

# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.  
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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1932.  
Member of United Press Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

## Here Is Real Hope

Taxpayers, workers, jobless can find hope in the passage by both houses of the legislature of a measure which will divert half of the revenues of the highway commission to cities and counties.

For the taxpayer, it will bring relief from a portion of the local taxes.

For the worker, it means that what money will be spent on roads will not be turned over to contractors who practice penance.

For the jobless in cities, it means more work during the fall and winter.

The measures were sponsored by Delph McKesson in the lower house and due credit should be given to him for his courage and his ability to combat the powerful forces set up in opposition by the contractors, the material salesmen, the huge political lobby of the commission itself.

The commission attempted to intimidate by threats and to seduce with promises of favors. It failed.

The commission surrendered any claim to either confidence or recognition when it sanctioned the blackmailing of its own employees for political purposes and fixed as its standard of political morality, the basis that those who hold state low-wage jobs should pay the political freight of the parties which appoint them.

This commission has spent between twenty and twenty-five millions of dollars each year for a number of years.

That vast sum made the commission the most important body in the state. Its revenues were as large as those of all other units of state government, outside the sums spent for education.

The commission influenced legislation by giving or withholding roads. Activities were dictated by the political necessities of the commission which found very pleasant the task of buying vast amounts of materials and machinery and giving out huge contracts to favorites. The awards have not been above criticism and protest.

The big fact, however, is that these funds, which will be diverted, will reduce taxes. There is no new tax added. There is no burden shifted. The same tax will be paid—but it will go where it is needed in these troublesome times and relieve burdens that have become too heavy to bear.

The measures require the signature of the Governor. If he fails to sign, public sentiment should force the passage of these measures, really constructive moves in the direction of economy, over any veto.

The special session, despite the lack of any definite guidance or direction from the Governor, promises to be worth while.

## "Revolution"

Revolution has been threatened, General MacArthur, chief of staff of the United States army, announces from the White House. This is untrue.

The veterans ridden down, and slashed by MacArthur's troops were insurrectionists, according to the general. This is untrue.

There is no danger of revolution in this country—unless the government and local authorities continue the reckless and ruthless tactics used Thursday against veterans, their wives and children.

The danger now is that local officials elsewhere may follow the Washington example and call out state troops.

Revolutions can not be threatened by unarmed men. The bonus marchers were unarmed.

What a pitiful spectacle is that of the great American government, mightiest in the world, chasing unarmed men, women and children with army tanks. The weakest governments in Europe are accustomed to handling vast crowds with a few police armed with nothing but brains and fire hose in reserve.

The President justifies his sudden and unprecedented use of the army against unarmed citizens by raising the cry of Communism. That is good propaganda for the Communists, who wish the credit, but it is untrue.

Of course there were a few Communists in Washington, and of course they tried to take advantage of the situation. But the Communists had been isolated and cast out by the veterans themselves. The veterans fired upon by the police and ridden down by the cavalry and tanks were not Communists or criminals, as the President implies.

We have opposed and will continue to oppose the demand for an indiscriminate cash bonus for all veterans regardless of their need. We urge that relief be concentrated on veterans injured in the war and that general unemployment relief be given without favoritism to veterans and non-veterans.

But, while disagreeing with the bonus demands, we protest the use of guns against these citizens and ex-soldiers. We protest against the Cossack methods of local officials in many parts of the country against the unemployed.

Unless they die or are killed, the millions unemployed must sleep somewhere and eat something. If they do nothing more than trespass and beg food, the country will be fortunate.

But there is a limit. Drive these desperate men against the wall with machine guns and tanks, as the government did in Washington, and you create danger of the revolution which no Communist propagandist ever has been able to start in this country.

We appeal to the President and all local authorities of the country to reverse this policy before it is too late. We do not appeal merely for justice to hungry and suffering citizens. We appeal for the safety of this nation.

There can be no safety if police and troops turn millions of peaceful citizens into desperadoes, fighting for their lives.

Now is the test of this democracy. If the government can not lead the nation out of this depression crisis peacefully, democracy is gone. If the army must be called out to make war on unarmed citizens, this no longer is America.

