



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.
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ROY W. HOWARD, President
FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 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."

One Senator's Secrecy

Now comes word from Washington that Senator Arthur Robinson has informed the White House that he has a candidate for the place on the federal court of appeals from which Judge Anderson has resigned.

The junior senator amazes the satellites of Senator Watson by departing from the usual procedure of agreeing on patronage and, so it is said, proposes to urge his own selection upon the White House without regard to the wishes of Watson.

From a political standpoint that is sacrilege, but it may be inspired by a thought of self-preservation or possibly to a tip that Watson is not as powerful as once he was.

The important part of the announcement is not that the two senators from the state may disagree on the man they would like to give this place, but that Robinson will keep his preference a secret from every one except the attorney-general and the President.

The secrecy should be sufficient, even if there are no other reasons, to exclude the Robinson entry from any consideration. A recommendation that can not stand the light of public discussion is suspicious, at least.

If the senator has in mind a lawyer who would appeal to the public as worthy of confidence, one who would bring honor to the state and confidence to the court, he would not hesitate to loudly proclaim his name in order that public opinion would be brought to bear upon the President in his behalf.

A candidate whose name must be held a secret from the people whose interests might be entrusted to his judgment needs investigation.

The federal courts are becoming more important as the federal government takes over more and more jurisdiction. The whole tendency is to make these courts more powerful. The appointment of a new judge is serious as he holds the position for life. Only the rankiest misconduct can remove him, once he is named.

The attitude of the senators on this matter is such as to discredit their activities. They discuss the matter, when they talk at all, as though these judgeships were political in character and to be dispensed as is other political patronage.

Every suggestion for this place on the bench should have the widest publicity. Citizens should be able to protest, if they know of any reason why any suggested candidate is unfit and unworthy. They should have the chance to petition the President, if there be one who is so outstanding as to make his selection above others most desirable.

Let it be hoped that when the junior senator whispers to the President, he will receive the consideration which secrecy in such an important matter deserves.

When that name is presented, it should be scratched from the list of possibilities. Secret selections are always suspicious.

Dodging Reality

The World war was not too horrible an experience for millions of private soldiers of all armies—the raw material out of which wars are made—to live through it and beyond it.

But it appears that it was too coarse and horrible for United States citizens to be permitted to read about, unless the worst portions are expurgated or treated with lavender antiseptic.

A young German, who endured the eternity of the war as a front-line soldier, has told about it in a book which has attracted wide attention—"All Quiet on the Western Front."

But the United States isn't reading that book. It is reading a refined and expurgated version.

The American publisher, doubtless with one eye on censors, removed from the English translation many passages and whole pages. In so doing, according to competent critics, he took away much of the impact of the book on the reader's mind. Scenes almost meaningless in the American version are full of pity and horror in the English version.

There has been a steady demand in this country for the English version, which is sold freely in Canada. The ever-vigilant censors in the customs service now are stopping its importation. Thirty copies have been seized in Chicago.

The censors are using the tariff law as their authority to stop importation of the book as "obscene literature."

It seems too bad that the people of the United States some millions of whom shared his experiences, can not be permitted to read about the war as it appeared to this young German.

Labor and the Tariff

It is customary to assume that the protective tariff protects the working man. Specifically, it is supposed to protect him against the "pauper labor" of other countries.

High tariff and high wages, in some minds, are synonymous.

But now it begins to appear that this theory hasn't very much basis in fact. David J. Lewis, former member of the United States tariff commission, has been making a study of the subject for the People's Legislative Service. His preliminary report is likely to cause some heavy thinking on the part of organized labor, which helps support the People's Legislative Service.

For the work it does, Lewis finds, the so-called pauper labor of Europe receives higher wages than American labor.

One hundred dollars in wages in the United States, he says, produces an average of 15,839 pounds of soap.

In Great Britain \$100 in wages produces only 8,553 pounds of soap.

One hundred dollars in wages in the United States produces 300 barrels of cement, he says; in Britain, 233 barrels.

One hundred dollars in wages in the United States produces eighty-one tons of pig iron, he says; in Britain, forty-one tons.

