

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—As childish a piece of propaganda as I have ever read appears in the current issue of Collier's. It is called "My Leader" and it is written by Dr. Ernest F. S. Hanstaengl. It would not be fair to deny the doctor a right to state his case in print in an American magazine, but our recent visitor takes the better part of three pages to say precisely nothing. All the issues at stake are evaded or passed over hastily with very sweeping generalizations. For instance, the problem of Hitler's anti-Semitism is covered in a single paragraph, which reads:

"For years and years rotten disorganizing forces had been working for their own ends in Germany, leeches feeding on the body politic of Germany. The Jews in Germany had so overwhelmingly associated themselves with these disorganizing forces and had so enthusiastically embraced the role of pace-maker for Bolshevism that to cure the body the surgeon had to cut off the leg."

At the very beginning of his article Dr. Hanstaengl says, "These statements are not political arguments—they are facts." But certainly his treatment of the question of anti-Semitism is not a factual one. It just isn't true. Hitler himself never has had the gall to pretend that every Jewish German who has suffered persecution was punished as a radical and not as a Jew. As a matter of fact Hitler is something less than the hero of the article in spite of its being called "My Leader." Putz figures rather more prominently than Adolf. In describing the first historic meeting between Hanstaengl and Hitler the former says, "Then he began to speak. More of a musician than anything else, I could only interpret his speech musically."

*'Stay in Your Own Back Yard'*

I CAN think of several things that Dr. Hanstaengl is more of than a musician, but he does keep to this point of view fairly consistently throughout his article. We get an orchestration of der Fuehrer. At all the critical points in Hitler's career, it has been Hanstaengl's function to set the mood with music.

Sometimes, of course, Putz has had no option. Like a good soldier he has received his orders and followed them to the best of his ability. Thus, on one historic occasion the leader said explicitly, "Will you play the last part of the third act of Tristan?" "I played Tristan as I never played before," adds Hanstaengl simply.

But on another occasion Hitler was far more magnanimous. He illustrated his innate democracy by saying, "Play anything." Hanstaengl gave him Verdi and Puccini, which may account for the fact that Germany moves every day toward a tighter dictatorship.

The good doctor does not say in so many words that his music has swayed the destinies of his country, but on his behalf it might be said that the bloody purge occurred at a time when Hitler was without benefit of piano player. History might have been very different if Putz in the twilight had strummed softly "Love Thy Neighbor." Still, he did miss some opportunities since on his return he failed to avert the putsch in Vienna by the simple process of playing three verses and ten choruses of "Stay in Your Own Back Yard."

*'They Always Forget Something'*

I F I seem to treat the memoirs of a Nazi musician with some levity, let me justify myself by stating that here are the chief points advanced by Hanstaengl as proof of the righteousness of national Socialism. Hitler neither smokes nor drinks. He gets to his desk at 9 in the morning. He works very hard. His voice has a mazzo quality. He is sincere. He loves music, eats a light lunch, and is a strict vegetarian.

What of it? Hitler is not the first butcher to turn vegetarian. He eats no meat. Again what of that? He merely makes it.

"To begin with," says Dr. Hanstaengl, "let it be understood that the government headed by Adolf Hitler is not minority government." He says a little later that every one of his friends who heard Hitler was converted to the man and his cause. The suggestion is that Hitler is the overwhelming choice of the German people.

But in the papers the proclamation of General Von Blomberg that each soldier must take the following oath: "I swear by God this holy oath: That I will give unqualified obedience to the leader of the German government and the German people, Adolf Hitler, as commander-in-chief of the army, and that as a courageous soldier I am ready at any time to place my life at stake for this oath." Still, General Von Blomberg overlooked only one trick. He forgot the tag line, "This I do of my own free will." Yes, the millions of Germany are attached to Adolf Hitler and will continue to be as long as the hemp holds out.

*'The Gooseneck Blues'*

TWO years ago German men walked the streets. Today they march the streets," says Dr. Hanstaengl.

Putz, you are by many shades too modest in your claims. March, you say? Can't you hear them? Can't you see them? The millions of your land pour down the streets with measured tread.

Science, art, literature, religion all keep time while you, sir, bang the keys at your master's bidding. Right, left, right, left. Look, there's a professor out of step. Call the firing squad. There's a man who dared to turn his head. Away with him to the concentration camp. That girl over there spoke aloud. Fill in the ranks. Play as you never played before. Putz. It is the proper tune for the proper gander.

March, damn you, march! March to "The Gooseneck Blues."

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**Today's Science**

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE unusual order of the planets as to size is one of the factors which must be explained by any adequate theory of the origin of the solar system.

This was one of the points on which the nebular hypothesis of Laplace broke down. Had the planets been cast off in turn as a great nebula condensed to form the sun, it seems as though the first planet should have been the largest, the second the next largest, and so on. But that is not the case.

Let us see what the facts are. We find two groups of planets, a minor and a major one, separated by the asteroids. We find further, in newly discovered Pluto, the first, perhaps, of a third and as yet undiscovered group.

