

The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Making Progress

Two cities in Indiana vote today on a proposal to adopt the city manager form of government. That means an advance in public sentiment, even if there should fail to be a majority in favor of the change.

It is progress because of the evidence that public sentiment is aroused on public questions and at least a formidable group of citizens have reached the conclusion that the interference of partisan politics in municipal affairs can only result in a misuse of power.

It is progress because of its evidence that there are organized groups in other communities who refuse to yield to bossism and dictatorship, even though it be disguised as party loyalty.

The fight to establish this law has been long. The politicians have done everything that ingenuity and greed could dictate to prevent the people from receiving decent government in which party politics plays no part.

This city should have been operating for two years under the city manager law. It required a legislature to prevent the people from having what they had voted for. After Indianapolis had adopted the system, the legislature voted to delay the operation of the law for two years.

The legislature did this in an effort to keep Duvall in office in this city and Males in office in Evansville, where the people turned to the city manager law as a defense against bad government.

These two mayors had testified that immediately after their election, they had journeyed under sealed orders to Hiram Evans to discuss their appointments. They admitted quite unblushingly that the head of the clan was the real governing force in these cities.

Duvall has been convicted and will soon go to jail. Males is now under indictment. That indicates the sinister influence of bad city government upon legislatures, if it proves nothing worse.

The same forces which coerced the legislature into its protectorate over Duvall are now trying to defeat the law altogether.

They are whispering that they own the supreme court, and tell their followers that the highest court will decide that the law is illegal. That, of course, is pure slander and a libel upon the court. But they stop at nothing, these evil forces that hitch the underworld to the churches in a political team that permits them to prowl and pillage the public pocket-book.

The infamy of spreading the statement that they have secret entrance to the high court can not be equalled.

When the case is presented to the court the people have every right to expect that the decision will be on legal grounds, not on private pleas by grafting bosses.

With other cities interested in the city manager law there is a reasonable hope that it will soon become the rule and not the exception. The liver of all city government from partisan politics would be even more progress.

A Farm Relief Challenge

Washington dispatches tell of the anxiety of the President and Republican leaders over collapse of the wheat market. The price of wheat has been declining for two months and now is below a dollar a bushel. This is more than 40 cents under the price of a year ago, and is the lowest in fifteen years. Other grain quotations are similarly depressed. Cotton is down.

The situation obviously is fraught with serious economic and political consequences. Farmers will lose hundreds of millions of dollars. Their buying power will be curtailed materially, which will react on business and industry generally. The market went to pot after a campaign in which spellbinders had promised immediate and effective aid, and at a time when congress was endeavoring to make good these promises.

So far, neither congress nor the administration appears to have worked out relief measures. President Hoover brought about a reduction in freight rates on wheat of about 7 cents a bushel to relieve congestion in interior storage points and to lay down export grain more cheaply on the seaboard.

This caused a slump in world prices, which reacted on the American market, the net result being that foreign production absorbed the advantage of the freight rate cut. Now early passage of the farm relief bill is being urged, so its provisions will more quickly become operative.

How this will help in the present situation it is difficult to understand. The bill provides for loans to stabilization corporations set up through co-operatives. The machinery is complicated, and months must elapse before the necessary organization work is done, and the machinery begins to function. Presumably these projected stabilization corporations would buy vast quantities of wheat and create an artificial shortage, thereby elevating the price.

meantime, new wheat will reach the market in six weeks.

There has been a great deal of bunk about farm relief, and apparently there is no magic device to cure the farmers' ills. Congress has studied the subject and discussed it for eight years and has not been able to enact helpful legislation. It seems to be powerless in the present emergency.

There is too much wheat in the United States and in other countries. Coming harvests promise to increase these surpluses. Until they disappear prices will remain low. Insofar as the United States is concerned, the eventual solution lies in the curtailment of production to a point where the 42-cent wheat tariff will become effective.

Meantime, it looks like the farmer would have to pocket most and probably all his losses and hope for better days to come. Legislation can go only so far in upsetting economic laws, promises of politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

If They Could Live Forever

If everlasting life were possible, with continued physical and mental health, it would be wished for two men—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Brandeis of the United States supreme court.

