



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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THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 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."

Ask the Candidates

The petty loan gentry, basking in the protection of a law that gives them the right to charge 42 per cent a year to the desperate borrower, are in a happy spot. The special session of the legislature failed to pass any law that would lessen this rate of interest. The death of the proposals came in the lower house where members of both parties joined in the last moment in the slaughter.

The inside history of the death of needed laws is not a pleasant one. It is filled with distressing incidents. The methods of the lobby were even worse than those employed by the utilities and they were bad enough.

So until a new legislature and a new Governor are elected, the same old usury will prevail.

Some of the companies engaged in this business insist that they do not charge above the 2 per cent a month which was the limit suggested in proposed laws. But, unfortunately for themselves, they joined with the others in endeavoring to defeat the remedial measures and must accept a part of the responsibility. The government loans money to banks and railroads and big financial institutions at 3 1/2 per cent a year.

It is quite conceivable that some of this money finds its way to these very loan companies to be loaned out to human beings at 3 1/2 per cent a month.

Usury is the oldest of recognized social crimes. It dates back into written history as the worst form of offense.

Before you vote for any candidate for the next legislature, find out whether he voted on this measure in the special session. If he voted to protect the present practices, you can safely afford to vote for his opponent. You could do no worse.

If the candidate is not asking re-election, ask him where he stands on this matter. It will be one guide to his fitness for office.

There is a need in society for these loaners to those who have great needs and little security. But there is no place for those who concern with comparison would make a philanthropist of Shylock.

Two per cent a month should seem to be a fair return in the days when the government is loaning to private industry at 3 1/2 per cent a year.

Chore Boys in Congress

A congressman's lot, like a Gilbert and Sullivan policeman's, is not a happy one.

Take the case of Representative David John Lewis of Cumberland. Of Maryland's six men of congress, none is abler than Lewis. His career, from the time he started work at 9 as a coal miner, has been one of sturdy, honest service.

As a former United States tariff commissioner and four-term congressman, he has led the fight against Grundyism. He was father of the parcel post. He headed a move to regulate coal mining, handled the Costigan-La Follette relief bill in the house, framed other constructive national measures. Yet he is the one Marylander who faces serious opposition. The chief charge against him is that he is too much a statesman, too little a messenger for his constituents.

Lewis' dilemma is not unusual. If congressmen become effective in national or international matters, they're damned by the local boosters for letting others get away with the pork.

If they spend their days running errands for the home folks to the neglect of the duties of statecraft, they're damned as provincials. Which horn shall they grasp?

A good congressman, of course, will grasp them both. Since his is a dual function, he will work for the home folks and for the U. S. A. with equal energy. And, since each year the work of making at Washington becomes more exacting, each year the people should choose their representatives with greater care.

Right now there are too many local messengers, too few statesmen. The ideal is a happy combination of both. In selecting their 435 representatives and thirty-three senators this fall, the voters will do well to remember that something more is needed than chore boys.

Putting the Kellogg Pact to the Test

According to the Kellogg pact, the United States has renounced war as an instrument of national policy. But the nation objects, apparently, to having its prospective citizens do so. The Mackintosh case, decided by the supreme court last year, illustrated this.

Professor Mackintosh asserted that he would have to get advice from his conscience and God before he could participate in another war. His citizenship application was denied.

A much more specific effort to expose the inconsistency of the government was made in the case of W. H. Dewar, who appeared recently before Judge Stein in Elizabeth, N. J., applying for citizenship.

He tied up his application specifically with the language of the Kellogg pact. He describes his experience in a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union:

"I appeared before Judge Alfred A. Stein in county court Feb. 25. A representative of the government, Mr. Steadman, said to Judge Stein that I had been instructed to send in a written statement and had failed to do so.

"I explained to Judge Stein that I, and my witnesses also, had understood it was a matter of choice as to whether I should send a written statement or answer questions before him.

