



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

Relief for Jobless

The scant consideration given to a proposal in the special session of the legislature to give relief to the workless through a small tax on cigarettes suggests that the members of that body have failed to recognize the facts.

Certainly when hundreds of union miners are desperately trying to get themselves convicted of violation of law in order to obtain food for themselves and families, the situation is far from ideal.

When there is the added factor of depleted funds for relief in most of the industrial counties, with private charity making a hopeless effort to obtain enough money for care for immediate wants, the emergency is apparent and imperative.

While there is a protest against "doles," the sober fact remains that there are hundreds of thousands of citizens dependent upon a dole of some sort for their very existence and that the need has grown too great to be handled by voluntary charity and voluntary contributions.

The Weiss measure proposed an unpaid administrative body to care for the needs in each county. It also provided one way to get some money for the increasing number of cases of those who can not qualify under present poor laws but are in no less desperate straits.

No subject at this session is more important than that of aid to the jobless.

A Chance to Save

Tucked away near the bottom of a page in the new economy act is a clause which may determine whether the 1933 budget actually will balance.

It is a clause permitting President Hoover to proceed at once to consolidate such activities of the war and navy departments, except those of a purely military nature, as may be common to both.

It was put into the economy bill after Hoover had expressed sharp disapproval of plans for making such consolidation by legislative action; and, because of this attitude, the clause had not been taken into account in reckoning up the \$150,000,000 which the bill is expected to save.

If the President should go ahead with consolidation of war and navy bureaus, much larger economies undoubtedly could be made.

And as the smoke of battle over federal economies clears, and congressmen pack their bags to go home and face the folks who pay their wages, there is a growing realization among them that further efforts to curtail the national budget must concern themselves with this problem.

Page after page of last words to their constituents, inserted in the Congressional Record, are devoted to pointing out the great share of federal revenues which go to pay for past and future wars.

Burton L. French, former Republican chairman of the committee in charge of naval appropriations, has compiled a table throwing into sharp contrast the cost of civil functions of the government and the cost of national defense and war burdens.

It shows that from 1913 to 1932 the cost of all civil functions of the government increased 247 per cent, while the cost of past and future wars increased 463 per cent.

During this time there was a growth of 30,000,000 in the population of the country. The cost of operating the postoffice department more than tripled, and so did the cost of federal public works.

National expense expenditures grew by 179 per cent, and war burdens, including pensions, compensation, hospitals and interest and principal of the public debt, grew 825 per cent.

In 1931, a normal year so far as federal budgets go, \$2,777,225,028 out of a total expenditure of \$4,599,832,280 went to pay for war burdens and national defense.

French calls on "the earnest business men of every community" to recognize, in view of these figures, that it may be necessary to spend less for the national guard and naval reserves, to modify the program for national defense, and to study and recast the burdens of war.

He adds, "A fine sense of economy is not inconsistent with the highest patriotism."

These are impressive statements coming from a man who has studied naval appropriations for years, and they will meet a cordial response from the people who have been footing the bill.

Slogan Snitchers

A good phrase or slogan in these political dog days is worth a heap. Yet there doesn't seem to be any copyright law or theft insurance that will protect the sloganizer.

Senator Moses thought up a cute one. Since Governor Roosevelt had talked about the "new deal," Moses wisecracked that if the Democrats were dealing it would be from the bottom of the deck. No sooner had he said it than one of his own buddies, Pat Hurley, hijacked the idea and made a whole speech out of it in Columbus.

Then there was Roosevelt's famous "Forgotten Man." Even while Ogden Mills was making fun of this slogan as demagoguery, young Teddy Roosevelt made a lunge for it and used it in his message to the Philippine legislature.

Of course Governor Teddy said he was battling for "the little man" instead of the "forgotten man," which perhaps is the difference between demagoguery and statesmanship. It also is the long-distance record for slogan-snitching.

We don't know what can be done about such goings-on, unless it is to adopt theft-proof slogans. Apparently that's just what the Republicans intend to do.

James Francis Burke, general counsel for the G. O. P. and a famous phrase-maker in his own right, told reporters at the White House the other day that President Hoover is to be pictured in the coming months, not as "the great engineer" nor even "the great humanitarian," but as "the doctor of a disordered world."

