

The Indianapolis Times

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

Other Tickets

A national convention being held in this city will name a candidate for President pledged to the retention of the eighteenth amendment as his major platform.

A group of very earnest and sincere delegates meeting in Kansas City names a candidate who will plead with the people for votes on the promise of abolishing interest on public debts under the plan urged for more than forty years by General Coxey, now mayor of an Ohio city.

In addition there will be the Liberty party of Ward Hiner in this state and the Socialist and Communist parties from which the voters may choose.

Of all these minor parties, the two which will attract most attention are the Prohibition party and the Socialist party, the one because of its platform and the determination of a large minority to retain the unworkable experiment and the other because of the outstanding character of its candidate, Norman Thomas.

The Prohibitionists will draw their support very largely from Republicans who believe that they have been betrayed by their party in a plank which puzzles most voters as to its exact meaning.

They have a right, especially in Indiana, to feel that they have been betrayed inasmuch as they have been used for years to put into public office the Watsons and his like.

They have been used to cloak the Ku-Klux when it flourished and to act as the shock troops for every special privilege which has controlled state and national government.

They have permitted their faith in Republican dryness to lead them into the camp of the licensed plunderers and they are responsible, finally, for much of the economic disaster that has come through the control of government by the big interests.

No wonder they now feel disgusted and betrayed. It is probably a fine thing that they propose to put out a ticket of their own. That will give a measure of public opinion on this question such as could be obtained in no other way. The vote for their ticket should be the final answer.

Dangerous Legislation

The most sweeping and far-reaching change in the relationship between business and industry to be considered in this country since the war is contained in the relief bill, as it comes from conference.

Yet unless all indications fail, congress will accept this change and write it into law with almost no discussion; with many of its own members unaware of what they are doing; and with the country completely uninformed as to what is taking place.

Original plans for getting construction under way and thus lessening unemployment called for permission to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan money to states, cities, semi-public and private corporations, with self-liquidating construction projects waiting to be started.

The administration asked that this be broadened to permit loans to any industry wishing to undertake construction, but the senate finance committee, after hearing Senator James Couzens point out that government money might be used in this way to ruin competitors of the fortunate borrowers, was opposed so strongly that the proposition never even was offered on the senate floor.

Meanwhile, Speaker John N. Garner had rushed his public works relief bill through the house with almost no debate, under binding caucus rules. Few, if any, members took note of the fact that his bill broadened the loaning powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation even more than the President had asked—broadened them so that any person in the United States might borrow for practically any purposes, in addition to borrowing for construction.

But the fact that the clause was in the bill sent it to conference, and that is what the conferees, frightened by new threats of economic collapse, and under heavy pressure from the White House, have accepted.

If the bill becomes law, it puts the United States government directly into the banking business. Even more significant is the manner in which it does it. It gives seven men, acting in absolute secrecy, the power of life and death over the industry of the country.

These seven men, all appointees of President Hoover, and a majority of them belonging to his political faith, assume this vast power on the eve of a presidential election.

Business men to whom the gold of the treasury thus is made available would be ungrateful indeed if they did not contribute a part of what they receive to continuing in office the administration which has given them so generously.

And while loans so far made have been to a regulated industry, whose books always are open to the interstate commerce commission, these prospective new borrowers are unregulated, and any campaign contributions they make can be kept from the public eye.

Possibly the condition of the country and the refusal of banks to loan to business make it necessary for the federal government to do so. If that is the case, we should understand clearly what we are doing.

We also should safeguard the public money, by providing fullest publicity for loans. We should devise a way to prevent government money from financing the political campaign of the incumbent President.

There is no reason why congress should not delay adjournment long enough to get these things done. If emergency relief funds are needed before the larger task is complete, they can be provided in a separate bill.

The original plan of financing construction to absorb great numbers of the unemployed can be worked out in a separate bill, and should not be abandoned.

But before the government goes into the banking business, many careful details should be worked out and much careful thought should be directed to the matter.

