



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

## A Firmer Roosevelt

(The following editorial appearing in the New York World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, gives an impression from his home city of Franklin D. Roosevelt's performance to date in the Mayor Walker hearing.)

Praise without grudge or stint, we think, is due Governor Roosevelt for his fine handling of the Mayor Walker hearings.

From the first moment the Governor took command. For seven days, through the maze of technicalities, obstacles, and delays in which the mayor and his counsel have sought to entangle the proceedings, the Governor has gone straight ahead, never losing his grip or his sense of direction.

He has shown more than mere lawyer's skill. He has shown a firmness, a determination, a downrightness that can not but impress many persons who, while admiring the Governor's qualities of mind, have found him lacking in moral and political backbone. And the test has been no light one.

The brilliant James J. Walker, accustomed to conquer by sheer personal fascination, has met his match. Against the flashing adroitness, the facile evasions of the mayor, the Governor has used only quiet, perfectly controlled questioning, courteous but penetrating. Yet by the mere neat turn of a question he has pricked bubble after bubble.

Amid the endless flood of objection, quibble, obstruction, and preposterous demand from the mayor's counsel, the Governor's patience has been well nigh inexhaustible. Yet he has yielded nothing, and he has administered sharp and telling rebukes when needed.

"Have you read my decision in the Farley case?" knocked endways Counsel Curtin's plea for exclusion of the mayor's personal finances.

Elimination of the mayor's first term acts likewise was refused flatly. "I consider the evidence which was the basis of the charges, if you admit that it was taken properly under oath, as sufficient evidence to require (1) an answer by the mayor and (2) questioning by me of the mayor," disposed of the Curtin attempt to keep out all the Hofstadter committee testimony.

completely called the Curtin bluff about subpoenaing the Governor's quick, bland "motion granted" all the Hofstadter witnesses—and dashed the mayor's hopes of martyrdom.

"Confine yourself to the evidence," "don't talk any more," "what I want is the kernel," "I shall take charge of this proceeding pretty soon and shut it off," are other samples of Roosevelt insistence on keeping to the track.

One doesn't have to be a lawyer to appreciate the Governor's astonishing mastery of the evidence itself. Despite the immense volume of that evidence, the Governor took the mayor over complicated places with as much insight and thoroughness as if the Governor himself had taken the original testimony. That means not only skill, but conscientious study.

The highest tribute to Governor Roosevelt's grasp of the case is the mayor's present desperate resort to the courts to challenge the Governor's removal power. It would appear that to attack that power now seems to Mayor Walker his last and only chance.

He apparently does not dare trust to the Governor's judgment and decision. The hearings have given the mayor no confidence whatever that consideration for Tammany will influence the decision. For this excellent conduct of a difficult and important proceeding in the history of city and state, Franklin D. Roosevelt is entitled to full credit.

We have disagreed with some of his policies. We have disapproved of his hesitations. We have deplored his delays. But in the Walker removal proceeding, we think the Governor has shown, so far, commendable vigor and firmness.

We hope he will go on displaying the same qualities, not only as Governor of the state, but as candidate for the presidency. They are the qualities he needs, the qualities we should be glad to see him demonstrate further.

## Good Work by Weather Man

When we think of the United States weather bureau, most of us simply think of an organization which contrives somehow to get a forecast of tomorrow's weather on the front page of the daily paper. We seldom realize that the bureau's work can save many human lives, on occasion.

A good example of the fine work the bureau can do was provided in connection with the recent hurricane that lashed the coast of Texas.

On Aug. 13, at 9:30 a. m., the weather bureau issued warnings that a "tropical disturbance of increasing intensity" had arisen in the gulf and was moving in the general direction of Galveston.

The storm did not strike until night. Because of the warning, Galveston and many adjacent places had been able to prepare for it; and many people who would have been killed if the storm had come unexpectedly were able to save their lives.

## The Columbus Speech

Roosevelt's campaign speech at Columbus was splendid—as far as it went. His attack on the Republican administration for furthering the speculative orgy of 1929, for false statements regarding business conditions and for initial failure to understand or cope with the depression, was effective.

But this Roosevelt feat was not difficult. Hoover, having taken credit for the sunshine, should not refuse to take blame for the storm.

Of course, Roosevelt laid on the blame a bit too thick, as is customary in campaign oratory. He failed to give the President credit for certain admirable, if inadequate, reconstruction measures of 1932.

But since the Republican ballyhoo more than balances this omission by the Democrats, there is no danger that the voter will remain ignorant of such virtues as Hoover possesses.