"On the government representative's insistence that there be a written statement, Judge Stein suggested that I retire to his chambers and prepare such a statement. I was given a copy of that statement, as it was written in longhand.

"The government representative asked for an opportunity to present a brief opposing the application, whereupon Judge Stein took the matter under advisement.

"Mr. Forrest Bailey wrote me suggesting that I seek an opportunity to state my reservation in the language of the Kellogg-Brand peace pact.

"I got in touch with Judge Stein, explained to him that I would like an opportunity to put in a substitute statement in more careful language. He said I could do this and I then sent the following statement:

"I have no reservation whatsoever about bearing arms in defense of the country. Should the government, however, undertake war for the solution of international controversies, I could not guarantee now what my conscience might dictate under such circumstances, or should the government enter any war that is used as an instrument of national policy in expressing our relations with another nation, I could not give assurance now as to what my position might be at such a time."

"I called attention to the fact that the quotations were taken directly from the Kellogg peace pact, which I understood was the supreme law of the land,

and expressed the hope that in stating my position in these terms I had done so in a form legally acceptable for granting of citizenship.

"Union county naturalization court is held the last Thursday of each month. It so happened that Judge Stein was not sitting until June 30. I appeared on that day and the application was denied.

"Judge Stein said he was very sorry, but on the basis of previous decisions, as submitted to him in the government brief, he would have to deny the application. I asked if the revised statement had been taken into consideration in reaching his decision and he replied that it had.

"In denying the application, he said he did so without prejudice, which meant that should I at any time change my views, and make a new application, this decision would not in any way prejudice the new application.

"I do not know what was in the government brief, but on my first appearance in court, Mr. Steadman called attention to the fact that my position was similar to that taken by Professor Mackintosh and I presume it is on that decision that the objection was made."

Veterans Versus Veterans

One of the worst results of the President's use of the army against the bonus marchers in Washington is the new force it has given the cash bonus movement in the American Legion.

Last year the legion, in national convention, refused to support this demand. But the legion meeting in Portland, Ore., next month is expected to swing into line behind the bonus marchers' program.

Some advance idea of the temper of the Portland convention can be gathered from the attitude of the various state conventions now in session. Of the twenty-two state meetings already held, fifteen have adopted resolutions for the cash bonus.

It is noteworthy that in such states as Massachusetts and Ohio, the cash bonus demand was linked with a bitter protest against Hoover's folly in calling out federal troops to ride down unarmed veterans.

Even those in least sympathy with the bonus agitation easily can understand that the emotion reaction of rank-and-file veterans throughout the country to the "battle of Anacostia" has given a new and dangerous character to this drive.

The policy of this newspaper is well known. It is not a popular policy, either with the administration or the veterans. It is the same policy which the Ohio legion state convention hissed when expressed by Senator Bulkley.

We have fought and will continue to fight for protection of the veterans in their right to civil liberty. We have opposed and will continue to oppose the administration's terrorist tactics.

We urge adequate care for war disabled veterans. We have demanded and will continue to demand unemployment relief for veterans and nonveterans. But there we stop.

We will not support any blanket measure, such as the cash bonus which will set apart all veterans—rich and poor, sick and well—as a privileged class, to be supported by the taxpayers, while nonveteran classes suffer.

World war veterans and their dependents are getting three-quarters of a billion dollars annually from the government. Much of it is deserved, some of it is not. Special benefits now given to veterans for disabilities which have no connection with service to their country should be discontinued.

Unless those just economies are made in present veteran appropriations, along with other federal economies in military preparedness and special subsidies to favored industries, there will be no adequate unemployment relief.

We appeal to those veterans who have health and jobs. If they try to get more money out of the government for themselves they will jeopardize the funds for the care of disabled veterans, helpless victims needing and deserving special care.

They will endanger the federal unemployment relief fund, which must stand between jobless veterans and starvation.

There is neither sense nor fair play in any employed veterans asking special depression relief—such as the cash bonus—from the government when every penny of such relief is needed to feed the unemployed, both veterans and nonveterans.

