

The Indianapolis Times

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PHONE—Riley 5551 SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1932
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Roosevelt, Walker and Tammany

Coming at the time it did, the Walker hearing developed into the first great test for Franklin D. Roosevelt, as presidential nominee. While Walker faced Roosevelt, Roosevelt faced Tammany. He met the crisis with courage and with common sense.

He could have sidestepped. He could have appointed a commission. He could have found other ways of passing the issue. He could have adopted many of the ruses that political expediency suggested.

He could have employed the law's delays that are so commonly employed when it is desired to avoid a task, the doing of which involves peril to a supreme ambition.

Instead, Roosevelt did the job that was set before him, but in so doing he drew the bitter fire of the nation's most powerful political organization. And now Tammany, in a rage, threatens to knife Roosevelt.

Whether he can carry the Empire state in the November election becomes the most vital practical phase of the campaign of 1932. How that will come out, only the next two months can tell.

But whether he loses or whether he wins New York, he has raised himself immeasurably in the esteem of all those in his own state and the other states of the Union who admire courage and yearn for good government.

We hope and trust that Franklin D. Roosevelt will meet the other problems of this campaign with the same directness and the same fortitude that have characterized his conduct in the Tammany test.

As for Walker, the passing of Jimmy is the passing of an era, the era of charm. The depression hit Jimmy as it has hit so many thousands of others.

It hit him in a different way, but hit him, nevertheless. In times of prosperity, charm will take one a long way, and Jimmy had charm in a measure possessed by few in the history of public life.

When the economic skies were shining and milk and honey were flowing, the wastefulness that was the day and night companion of Walker's charm worried his fellow citizens but little, if at all.

It was realized that Jimmy was a luxury and an expensive one, but it was a time for luxuries.

Then came adversity. Incomes dropped, but public expense continued to rise. The wastefulness which Walker personified continued, and sentiment toward the man of charm began to change.

The investigations did the rest. They showed how lavish had been the mode; how costly had been the pace; how expensive the fiddler.

Had the investigation occurred during the years of the boom, rather than in a time of rapidly multiplying hardships, that change in public sentiment probably would not have occurred, and had public sentiment been hostile to those processes which finally brought about the retirement of Jimmy Walker, the processes would not have succeeded.

And so it comes to pass that Jimmy Walker's name now appears with all the rest on the depression's long, long casualty list.

Brilliance, personality, wit, presence, poise—those attributes were his in such profuse degree that it is a tragedy that he did not possess along with them those other sturdier though more commonplace qualities that would have made of Jimmy Walker a man well rounded and great.

Think for Yourself

This nation has never had a more important campaign than the one now in progress. On its results may well depend the whole trend of the future, not only of this country, but of the world.

For that reason, it is especially important that every citizen think for himself this year and refuse to take his politics from labels.

This is the year for selfish thinking. Every one should try to determine just what is best for himself in the way of government.

The man without a job will try to discover what government is most likely to produce conditions that will give him work.

The man whose job is still safe is more than interested in conditions that will permit him to keep his job. The man with a business or a home will want to see how he can keep his property from confiscation or his business from bankruptcy.

For that reason, whenever it is possible to hear a candidate for the presidency, no matter what ticket or party he represents, voters should welcome the opportunity to help them make up their minds.

On Tuesday evening, Norman Thomas, the candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, will speak at Cadle tabernacle. He has spoken in this city before, as a paid lecturer, and many people have paid money to listen. So just as a chance to get something for nothing, he should appeal.

Not many are likely to agree with his theories or his remedies. But no one doubts his sincerity or his ability. If you fear socialism, listening may help you to fortify your conservatism. You may discover why you will not want to vote for him.

But in this country, the only hope is in an electorate that will carefully examine and test any policy or program that is offered. This country can never be afraid of ideas if it is to continue. Progress and stability can only come from an informed and intelligent citizenship.

So it may be worth while to listen to Thomas just as it is always worth while to listen to President Hoover or candidate Roosevelt when they talk over the radio.

This is the year to listen, think and then vote.

When to Play Politics

A little healthy publicity, in which this newspaper shared, is responsible for reinstatement of a postal clerk at Gary, Ind., fired for opposing President Hoover's bonus policy.

Among the charges which resulted in his dismissal was the following:

"It also is charged that you introduced a bonus resolution at a meeting of the American Legion, Crown Point, Ind., contrary to the expressed wishes of the President, who considers such legislation harmful to the country at this time."

When this case was revealed by the press, the President had the original order reversed. The Gary clerk is to be restored.

On the surface, this is a victory for the civil rights of civil employees. But the official explanations show that very disquieting conditions exist.