Presidents, senators and congressmen come and go, and make little impression on the advancement of civilization. Members of the supreme court are there for life, unless impeached; and there is little danger of that. So the longer the lives of the two most learned and most liberal members of that court are prolonged, the better for development of our American civilization.

It is true, of course, that the majority rules in supreme court decisions, and that in the judgment of liberals that majority has been for many years, as it is now, reactionary. It also is true that the opinions of Holmes and Brandeis are ineffective in most cases, because they are minority opinions.

In the long run, however, public opinion will catch up with the present vision of these two great judges and what are now minority opinions will become majority opinions and the law of the land.

It is interesting to note that the most learned and the most liberal mind on the United States supreme court is housed in the oldest body, for Justice Holmes in years is the oldest member of the court. The passing years have not clouded his marvelously clear vision or impaired the brilliance of his intellect. His opinions and those of Justice Brandeis will become classics to students of the law when some of the present-day majority opinions will have become dust of a dead past and their authors have faded out of human memory.

And whatever President Hoover may do in the way of constructive statesmanship to win a place on the scroll of fame, nothing he will or can do will have more influence on the future of our country than the kind of minds he appoints to the United States supreme court.

It may take years to overcome the influence in our national life for which the reactionary appointments of Harding and Coolidge are responsible.

Mabel Walker Willebrandt told United States district attorneys to prosecute only "good strong cases" under the Jones law. Now bootleggers will be putting more water than ever into the stuff.

A new mechanical device will do the work of a cash register, bookkeeper and adding machine, making a complete record of a sale as it is being made. Now some scientist should only invent a machine that could spell out dictation.

David Dietz on Science

Mystery of Rain

No. 372

RAIN is a phenomenon with which every one is familiar. Consequently, he rarely thinks about it. Because it is familiar, he sees no mystery in it. Yet there are many interesting things about it. When we come to explain how rain is produced, we find that we are faced with a number of difficult problems.

There is a vague general impression held by many people that clouds consist of water vapor and that rain is merely the result of the water vapor condensing back into water and falling. The reader who has followed this series during the last few weeks knows that this view will not do at all.

Water vapor is entirely invisible. The air at all times includes a certain amount of water vapor. This fact can be ascertained with suitable instruments such as the hygrometer or the dew point apparatus.

A cloud, as has been explained, is itself the result of the condensation of the water vapor in the air. A cloud always consists of either minute droplets of water or minute crystals of ice.

Condensation of the water vapor in the air takes place only on condensation nuclei as we have seen. These condensation nuclei are tiny particles of dust. A more elaborate explanation is sometimes given for the formation of rain, but this also is wrong. Dr. Humphreys of the United States weather bureau writes of it:

"The familiar, pretended answer, is, in effect, that somehow the air is cooled until condensation occurs on the various nuclei present, and that the larger of the droplets thus produced that happen to be well up in the cloud fall to lower levels, thereby encountering many other particles and through coalescence with them growing into full-sized drops."

"But, as implied, this explanation explains nothing. In the first place there are so many nuclei present in the atmosphere—hundreds at least, and usually thousands, to every cubic inch—that division of the condensed vapor between them leaves every one quite too minute to fall with any considerable velocity."

"Then, too, calculation shows that if a particle should fall in the manner supposed, through a cloud even a mile thick and pick up everything in its path it still would be a small drop."

"That is, rain is not formed in this simple manner, as is also obvious from the fact that a cloud may last for many hours without giving any rain whatever." The explanation will be discussed next.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Prohibition Has Taken the Place of the Crossword Puzzle as the Most Popular Method of Brain Cudgling.

EDUCATORS seem about as bad as doctors when it comes to disagreeing. One group of students is advised to be liberal, while another is told to be snobbish.

In his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia university, Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins said: "Play the part of free men, preserve in its integrity your personal life and never allow it to be controlled and dominated by opinions and judgments which are forced upon you from without, in opposition to conscience and reason."

