



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: 10 Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 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."

No Weasel Words

If the delegates to the Democratic convention, which meets in Indianapolis next week, sense the demands of the people, they will know that this is not the year for weasel words or the dodging of any issue.

The Republican platform adopted a week ago leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of the independent voter who wants some real changes in government that will be reflected in industrial and governmental affairs.

While the prohibition plank of the Republican platform is advertised as a "wet" proposal, it is not as clear or as plain as those who believe that the present situation is intolerable, would desire.

At its best it is an assertion that the people have a right to rule themselves on this question, an advance of course from their attitude of years that when the Anti-Saloon League speaks, the people must obey.

But there is nothing said as to what that party would do if the question of repeal of the eighteenth amendment were submitted to the people.

It takes no stand against racketeering, against the tyranny of the federal prohibition agents, against the use of official power to punish political enemies, against the new infamies that have been introduced under the federal agents who protect their friends and punish their political enemies.

It does not even pledge its legislators to repeal the Wright law, although it does go as far as to say that they favor such action upon this local instrument of tyranny and injustice.

What the people of Indiana are demanding is a repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the substitution of a system that will no longer produce a crop of gunmen to supplant orderly government. The people want a system that will permit temperance and produce something more than bad whisky and graft.

There is a special need that the promise to the people on the matter of utility control be plain and clear. The utilities dominate government. There is a strong suspicion that they dominated the Republican convention working with Watson.

The exactions of these utilities are heavy. They have failed to respond to the trend of the times. It is impossible to regulate them under the present system and public ownership or local control must be adopted.

This is no year for pussyfooters or trimmers. The situation demands strong men and straight speaking. The forces that have brought the bankruptcy of the farmer, the distress of the merchant, the impoverishment of the worker must be overturned.

That can not be done by attempting to placate those who have ruled through corruption in the past. The people demand the overthrow of special privilege of every sort and kind.

Up to the President

Congress, confronted with a new demand for cuts in the federal budget, after it has spent six months looking for ways to save, very properly has turned to President Hoover with a demand that he recommend to them cuts to the extent necessary for balancing the budget.

This is a duty resting on the shoulders of the President under the federal budget act—which called for careful, forthright recommendations from him months ago.

It is true that the President cut \$365,000,000 from the 1932 budget when he cast up the balance sheet last December, and asked for new taxes. But these were the first, obvious economies, the easiest ones to make.

When it was learned that taxes would not yield the amounts of revenue first counted on, that more savings must be made in the budget, the President did not suggest to congress how these might be made.

On the other hand, his cabinet members, unrepented, protested against one cut after another proposed in senate and house.

While Mr. Hoover was flaying a bewildered congress for not making cuts drastically and promptly, his secretaries were appealing to congress and the country to prevent cuts. The President himself put a stop to the most promising economy of all—that to be effected by joining war and navy departments under one administrative head.

Congress already has cut as much under the 1932 budget figures as the President did—cuts that hurt. The President calls for more cuts and the senate has put the problem squarely up to him to solve.

If Mr. Hoover should have the courage and statesmanship to demand reductions in our vast expenditures for national defense, in our ship subsidies, and our mail subsidies, the lawmakers and the voters would stand behind him.

Hogs and Hokus

The cheery observation of Dr. Wilbur, secretary of the interior, that American children are better off today than in normal times made hardly more of a hit with the social workers than a recent statement by another Washington officialholder will make with the farmers.

American farmers are sitting pretty, observed Dr. R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture. "They are the folks who are best off," he said, "and their condition is improving steadily."

This will be news to Farmer Estes of Littleton, Colo., who reports that he took in 75 cents for seven sheep that cost the ultimate consumer \$83.70. It will puzzle Farmer Magnan out in Ft. Ripley, Minn., who says he pocketed 5 cents for a 25-pound hog that cost him \$10 to raise.

It will mystify Freddie McCargo of Randolph, Va., who claims to have shipped 457 pounds of tobacco to a market fifty miles distant and sold it for 37 cents less than freight and warehouse charges.

It will bring smiles to the faces of those farmers who still smile and whose products are selling for less this year than last.

If Dr. Coue's psychology could cure hard times, such men as Dr. Wilbur and Dunlap would be our most useful citizens. Unfortunately, the call is for economics.

Jobless Self-Help

It is not only in Chicago that interesting and important things are happening.

In Seattle, 55,000 jobless men and women have organized the "Unemployed Citizens' League," to administer some \$150,000 of monthly public relief. These jobless, working under twenty-two co-operative district committees, run their own garage, conduct commissaries, investigate needy families, repair and repaint old houses, send workless men into forests to cut and distribute fuel wood, and raise funds by giving dances.