The civil service commission, to protect the civil service from the spoils system and exploitation by political parties, has made certain rules against partisan political activity of civil servants.

It appears now, however, that these rules are so vague as to invite the evil they are designed to prevent. Under these hazy rules, a partisan political ad-

ministration in power can use the rule—as in the Gary case—to limit the legitimate rights of federal employees, if not to force upon them the partisan political views of the President.

This newspaper agrees with the President in opposing the cash bonus proposal. But we are opposed equally to a gag rule against civil servants on this issue or any other—so long as they are acting as individuals and not in behalf of a political party.

Two questions are in point: Would the administration have reversed its dismissal policy so quickly in this case if the issue had not been the bonus, and if the administration had not been afraid of the irate veterans' vote—for instance, would the victim be reinstated if he had been fired for advocating recognition of Russia or for helping the Kentucky mine strikers?

Why is so much ado made about the actual and imaginary political activities of minor government employees, when an assistant postmaster-general can order major federal employees to campaign for Hoover, on the threat of being fired, and when the administration can recall to campaign for Hoover the governor-general of the Philippines against his will during a crisis in the far east—another case in which publicity stopped a partisan racket?

The test of whether federal job holders are misusing their position for partisan political purposes is not to be found in the case of a humble clerk or other little fellows, but in the activity of the big boys.

Sour Phrases

As Job cried out: "O that mine adversary had written a book!" so may the Democrats pray that their adversaries keep on making speeches.

Every campaign, doubtless, has its crop of unfortunate phrases. This one still is young, yet already the G. O. P. spokesmen appear to have rolled up a record. For instance:

"It is the impression of our government services that fewer than one-half of them (the bonus marchers) ever served under the American flag."—President Hoover, in a telegram to a Boston legion post.

"The B. E. F. was infested with impostors. Nearly all the real veterans went home after congress adjourned. Dove-tailed among them that remained was a polyglot mob of tramps and hoodlums and a generous sprinkling of Communist agitators."—Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison, to the New York state legion convention, which hissed him.

"The duty of restoring law and order was performed with effectiveness and with unparalleled humanity and kindness."—Secretary of War Pat Hurley, describing the bonus army crowd.

"You're a bunch of dirty cowards!"—Vice-President Charles Curtis, to hecklers at Las Vegas, Nev. "I defy you to name twelve men in congress who consistently have fought for the national welfare during the last year!"—Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur.

"Many children now have better and more suitable food than in the past good times."—Dr. Wilbur again.

A sour phrase helped to elect Cleveland in 1884, when Dr. Samuel Burchard, campaigning for Blaine, called the Democrats the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." The Republicans seem to have more than used up their quota for 1932.

Good Business, Not Sentiment

That arms reduction is not a sentimental, but rather a business, issue is recognized by the New York Trust Company. The August issue of the Index, its intelligent monthly organ, leads off with an article on "The Burden of Armaments: A Major Obstacle to Recovery."

It is interesting to learn that between 1913 and 1929 the population of the United States increased 33 per cent; our national wealth, 94 per cent; the national income, 147 per cent; and our armament expenditures, 166 per cent.

The United States, accustomed to regard itself as a most pacific nation, will spend \$357,000,000 more on its army and navy in this year of government economy than "militaristic" Germany in the year before the World War.

Our army costs us more than that of France, our navy more than that of Great Britain. And, as President Hoover pointed out last year, 72 per cent of our total federal expenditures are attributable to costs of wars past and wars to come.

The world, although it has close to 25,000,000 unemployed and much better ways for its money, still is spending some \$5,000,000,000 a year in preparation for another nightmare of destruction.

A broker says that on Wall Street a man's word must be as good as his bond. And if his word is really good, we'd say that it was a lot better than most Wall Street bonds.

The prison commissions certainly have a tough job these days. They go to a place where 4,000 men are crowded into space designed for 1,500 to find out why the inmates don't like it.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

TWO established opinions often have puzzled me. What particular virtue does the fisherman possess that the rest of us lack, and why do people who like dogs in the house feel morally superior to those who prefer their outdoors, or who keep none at all?

I am aware that these questions will mark me in the minds of many readers as an ignoramus or even a sort of degenerate, but, feeling braver than usual today, I venture to intrude them into a discussion of more vital topics.

For the pious arrogance of the man who likes fishing is exceeded only by that of the man who likes dogs. Both individuals attribute to themselves some special virtue because of these preferences. The man in my house solemnly assures me that the former marks the real gentleman, and that all God's noblemen have a tenderness for canines.

