

The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President HARRY D. FAKER, Business Manager
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

A Roosevelt Trick

Roosevelt has been slipping fast. So he and his managers once more have resorted to trickery. The effort now is to change the rules in the middle of the game.

And the action promises to be the end of the presidential ambitions of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Certainly it is the end of Roosevelt's reputation as a liberal and a reformer in politics. For the trick is one that even ward-healers would scorn. It is a play that "just isn't done."

As things appear now, the trick has sickened enough of Roosevelt's own followers to cost him the nomination—and, if not that, his election. There are too many millions of American voters with a feeling for sportsmanship to trust that kind of a leader.

That feeling runs deep in the American consciousness, whether the affair be a baseball game, a boxing match, tennis, golf, or politics.

The issue is not the two-thirds rule which the Roosevelt forces are trying to change. Whether the rule is good or bad is beside the point. The question is whether any candidate, for personal gain, has a right to change any rule after play has begun.

The rule is a party matter. It is not the affair of any candidate in a contest.

Because of that, many of the oldest leaders of the Democratic party fear the trick. It contains within it all the forces that make for a boomerang. Those leaders know that if the trick works within the party, it may split the party and throw the election in November to the Republicans.

This view is not confined to Roosevelt's critics. It is shared by leaders like Senator Harrison and Senator Glass.

The trick was to be expected, considering the source from which it came. It is altogether in keeping with Roosevelt's shiftness in handling Tammany corruption. It follows naturally his breach of faith, after agreeing to the choice of Shouse as permanent chairman of the convention.

For a hundred years every Democratic presidential candidate has been nominated by a two-thirds vote. The rule is not sacred, but it is the rule until it is changed by common agreement and in advance—and not in the interest of any candidate.

The rule was not made to hurt Roosevelt; it should not be changed to help him.

If Roosevelt will not play fair in his own party, he can not be trusted to play fair in the White House.

Protecting the Dodger

In all probability, the special session of the legislature will give immunity to all those who have dodged taxes on intangible property during the last few years.

Under the rather strange theory that the way to make citizens honest in regard to hidden property is to bribe them with special privileges, it is seriously urged that those whose wealth is in cash and stocks instead of real estate and machinery and goods should be permitted to list their holdings at one-fourth of their value.

That sounds bad enough. But added to it is the suggestion that all those who have evaded taxes in the past be given a fresh start and forgiven their crimes.

That is the part of the suggestion which interests those who fear that after their death or by some accident, they may be forced to pay what they owe.

The truth is that the farmer and the small home owner would not be in difficulty if all the wealth of the state were taxed.

In recent years most fortunes consist of intangible property which does not hit the eye of the assessor. The owner of a farm or a home can not escape. His property is in sight. It is there for taxation or confiscation.

But the person who hides stocks and bonds in a safety box can, and many of them do, falsify concerning his wealth. Many have dodged. Now it is proposed to let them get away with it by having them pay one-fourth in the future and forget the past.

What is needed is not a law to aid tax dodging, but a law to catch tax dodgers.

The federal government forces honest returns on incomes by severe penalties and prison sentences.

A state law that would provide as severe penalties for false statements as are given in federal courts for similar crimes against the income law would bring, not bribe, the hidden wealth to the tax rolls.

And if that wealth were on a parity with real estate, there would be no need of placing a limit of taxation.

To bribe one portion of a community to be as honest as the rest is poor morality.

The Challenge of the Democrats

The Democrats honor Thomas Jefferson and proclaim him to be the father of their party. But their allegiance to him is one of the lips only. The Sage of Monticello would have turned over in his grave if he could have listened recently to the Notre Dame speech of Owen D. Young, with its thinly veiled plea for a dictatorship.

Jefferson was the apostle of the "principles of 1776"—one of the few true sons of the American revolution. His whole life was devoted to perpetuating in American tradition and practice the spirit of the patriot leaders from 1775 to 1783.

