

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## The Glorious Fourth

Once again this nation celebrates its most glorious anniversary—the day on which brave men decided that they would risk their lives and their fortunes in the name of liberty.

As a matter of fact, the revolution against tyranny had been in progress for more than a year, carried on by courageous souls who were warring on a hundred fronts against the edicts of a foreign king.

The government of Britain had placed a price upon the heads of two leaders who are now revered as patriots. They were in hiding, protected only by the force of arms of outraged neighbors who declared that the forces of organized law should not reach them.

When King George was unable to check the uprising in America with his own soldiers he had hired the Hessians from a kinsman prince to kill his protesting subjects.

The men who formed the convention which signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, were only members of a convention. They represented no government recognized by other governments. They declared for their own right to form a government, and took that right and defended it with their lives through eight long years before they established it permanently.

When they won, they changed the destiny of mankind. Had they lost, Washington and Franklin and Hancock would have been listed in British histories as leaders of a mob which failed to check the imperial will of a beneficent monarch.

It is well to remember these facts today, even though we would like to believe that the foundation of this country came from a spontaneous uprising of those who had an ideal in their souls.

As a matter of fact, out of the three million of people who then comprised the population of all the colonies, a majority were either timid or in sympathy with King George.

The Tories helped the king. After the war was won more than a hundred thousand were compelled to leave this land and find protection under the British flag.

But because the courageous men who founded this country could not be subdued, terrified or conquered, we today have liberty, the right to select our own government, the right to rule ourselves.

New forces are at large in the world which challenge this theory of government.

There are those who say with bitterness that the country needs a dictator to lead us from the present economic chaos which has taken work from millions and lowered the earning power of all. There are those who are so sceptical of the ability of the people to rectify matters by a wise use of ballots that they suggest a Mussolini is needed and more power given to some individual whose judgement would replace the combined will of the majority.

There are others who look with friendly eyes upon the Communism of Russia where brawn has supplanted brain in leadership and the heavy hand of authority replaced the power of individual decision.

These strange ideas are struggling for a place in our land. And that they gain converts suggests that today there is need of the same courage and vision to save the ideals of self government which the founders had when they established it by force of arms.

It is well to remember the courage of these men. It is well to remember what they established.

It will be better to examine our own conditions and declare again that all men are by nature created equal and entitled to equal opportunities.

Then it will be a really Glorious Fourth.

## Radio Transforms Oratory

Real oratory has been almost a lost art in American politics in recent years. Now it is beginning to look as if what is left of it is going to suffer a most profound change.

The impassioned shoutings, the majestic deliberation of address, the age-old tricks of the orator's trade—all of these, abruptly, have become handicaps instead of assets. The most moving political oration of the future is apt to be a quiet speech almost conversational in its tone.

You get this idea, anyway, after absorbing part of a political campaign by radio. It is the radio which is about to transform the orator's art—and the net result will be a distinct gain for the orator's listeners.

The recent party conventions illustrated the change admirably.

Sitting by the loudspeaker, you would hear Senator Whoozles or the Hon. Blank engaged in making the welkin ring. It would all be in the traditional manner. Each sentence would take anywhere from thirty seconds to two minutes to come to birth. There would be a long pause for wind after every fourth or fifth word.

The orator's vocal chords would be torn in frenzied shouts until it would seem as if his throat must burst from the strain.

Then, when he had finished, a regular radio announcer would take the microphone to make some announcement—and what a contrast!

In a quiet, even voice he would prove himself capable of saying ten times as much in a given time, of saying it infinitely more clearly and of making an incomparably better impression.

The contrasts—furnished over and over again,

day after day, at each convention—were too sharp to leave any room for doubt. The orator is going to have to change his style. The tricks that went over big in the day of vast outdoor meetings fall utterly flat on the radio.

The passionate shout becomes a nuisance; the impressive pause becomes a bore. The orator of tomorrow will be the man who can say what he has to say quickly, quietly and without restraint. The school of Senator Souder is done for.

