mooney's conviction. Nine out of ten of those living have signed a petition for Mooney's pardon. Attorney-General U. S. Webb of California petitioned the supreme court for a new trial.

Duncan Matheson, captain of detectives in San Francisco and the man in charge of the investigation of the explosion, urged executive clemency for Mooney. His plea was backed up by Charles Goff, police captain in San Francisco.

It has been asserted by official California that the Mooney case stands or falls with that against Billings. James Brennan, who prosecuted Billings, recommended a pardon for Mooney and Billings as far back as 1926.

Supreme Court Justice William H. Langdon said of the Billings case: "I know there has been a failure of proof to such an extent that there is now not even the semblance of a case against him."

The final conclusion on the Rolph dud must be: "California, there she stands—and how!"

Hoover and Taxes

President Hoover's address in Richmond to the conference of Governors was one of the best that has come out of the White House in this administration. It should serve the double purpose of focusing public attention on the need for economy and tax reforms, and also on the fact that the problem of state and local expenditures is even more serious than federal expenditures.

Federal expenditures account for less than 30 per cent of total governmental outlays. In eight years the cost of federal government has risen only from \$3,900,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000, compared with an increase in state government from \$4,800,000,000 to \$3,300,000,000.

And the cost of federal government is largely a matter of war and preparation for wars—22 per cent for preparedness, 37 per cent for debts and 18 per cent for veterans' relief, which leaves only about 23 per cent for all other government activities.

The cost of federal government within that 23 per cent can be lowered by eliminating heavy prohibition costs and by decreasing red tape, but, by and large, federal expenditures are apt to go up rather than down.

There is a wider leeway for cuts in state expenditures, where there probably is more extravagance and waste than in federal government. Construction projects lead some states close to bankruptcy.

The largest part of state expenditures, 34 per cent, goes for land and improvements, with education taking 24 per cent, highways 11 per cent and charities, hospitals and corrections 10 per cent.

Distribution of the cost of local governments is similar to that of states: 28 per cent going for land and improvements, 21 per cent for education, 11 per cent for protection, the chief difference being in highways, on which the local units spend only 4 per cent.

Some saving in upkeep of state and local governments can be made through centralization and elimination of small and overlapping units, through curbing widespread graft and waste, and through slowing down public construction programs.

But it is unlikely that the American people over a period of years will be content to spend less on schools, hospitals, roads, and the other large items of expense.

Hence—whether we like it or not—much of the budget balancing of communities, states, and nation during the next decade will consist not so much in cutting expenses as increasing or shifting taxes.

Need of a liquor tax is obvious, though the President forgot to mention it.

We agree heartily with Hoover's statement that "the tax burden upon real estate is wholly out of proportion to that upon other forms of property and income," and that other and fairer methods must be found.

We believe in a broad base income and estate tax, with progressively higher rates, of the type which has worked so successfully in England. If the Republican administrations had not refused to permit our income tax to build up a reserve in good times for use in bad times, the federal government would not be in tax difficulties today.

In normal times there is enough taxable income in the country to defray costs of government at about the present level, provided the taxpayer gets useful service for his money—instead of having to spend so much of his tax dollar on wars and on local waste.

Senate office pay rolls show that one way to be sure way of having a job all the time is to be a relative of some senator.

Germany will pay no more reparations, its foreign minister says. What does he mean by "more"?

A Y. M. C. A. worker from South America says the people there think of the United States as a nation of gangsters. Well, what do the people here think?

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

IF it were possible for me to help with the evolution of a new woman—and such a being is sure to come out of the depression, just as one did out of the war—I would like to take out two-thirds of her sensibility.

About the strongest quality in feminine nature is that preoccupation with the image of self which seems to brood forever in the average woman's consciousness.

It is almost impossible, for instance, to carry on a conversation that includes the expression of opinion without having women feel that there must be personal meaning in each remark. This feeling is personal meaning, of course, if you happen to disagree with them.

If you can't vote for her favorite candidate for dog catcher, the housewife type is nearly always certain to take this as a personal affront. She seems utterly unable to remove herself from the exact center of the political, the social or the moral field.

At a so-called discussion group not long since, somebody suggested that members should study the qualifications of the various Democratic candidates for the presidency. And consternation moved among the ladies, like wind in wheat.

"I think it best," chirped the president sweetly, "that we leave politics and religion entirely out of our club discussions."

Her idea, as you can readily see, was that some good Republican dame might become offended or hurt at the bare idea that any of her friends could be interested in an opposing candidate. So much for progress and politics!

As for religion, from the manner in which we taboo all intelligent talk upon this subject, you well might believe that our convictions were too frail to weather the slightest opposition.

It is not only ludicrous, but pathetic, for women to assume this attitude of false sensitiveness. Can't we agree to disagree and remain ladies?

Or are our manners so weak that we fear a return to primitive clawing if we should speak our minds to one another?

