



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, \$5 cents a month.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 5551 SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1932

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Mother's Day

Tomorrow is Mother's day, the most important of our national holidays, because it is dedicated to the most sacred of sentiments.

No word has ever been coined to describe mother love. No substitute has ever been discovered for it by any human being.

Post, painter, novelist, preacher have tried in vain to translate it into picture or written word. They have only succeeded in catching a shadow of its reality.

It remains steadfast when all else has gone. It glows as firmly in the shadow of a gallows as it does under the white glare and pomp of palace.

It is a matter of some pride that the idea of holding meetings one day each year to remind a busy people of its debt to the mothers of the land came from an Indiana man, Frank E. Hering, in this city, at a meeting of the Fraternal Order of Eagles more than a quarter of a century ago.

Today the observation is nation wide, and carnations, white and red, will once again turn the thoughts of men and women to the authors of their existence and the inspiration for all that they may be for good in this life.

A nation that reverences mother love, the one sentiment that approaches divinity itself, is safer in times of stress than one that has become too sordid or too forgetful to give it thought.

For mothers mean homes. And the home means a family as the unit of society. It is the beginning of thinking as a group and leads away from selfishness into a realization of common purposes, common goal, common objectives.

In these days when strong forces are battling against family integrity, against conditions that make homes possible, Mother's day is more than important. It is a day for new consecration and for thought.

Every Lot a Garden

Food is a most significant topic of conversation in very many families in this and other industrial cities. It will be an imperative one next winter.

Too many thousands of men and women who ordinarily get their food in return for labor in factories, stores and in transportation are unable to purchase it. The lack of jobs prevents that.

The constantly increasing bill of township trustees for food that is distributed to those who have no work suggests that the time may come when that source of supply will also be exhausted.

In the meantime, there are thousands of vacant lots in this city on which nothing will be grown during the present spring and summer.

It is true that these were all planted to gardens, the farmer who supplies the local market may find fewer customers.

But it is also true that the food that might be produced by those who find their only asset during this summer would at least add variety to meals for many.

It is also true that were every vacant lot to become a garden, the problem of finding food next winter might be less difficult.

These gardens, if they are to exist, must be planted now.

An organized movement to turn every vacant lot and every back lot into a garden should attract attention of those who are concerned in the food problem.

It is not a cure, of course. But it may be a palliative until that time arrives when men and women once more will find a market for their services and their labor.

Tools and seeds are easier to provide now than baskets will be next winter.

Let's Hear From the "Forgotten Man"

Never in all history has the "forgotten man" been responsible for the expenditure of so much money by any government. He reads of a million here and a million there, a billion for this and a billion for that, appropriated by the lawmakers.

He hears of economy bills killed off and pension bills added on—all at the insistence of the organized minorities and at the expense of the unorganized rank and file, represented by the "forgotten man."

And why is he forgotten? Why, since he is made to pay the bill, is he not consulted? Simply because he has not been heard from.

Are you among the forgotten? Do you belong to the great rank and file—that does not belong to any group represented by a lobby?

All appropriations for government expenditure originate in the house of representatives. Those representatives are all that the name implies. They represent you as lawmakers in exactly the manner you deserve.

Being human, if they do not hear from you as to what you think of the legislation that is being passed, and they do hear from the organized minorities in ever-increasing numbers, as they are hearing, they naturally are going to listen to the crowd that represents special privilege, and not to the great majority as represented by the "forgotten man."

Don't forget that every one pays his share of government expenditures in some form of taxes. Just because the tax collector does not call personally at your home and present his bill to you individually is no reason for thinking that you do not pay.

You pay your share of taxes when you buy shoes, hats, and all other articles of clothing. You pay it when you pay rent, and all on down the line.

When you are compelled to give over two months' work out of every year to federal, state and local government in taxes, and that in a period when your own income has declined sharply, can you fail to realize that unless you let yourself be heard, that proportion of your income appropriated by the governments will increase rather than decrease?

The lawmakers, the official money spenders, not only federal, but local, should hear from the "forgotten man."

New Bill of Rights

The Journal of the National Education Association takes occasion to commemorate the birth of this republic's founder by suggesting a bicentennial bill of rights in keeping with modern wants.

"What America needs today," says the Journal, "is a new faith, a new plan, and a new purpose." To this end it proposes that the following seven rights be formulated for the 1932 American:

First, the right to security to a system of life so planned as to offset the uncertainties of illness, accident, disability, unemployment, and old age.

