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

A Caveat, at Least

Against the wholesale indictments of the newspapers of the state by the presbytery of Indianapolis, it may be permitted to enter at least a caveat in reply to the charge that the daily and weekly press is engaged in an effort to discredit the laws of the land."

The sixty-two ministers who met at Franklin, after making this general charge that the editors are engaged in a deliberate effort to discredit law, further specify that the efforts to destroy the "wholesome" effects of the eighteenth amendment is unjust and dangerous.

To the statement that any effort to tear down whatever wholesome effects may have resulted is bad, all editors will agree. But there is the point of departure. For certainly there are none so blind as not to believe that there have been very unwholesome as well as wholesome effects which have resulted from the adoption of that document.

Had the results been the addition to bank accounts, higher standards of living, lessening of crime and pauperism, a reduction in crime, no newspaper would have raised a voice in protest.

But there have been such other results that those who believe in government under the law can well pause and reflect upon the problem which is presented.

The indictment in this state of federal officials who were intrusted with enforcement suggests a corruption of public life which is more than spasmodic. It seems to be very general.

The reign of gunmen instead of organized government in at least one of the larger cities can be traced directly to the huge profits which are made possible through the new industry of bootlegging.

Very recently a trained observer and historian than Ida Tarbell has pointed to the growth of so intolerant an attitude on the question of prohibition on both sides that she seriously suggests that it may lead to another civil war. She has found the intolerance of the drinker who rebels against any invasion of his personal habits to be matched by the intolerance of the dry advocate who refuses to face any facts except such as will substantiate his own theory that temperance can be accomplished by law enforcement.

The very fact that the President, for the first time in history, has found it necessary to appoint a commission to investigate the enforcement of law suggests that there are problems which can not be solved by suppression of news.

May it not be cited that the newspapers have become the final citadel in this country of all law and all liberty?

For when government is corrupted by bribery and politics controlled by gunmen and hypocrites, the people are lost unless the newspapers of the land stand to their high purpose of furnishing unprejudiced information to the voters to whose constant care is entrusted the destiny of free institutions.

The newspapers, far from being engaged in a concerted effort to discredit all laws, as these ministers suggest, are engaged in an effort to uphold law and order as against a rising tide of anarchy and revolt, against the still higher tide of corruption and crookedness and, worse, the indifference of the citizen to the real meanings of liberty.

The newspapers, more than any other institution, depend upon law for their lives. They can not exist in either anarchy or despotism. They vanish when justice and equality and freedom disappear. Certainly they are not bent on suicide.

Is it not possible that these ministers are making the very common mistake of believing that those who may distrust the wisdom of one law are necessarily against all laws, of being blinded to the fact that the laws which find their justification in the Ten Commandments and the Bill of Rights may be as important as the one written by Volstead?

British Peace Plans

Hope of an early reduction of armaments throughout the world, as a result of the preliminary Anglo-American negotiations now in progress in London, was expressed Tuesday in King George's speech from the throne. Americans share that hope and are anxious for their government to do its share.

Some disappointment is shown in this country and abroad that neither the king's speech nor Premier MacDonald's address was specific regarding results so far accomplished by the Dawes-MacDonald conversations and regarding definite plans for an arms conference. But the people can afford to be patient, especially in view of the experience at the abortive Geneva conference which failed partly through lack of advance preparation.

One big gain has been made. There is a new spirit of co-operation and friendliness between the London and Washington governments. A few months ago the Baldwin and Coolidge governments were snarling at each other, each more intent on finding fault with the other than in working together for peace. President Hoover and Premier MacDonald have changed that dangerous attitude.

The Labor government, in addition to improving Anglo-American relations and preparing for an arms conference, is taking steps to remove other obstacles

to peace. As confirmed in the speech from the throne these include:

A conference of governments to pass on the new Young reparations report, the anticipated settlement to be followed by allied evacuation of the Rhineland; plans for resumption of British diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, and Britain's intention to sign the so-called optional clause of the world court, binding itself to submit all its international disputes on legal questions to judicial settlement.

This is a heartening program.

It puts Great Britain again in the position of peace leadership of Europe, in contrast to the nationalistic and navalistic policy of the late and not lamented Tory government. It justifies the enthusiasm with which the recent election victory of the Labor party was greeted in this country and abroad.