The foundation of Jeffersonianism was a sincere devotion to freedom. He once declared that he had sworn eternal enmity to any form of tyranny over the mind of man. Jefferson ardently defended revolution and expressed the hope that it would remain a permanent element in American life. He espoused liberalism in every field of human activity.

Jefferson was no believer in human equality. He had faith in republicanism because he thought one could trust the people to choose able leaders like himself and maintain them in power.

The Democratic party under Jackson was a party of equality, of strong nationalistic tendencies, of

idealism, optimism and reform. It wiped away most of the vestiges of the caste society in America—including property limitations on the right of the male to vote and imprisonment for debt.

But Jackson's deep-seated suspicion of the eastern business and financial groups led him to oppose any intrusion of government into business. He refused to support international improvements or the United States bank.

The bitter struggle over slavery transformed the Democratic party. It lost the liberalism of Jefferson and the egalitarianism and optimism of Jackson. It became the party of the plantation owners, who felt that slavery was essential to their prosperity—even to their existence.

The Civil war put an end to slavery and strengthened the northern contingent in the Democratic party. The graft and corruption of the plutocratic Republicans after 1865 gave the Democrats their cue. They came out for political honesty and administrative integrity.

They elected two Presidents on this platform, though Tilden's victory was snatched away by military and partisan dominion. But there was little real liberalism in the democracy of Tilden and Cleveland.

The latter called out the federal troops in the Pullman strike. The iron and other manufacturing interests in the party even blocked Cleveland's plan for sweeping tariff reductions.

A return to a progressivism, outdistancing even that of Jefferson, came when the "boy orator of the Plateau" stamped his party by his "Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns" speech in 1896. He rallied to his banners the discontented farmers and many laborers. He united social and political progressivism with anti-imperialism.

But his two defeats and the striking phenomenon of Roosevelt progressivism in the Republican party turned the Democratic party over to reaction when it nominated Judge Parker in 1904. A more moderate Bryan made another gesture in 1908.

Better than any other Democrat, Woodrow Wilson combined Jeffersonian liberalism with adaptation to the changed conditions and ideals of 1912. His "New Freedom" was a bold statement of enlightened capitalism.

It promised much, and then Wilson gave way to his Anglophile sentiments and sacrificed his liberalism to the exigencies of a foolish and unnecessary war.

Since 1918 the Republican-Democrat sham battle has been an affront to civilized and thinking Americans. It has been no more than a political racket to control the trade in spoils and offices. The Republicans now have come out unequivocally as the party which trusts to reaction.

Here is the challenge to, and opportunity of, the Democrats. If they espouse the principles of Jefferson, modified to meet conditions in 1932, they not only have a chance to win a glorious victory. They might even save American civilization during the present generation.

If they only choose to perpetuate the campaign racket by an evasive platform and a pussyfooting candidate, then the American people will deserve the worst if they tolerate the travesty any longer.

The Presidential Outburst

The senate Thursday afternoon passed a bill intended to provide some relief for starving American men, women and children and at the same time to aid the recovery of American business and industry.

It was a bill that does not, in all respects, meet the views of President Hoover—as well as his wavering views on the subject of relief can be understood. Yet it came so near to doing so that even his supporters in the senate did not feel they dared to vote against it.

They recognized that the time had come to end debate on this difficult question; that relief can not be delayed longer.

Friday the President unloosed a sweeping statement against the bill as passed. "A pork bill of gigantic proportions," he called it, although the only part of the measure that could merit such label is that providing for payment through bond issues of public work projects already authorized by congress and recommended for construction in 1933 in the President's own budget.

That is political work, shouted the President. He had no such word for the vastly greater sums to be loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, composed of men of his own choosing.

Will he veto the bill if it is accepted by the house? he was asked.

"One does not answer such questions in advance," he replied.

But, in our opinion, it answers itself. No President would dare withhold from a distressed country the assistance it so sorely needs.

And, in our further opinion, it is a poor time for the President to even intimate that he might do so.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE fact that this month thousands of young men and women will leave college and enter life should not depress, but encourage, us.