Similar contrasts can be made, he says, in other highly protected industries. Whatever justification there may be for high tariff, in the light of Lewis' findings, it does not lie in the higher American wage cost. The American wage cost is not high—based on production; it is low.

Hazards and Contempt

What is the extent of the power of a judge? Can a judge, whose duty it is to uphold the law, himself perform a lawless act and then jail for contempt those who criticize that act?

Such is the issue today in Ohio. For many years the gambling racket has been seeking a foothold in Cleveland.

It has appeared in many guises and each time it has been repulsed.

Everything from slot machines to whippet racing has been attempted.

Finally, what is described as the contribution system of betting is introduced.

That in turn is declared by the courts to be illegal. Then a second attempt is made.

An hour and a half before the contribution betting is to start, promoters of the event enter the common pleas court room that is presided over by Judge Frederick P. Walther.

The visitors are in a great rush. The judge likewise acts in a hurry.

He issues an order. The purpose of the order is to restrain the sheriff from interfering with the operation of contribution betting.

His action is criticized severely by a Scripps-Howard newspaper, The Cleveland Press.

For this the editor and chief editorial writer, Louis B. Seltzer and Carlton K. Matson, are hauled into court for contempt and sentenced each to thirty days in jail and a \$500 fine.

Administration of justice in this country today is a matter of deep and widespread growing concern. When courts fail to function, either through corruption or incompetence, our most precious heritage is jeopardized. Misuse of judicial power has been challenged in the Ohio case.

Accomplishments which really are important usually are accompanied by certain risks. It is only necessary to turn the pages of history to verify that.

But this is supposed to be an age of softness and prosperity and of yielding to the fleshpots and the lure of creature comfort. The cynics make much of that and declare that newspapers, too, succumb to the lure. Willingness to take punishment for a cause might have been the virtue, they say, in the hardy days of yore, but not now.

It therefore is with no little thrill that we read these words from two members of the journalistic profession:

"We criticized that order. We knew" when we did it that there was a hazard." The court's citation followed.

"Thirty days in jail and a \$500 fine is a small price to pay, if such price must be paid, in a contest involving such principle."

Dr. Morris Fishbein says a man's teeth and hair are his best friends. But even the best of friends will fail out.

Times change. The world's ills used to be blamed on sun spots and now it's the lively ball.

A Cleveland man plans to swim to Detroit. That's much safer than going by boat these days.

Life and Behavior

No. 411

LET us summarize briefly the eight characteristics of living organisms or protoplasm. We have discussed them in detail in the last few days in this department. They are:

First: Chemical composition. While protoplasm differs from each other, they are all chemical combinations of the same general sort. The constituents, five in number, are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts and water.

Second: Physical properties. Protoplasm is a colloid. That is, it has a jelly-like or glue-like structure.

Third: Metabolism. A feature of all living cells is their ability to absorb other chemical compounds, building up their own substance from them, and their ability next to use up or burn up their chemical substance to produce energy in the form of heat or motion.

Fourth: Growth. All living organisms are characterized by their ability to grow in size through the absorption of food, though there are definite limits always on normal growth.

Fifth: Reproduction. This is one of the most important characteristics of living organisms. It is a cardinal principle of modern biology that life arises only from other life. The old ideas of "spontaneous generation" have been discredited completely.

Sixth: Rhythmicity. Life processes are rhythmic. Just as there are cycles in the revolution of the planets around the sun and in the motions of electrons around the nuclei of atoms, so there are cycles in life. The beating of the heart, the action of the lungs, and many other processes are all rhythmic or cyclic. Here, perhaps, is the explanation of the origin and appeal of poetry.

Seventh: Irritability and conductivity. Sometimes called response to stimuli. In complex organisms, stimuli cause changes in the sensory cells which are transmitted or conducted by the nerve cells to other parts of the organism.

Eighth: Adaptation. Living organisms respond to stimuli for the most part in ways which are favorable or helpful to the organism. Over long periods, organisms adjust themselves to the environment. Many biologists regard this as a foundation stone in the theory of evolution.