That third of Roosevelt's speech outlining his own program should have been more important than the two-thirds blasting the already deflated myth that Hoover is the great engineer. But it was not.

The nine-point Roosevelt program of economic reform touches only the surface of the problem. We share his desire for effective governmental control of holding companies, of stock exchanges, and of banks, without having as much faith as Roosevelt that such regulation will alter the economic trend basically, either in good times or bad.

We are inclined to think that Wall street and our financial maladies are results rather than causes of the ravages of this dog-eat-dog economic system.

There seemed some hint of this in Roosevelt's discussion of mass production and the machine increasing unemployment, and the contradiction of tariff walls and foreign loans. But he was silent regarding remedies.

Would he reduce the tariff wall? He does not say. Would he attack machine-made unemployment with

national economic planning under a government board, or with higher wages and shorter work periods, or would he use some other method to redistribute wealth and thus maintain a mass market for mass production?

Or would he go in the opposite direction, turning back to the hopeful, but ineffective, trust-busting era of his fifth cousin, T. R.? He does not say.

Roosevelt ridicules Hoover for preaching "take this government out of business," while practicing "put the government into business"—and then proceeds to put himself on both sides of the same fence.

For all the fanfare of frankness in the Columbus speech, we are almost as ignorant as before regarding Franklin Roosevelt's basic economic problem.

The laudable but doubtful program of regulating certain financial scapegoats simply does not touch the heart of our economic problem.

## 300 Miles an Hour

It is predicted that the speed trials at the forthcoming national air races will set new records set for land planes. Last year a mark of 236 miles an hour was hung up; planes being prepared for this year's races will hit a full 300-mile-an-hour clip, according to advance indications.

When speeds of such breath-taking swiftness are reached, it is apparent that quite as much depends on the pilot as on the plane. Whirling along at a clip like that is a terrific strain on the man at the controls.

The slightest defect in the plane, the slightest bit of carelessness or faulty judgment on the part of the pilot, inevitably means disaster—swift, final, and inescapable.

That planes can be built to travel that fast is a tribute to modern designers. That men can be found to fly them is a tribute to the daring and skill of the aviators themselves.

## Curtis on the Stump

Nobody will get excited about the acceptance speech of Charles Curtis. That is why it was successful—from his point of view.

Curtis always plays it safe. That policy raised him from a jockey's saddle to a seat in congress. That policy kept him in Washington for thirty-five years. It got him the vice-presidential nomination four years ago, and put him back on the ticket in Chicago.

Curtis lets his party do his thinking for him. He is regular; he is conservative. At 72 he still is a champion handshaker. People like him.

His job in this campaign will be to supply the jolly touch which Hoover lacks—call 'em by their first names, the good old G. O. P. doctrine, what was good enough for pa is good enough for me, the American home must be protected, mother, the protective tariff.

That line has worked for a long time. Charlie and the G. O. P. boys, perhaps, can not be blamed for counting on it to go over with the voters again.

But we wonder.

Mussolini is writing a book which ought to remind his secretary to order three more I keys for his typewriter.

Americans will rejoice over the new Olympic records—but we could have done just as well with the old weather records.

Farmers are becoming more like the city dwellers every day. First they got telephones, electric power and radios, and now they have gone on strike.

A New York minister says that war is becoming unpopular. That's always the way—after the war.

Norma Thomas is quoted as saying he has a dream of victory in the 1936 campaign. We don't want to be discouraging, but we have dreamed of inheriting a million plenty of times.

Any trip across a busy street will convince the pedestrian that the old advice about not ever hurrying if you want to live long is completely out of date.

The British writer who says that no laws are enforced in the United States ought to come to our town and leave his auto parked beside a fire plug.

The real definition of a bigoted man is one who not only doesn't agree with you, but isn't even willing to argue about it.

Back in Queen Elizabeth's time, old soldiers were given permission to beg in the streets. Since then, we have been making constant progress, and now that privilege has been withdrawn.

The principal reason that charity can't begin at home these days is that there's nobody home.

## Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

NEXT to the greatest optimist in the world is the person who gives advice about managing husbands. The greatest optimist, of course, is the woman who expects to do the managing.

We have the New York City health commissioner for instance, offering this perfectly grand tip to wives:

"If your husband is grouchy, he is probably not well. Send him to the doctor. If he is ill, do not let him diagnose his own ailments."

Personally, I seldom have read a more wise or sensible statement. It is reasonable, lucid, and to the point. And it sounds easy. In fact, it would be easy if it were applied to any one but a husband.