AND it is true that the public man who can not get his picture printed with a fishing rod in his hand or a dog gambling by his side is a dub, or does not have a good press agent.

When a President of the United States hooks a trout, or even attempts to do so, the general feeling is that a warm glow will pervade the hearts of all his subjects at the news and that, after the event, his abilities for statecraft will be improved. Is there any truth in this idea?

And is it a fact established by science that the person who loves a dog is more sensitive and humane than the one who loves a cat? We often have gathered as much from various sources.

The inference is that the man who shows a marked canine friendship always will play fair with his business associates, never will mistreat his wife or other inferiors, and will be good to his children.

Having long been a Doubting Thomas about this idea, I am in the market for authentic information.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Jimmy Walker Has Put on a Stunt That May Wreck the Democratic Party in This Campaign.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Mayor Walker's resignation is typical of the man—a seemingly brilliant move until one begins to analyze it. The playboy has put on a stunt which will wreck the Democratic party in this campaign. Tammany hall included.

He doesn't even realize it. Kind people will excuse him, on the ground that recent experiences have made him rather hysterical.

How can Walker run for re-election without continuing his abuse of Governor Roosevelt? How can Tammany support him without bolting the national ticket?

If Walker loses, Tammany will be sunk. If he wins and Governor Roosevelt loses, Tammany will be held responsible for the Democratic party's defeat. If both he and Governor Roosevelt win, Tammany will be exposed to the wrath of a national administration which it knifed.

Walker has risked all this in an effort to hold the spotlight. His strategy is both obvious and shallow. Those who fall in with it are going to pay a heavy price.

Legislation Is Wrong

THE Walker case is rooted in un-intelligent legislation. Whether the former mayor is guilty, or innocent, as charged, the method provided for his removal is out of tune with the fundamental principles of justice.

Whether Governor Roosevelt has acted wisely, the power granted him is contrary to sound conceptions of home rule and local self-government.

Justice Staley put his finger on the weakness of the whole set-up when he said that in a case like this the governor of New York was not answerable to the courts, but only to his own conscience and the public.

One can believe that Walker has been incompetent, or even crooked, and still see the danger of permitting the office to be vacated on the mere say-so of a governor.

We must not lose sight of the possibility of having a bad governor remove a good mayor, as well as a good governor remove a bad mayor. As long as that possibility exists, any proceeding instituted to remove a mayor or other official will be open to the charge of political expediency.

Not only New York, but all other states, as well as the nation itself, need the establishment of some kind of agency to handle cases of malfeasance in office which will be above reproach.

Provision Is Monstrous

IT stands to reason that if a mayor of New York deserves to be removed from office, he deserves to be ineligible for re-election during a long period, if not for life. The monstrousness of a provision which permits the chief executive of the greatest city on earth to be thrown out of office for misconduct and become a candidate for re-election within two or three weeks, is self-evident.

Desirable as removal of incompetent or corrupt municipal officials by state authority may be, it should be surrounded with every possible safeguard. If not, it easily might lead to organization of a political machine as would put Tammany in the shade.

Mayor Walker's resignation has been described as bringing the case to an unsatisfactory end, which it clearly does. But let's not get too excited over that point, because under existing conditions, there was no hope of bringing it to any other kind of end.

Questions and Answers

What dates are included in the terms Middle Ages and Dark Ages?

The Middle Ages comprises the period lying between the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A. D., and the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. This period is subdivided into the Dark Age and the Age of Revival. The Dark Age included the years between the fall of Rome and the opening of the eleventh century. The Age of Revival begins with the opening of the eleventh century and ends with the discovery of America.

What countries comprise the British commonwealth of nations?

The United Kingdom, consisting of Great Britain and northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion of Newfoundland, the commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the union of South Africa.

Is salad made from shredded cabbage, called "coke slaw" or "coke slaw"?

Either is correct.

Did any Indians serve with the United States army in the World War?

Approximately 12,000.

What is the real name of the Barrymore family of actors?

Blythe.

Making Both Ends Meet

Are you having trouble making the "reduced income" meet the needs of your family? Have you tried cutting the "food" item in the family budget? You can do this and still have appetizing, well balanced and nutritious meals. Use the suggestions in the new bulletin just issued by our Washington bureau, on "Feeding the Family at Low Cost," compiled from studies made by federal and state agencies. It contains general information on food values as well as suggested menus and recipes for every day of the week. If you want this bulletin, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed.