BETWEEN the minor and the major planets are the asteroids. These number more than 1,000. The largest, Ceres, has a diameter of 148 miles. Some have diameters of less than ten miles. They have been called "mountains broke loose."

Saturn, the second of the major planets, is almost as large as Jupiter, having a diameter of 71,500 miles. This planet is unique because of its great system of rings.

Their origin is a mystery. It has been suggested that they are the debris of a planet that exploded. Another theory is that they represent material which failed to coalesce and form a planet.

The major planets are four in number. The first is the largest. It is Jupiter, the "big brother" of the solar system. Jupiter, about eleven times the size of the earth, has a diameter of 86,720 miles.

WITH the discovery of Pluto, astronomers were faced with a new series of puzzling questions. It had been more or less generally assumed that Pluto would resemble Uranus and Neptune in size and other characteristics.

Pluto, however, resembles the terrestrial planets in size. It is smaller than the earth. It may be no larger than Mars.

Its orbit also quite different from what astronomers expected. The orbit is more flattened than that of any of the other planets and is inclined at a considerable angle to the general plane of the other planets.

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## Second Section

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### 'FRANK' ROOSEVELT—HARVARD, '04

President Able Newspaper Man—He's Had Experience on Crimson

BY DANIEL M. KIDNEY

Times Staff Writer

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**WASHINGTON**, Aug. 3.—The gentlemen of the press, who for the last year and a half have been attending the bi-weekly press conferences of President Roosevelt are unanimous in saying that the President himself seems "the best newspaper man there."

He handles interviewers adroitly, telling what he wants known, being magnanimous about "off the record" background, but all the time keeping his own counsel.

They get what he gives them and any attempt to twist an answer into a question to gain the President's assent is parried off, usually to the questioner's confusion.

Therefore, it is not surprising when one looks at the record to find that Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been reporter, editor, and even president of a newspaper enterprise. The Harvard Crimson, and way back—The days when T. R., the Repub-

lican Roosevelt, ruled the land.

The so-called "progressivism" which he formed the outstanding characteristic of the New Deal, was in the making then, with "Teddy" wielding the "Big Stick" in his trust-busting campaigns.

These were stirring times—the years of 1903-04—with the newly-formed Big Business interests of the McKinley era facing for the first time a foe entrenched in the White House.

UNITED STATES STEEL had been formed in 1901. Corporations were expanding and battling to keep labor unions from doing the same. The Panama canal was being built and America, now a first rate power, was entering her boom days of world trade.

All of which meant exactly nothing so far as the fair pages of the Harvard Crimson were concerned under the editorship of F. D. Roosevelt.

About the time that "Frank" Roosevelt assumed the managing editor's chair in the Crimson office, his distant cousin was delivering his executive message to the Fifty-eighth congress, urging on the legislators the evangel of the "Square Deal," forerunner of the "New Deal."

NEXT day the editorial pen was devoted exclusively to the track team. It urged attendance at a mass meeting where team material was to be sorted out and "pep" speeches given.

"Come, listen to men who have accomplished so much for Harvard athletics," was the plea.

Was not the battle of Waterloo won on the playing fields of Eton?

Irritation moved the editor to write on March 2, 1903, that undergraduates were not showing the proper interest in rowing. This theme was to be reverted to often during the Roosevelt regime.

**FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT** assumed the managing editorship on Feb. 13, 1903. That day the leading editorial was devoted to sports, as were about 90 per cent of the total during his regime both as managing editor and president of The Crimson.

The baseball team received attention in that first editorial. It pointed out that Coach Wendell couldn't give every player a berth on the varsity team, but all should come out and play with their class teams.

That Yale was winning rather consistently in those days is indicated by the numerous editorial laudations. So much so in fact that the editors seemed to accept defeat as inevitable.

In the issue of March 7, 1903, the editors served notice that editorial criticism was forthcoming on the subject of football as soon as the editors had time to think it over. They put it this way: "We note with apprehension the article on football in the latest Graduates Magazine. Because of the importance of the subject, we think it best to reserve comment until next Monday."

The article had been written by Professor Hollis, chairman of the Harvard athletic commission. It suggested that the Yale game might as well be abolished. When Monday rolled around the Crimson editors printed this conclusion:

"This assertion, which can not possibly be beneficial to the university, is we feel sure, one which Harvard men will support."

Later in the same month a new head coach caused a spirit of joy to pervade the editorial sanctum and spread upon the Crimson pages. It seemed that appointment of Mr. Cranston is just what was needed, since, according to the editorial page, "he has boundless energy, administrative ability and an indomitable spirit."

The next season "organized cheering" was the editorial nostrum offered to help beat Yale, but somehow that didn't work, either.

"Many men have had experiences which have had a great effect upon their characters and their views of life; the mere change from school to college in most cases alters a man's ideas decidedly."

How true this is can be no better illustrated than in the career to be carved out by the young editor, who showed no interest in the things which he has since come to personify.

A Harvard conservative and traditionalist he remained during his newspaper days on the Crimson. Then came politics, war and personal suffering from which emerged the present President, who has made his namesake's "progressivism" seem rather pale.