Do It This Week

Congress should legalize beer this week. The senate has opportunity to vote on the project today. Democratic and Republican leaders both are trying to stifle it, with the excuse that prohibition is a political issue which the voters should have a chance to decide in November.

The answer is that the voters have decided. The politicians just now are beginning to catch up. The Democratic party has decided for "immediate" modification. A party platform surely binds as much before election as after, and "immediate" means "now" as "at once."

If any economic and psychological stimulus is to result from legalization of beer, it must come now. Next winter will be too late.

The psychological improvement possible through this recognition of personal liberty will have been

frattered away in campaign oratory. The unemployed who might be put to work may be starved.

Democrats preparing to prevent a vote on beer this week should consider the fate of dry Senator Morrison of North Carolina in Saturday's primary. If the motive of these Democrats is to prevent President Hoover from making political capital through signature of a beer bill, it is a motive that does them no credit.

If the Republicans are trying to head off a beer vote to save Hoover from embarrassment, they should stop and consider that the failure of this legislation will delay the economic upturn they so desperately desire.

And in view of developments of the last four years, it is apparent the wrath of the dries will not defeat any candidate this year.

Flowers for the Dead

To any one who finds national political conventions interesting, there occasionally must come the melancholy thought that the great party heroes—the patron saints, so to speak, whose names always must be mentioned reverently in the keynote addresses—get a whole lot more devotion from their parties after they are dead than while they are alive.

Each party has its great heroes, and each party always drags out their images at its conventions. The Republicans, of course, specialize in Abraham Lincoln; and lately they have begun to enshrine Theodore Roosevelt in an adjacent niche.

The Democrats start with Thomas Jefferson, pause to bend the knee before the figure of Andrew Jackson, and then drop the rest of their wreaths at the feet of Woodrow Wilson.

But a good many of those men got something less than complete devotion from their followers during life.

Lincoln, for example, is on a pedestal now. But the dawn of 1865 found his party bitterly divided. A large section was almost incredibly hostile to him.

If Booth had not killed him, Lincoln and not Johnson would have felt the wrath of the "radicals" in the late sixties; his attempts to save the south from the horrors of the reconstruction period would have brought to him the blind hostility of that section of his party which ultimately tried to throw Johnson out of office.

And Wilson, before his public career ended, sat at the head of a divided party. Not all of the votes that killed the treaty of Versailles in the United States senate came from Republicans; and in the campaign of 1920 there were plenty of party leaders who found it inexpedient to do battle for Wilsonian doctrines.

Not until after his death did his party really enshrine him.

The moral of this? Perhaps there isn't any—unless it is that the great party leaders always are fighters, and that the battles they start can not be forgotten until the leaders themselves are in their graves.

Now they're making cheese from alfalfa in Wisconsin. That means the end for another middleman—the cow.

Alaska, for which we paid a paltry \$7,200,000, had exports of more than \$1,000,000,000 from 1910 to 1932. Wish our other frozen assets would turn out half as well.

The difference between a statesman and a politician is that the first is working for the public, while the second has the public working for him.

Now that fashion has decreed the return of long skirts, it looks as if women will be taken at face value again.

Senator Couzens says that some railroad presidents get as much as \$135,000 a year. That's cheering news. We didn't know the railroads were taking in that much.

An English ape returned to its owner after being taken more than 100 miles from home. Must have been a boomerang-outing.

Now we know why they put resin on the canvas in a prize ring. It's to kill the odor of the fight.

Maybe the reason they call it the double-cross is that it is doubly hard to bear.

One of the great mysteries of the year is how Dave Hutton ever escaped the movies.

Hoover's disarmament plan seems to have been approved by all nations except the ones with arms.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

To go from the city to a Missouri farm is like being transported into a different world. After the clang and clatter, what peace! After the hot pavements, what sweet, strong, earthy odors!

After so many useless activities, how simple and fine appears work done in the country, where men and women are engaged only in constructive labors, tending life.

The farmers talk about the depression, but they are plowing their corn this spring just as they did last, and the women are picking and canning their berries and cold-packing vegetables, and every day hundreds of baby chickens emerge from warm incubators.