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Dept. 187, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin in FEEDING THE FAMILY AT LOW COST, and inclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncancelled United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs:

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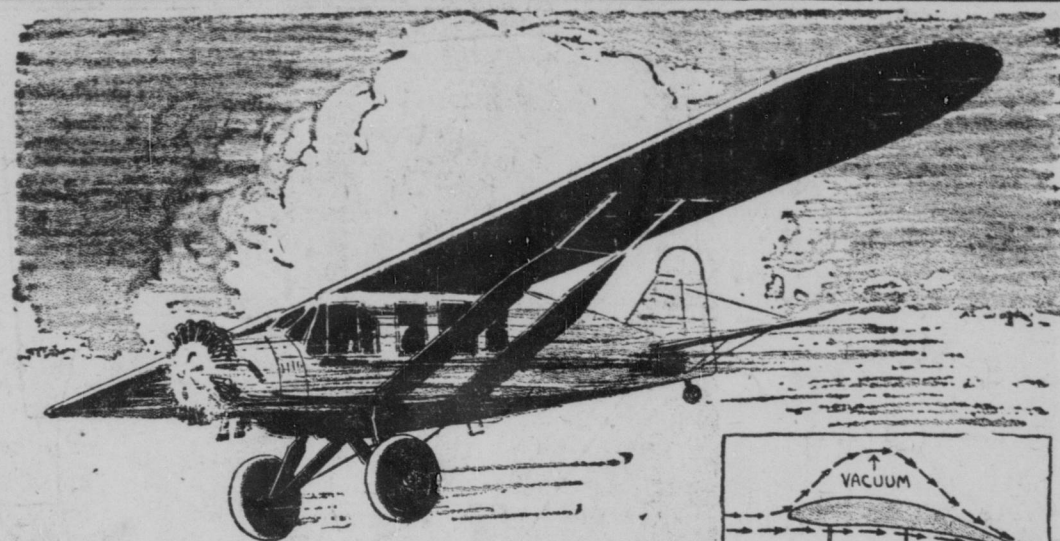
State

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

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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

BY RIPLEY



DUST WILL NOT BLOW OFF THE TOP OF AN AIRPLANE'S WING WHILE THE PLANE IS FLYING!

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AN ASH TREE WITHOUT LEAVES OR BRANCHES Grown by G. I. KLUMPS - Ft. Thomas, Ky.

CANON CANCRIZANS A VOICE

HAYDN

THY VOICE, O HARMONY, IS DI-VINE

3/11-10 51 'AN-DW-RWH O'310A AH

THY VOICE, O HARMONY, IS DI-VINE

3/11-10 51 'AN-DW-RWH O'310A AH

A COMPOSITION BY HAYDN WHICH CAN BE PLAYED BACKWARDS OR FORWARDS - BEGINNING AT THE TOP, BOTTOM, OR MIDDLE - AND IS ALWAYS AN AIR WITH CORRECT ACCOMPANIMENT

FRED ENTLER MADE 3 HOLES-IN-ONE ON THE SAME HOLE

Fountain Head Country Club Hagerstown, Md.

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

A Fish That Is a Candle—The Oolakan's scientific name is Taleichys Pacificus. It is a

member of the salmon family, and usually is converted by the Indians of the northwest into a candle.

A strip of bark is passed through the fish as a wick, and the extreme oiliness of the body keeps

the wick blazing when ignited. The Oolakan also is a favorite article of food in British Columbia.

Monday: "A Despot's Whim."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Twins May Be Greatly Dissimilar

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygieia, the Health Magazine.

TWINS are of two kinds, identical and dissimilar. According to several investigators, identical twins always have the same hair color, and usually the same eye color, skin color and distribution of hair on the body.

They differ slightly in location of freckles, appearance of blood in the skin, development of pimples and appearance of tongue and teeth.

On the other hand, dissimilar twins are likely to differ greatly in these factors. Sometimes the

form of the face and head, of the ear, the hands and the body are almost exactly the same in identical twins but they are rarely, if ever, the same in dissimilar twins.

More recently, attention is being given to the way in which the mental makeup varies. Illnesses and abnormalities, as for example cancer and insanity and various special traits, such as fingerprints and blood groups, are the same in identical, but differ in dissimilar twins.

It has been found, for instance, that twins may die of a tumor in exactly the same organ in each case at the same age, although this, of course, is not exceedingly frequent.

Quite recently, Dr. J. Sanders of Holland had an opportunity to examine two sets of identical triplets.

As a result of his study, he finds that the same rules hold for identical triplets as for identical twins. Indeed, the pictures of these triplets show that they are almost exactly the same, and in all their measurements they differ but a fraction of a centimeter in most instances.

