

The Indianapolis Times

EARL E. MARTIN, Editor-in-Chief
ROY W. HOWARD, President
ALBERT W. BUHRMAN, Mgr.

Member of the Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client
of the United Press • • • News Service and the Scripps-Paine Service.
• • • Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing
Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis • • • Subscription Rates:
Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.
• • • PHONE—MAIN 3500.

WHY WIVES WORK

OBSEVING women who ride on street cars in Indianapolis during hours when toilers are going to work, we have observed what seems an unusual proportion wearing wedding rings.

Do you know more than 2,000,000 married women in this country hold jobs outside the home—in factories, mills, offices and stores? Don't forget this in any discussion of "the deterioration of American home life."

Some of these women work by preference. They want to be independent, self-supporting, active in the world's affairs. Their employment outside the home is a matter of choice, not compulsion. But they are decidedly in the minority.

The majority are driven into industry and commerce by the pinch of necessity. The husband finds it impossible to earn enough money to support a family. His wife has to help.

This situation is a growing menace, especially among "the middle classes."

We talk about this being the most prosperous country in the world, with the highest standard of living. True, undoubtedly. And yet there is something emphatically wrong with the system when two million homes are disrupted by married women being forced to do work outside the home to help make both ends meet.

Here is a typical experience: A young couple, very much in love with each other, want to get married. The man isn't making enough to support a wife, let alone children. Probably the girl already has a job. Time drifts by, months climb into years. Hopes of advancement are no nearer materialization than before. Maybe the young man gets a raise in pay. This is quickly absorbed by the increasing cost of living. Finally they seek the one way out—get married and both of them continue working.

The married man has a few duties around the house in the evening, such as repairs and putting up shelves. But in the main he has his evenings for rest and recreation.

Not so with the married woman who has to work outside. She comes home tired—and then has to do her housework. Her strength and vitality are slowly sapped by overwork. She has no spare time for educational self-improvement nor for her share in community betterment.

Any wonder so many of them neglect to vote? Any wonder race suicide is on the increase?

It's a rotten kind of man-made "prosperity" that has for its foundations the enslavement of women—two million married and other millions single. We certainly have a high standard of living—and it's getting so high that a considerable percentage of the population can't reach it with a ten-foot pole.

MORE WHEAT, BOYS

THE city greenhorn has been busy all winter telling the wheat farmer that his only way out is to diversify his crops—growing less wheat and raising other things, including live stock.

Fine! Very fine, but it costs money to build barns and buy even the nucleus of a herd, or flock, or bunch, or whatever they call it in the West. And to have crops that are to be cultivated one must hire help if one has more than fifty acres. Fifty acres is not much more than a fly speck to the wheat farmers.

But there is another way.

RAISE MORE WHEAT!

But raise it on the same land, with very little more effort. The old game of quantity production again, Mr. Countryman.

The average quantity of wheat raised per acre for the whole United States is about fifteen bushels. But on a very great number of farms it is less than that, down even to ten and often eight bushels.

Experimenters on the very poorest soil in Illinois have found that by growing clover on land one year, and spreading about \$4 worth of lime phosphates and potash per acre, you can raise 32 to 36 bushels of wheat on an acre the next year, not to speak of \$18 to \$20.50 worth of clover hay. Thus the farmer with 100 acres can grow fifty in clover and fifty in wheat, rotating each year, and make his 100 acres pay \$5,000, minus the \$400 for commercial fertilizer, while the 100 acres sown only to wheat previously paid him only \$1,000 or less. You cultivate clover no more than wheat; hence the work is the same as if you planted only wheat.

And that's how to make \$1 wheat pay good profits. Moreover, if Canada and Russia and Argentina, with low costs as well as low production per acre, throw their wheat on the market as low as 75 cents, the American farmer can still meet their price and prosper.

A GREAT MAN is one who so conducts himself that posterity forgets him 364 days in each year.

"KEEPING COOL with Coolidge" is strenuous work these fervid days.

THAT McAdoo movement in the Democratic party seems to have become a sort of Democratic movement in the McAdoo party.

THOSE WHO DID not get Mr. Bok's money are now trying to get his goat. One disappointed contestant has sued him for \$1,100,000.

RADIO STATIONS announce they will charge politicians \$10 a minute for privilege of broadcasting campaign speeches. Who said "talk is cheap"?