The calves and pigs are just as fat and lively as if they fetched top prices on the market.

And you should see the baskets piled high with white and tawny eggs. Right now they bring only 7 cents a dozen in town, and the golden butter, as delicious to the palate as some celestial dainties, is sold for 20 cents a pound.

DURING July and August, the produce men probably will not buy any eggs at all, since the big city houses are overstocked with cold storage supplies that must be disposed of.

One can't help being staggered by the stupidity of our complicated machinery of civilization. The facts are so simple. Undernourished children in the cities need milk and butter and eggs that are abundant in the country.

Men and women starve for wheat and corn that rot outside their very doorsteps. Yet there seems no way we can figure out to get the surplus to the people.

We have many problems to solve, but it seems to me the chief one now is to distribute the food of which there is such an over-supply to those dying for lack of it.

Never before has such a condition existed in a nation whose facilities for transportation are as great as ours. There is no excuse for it existing now.

We have plenty of food. We have trucks and railroad trains and airplanes. Apparently the only thing we lack for the distribution problem is plain horse sense.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Whatever Roosevelt's Faults, He Is as Good a Man as Hoover, and Is Running on a Far Better Platform.

NEW YORK, July 5.—With conventions over platforms written, and candidates named, we enter the campaign.

Let us keep that simple fact clearly in mind.

Along with countless others, this writer would have preferred to see Alfred E. Smith get the Democratic nomination, but that has little to do with the case now.

The issue of Smith versus Roosevelt has given place to the issue of Roosevelt versus Hoover.

It is not wholly, or even largely, an issue of personal attributes.

Both men are creatures of the crowd back of them, instruments of a more or less fixed tradition.

This was illustrated vividly by the two conventions. Hoover will have to pussyfoot, because that is what the Republican platform calls for. Roosevelt must assume a bolder role, because that is what the Democratic party has ordered.

Stale Argument Advanced

BOILED down to a stale bit of sophistry, the Republican argument will hinge on the danger of swapping horses in the middle of a stream.

We come nearer being in the middle of a desert than a stream, but let that pass.

Why hesitate to swap horses anywhere, if you can make a good trade?

The question of a good trade depends on what you need, rather than what you like.

If you think this country needs more of the Hoover administration, in spite of its demonstrated indifference, ineptitude, and inefficiency, your cue is to stand pat and take the consequences.

If, on the other hand, you feel that something different is worth trying, don't be scared by the risk.

Has Better Platform

I am for Roosevelt. Whatever his faults may be, he is as good a man as Hoover, and is running on a far better platform. Those who are shaping Democratic policy have shown a clearer understanding of this country's condition and a higher degree of courage in proposing remedies for it than those who are shaping Republican policy.

The attitude of the Republican convention was that of a whipped, bewildered, bossed, straddling, clock-like efficiency, for which has been praised, bespoken nothing so much as lack of courage and initiative.

In this respect, it was a faithful reflection of the administration it endorsed. Its verbiage straddling came as an appropriate epilogue to three years of innocuous advice.

Service to Nation

WITHOUT psychoanalyzing its motives, the Democratic party must be given credit for meeting the situation with candor and boldness.

In this particular, it not only has re-established itself as a virile political force, but has rendered a distinct service to millions of perplexed, discouraged people.

Roosevelt's airplane flight to Chicago, claimed by an impromptu, breezy speech of acceptance, shows that he caught the spirit of his party's action and his country's need.

Here we have a promise, at least, that efforts will be made to do something, which is more than we have had from the Hoover administration since 1929.

People's Voice

Editor Times—"We will wait for the substitute to take the place of the prohibition," is the meaning of the prohibition plank in the Republican platform, converted into plain English.

So the costly hijackers and bootleggers' regime can go on and flourish so far as it is concerned.

To my mind anything would beat the kind of temperance we have, even the return of the old-time saloons, because it was a heaven in comparison to our modern speakeasies, which outnumber the former ten to one.