Payment of \$2,400,000,000 of cash bonus—most of it to able-bodied and employed veterans—is impossible. Taxpayers will not stand for it. Public opinion will not permit it.

Politicians and veterans' leaders stirring up this agitation can not deliver. They are arousing a class against the rest of the country. When the movement fails, as it must fail, there will be a terrific veterans' reaction, which the leaders and politicians can not control. Then tragedy may result.

Four weeks remain before the legion's national convention. There still is time for the legion leaders to show the veterans the injustice, the hopelessness and the danger in this movement.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

WE often speak of the arrogance of youth. Yet it hardly can equal the arrogance of age.

It is unfortunate that so many men in middle life regard the oncoming generations so casually. Now and then they seem to feel that the boys and girls are interlopers and pointedly ignore their ideas or laugh at their suggestions. They inflict hurts that rankle and never may heal.

And in this respect, the pompous elders commit bitter mistakes which frequently react upon their own heads. For time goes quickly. The lad of today soon will be the business man of tomorrow.

Yet serene and secure in positions of power, many a mature person continues to flatter himself upon a wisdom he does not in reality possess. He believes that the standards that now prevail will last forever. He likes to think that business and politics will rock along as they have done in recent decades, and that progress spells, not alterations, but merely an accumulation of money and power for his kind and his generation.

YET this sort of individual may find himself suddenly deposed by the very boys whom he now ignores. Middle age always is just around the corner, with old age hot upon his heels.

The super-lords of today may find themselves crowded from their places of authority and displaced by younger, bolder men. They even may become suppliant for favors at the hands of the lads they now scorn.

This is one reason why it is stupid to be too incontinent of the opinions of youth. As a mere act of self-protection, the youngsters should be accorded a dignified hearing.

For boys and girls just out of high school or college, from every walk of life and every race, with their heads filled with dreams, have a great deal to contribute to this business of living.

They furnish the spark that keeps genius and humanitarianism and idealism alive. They deserve to be heard.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

We Should Be Working for Modification of the Prohibition Law, Instead of Dreaming of Repeal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Many wets are so sure of repeal that they won't even talk about modification. That's a mistake. At best, repeal is a long way off. It needs a two-thirds majority in each house of congress to begin with and can be blocked indefinitely by thirteen states.

Modification can be brought about by a simple act of congress. It would not solve the prohibition problem, of course, but it would produce something like \$400,000,000 in revenue for the federal government.

Nothing stands in the way of modification, but apathy. Overconfidence often is the chief cause of apathy. When people think they have a thing clinched, they are likely to lie down on the job.

That is what they are doing right now with regard to congress and the Volstead act. They are overrating the change in sentiment, and under-rating the difficulties of amending the Constitution.

Modification Far Easier

WE can get beer and a tax on beer within six months. It is doubtful whether we can get repeal within two or three years.

Legalized beer would go far toward removing the menace from bootlegging. A tax on beer would go equally far toward relieving the oppressive burden of providing revenue.

At this moment we should be working for modification, instead of dreaming about repeal.

As H. H. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has pointed out, modification is one effectual measure of relief which can be adopted easily. All it requires is the election of a majority of the right kind of congressmen.

It's Practical Step

MODIFICATION would cause very little more beer to be drunk right now. It would be better beer, however, and the profit made on it would go for a better purpose.

Nothing is doing so much to create disrespect for law as the tolerance of an illegal traffic. Nothing is doing more to finance political corruption and encourage gang rule.

The fact that we want to end it all and expect to end it all should not be regarded as an excuse for failure to end any of it whenever and wherever we can.

Modification is a practical step toward repeal. It deserves support for that reason, if for no other. This waiting for a "whole hog" is dangerous. More than one politician has lost out by doing it, and more than one campaign has gone awry.

Watch Your Congressman

PLEASE remember that we are electing a congress, as well as a President, and that modification forms part of the strategy for repeal.