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Democrats Have Been Altogether Too Sure of Victory Next Fall for Their Own Good. There Is a Plethora of Candidates, but No Program.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Massachusetts Democrats appear to have done more than give Smith a fine send-off and Roosevelt a decided set-back. They appear to have stayed at home in surprisingly large numbers.

According to all reports, the campaign was hot. With Democratic enthusiasm and confidence running high, this should have produced a large vote.

In 1928 nearly 800,000 Massachusetts citizens voted for the Democratic presidential candidate. Tuesday, but little more than 300,000 participated in the Democratic primary.

Overconfident

FOR some time I have felt that the Democratic trend was losing strength, and not without obvious cause.

Democrats have been altogether too sure of victory next fall for their own good. Considering the party safe, they have not done what they should to clothe it with constructive purposes.

The quarrelling has been over spoils, not principles. There is a plethora of candidates, but no program.

The main planks of the platform to be adopted by the Democratic national convention, should have been worked out and agreed on long ere this. As it is, no one knows what they will include, nor how they will read.

Plan Is Lacking

"HEE-HAW, we're coming back," seems a grimly appropriate slogan for the Democratic party in its present frame of mind.

The prevailing attitude is negative. Just as it has been since Woodrow Wilson died.

Whether with regard to Muscle Shoals, the world court, or recognition of Russia, Democrats lack anything like a coherent, purposeful plan. Their strategy includes little more than one scheme after another, to make the Hoover administration suggest measures and then mutilate them.

Failures Not Enough

THE Hoover administration has made many mistakes, but that is not enough to insure Democratic victory. Besides, a Democratic house of representatives is providing it with alibis for some.

When the people elected a Democratic house of representatives, they expected something more helpful than efforts to twist legislation for campaign purposes.

The emergency we face is not political, but economic. It has vastly more to do with how people live than the way they vote.

The majority of people cares very little whether a remedy is of Democratic, or Republican origin, provided it works.

Change for Better?

THERE are more footloose voters in this country than there have been for many years, voters who would just leave scratch a ticket as not, who have discarded the brass collar for good.

Other things being equal, most of them would oppose the Hoover administration next fall, but other things have got to be equal.

These voters are not out to buy pigs in a bag. They want to know what a change implies before they make it. They changed the lower house of congress eighteen months ago. It has been in session nearly five months. They still have to be convinced that the change did them any good.

Leadership First

ROOSEVELT'S boom is sagging because he has not displayed sufficient courage, or originality, to intrigue the popular fancy. The Democratic trend is weakening for precisely the same reason.

The people of this country are looking for leadership, not so much in a personal sense as in that of program. They want somebody, or some group, to think out a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction and stay with it.

Questions and Answers

What is the "open door policy?"

"Open door" is a term used in international politics, to designate the principle of equal treatment, in trade with oriental countries, for all trading nations, as opposed to the policy of effective monopoly in favor of one nation. The phrase came into popular use in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when various European nations were seeking to establish "spheres of influence" in China.

What is blue coal?

It is ordinary coal which is stained blue by spraying, and is the trade mark of one of the coal companies.

Does Canada have consuls in the United States?

No, but Canadian consular affairs are administered by the British consulates.

Who played the more important female role in "My Heart?"

Alice Joyce and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Are there more millionaires in the United States now than in 1914?