One did know where the old-time saloon was located, and could watch it, but the modern speakeasy, hidden up the back alley and scattered over the countryside like it is, or standing in wait to catch young boys and girls, which it is doing by the thousands, cannot be watched so well.

Being a Republican, I actually am ashamed of my party. We always have boasted about being the only party that could cope with and solve any question, but it did not offer a solution of the prohibition problem.

My guess is that the Democrats will like the Republicans, and I am one Republican who don't shed any tears of they do.

A. R. WILKINSON.

Editor Times—"Well, they've done it again."

With that magnificent idiosyncrasy of which it alone is past master, the Democratic party has made the usual colossal ass of itself.

Offered a fast track, fashioning themselves a sixteen-cylindered job in their platform, tuned up for the most promising race in their history—they set a pygmy to drive the course.

They're off on a "Boo but Hoover" campaign. Long suffering voters will be entrained to change one jellyfish for another.

Of course, they'll make it, with the aid of that able relief driver, "Repeal," but the checkered flag will signal not a hero, but just another shifty, vacillating office holder.

Evidently it is too much to ask for a candidate who could revive our flagging pride in the national government.

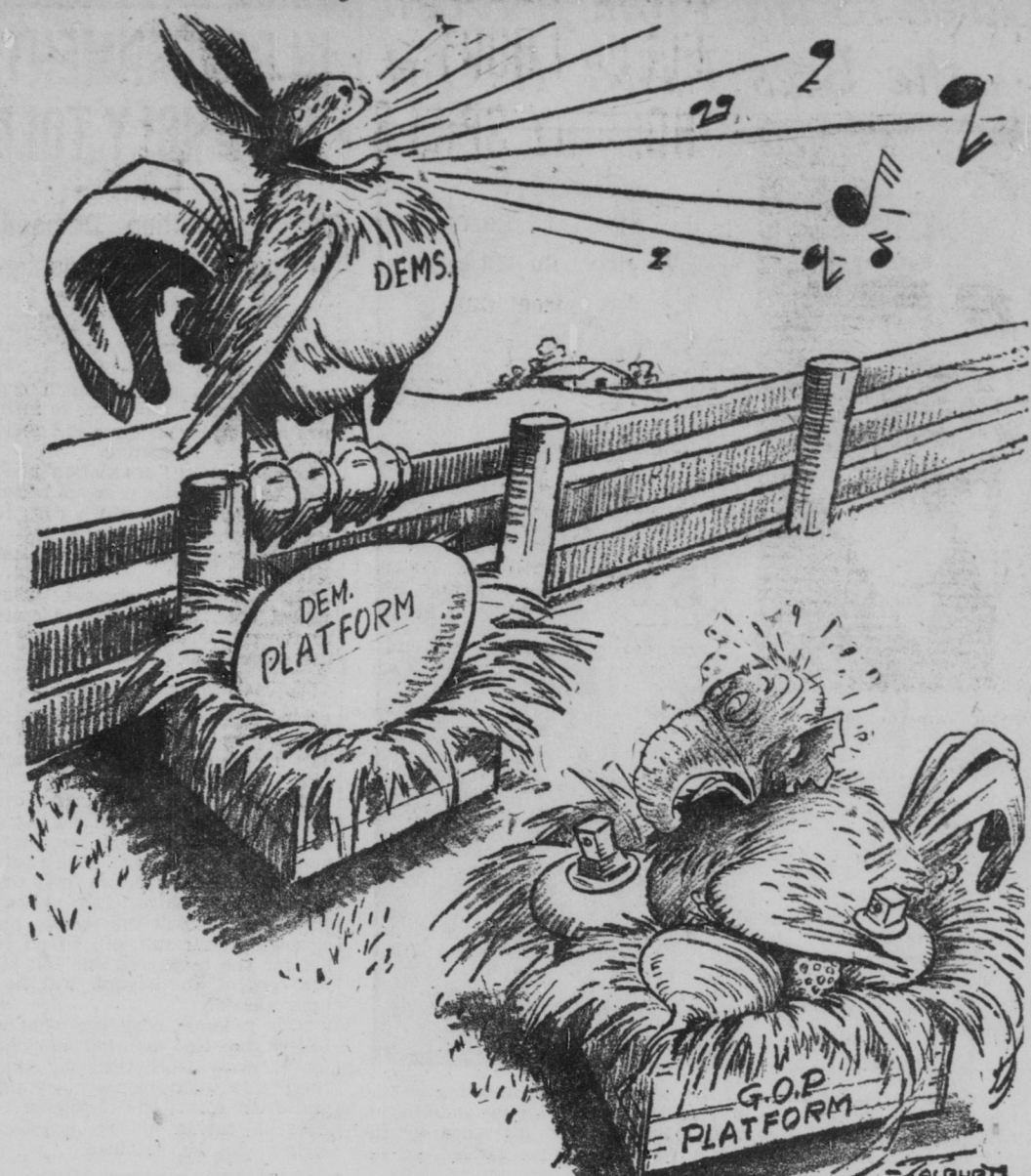
Is any candidate whose chief support comes from the west and south a fit representative of the populous east and middle west?