Second, the right to a home amid surroundings that are beautiful, clean, quiet, safe, wholesome, and neighborly.

Third, the right to an education, thorough and comprehensive, including both children and adults, adapted to the changing needs of the new day.

Fourth, the right to a government that is honest,

intelligent, and efficient—the faithful servant of common need and purpose.

Fifth, the right to a job that will afford opportunity for service by which to earn a minimum income that will provide a reasonable standard of living.

Sixth, the right to community recreation for all, supported by community funds, publicly managed and freed from the degrading influences of excessive commercialism.

Seventh, the right to participate in democratic community activities which will help to magnify the human values and to make life beautiful, happy, and significant.

The New Mittel-Europa

In the days of the old Pan-German scare before the war, one of the great bogies was the so-called Mittel-Europa plan of certain German writers. The notion was a complete control of the road from Berlin to Bagdad. Germany would dominate Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and the route to the east. Such was the scheme described by Friedrich Neumann and others.

This was represented as a great menace to the peace and security of the world, though Germany was observed jealously and checked by Russia and Great Britain. A very faint revival of a portion of this scheme in the German-Austrian common union recently was blocked by a strictly political vote of the world court.

It is, therefore, very interesting to see a new Mittel-Europa enterprise arising under the aegis of France and Mr. Tardieu—the proposed Danubian union of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

France has thrown an iron ring of foes about Germany, with the sole exception of the corridor down the Danube where German influence has been strong. With this blocked off, Germany would be stranded, short of union with Italy or an alliance with Russia which might crush Poland between them. France holds Syria under a mandate. The Danubian union would give her control of much of the area leading to the near east.

The proposal is that for the time being these five Danubian states should form a preliminary economic union. There would be provision for reduced duties on goods exchanged between these states. Such a preferential tariff scheme would be insisted.

Ultimately, it might develop into a real customs union. So far as possible, these states would provide a mutual market for one another's goods.

French dominion would be insured chiefly through financial backing of the new union. These five states are in a bad financial condition, some on the brink of bankruptcy. France, with her vast stores of gold, readily can play the financial big brother to these states and get them securely in her grip thereby. The bonds of financial obligations right now are stronger than those of history, tradition, or race.

French dominion over these states, in conjunction with her influence over Poland and Belgium, would make France quite the most powerful state in the world, with the possible exception of the United States.

Nothing could check her in the old world, save a union of Germany, Italy, Great Britain and Russia. This is highly unlikely. The British empire is being organized as a white international to oppose Russia.

The main hope is that the union may be opposed successfully. Great Britain already is alarmed over the top-sided French hegemony in Europe. This runs counter to the balance of power which has been basic in British policy on the European continent since the days of Cardinal Wolsey.

She is not likely to be enthusiastic over this potential further extension of French preponderance, which would threaten not only Britain in Europe, but also the British imperial possessions in the east.

Further, while Germany can make no great loans to these countries, she will continue to be a main market for the products of these states, most of which are primarily agricultural. They must sell wheat and barley as well as contract loans. This would in part counteract complete French economic control in case the plan goes through.

Anything which will help rehabilitate the Danubian states and topple the idiotic tariff walls about them is to be praised. But it will be too high a price to pay if it must be purchased through a plan which will hold Europe in subservience to a static and oppressive political and economic system for an indefinite period.

If the German Mittel-Europa program was a danger before 1914, the French Mittel-Europa project of today is an international menace three compounded.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"UNLESS we insist upon an adequate navy and a more powerful standing army," writes a martial gentleman, "we may expect to be conquered by a better prepared people. In the future, only that country that maintains great armed strength can hope to survive."

This, I think, is less true of the future than it was of the past and it certainly never has been true of the past in America's case.

We had the smallest number and the worst equipped troops in 1775, yet we licked the British. In 1860 the northern soldiers were far less well drilled and trained than those in the south. Yet the Federals won.

In 1914 the United States had practically no army at all according to German standards, yet we came out of the fracas with the lightest loss. And got credit for winning the war besides.

The nation with the finest army always is the one that loses in the long run. There is not a single historical incident that does not verify this.

The average military-minded person seems extremely short-sighted on this point. He sees only the immediate moment, and lacks an imagination that can project itself into tomorrow. He does not look ahead even for a decade.