We pray that the folly of those in power will not lead them further toward the despotism which brings revolution.

## The Relief Loan

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made the first "hunger loan" from its \$300,000,000 relief fund.

In this first loan, the beneficiaries will be the distressed of Illinois, particularly Chicago, who will be fed from a \$3,000,000 advance from the federal treasury. The loan will draw 3 per cent interest, which will be collected, if necessary, from federal road building appropriations.

The care and precaution exercised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in its first relief transaction is encouraging. Governor Emmerson of Illinois proved to the government board, first, that the need was woefully pressing; next, that the state had reached the limit of its own resources; and, finally,

that it had organized to administer the money with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of waste.

To show that Illinois first had helped itself, it was pointed out that a special fund of \$18,750,000 voted at a special session of the legislature in February would be spent before the end of this month.

In granting this advance, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board declared:

"In making funds available under the new act for the relief of destitution, the board desires to say that the corporation will expect all states to meet their needs to the greatest extent possible from their public and private sources and call upon the corporation only as a last resort to supplement their own efforts."

"Otherwise, the \$300,000,000 made available will not be sufficient to meet the purposes desired or all requirements for such purposes."

While the first loan and its accompanying warning would seem to dispel fears and charges that federal relief in some cases might be administered through favoritism and partisanship, vigilance should not be relaxed.

The sum of \$300,000,000 is all too small. The need is all too great. Already thirty states are in the bread line.

While President Hoover has named a majority of the appointees of the board from among the rival party, most of the members are not outstanding. Upon them will be exerted pressure such as seldom is applied to any official.

Only by the most scrupulous and disinterested administration of this relief fund can starvation be prevented. In view of this human problem, the thought that federal relief funds may be dispensed selfishly or wastefully is incredible.

## Experts

These be hard times for all of us, but particularly the expert. He was the first thing liquidated after the depression hit. And now everybody is taking a kick at him.

When times are good, the expert thrives, because a lot of the good news is credited to him, even though he doesn't play any personal part in creating it. All he has to do is to draw a lot of graphs and charts, to cite a lot of figures and predict that we are in a new era, and so ride the wave.

But when things turn the other way, and his predictions fail to pan out, the expert soon is knocked from his pedestal.

Peter Witt, long famous in the politics of Cleveland, defined an expert as a man who is a hundred miles away from home and gets a hundred dollars a day.

And now Senator Borah, advocating his world conference on war debts, has this to say about the expert:

"I would exclude all experts; at least I would put them on the other end of the long-distance telephone. They so far have been detrimental to every conference which they have dominated. They would sterilize the humanitarian impulses of the angels."

A butcher will be the principal witness in a New England murder case. And when he gets through testifying the defense will probably claim it is just a lot of bologna.

Now Ireland is about to start a tariff war with England. Some of De Valera's kinsmen over here could give him a few facts about how often a tariff war backfires.

One great advantage to loving in December as you did in May is that the sun tan will be gone by December.

Things aren't so bad as they might be, after all. Just imagine that instead of a wheat surplus we had too much spinach.

Among other false rumors heard immediately after the conventions was the one saying that the Republicans were going to end the depression for campaign purposes.

A member of the Explorers Club claims that he never has tried to find anything without being successful. How about sending him around that corner to hunt prosperity?

One unusual thing about hot weather is that we never seem to mind until the health department starts giving out advice about how to keep cool.

There are two kinds of gangsters. The quick-on-the-trigger and the dead.

## Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

A CONGRESSIONAL candidate who championed the bonus bill said in a recent speech, "If we don't pay our veterans at once we may find it difficult to get other men to fight for us in case we become involved in future international disputes."

This is a bald, an evasive, statement. If it is true, then the United States of America already is a lost land.

For when nations must hire their citizens to defend them they speedily disintegrate.

No soldier ever was paid for service to his country. If we measure his remuneration in terms of money. Does a man weigh his life in the balance with gold? Can all the wealth of the world restore to one obscure dead soldier his lost future?