But sending the average American husband to the doctor is like trying to invite a mule into the parlor. He will snort and back off and shy and prance and kick and snarl. But he will not go.

While the groucher he is, and therefore the sicker we may presume him to be, the less luck you'll have.

YOUR grouchy male person, as all ladies know, thinks that he has real grievances to upset him. Did you ever meet a man who blamed his bad digestion on his digestion, or for that matter, did you ever meet a man who would admit that he had a bad disposition?

Not a husband, I'm sure. All are convinced that the women just want something to fuss about. And although most of us realize that there is grave danger in any individual diagnosing his own illness, that doesn't help us a bit with getting the husband and the physician together.

"Every man his own doctor," is a favorite slogan with men, and prescribing for himself is one of the chief recreations of the ailing married gentleman.

In short, I am convinced that the medical profession would bestow a boon upon civilization if it would cease for a time its researches into the origins of human disease, and turn its attention to the human husband and find out what makes him that way.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

Old Guard Republicans Have About Made Up Their Minds to Pitch the Campaign on Roosevelt's Alleged Radicalism.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's Ohio speech was confined to domestic problems, more particularly to those which center around banking and the security market.

This should not be taken to mean that he is unmindful of, or will ignore, other issues. He already has placed himself on record with regard to prohibition.

It is only fair to assume that he will do likewise with regard to the tariff, foreign affairs, power and agriculture in later addresses. He certainly has shown no disposition to sidestep or evade thus far.

Indeed, old guard Republicans have about made up their minds to pitch the campaign on his alleged radicalism. Even now, they are "wondering" whether he is not another Bryan.

It is the strategy of Mark Hanna over again, but without Mark Hanna. Also, it lacks several other ingredients of a real highbrow drive.

Bryan entered the arena without any considerable experience in public office. Roosevelt has had a lot. Bryan was prescribing remedies for a slump which occurred during a Democratic administration and was compelled to criticize the policies of his own party. Roosevelt labors under no such handicap.

## Real Task for G. O. P.

IT is Roosevelt's contention that the present slump was brought on largely by over-production and excessive speculation, that both were encouraged by the Hoover administration and that, when the crash came, the Hoover administration was too thunderstruck to recognize its full significance, much less do anything.

Old guard strategists are going to find it difficult to put Roosevelt on the defensive with cries of alleged radicalism. The empty stomachs and lean pocketbooks hardly will fall for a red scare, with no more to sustain it.

With all the cash salted away in banks, all the wheat in storage, and all the resources available, it is going to take more propaganda than even the Republican fund can pay for to convince average citizens that something didn't go wrong with the system, and that the administration in power wasn't partially to blame for it.

## Fooled Long Enough

ROOSEVELT'S nine-point program may sound radical to those directly concerned, but not to those who have lost their fortunes, or whose jobs through uncontrolled recklessness and extravagance.

The political meaning of words in this country depends chiefly on what people believe, or want. Just now, the great majority have faith in the word "reform" or "measures," which promise to prevent such a bubble as was blown during the Coolidge administration and as burst right after Hoover took office.

You can't make them believe that laws regulating the Stock Exchange, or providing for public information regarding securities, are dangerously red. Neither can you make them believe that the United States should go on holding the bag.

## Remedies Are Orthodox

ROOSEVELT has advocated laws and regulations which will appeal to millions as not only sound, but necessary. He has voiced what millions have been thinking for the last two years, or so, and that is that the Hoover administration failed to take effective steps for relief, or recovery.

What he said at Columbus is neither original, nor startling. Those unable to give it practical expression, untold numbers of people have been thinking the same thing. As a matter of record, every measure he suggested has been advocated and discussed throughout the country for a long time.

He has not proposed anything that could be compared to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" in 1896. His remedies are absolutely orthodox. Their novelty consists in the fact that the Hoover administration and the party back of it are powerless to handle the situation which confronts them. Their promises, commitments and policies are such that they can not do what is needed, even if they had the desire.

But it seems to me unfair for him to suggest that the Republican position on prohibition is so elastic that it includes the views of both wringing wets and the bone dry forces.

At Least a Good Try

THAT may have been the attempt in the acceptance speech as well as in the platform, but words strung together in orderly sequence do fall into meanings on occasion, no matter how much the user may attempt to keep them spinning into thin air.

Mr. Hoover expressed the desire that "each state shall be given the right to deal with the problem as it may determine, but subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution of the United States to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system."

Now, it is not possible for a presidential candidate to speak for himself alone. The fact, mentioned by Mr. Hoover, that the President possesses no power or authority with respect to changes in the Constitution is quite irrelevant.

