

# The Indianapolis Times

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## WHY WIVES WORK

**O**BSERVING 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

**T**HE 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 "hushers-up."

RUNNING for President on a platform pledging an ancestry that never hung from a coconut 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-Hundredth-and-Twenty-Five-Millionth of an Inch.

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

**A**L substances, as we have seen, are made up of molecules. The question that arises, then, is: How large is a molecule?

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.

Dark Patches Thinnest  
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-hundredth-and-twenty-five-millionth 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 would 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 from an electric radiant heater in a store doorway. Some have shrewdly noted that no gale of wind seemed strong enough to blow the heat to one side.

A New York store, by placing a mammoth electric heater of the familiar bowl 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 which we are more familiar with. 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 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."

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

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## Roxie Stinson Proves Star in Cast of Capital Show

Two of Most Interesting Roles in Washington Drama Played by Senators From Same Western State.

This is the second article by Street on governmental conditions in Washington.

By JULIAN STREET  
Noted Author and Magazine Writer  
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**W**ASHINGTON, April 3.—By a curious coincidence, the two most interesting investigations of corruption in Washington are in the hands of two Senators, members of the minority party, coming from a western State, which itself has had its troubles with corruption.

Senator Walsh, Montana, having started his oil investigation before Senator Wheeler of Montana began to investigate Daugherty and the Department of Justice, has the larger room in the Senate office building in which to hold his hearings, but the Wheeler hearings in the smaller room have to date drawn the larger crowds.

**Different in Method**  
In manner and method, the two Montana Senators are as different as possible. Senator Walsh, a slight man with graying hair and moustache and an eye like an eagle, has outwardly a gentle manner in examining witnesses but there is hardness under the surface and he is persistent and determined. His style of speech is somewhat ponderous and his most casual remarks seem to be clothed with a curious importance. After many years of useful but inconspicuous service, he has emerged at last into prominence, whereas Senator Wheeler, 42 years old and only three months in Washington, has burst upon the public consciousness like an explosion.

**Wheeler Tall and Lean**  
Wheeler is tall and lean and as prosecutor both adroit and aggressive. His gray blue eyes are set back below an overhanging cliff of forehead and his thinning brown hair, somewhat tousled, is shorter than the customary senatorial mane. His New England background is reflected in the penetrating twang of his deep voice and his pronunciation.

Attending the hearing he conducts, I felt continually that I was witnessing a courtroom scene in an intensely exciting melodrama. No Broadway manager has ever cast a play as this one is cast throughout.

Senator Brookhart looks like an honest and successful farmer. His manner is quiet and he is evidently anxious to be just. Senator Jones of Washington, was at first apparently hostile to the investigation, but soon came into line.

**Moses Finally in Line**  
Senator Moses was slower to come into line but, as damaging evidence accumulated, seemed gradually to do so. He remains for the most part silent, his lower lip pressed up outside his upper lip, his chin protruding, his expression that of a man with a piece of lemon in his mouth.

Senatorially and personally he is a more finished product than his colleagues—though one doubts Senator Ashurst would agree to this. Senator Ashurst wears a braided claway, but it does not fit as well as that of Senator Moses, nor is it worn with so much pompanance. His intellect is heavily humorous; an actor might suspect the Senator of playing for laughs.

**Roxie Stinson Is Star**  
The star of the show was Roxie Stinson, French wife of the late James Smith, Mr. Daugherty's semi-official alter ego. She had an unusually precise memory and a dangerously active intuition. Her answers were swift and direct; she made a highly favorable impression. Old newspaper men, steeped in the habitual cynicism of their calling, believed her story.

Gaston B. Means, former Department of Justice investigator, a much indicted gentleman highly spoken of by Mr. Burns, is an arch type of the clever and relentless sleuth, whereas, Captain Holdridge, another agent, is equally perfect in an utterly different way. Mr. Means suggests distasteful, tapped wires and photostats made at dead of night, but Captain Holdridge is a Richard Harding Davis Secret Service man, the sort which at the moment of the second act whips out an automatic and holds off a gang of murderous criminals.

So, even down to the minor characters, the cast is perfect. All it needs is the villain, and apparently one will be cast for the role.

**Family Fun**  
Noise Explained  
"What in the world was that noise?"

"It's all right, dear. The people are coming home from the opera and I slipped down and gave our front door a slam so the neighbors would think we had been there."—Boston Transcript.

**Dad at Ice Fishing**  
"Oh! I saw a big fish—that long—under the ice."

"No sense, my dear! I'm quite sure it was your reflection."—Wisconsin Octopus.

**Protecting the Baby**  
"Be sure you get a good-looking nurse for baby."

"Why?"

"I want him to have police protection."—Medley.

**Third Degree!**  
Suppose you received a telegram or letter in which some of the words were illegible or missing. Could you fill in the gaps properly?

This test will give you an indication of your ability to complete sentences when some of the words are missing.

Directions: Choose the best words you can think of that will make the sentence as a whole sound right. But write only one word in each blank.

Do not look at the answers. Get out your pencil.

Begin!

