



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 benevolent 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 Whoozis 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,

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

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, biased 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 gooseneck 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 quick 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 be in 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 illlogical 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 while 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.

Challenge to Our Cities

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 conferees 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.

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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.

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 those in your columns, advocate the principles of steady, intelligent thought.

Now I am accusing the press of being dry. Following up a thought brought out by a contributor recently in another daily paper, in case the repeal and the referendum fail 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 the principles of the majority shall be the will of us all and advocate respect for and enforcement of all laws?

Will you please inform me if Mr. Butler or his wife or his relatives 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 it.

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 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?

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.

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 *Health Magazine*.

URING 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 important to perfect health, and there are records of people who have lived fairly healthful existences for long periods of time without it.

The ideal method of taking a cold bath is using a shower. In such case one may step in quickly and out more quickly.

Furthermore, the skin may be rubbed briskly during the process, to aid circulation and prevent chilling.

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

the oily material secreted from the glands of the skin makes a moist covering in which infectious germs may thrive.

Therefore, 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 infested with ringworm. Hence, it is advisable to wear a covering for the feet in swimming about and to give prompt care to any signs of infection.

See 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 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.

And now, suddenly, the representatives and the senators and the president himself find hungry and accosting men encamped upon their doorstep. The nebulous problem of "why" and "perhaps" has become an instant matter of immediate decision. The "whys" have given way to "when?"

And I hold that such slowdown would be most salutary and enlightening if only the invading army had not thrown to the four winds of the sky.

If these men said boldly and frankly, "We are citizens of the United States who have gone cold and therefore are without employment, though 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 belonging to the three million who were mustered into service.

They ask for no change in the

system under which they have struggled and gone under. All they want is a down payment and they will call it quits and return to that same state of society in which they have been thrown for a loss.

Just One More Round

OF course, a man who has nothing at all is better off with \$250 to \$400. But if he is a person of any reasonable amount of imagination, he ought to see that his lot is not fundamentally improved. When a man has lost his all upon a wheel, you or I, when in funds, might give him another stake. But not too joyfully, I think.