The Republicans needn't worry about anybody stealing that one.

A Blow to Business

Only the excessively hot weather can account for the monstrous proposal before the legislature to tax the use of all trucks so heavily that transportation of goods will be forced back to the railroads.

The measure, which apparently has great support, proposes that every owner of a truck, whether he operates it for hire or in his own business, must pay a tax for every mile he uses that vehicle.

Before he can operate the truck at all, he must go before the public service commission and obtain permission. That body is given unlimited authority to hire as many inspectors as it desires to enforce the law and collect the tax.

The record of that body in recent years would

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Dr. Hoover, Is It? This Is No Time for That; the Public Is Fed Up on Slogans and Catch-Phrases.

NEW YORK July 23.—So it's going to be "Doctor" Hoover in this campaign, with the world pictured as a sick patient.

The world is sick all right, but, beyond that, the parable includes some risk.

For one thing, Dr. Hoover's medicine has not proved particularly effective. For another, it seems to have had no idea that the world was about to become sick when he took charge.

Of course, the Republican board of strategy has thought it all out, but laymen will be pardoned for wondering whether it wouldn't have been wise to continue Hoover in the role of engineer.

Not pausing to argue that point, why not leave out the figure of speech and talk sense?

Though most politicians appear utterly unable to realize it, the American public is fed up with Catch-phrases and slogans.

Look at the Reality

THIS country is confronted with one of the worst situations in its history. Millions of people who were fairly well off four years ago now are threatened with actual want.

Since the Hoover administration came into power, the country's income has shrunk by one-half.

Banks have failed by the thousands, factories have closed, farms have been abandoned, charities have been organized on an unprecedented scale, and states and cities have had to cut expenses, and drastic economies, as well as a sharp increase in taxes, have been required to balance the federal budget.

The drama is too real for metaphor. We don't have to create romance by talking about sick patients and great physicians while stark poverty stares us in the face.

No Room for Pageantry

THIS is one campaign which should be pitched to the tune of plain, serious talk.

There is not the slightest excuse for pageantry, or make-believe, or issues which neither could suppress, nor sidestep, have forced our two great parties to take the most definite position in years.

The Hoover administration stands for paternalism, for a sort of fatherly government which accepts the order as is, respects precedent, rates intelligence by financial success, and shies at anything new.

Let the Hoover administration come clean in defense of such stand. Let it preach what it has practiced, and give the public a chance to make something like a clear-cut decision.

People Can Speak

CIRCUMSTANCES have forced the Democratic party into an aggressive and liberal role. It has a platform and a candidate which seem to fit the issue.

For the first time since the eighteenth amendment was adopted the people have opportunity to express themselves on it, provided the case is presented properly.

For the first time since the war the people have opportunity to speak with some degree of definiteness on the tariff, power, and foreign affairs.

The Hoover administration obviously is committed to the status quo, whether from a political or economic standpoint.

The Democratic party is committed to certain changes.

That ought to make the argument interesting enough, without introducing extraneous matter, without the usual trimmings which have been thought necessary because of the dullness of some previous campaigns.

Mr. Hoover Decides

When the Republican national convention adjourned four and a half weeks ago, it laid a tremendous responsibility upon the shoulders of Herbert Hoover.

Since then Mr. Hoover has been giving the matter much thought. Not caring to trust entirely to his own judgment, lest he make a mistake, he summoned numerous "best minds" to the White House.

There the question was debated with the calm deliberation due a question of such grave importance. A decision has been reached.

The date upon which Mr. Hoover will accept the Republican nomination is Aug. 11.

One of the ways suggested to remove the depression was to remove all suspense. Hoover and the Republicans will do their bit soon when the party leaders let him know that he has been nominated to succeed himself.

Judging from the number of alimony husbands in the courts these days, France and England aren't the only ones trying to get a reduction in war debts.

The only time the ordinary man needs the geometry he studied in school is when a friend reminds that halibuts are as big as cantaloupes, and he wants to divide by ten to get the real size.

If Kentucky gets another student invasion, that state could squelch them for all time by having the Governor name them mere lieutenant-colonels.

Any girl who collects antique horsehair chairs can tell you that it's no wonder her grandmother wore six petticoats.

One advantage in being dumb is that you never need have any qualms about going against your better judgment.

