



The Indianapolis Times

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

Just a Reminder

Several months ago the state legislature very solemnly decreed that there should be an investigation of the manner in which a number of state armories had been constructed.

This building program had an aspect that aroused more than a modicum of criticism. It had been carried out in defiance of an opinion of the attorney-general that it was illegal to bind the citizens to pay vast sums of money by the plan which was followed.

The fact that a bank with a building company as a subsidiary had played a very important part in the matter and that the profits of these concerns ran into a sizable fortune was disclosed by the lawmakers.

There was a general feeling that instead of the militia owning armories, the owners of armories had come to own the militia.

There was a pledge from the Governor at that time that he would furnish funds for a critical survey of the whole matter, going into the construction of the buildings by experts in order to ascertain how far they had been built according to specifications and as to the reasonableness of their cost.

It is true that the state does not own these armories. They are held by trustees. The state, it is asserted, had a moral obligation somewhere in the premises, although the moral obligation becomes somewhat dimmed by the fact that the attorney-general had ruled in advance that there could be no legal obligation.

There seems to be some delay in the promised inquiry. Instead of experts and investigation, there have been threats to build more buildings, a threat that aroused the ire of the Governor.

Perhaps the Governor has forgotten the matter. Apparently he has forgotten that the commission of the adjustant-general who aided and abetted this scheme expired months ago and that he holds his job from day to day by sufferance.

Either the legislature had a promise of an inquiry or it was mistaken. The good old summer time ought to be the proper season for making the investigation which was deemed necessary last winter.

The High Cost of Doctoring

The American Medical Association, at its convention in Portland, Ore., is giving attention to the high cost of medical care. The subject is the principal one before the meeting, as it should be.

It is contended, and apparently with justification, that persons of moderate means can not get proper medical attention, because the cost is prohibitive. The poor are even worse off, although for them many free clinics are available.

Laboratory studies, surgical attention and the employment of specialists are beyond the reach of the masses. The cost of hospital care alone, despite the large expenditures of municipalities and states, and many benefactions to hospitals, is a sizable item. If these things can not be had, the sick person's alternative is neglect, resort to quacks, or the use of nostrums.

And so the doctors are wondering what they should do about the situation, which Dr. Olin West, secretary of the association, described as "the strain of the great transitional stage in the life of our country, which the medical profession, in common with all other groups of society, is feeling."

"Doctors must live, like their patients, and it has been costing them more and more, as it has everybody else, yet they are under obligations to make their knowledge and care available to every one, whether he is a clerk in a store, or a millionaire," he says.

Dr. Malcolm L. Harris of Chicago, president-elect of the association, proposes that physicians of a county co-operatively organize, own, control and operate pay clinics, profits from which would go to pay those who do the work. Only persons unable to pay regular fees would be served at the clinic in the beginning, and they would be charged on a basis of income.

The city or county would provide for those unable to pay anything. Eventually, Dr. Harris believes, the same sort of service should be extended to homes and hospitals.

It is probable that the entire subject will be studied during the next year and a report laid before the association, embodying definite recommendations. Whether Dr. Harris' proposal is adopted, or some other, it is fortunate that the medical profession is alive to the situation and is striving to meet it.

No Camouflage

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania advances the idea that it might be a good thing to take the tariff off the American auto industry entirely. It might—if not as camouflage.

There is a 25 per cent tariff on autos, but few persons know it. It has not helped or hurt American auto manufacturers one iota, nor has it affected auto prices to the public.

The reason, of course, is that American inventive and organization genius, compelled to work at high speed in the auto industry because of competition, has enabled manufacturers to put out cars which no foreigners can match, either in price or quality. The few foreign autos imported are no better than American makes, but they sell at prices so tremendous that they are a good way of showing off wealth.

So the auto tariff is useless. But it is figured in the general rate-average of protection. That average is so high in the house bill—about 40 per cent—that it has aroused a nation-wide protest.

From a political standpoint the senate might remove useless tariffs such as that on autos, retain or increase the unconscionable house rates on other products, and still point triumphantly to a bill which would look less extortionate than the house bill. But it only would look that way. In reality it would be worse.

The people want actual reduction of the house rates.