1. The cat's name — Jim.

2. The small — likes — play with his ball.

3. Brother — the soul of —.

4. All work and no — makes Jack a — boy.

5. The — who — a gun and — a uniform was a soldier.

6. Anything — doing at all is worth — well.

7. We must not judge a person by his word because — speak louder than words.

8. One — not — money to — worthy cause.

ANSWERS: 1, is; 2, boy, to; 3, wit; 4, play, dull; 5, man, carried, wore; 6, worth, doing; 7, actions; 8, can, give, every.

(Copyright by Science Service.)

## Now, Then, Who Has the Most Pull?



THE EDITOR WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Readers Discuss Views in Times' Forum

**Billboards**  
To the Editor of The Times  
After reading your editorial and similar items in newspapers condemning billboards, I think it is about time protest was made.

As outdoor advertising is the newspapers' and magazines' largest competitor, it is a simple matter to see the selfish motive for all the publicity condemning billboards.

From the standpoint of obstructing view, one can see past a billboard as easily as a building, and no one would question the right of an individual to build on his lot just to protect the fellow who takes a chance crossing railroads. In many cases it can be shown that highway boards are placed to the advantage of motorists, especially on curves acting as a warning.

Living in a modern age, one can expect to see advertising everywhere, and it is a recognized principle of marketing merchandise of merit, so why discriminate against the medium used.

From one who earns a legitimate living from outdoor advertising.  
H. K.

**Mailman's Reply.**  
To the Editor of The Times  
I wish to congratulate Ex-Soldier and Taxpayer on being able to save enough money to buy a home. I am a

**Independents**  
To the Editor of The Times  
I wish to thank you in behalf of the Independent party of Indiana for your clean, well-worded and clean announcement of our national convention to be held in Indianapolis, May 30. We feel sure your paper is clean in its understanding and willing to back a cause for the people and not political party gain. As we carry faith in about 70 per cent of the voters in Indiana, we trust they have read your article and we hope that they will see the advantages of a good clean paper for the cause.

The great war didn't teach this nation much of anything that a good paper must.

EDWARD G. SIMMONS,  
State Secretary.

**QUESTIONS**  
Ask The Times  
ANSWERS

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times' Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 3 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsolicited requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Who is served first at formal dinners?  
The hostess.

Do old birds water their young?  
How?

No. Baby birds do not require more water than they extract from their food.

How did "April Fool's day" originate?  
The origin is uncertain. One authority suggests the ancient miracle plays as the possible origin. In these were sometimes shown the sending of Christ from Annan to Caliph and from Platte to Harod; another finds the origin in the Hull festival held by the Hindus on March 1, or in the Feast of Fools celebrated by the Romans on Feb. 17, at which tricks (sending persons on foolish errands or expeditions) similar to the modern April Fool's day were played. One of the most plausible conjectures traces the origin of the custom to France, which nation took the lead over all Christendom in commemorating the New Year on Jan. 1, instead of March 25. Before the change was made the merry-making culminated on April 1, when visits were paid and gifts made. When the reformed calendar was adopted in 1564, New Year's day was carried back to Jan. 1, and only pretended gifts and mock ceremonial visits were made on April 1, with the object of "making fools" of those who had forgotten the change of date.

What were Indian ceremonial pipes called and what were they like?

Calumet is their popular name. The Indians had pipes of various shapes and sizes, made of clay, stone or bone, but the ceremonial pipe was usually of large size, in the east and south-east of white stone, and in the west of the red catlinite from the noted pipestone quarry in Minnesota. The stem was made long, of wood or reed ornamented with feathers and porcupine quillwork. Native tobacco, mixed with willow bark or sumac leaves, was used. Although frequently referred to as the Peace Pipe, the ceremonial pipe was in fact used in the ratification of all solemn engagements, both of war and peace.

What are the baptismal names of the Prince of Wales?

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

What is a good formula for oxidizing copper?

Immerse the articles in a solution of 2 ounces of nitrate of iron and 2 ounces of hyposulphite of soda to one pint of water, until the desired shade of oxidation is acquired; then wash, dry and brush.

Who did Milton Sills marry?

Gladys Wynne.

What States have the highest and lowest percentage of illiteracy?

Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi have the highest percentages; Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho and Oregon, the lowest.

**NEW FORDS FOR RENT**  
Drive Yourself—All Models  
No Red Tape. New Central Station.  
LINCOLN GARAGE  
88 Kentucky Ave. Lincoln 3686

**Heard in the Smoking Room**

**I**LIVE in Sherman, Cal., which is a small town near Los Angeles," said the man in the smoker, with a homesick look.

"I do not know so much about how they conduct schools in other towns or States, but in California, where the air and sunshine are so glorious, it does not make any difference whether the schoolhouse will hold all of the pupils or not. They just have school out of doors. It is a great place to raise and educate children, but, as good as the air may be and as kind and competent as the teacher may be, it does not keep the children from quarreling; for, kids will be kids, even at home with the best of mothers and fathers."

"One day our small boy came home crying as though his heart would break. His lunch was ready, but he took it over and put it on his books and ate it. He did not seem to care to sit down, for some reason or other. Every now and then he would give himself a little rub on the rear part of his anatomy and a little sob would break from his lips. At last his mother sensed that something was wrong."

"What is the matter, Horatio? Aren't you feeling well? Why don't you sit down to eat your lunch?"

"I can't sit down. A boy at school kicked me in the second recess."