LOUISE FLETCHER.

What word means "love feast of the early Christians? What kind of a ceremony was it?"

It is called agape, and consisted of breaking bread, as in the communion service, eating the communal evening meal, and offering prayer. The "love" referred to is spiritual, represented in bringing gifts of food, especially for the poor.

Why Shouldn't He Crow?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Heat of Body Attracts Bedbugs

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the

science there is recognized a condition called tropism, which means the tendency of an organism to act in a definite manner in response to certain stimuli coming from outside.

It is tropism that makes a plant seek the light. It is perhaps tropism that makes the male animal seek the female at the mating season.

It occurred to Dr. Ezekiel Rinyay to concern himself with the tropism of the bedbug, or what it is that makes a bedbug look for a human being and bite.

He tries to answer the questions as to what stimuli attract the bedbug and how it locates its prey, why the bedbug discriminates between individual persons, why it sometimes

will bite other animals than man, and in general just what factors underlie the bedbug's habits.

Scientifically, this little animal is known as Cimex lectularius, which classifies it as a bug that is found around beds.

Under some circumstances, certain insects always move toward a source of heat; under other circumstances, insects move away from heat.

It has been found, for instance, that insects are not stimulated to bite by the odor of blood or the odor of perspiration, but by the heat coming from the body.

Therefore, Dr. Rinyay tested the bedbug with particular reference to such stimulation, trying it out on the odor of blood, the odor of various liquids, of bile, of skin, of perspiration and of various other substances.

The experts have not been able

to find organs of taste in the mouth cavity of the insect. The insects refuse to drink pure water, chicken broth or sugar solutions; in fact, they shun water.

Bugs love darkness rather than light and prefer to be in contact with a rough surface.

Finally experiments were made with heat, and it was found that heat is the important factor in stimulating the bug to obtain food.

It detects the heat slowly and begins to go in that direction in about one and a half minutes. Extreme heat, however, repels the animal.

The bug has a sense of smell, but reacts only when very close to the odoriferous substance. The bug apparently discriminates between different foods by its taste.

The reason the bugs group together is because they like to be in contact with some rough object and in general away from the light.

IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

SOME hold that it is very rude to boo at a political gathering.

And wrong for galleries to boo at a political gathering. I don't think so. It is a fiction to pretend that the non-delegate spectators are guests privileged to be present only through the generous courtesy of the party's representatives.

The function of these outsiders is spiritual as well as material. Not only do they help defray expenses by purchasing tickets, but they are the backbone of every demonstration and the very core of those "enthusiastic outbursts" which go out over the air and serve to convince listening Americans that all is well with untrammelled democracy.

These unpaid servants of the party cause sit faithfully through long hours and duly applaud the names of Jefferson and Jackson. They clap hands when told that Joe Douglas or William Gish grew up in a log cabin in order to prepare himself for the long fight against the special interests.

No oratorical flourish is too feeble to excuse these representatives of the rank and file from their obligation of shaking the rafters with cooperative fervor.