Even suggestions of change were resisted by the Crimson editors back in the Roosevelt days. Another Harvard publication, called The Advocate, had published an article on "Athleticism," which was quoted roundly in a front page review from which the following is taken:

"The leading editorial would lag less lame were there any evident need for its making or if it established its case and proved that undergraduate life would be better by loading the scholar and not the athlete with college honors."

Now were the stories in the Advocate any good either, in the opinion of the reviewer, which seems a far cry from codes of fair competition as provided under President Roosevelt's NRA in 1934.

**THAT** President Roosevelt has not been sufficient of a traditionalist in his administration's interpretations of the Constitution is another of the charges hurled by New Deal critics.

When he was editor, his paper emphasized the importance of tradition to the point where an editorial advised the freshman class not to adopt a constitution at all.

"Unless the committee appointed to consider this subject find some places in which decided re-



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

"The best newspaper man in Washington."

### DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

The

### ASSAILS NEW DEAL AT COOLIDGE GRAVE

Beck Makes Attack on All Roosevelt Ideas.

By Times Special

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 3.—Republican Vermonters made a pilgrimage to the grave of Calvin Coolidge today on the eleventh anniversary of his assumption of the presidency, and by word and pageantry called on the American nation to defend the Constitution.

The unrecorded observation was made in the course of a speech before the Pacific Advertising Clubs convention in Portland, Ore. It was not contained in copies of the address given to the press.

This is what Johnson said:

"I am starving to death. I've got to get out and make some money for myself."

What is causing significance to be attached to this statement are the following facts:

1. This is the first time in months that Johnson, either privately or publicly, has admitted that he is considering retiring. Heretofore any suggestion that he was planning to get out invariably was met with bellicose denial.

2. The remark was made a few days after Johnson admitted he had recommended to the President that a board he established to rule the NRA.

3. This decision by Johnson followed four days of secret conference between him and his former boss, Barney Baruch, who canceled a vacation trip to be with his old friend.

4. One of the latest comes from a woman in Nebraska asking Roosevelt to lend her fifty dollars.

"I can buy a box car from the railroad for fifty dollars and make it my home," she wrote. "But I don't have fifty dollars. If you will advance the money, I will pay back five dollars a month."

Unfortunately, both the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the housing administration advance money only to those who already have homes or who can satisfy the banks regarding the investment.

5. Here is an improvement for your army machine guns," he said.

All the fanatical, crack-brained inventors are passing along to Major White, the technical advisor to the chief of ordnance. He listens attentively, explains politely, sends them home.

But he did not send "tar-heeler" Dave Williams back to Godwin, N. C. Though young, obscure, and scientifically undiscarded, Williams had an idea.

Instead, he sent him to the Colt arms factory in Hartford, Conn., commissioned him to show Colt engineers how to remodel United States army machine guns. Today great numbers of those guns are being made ready for use on army training grounds.

Williams' idea was to modify a Browning .30-caliber machine gun so that it could be operated by a .22-caliber cartridge. The point is to save money in training gunners.

When a gunner, practicing on the range, fires 1,000 rounds of .30-caliber cartridges, his rat-tat-tat costs the government \$30. The same number of .22-caliber cartridges cost \$3. Williams' inventiveness, plus Wilhem's patience, now means ten-fold saving.

UNLESS he is dissuaded by his strongly disapproving colleagues, a nationally prominent Republican leader with unlimbered some pointed bars in the direction of Party Chairman Henry Fletcher. The critic has been working on his statement for several weeks, feels he owes it to the welfare of the Republican party to speak out frankly about what he considers "bunkum."

Word has reached capital friends of former President Hoover that he will follow the lead of Calvin Coolidge as a magazine writer next fall. The articles are reported to be about his experiences in the World war.

### C. E. TREES COMPANY LEASES NEW PLANT

Syrup-Making Firm to Remodel Larger Quarters.

Increase in business of the C. E. Trees & Co., Inc., makers of extracts and soft drink syrups for the bottling trade, has necessitated a move to larger quarters, company officials have announced.

The plant will be moved from the present location at 546 South Meridian street to a brick building at 320 East St. Joseph street about Oct. 1. Extensive alterations and improvements are being made at the new address.

This will permit the skin to become well tanned and capable of withstanding sunlight.

Far too many city parents do not realize the danger of overexposure. They take the family along on a short vacation in the country or to the seashore and the children are badly burned the first day, so that the rest of the vacation is ruined.

Even with very light clothing, however, some children will develop rash on the skin. The ordinary heat rash is not serious. This may be treated by washing the skin with a mixture of one part vinegar and five parts water. The skin is then dried, powdered with ordinary clean talcum powder or powdered corn starch.

If, however, the rash is more than just an ordinary heat rash, you should not try to treat it at home without advice of a physician.

After the tan is fairly well developed, the child may play about in the sunlight for longer periods.

You might try rubbing the skin with an oil, like olive oil or any of the oiled preparations recommended for the skin.