## The Possibilities of Leisure

Back in the palmy days of the stock market boom we used to hear a good deal about the "era of human leisure" that was just dawning, or just about to dawn. Five-hour days and four-day weeks were predicted for the immediate future, and a society in which man would spend more time at play than at work was forecast on every side.

We don't hear so much of that sort of talk nowadays—probably because so many millions of Americans have so much more leisure than they have any use for.

But Dr. Robert A. Millikan, famous physicist, returned to the topic in a speech at Akron recently, and remarked that "the great job of the coming century" is to learn how to use the leisure that is going to be available.

The development of machinery and the advance of science, he said, are "making man the master of his fate and providing the opportunity for a civilization enormously more beautiful and more beneficent to every man, woman and child on earth."

This may sound like mockery, just now, when our inability to master our fate is more painfully apparent than at any time in years, and when so many men gladly would embrace any kind of drudgery if only it provided regular wages and steady meals.

But it is the kind of thing that needs to be said, nevertheless.

The motor that keeps our industrial civilization moving ahead may have stalled, but it still has tremendous capabilities. If we are bogged down just now, we never should forget that these bright visions of our technologists are perfectly in line with the facts.

Beyond the tragedy of unemployment, idle factories and breadlines there stands the dazzling fact that applied science has made it possible for the work of today to be done with far less human effort than ever before, has made it possible for every mortal to have enough of everything if only the system of distribution is organized properly.

From the depression we can emerge into an era finer than anything we have known before. The tools are in our hands; we need only learn how to manage them.

## The Lausanne Situation

It is becoming clearer every day that a new mental attitude will be necessary before France and Germany can come to an agreement on reparations. And dispatches from Lausanne do not show any indication that the conference are ready to alter their views.

The conference is on the verge of failing, and the reason is simple. Germany insists that reparations must be cancelled; France insists that they must not. The two viewpoints could not be farther apart. Any talk of a compromise seems futile where such divergent aims are held.

What the aftermath of the conference may be is impossible to forecast. A deadlock has been reached, and European recovery can not begin until this deadlock is ended.

The times call for a more dispassionate and objective view of the realities of the situation than Europe's leaders have yet displayed.

## A Challenge to Our Cities

The urgent need of every large city for funds with which to carry on settlement, playground and similar activities among its underprivileged groups is emphasized sharply by a recent report from a city mission in New York.

This mission, which specializes in providing brief country "vacations" for children from the tenement areas, reports that the children it is caring for this summer are weaker and punier than ever before.

Instead of trying to give them a little recreation, it is working to prevent them from actual breakdown and from diseases of malnutrition.

The depression is beginning to levy its toll on child health, and the toll is a cruel one.

A similar problem is present in every sizable city. The challenge to tax-supported and private relief agencies is one that must be met. Whatever happens, the children of the unemployed must be protected.

A British woman has written her first novel at 80. What a splendid example for our women writers!

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THERE is a cheerful little volume written by Eleanor Fisher called "The Abandoned Orchard" that will act as a tonic on a downcast heart. It recounts the adventures of a woman who had lost husband and job in the city and who, possessing an old orchard, sets out to make a living out of it. She makes something more than a living; she makes a life.

A gallant spirit and a sense of humor always can stage a comeback from the depths. Try looking around you these days to find out how many people are exhibiting both. In spite of the sad sights, it is thrilling to witness the limitless courage of mankind.

And I wonder whether women do not have just the tiniest edge on men when it comes to courage. There seems to be a bulldog tenacity within the feminine soul that refuses to admit defeat.

Thousands of men are tramping the highways these days and building rides on freight trains. Hordes of veterans stormed Washington, asking help from congress. Every city street discloses its little group of male down and outers, who move the heart.

And in every town, as evidenced by fund campaigns of only two well-known organizations, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the former always receives the larger sum from the community for upkeep and charity.

YET there must be almost as many women as men—without jobs. The girls face a situation that is just as desperate as that of the boys and more so, if we consider its moral dangers. Sisters as well as brothers are hungry.