They are coming into a world that will challenge every ounce of courage they possess. It is a world ruined by their elders, a world in which only man has brought his blessings.

Since we now are so shaken from our ancient complacencies, it may be that these young people will find some way out of this dreary tangle we have made of world affairs, and that their brave young feet will cut new paths for us to walk upon.

It sometimes is said that colleges encourage atheism and fast living. But this is only half the story. For they also are beginning to encourage honest thinking, and this is the only thing that can save us now.

It is significant that a large number of students are not willing to accept the platitudes that satisfied their fathers. They are pondering human values, for one of the few times in history.

A RECENT survey made by an instructor in journalism disclosed that every pupil was displeased with our penal system. All were of the opinion that society must prevent rather than punish crime.

Few boys agree that war is the splendid thing it once was thought to be. Most of them frankly are disgusted with political chicanery, and bored with hypocritical virtues.

They are concerned over the economic mistakes we have made and there is no reason to think they will not try to remedy them.

To say that youth is not interested in vital questions is to prove yourself ignorant of what goes on around you.

A great, slow change is taking place these days in man's concept of progress. To the youth with vision, this age offers stupendous opportunities. Not any crusader or knight upon his quest had a task more fine and sacred than his will be—the rescue of Christian civilization.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Roosevelt Stands Before the Country as Willing to Change a Century-Old Practice for His Own Benefit, Without Regard for Justice to His Opponents.

NEW YORK, June 25.—People have a right to interpret Governor Roosevelt's attitude toward the two-thirds rule as indicating his conception of political strategy and power.

It furnishes a vivid illustration of what he might do under certain conditions and what might move him to do it.

He stands before the country as willing to change a century-old practice for his own personal benefit, and without regard to what is just for his opponents.

He and his opponents started their race for the Democratic presidential nomination on the assumption that the two-thirds rule would prevail.

Having failed to corral a sufficient number of delegates to nominate him under that rule, but controlling a majority, as he believes, Governor Roosevelt is ready to win, if he can, by switching rules at the eleventh hour.

Even Glass Rebels

IT won't work. The lack of sportsmanship is too apparent. The New York Governor already has done himself more harm than good. When a war horse like Carter Glass threatens to bolt if such a trick is turned, you can rest assured that it's raw.

Glass stood by Smith four years ago, in spite of the opposition among his own constituents, in spite of his own views on prohibition, and in spite of some other considerations that might have moved a less thorough Democrat.

But Glass says he will not support Roosevelt if the latter gets the nomination by forcing abandonment of the two-thirds rule.

Too Late to Change

THERE is nothing sacred about the two-thirds rule. It merely represents a practice of already existing, which the Democratic party is at liberty to do away with at any time.

Common decency demands that if this were to be done, it should be done before the race starts, not as the contenders are about to cross the finish line.

Governor Roosevelt has lost heavily in public estimation during the last few days. If there is one thing the average American dislikes more than another it is winking on the rules of a game after the game has begun.

The average American takes such conduct as a sign of weakness.

Misuse of Power

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT has brewed a tempest in the Democratic convention for no reason on earth, except that he thought he could get some advantage of his opponents by misusing the power at his command.

As the situation stands, it is very doubtful whether he can hold that power for such purpose.

If his following should happen to crack under the strain, what then? If he should be able to put the thing over and get the nomination by forcing the yellow fever mosquito to the majority rule, his case would be even worse.

Governor Roosevelt's stalling and horse trading have done, neither him nor the Democratic party any good. They have created a mess which may lead to unfortunate results.

Had he taken his medicine like a man as Governor of New York, and as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, nothing could stop him now.

Instead of that, he deliberately has put things off, has created an impression that he is willing to bargain, has revealed a personal hunger for control which amazes his best friends.

Whether he can hold his delegates, the people are turning against him.

Frank Hague does not exaggerate when he says that Roosevelt is the weakest man the Democrats could nominate.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

ITALIANS MARCH ON

ON June 25, 1918, the rear guard of Austro-Hungarian forces was forced back and Italian troops completely recovered the west bank of the Piave, regaining the ground lost to the enemy when the big push of the Austrians began on June 15.