'Put Up a Front'

IN his address to the graduating class at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Robert E. Rogers said:

"Be a snob, marry the boss' daughter, instead of his stenographer, dress, speak and act like a gentleman and you will be surprised at the amount of murder you can get away with."

Professor Rogers referred to Harvard's habit of "putting up a front," of assuming that "everything it does is right," of never giving nor arguing, but "blandly going its own way," and receiving more money and publicity than any other American university.

What? Harvard Snobbish?

A NEW YORK TELEGRAM reporter visited the Harvard Club to find out whether there had been through the university considered it as snobbish as Professor Rogers implied.

After getting six interviews in denial of snobbishness, he was kicked out by the manager to prove the point.

'Violating' the Law

ANOTHER New York Telegram reporter fared forth the same day to experiment with the problem of law enforcement.

In the space of three hours he violated more than thirty-three state, city or national regulations, but without incurring so much as an unkind word.

Among other things, he raised dust on the city hall steps with a stolen broom, spat on the sidewalk, manhandled a shrub in city hall park, tore up and scattered newspapers, flung banana peels into the street, loitered, used profanity, used a postage stamp after washing off the cancellation mark, bet on the weather, obstructed traffic while having his shoes shined, mutilated a sign on an ash can, smoked cigarettes in the subway, failed to pay his fare on a street car, sneezed without using his handkerchief, and took part in loud conversation with strange girls in a corridor of the federal building, all of which is contrary to law.

As the blood passes through the thyroid gland it takes up some iodine, but the amount needed is so small that the total amount in the blood approximates six mil-

Too Many Fool Laws

WHAT one gets out of this reporter's experience is not the idea that he was particularly a bad chap but that there are a lot of fool regulations in this country which have no bearing whatsoever on prohibition.

Thanks to the splendid co-operation of our various branches of government, we have produced such a volume of laws that the average man would be unable to read during his lifetime, much less understand, or obey. The result is that we have to take it in detail, chasing thieves one year while we ignore every other class of violator, pursuing bootleggers the next and making life miserable for a small percentage of auto drivers all the time.

The situation has grown so hopeless that it is necessary to start a drive every so often to remind ourselves of some set of laws that most everyone had forgotten.

Dry Puzzle New Fad

JUST now prohibition is in vogue, and those who are not too busy trying to enforce or break it, pass the time away by arguing what ought to be done about it.

Prohibition has taken the place of the crossword puzzle as the most popular method of brain cudgling.

Mr. Durant has spent \$25,000 for a prize plan of enforcement, and Mr. Hearst has spent another \$25,000 for a prize plan of modification. The latest contribution to the uproar is a "message" issued by twenty-four leading business men, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison and Robert Dollar among them, calling on the nation to back President Hoover's prohibition program and "give the eighteenth amendment an honest chance."

Buried by Statutes

THE tragedy of it is that the nation can not give the eighteenth or any other amendment an honest chance without neglecting its duty in a hundred and one other directions.

No sane man can review the nation's problem in this respect without realizing that law enforcement, not only as applied to prohibition, but as applied to about everything else, virtually is hopeless, until a large percentage of ordinances, statutes and even constitutional amendments beneath which it is smothered itself is cleared away.

Quotations of Notables

THE people who have built up a successful industry want to manage their own business affairs. They do not want any strutting strap of the federal government nosing around in their business.—Senator Glass, Virginia.

The silk stockings were invented in the sixteenth century, but only discovered in the twentieth.—Ellen Wilkinson. (Pathfinder.)

Although there are no more farmers in the United States now than

Please Page That New Crime Commission



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Iodine Lack May Cause Goiter

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

MORE and more scientific medicine is learning the importance in the human body of very small traces of significant elemental substances. Of all of these none seems to be much more important than is iodine.

The normal human body of 150 pounds weight contains about one-tenth of a gram of this substance. Most of the iodine in the human body comes in by way of eggs, milk, bread, wine, water and air, and it is deposited in the thyroid gland.