Where are these women? Somewhere, hiding their broken shoes, starving their bodies, so that they may have a bare room to shelter them, soothing crying children while fathers hunt work, encouraging their men who come to them at night weary with disappointments.

They are holding families together, stretching thin budgets, or slaving for board and room in alien places to keep body and soul together.

Men and women are "taking it on the chin" these days. And may we never forget that the women are taking it a little more gallantly than the men.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

No One Has Fallen Down on the Job of Politics More Completely Than Has the Average Citizen.

OUR government has grown big, complicated and expensive. It needs more attention than it ever did, but probably gets less. That, more than anything else, is what ails it. That, more than anything else, explains the incompetence and corruption.

Organized minorities could not run the show, as they do, but for an indifferent, apathetic majority. Cliques could not lobby bad laws through congress but for a bored, blasé public opinion.

No one has fallen down on the job of politics more completely than has the average citizen. Taking his cue from the whistle, time clock and goosetep of Big Business, the average citizen is quite content to be bossed, quite content to let somebody do his thinking for him.

If it isn't done right, he argues, get somebody else, but how can he know whether it is done right if he fails to think on his own account?

## Eternal Vigilance Needed

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty. People simply can not maintain the rights and privileges which go with democracy unless they accept its responsibilities. There is no substitute for their sustained interest. Let it flag, even for a short time, and something injurious is sure to happen.

You justly can attribute nine-tenths of the trouble we are in to negligence on the one hand and spasms of excitement on the other, to intellectual laziness interspersed with fits of emotionalism.

When conditions become intolerable, we fly to savage extremes, permit ourselves to be sold quack remedies, and generally make matters worse, until bitter experience puts us on the right track.

Take the depression, foreign trade, farm relief, or the eighteenth amendment, and see if this is not so.

## Overplayed Our Hand

IF the opportunities of prosperity had not been overplayed and abused, would we have such a slump? If we had not tried to cure the slump by passing an unreasonable tariff bill, would we have lost any such portion of our foreign trade.

Prohibition came about as the illogical reaction to excessive drinking and to the greed of those who wanted to make still greater fortunes out of it.

Farm relief, as we call it, amounts to little more than a jumble of half-baked remedies and compromises, each and every one of which has left agriculture a little worse off than it was before.

The whole miserable performance goes back to an attitude of mind which seeks improvement by compelling somebody to do the thinking, by placing the burden of the majority of us play golf or borrow ideas from Hollywood.

## No Middle Ground Here

NO nation, city or state will run itself, if and when the people fail, an oligarchy assumes control. An oligarchy is the same thing, whether in the form of a crowned head or machine politics.

There is no middle ground between tyranny and popular government. If and when the people cease to safeguard their interests, dictatorship follows, just as surely as night follows day. The fact that they may have adopted a good Constitution, or enacted excellent laws, will not save them.

Constitutions and laws work only as they are obeyed and enforced. The worst mistake people can make is to permit changes in a constitution or the adoption of laws which they do not intend to enforce.

That, however, is the mistake they are most likely to make if they depend on anger or excitability to guide them, if they substitute impulse for steady, intelligent thought.

## People's Voice

Editor Times—I have been a reader of your paper for many years. I read with interest your "People's Voice." "It Seems to Me," M. E. Tracy, your editorials and like features in other papers, especially pertaining to prohibition.

No one now is accusing the press of being dry. Following up a thought brought out by a contributor recently in another daily paper, in the case of the repeal and the referendum to change the prohibition law, a majority of the people of our country voting that we shall remain dry, will you, through your columns, advocate that the will of the majority shall be the will of all and advocate respect for and enforcement of all laws?

In your editorial of June 23, "Dr. Butler Sums Up," you represent Dr. Butler as a "master mind," and no doubt he is, or should be, who thinks as you say straighter than his party, and who is using his utmost efforts to get a repeal of the prohibition law.

