

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.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551 TUESDAY, AUG. 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."

The New Dawn

While Senator Watson and Candidate Springer are asking votes on the plea that the home loan bill is the special product of Watsonian genius and that it will save the little home owner and stimulate building, some one should explain just when the benefits will come.

Will any one dare to suggest that any family now being evicted for failure to pay rent is any nearer the security of home ownership?

Will any one suggest that any citizen who has been buying a home on payments, who has lost his job and is unable to pay, will not be forced to pay?

As a matter of fact, no citizen can borrow from the new bank. Building and loan companies can re-discount mortgages representing not less than 60 per cent of the value of the property for 60 per cent of their face value. The new bank will provide a reservoir for the building and loan companies, and the law, to the extent that cash is needed by these companies to keep their contracts, will be beneficial.

But the claim that it will inspire home building by permitting those who are out of jobs and who need homes most to get one in plain bunk.

"It is the dawn," chants Candidate Springer.

"It solves everything, and I did it," says Watson.

Both are mistaken, as usual. Watson, driven hesitatingly to the support of the bill by a flood of telegrams from Indiana after he had opposed it in secret for months, thinks that the bill is worth 20,000 votes. By fall, it may be worth that many to his opponent when the people discover how little the law will do.

The real demand of the people is for work that will permit them to buy new homes and to make payments on those they hold. On this subject, both Watson and Springer are silent, and are likely to remain silent.

Unpardonable Delay

Delays by the administration in starting the building programs for unemployment relief ordered by congress are difficult to understand.

Last week we pointed out that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had not made a single loan from its special fund of \$1,500,000,000 for self-liquidating construction projects. Since then the R. F. C. has found time to issue a pamphlet of instructions for applications for such loans, a very tardy procedure, considering that many applications have been waiting on desks of the corporation for several weeks.

Value of this fund is its emergency character. It is supposed to make work for the unemployed immediately. By delay, the R. F. C. is violating the spirit and destroying the purpose of the law.

Those who suffer are not only the unemployed, but the entire country. Business would be helped by large scale purchase of building materials.

Now Senator Robert Wagner of New York, who worked so long and so hard to get relief legislation passed, reveals that the administration also is dilatory in the matter of federal building projects.

The relief and construction act made available \$332,000,000 for this purpose. The projects were specified; they generally were agreed upon as the project which would be started and furnish employment quickly.

To date, however, as far as I am aware, work has not begun on the projects enumerated in the relief and construction act. Wagner has written to Secretary of Treasury Ogden Mills. "Forty-two days have elapsed since congress passed that law. It seems to me that undue delay already has been suffered."

Secretary Mills is holding up not only the building projects of his own department, but of all government departments, by his failure to certify that the funds are available.

Even the river and harbor and flood control projects, for which complete plans long have existed in the office of the chief of army engineers, and on which construction should have been started at once, are delayed.

Whatever the cause of this unpardonable delay in creating jobs for the unemployed as provided by congress—whether the delay is the result of politics or of inefficiency—the time has come for President Hoover to do something about it.

Quail and Pipe Organs

Ring out, wild bells—bicycle bells, of course. On top of the news that the tariff commission has given added protection to American bicycle and velocipede bells comes the even more cheering item that the President just has proclaimed a tariff rate reduction.

It's on sheepskin, from 30 per cent ad valorem to 22 1/2 per cent.

Which reminds us how magnificently the much-touted flexible tariff works for us. Under the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922, the tariff commission made thirty-six changes in eight years. Of these the rates on five articles were flexed downward; those on thirty-one were raised.

We saw duties lowered on mill feed, paint brush handles, phenol, cresylic acid and bobwhite quail. We paid for higher rates on wheat, flour, butter, pig iron, straw hats, peanuts, eggs, milk, cream, linseed oil and other things.

No action was taken on the 1924 sugar report, which, according to Senator Cogan of Colorado, a former member of the commission, would have saved American consumers \$40,000,000 a year or more and at the same time amply protected the industry.

But happy America can bask under cheaper bobwhite quail!