Indeed, certain dents and imprints on the body, including the fingerprints, were so similar that only a specially trained person could tell the difference.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

PAT HURLEY, who must have been a favorite from the beginning, seems to have won the silver loving cup offered for the silliest speech of the campaign.

If it turns out that nobody else actually is offering a loving cup, then I will. But I want it distinctly understood that my commitment is but a single trophy.

I don't want Secretary Hurley coming around after election day demanding the couple of dozen consolation prizes to which he undoubtedly will be entitled.

Without waiting to hear from the outlying and missing districts, I hereby award the title to Mr. Hurley for that speech in which he accused Governor Roosevelt of trying "to make politics out of human misery."

The true and sound criticism of Franklin D. Roosevelt lies in the assertion that he neither has said nor done a sufficient tenth about human misery.

As I understand it, one may swing the full dinner pail under the nose of the voter as much as he chooses. But as soon as the receptacle gives forth a hollow sound to the auditor, then any man who cries the cover loose to peer within becomes a demagogue.

Indeed, Hurley would have us go to the entire length of pretending that the Republican administration is dead and that, therefore, we must not any one of us speak ill of it.

But I challenge the august representative of the war department to name any period in the history of the world when human misery was not a proper subject of political concern.

He may if he chooses—and I will turn the pages for him—assail those who say, "Isn't it awful?" and yet make no specific suggestion as to a way out.

Still a Lower Level

AND even so I would not consign to the lowest place of punishment those who do no more than deplore, without having the wisdom of courage to suggest a remedy. They have done more than those who passed by on the other side and pretended that nothing was amiss in the best of all possible worlds.

It is held by Hurley and his associates that those who "make politics out of human misery" are also "capitalizing discontent." If the phrase means anything at all, it suggests that somebody offers himself to the voters on the ground that they have grievances which he undertakes to remove.

His offer may be shallow and shabby enough in any analysis, but I must insist that this is the fundamental pattern of all politics in any democracy.

When Mr. Justice Hughes ran against the last Democratic incumbent, he did not go on the hustings in 1916 to declare that everything in the Wilson administration was above criticism and that he would duplicate the policies of his opponent.

Naturally he appealed to discontent and misery, too, and asserted that if he were in office things would be a great deal better. And so it will be with Pat Hurley, when at some distant date he rises up before the electorate as the champion of the people.

He May Mean Well

I DO not personally believe that Franklin D. Roosevelt has offered any program in regard to unemployment much better than Mr. Hoover's callous watchful waiting. But I have no doubt that the Democratic nominee sincerely believes that he has more to offer than his Republican adversary in "this respect."

And in any case I do not think it reasonable to challenge his right to mention the facts and the issue which rests upon them.

Of course, Herbert Hoover would

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

"Lost Islands of Atlantic" Still Hold Fascination for Explorers.

REGULAR Atlantic crossings by airplane are only a matter of time, in the opinion of many experts upon the subject.

Both airplanes and dirigibles have spanned the ocean many times to date.

The Atlantic, once a vast region of mystery, truly has become just a big pond. Man goes over, on it, or—as the Deutschland did in war days—beneath it.

It is hard to think that only a few centuries ago men stood in awe upon the European shores of the Atlantic with the idea of what lay on the other side.

The ocean was thought to be full of sea-serpents, waiting to swallow tiny sailing ships.

Maps of the period dotted the Atlantic with islands, which since have been shown to be figments of the imagination.

The most famous of these legendary islands were St. Brendan's, Antilla, or the Isle of the Seven Cities, and Atlantis. In fact, the fame of Atlantis has not died out, and periodically some trusting soul sets out to find it.

Diving expeditions occasionally are organized on the assumption that the island has sunk beneath the waves. The theory is that marvelous treasures of gold and jewels lie in its water-covered ruins.

St. Brendan's Adventures

MODERN science, while dismissing the idea that these islands ever existed, is inclined to view the legends as having an original basis in fact.

Dr. H. A. Marmier discusses the subject in his excellent book, "The Sea," published by D. Appleton & Co.

"The stories of St. Brendan's island relate to the marvelous adventures of the Irish abbot, St. Brendan, who lived in the sixth century."

He is represented in these stories as undertaking a voyage by sea, during which he discovers various islands and sees wonderful sights.

"On one island there were a great number of white sheep bigger than oxen. Another island begins to move when a fire is built on it and it turns out to be an enormous fish."

"One of the islands which St. Brendan visits he finds possessed of a mild and delightful climate and a fruitful soil—a veritable land of Promise, blessed with an abundance of all good things."

The name of St. Brendan's island has been attached.

"On the maps of the thirteenth and following centuries, St. Brendan's island is shown in various