All he is capable of grasping is the total number of casualties in any given war. He thrills at Napoleon's victories, and forgets his swift following defeats. He insists on fighting his battles with the weapons of yesterday. He is incapable of changing his mind about either the make or the number of his guns.

In the future, as in our recent past, no nation ever can win a war. Can anybody be called the victor in a cat-and-mouse game that wrecks a world?

Listen to what a Chinese newspaper published at Shanghai has to say about the Manchurian trouble: "China may be defeated by Japan in a military sense, after years of campaign, but out of this military defeat, or before it, Japan, too, will be ruined completely."

Our country has lived and flourished so far with a minimum of military strength and a dream of peace. She must do this in the future, or not survive in her present form at all.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

We Talk About Crime and How to Prevent It, but We Are as Much in the Dark as Were Our Cave-Dwelling Ancestors.

NEW YORK, May 7.—"It seems impossible," murmured the president of France, as he fell before assassin bullets.

That expresses the common thought.

Normal people are stunned by such an act. It not only takes them by surprise, but leaves them bewildered.

What was in the mind of Gorguloff when he pulled the trigger, or to go a little farther, what had been in his mind for days and weeks?

Was the man a fancied grudge to square, or was he dreaming madly of accomplishing some great end?

Who that knew him suspected that he would commit such a crime? Is there an alienist on earth who could have foreseen what he would do six months, or seven days ago?

Can't Analyze Crime

WE talk much of crime and how best to prevent it, but we are as hopelessly in the dark as were our cave-dwelling ancestors 2,000 years ago.

Certain types of crime obviously are due to mental defects, but frequently the mental defects are so bound up with social, religious, or social doctrines as to defy analysis.

We forget that we continually are excusing, if not glorifying, crime under certain conditions.

Nathan Hale and John Andre were spies. The British hanged one, only to make him a hero with us. We hanged the other, only to make him a hero with the British.

The student who precipitated the World war by shooting Archduke Franz Ferdinand is regarded as an assassin outside of Serbia, but the Serbians look upon him as among their greatest patriots.

Such a background inspires weak-minded men to dream of doing great things through some act of violence, of making themselves immortal through some shocking deed.

Principle Not Involved

OUR conceptions with regard to crime, especially with regard to that peculiar character of crime which originates in racial, religious, or political complexes, rest on provincialism, rather than principle. We forgive one group for what we condemn in another.

Cross some imaginary line and murder becomes heroism. Belong to a certain race and you can get away with almost anything. Change places as to either and you have to be very careful.

No one knows exactly where these imaginary lines, or racial boundaries, begin and end, least of all those impressionable souls who are apt to fall for anything.

Try to Be Martyrs

FEW assassins regard themselves as criminals.

In the vast majority of cases, they seem to have discounted the cost, seem glad of the chance to play for martyrdom.

This Gorguloff, for instance, made no attempt to escape, thought he must have known that death was inevitable.

Gibson has said that we will have war as long as we build monuments to destroyers. The chances are that we will have assassination as long as we glorify killing, as long as we associate human progress with wholesale murder.

If good could come out of slaughtering ten million men, as present-day history implies with regard to the World war, what is to prevent some hair-brained fool from imagining it may come out of a single death?

At the end of the World war civilization was talking about nothing so loudly as gallows for the Kaiser. That merely was sewing seeds of violent thought in millions of minds, merely establishing a pretext for half-crazed intellects.

Questions and Answers

What is the name of the island on which the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is located? Does it belong to the United States government?

The Statue of Liberty is on Bedloe's island, the harbor of New York City, which was ceded to the United States government for the purpose of harbor defense, and once was occupied by Ft. Wood.

When did the great fire in London occur?

In 1866.

Is glass porous?

No.

What color can be seen farthest, and why?

Red can be seen the farthest because it has the greatest wave length.

Are members of the Roman Catholic church debarred by the Constitution from becoming President of the United States?

No.

Who was Apion?

A Greek grammarian of the first century A. D., pupil of Didymus, and president of the philological school of Alexandria.

How old is President Paul von Hindenburg of Germany?

He was born Oct. 2, 1847.

What is the annual production and value of rubber heels in the United States?

In 1929, 292,719,416 rubber heels were produced, valued at \$17,926,999.

In what county is the city of Baltimore?

It is an independent city, not in any county.

How old is Mary Pickford?

She will be 39 in the spring of this year.

Has Sylvia Sydney ever taken the part of Nina Leeds in "Strange Interlude"?