Under the Hawley-Smoot act of 1930, the commission flexed downward eighteen times, upward eight times. The downward rate applied to such things as wood flour, bent wood furniture, feldspar and pipe organs. The upward rate applied to cordage and wire fences, egg products, pine apples and the like.

"No change" resulted from twenty-five hearings on many widely consumed articles. And into the tariff by way of this year's revenue act went four major and formerly free articles—oil, lumber, coal and copper.

But why worry? Every American home now can be more cheaply equipped with a pipe organ and bobwhite quail.

The Electric Tax

The electric industry, having won its battle to have the 3 per cent federal electric tax transferred to consumers, is complaining now about the expense of computing and collecting this tax.

An article in Public Utilities Fortnightly sadly records that the Detroit Edison Company spent \$1,849 in extra clerk hire because of the new tax, and collected just \$314.46 for the government. It complains because power companies had to have new bill forms printed, with the exact wording of the tax law on them; because customers are getting angry and refusing to pay

the tax, causing much additional bookkeeping; because some customers can pay only part of a bill and partial tax payments then must be figured; because difficulties arise when companies offer a cash discount for prompt payment of bills; because now there are two kinds of cash coupons, some tax exempt and some taxable.

"So numerous and so irritating are such difficulties in keeping accounts straight that in relating his woes the harassed head of our customers' billing department expressed the belief that his books never again would be in balance," say authors of the article.

The articles do not point out that if the tax had been imposed as the senate intended, on gross receipts of the electric companies rather than on consumers, all this trouble and expense could have been avoided.

The power companies made a frantic appeal to senate and house conferees while the bill was pending and, by legislative trickery, the high-handed change, shifting the burden to power users, was made.

Perhaps the companies finally will conclude that the senate was right and the tax should have been paid by them in the first place.

New Cancer Treatment

A new method of treating cancer, by use of organic solutions which, under the proper conditions, develop extremely short and penetrating ultra-violet rays, was announced at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society in Denver.

The new treatment represents the culmination of four years' work at the University of Pennsylvania under direction of Dr. Elice McDonald, well known in the world of science as a student of cancer.

The solutions used develop rays capable of killing cancer cells in twenty seconds, Dr. McDonald reported.

Dr. McDonald's discovery undoubtedly is an important gain in the war on cancer. But the war still is far from won.

In the past, cancer has been treated successfully on many occasions with the surgical knife, the X-ray, and radium rays. Purpose of these treatments is either to remove or kill the cancerous growth. And, in general, when the cancer is discovered early enough, the treatment is successful.

However, the big difficulty is to diagnose a cancer in time. A cancer of the skin can be detected early and quickly. At other times, a cancer may be so situated as to give early evidence of its presence.

But, unfortunately, it is possible for a cancer to be so deeply seated within the body that its presence is not detected until it is too late to use either the surgeon's knife, X-ray or radium.

Whether Dr. McDonald's solution will prove useful in such cases remains to be seen. It would seem as though his method might be used in many cases where location of the cancer was such that it could not be reached conveniently otherwise.

Cancer constitutes one of the big problems of the medical world today. A generation ago, infant mortality was high. Today it is low and most infants have good chances of growing old.

Because there are more old people in the world, the diseases of old age have become greater problems. The two most important classes of these are the so-called degenerative diseases—hardening of the arteries, the wearing out and breakdown of various organs, etc.—and the various types of cancerous growths.

While the death rate from cancer is high, it is important to remember that cancer, if detected early enough, can be treated successfully. If cancer is suspected, a reputable physician should be consulted without delay.

Men usually do things in a bigger way than women, a psychologist tells us. That's right. Who ever heard of a gold-digger hitting the R. F. C. for a few millions?

Another thing that the presidential campaign has brought out is that nothing is more disputed than an indisputable fact.

Pity the poor 1932 college graduate: The people aren't buying new bonds and he no longer is eligible for a magazine scholarship.

Kibitzer has been admitted as a word in one of the dictionaries. But if we know our kibitzers, he was there all the time.

