



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week

BOYD GURLEY, Editor

ROY W. HOWARD, President

FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 3351 MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929.

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Careful Scrutiny Needed

Recent events will undoubtedly put President Hoover and Attorney-General Mitchell on their guard when recommendations for the successorship to Judge Anderson are made.

Ordinarily and as a matter of precedent, this state would furnish the man who will succeed Judge Anderson on the federal court of appeals. Tradition and precedent seem to require that each of the states in the district be represented.

It is quite probable that the precedent would be followed, and will be, if there is no effort to use that place as political patronage, or as the means of creating patronage for friends of those in power.

Recent events in this state make it more than ever imperative that there be the closest scrutiny of all suggestions for this very important post. The record of the senators in their selection of federal officials has not been so happy as give unlimited confidence in their judgment.

The indictment of two prohibition agents in the northern district would ordinarily not be important. It is expected that occasionally prohibition agents would fall for the temptations of huge profits or retainers that are possible in the bootleg era.

But one of the accused agents has been very close to the political machine in this state, has been uniformly kept on pay rolls, has been very much in the limelight. Nor does the voluntary statement of the bootlegger who is jointly indicted, that he gave no bribe, but political contributions, add to the situation any factor that can be considered to the advantage of the senators.

It will be recalled, also, that the selection of United States marshals has been unfortunate. There was the scandal in this district when hundreds of cases of whisky disappeared from the federal building.

It is true that three hapless Negroes went to prison, penniless before, and that one of them showed signs of wealth on his exit. In the northern district, the marshall first selected resigned after a grand jury had investigated charges of fraudulent use of the mails.

There has been, very consistently, the appearance of the use of federal patronage for political purposes. And the results have not been happy.

Now comes the federal court, next in rank to the supreme court, for consideration.

Certainly here is one spot that should be sacred. Unless the judgment of the senators coincides with that of leaders of the bar and a name presented that will inspire confidence and general acclaim, Indiana can well afford to forego the honor.

It is better to have no judge from Indiana on that court than to have one known as a political appointee.

There are some things that are too costly.

Jim Watson's Public

Spectators sat up in surprise last week at one of the sugar tariff hearings before the senate finance committee, when Senator J. E. Watson began lecturing a witness on the committee's duty toward "The American Public."

For Jim never has been one to worry overmuch about his duty toward the public when any group of American industrialists wanted a higher tariff.

The witness, representing Cuban sugar growers and the vast American interests in the island, had been unfaithful enough to cite McKinley, Roosevelt and Elihu Root as to the duty this country bears toward Cuba, and had flatly said that the proposed higher sugar rates would be disastrous to Cuba.

But the spectators were reassured a minute later. The heat hadn't gone to Jim's head after all. The "public" to which he was referring was the 100,000 persons engaged in the American beet sugar industry.

It may be explained that the proposed 24 cent tariff against Cuba would benefit those 100,000 persons out \$7,000,000, and would cost all the rest of us \$10,000,000 or more in increased sugar prices.

Indians, for instance, raises about 1 per cent of sugar beets and her 3,000,000 people would pay out \$2,000,000 more for their sugar in order to give Indiana beet growers \$70,000 more annually.

No, Jim wasn't really thinking of the public, either in Indiana or outside.

In Justice to Lowman

So Lowman is to go. The assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of federal prohibition enforcement soon will be removed by the President, according to apparently reliable reports.

Lowman is the man who announced when he took office two years ago the greatest enforcement drive in history to be crowned with quick success.

Lowman is the man who gave federal customs agents permission to shoot other than in self-defense.

Lowman is the man who defended the tapping of private telephone and telegraph wires of innocent persons.

Lowman is the man who defended the recent epidemic of killings by dry agents of citizens neither intoxicated nor transporting liquor.

Lowman is the man who was going to propagandize the public schools of the country.

In brief, Lowman is about everything President Hoover said a prohibition administrator should not be.

But the country will miss the significance of this code if it chuckles over Lowman's fall, and lets go at that.

Examining these characteristics is as close as we can come to defining life. It will mean more than many attempted definitions of life.

Such definitions as "Life is the state of living," merely evade the issue.

Herbert Spencer defined life as "the continual adjustment of internal relations to external relations."

Such a definition, however, does not go far enough.

The same is true of G. H. Lewes' definition as "a series of definite and successive changes in structure and in composition."

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Lowman Denies He Has Been Ousted; But Could There Be So Much Smoke Without Some Fire? U. S. Should Avoid Provoking Tariff War.

At the White House it is said that Seymour Lowman has not been asked to resign either directly or indirectly.

Ogden L. Mills, who should know, says the report is "absolute nonsense."

Lowman himself characterizes it as "a dream," and adds that he was not at the White House Friday night and that if a conference was held there he knows nothing about it.

Still, the rumor makes headway, and it is hard to believe that there could be so much smoke without some "fire."