Brokers' Loans

The total of brokers' loans, according to a statement just published, is \$100,000,000 greater than it was when the Reserve board issued its warning on Feb. 6, against the use of reserve credit in stock market speculation. The figure is \$5,769,000,000, within \$200,000 of the all-time peak of March 20.

Thus, five months after the board inaugurated its policy of attempting to curb speculation and to take credit out of the stock market, an even greater amount of credit is being employed. Reductions in the volume of loans followed the board's warning, putting them at one time as much as \$500,000,000 below the peak, but lately the trend has been upward.

The sudden increase, according to the financial writers, is due largely to special conditions, chief among them the huge offering of new securities, to which stockholders of a number of large corporations had been given the right to subscribe. Perhaps this is the reason the situation has caused so little comment.

Those who have been critical of the board's policy, however, are disposed to cite the figures as proof of the board's failure. Friends of the board retort that there is no knowing to what heights the speculative fever might have gone had not the board intervened.

There is wide disagreement among economists and bankers on the entire subject.

One thing seems assured, however. If stock market speculation continues and huge amounts of credit are employed in supporting it, congress will be heard from. It is unlikely that any action will be taken before the regular session, but already various proposals have been made, notably that of Senator Glass to put a tax of 5 per cent on all stocks sold within sixty days of the time of their purchase.

We may expect the reserve system to be the subject of much discussion in congress, and perhaps of inquiry and legislation, unless the situation changes in the next few months.

Low Necks for Men

There came a day when a woman, who had left her corset and petticoat at home, walked into a men's barber shop for the first time and said: "Give me a hair-cut." No one knows when or where, or what woman did what woman never had done before, but that unknown soldier in skirts—short skirts—started a revolution which has given women the comfort in dress they enjoy today.

Some hot day a man is going to come to his office in a gym shirt and light trousers, and transact business in that costume. That will be the start of another revolution.

An editorial writer says anybody can play good golf for a little while. That's encouraging to the 101,000 golfers in the United States who have been trying for twenty years or more to shoot under 100.

Schreiber, the trans-Atlantic flight stowaway, has received several proposals of marriage. The ladies nowadays are seeking a handy husband who can be put away almost any old place.

A Parisian dramatist wrote a play in odd moments in a cafe. Well, there's no better place to have odd moments.

Now that the smaller currency is being put into use, save your cigar coupons—you may have to give one of 'em to a taxi driver on a dark night.

Europe must be a nice place to live. If you owe anybody anything all you have to do is call a conference.

Once upon a time there was a girl who never caught a summer cold. She didn't have to wear furs all summer, either.

Among the great pieces of fiction found in almost every language is the one about having a little extra work to do at the office.

David Dietz on Science

Nature of Colloids

No. 403

THE physical nature of protoplasm, the elemental stuff out of which the cells of all living organisms are composed, is quite as important as its chemical composition.

As we have already seen, it is chemically a mixture of a great many substances which may be classified into five groups.

They are, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts and water. The water is very abundant, ranging from 65 to 97 per cent of the total weight of the protoplasm.

From the physical standpoint, protoplasm is a colloidal mixture.

To the unaided eye, protoplasm appears as a sort of glue-like material, usually colorless but sometimes colored.

The high-powered microscope reveals it to be a complex mixture of tiny granules, fibers, and droplets of liquid, all imbedded in a sort of colorless glue-like substance.

The dictionary defines a colloid as "resembling jelly or glue." And for ordinary purposes, this gives a pretty good idea of one.

Colloids are further defined by the chemist as "un-crystalline," that is, lacking any regular structure such as occurs in crystals of table salt, for example.

Colloids may exist at various consistencies, depending upon how closely the material is packed together.

At one end of the scale is a substance like solid gelatin. This is known to the chemist as the "gel state."

At the other end there are thin watery substances like the white of a raw egg. This is known as the "sol state."

Most colloids pass easily from the sol state to the gel state and back again.

Professor H. H. Newman writes, "Most protoplasmic colloids belong to a category known as emulsoids. In this state the suspended particles are relatively stable, are less easily coagulated by salts than are simple colloids, are commonly viscous, tend to form surface membranes, and show a high capacity for more or less rhythmic reversals of colloidal state."