You can find boloney in any platform, a candidate says. And always plenty of cheese to go with it.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

A VISIT to the southwest convinces one that the evil deeds of men possess for us all a powerful fascination.

Throughout that vast region are preserved many mementoes of law-breakers, of killers, of destructionists. For time enhances the deeds of the vicious and the weak, even as it puts a halo about the saint's head.

And the year lend an enchantment to cowardice, so that in the end it may often pass for courage. Who knows? Perhaps some time we shall fashion just such an aura for Al Capone's brow and save for posterity the machine guns of his gangsters that have snuffed out so many lives.

The western bad man long has been a sort of national hero. His type was to be found nowhere else on earth and so his swagger and bluster and his alacrity with a gun contrived to make him a legendary figure.

Thus collectors now vie with one another to procure some relic of Clay Allison, the James boys and of such lesser fry as Henry Starr and the mild Al Jennings.

The vicious character can become, after a time, a gorgeous figure, with an enormous appeal to the imagination.

Each act of bravado is translated into a gallant gesture and the ardent biographer may change pusillanimity into prowess.

WHY do we pay homage to the killers? Few of these men possessed courage, in the real meaning of the word. They were interesting, spectacular, glamorous, but most of them were cowards, or so it seems to me.

The man who goes fully armed all the time and is eager at the slightest provocation to plug another full of bullet holes is, at least according to my notion, neither admirable nor unafraid.

I do not believe that possession of a gun, or ability to use it well, fosters courage. Rather it incites to bullying.

Once I knew a doctor who rode alone for miles each day in a doctor then was an unsettled country haunt of Indians and outlaws. He never owned a gun. He was, I think, a brave man.

Just as good Bishop Lamy of Santa Fe was a brave man, and Billy the Kid, who shares honors with him as a hero of the southwest, was a killer and a coward.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

State Rights, as Opposed to Centralized Authority, Account for Most of Our Political Commotion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—This republic is about to hold its thirty-seventh presidential election, with repeal of an amendment to the Constitution as one of the most important issues.

From an historical standpoint, the venture must be put down as novel. We have added many words to the Constitution, but this is the first time we have considered taking some out of it.

When you dig deeper, you find that the issue involves theories of government, which our forefathers split at the very beginning.

Ever since the Constitution was adopted, there have been Federalists and anti-Federalists; those who believed in more government and those who believed in less.

State rights, as opposed to centralized authority, account for most of our political commotion.

Nullification Results

WHEN a problem arises, there always has been an argument as to whether the federal government or the states should solve it.

Generally, the argument has been settled without involving the Constitution.

After the Civil War, three amendments were added. Whether they were necessary, they have been subjected to more or less nullification.

The prohibition amendment also was due to war fever. If it affected only a section of the country, we probably should let nullification take care of it.

There is a deal of difference between the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments. While there is little excuse for more than a dozen states ignoring the latter, practically all states find themselves unable to obey, or abide by the former.

Nullification has become a country-wide blot as far as the eighteenth amendment is concerned. So we arrive at a point where both major parties are willing to consider repeal.

Same Old Issue

LET me be deceived as to the underlying principle. It's the same old issue—bureaucracy versus local self government.

When it comes to a showdown, the American people are as genuinely opposed to centralization as were their forefathers.

No matter how industrial organization may appear to call for it, they doubt the virtue of its ultimate effect.

This is a deep-seated tradition with the American people. They dread the development of unnecessary power at Washington. They think of it as too dangerous and far-away a force to be trusted.

They appreciate the weakness of local self-government. They realize perfectly well how slight and ineffectual it can become. But, and in spite of all that, they see something of value in its intimate, human side.

Confirmed by Prohibition

PROHIBITION, as provided for by the eighteenth amendment and Volstead act, has confirmed their views.

With all its power, the federal government has been unable to overcome local tendencies, or even neighborhood convictions.

Added to the natural spirit of defiance which meddling with old habits involved, there has been a general revolt against the obvious loss of liberty and independence.

Not only individuals, but communities, resented the loss of freedom, and they resented it as something which this government was designed to avoid.