Through all history, men have fought for many things. They have gone forth for conquest. They have waged wars in the name of their God and died heroically for faiths that now are forgotten. They have battled against the aggression of tyrants, against injustice to themselves and others, and for liberty of conscience.

They have enlisted under the banner of a cause, or followed a leader whose personality represented a cause. They even have marched behind the drums in search of high adventure.

BUT never, except in scattered instances, have they fought only for money. And no nation ever has called itself great for long whose citizens have waged war for a monthly stipend, or held their lives of such little account that they were willing to gamble them for a petty pension.

The truth is that no matter how sad the ordinary citizen may feel over the plight of the bonus army, about to be driven by executive order from the national capital, nothing ever has been done to give war such a black eye as the march of the B. E. F.

These ex-soldiers have accomplished effective work for the cause of peace. For they have disclosed the mercenary depths of our 100 per centers.

And they have trailed patriotism in the deepest dust. If there is not within the American soul something that can soar higher than the eagle on our dollar, then what is it for which we shall fight in this mythical "next war"?

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

We Merely Have Seen a Blunder Work Itself Out in the Bonus Army Trouble While Public Officials Sat By.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Lack of leadership, and nothing else, is responsible for this tragedy at Washington. The government could, and should, have assumed control of the bonus march the moment it showed signs of developing into a real movement.

If the government considered it wise to permit 20,000 poverty-stricken veterans to come and camp in Washington, it should have taken care of them decently for a limited length of time.

If the government did not intend to do that, it should have turned them back and called on the states to turn them back.

We merely have seen a blunder work itself out, while public officials sat noncommittally by.

What do we have public officials for, if not to handle such emergencies?

Barring the scrimmage which occurred Thursday, the bonus marchers could have done what they did and the government could have done what it did, without public officials.

As far as public officials are concerned, the performance just has been allowed to drift.

## Just Joined the Parade

THOSE boys did not realize what they were doing, and neither did other people, when the show began. More because misery loves companionship, than for any other reason, they joined the parade.

Soapbox owners crowded them on, while some politicians lent sympathetic ears. Other politicians, though not sympathetic, made little effort to give them good advice.

When they found themselves in Washington 10,000 strong, and with no indications that they soon would be evicted, they naturally came to the conclusion that they could tire the government out.

The government appeared quite content to try the issue on that basis. Mahatma Gandhi could have asked no better illustration of his passive resistance creed.

The bonus marchers took possession of certain old government structures and vacant government property and called for assistance by donation. The government made no move to help, or interfere.

## No Basis for Idea

THE government seems to have imagined that the bonus marchers would leave Washington when Congress adjourned, though why still is a mystery. The bonus marchers never said anything to justify it.

On the other hand, they constantly asserted that they would remain until 1945, if that were necessary to get what they wanted.

All things considered, why should they? In spite of their sorry plight, most of them were just as well off in Washington as they would have been anywhere else.

Just before Congress adjourned, President Hoover asked for an appropriation of \$125,000 with which to provide the bonus marchers transportation back home. Some of them took the money and used it for that purpose.

Some of them took it and used it for other purposes—a perfectly logical incident in the farce.

## Here's Funny Part of It

ITS apologists say that the government has been very patient, and maybe they are right. Anyway, the government waited six weeks after getting the transportation fund and then called out the regulars.

It needed the old abandoned buildings and shacks which the bonus marchers were occupying. They had to be torn down to prepare the way for new structures.

Allowing them to remain would interfere with relief of unemployment through public work. It sounds all right, but who didn't somebody think of it before?

Well, the bonus marchers are scattering, just as you and I would in the face of bayonets—some of them for home; some of them for anywhere.

But here's the funny part of it. They are being met and turned back by police patrols at the borders of neighboring states, which shows what might have been done when they started for the national capital, but they did not do when they are trying to get away.

## Questions and Answers

Could an alien seaman who deserted his ship in the United States in 1924 become an American citizen?

He has no legal residence in this country and must leave the United States and re-enter legally before he can be naturalized.

How many eyes has a flea?

Two simple eyes.