No.

Is there more than one Atlantic City in the United States?

There is one in New Jersey and another in Wyoming.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

DRINKWINE AND DOOLITTLE

A FIRM OF UNDERTAKERS IN SYRACUSE, N.Y. 20 YRS AGO

JIMMIE EDSON Age 8 - Lynden, Wash., IS THE ONLY SON OF AN ONLY SON OF AN ONLY SON OF AN ONLY SON

MOE BERK of Brooklyn, N.Y. HAS WORKED IN A BILLIARD ROOM FOR 35 YRS - AND NEVER PLAYED A GAME OF BILLIARDS

Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not," which appeared in Friday's Times:

The French Sickness Catcher—Paul Scarron, 1610-1660, famous French poet and dramatist, was appointed malade en titre (official sickness catcher) of the reigning French queen, Anne, widow of Louis XIII. He was paid a pension of 5,000 livres for filling this

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.



ARNETTE WEBSTER, of Savannah, Ga. RIDES ON SKIS IN THE WATER AT THE RATE OF 40 MILES PER HR.

BY RIPLEY

Registered U. S. Patent Office



A One-Man Building Job—Stitchell church, near Coventry, seating 100 people, has the unusual distinction of having been built entirely by one man. The name of its lone builder was James Green, a stonemason of Coventry, who undertook the task as an act of penance. The construction required seven years.

Monday—An Empire for a Buttery.

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE Handicapped Children Need Help

This is the last of a series of six articles by Dr. Fishbein.

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

A SPECIAL report of the White House conference on child health and protection deals with handicapped and gifted children. While 35,000,000 of the 45,000,000 children in America are reasonably normal, and while 1,500,000 of the children are especially gifted, it is found that 5,630,000 are handicapped to an extent requiring special attention in education.

A committee charged with investigation of handicapped children finds 3,000,000 with impaired hearing; 1,000,000 totally deaf; 1,000,000 with defective speech; 450,000 with mental retardation; 300,000 with physical defects; 14,000 wholly blind, and 50,000 partially blind.

One of the aims of the White House conference, as expressed in the children's charter, applies directly to these children. It says: "For every child who is blind, deaf, crippled, or otherwise physically

handicapped, and for the child who is mentally handicapped, such measures as early will discover and diagnose his handicap, provide care and treatment, and so train him that he may become an asset to society rather than a liability.

"Expenses of these services should be borne publicly where they can not be met privately."

Accomplishment of this aim still is far away. Six thousand children who are blind are being educated in public or private schools for the blind, but there are 8,000 not receiving such attention.

Five thousand children who see with great difficulty are enrolled in special sight-seeing classes, but there are 45,000 who are not receiving such consideration.

Only 20,000 of the children who are hard of hearing are being given special training in overcoming their defect. There are 2,980,000 partially deaf children who are not having the benefit of such training.

Few people realize the great difficulty of providing special education for these children.

There is a class for blind children in a town in Illinois, twenty-two miles from a farm where lived a

child who needed this type of training.

The parents were without funds and since the school was maintained by the town the child was not entitled under the law to be educated at the expense of the town.

A welfare organization obtained a special ruling by the school board of the town admitting the child and obtained from a bus line a special pass which entitled the little girl to be brought into the city on the bus each day and taken home each evening.

As may be imagined, many hours of work and much correspondence were required before these results were accomplished.

When it is realized that there are probably 20,000 other children who ought to have the same efforts exerted in their behalf, the scope of the problem becomes more apparent.

It is a better policy to spend money today in teaching the handicapped children to take care of themselves than to take care of them at public expense when they grow older.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE gentlemen who make up the drama section of the Pulitzer prize committee suffer from delayed reflexes. It is their custom annually to correct the error which they committed the previous season.

The award for 1931 should have gone to George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart in recognition of "Once in a Lifetime." Instead, a singularly dreary drama called "Alison's House" was chosen.

This year the judges put themselves in debt to Robert E. Sherwood by neglecting "Reunion in Vienna" and bestowing the laurel upon "Of Thee I Sing." Sherwood need not be disappointed, because in all logic the committee will get credit to his next year no matter what his current offering.

"Of Thee I Sing" is one of the best musical comedies to come this way in many seasons. But it is not a play and does not pretend to be. H. L. Phillips has the notion that a judge's second choice was Ringling Bros. Circus.

but the contribution of his brother seemed to be classed as merely extraneous. It is a little as if the backfield of Notre Dame's famous Four Horsemen team should have been picked as the leading eleven in the country.