Questions and Answers

What are highest and lowest points of land within continental United States?

The highest point is Mount Whitney, 14,496 feet above sea level, and the lowest is Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level. Both are in California, eighty-five miles apart.

What does the letter "S" on United States coins signify?

That the coins were minted in San Francisco.

Which states lead in the production of gold?

California and South Dakota, but the territory of Alaska leads both states.

How many states have ratified the "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution?

Twelve.

What salary does the Governor of New Jersey receive?

Ten thousand dollars a year. Does the needle of a compass always point north and south?

All compasses point to the magnetic north and south poles—but not to the geographic poles.

What is the address of the headquarters of the Society of Mayflower Descendants?

120 East Seventy-first street, New York City.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

SWEETENING GAINS CONTINUE

ON Aug. 30, 1918, allied troops continued their sweeping advance on a front of nearly sixty miles in northern France.

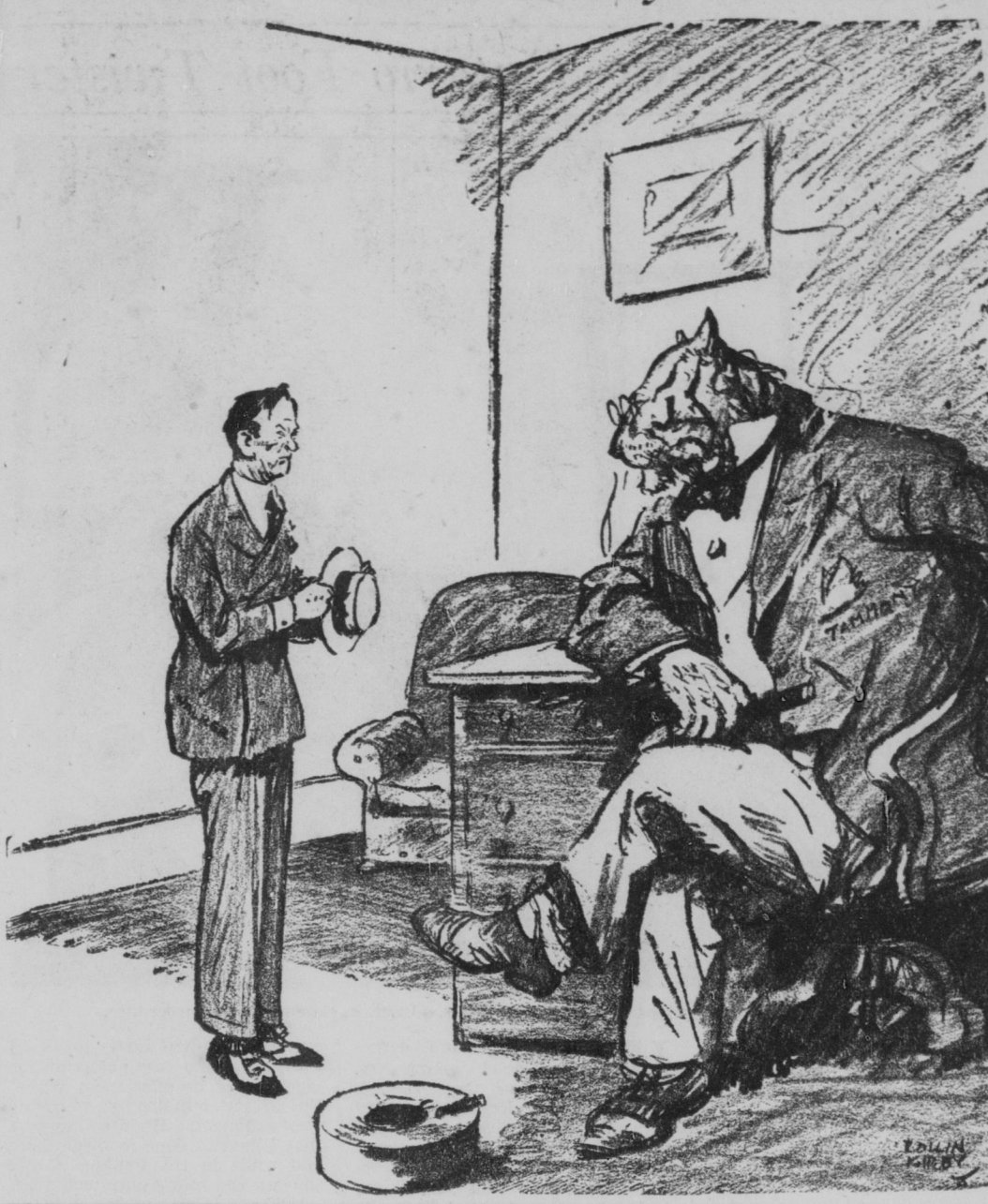
The French took Mt. St. Simon and crossed the Canal du Nord at several places.