The Hoover method is more humane and intelligent. But we wonder whether it, or any conceivable method, can enforce an unenforceable law.

Hoover Economy

The country will applaud the determination of President Hoover to keep down expenses of the government.

There is to be no relaxation of the "economy" enforced under President Coolidge.

Department heads in preparing estimates for 1931 are told that they must not ask for more than they got during the year which ends June 30, 1930.

It is doubtful whether "Hoover economy" will be the same brand as "Coolidge economy," however.

Coolidge at times carried his efforts almost to the point of parsimony, and money was saved where it would have been more economical to spend it. Hoover has been a builder, used to doing big things and spending large sums.

It is important that expenditures be kept at the lowest possible level consistent with reason, and presumably this is what Hoover intends to do.

The federal government is spending annually about \$4,000,000,000. Flood control, cruiser construction, the public building program, farm relief, internal waterway improvement and other projects already underway will call for huge sums in the next few years. The cost of government has been increasing for several years and inevitably will continue to increase.

The country is rich and is growing. Even so there is a point beyond which the federal government can not go in absorbing the income of its citizens.

Secretary Stimson's Goat

At last a problem of government has arisen in which we can all take a real interest.

It has to do with William Hamilton Bones, a goat belonging to Secretary of State Stimson, and former companion and friend of The Old Soak, the secretary's parrot which has been brought here from Manila.

William, likewise, was coming to the capital, and reached San Francisco.

Department of agriculture officials refused to let him in, fearing that he might be a disease carrier.

Now secretary Arthur Hyde is being asked for a special ruling in William's behalf.

It is pointed out that William is not an ordinary goat, but a wild Hawaiian goat, and is a case for special action.

So far the agriculture department has shown no signs of yielding.

Because we have had our own way since the war, and made lots of money by having it, people should not assume that the conditions which made this possible are permanent.

Our success has been largely due to the fact that other governments were in no position to retaliate. They had to take the dose whether they liked it or not. But the situation is gradually changing.

British Protest 'Menace'

Such a conservative journal as The London Times declares that "American duties" are a menace to British industry, and suggests that the moment is near for England and Canada to consider the wisdom of Canada to consider the wisdom of retaliatory measures.

"The right of a nation to fix its tariffs without regard to any interference is not, of course, disputed," says the Times, "but as national decisions on this subject directly affect the welfare of other countries, and in the case of the United States affect them profoundly, foreign peoples necessarily view proposed increases in the American tariff with anxiety."

Certainly they do, and the man is wise who can not see that the anxiety will lead to alarm, and alarm to anger.

Tariff War Senseless

As the Times points out, this country, with its wealth, organization and progressive methods could well afford to adopt moderate measures of protection.

Not only that, but it could ill afford to carry them to immediate extremes.

It would be a senseless thing for the United States to invite, or provoke, a tariff war. We need the markets of the world as never before, our prosperity can not be sustained without increased trade.

The fact that other people owe us means little, unless they are able to pay.

It is absurd to suppose that we can go on indefinitely closing our markets to other people, and expect them to open more markets for us.

Biology tackles the problem at the organic level. It deals with organisms and its units is the cell.

It is an interesting fact that if we make a scale, placing a gigantic star at one end of it and a tiny atom at the other end of it, an organism such as man fits into the middle of the scale.

Man is as much larger than an atom as he is smaller than a star. As we have said previously, we can not answer the problem of "What Is Life?" We can only describe the structure and behavior of living organisms.

Dr. Newman lists eight characteristics of protoplasm, the technical name given to the material out of which living cells are constructed. They are:

1. Chemical composition.

2. Physical properties.

3. Metabolism.

4. Growth.

5. Reproduction.

6. Rhythmicity.

7. Irritability and conductivity.

8. Adaptability.

The amateur gardener can study all of these characteristics in the plants of his garden. But before proceeding to the specific subject of botany we will present some general considerations by way of introduction.

Examining these characteristics is as close as we can come to defining life. It will mean more than many attempted definitions of life.

Such definitions as "Life is the state of living," merely evade the issue.

Herbert Spencer defined life as "the continual adjustment of internal relations to external relations."

Such a definition, however, does not go far enough.

The same is true of G. H. Lewes' definition as "a series of definite and successive changes in structure and in composition."

Daily Thought

Deceitful ye not one the other except it be with consent for a time, that ye may give yourselves to fasting and prayer; and come together again, that Satan tempts you not from your incontinency.—Corinthians 7:5.

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

Fraud ye not one the other except it be with consent for a time, that ye may give yourselves to fasting and prayer; and come together again, that Satan tempts you not from your incontinency.—Corinthians 7:5.

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5

*T*HOUGH fraud in all other actions be odious, yet in matters of war it is laudable and glorious, and he who overcomes his enemies by stratagem is as much to be praised as he who overcomes them by force.—Machiavelli.

7:5