Allied troops then began a concerted offensive themselves, gaining ground on the mountain front between the Piave and the Brenta, in the Monte Grappa sector.

British air forces raided Saarbrücken, Karlsruhe, Offenbach, Mannheim, Thionville and the Metz-Sablon railroad.

An airline and soda factory at Mannheim was bombed and other damage in the area amounted to millions of dollars.

Daily Thoughts

And God said unto Balaam, Thou shalt not go with them; thou shalt not curse the people; for they are blessed—Numbers 22:12.

Success has a great tendency to conceal and throw a veil over the deeds of men—Demosthenes.

What is a visa on a passport?

It is an official endorsement by a consular or diplomatic official of the nation in which it is to be used. The principal purpose of the visa is to permit the holder of the passport to enter and leave the country for which it is obtained. Most European countries now require all tourists to present properly visaed passports.

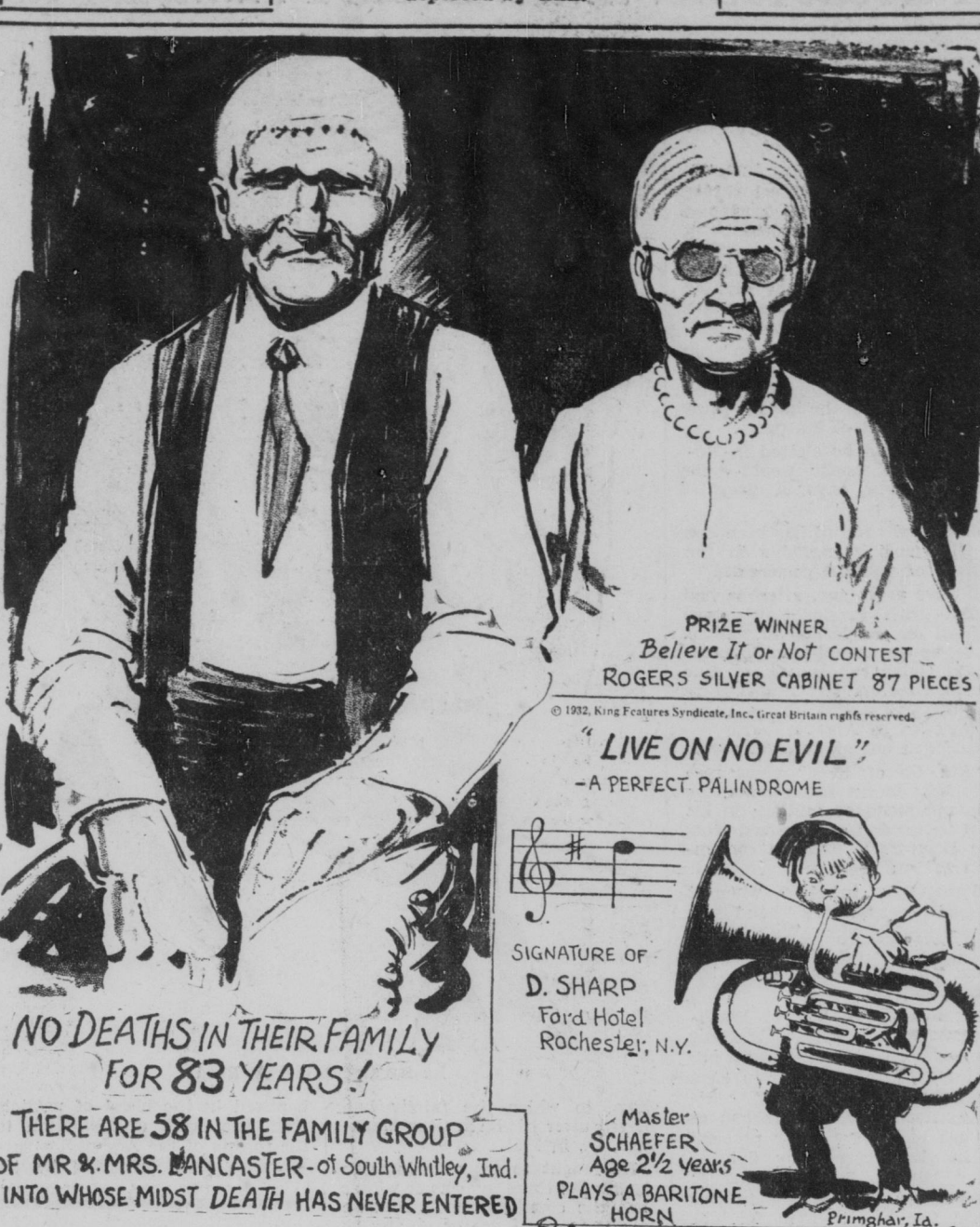
Is Washington, D. C., regarded as a free city?