Another good thing about the depression is the strange absence of postcards saying "having a fine time. Wish you were here."

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE editor of the Ladies Home Journal proffers his readers some good advice. He points out that in her eagerness to save, the American woman is likely to waste her money on shoddy merchandise.

The wise housewife will heed this admonition. At present she is a little dazed at the dizzy toboggan of prices. She recalls that it was but the other day when everything seemed alarmingly expensive.

Consequently, if she has any money left with which to shop, she gets a little drunk at the bargains she now sees displayed.

The markets are flooded with cheap goods. What we sometimes forget, however, is that shoddy things never are cheap. They are dear at rock-bottom prices. Ready-made garments poorly put together, badly cut, ill-fitting, never are bargains.

Colors that run, sleazy materials, synthetic satins, cheap buttons, thin thread, faulty stitching—all these are expensive in the long run.

IT never is economy to buy suits that will not hold their shape, coats that will not last a day, furniture that will not stand wear, and foodstuffs improperly prepared and packed.

It is far better for a woman to buy one good dress a season than to get three shoddy ones. The former will look better and last longer.

And it would be ungrateful of us to forsake the manufacturers who, through a period of years, have furnished us with durable goods and proved their reputation for honesty to give patronage to the junk-shop dealers who will disappear with the depression.

While the American housewife must make her dimes go as far as possible these days, she can do a great deal to stabilize business by refusing to exchange her money for poor merchandise.

We may become a poor nation, but let us not be a shoddy one.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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



"PUPPY" A DOG USES WHEELS IN PLACE OF BACK LEGS—WHICH ARE PARALYZED.—Owned by WARD WILSON, Los Angeles



Rev. ELMER LARSON of DENVER SPENT 96 DAYS IN THE FIGHTING LINES AND NEVER FIRED A GUN!—Meuse-Argonne Offensive 1918



TRUCKING ISAC CLARENCE SHOVE & SHOVE PALMYRA, N.Y.



A BUILDING FIRE THAT LASTED FOR 78 DAYS! A FIVE STORY STRUCTURE SURROUNDED BY AN IMMENSE WALL OF ICE 8 FEET THICK BURNED CONTINUOUSLY FOR 78 DAYS BEFORE A COMBINED FORCE OF 15 STREAMS OF WATER COULD PENETRATE THE ICE AND EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES.—McCarthy's Rag Shop, Troy, N.Y. 1906

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

The Freezing Paradox—To melt ice in the water, it is necessary to supply a definite quantity of heat.

over 79 calories for every gram of water. The heat is absorbed or is rendered latent, causing no rise in the temperature of the water.

Conversely, when liquid water becomes solid, the latent heat of fusion has to be dissipated. Thus water, while freezing, generates a quantity of heat amounting to 79 calories for every gram of water.

Monday—"The Sitting Tree."

Diseases of Pre-School Age Studied

BY DR. MORRIS FISHER

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

THE Health Organization of the League of Nations recently appointed a committee to consider particularly the health problems of mothers and children.

A portion of the report is concerned with the health of the pre-school child—the child from 1 to 6 years of age.

During the second and third years of age the reactions of the child are in many ways similar to those of an infant. During the third, fourth, fifth and sixth years of age it begins to resemble more closely the school child.

This group of children has not begun to receive the type of systematic and organized attention given to children of more advanced years.

Several diseases which attack children of this age have not been brought under scientific medical control. Moreover, statistics as to their mortality and the illness they cause are not yet quite reliable.

However, enough evidence is available to indicate that the youngest children are in the greatest need of supervision and care.

The greatest number of deaths among children from 1 to 6 years of age is due to infectious and contagious diseases.

Then come conditions affecting the lungs and nose and throat, tuberculosis, accidents, stomach and intestinal diseases and finally, other diseases.

The infectious diseases which continue to be more serious are diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough.

In tropical countries and in regions in which peculiar social conditions exist such conditions as dysentery, malaria and smallpox may also be important.

It is interesting to know that the four diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough, may constitute the responsibility for more than one-fourth of all deaths of children between 1 and 6 years of age.

In large cities the percentage of deaths due to these causes may be even greater.

The younger the child, the greater the danger from any of these diseases when it is contracted.

Thus, it is especially important to guard the younger children until they shall have reached the age when greater resistance has developed.