In Tacoma, jobless committees own a shoe factory.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

There Is No Vision at the Republican National Convention, Only a Cheap, Trafficking, Safety First Philosophy.

NEW YORK, June 15.—What promises to be the most reactionary, illiberal, unprogressive Republican convention since 1900 now is in session, with the old guard in complete control and censorship clamped on about everything, except praise of the Hoover record.

The preliminaries were enough to identify standpatism as the ruling emotion.

Keynoting for the campaign, Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, got to mention prohibition, and who can doubt that this was in obedience to orders? What he offered was a blurb on the tariff and a little romancing as to what might have happened because of the depression but for President Hoover's nation-saving graces.

He allowed the American people no credit for the courage and patience with which they have endured three years of distress and disappointment.

No Vision There

ONE begins to understand why Senator Borah is absent and why the Democrats still are hopeful, in spite of their problems and dissections.

Here is no vision, no inspiring reaction to the demands of a country in distress, no such venture-some spirit as men must summon to their aid when confronted with great obstacles. Here is a cheap, trafficking, safety-first philosophy, which seeks nothing and hopes for nothing but to sit tight.

Interruptions by the progressive element will not be tolerated. What the various cliques and committees decide on in their night sessions will be pushed through.

If prohibition sets to the floor of the convention, it will be because some of the bosses made a misstep.

Harmony, on the surface at least, has been decreed, no matter what the cost. Should we take a repeal plank too seriously if adopted under such circumstances?

'Glorious Things' Done

THE administration at Washington is reported as willing to give the wets most anything, provided they will keep quiet. General Charles G. Dawes can have the vice-presidency if he wants it.

The Democrats already have been ridiculed for proposing a tariff conference and the Republicans extolled for participating in a naval conference.

Even the farm board has been praised, while owners of shut-down factories and laborers have been informed how much worse off they would be but for the glorious things that have been done in their behalf since 1929.

Sound money, high tariffs, aid for big business, continued protection for vested interests and, above all else, the dire misfortune that would have overtaken us had the Republican party not been in power, represent the bone and sinew of the campaign as outlined by Senator Dickinson.

The Old Bunk

THE convention is being hallowed as dominated by substantial business men. It sounds like '96, with a so-called campaign of education in prospect. One easily can guess how much we are about to hear concerning the danger of novelties and innovations; how carefully and continuously we shall be informed that this is no time to rock the boat, or make experiments.

One easily can guess, too, that, no matter what kind of prohibition plank is adopted, the issue will be presented as nonpartisan and, therefore, not pertinent to discuss from a partisan standpoint.

It is obviously in for the same old song and dance, a well-organized, well-trained chorus to sing praises of the record. Prosperity having collapsed, the boys and girls are going to tell us how efficiently the wreck has been salvaged and how thankful we should be.

People's Voice

Editor Times—The Associated Press reports Senator Simon D. Fess of Ohio as saying that the prohibition issue "must be ironed out so that both sides will be fully satisfied" and there must be "no straddling or ambiguity."

What are the facts? One side wants prohibition. The other side wants relief. No honest declaration in the platform can or will satisfy both sides. If there is no "straddling or ambiguity," the platform must declare either for or against prohibition. If it does that, it can not satisfy both sides.

The senator's statement is interesting in that it exemplifies the mental caliber of all too many of our lawmakers. We have the pitiful spectacle of these cringing souls, bereft of courage, fearful lest they shall incur the opposition of either wets or dries. One of two things is true: Either they seek the support of the dries under a misrepresentation of their intention or they are misrepresenting their intention to the wets.

What the voters want and have a right to expect is a clear-cut declaration of intention. They are utterly fed up on the cheap politicians who have made a fetish of the word "novelty." It is this persistent "misrepresentation of fact" that has led to the contempt felt for the politician by the average "man on the street."

In business we would call it "fraud." In politics we will answer by ejection. We will vote for a change on the theory that no change could be worse.

We are looking for men in high office who will declare definite convictions. We may not agree with them, but, by the eternal, we will know where they stand.

HARRY E. VEDDER, 518 North Delaware street.

Daily Thought

Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.—St. Mark 11:24.

Those who seek for something more than happiness in this world must not complain if happiness is not their portion.—Froude.

Traveling Light!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

'Sympathetic' Eye Injury Is Puzzling

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygieia, the Health Magazine.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHER
ONCE, after he had injured an eye, an Irishman was told that it would have to be removed to prevent development of sympathetic ophthalmia.

When he asked what that was, he was told that the second eye was likely to develop inflammation through sympathy with the first eye. His characteristic response was, "To the devil with such sympathy."

The problem of sympathetic ophthalmia is one that has given great concern to specialists in diseases of the eye, because there is nothing else in human knowledge of disease quite similar.