The thyroid gland is an organ with two lobes in the throat over the windpipe. Inside the thyroid gland are little spaces with a yellow material known as colloid in them. The iodine is kept in this material.

As the blood passes through the thyroid gland it takes up some iodine, but the amount needed is so small that the total amount in the blood approximates six mil-

lions of the total amount of blood. The iodine in the body represents about four hundred thousandths of 1 per cent of the body weight. All the iodine in the body equals therefore about one-tenth of a grain and this is to be found for the most part in the thyroid gland.

The interesting discovery was made within the last quarter century that the frequency of goiter in many localities was due to the fact that children did not receive iodine regularly in their food.

True, they were eating the food substances supposed to contain iodine, but the iodine itself had to come from the soil into the food substances eaten by the children or into the food substances eaten by the chickens that provided the eggs or by the cows that provided the milk.

Studies are being made of the soil of the various states in our country and remarkable variations are found in mineral content. Thus in areas near the seashore there are considerable quantities of iodine and this substance is profuse in seaweed.

But as one gets farther from the

shore there is less iodine, although areas on mountain slopes not too far in may again have more iodine than those between the shore and the mountain.

In the Great Lakes area and in the far northwest which are fed by glacier waters the iodine is small in amount and in these regions in our country goiter is most prevalent.

Iodine is then one of the most important substances in the body even though the amount needed is less than one part per billion.

Exact studies of the soils of various places should be made with a view to supplying the deficiencies perhaps at their source. In many communities through the advice of family physicians, through schools and through public health officials the public has been instructed as to the necessity of providing proper amounts of iodine to insure the prevention of simple goiter.

The deficiency is made up by the use of solutions containing iodine, of iodized salts, and of special tablets containing iodine. Already there is a lessened amount of goiter in these communities.

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

IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

THE weather here has been too hot to handle and so I must fill my space with some rambling recollections of reading done a good many years ago. If I had my life to live over I certainly would never accept any job which made it necessary for me to do reviewing.

The disinclination does not depend wholly upon a conviction that there are other things which I can perform more felicitously. Chiefly I chafe at reviewing books because it takes so much of the fun out of them.

I am an unfortunate who has been paid at times to attend plays and watch baseball games and criticize new novels. I've lost my amateur standing in three major phases of amusement.

Everybody knows that the thing by which you make money is never as much fun as recreations, which are more costly. Seemingly my hope of a pleasant old age must be founded largely upon a continuous poker game.

Enthusiastic Reader

AND yet from the age of 10 until 16 there can hardly have been a more enthusiastic reader in the whole United States. No outdoor sport was half so fascinating to me as the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

I don't suppose I've met an adult in twenty years who spoke of Scott. The Waverley novels belong to the dying classics, although I trust that "Ivanhoe" and "Talisman" are not yet forgotten by the younger generations.

Some few years ago Christopher Morley made a collection of modern essays in which he included a piece of mine called "The Fifty-first Dragon." I don't know why. Not that it isn't an excellent piece. I regard it extremely highly, but it is a short story and no essay at all.

In the course of time Mr. Morley's book has been used by a number of high school and college English classes. Clinging with determination to the coat-tails of my

bettors, I have accompanied the other essayists into academic fastness.

And I can't say that I enjoy it. Four or five times a year a letter comes from some student in a distant place. Always the query is the same—what underlying intention did I have when I wrote the story?

Writers to Get Cash

HOW should I know? Underlying motivation is seldom apparent to the person who acts upon it. I could reply flippantly that I did the story to get 2 cents a word which was offered by the Sunday editor of the Tribune for special articles. That wouldn't be altogether a lie.

The story netted me \$18 and since this was before the war it was possible to buy a luncheon for two people and spend no greater sum. Writing such letters of explanation takes hours and hours, but I have managed to get around that difficulty by not answering. Even so, the momentary estate of the story as one more bunker in some school curriculum fills me with horror.

Worst of all was a letter from a



SURRENDER OF TRIPOLI

June 4

ON June 4, 1805, the new United States republic signed a treaty of peace with Tripoli, and set an example of national pride for all the ageless nations of Europe to emulate.