Diphtheria is beginning to be overcome through the application of the Schick test and through the use of toxin-antitoxin and diphtheria toxoid.

However, the need for vigilance is constant.

Thus far, no definitely established means of prevention are available against measles and whooping cough.

Hence, children must be guarded particularly against contact with cases of these two diseases.

IT SEEMS TO ME

BY MAX MILLER

EITHER I went out with the wrong crowd yesterday or my opinions of New York literary life, with its literary ties, are desperately in need of readjusting. Also my opinion of what books are for needs readjusting, too.

I had presumed books were something to be read. They are not. They are something to be argued about.

The crowd argues about them, I find, in the same way it argues with the taxi driver about taking six persons to another address for the fare of one. And the purpose of arguing about going to this other address is simply to find a new place to argue about books again.

I do not mind, of course, as it is all a lot of fun. But from cartoons I gathered the idea that New York night life consisted largely of women in evening gowns holding a cocktail glass in one hand and a man's neck in the other and with the room carpeted by beary guests who tried to reach chairs and couldn't.

Gin Instead of Champagne

TO the contrary, it's gin rather than the champagne of my backwoods dream, and this gin always seems to have gurgled its way from a bottle just before your own party has arrived.

The host is sorry, very sorry. But he has the solution. He knows that Joe's home tonight. "So let's all go to Joe's. He'll have some. By the way, you read that new book by—"

No, but I think it's rotten. It's too subjective. He's tried to compromise between the Italian school and the French. Now, when I do my book you'll find I did not compromise. You'll find I—

"Say, how is your book coming along, anyhow?"

Well, I got it all just about all thought out now. I intended to start on it tonight. But, well, you know, I wasn't in the mood, and a fellow has to be in the mood. Maybe tomorrow.

The Disruptive Visitor

JUST when the members are about to say, "Well, thank Heaven, at last we can stay in tonight and get some work done," along comes this bird. I know. The same sort of visitors strike our town, too.

And already I can hear folks say of me: "Mmmmm, so finally he's gone. Well, that's one more off the list to be entertained. Now, I wonder, who's next? Your cousins, probably."

It's funny I never thought of that side before. I take back all I've said about all your running around, and I take back all I've thought about it, too.

Life must be a constant parade of terror for you folks who retain a permanent mailing address, as I do not know why we visitors assume that we should be entertained the moment we strike here.

But we do assume it. Yes, the more I think about it the more I know we assume it. And what you really should do to us, I guess, is simply to plant us in Central park and let us look at the swans.

Simply plant us there and say: "We'll call for you later. How about, say, in a week?"

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Books Never Written

FOR Joe's apartment is too hot for the crowd, of course. Also his gin just has gurgled its last gurgles, too, four minutes before we arrived. And, since there seems to be a law against going home to bed in this town, we argue with a taxi driver again, then go to one of those deep watering holes, where books are discussed once more, but never written.

Why an attendant peeks through the bars at us I do not know, except that it's all just part of the Hallo-wen game—all just part of it, the same as a useless olive with dry Martini.

Whom does the attendant propose to keep from entering? If we are cash customers from anywhere he most certainly would be too much the business man to keep us out. Rather he should be there, if at all, to keep us in. Or, if we were raiding officers, we would come in, anyway, more likely in fact, for his benefit.

Was about to say that what I am searching for now is somebody in New York who has ever—once in his life—thought of the idea of

Daily Thought

Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee, whithersoever thou goest.—Joshua 1:9

They always talk who never think.—Prior.

available help, and having convictions formed by knowledge acquired from actual contact with saloons, saloon-keepers, their habits, and stock-in-trade, and not influenced, or not, by hearsay, propaganda, literature, political hypocrisy, or discussion, and believing that education, and not legislation, is freedom's method of control, I stand firmly, on both feet, for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, and immediate resumption of legalized manufacture of beer.

I accepted the law at its face value when it became a part of our Constitution, and never have violated my support to it. I never have double-crossed myself with the assumption that I could stand up in a church temperance meeting and shout "Glory Hallelujah Prohibition!" and then go home and knock the top from a bottle of beer. And I DO like GOOD beer!

HAROLD F. HUTCHINSON, Frankfort, Ind.