If a pupil develops on one hand, that does not necessarily cause a boil on the other; but, if an eye becomes severely damaged or infected so that the eyeball is perforated, not infrequently the other eye promptly develops trouble.

One of the chief dangers is of the type of accident to the eye that occurs in the child who plays with a knife, fork, or scissors.

In industries of various types, and particularly among structural steel workers, there also is possibility of perforating injury of the eyeball.

In a consideration of this subject, Dr. Bernard Samuels points out how greatly the use of the X-ray has benefited the prevention of this disorder. In an earlier day, a tiny piece of metal could get into the eye and be overlooked.

After it got in the eye, it gradually was surrounded by the tissues; then it became impossible to remove it by any method without destroying the eye.

After a foreign substance has been in the eye for a few weeks or months, it is practically impossible to remove it.

Nowadays the X-ray discovers any tiny particle of steel or metal. Furthermore, the fact that the steel

is hot when it enters the eye means that it is free from germs.

The physician can not, of course, know that the other eye will develop sympathetic ophthalmia until it becomes affected, but he does know that in a considerable number of cases the condition occurs.

He therefore watches carefully any injury to the eye, to be sure that the condition is not present and to do everything possible to prevent progress at the earliest moment.

The rules which guide the doctor in determining when to remove the injured eye to prevent sympathetic inflammation of the other are practical ones.

If the vision of the eye is destroyed, if it is soft, if it is painful, and if the condition seems to be progressive, he removes the eye promptly.

In many instances without a doubt, vision of the remaining eye has been saved by such prompt action.

IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

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

CHICAGO, June 15.—The show which opened at the Chicago stadium Tuesday is called the Republican national convention of 1932. Even as a hot weather revue, it does not seem a hit. At the first performance, the attraction already was in the cut rates and its chance of getting off the nut appears to be slim.

Course it may be speeded up here and there and better routine, for it is only fair to say that "Republican Convention of 1932" opened cold. Indeed, even colder than is customary.

But the chief trouble seems to be a lack of heart interest. The show is clean, but dull. Since there is no central thread around which to wind the entertainment, the piece cries out for some personality and this element is wholly lacking.

Unless the performers are willing to go co-operative, there is slight possibility of a run. The house is much too big for the type of attraction offered. Somebody should tell the producers that what they have on their hands is an intimate show, if anything, and a theater seating seven or eight hundred ought to be ample for their needs.

Here's Leading Man

THE first number on the bill was Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, who works in one. Mr. Dickinson is a rural comic somewhat after the style of Chic Sale, but with duller material. He is, as a matter of fact, a straight man rather than a comic, and no talking act can stand quite so long a time.

Senator Dickinson works without dialect, songs, or dances. He has a pleasing presence and a good voice. The act is neatly costumed, with the lead wearing blue serge coat, white duck pants, brown tie and black and white shoes. It ran thirty-nine minutes with one bow.

Somebody ought to tell the senator to wait for his laughs. And somebody else ought to tell him how long to wait.

The technique of the performer is somewhat after the manner of Indiana Jones and Eugene O'Neill. One of the chief characters in the drama frequently was mentioned, but never praised. The audience was informed that Herbert Hoover saved the United States from a panic and also preserved Europe and parts of Asia from complete destruction.

This would be more interesting and convincing if it were acted out. Failing that, L. J. Dickinson would do well to introduce a stooge, or a soft shoe dance.

Citizen in Every Cell

THE irony of the speaker often was over the head of his audience. Thus he got no laughs at all when he boasted that one of the proudest achievements of Mr. Hoover's administration was the fact that twice as many people "are now in detention for violation of federal statutes as were in jails and penal institutions five years ago."

Evidently the old gag about a "chicken in every pot" is to give way to "a citizen in every cell."

But if the Republican party fell down lamentably in its efforts to

glorify the Republican administration in a Ziegfeldian extravaganza, much more kindly criticisms must be extended to the smaller show which was staged in the Florentine room of the Congress hotel before the platform committee.

Maybe it isn't the Florentine room, could be the Elizabethan room or Queen Anne parlor. Anyway, it was one of those paneled places in a hotel where three or four hundred people can be squeezed in with comfort and seven hundred come. The wet and dry fight was staged in dramatic and effective manner.

Brown Is Wet Again

I DON'T know whether or not President Hoover cares, but I have turned dripping wet all over again. I mean politically. It would be hard to be otherwise after hearing ten dry speakers, one after another, in the course of half hour. Upon first arriving here, I was impressed by fellow newspapermen who were all crying into their beer about poor old Mrs. Peabody who left Massachusetts when it turned wet and went to Florida.

Now Florida has been shot from under her. But I no longer care where Mrs. Peabody parks her conviction, because I have heard her speak. Out of the entire battery of dry speakers, not one undertook to answer the charge of the wets that the eighteenth amendment is working badly. Instead, they all turned legistic and argued like constitutional lawyers.