At the moment, Mr. Hoover is functioning not only as President, but also as leader of the Republican party. His words must of necessity be binding upon the members of his party.

Of course, they may not agree with his position, but they must conform or go elsewhere. And that is reasonable enough. Party government means nothing at all if it does not compel mutual agreement upon a set of principles.

A bone-dry or a rampant wet has no more business in the Republican party this year than has a free trader. Senator Borah is entirely logical in disassociating himself from the campaign.

Something for Memory

IT is unfortunate that few voters remember whole sentences. Even phrases are likely to be simplified in the public mind. Mr. Hoover learned that when his "experiment noble in purpose" universally was boiled down to "the noble experiment."

This time he has been careful to use several hundred words instead of five or ten. No single phrase in his prohibition pronouncement stands out. Undoubtedly this was design and not accident. Obviously the Republican candidate wished to be a little less than crystal clear in the matter.

And already there is confusion. People will tell you that the Republican position in regard to repeal is almost precisely that of the Democrats. Now, as a matter of fact, the Democratic demand for Volstead modification, if seriously intended, makes a deal of difference.

Mr. Hoover's attitude seems to be I do.

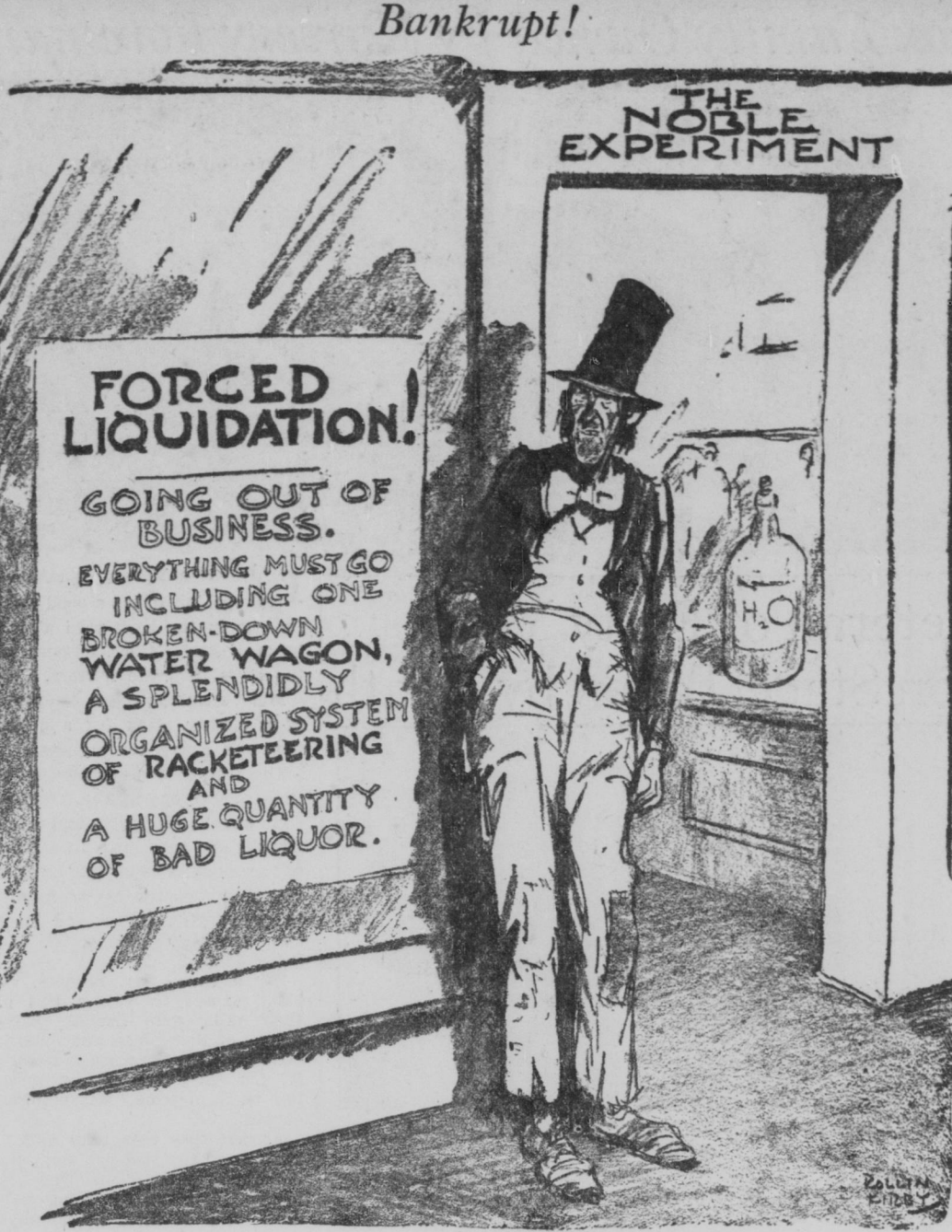
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## Chronic Disease Is Major Problem

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN  
Editorial Assistant of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

PHYSICIANS everywhere are realizing that the big problem of medicine today is not so much the control of acute disease as the care of chronic disease.