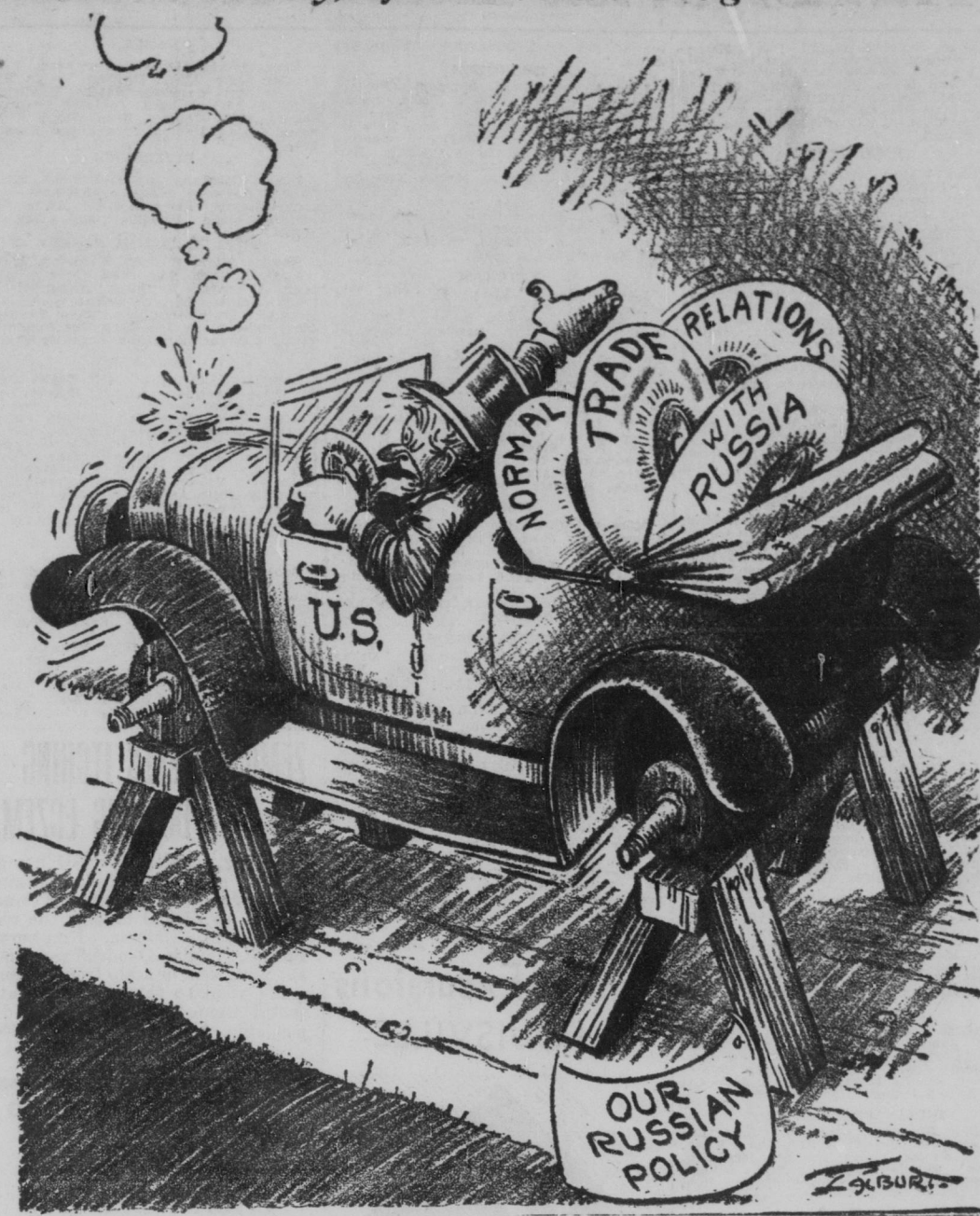
In 1914 it was estimated that there were approximately 4,500 millionaires in the United States. This number increased to about 6,600 in 1915, and 10,900 in 1916, and about 11,800 in 1927. The income tax returns for 1930 showed 6,152 individuals whose income was \$100,000 or more compared with 14,701 in 1928.

Daily Thought

There is no new thing under the sun.—Ecclesiastes 1:9.

Only an inventor knows how to borrow, and every man is or should be an inventor.—Emerson.

Funny, If It Weren't Tragic!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Measles Constitutes Real Danger

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBURN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

AT this season, measles usually is epidemic in several parts of the United States.

Authorities in the New York state department of health feel that efforts should be concentrated not in futile attempts to stamp out the disease entirely, but on means to prevent fatalities from the disease during the first five years of life.

Seventy-five per cent of all deaths from measles occur in children under 3 years of age, and 80 per cent in children under 5 years of age. In fact, if a child contracts measles before it is 1 year old, the chance of dying is fifty times greater than an attack of measles in a child between 5 and fifteen years of age.

This rate of fatality gradually diminishes from 1 year onward, so that at 2 years the chance is thirty times greater, and between 2 and 3 years of age nine times greater than the chance of dying if measles is contracted at 10 years of age.

When measles appears in a community, parents should be warned of the danger and told to be exceedingly careful about having their children come in contact with those with the disease.

It is important, of course, that every case be reported at once to the health department by the physician, so that proper measures may be taken. It is only through constant and accurate reporting of disease that prevention is possible.

It is important that every child with measles be kept in a separate room and isolated from contact with

all other children until the disease has passed and there no longer is any danger of infecting another child.

All parents must be warned promptly to guard their children against contracting measles, by keeping them from contact with children who have the disease or from the brothers or sisters of the child who has the disease.

If a child 5 years of age or under develops fever, vomiting, running of the nose and the typical measles eruption, it should be put to bed immediately, a physician should be called at once and the child should be kept strictly isolated until the diagnosis is made certain that the condition is not measles, or until the child has recovered fully from its illness.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THERE are indications that the word "demagog" is going to be hurled about quite frequently in the months which will crowd upon us before the next election. It might be a good idea to fix up just what we want the word to mean.

My dictionary gives quite a diversity of definitions. Thus I find that a demagog may be "an orator or leader who seeks to influence the people by pandering to their prejudices and passions."