Our war against the Barbary States of the Mediterranean coast of Africa—of which Tripoli was one—was waged in protest against the custom of paying tribute to escape piratical attacks upon our shipping.

Practically all the nations of Europe paid this tribute as a necessary evil. America, however, decided that it was an international outrage and war with Tripoli, the most insolent of the Barbary group, began in 1802.

For several years after Tripoli's formal surrender, American ships occasionally were harassed by Barbary pirates, but not to the extent those of other nations were. As a matter of fact, this war was fortunate for America. It forced Jefferson to abandon his "gunboat" policy and start to build a real navy, and it provided an excellent training school for our officers and seamen. Both were to our advantage in the war of 1812.

REASON

By Frederick Landis

The Marion Soldiers' Home Is a Beautiful Place, But Over It Hangs the Dark Cloud of Disaster.

LAST Thursday we attended the most tragic Decoration day service held in America.

It was at Marion, Ind., where the home built for the survivors of the Civil war has been converted into a hospital for shattered victims of the World war.

There are 1,200 and more of them at this institution, men whom the great conflict cast upon the scrap pile some of them tubercular, as a result of breathing poison gas, but most of them mentally sick, as a consequence of their horrible experience.

Most of them were unable to attend the meeting, but hundreds were there.

A grateful nation does all it can to rebuild them, to pick up the fragments of their blasted lives and piece them together, but the work is slow.

It's a beautiful place, with its trees, flowers, and winding walks, but over all hangs the dark cloud of disaster.

THERE are acres of small white tombstones, marked with flags and flowers, where sleep the soldiers of other days, but the thought of them is not that so tragic as the sight of the living wrecks, those with sick minds in strong bodies. While many will come back, more of them are beyond recall.

Looking into their faces, you shudder at the havoc wrought and wonder what they might have been, had Fate been kinder.

This one might have been a great lawyer, that one a doctor, the other a farmer, business man, statesman, for they were the best we had, the men we called to the colors in 17.

As we contemplated their sacrifice, we thought of the unworthy and the ungrateful those whom this land could have spared better.

We thought of motion picture actors, living in golden frivolity, refusing to pay their income taxes; of crooked politicians, profaning the temple these heroes had preserved; of human swine, trampling the laws of the country which protects them, to pile still higher their pyramids of greed.

WE thought of the rank injustice of conscripting some for battle and not conscripting those who stay at home, for it is war's crowning indecency that it marks some for slaughter and turns others loose to pillage.

We thought of those, enriched by the martyr's service, of bloated fortunes which arose like foul vapors from the blood of armies, of castles built of soldier skeletons!

Then out under the trees there was a sharp command, followed by a crash of rifles; it was the firing squad and as those soldiers turned their faces to the volley the old battle light flashed in their eyes.

Then a bugle sounded taps and they gazed strangely at the windows, as if, those taps which sang good night to their sleeping comrades also whispered that they soon were to follow.

And as we sat and listened while the last solitary notes drifted away, we wished that we might take from their great estates and their private yachts all the World war's millionaires and make them wheel the chairs of the helpless heroes. We wished that a night gather up all the gold made by all the profiteers, and give it to the soldiers everywhere, their widows and their orphans.

BILL TO BAN RADICAL LITERATURE RIDICULED

Tariff Measure Provision "Asinine," Declares Senator.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—"Ridiculous and asinine" was the characterization by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of the section in the new tariff bill prohibiting importation of radical and seditious literature.

Wheeler expects to be joined by other progressive senators in a move to eliminate the section when the tariff bill comes before the senate.

"The idea that the American people can't be trusted with such literature is ridiculous beyond words," Wheeler added.

"To those who are so afraid of revolution in this country that they might be willing to let customs clerks censor all our reading on social and political movements, let me say that revolutions arise only from one cause—intolerable economic conditions."

Daily Thought

Do ye imagine to reprove words and the speeches of one that is desperate, which are as wind?—Job 6:26.

DESPAIR doth strike as deep a furrow in the brain as mischief or remorse.—Barry Cornwall.

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