Mrs. Ella Booie, who has been going up and down the country for years, talking about citizenship and patriotism, announced blandly that if her crowd failed to get what they demanded from the Republican convention, they would all sit home and sulk and refrain from voting at all. And if that is patriotism, then Herbert Hoover is Clark Gable.

I also had the privilege of listening to Raymond Robbins, who used to be a Bull Moose and all for initiative, referendum, and the recall of judicial decisions. Mr. Robbins argued that no action on a constitutional amendment ever should be left to anything but state legislatures, because the people could not be trusted if allowed to vote for delegates to constitutional conventions.

The Dries Threaten

I HEARD a swarm of gentlemen in dries and ladies threaten and cajole, but always they talked in terms of votes and the electoral college. What has become of the idealism which used to be associated with the prohibition movement?

The best that these people could do was to talk in terms of brazen machine-term politics. Indeed, my heart bled when F. Scott McBride spoke with passion against the attempt of the wet forces to "coerce congressmen." But the speaker who sent me scurrying back into the wet ranks, and it may be forever, was Dr. Daniel A. Poling.

He gave the resolutions committee and the assembled spectators one of those road company leading man smiles. He was rosy and Y. M.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Processes of Chemistry in Nature Are Beyond Man's Full Understanding.

MODERN man, proud of his exploits in the world of chemistry, realizes how little he really knows when he contemplates the chemistry of living things.

In the digestive processes of animals and in the growth processes of plants, there go on chemical reactions which man not only can not duplicate, but which he does not even fully understand.

One thing is evident. Chemical processes which man can attain in the laboratory only by the aid of high temperatures and other specialized conditions, high pressures also in some cases, go on easily at normal pressures and temperatures in living organisms.

It is evident that the efficacy of chemical action in living organism is due in large part to the presence of catalysts, chemical substances which promote chemical reactions without themselves entering permanently into the reactions.

It also is more than likely that excess energy required for the chemical reactions is supplied in some cases by the vitamins.

This theory has been suggested a number of times. It has been suggested that the importance of vitamins in the diet of animals is that they supply some of the energy needed for the complex chemical reactions involved in digestion.

Energy of Sun

SUNLIGHT is the source of energy for the basic process in the growth of plants. And since all animals eat either other animals or plants, it is the basic process which keeps all life going. The process is known as photosynthesis.

The plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. It absorbs water from the soil. Carbon dioxide consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

In the process of photosynthesis, the plant puts the carbon dioxide and water together to make glucose, the simplest known sugar. A molecule of glucose consists of six atoms of carbon, twelve of hydrogen, and six of oxygen.

This sounds like a simple chemical combination. The point is, however, that it is not possible in the laboratory to manufacture glucose in any such simple way. And it is in all probability a fact that the plant accomplishes this simple result by a very involved method.

First of all, the process of photosynthesis goes on only with the aid of sunlight. Consequently, it is a process which requires energy. Second, the process goes on only when the plant contains a catalyst, the green pigment known as chlorophyll.

Chlorophyll, as recent work particularly at Harvard and in Germany has revealed, is a very complex substance. Apparently, it is really a combination of two green pigments called Chlorophyll A and Chlorophyll B, mixed with two yellow pigments.

Origin of Vitamins

WHEN the growing plant has manufactured glucose, it only has begun its chemical operations. For within the cells of plants, glucose is turned into more complicated sugars and starches and finally into cellulose, the very complex hydrocarbon which forms the walls of the cells of the plant.

The plant also manufactures fats and proteins, using in this process various mineral salts which have been absorbed from the soil.

Since it is obvious that the plant must manufacture, during the process of growth every chemical substance which subsequently is found within the plant, it is apparent that the plant also manufactures such complex chemical substances as the four components of chlorophyll and the various vitamins.

Recent experiments at the University of Cambridge in England give a hint as to how this happens. Experimenters there have found that ultra-violet light will turn carotene, the yellow pigment of carrots, yellow corn, egg yolk, butter and other foodstuffs, into vitamin A.

This, in all probability, is nature's method of manufacturing vitamin A in growing plants.

We have, in past years, centered our attention upon the effect which vitamins have in the diet of animals and human beings.

But it seems obvious that vitamins also must play an important role in the growth processes of plants themselves. Perhaps vitamins are storehouses of energy, bottled sunshine as it were.

Perhaps they play an important role in plants in turning sugars and starches into more complex fats and proteins.

One thing is certain: There are plenty of questions to keep plant physiologists and biochemists busy for many years.



More of Those Strauss Fine Straws Featured

At \$1.95 and \$2.95

L. STRAUSS & CO.