When was the silent version of Edna Ferber's "So Big" first produced, and who starred in the picture?

First National produced it in 1925, starring Colleen Moore.

What does the white band on the arm of a sailor's uniform mean?

It signifies that he is an apprentice seaman. The stripe is removed when he receives a rating.

Which states have the shortest residence requirement for filing a divorce suit?

Nevada requires six weeks; Idaho and Arkansas both require ninety days.

Was the former kaiser of Germany also emperor of Austria?

No.

Do participants in the Olympic games receive any compensation?

They are strictly amateurs and can not receive salaries or monetary remuneration of any kind.

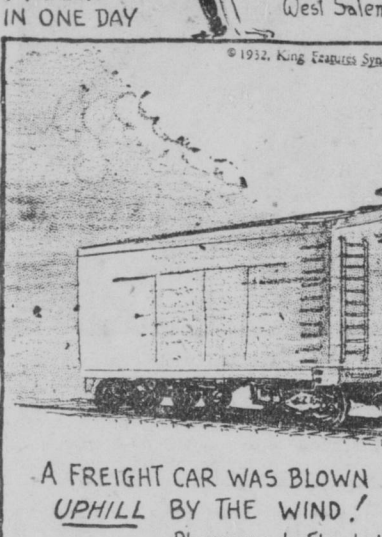
What is the highest score in runs by a major league baseball team during a single season?

The Boston Nationals scored 1,221 in 1894.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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

BY Registered U. S. Patent Office  
RIPLEY



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

**The Duke of Alba.**—The present Duke of Alba, most blue-blooded member of the aristocracy of Spain, was born in 1878. In addition to all his titles of nobility, he is an attorney-at-law, a former senator by right of birth, and the owner of many baronies and extensive estates, as well as the holder of the most exclusive decorations by the governments of Europe.

The Duke has inherited all his titles by right of being descended from fourteen grandees of Spain.

**A Burrowed Castle in Spain.**—Twenty-five years ago, Lino Bueno, whom the inhabitants of Alcolea del Pinar affectionately

call "Tio" (Uncle), was a homeless drain digger. To provide himself with a home, he started to belabor a huge rock towering over the highway back in 1907. Following his trade in the daytime and devoting his leisure to his home-stead work, he succeeded in converting the rock into a house for himself and family by dint of the most patient labor, lasting twenty-five years.

The house, hewn out of the solid rock with the aid of a pickaxe alone, contains seven large rooms, a kitchen, benches, shelves, porcelains, windmills, a balcony, and other furnishings, all hewn out of the rock.

Tio Lino's casa-roca has attracted the attention of the government, and the picturesque old

"campesino" has been awarded a life pension and a medal for his persistence.

**A Death Defying Stunt.**—Martin Barcattigue, famous in tauro-machy under his boyhood name of Martincho, acquired undying fame by incredible feats of temerity in the bull ring. A favorite stunt of his was to await the rushing horns while seated in a chair, and to dispatch it in the same position while his feet were shackled with leg irons that prevented his slightest movement.

The Spanish painter Goya immortalized one of those moments in his famous painting of martincho in the ring.

**Monday—"The Mysterious Rolling Tombstone."**

## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Early Diagnosis Needed in Sclerosis

This is the second of two articles by Dr. Fishbein on multiple sclerosis. Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

**DIAGNOSIS** at the earliest possible moment is important, not because much can be done for multiple sclerosis, but because relief might be given if some of the other diseases which resemble multiple sclerosis happen to be responsible for the symptoms.

Thus the presence of a definite infection in the central nervous system or tumor of the brain may be determined by scientific medical methods.

Moreover, there are certain cases of hysteria in which there is no actual disease of the nervous system, in which mental treatment may be of value; yet these cases of hysteria may resemble multiple sclerosis.

Recently, investigators in the Neurologic Institute in New York have been studying the effect of quinine on such cases.

Use of the quinine was based on

the chemical changes that take place in the tissue in this disease.

It is believed that in the course of multiple sclerosis a portion of the tissue of the nervous system, called myelin, is acted on and disintegrated by some toxic agent.