A lot of formerly dry congressmen are talking wet. They may be sincere, or they may not. Pin them down if you can. If you can't, take no chances.

Every representative and senator up for election should be made to say whether he will vote for modification, not some time, but immediately. If he won't, he should be permitted to remain at home.

It all goes back to effective, intelligent campaigning by the people. This is no mystery involved. The voters need nothing but guidance but a plain "Yes" or "No."

They can force the issue by demanding as much. There never was an easier or plainer task for a citizen to perform.

Little is called for but to translate existing sentiment into action. Those who do their part will feel a good deal better when it comes to paying income tax next March.

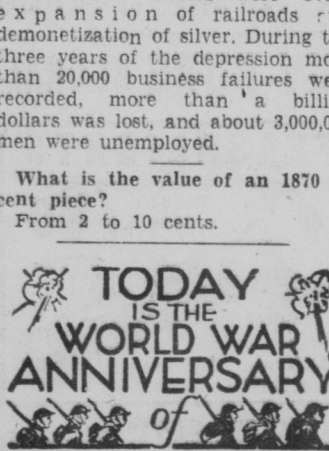
Questions and Answers

What caused the business depression of 1932? How many unemployed were there then?

It was a world-wide depression that started in Austria in May, and spread through Europe. As the United States was unable to market her securities abroad, and could not obtain needed foreign capital, this country became deeply involved. Speculation was credited with being the chief cause of the depression. Practically every line of industry had been overdeveloped in the industrial period following the Civil war. Other factors were over-expansion of railroads and demoralization of the market. During the three years of the depression more than 20,000 business failures were recorded, more than a billion dollars was lost, and about 3,000,000 men were unemployed.

What is the value of an 1870 2-cent piece?

From 2 to 10 cents.



BRITISH PUSH FORWARD

ON Aug. 4, 1918, British forces in the Lys salient pushed forward on a five-mile front near Bailloult, Outtersteene just before nightfall.

American troops in Lorraine continued their advance in the vicinity of Frapelle, which they had taken the day before.

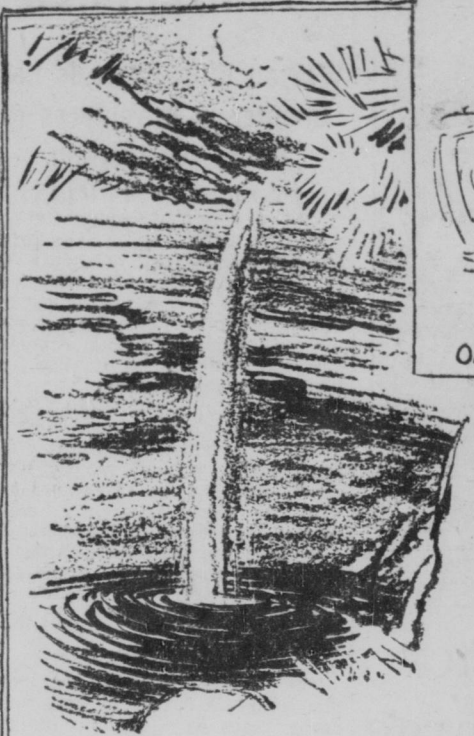
German general orders taken from officers captured in the day's fighting told of plans for the German army to retire to positions many miles back of the lines then held.

German losses in the five spring and summer offensives and the constant battering of the rapidly increasing allied armies had reduced German manpower to the lowest point since the beginning of the war.