Now it seems to me that a very high type of statesman might fall under the reproach of the word if used in that sense. At least I can conceive of magnificent work being done by a candidate who devoted himself to reminding millions that they were hungry and that they ought to do something about it. I don't know whether you could call that demagogic or not, but I would be for it under any label.

Next, I find an unprincipled politician, and after that, "a leader of the mob," with the original meaning being identified an "one who made orations after the manner of Cicero and Demosthenes." Accordingly the word "demagog" might be either a reproach or a compliment, according to the manner in which it was employed.

Complaint From a Client

MY own interest in the usage of lies in a complaint which comes from a client. "About a week ago," she writes, "I read an article of yours which appealed to me in a special way. I refer to the one in which you set forth your arguments on why the wealthy should be taxed heavily and why it would be well to cut down the exorbitant rewards of successful captains of industry."

"A few days later Al Smith made a speech in which he scored politicians for rousing a demagogic attitude of class against class. He mentioned no names, but his words were construed as an attack on Franklin Roosevelt. Had he not specified politicians, might it not be considered that his remarks were directed against the

article mentioned above, written by you?"

Imagine my bewilderment, therefore, when I read your column and saw that you had nothing but praise for Al Smith's Jefferson day address. . . . A demagogic attitude of class against class seems a much healthier attitude than our former system of giving the wealthy all the breaks."

As a matter of fact, I made no mention of Al Smith's flattery about demagogues, since it seems to me that the word is much too loose in its connotations. I do not think that Smith meant to call Roosevelt to account for any generalized sympathy with the "forgotten man," but merely was critical of certain statements made by the Governor of New York concerning the reconstruction finance corporation—remarks which were not well founded in fact.

It is not a reproach, I believe, for any man to become the leader of "the mob." That is the natural, honorable, and inevitable aspiration of every radical and some liberals. The mob deserves leadership, needs leadership, and will in time get leadership.

Even Among Conservatives

BUT demagog may be discovered in the statements of politicians who make no pretense to being other than standpat and conservative. Radicals insist that there is such a thing as a class struggle, though they may differ profoundly in its extent, violence and composition.

Republicans and Democrats deny any such status in America and declare that every man can fight his way to the top and so on. A few phrases of American political and industrial leaders is that old one about "labor is not a commodity." Even trades unions sometimes hail such declarations as a new declaration of freedom.

But I can not understand what point there is in making a statement if it is wholly unsupported by existing facts or a potential promise.

Your Best Foot Forward

Putting one's best foot forward is always a desirable course of action—never more so than in these times. People do judge by first impressions. Appearance counts. Here are eight of our Washington bureau's interesting and informative bulletins on making the best of your physical appearance:

1. Keeping Youth and Beauty.
2. Personality and Charm.
3. Weight and Reduction.
4. Reducing Particular Parts of the Body.
5. Increasing Your Weight.
6. Care of the Hair.
7. Care of the Skin.
8. Care of the Teeth.

If you want this packet of eight bulletins, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed:

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Thousands Die When "Earth Lets Loose" in Terrific Volcanic Eruptions.

A SHOWER of ashes and a good scare were furnished to South American cities by the recent volcanic eruptions in the Andes. The incident serves to recall some of the major disasters caused by volcanic eruptions.

The two most violent eruptions in recent times were those of Krakatoa, a volcanic island in Sunda strait, near Java, on Aug. 26, 1883, and that of Mt. Pelee on Martinique island, in the West Indies, on May 8, 1902.

The volcano of Krakatoa had been quiet for 200 years. On Aug. 26, 1883, there was a tremendous explosion, which blew off the whole top of the island. About thirteen cubic miles of rock and an additional cubic mile of fine dust were blown into the air.

The noise was heard 150 miles away and the dust spread throughout the atmosphere of the entire earth.

The explosion caused ocean waves more than one hundred feet high than inundated the lowlands of Java and Sumatra, drowning more than thirty thousand people.

Terrific Explosion

MT. PEELEE gave some warning before its gigantic eruption. There were small eruptions in 1562 and 1851, but they had not caused any great anxiety.

On April 25, 1902, a vent near the top of the peak began to emit steam, and dust. However, this caused no great alarm, and plans were made in St. Pierre, capital of the French colony on Martinique, to organize an excursion to the volcano's top on Sunday, May 8.

But at 7:50 a. m. on that Sunday morning, the giant cataclysm occurred.

With a terrific explosion, a great vent opened up in the southern slope of the volcano. A great cloud of steam and volcanic dust at a temperature of about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit issued forth and swept down upon the town of St. Pierre. Every inhabitant of the town but two—a number estimated at about 30,000—were killed. The two who escaped death were prisoners in a deep dungeon in the town jail.

The terrific explosion also sunk all the ships in the harbor, but one. This ship, the Roddam, was farther from the shore than the others. Nevertheless, the swell which followed the explosion, broke its anchor chain.

The Roddam made its