A Pulitzer Prize for Cook?

If this strange ignorance of dramatic forms persists in the minds of the judges, it may be that some year Joe Cook's swell monologue about the four Hawaiians will be selected as the leading comedy of the season.

The committeemen are quite right in deciding that "Of Thee I Sing" is a superb musical comedy, but that doesn't make it a play any more than Babe Ruth can turn a baseball into an editorial by knocking it over the fence.

It may be that the strangeness of this and other selections is explicable by the curious composition of the play jury. Clayton Hamilton, for instance, is a pleasant companion and excellent monologist, but I should certainly challenge for anybody who still believes that Arthur Wing Pinero is, or ever was, a dramatist of great distinction.

Walter Pritchard Eaton undoubtedly is included to represent the stanch Puritan sentiment of New England, and you never can tell what if Puritan will do when a play includes a parade of chorus girls in bathing costumes. Austin Strong must be a good dramatist, because he wrote "Seventh Heaven," which ran for more than a year.

If any of these remarks seem unduly rude or capricious, I hope it will not be attributed to bitterness on my part because "Shoot the Works" was not chosen as the outstanding tragedy of the season.

considerable, because musical plays are always popular."

I think the Messrs. Hammerstein, Sondheim, and Mandell and others will be interested to learn that "musical plays always are popular."

I wish any one of the judges had been present at the George M. Cohan theater last Jewish New Year's, when the mercury touched 95.

But, anyhow, whether right or wrong, it does not seem to me that the Pulitzer judges should attempt to set themselves up as waywise. Frankly, I do not think that any consideration of a play's success or lack of it falls into their field of consideration.

Perhaps they still are smarting over the unfavorable reaction to last year's choice of "Alison's House." Yet, in all truth, the criticism of that selection was not based on the fact that the piece was a financial failure, but merely on the more important factor that it just wasn't a good play.

(Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

Curious and Curiouser

THE committee itself seemed to be aware that its selection was a trifle cockeyed and admitted as much in its statement, although it chose to use the word "unusual."

"This award may seem unusual," reads the preamble, "but the play is unusual. Not only is it coherent and well knit enough to class as a play, aside from the music, but it is a biting and a true satire on American politics and the public attitude toward them."

Undoubtedly it would have been possible for Morrie Ryskind and George Kaufman to write a play in the same vein as "Of Thee I Sing" with the same point of view and much of the same material. But that was neither their intention nor their accomplishment.

The judges are unfair to the excellent structure of the entertainment when they include the music as an aside. Naturally the show is built in such a way as to make George Gershwin's score and Ira Gershwin's lyrics an organic part of the scheme of things.

The committee did announce as an afterthought that Ira was considered as a co-sharer in the wealth,

Curious and Curiouser

but the contribution of his brother seemed to be classed as merely extraneous. It is a little as if the backfield of Notre Dame's famous Four Horsemen team should have been picked as the leading eleven in the country.

A Pulitzer Prize for Cook?

If this strange ignorance of dramatic forms persists in the minds of the judges, it may be that some year Joe Cook's swell monologue about the four Hawaiians will be selected as the leading comedy of the season.

The committeemen are quite right in deciding that "Of Thee I Sing" is a superb musical comedy, but that doesn't make it a play any more than Babe Ruth can turn a baseball into an editorial by knocking it over the fence.

It may be that the strangeness of this and other selections is explicable by the curious composition of the play jury. Clayton Hamilton, for instance, is a pleasant companion and excellent monologist, but I should certainly challenge for anybody who still believes that Arthur Wing Pinero is, or ever was, a dramatist of great distinction.

Walter Pritchard Eaton undoubtedly is included to represent the stanch Puritan sentiment of New England, and you never can tell what if Puritan will do when a play includes a parade of chorus girls in bathing costumes. Austin Strong must be a good dramatist, because he wrote "Seventh Heaven," which ran for more than a year.

If any of these remarks seem unduly rude or capricious, I hope it will not be attributed to bitterness on my part because "Shoot the Works" was not chosen as the outstanding tragedy of the season.

Daily Thought

Thine own mouth condemneth thee, and not I; yea, thine own lips testify against thee.—Job, 13:6.

There is no talent so useful toward rising in the world, or which puts men out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of lower prudence.—Swift.

Where are the largest veins of coal in the world?