British forces continued their wide gains except at Bellecourt where the Germans made a determined stand and halted the British effort to turn the flank of the retreating forces in the vicinity.

Combes and Clerly fell during the day, however, and in some sections British infantry advanced so rapidly that their artillery was left far behind.

American and French troops took Chavigny and Cuffies, north of Soissons and Americans stormed Juvin.

Asset or Liability?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Ability to Detect Odors Varies

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

WHEREAS in the lower animals the sense of smell is highly developed and the human being it is subject to extraordinary variations. Some people can detect certain odors in much less concentrated form than can other people; at the same time their sense of smell for other odors may be either normal or subnormal.

When a person has been taking certain drugs, such as strychnine or cocaine, his sense of smell becomes exceedingly delicate.

This may be due to the fact that the drugs shrink the membranes of the nose and thereby permit easier access of the vapors which carry the odors to the delicate nerves of the nose.

An inability to detect odors may, of course, be associated with a bad cold or any condition which swells the membranes of the nose or covers them with secretion.

There are, however, cases of people born without ability to detect odors.

Dr. E. M. Seydell, who recently has reviewed this subject, points out that the ability to detect odors may be interfered with by the toxic action of certain drugs.

Sulphur or the fumes arising from the manufacture of rubber, alcohol, tobacco, chloroform, ether, morphine or carbolic acid, if repeatedly inhaled, will interfere with the ability to detect various odors.

This perhaps is due to an anesthesia of the nerves responsible for the sense of smell. These nerves are like the other nerves in the body, subject to fatigue, and when tired they do not act as well as when they are fresh.

Hence, the nerves of smell may be exhausted by long stimulation or intense stimulation from various sources.

In the same way the ability to detect odors gradually wears out in the aged, as do other senses, such as those of sight, hearing, and taste.

For this reason perfumes for the aged must be stronger and foods spicier if they are to give the pleasure associated with the use of the special senses.

The sense of smell so closely is associated with the sense of taste that a disturbance of this sense interferes frequently with appetite.

There are, of course, various disturbances of a psychologic character which center on the sense of smell, so that people complain constantly of bad odors which do not exist.

There are other cases in which the nerves may be stimulated by presence of tumors or other disease of the brain.

Sometimes the sense of smell is perverted. A case is reported of a physician to whom violets had the odor of phosphorus and there was another man to whom everything smelled like cabbage.

There are cases in which the sight of certain objects produces in the patient a sense of an odor that does not exist and there also are cases in which the hearing of certain sounds brings on the sense of an odor that may not exist.

At this point the reader will recall the old statement, "Truly, we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

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

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE geneticists just have held their powwow. And if you ask he "Who?" or "What?" the best that I can reply is that there are no interests interested in the science of genetics.

But I am not quite such that it is a science. Dr. Clarence C. Little, who used to be a good high jumper at Harvard and later became president of Michigan, made a speech in which he said that sterilization of the misfit "is just around the corner."

And later Dr. Little said, according to the New York Times, that all predictability, everything that can be measured, and defined in the characteristics of plant or animal as regards future generations, is due to inheritance. What is not predictable is due to environment and other factors."