The United States census bureau includes it in the south Atlantic group.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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

BY RIPLEY



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

The Champion Optimist—For twenty-three years A. E. Rump of 6243 Columbia avenue, St. Louis, has been unable to move any part of his body except his eyes and mouth—yet he makes his own living and keeps two employees to assist him in his business of selling insurance and magazine subscriptions.

In 1909 the champion optimist was struck by a bundle of newspapers thrown from a train, and the accident caused a disease known as ankylosis, or knitting together of all the bones of the body, which paralyzed him completely. But in the face of such obstacles and discouragement, he hung up a small sign "Down, but Not Out"—his motto ever since.

The suggestion won a prize of \$100,000 in a contest to depict a man in the recent national "Believe It or Not" contest.

The Turaco Bird—The turaco, a tree-frequenting bird of Africa, is

unique in the fact that the red color of its wings is dissolved easily either in soft water or in water and soap. It is possible to wash the crimson of its feathers completely white.

The pigment which supplies the coloring of its feathers consists partly of oxide of copper, the only instance where traces of copper have been ascertained in the coloring of birds' feathers.

Monday: "The Man with a Biblical Mind."

Fish Help to Combat Mosquitoes

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

THE warm weather brings on the scene the harassing mosquito, particularly around those homes which are beautified by ornamental pools of water, or which happen to lie near marshes or streams.

Through American initiative, the dangerous yellow fever mosquito has been stamped out of most of the places in the world.

There are still available, however, mosquitoes which sting and produce an itching and irritation of the skin. The methods useful in stamping out mosquitoes in tropical areas will do equally well around summer homes, but some of them are not desirable, because they kill vegetation and make a pool unsuitable for bathing.

Covering the surface of the water with kerosene or any similar heavy oil will prevent the development of the pupae, but this method also will kill the vegetation and make the pool unsatisfactory even for wading.

Paris green mixed with lime and dusted on the surface will kill the malaria mosquito, but will not much affect the common mosquito. Moreover, it makes the water dangerous for children.

Several kinds of fish will eat the larvae and pupae of the mosquito. The goldfish is handsome, but is not to be relied on for this purpose; particularly not the fantail and other fancy fish.

The top water minnow is one of the best types of health officers in various parts of the country have found. This type of minnow also multiplies rapidly, and that is another advantage.

This type of fish does not eat vegetable diet and unless it has a plentiful diet of mosquito larvae it has to be fed artificially.

It has been suggested by many investigators that small pieces of meat be fastened to pieces of wood which are then allowed to float in the pool. The fish will eat from this for a considerable period of time.

Sunfish also destroy mosquito larvae, but people who seem to be well acquainted with the habits of these fish feel that the sunfish and the goldfish do not get along well together.

While it is desirable to be certain that the pool does not act as a breeding place of mosquitoes, it also is well to make certain that gutters on the house, swampy spots around the lawn, puddles near rocks, or the overflow from the pool are not acting as breeding places.

An uncontrolled swarm of mosquitoes can ruin the pleasure value of any summer home.

It is assumed, therefore, in the planetesimal hypothesis that great amount of matter were erupted from the sun.