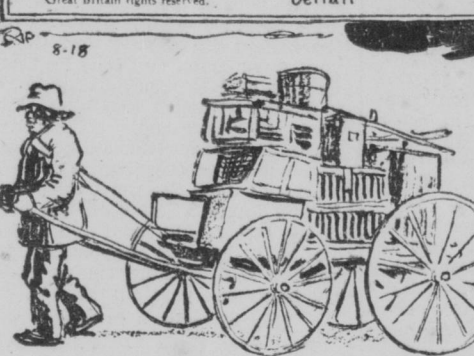
BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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

BY RIPLEY



THERE IS ONLY ONE WATERFALL IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA! 1927. King Features Syndicate, Inc. Great Britain rights reserved. Bellair



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

Utah's Natural Wonder—The Natural bridge, one of the great natural wonders of the world, is located north of the Arizona-Utah state line, and spans a canyon through which runs a small stream called Bridge creek. Formed of a salmon-pink sandstone, it surpasses in size and symmetry any other natural bridge known. It is high enough to span the dome of the Capitol

in Washington. The Indians called it "Rainbow Turned to Stone," hence its present name. It was proclaimed a national monument in 1910.

Friday: "A Mountain That Roars."



COVERS A STRIP 1/2 INCH WIDE AND MORE THAN 1/2 MILE LONG WITH HIS RAZOR IN ONE YEAR



in Washington. The Indians called it "Rainbow Turned to Stone," hence its present name. It was proclaimed a national monument in 1910.

Friday: "A Mountain That Roars."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Poisoning Caused by Picnic Foods

This is the first of three articles by Dr. Fishbein on food poisoning. The others will appear daily.

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

THE picnic boom into popularity when summer comes. For picnic purposes, foods are frequently prepared on the night before and kept sometimes under not too good conditions previous to the long trip.

As a result of this habit, two remarkable outbreaks of food poisoning have occurred—one in connection with a political picnic in Ohio, the other on an excursion boat picnic in Washington, D. C.

In each case the poisoning resulted from food prepared the night before and then taken to the picnic. Before our modern scientific

knowledge of the way in which foods may produce poisoning, such conditions were called ptomaine poisoning.

It was thought that they were due to the development of certain poisons by the decomposition of food or by the mixing of certain foods. Now it is recognized that actual ptomaine poisoning is extremely rare, if it occurs at all.

In practically every instance, careful study reveals the germs that have developed and brought about the symptoms.

At a picnic in Boston in 1923, about 150 people who had some chocolate cream pie developed symptoms of food poisoning.

There are innumerable instances of similar poisoning resulting from potato salad, ice cream, crab meat, sausages and hash.

In one epidemic in England in 1926, sixty-three people developed symptoms after eating ice cream purchased at a certain stand. It was found that the woman at the stand was a carrier of paratyphoid B germ.

This germ frequently is a contaminant of food and brings about the symptoms called ptomaine poisoning.

In 1174 outbreaks of food poisoning that occurred in the United States from 1910 to 1925, 144 were due to meat, 330 to fish, 480 to vegetables, 111 to fruits, 63 to sausage and 72 to milk which had been contaminated by germs that cause food poisoning.

Next—Symptoms of Food Poisoning.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

JAMES J. (SUSANNAH) WALKER came back to town and walked on rose petals. A band played "Hail! Hail!" and a woman to whom he never had been introduced formally rushed forward and kissed him on the cheek. No hem was visible in his superlatively tailored garments.

Some of the more cynical reporters took occasion to point out morbidly that the flowers were paid for by a friend and that the band also was less than spontaneous. After all, it would be too much of a coincidence to expect a couple of corrupt players, a man with a flute and a drummer just to bob up out on the ground equipped with instruments and sheet music.

He Must Never Know AND yet I hope that Mayor Walker will continue his well-aided policy of not reading the newspapers. It would break his heart to learn that there is no Santa Claus.

Had he known that the tribute was a materialistic offering involving a phone call to the florist and the gross matter of a monthly bill he would not have touched so much as a single petal with either heel or toe.

Imagine how much the soul of our sensitive Mayor would have been bruised had it come to his attention that a stout man with a bald spot as big as Jimmy's own heart had first dialed Bacteria 8-6923 and said: "Joe, this is Pete talking. Will you send up about ten dozen—better make it twenty dozen—of your best roses?"