Probably in Wyoming. At Gillette, in the northeastern part of the state, there is a vein about ninety-six feet thick, and in Lincoln county, in the western part of the state, there is a vein of coal ninety-four feet thick.

What is the nationality of Ben Bernie?

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is an American Jew.

How is Melba toast made?

Slice sandwich bread very thin, cut off the crust and place the slice in an oven until baked brown.

SCIENCE BY DAVID DIETZ

Low - Temperature World Visioned, With Ammonia Playing Role of Water.

POSSIBILITY of a low-temperature world in which liquid ammonia would play the role that water plays in the case of our own earth is pointed out in research of many years by Dr. Edward Curtiss Franklin, professor emeritus of organic chemistry in Leland Stanford university.

Dr. Franklin just has been awarded the Willard Gibbs medal, one of the highest awards in the realm of chemistry, for his researches. These researches have been a lifelong study on the part of Dr. Franklin.

Dr. Franklin's work is believed to contain much promise for the future, both in the field of theoretical study and in the field of industrial application.

In industry, it is thought that his work will pave the way for use of liquid ammonia as a solvent in cases where water can not be employed. It also is thought that it will pave the way for use of many other solvents.

In the field of theory, he has thrown new light upon the nature of solutions and the relations of acids, alkalis, and salts.

Chemical Systems

WATER may be regarded, from one point of view, as the basis of terrestrial chemistry. Water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.

But in the electrified or ionized state, water molecules separate into a hydrogen ion, or electrified hydrogen atom, and a hydroxyl ion, which is a combination of one hydrogen and one oxygen atom.

The hydrogen ion is the foundation of the various acids; the hydroxyl ion of the various bases. When an acid and a base react together, the result is the formation of a salt and water. For example, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide react to form ordinary table salt and water.

Dr. Franklin sums up the conclusions of his lifelong study of ammonia as follows:

"I have shown that an ammonia system of acids, bases, and salts may be formulated on the basis of ammonia as the typical substance, and in a manner analogous to that for formulation of the ordinary oxigen acids, bases and salts as derivatives of water."

"In other words, a system of acids, bases and salts has been developed in which nitrogen occupies positions similar to that occupied by oxygen in the system of Lavoisier."

A Great Pioneer

THE citation awarding the Gibbs medal to Dr. Franklin, says in part:

"Dr. Franklin's work on liquid ammonia solutions opened up an entirely new field, and also modified profoundly our views on aqueous solutions. He has made a lifelong study, characterized by insight, thoroughness and experimental skill, of reactions in liquid ammonia."

"All trained chemists, both organic and inorganic, are aware of the profound effect of Franklin's work upon modern concepts of the relation between the solvent and the chemistry of the solute."

"The well-known experimental and theoretical development constituting practically a lifetime contribution has received recognition of the American Chemical Society through the fact that Dr. Franklin was president of our society at one time."

Dr. Franklin has been honored by scientific societies in this country and abroad for his contributions to the field of organic chemistry.

He is a past president of the American Chemical Society and a holder of the William H. Nichols medal for 1925.

One of the best known of American chemists, Dr. Franklin is well known as a pioneer whose achievements promise future triumphs for chemistry.

His work has been described as "a striking example of the application of the scientific method to the development and contribution of the first importance to the chemistry of nitrogen."

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

AUSTRALIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE

May 7, 1918, the advance of Australian and Canadian troops in the Somme area was continued, the Germans resisting stubbornly and holding their gains to minor points.

German heavy artillery was being rushed to the front, it was reported, and a division of reserves had been placed against the Australians to slow their offensive.

Great activity on the French sector was reported by Allied air observers and a new major German offensive was expected within a week.

More than 200,000 American soldiers were ready to be thrown into the battle in case of necessity, and this reserve added to the feeling in France that Germany's defeat was almost certain.

British official sources announced that at least fourteen German submarines had been destroyed during April.

People's Voice

Editor Times—Just received my second water bill since the rate was changed which our dear mayor says was such a great reduction. My bill normally ran from \$1.93 to \$2.07. The first bill after the rate was changed was \$2.41 and now the second one comes in at \$3.44. Does that look as if the public got a cut? The cut must have been for a special favor to the light company.

We do not use our own laundry and no sprinkling. No extra at all. Just the usual, or a little under the usual, service.

Why the people won't vote to own their own utilities is beyond explanation. JAMES ROSS.