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Coveted Honor Is Conferred Upon Sir William Bragg, Famed Pioneer in Study of Atom.

THE honorary degree of doctor of science from the University of Cambridge, one of the most coveted of scientific honors, just has been conferred upon Sir William Bragg, director of the Royal Institution of London.

Bragg is well known in this country, having lectured at a number of universities in the United States and Canada.

His scientific reputation, of course, is world-wide, for he is one of the pioneers in the study of the atom, having devised a method for using X-rays to discern the matter, the way in which the atoms of matter are joined together.

The atoms of matter are far too small to be seen with the most powerful microscope, for they are smaller than the shortest ray of visible light. But X-rays consist of waves 10,000 times shorter than visible light.

And so, Bragg devised a way by which man's sight could be supplemented with the X-ray.

One of the most important results of Bragg's work was to reveal the role played by crystals in the scheme of nature.

Importance of Crystals

Bragg developed a method in which a beam of X-rays were reflected from the face of a crystal. He showed how the angle of reflection was dependent upon the location of the atoms and the distances between them.

Consequently, it is possible to measure the exact position of the atoms of a crystal by the Bragg method.

As the work progressed, it became apparent that many more substances were composed of crystals than had been supposed.

The X-ray revealed crystal structure where the crystals were so small and irregularly jumbled together that they previously had escaped attention.

In fact, it was discovered, as Bragg said, that nature always makes crystals unless something happens to interfere with her.

The smallest known unit of matter is the electron. Electrons, positive and negative, unite to form the ninety-two atoms of the ninety-two chemical elements. These atoms unite to form molecules.

Bragg showed that we must take notice of one more step in nature's plan of organization. Molecules unite with each other to form crystals.

A small number of molecules, two or three as a rule, unite to form a pattern. This pattern is repeated time and time again to form crystals. Bragg has compared crystals to lace work in three dimensions.

His work already is finding applications in industry. It now is realized that the properties of many alloys depend upon the kind of crystals formed, their shape and size, and the way they are thrown together in the alloy.

It is realized that such properties as weight, tensile strength, electrical conductivity, elasticity, and others can be explained in this fashion.

Lectured by Children

Bragg is not only a famous scientist, but he is a master of the art of simplifying science for the layman. He is particularly at home upon the lecture platform.

A few years ago, I heard Bragg, during a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, give a lecture for children.

It was amusing to note that scattered among the children at that lecture were some of the world's most famous physicists, including Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Ernest Rutherford, and others.

It was hard to say who had the better time, the children or the scientists. For the faces of Bragg's learned colleagues beamed with delight at the way he succeeded in rephrasing complex scientific matters in a language which children could understand.

It is interesting to note that Bragg now is the director of the Royal Institution, whose director at one time was Michael Faraday.

Faraday instituted the custom of having a series of lectures for children delivered each year at Christmas time. He delivered several such series himself.

The custom has been continued ever since, the most famous scientists in Great Britain devoting their time to giving these lectures and arranging experiments to accompany them.

A few years ago Bragg gave such a series of lectures. These were reprinted in book form in this country by Harper & Bros., under the title of "Concerning the Nature of Things."

Who was Robert Remak?

A German neurologist who lived from 1815 to 1865.

What is the meaning and nationality of the name Corlies?

It is an Irish family name meaning (1) son of Charles, (2) battle-mighty.

Who wrote the play "Ten Nights in a Barroom"?

It was adapted by William W. Pratt from a novel by T. S. Arthur, published in 1860.

Is horse meat consumed as human food in France?

Fresh horse meat is sold for human consumption, but it is not as popular in France as it is in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Your Questions Answered

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, enclosing 3 cents in coin or postage stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice can not be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply.

Letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please. Let our Washington Bureau help with your problems.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

ALLIES ADVANCE

ON July 23, 1918, victorious American and French troops crossed the Marne along a front of several miles and seized the towns of Jaulgonne, Buzancy, Marfaux and Mailly-Raineval.

French forces also pushed the Germans back more than two miles near Montdidier, and made important gains near Rheims.

German losses since July 15 were estimated at more than 180,000, of which 40,000 were prisoners, by allied experts.

The British armored cruiser *Morma* was sunk, either by a mine or a submarine. Ten members of the crew were reported missing.