Will you please inform me if Mr. Butler or his wife or his her relations, are holders of any brewery or distillery shares of stock? If you will publish this letter in "People's Voice" and follow with your answer to the two questions above, I will appreciate.

W. P. JOHNSON.

North Vernon, Ind.

Editor Times—Something should be done in this city to protect the employees of the Midland United Company. Men of families who have served the company for years and who own their homes and are and have been good citizens are being let out and men from other cities, like Ft. Wayne and Hammond, are being sent to replace them.

A woman who lives next door to me told me that married women in the company have husbands who are working and making good wages.

Could the Times find out what is wrong there and help out a little by telling the people of Indianapolis?

Can a light company cut people out of its office and not cut the light bills, too? I know that if any one can find out about this business The Times will.

A CITIZEN AND A TAXPAYER.

## Stewing in His Own Juice



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Care of Skin Important in Summer

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

DURING the warm season of the year, care of the skin is far more important than during other periods.

The constant secretion of perspiration causes the accumulation of waste products on the skin, the presence of heat and moisture aids the development of germs of various types, and contact in swimming pools, bathing resorts, locker rooms of golf clubs, and similar places with vast numbers of people makes the possibility of contamination of the skin much more frequent.

Obviously the most important factor in caring for the skin is bathing. Bathing is not especially essential to perfect health, and there are records of people who have lived fairly healthful existences for long periods of time without bathing.

However, it is recognized that the skin of the body constantly is shed, dead cells and that the combination of this dead tissue with the dirt that comes on the body with

warmth when the cold bath is over. This reaction is the valuable part of the cold bath.

Hence, if the reaction does not occur promptly, the cold bath should be avoided, or the skin stimulated by brisk rubbing with a rough towel immediately after the bath is ended.

Showers, locker rooms and pools all over the country—now rather generally are infected with ringworm. Hence, it is advisable to wear a covering for the feet in walking about and to give prompt care to any signs of infection.

Sea bathing is valuable because it is associated with the outdoor air and sunshine, with play and sport, not particularly because of any material values in the salt water.

The same effects are not realized, however, from a sack of salt dumped into the family tub.

The skin, after the bath, may be powdered with some bland powder. Cracks and fissures in the skin where two areas come in contact, should be protected with suitable powder of lotions or gauze, so that they may be given opportunity to heal.

The effects of the cold bath are to drive the blood from the skin into the internal organs, which is followed by a rush of blood back to the skin and a pleasing sense of

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## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

A GREAT many people feel that the siege of Washington by the war veterans constitutes a dangerous, radical and revolutionary situation. They are right only in the first opinion. The situation is dangerous, but it is neither revolutionary nor radical.

Frankly, I wish it were. Among the strange happenings in this third year of the depression is the exodus of hundreds of thousands of the traders of Wall Street, the railroad owners and managers, and the sorely pressed members of the middle class have raised their voices to high heaven in protest against their hardships.

And all these people have been truthful when recounting the disasters which have come upon them. But the millions without an employment whatsoever, the men of the flophouses, the bread lines, have said almost nothing. They have accepted their lot as merely an ill turn of fortune. Only a tiny percentage has thrown in its lot with any radical movement.

Curiously enough, it is the jobless who have been most ready to accept the assurance that prosperity is around the corner. And this willingness to endure that state of life to which it has pleased our economic system to call them has not been a good thing, either for the unemployed or for the economic system.

## Need of Haste

It has inspired our legislative and executive rulers with a false confidence. Cabinet members and congressmen have talked about direct relief as if it were a somewhat academic subject. Legislation has lagged while we debated measures of pressing moment.

And now, suddenly, the representatives and the senators and the President himself find hungry and accusing men encamped upon their doorstep. The nebulous problem of "maybe" and "perhaps" has become in an instant a matter of immediate decision. The "hows" and the "whys" have given way to "what?"

And I hold that such showdown would be most salutary and enlightening if only the invading army had not thrown to the four winds three-quarters of its case.