Possibly I will be told that the mere fact of being rebellious does not in itself constitute an abnormality. I think it does. All the revolutionaries and most of the reformers of whom I know anything were or are distinctly touched with the divinity of being crackbrained.

Field of Sheer Surmise

IT seems to me that until we know a great deal about that which is not predictable it might be a good idea to go extremely slow in any plan for compulsory sterilization.

It might be possible, of course, for the community to arrive at some generally accepted conception of what constitutes an idiot, and I think few would contend against measures designed to prevent him from perpetuating himself.

But the word "misfit" will require the sharpest sort of definition. There is, of course, the important question as to whether man must be moulded to meet the sort of world we now have or whether it might not be better to work the other way round and make the world for man.

We all know individuals who are extremely ill adjusted to the machine age. There are many who do not fit into any of the cogs of a highly speeded industrialism. Their ineptitude may be so great

or stature the good men must be? In fact, "the good man" is just as much a matter of proper controversy as the misfit.

I will grant that the orner 'round which Dr. Little's genetic Utopia liners probably is beyond the city limits. Moreover, I know that the distinguished young educator is not actually advocating a Fordized universe in which we shall all be Model T. But, like most scientists, he plays with fantasy. And that privilege should not be denied even to the layman.

Plague of Precisionists

I FEAR the laboratory men when they come bearing gifts for human betterment. I think they are too cavalier in their consideration of that vast dark continent known as the Kingdom of Unpredictable.

These men of science should sit longer and pay more attention to the poets and the makers of myths, for to them wisdom is revealed that never came from any test tube.

The orderly mind is capable of creating great devastation for it can not abide any world which is not regimented. I will agree that the world must be organized for the sake of mutual protection, but even in this close association there must be provision for the infinite variety of which mankind is capable.

Mendel, who flung his iron law into the world, based his conclusions chiefly on the study of peas within the pod. I do not think it beneath human dignity to acknowledge our relationship to the turnip, corn and squash. I have known many human parsnips and cabbages galore.

Yet perish the thought that ever the day shall come, by virtue of genetics, when we all stand neatly ticketed and labeled in alternate rows of corn and beans. Man is nobler than that. In spite of the best efforts of science, I have the faith to believe that he will continue to be succotash.

(Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

Ever Make It?

Ever make snow, coconutade, colonel's mint cup, currant punch, lemon snow, orange honey cocktail, grape punch, prohibition mint julep, spruce beer, Turkish punch?

These and dozens more of home-made, nonalcoholic drinks are explained, and directions for making them are contained in our Washington Bureau's bulletin on the subject. You will find it in dozens of refreshing and delicious drinks—some of which you never heard of—with full directions for concocting. Fill out the coupon below and give your family or your guests a new kind of drink.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Dept. 194, Washington Bureau The Indianapolis Times,
1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin, HOME-MADE NONALCOHOLIC DRINKS and inclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs:

NAME

STREET AND NO.

CITY STATE

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Outer Region of Sun Is Divided Into Three Parts—Surface, Atmosphere and Corona.

THE astronomer divides the outer region of the sun into a number of parts. It is necessary to have a knowledge of these divisions to appreciate fully the eclipse of the sun, which occurs on Wednesday.

These divisions are three in number. First, there is the sun's surface. Next, there is the sun's atmosphere. And, finally, there is the corona, a sort of extremely tenuous gaseous envelope surrounding the atmosphere and trailing off into space.

The solar surface is known to astronomers as the photosphere. This word comes from the Greek, "phos" meaning "light." The name is appropriate, since the sun's light arises in the photosphere.

The photosphere is the luminous surface visible with an ordinary telescope. The sun spots and other visible markings are on the photosphere.

It must be remembered, however, that the photosphere does not constitute a surface in the sense that the earth has a solid surface. The photosphere is itself gaseous.

The solar atmosphere consists of luminous but practically transparent gases. It can not be seen with a telescope.

During a total eclipse of the sun, when the disc of the moon blots out the sun, a little of the solar atmosphere can be seen protruding beyond the edge of the moon.

Reversing Layer