"They gotta be fresh. No don't bother about any tinsel or ribbon. What's that? You thought it was a corsage for Kate Smith? Quit your kidding. This is serious. The little fellow's getting back from Albany."

I resent that, Joe. I don't want any yellow roses. And not red or pink, either. Pure white. These are for Jimmy to walk on. If it wasn't for Seabury, I'd ordered orchids."

The Sunny Side Up NO, the whole city of New York, high and low, rich and poor, must enter into the conspiracy to keep Jimmy from ever knowing. This is particularly true of the poor.

If he ever knew that here in the mean city there actually are families who have to get along without breakfast or violets for weeks at a time, it would dim the twinkle in his eye.

There might even be the fleeting shadow of a frown upon his face before he could brace up and think of happier things. He might even refuse to hang up his stocking be-

fore going to bed at night or in the early morning.

Whether in his little cottage at St. Luke's Place or in the more pretentious suite which has been forced upon him at Mayfair house, Jimmy never neglects this custom.

And, of course, like other men, he has his share of disappointments. Sometimes when he springs out of bed he finds nothing more in the toe than an orange. And at such times he has been known to exclaim: "Oh, shucks! I didn't want an orange. I wanted a bus or a taxicab." I ought to explain that Jimmy has a habit of talking to himself.

But even on such mornings as this, the Mayor has forgotten to worry about his good friend the mayor, Jimmy has sobbed out his heart in silence. And when he arrived at the board of estimate a couple of hours late, not a single member of that body ever has noticed so much as a trace of a tear upon his honor's countenance.

Not to Any Confidant IN the dark days of the last few months there has been many a night when Jimmy had to go to bed without his "beneficence," but if he ever said a word about it Winchell is a poorer news gatherer than generally is supposed.

It seems to me inconceivable that even a Seabury could destroy a faith so childlike and naive. Here is a man who has talked and walked without any disadvantage to himself, in the company of great financiers and bankers.

And yet to this day he accepts a toy balloon or a block of bonds with equal cheerfulness and alacrity. Indeed, Jimmy's eyes there is no real difference between stocks and toy balloons. He has been taught to believe that both invariably go up.

For this rare Peter Pan of politics, rose petals and a band are not enough. What were his friends thinking about? They should have taken the chauffeur out of the shafts and dragged him home, or wherever he wanted to go, in triumph.

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Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—No doubt The Times has had a powerful influence in the state and community. Editorially, it aims high, accepts and offers criticism. When we compare the attitude of the chain four years ago with the beginning of the campaign now, we wonder where the editorial policy originates, and why it freely attacks a candidate without justification.

The Times surely does not expect Roosevelt to "mouth" around over the country, making promises only to be broken later, such as the now famous "poorhouse," "equality," "Muscle Shoals" and many other remarks all made in the first speech of the "Miracle Man" who has proved the most unfit man who ever sat in the White House.

You unjustly attack Roosevelt because he has not yet discussed the tariff and elaborated on other important issues in this campaign. We ask you what your "miracle man" has said about anything so far? Has he adopted a "silent" plan of campaign? Will his speech on Aug. 11 be all-inclusive and final?

If you think Roosevelt will not be above board and sincere before election day, you will, in four years, again have to swallow your attitude in the campaign. His recent statement on debts could not be more prudent at this hour. If you can disentangle Hoover's foreign maneuvering you can do more than that before Europe has done.

Many times you have attacked the Democratic party in framing the last

tariff law. We ask you to follow it through the house in 1930-31. Four Democrats out of 435 members of the house helped pass that bill, which could not be changed.

Surely you are not going to bill Hoover votes by damning his opponent? Why talk about cuts when the President may sit at his desk and make a tariff to suit Grundy?

I'm sorry space will not permit an expose of the Garner stand in the recent congress. Portions of the press have exaggerated and bent that incident more than any other in recent years.

Time will expose the President and his cabinet members, showing the people the truth, and that Garner for thirty years has been legislating for all the people.