If these men said boldly and frankly, "We are citizens of the United States who have gone cold and thirsty and without employment through no fault of our own. Now how about it?" I could think of no adequate answer which congress could make short of drastic and immediate remedial legislation.

But the veterans have been foolish enough to put their worst foot forward. Instead of identifying themselves as members of the eleven million, they have chosen the lesser role of presenting themselves as bedlamic subject. Legislation has lagged while we debated measures of pressing moment.

They ask for no change in the

## They're Cheap Now

Fresh fruits and vegetables of all kinds are cheap now. And many a thrifty housewife is "putting up" all sorts of canned and preserved "goodies" for the future months. Our Washington bureau has four helpful bulletins on this subject that you will want. They are:

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## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Discovery of New Radiation From Human Beings May Solve Some Mysteries of Witchcraft Beliefs.

A NEW radiation has been added to the list of mysterious forces loose in the universe. This time it is a radiation emanating from human blood, from the eye, the finger-tips, and the end of the nose.

It recalls to mind ancient tales of witchcraft with sufficient force to send cold shivers up and down the spine.

One would be tempted to dismiss it as a wild notion if it were not that the announcement comes from Cornell University, from the laboratory of Professor Otto Eahn, one of the world's best known bacteriologists.

It may be, therefore, that the new discovery may provide a rational explanation for some of the old tales of witchcraft. It also may serve to show that some of the hysteria over witchcraft may have been grounded in physical reality.

Professor Eahn has found that the radiations are present apparently in all persons, but much more pronounced in the case of some.

He found one person who emitted such strong rays from his fingers that they would kill yeast in five minutes.

However, when a quartz plate was placed between the person's fingers and the yeast, it took fifteen minutes to kill the yeast.

## New Approach

THAT quartz plate arrests the attention. A whole volume might be written about it. Not that there is anything mysterious about it, a mere piece of transparent quartz glass.

But it illustrates the difference between the older superstitious approach to natural phenomena and the newer scientific approach.

Professor Eahn, faced with a mysterious and dramatic demonstration of a previously unsuspected human power, proceeds to investigate it in a scientific manner.

The unhindered radiations from the subject's fingertips kill yeast in five minutes. Therefore, he undertakes to find out the nature of the radiations.

It is known that various sorts of radiations behave in different ways. Thus, for example, visible light penetrates ordinary glass, but ultraviolet light can not do so. Ultraviolet, however, is able to penetrate quartz.

Professor Eahn, therefore, undertakes experiments to track down the exact nature of these human radiations.

Just what they are, he is not yet prepared to say. But he says that they are "doubtless a physical influence."

Other investigators of weak radiations, apparently given off by muscle tissue of the human body, have stated that these radiations were very short ultra-violet rays.

The rays discovered by Professor Eahn may prove to be somewhat similar. Perhaps they are even shorter rays, beginning to approach X-rays in the shortness of their wave length.

## Role of Energy

SCIENCE gradually is revealing many types of radiation which hitherto were unsuspected. At the same time, it is also disclosing the importance of radiation in the universe.

According to the newest views, energy is the basic substance of the universe. Matter is regarded as a sort of "bottled energy."

All the life of the universe, says Sir James Jeans, "may be regarded as manifestations of energy, manifesting in various forms, and all the changes in the universe as energy running about from one of these forms to the other, but always without altering its total amount."

Most prominent of recently discovered forms of radiation is the cosmic ray, a ray shorter than the shortest known X-ray and so penetrating that it can pass through thick walls of lead which stop all other known forms of radiation.

It is apparent that the cosmic rays must at all times completely penetrate all living organisms. The cosmic rays have been regarded as rays coming from the outer stretches of space, but recently a theory has been advanced that they originate in the emergence of swift-moving electrons from the sun.

Within recent years, it has also been discovered that growing plants, such as the onion, give off a form of radiation from the growing root-tips.

There has, however, been considerable argument over this phenomenon. Certain investigators insist that no such rays exist, while others claim to have evidence of them.