THERE'S one good reason why the lid won't be put back on Teapot Dome. It's far too hot to handle, even by the most expert "huskers-up."

RUNNING for President on a platform pledging an ancestry that never hung from a cocoanut tree by the tail ought to win now, if ever.

SCHOOLS POOR? Well, the United States spends more for smokes, or for ice cream, per year than for schools. And the United States gets what it pays for, generally, and nothing more.

IF THAT other Senator Walsh of Massachusetts had had as much gumption as his namesake from Montana we might know a great deal more about the inside workings of the Veterans' Bureau.

MEASURE OF MOLECULE NOT EXACT

Less Than One One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Five Millionths of Inch.

By DAVID DIETZ,
Science Editor of The Times
(Copyright by David Dietz.)

A single grain of gold can be beaten into a leaf seventy-five inches square. The thickness of such a leaf is less than one three-hundred-thousandth of an inch. It is reasonable to suppose that such a leaf would be several molecules thick. Consequently a molecule must have a diameter less than the thickness of the gold leaf.

Soap bubbles are usually thought of as child's toys. But scientists have developed elaborate apparatus for measuring the thickness of the walls of soap bubbles.

The dark patches on soap bubbles are their thinnest parts. Scientific measurements show that the wall of a soap bubble at such a point has a diameter of one three-millionth of an inch. Therefore the diameter of a molecule must be still less than that.

A French scientist, Professor Perrin, tried spreading exceedingly thin films of oil on water. He succeeded in getting a film one fifty-millionth of an inch in thickness. Consequently the diameter of a molecule must be even less than that.

From many such experiments and from the use of complicated and exceptionally ingenious apparatus scientists have come to the conclusion that a molecule has a diameter of about one one-hundred-and-twenty-five millionths of an inch.

If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules composing it would be about the size of oranges.

That means that a molecule is so small that no microscope will enable us to see it.

At first, it may seem strange to think of invisible particles making up the visible world around us.

But a simple example makes the situation plain. Imagine yourself gazing across empty fields at a distant hill-top. If the hill is far enough away, one man standing on the top of it would be invisible. But a crowd of several hundred men would be visible as a dark patch against the green of the hill.

Enables Us to See It

In the same way, it is the vast number of molecules in a substance that enables us to see it.

In a cubic inch of air there are about one hundred million trillion molecules.

All molecules are not the same size. This is because molecules differ in the number of atoms they contain, and because, as we shall see later, all atoms are not the same size.

A molecule of starch, one of the largest and most complex molecules in existence, contains about 25,000 atoms.

Next article in series: Molecular Motion.

Science

Many readers have had the experience of being startled by the shaft of heat projected across the sidewalk by an electric radiant heater in a store doorway. Some have shrewdly noticed that no gale of wind seemed strong enough to blow the heat to one side.

New York store, by placing a mammoth electric heater of the familiar bow type, but about fifteen times as powerful, in its show window, called attention to the fact that this heat, called radiant heat, is far different than the sensible heat with which we are more familiar. Despite the glass window the force of the heat was undiminished. Like light, radiant heat finds no obstruction in the air or in glass. It is not blown by the wind, because it is transmitted by the ether. Therefore it can not warm the air around it, as a hot iron can.

If a radiant electric heater were placed in a room with walls and ceiling of high-grade glass it would not heat the room.

A human being, standing in such a beam, feels not the original heat, but molecular vibrations caused by it.

Sister's Catty Chum

I rather like that young Double-day. He has a good firm mouth and chin."

"Goodness! Has he been kissing you too?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Willie a Hero

"Willie, your clothes are wet. You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother. I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling! Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother. I jumped first so as to be there when he fell in."—Youth's Companion.

Copyright, 1924—F. L. Fagley

Tongue Tips

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Dr. A. T. Davison, Harvard University: "It is one of the supreme tragedies in the histories of both art and religion that not a note of the music of the first three centuries has endured."

Prof. Curry Hicks, Massachusetts agricultural college: "College athletics must be considered as one of the factors in college education."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."

Chief Justice Taft: "The most ambitious and most difficult task that man has attempted is successful self-government."

Judge Ira W. Jayne, Detroit: "Broken homes are among the gravest of all of today's menaces."