Some of this fell back into the sun. Much of it, however, was given a rotary pull by movements of the passing star and so began to revolve around the sun.

This material is believed to have cooled very quickly and to have condensed into small bits.

These are thought to have revolved around the sun like little planets, hence the name of "planetesimal hypothesis" for the theory.

But it is assumed that the larger planetesimal attracted the smaller ones to them. In this way, it is assumed that the various planets and their satellites took form, the larger nuclei attracting the most material to themselves and becoming the larger planets.

Both the other two theories which seek to account for the origin of the planets may be considered as developments of the planetesimal hypothesis.

One is the tidal theory, suggested in 1918 by Dr. Harold Jeffreys of England. This theory has been developed largely by Jeffreys and Sir James Jeans.

The other, known as the encounter theory, originally was suggested in 1878 by A. W. Bickerton of New Zealand. It was published, however, in a biological journal and apparently escaped the attention of astronomers in Europe and America.

This theory was revived in 1926 by A. C. Gifford. In its present form, it utilizes the advances made in both other theories.

The tidal theory is much like the planetesimal hypothesis. However, it assumes that the wave broke into comparatively large masses of gases, which quickly assumed globular form and then cooled to form the planets and their satellites.

Many authorities today think that the tidal hypothesis or some modification of it will fit the facts of geology better than the planetesimal hypothesis.

The encounter theory assumes an actual collision between the sun and a passing star.

On the basis of the law of probability, the encounter theory is the most unlikely, for the chances of a close approach by another star are thousands of times greater than the chances of a hit.

will pull the independent vote; and he nor any other can win without that vote against Hoover.

Only two of the avowed candidates for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket can pull the necessary independent votes to beat Hoover. They are Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Garner.

You say Roosevelt for what you call his indiscretion about the corruption in New York City government, when, as a matter of fact, there was the same corruption in the city administration of New York during the time Al Smith was Governor of New York state that there has been during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

And Al Smith was then and now is one of the leaders of Tammany Hall, the influence that has corrupted New York City and New York state affairs for several decades.

What Indianapolis needs is a real Democratic newspaper, as there is no hope that we can get a really independent one!

W. H. EDWARDS,
715 South Meridian street.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Planetesimal Hypothesis Regarded as Most Likely Theory With Reference to Origin of Earth.

THREE theories hold the center of the stage today as the most successful attempts to explain the origin of the earth and other planets.

All three regard the formation of the various planets as the result of an accident to our sun in which a second star was involved.

One theory, known as the planetesimal hypothesis, was suggested by Drs. F. R. Moulton and T. C. Chamberlin in 1900. It still is regarded by many scientists as the most likely theory.

Modern astronomical research indicates a probable age of fifteen trillion years for the sun, while geological study suggests an age of 2,000,000,000 years for the earth.

This means, therefore, that the sun must have existed for trillions of years without any accompanying planets. Then, a few billion years ago, an accident happened to the sun. The result was the earth and the other planets.

This view may not seem complimentary to the earth. But the history of astronomy has been a continuous demolition of the earth from the place it once was supposed to occupy as the center of the entire universe.

And it must be remembered that compared to the sun, the amount of matter in the rest of the solar system is exceedingly small. The sun accounts for 99.86 per cent of the mass of the solar system.

Tides in the Sun

ACCORDING to the planetesimal hypothesis, a very large star, passed by our sun.

At its closest, the visitor may have been within a few billion miles of the sun, perhaps within the present limits of the solar system.

This passing star is believed to have exercised a considerable gravitational pull upon our sun. Its effect would be to raise two great tides upon the fluid, gaseous surface of the sun.

One tide would be in the direction of the passing star. The other would be in the opposite direction.

The tides raised in the sun by the passing star were further aggravated by the fact that the interior of the sun has many explosive activities.

These activities are apparent to day in behavior of the sun-spots and in the solar prominences, great tongues of flaming gases which rise from the surface of the sun. It is highly probable that formation of the tides increased explosive activities of the sun.

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