"All of these properties will be recognized as characteristic of living matter, yet they are not to be the physical properties of certain forms of matter in the colloidal state."

The study of the behavior of the colloids found in living matter forms an interesting branch of chemistry today known as bio-chemistry, that is a combination of biology and chemistry.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

It Is Folly to Suppose That One Method of Settling National Disputes Can Be Abandoned Without Another to Take Its Place.

PORTLAND, MAINE—In spite of all it has done to merit esteem and appreciation, the Republican party still runs a poor second to Home.

While seven cities would like to be known as his birthplace, only three claim for that distinction in connection with the G. O. P.

Ripon, Wis., and Jackson, Mich., already have tried to clinch their claim by staging a celebration.

It now remains for Strong, Maine, to come forward with its bit of ballyhoo.

Oh, Wedding Bells

AT Ripon, a dry raid lent to the ceremonies.

Profiting by this experience, Jackson was careful to observe the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act, by appearance at least.

There seems nothing left for Strong, except to stage a symbolic wedding between the Republican party and the W. C. T. U.

Pastors and Golf

THE Rev. C. Emerson Miller, pastor of the South Avenue Christian church, Springfield, Mo., advances his Sunday sermon to 7 a.m. in order that golfers may attend without interfering with the game.

The Rev. W. P. Mansfield, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist church same city, berates golfers on the ground that they keep caddies away from Sunday school.

Both gentlemen accomplish nothing so distinctly as to make the church ridiculous.

No one respects a panderer, or pays much attention to a chronic

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Good Shows' in Church

THE Rev. George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist church, Dallas, Tex., shows what a minister can do by minding his own business.

During thirty-two years of steady, common sense work, he has increased the membership of his church from 700 to 6,300. He does not play politics, nor preach on the latest sex novel, but preaches on the theory that intelligent people only can be attracted by an appeal to their intelligence.

What Mr. Truett ought to do next is to start a school for those ministers who have the mistaken idea that religion is doomed unless it puts on a good show.

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U. S. and World Peace

PREMIER MACDONALD, we are informed, will talk about the world court as well as disarmament, when he visits President Hoover.

He should. The two go together.

It is folly to suppose that one method of settling national disputes can be abandoned without another to take its place.

Disarmament and the elimination of war are impossible, unless a system of orderly justice is established.

Though having done a great deal to promote the elimination of war, this government hurts both by refusing to join the world court.

The reservations on which this government insists and especially the fifth reservation puts it in a position of saying to other governments, "Law may be all right for you, but the United States is above it in certain respects."

Daily Thought

And he said to David, Thou art more righteous than I: for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil.—I Sam. 24:17.

NEVER does the human soul appear so strong as when it foregoes revenge, and dares to forgive an injury.—E. H. Chapin.

Quotations of Notables

THE greatest drawback to flying in England is the lack of landing grounds. The establishment of sufficient of these will give a great impetus to flying.—Sir Alan Cobham.

The purpose of higher education is not to reform young men or to amuse them, or to make them technicians in any field. It is to teach them to think, to think straight if possible, but to think always for themselves.—Robert M. Hutchins, president, University of Chicago.

The best work in the world is that not done for money, nor necessity, but for fun.—The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

It is practically useless to entertain at dinner in Hollywood because the movie stars are more interested in retaining their figures than in eating.

The bearing of responsibility in maturity is much easier if one has grown gradually into it and has had the execution of smaller responsibilities than if the burdens are suddenly dropped on inexperienced shoulders.—Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