A chronic disease is any condition lasting for three months or more, which prevents the patient from following his customary daily routine and which necessitates medical or nursing care at home or in an institution.

In New Jersey a special investigation was made with a view to determining exactly how serious the problem is.

Five chronic diseases account for more than 50 per cent of the patients under the care of welfare agencies. They include diseases of the heart, 17 per cent; arthritis and rheumatism, 12.1 per cent; brain hemorrhage and shock, 11.2 per cent; cancer and other malignant tumors, 8.9 per cent, and paralysis from stroke, 6.2 per cent.

The chronic diseases are largely diseases of middle age and beyond. Only 20 per cent of patients with chronic disease are less than 40 and 80 per cent are beyond 40.

The reason chronic disease is becoming so much more significant is the fact that the average expectancy of life is increasing. More people living longer create more degenerative disease.

There is more cancer today because cancer is essentially a disease of advancing years and people who formerly died of the acute infectious diseases now live to die of cancer.

In a discussion of chronic disease, Dr. E. P. Boer pointed out that the economic and social factors are just as significant as the medical factors. Even a poor or needy person ordinarily can recover from effects of an acute disease.

In fact, many of the acute infectious diseases follow a definite course and are self-limited. In a chronic disease the cost of medical attendance, medicines, and special food becomes great and the life of every person in the family is modified by the necessity of caring for the sick.

Therefore, the big problem in relationship to chronic disease is not so much the care of the patient with chronic disease as the prevention of such diseases.

It has been found that early diagnosis, such as may be made by regular examination, and proper care given early is far more likely to prevent the appearance of a chronic disease than any other measure.

Nevertheless, the continued increase in such diseases shows that the vast majority of people have not learned this lesson.

It is becoming more and more important to provide suitable beds in hospitals for the care of patients with chronic disorders.

It is unfortunate that few voters remember whole sentences. Even phrases are likely to be simplified in the public mind. Mr. Hoover learned that when his "experiment noble in purpose" universally was boiled down to "the noble experiment."

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## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Thousands Drawn to New England States for Spectacle of Sun's Eclipse on Aug. 31.

LEADING astronomers of the world are in New England and the province of Quebec, perfecting final details of plans for observing the eclipse of the sun which takes place on Aug. 31.

It is highly probable that the influx of tourists into New England and the province of Quebec will be larger than ever during the next two weeks because of the attraction of the eclipse.

In many towns in the eclipse areas, special arrangements for the care of tourists have been made by the Chambers of Commerce.

Special maps of the eclipse areas have been prepared by the New England Hotel Association and by other organizations.

Folders giving data concerning special trains, excursions, etc., have been issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and the Boston & Maine railroad.

A number of auto bus companies also have announced excursions to the eclipse area. In many towns, the Chambers of Commerce are making arrangements to provide suitable sites from which tourists may view the eclipse in comfort.

## Many Expeditions

A PARTIAL list of the eclipse expeditions from important observatories, the town at which they will view the eclipse, and the leaders of the expeditions, has been prepared by Professor Frederick Slocum of the Van Vleck observatory of Wesleyan university. The list follows the location of the expedition being given first in each case.

Parent, Province of Quebec, Royal observatory, Greenwich, England, Dr. J. Jackson; Dominion observatory, Ottawa, Province of Quebec, Director, R. M. Stewart.

St. Alexis, Province of Quebec, University of Toronto observatory, Professor C. A. Chant.

St. Lawrence river, Province of Quebec, Paris and Marseilles observatories, Count A. De La Baume Pluvinet.

Montreal, Province of Quebec, McGill university, Professor A. S. Eve; University of London, Prof. A. Fowler.

Magog, Province of Quebec, Solar physics observatory, Cambridge university, Professor F. J. Stratton; Leicester, University of Virginia, Professor S. A. Mitchell; Royal Astronomical Society, London, Group C.

Derby, Vt. Poul observatory, Swarthmore college, Professor J. A. Miller.