These eight are the characteristics of living organisms. They do not answer the philosophic question of "What is life?" but they give us an adequate summary of the behavior of living organisms.

It was mainly through the nationwide interest attached to her victories that talk of secession at the time died down.

After lying, rotting away, at the Boston navy yard for many years, a fund of \$500,000 was raised in a campaign to save "Old Ironsides."

And the vessel, nearly a century and half old, went back to the dry docks for repairs.

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From this escape, which seemed an impossibility at the time, Old Ironsides went on to naval history.

It was shortly after evading the British squadron that the Constitution-Guerriere engagement took place off Cape Race. And in succeeding naval battles she defeated the Java, Picton, Cyane, Levant and other British vessels.

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M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

While It Is Easier to Make a Law by Statute, It Is Safer to Make It by Custom.

BOSTON, Mass.—Having agreed to hold a conference, China cuts the railroad into Siberia and mobilizes 15,000 additional troops on the border, while the Red workers of Moscow howl for war.

Japan thinks that both China and Russia are bluffing. Probably they are, and probably the storm will soon pass away if some fanatic on the side lines does not shoot. The trouble is that such excitement usually produce such fanatics.

Trade—Peace Agent

DOCTOR SHIROSHI NASU sees the "pacific institute as an aid to peace," declaring that had it been held a year earlier it could have averted the present Chinese-Russian clash. The point is, of course, that it was not held a year earlier.

If we had nothing to depend on but such agencies as the Pacific Institute, the prospect of permanent peace would be slim, but we have something far more effective—trade, as made possible by modern means of transportation.

No one can view what is occurring in this line without a firm conviction that the "reign of law," which Woodrow Wilson predicted, will one day come.

Bigger Liners

THE airplane has done as much as philosophy, if not more, to give people a new and larger vision of human relations.

But it is not only in aviation that the world is progressing.

While we continue to extend air and passenger routes, we also build larger and speedier ships.

The Bremen, biggest and supposedly fastest ocean liner ever built, now is on her way from Germany.

Mr. Shedy of the United States Lines announces the construction of two gigantic ships to cost \$25,000,000 each, and to be larger and more luxurious than the Bremen.

Captain Dollar, who has established the first successful round-the-world service, soon will add three monster ships to his fleet.

Dawes Takes Drink

MOST people will be glad to hear that Ambassador Dawes is making progress with regard to another disarmament powwow.

Some people will not be glad to hear that he took a drink while addressing an audience in the historic Vinters' hall.

That brings us back to the subject of prohibition, and especially Mr. Wickersham's letter.

Wickersham's Views

HAVING pleased few of the extremists on either side, Mr. Wickersham probably is right.

At all events, he has squared prohibition enforcement with our dual form of government.

Up to this time, the problem had taken such a slant as threatened to suppress state rights, not only with regard to the liquor traffic but with regard to most everything.

Even dry politicians have become alarmed, while the general public has beheld the growth of federal power with anxiety and resentment.

State's Rights

MANY people have imagined, and not without reason, that prohibition, if continued along present lines, might result in setting aside the very principles on which this government was founded, just as it has resulted in setting aside some of the principles on which the law of evidence is founded.

Popular resistance has developed from a desire to safeguard not only personal liberty but local self government.

The question of morality has become subordinate to the question of political wisdom.

Moral Turpitude

NO less an authority than the United States circuit court says that bootlegging does not necessarily involve moral turpitude. Whether that is good law, it accords with public sentiment.

We have too many statutory crimes which do not necessarily involve moral turpitude, so far as public sentiment is concerned.

Who believes that parking a car in the wrong place involves moral turpitude, or driving beyond the speed limit on a clear road?

Today Is the Anniversary

"OLD IRONSIDES" ESCAPES

July 18

It was on July 18, 1812, that the United States' forty-four-gun frigate, the Constitution, lovingly called Old Ironsides and preserved today as the most prized relic of the United States navy, escaped from the British fleet after a three days' chase off the New Jersey coast.

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Pshaw! Just When We Planned a Holiday!



HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

Fracture of Bone Is a Break

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

ALL too frequently one hears a person whose medical education in youth was neglected suffer regarding the unfortunate sufferer from accident: "The bone was not broken, it was only fractured."

Of course, a fracture is a break and vice versa. Part of the trouble arises from the fact that the language of the surgeons relative to fractures, dislocations and sprains is highly complicated.

The surgeons recognize simple fractures and compound fractures; they speak of green stick fractures and comminuted fractures; there may be separation at the epiphysis, fracture into the joint, ununited fractures and other varieties.

The number of ways in which portions of bone may be separated off or broken apart would astonish a cabinet maker or a layer of parquet floors.

When one thinks that he has suffered breaking of bone, either of a small part, or cracking into the bone or breaking the bone into two parts, the most important thing is to find out exactly the nature and extent of the injury.

Through his study of similar cases the competent surgeon can tell a great deal by his examination of the part, studying its movements, sounds, amount and character of swelling and shortening or lengthening of tissues and amount of distortion.

However, the most exact information is to be obtained by the use of the X-ray, and it is by far the safest procedure in case of fracture to have the X-ray plate made as soon as possible.

The first step in the correction of the injury is to put the parts of the bone together again as nearly as possible as they were before. This is called setting the fracture.

Sometimes because of the action of the muscles and of the ligaments, or because a portion of the tissues

has gotten between the parts of the bone, this can not be done without opening the tissues.

In cases of compound fracture, which are those in which the tissues are broken open, there is the added danger of infection from an unclean, open wound.

Some forms of fracture are so common that special names have been given to them to commemorate the men who first classified them. There is a common fracture of the wrist, due to backfiring or reversing of the crank of a gasoline motor. There are fractures at the elbow due to falling on the tip.

Some of the types of fracture most difficult to determine are those of small bones of the foot or of the spine, which do not incapacitate the person immediately, but which lead to serious pains and disabilities later.

The most certainly important thing to know about a fracture is just exactly what kind of a fracture it is.

IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

MANY of our best citizens are outraged at the growing probability that Jimmy Walker once more will be the mayor of New York.

I can not go the whole journey with them in indignation.

Walker does not seem to me an ideal candidate, but I have heard no compelling name mentioned by those on the other side, and you can't beat somebody with nobody.

Never would I undertake to argue that our city executive bulks above the lightweight class, but those who classify him as a bantam err in nice appraisal.

It seems to me that James J. Walker has carried on one-half of his job most admirably, and in all truth the mayorality is two positions ineptly rolled into one.

When there is need of an official representative to greet a queen, channel swimmer or a chess champion, then Jimmy Walker is by every right the man.

A Pleasant Face

AND even here at home he has been a pleasant and a dapper man to deal with. It is quite true that subways languish and that the current police commissioner is something less than bright.

These are grievous faults, but we can't have everything. Of course, Jimmy Walker has found a favorable spot upon the bill. Coming so closely upon the heels of John F. Hyland, he has seemed at times to constitute a merger of George Washington and Lincoln, retaining the best features of each.

Hyland did nothing and was cross about it. Walker evades most of the pressing public problems, but always with a smile.

As city manager, Jimmy Walker is a tinkling cymbal. As press agent for the town, he is the best we ever

had. Of course, the functions of the mayor should be split. There ought to be a hard-headed and efficient man to keep the books and do the dirty work and still another to make the speeches and lead the grand march.

If there loomed up as a possibility a really first-rate executive, Jimmy Walker would never get my vote.

Al Smith, I suppose, the almost perfect candidate for the job, but there is no chance that he will run. As things stand, I do not expect to be vitally unhappy under another term of Jimmy.

The Window Trimmer

IT is a mistake to assume that the window dressing which he provides is wholly unimportant. New York must adjust itself to the fact that the rest of the country does not like us.

And whether the reasons for this hostility are true or false, it is incumbent upon us to meet them. Jimmy Walker has done a great deal to dissipate some of the most popular fallacies which float about to the north, south, east and west.

They say that we are a stiff-necked lot, and Jimmy is nothing if not half fellow. The good folk of Ohio actually believe that every New