When the myelin disintegrates, scarring occurs from a removal of the broken-down products by the white cells of the blood.

The New York investigators believe that the giving of quinine might act against such toxic agents. They therefore administered it in sixteen well-established cases of multiple sclerosis, in which there were present many of the symptoms mentioned.

In three cases there was slight regression of symptoms in the beginning of treatment. The effects of the treatment were studied symptom by symptom, and it was found that forty symptoms, most of them of short duration, improved, whereas thirty-three symptoms which had lasted for a long time did not improve.

Practically all the improvements

were maintained at a constant level once they were established.

Even though this study has lasted for a year, it is not possible to estimate finally the actual value of the quinine in this disease. Nevertheless, the use of the product has been encouraging.

The average case of multiple sclerosis lives from five to ten years. The shortest period of time between the onset of the disease and death was six weeks, but there was one case in which a patient lived thirty-three years.

There is no record of complete spontaneous cure or cure by any treatment yet devised.

Because occasionally symptoms improve without any treatment, it is difficult to evaluate the usefulness of any new measure.

Multiple sclerosis is a typical example of some of the extraordinary serious diseases that may attack the nervous system of man and bring about death.

The field for research in the diagnosis, the cause, and methods of control of these diseases even yet is exceedingly great.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Conservation of Energy Law May Be Tossed Overboard by Scientists.

SCIENCE may have to throw overboard the law of conservation of energy. This suggestion, contained in an address before the Royal Institution of London by Lord Rutherford, director of the Cavendish laboratory of the University of Cambridge, is the most radical pronouncement that has hit science in the twentieth century.

If scientists find it necessary to do what Rutherford suggests, a revolution far greater than any caused by the Einstein theory of relativity will have taken place in the world of science.

For after all the changes occasioned in modern thinking by development of relativity, a few foundation stones were left more secure than ever. Among them was this law of conservation of energy.

This law held that there was a total amount of energy in the universe and that in all the activities of the universe energy merely changed from one form to another. The law held that energy neither could be created nor destroyed.

Recent experiments have led Rutherford to this new view. The address which Rutherford delivered before the Royal Institution was titled "The Origin of the Gamma Rays."

**Rays of Radium**

RADIIUM, as every one knows, was discovered by the Curies. But it was Lord Rutherford who made the analysis of the mysterious rays given off by radium.

He showed that these rays were of three kinds. The first three letters of the Greek alphabet were applied to them as names.

The first kind, the alpha rays, were shown by Rutherford to be electrified atoms of helium, or, as they became known at a later date, the nuclei of helium atoms.

The second kind, the beta rays, were shown to be electrons. The third kind, the gamma rays, were shown to be true rays, like X-rays, only much shorter.

The alpha and beta rays, because of their nature, frequently are referred to as alpha and beta particles.

From his study of radium, Rutherford laid the foundations for the theory that the atom consisted of a central nucleus made up of protons and electrons around which more electrons revolved. (The proton is a positive electron. Ordinary electrons possess a negative electrical charge.)

The behavior of radium was seen to be a case of disintegration of the nucleus of the radium atom, the alpha and beta particles being ejected from the nucleus by the disintegration.

The gamma rays presented a more difficult problem, one which still holds the attention of scientists.

It is this question of the origin of the gamma rays which Rutherford discussed before the Royal Institution in his recent address, as already stated.

## Two New Methods

IT was at first assumed that the gamma rays originated from the movements of electrons within the nucleus, Rutherford points out. This would be in keeping with the generally accepted belief that X-rays originate from the movements of electrons near the nucleus, and visible light originates in the movement of the outer electrons of the atom.

In recent years, however, so Rutherford tells us, the belief has been growing that gamma rays must be due to the activity of alpha particles or a proton within the nucleus.

Until two years ago, little progress was made, because it has been so difficult to study the nucleus of an atom.

The nucleus, even today, may be thought of as being chiefly an unsolved puzzle.



U. S. TROOPS ADVANCE July 30

ON July 30, 1918, American troops advanced almost two miles from the scene of the bloody fighting at Serpy on the previous day.