Incidentally, he had made room for this argosy of personal advantages by very quickly tossing into the gutter his own pledges and his own promises.

Indeed, as the man turned from side to side to cast a broad and malicious beam, you could hear the clank of newly minted political preferment in his pockets. Franklin D. Roosevelt will let him be secretary of state if things turn out according to the schedule.

Of course, Governor Roosevelt has been known to change his mind. But William Randolph Hearst has promised to have McAdoo out to dinner some night, and he can count on that.

If William Gibbs McAdoo had taken the platform to say, "I'm jumping on the bandwagon now because I think I have made a very good deal for myself," the galleries might have accepted his report in silence, though a sullen one.

But it was asking too much to expect them to keep quiet in the face of flagrant and hypocritical effrontery. You can't have your self-respect and eat it, too.

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Calcium and Phosphorus Intrude, to Divide Interest With Calories and Vitamins.

FIRST the American public learned to be calorie-conscious. Then it was taught to be vitamin-conscious. Now it looks as though it will have to acquire also the art of being calcium-and-phosphorus-conscious.

Apparently it isn't enough to watch your carbohydrates, fats and proteins, and your vitamins, from A to G inclusive—G being the last available vitamin in this moment.

Calcium and phosphorus also appear to play a sufficiently important role in diet to justify close attention.

Their importance was pointed out by Dr. Victor K. La Mer, associate professor of chemistry in Columbia university, before a joint meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical society.

Prof. La Mer reported a series of experiments carried out with rats over a period of ten years. These experiments indicate that the prime of life can be prolonged and the appearance of old age delayed by the addition to the diet of more calcium and phosphate.

The experiments were carried out by Prof. H. C. Sherman and Dr. Louise Campbell of Columbia university, and, according to Prof. La Mer, "constitute the most comprehensive studies of their kind ever devised."

Calcium Aids Rats

THE family of rats involved in the experiments now are in their thirteenth generation, Professor La Mer says.

The two experiments started with rats from the same litter, thus assuring the same hereditary factors.

The rats were divided into two groups and fed a diet of ground whole wheat and dried whole milk, the amount of milk being small for one group and large for the other.

This meant that the group getting more milk was getting a diet richer in calcium, vitamin A, vitamin G and certain amino-acids which are constituents of proteins.

The 24 male rats on the richer diet lived an average of sixty-four days longer than the 135 on the poorer diet. The 163 females on the richer diet lived an average of sixty-six days longer than the 196 on the poorer diet.

The rats on the richer diet also showed an increase in the duration of reproductive life, the females showing a decrease of age at birth of first young and an increase in the number of young reared.

Professor La Mer says that the experiments showed that the additional calcium in the diet was responsible for these results.

Calcium and phosphorus are necessary for development of the bones and lack of deficiency of these substances result in rickets, poor teeth, and so on.

But deficiencies which do not show themselves in so marked a fashion still can be serious, in the opinion of Professor La Mer.

Finch Diet

LACK of iron in the diet causes anemia and is recognized quickly by doctors, nurses, parents and teachers, Professor La Mer says, but deficiency of calcium and phosphorus, unless serious enough to cause rickets, frequently are overlooked for long periods.

Many American diets, he says, are below the minimum requirements desirable for adults, "largely because of the use of large proportions of sugars, white flour and processed cornmeal from which the naturally occurring forms of calcium and phosphorus have been removed in manufacture."

"When one compares the 0.73 grams of calcium and 1.58 grams of phosphorus absorbed each day by the average American man with the two to four grams of calcium and 2.2 to 4.8 grams of phosphorus in the daily Finnish diet, the average American diet presents a sorry spectacle," he says.

Deficiencies in calcium and phosphorus can be remedied by liberal consumption of milk and leafy vegetables, he says.

The food of the adult should contain a minimum of 0.68 gram of calcium and 1.32 grams of phosphorus to meet daily needs, he says. Growing children require twice these amounts to insure proper growth and bone development, and nursing and expectant mothers require three times as much, he says.

Calcium and phosphorus are required chiefly for the skeleton