It will make Mr. MacDonald all the more welcome in the United States, if he finds time to carry out his plan for a visit here in the autumn to confer with the President on closer co-operation of the English-speaking nations.

Smoot On the Tariff

Just when we had hoped that protests against the outrageous house tariff bill were beginning to register with the Senate Finance Committee, and that its worst features at least would be eliminated, a statement comes from Senator-Chairman Reed Smoot that is not at all encouraging.

Smoot is aroused by Democratic charges that the tariff bill is a steal and that its original purpose of helping the farmer has been lost sight of in the general grab for favors by other interests. So he defends the house bill.

"As a matter of fact," he says, "both the ways and means committee and, so far, the Finance Committee in gestures, have given the farmers and producers far by the best of it."

"Thus far practically the only increases suggested to the industrial schedules are due to compensations—that is, increases in manufactured goods because of increases in raw materials."

"Compensations" have been the cloak under which many unjustifiable duties have been imposed.

It is impossible to say what the Finance Committee finally will do. There seems to be little doubt about what their chairman wants, however. He is satisfied with the house bill. His attitude indicates he might be willing to have even higher rates.

Also he is inclined to favor a sliding scale of sugar duties to replace the 2.40 rate against Cuban sugar imposed in the house bill. This would be a sop to quiet the clamor aroused by the unfair house rate. In the end one method would take as much from the consumer's pocket as the other.

It is to be hoped Smoot's views are not shared by his fellow-committee men. The complaint against the projected gouge can not be laughed off with the charge that the Democrats are trying to make political capital and are "imagining all sorts of rates and unjust schedules."

Making Money

Some make money out of men. Others make money with and for men. The second group usually makes as much, and often more, money than the first, and finds a joy the first group can never know.

Among twenty-one persons arrested by federal agents in raids in Arkansas recently was one clergyman. Not a bad showing for the ministry.

A small town is one where you know there must be somebody in jail when the constable has his house painted.

Sports writers think it just as well that Paolino lost. They won't have any trouble now trying to spell his last name.

David Dietz on Science

The Simplest Sugar

No. 400

THE simplest organic compounds in living cells are the carbohydrates. The simplest common carbohydrates is the sugar known as glucose.

Three chemical elements enter the carbohydrates. They are carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. The carbohydrates differ from one another in the amount of each element which they contain and in the way in which the atoms of the elements are arranged to make up the molecule of the compound.

The accompanying illustration shows the structure of the molecule of glucose.

It is the type of molecule known as a chain molecule. Its foundation is a chain of six carbon atoms. Such a chain, it will be recalled, is known technically as the aliphatic galaxy.

In the illustration, the carbon atoms are represented by the "C's". The "H's" represent hydrogen atoms while the "O's" represent atoms of oxygen.

The chemical formula of glucose is $C_6H_{12}O_6$. That

means that the molecule of glucose is composed of six atoms of carbon, twelve atoms of hydrogen and six atoms of oxygen.

By X-ray analysis, it is possible to locate with high accuracy the position of an atom in a molecule. There is good reason to believe, therefore, that the accompanying illustration is not merely a handy scheme of representation, but a pretty accurate picture of the actual state of the molecule.

Sir William Bragg, who has made a considerable study of the subject, states that there is reason to believe that the atoms are located in definite places in the organic molecules, held in places by electrical and magnetic forces as securely as beams are held by the rivets in the structure of a bridge.

No attempt is made in the diagram to picture the individual atoms. If the Bohr theory is correct, each atom is a miniature solar system composed of revolving electrons.

The bonds in the diagram represent the electrical attraction which the atoms are capable of exerting. This is sometimes known as the valence of an atom.

It will be noted that carbon has a valence of four, oxygen of two and hydrogen of one.

More complex sugars can be made by uniting molecules like those of glucose. If a hydrogen atom is dropped from one molecule and a hydroxyl group from another, that is both a hydrogen and an oxygen atom, from another molecule, the two can be united into a complex molecule. The released hydroxyl group joins the released hydrogen atom to form a molecule of H₂O or water.

This process, known as dehydration, is easily performed in the laboratory.