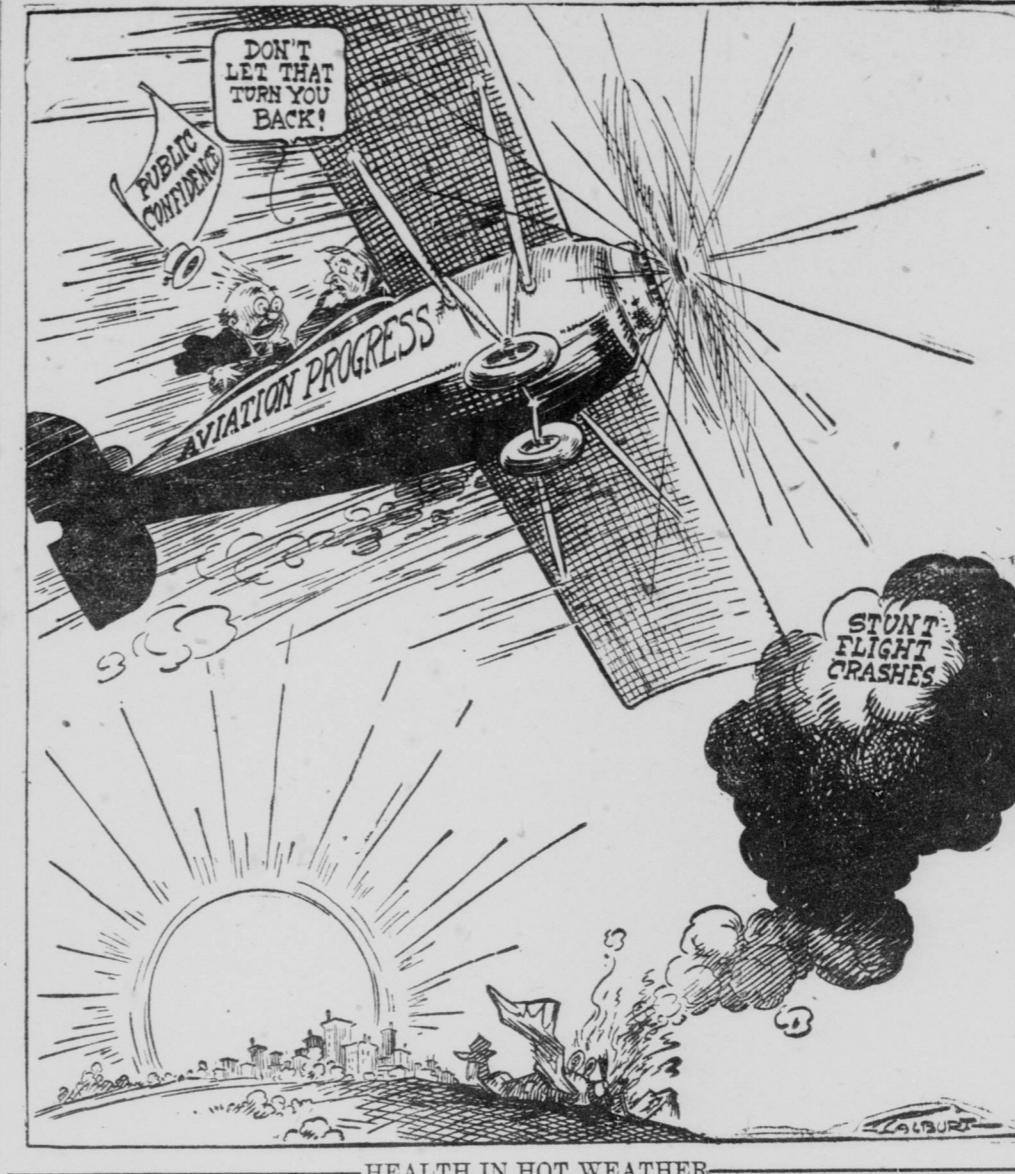
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But if the newspapers are generous with criticism, the youth of the race are prodigal. Especially is this true of college youth, who go beyond questioning the church and its ministry.—Eugene Gordon. (Plain Talk.)

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To fall in love, a man must have illusions. A young man has illusions; a man over 50 has illusions. In between he is too busy with other things for falling in love; he

A Cloud on the Horizon



HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

Overexercise Grave Danger in Tennis

This is the third in a series of articles in which tennis as a summer sport is discussed from the medical viewpoint.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and of *Hygiene, the Health Magazine*.

IN the course of a tennis tournament or continuous playing, one of the most important demands is for sufficient rest and sleep to keep the tennis player in good condition.

If he is playing daily, he will require at least nine and one-half to ten hours of sleep. The demands on the nervous system interfere greatly with appetite. Nevertheless

the tennis player must eat a considerable amount of food to provide sufficient energy to take care of the needs of his sport.