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

*The Brevity of Life, As Well
As the Limitation of Human
Intellect Compels Us
to Be Provincial.*

ACCORDING to the calendar, A days are much alike. They would be, according to history, if we only knew enough of it.

Each and every day of the year has had its whirl with past sentiment, its periods of glory, or of dispute.

Just now the Fourth of July enjoys favor, while the fifth suffers by comparison.

Sorry for 'Morning After'

YOU can't help feeling sorry for the fifth. It has become a mere "morning after" an occasion of clean up and headache, a constantly increasing casualty list.

Fifth Once Glorified

TIME was when conditions were reversed, when the fifth of July was glorified, while the fourth went unnoticed.

In the year 1100 A. D. Jerusalem was captured by the Crusaders and all Christendom rejoiced.

A good many people know that such an event occurred, but how many know it occurred on the fifth of July?

How many realize that it was regarded as of stupendous import, as bigger and more promising than the birth of a nation?

'Immortal' Days Fade

IDEALS and movements, though of widespread character, have a way of fading out.

We assume that the Fourth of July has been made immortal by the birth of our own republic.

Christendom assumed the same thing with regard to the fifth when Jerusalem fell into its hands.

Dwell in Illusions

WE dwell in illusions of the WE present. Not only the future but the past have grown too big for comprehension.

That is why particular days have their significance, and that is why we forget that in the sum total all days are of equal significance.

Horizons may expand, but they still are horizons, especially in the sense of time.

Human progress has gone enough to make not only each day in the year, but every moment, an anniversary of some triumph or tragedy.

The taste of commemorating even the greatest men, or events, has grown too great.

The brevity of life, as well as the brevity of man, intellect, compel us to be provincial.

Day of Memories

TAKE this poor fifth of July, for instance, and see what has occurred on it, only to mention a few of the events.

363 B. C., Agesilaus crossed the Hellespont on his retreat from Persia.

1044 A. D., Aba, king of Hungary, was killed by his rebellious subjects.

1553, Thomas More was beheaded.

1582, a Prussian town was visited by a shower of fibrous matter resembling human hair.

1644, York was taken by the armies of parliament.

1685, the duke of Monmouth, revolting son of Charles II, was defeated and captured.

1704, John Broughton, father of modern pugilism was born.

1775, William Crotch, a musical prodigy, who excited London by his performances on the organ at the age of three, was born.

1807, Buenos Aires was assaulted by the British under General Whitlock.

1811, the seven provinces of Venezuela declared independence from Spain.

1817, gold sovereigns were first put into circulation in England.

1830, Algiers surrendered to the French.

An Ordinary Day

IN addition, hundreds of notable men and women either were born or died on the 5th of July. Nor is the day at all exceptional.

The same is true of the 3rd or the 6th, not only of July, but of any month.

Human achievement, like human knowledge, has become vast and complicated.

Indeed, human knowledge is built on human achievements.

Everything we possess, or know, has its history.

More often than not, the history is long.

Many ideas, inventions and methods which have become too commonplace for notice not only represent the lifelong work of individuals, but sometimes the labor of generations.

Losing its Meaning

WE can teach a child to count on his fingers in a few days, but it took our ancestors thousands of years to make the discovery.

We set apart days, for about the same reason that an engineer drives stakes.

We are still too weak to travel a straight or logical course without a guide.

The danger consists in mistaking a day for the idea it symbolizes, in letting it go to seed through pleasure and recreation.

When a day loses its meaning, when it ceases to have an individuality, when people use it as just another excuse for enjoying themselves, its value is gone.

Daily Thought

Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote of thy brother's eye.—St. Matthew 7:5.

THE only vice that can not be pardoned of a hypocrite is itself hypocrisy.—Hazlitt.

There Ain't No Justice



HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

Purity of Water, Milk Essential

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

EVER since men began to put two and two together and make anything from one to five from one to five, there have been strange notions regarding the effects of weather on health and on the growth of germs.

Because of some of the factors that have been mentioned, typhoid fever occurs most frequently in summer and early fall. During the summer people drink more than in winter and they are careless about the source of the water, or milk or other beverages that they drink. In the warm weather the germs multiply more rapidly in the contaminated fluids.

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