



## The Indianapolis Times

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"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 intrusted 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 rankest 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.

## 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 excitements 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.

Trade—Peace Agent

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. Sheedy 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.

"We criticised that order. We knew when we did 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 fall 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 differ 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 substances 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 discarded 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.

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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*

Health Magazine

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

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.

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 certain important thing to know about a fracture is just exactly what kind of a fracture it is.

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.

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The government just has issued to Mrs. Anna F. McDonald of Chatfield, Minn., the distinguished cross awarded posthumously to her son William, killed even years ago while leading his men in France.

What the government should do is to pension her liberally; she is more entitled to it than any President's widow.

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Chairman Legge of the farm board may be right when he says that the government's plan to help the farmers already has caused a new agricultural psychology, but a fellow needs something more than a new psychology to get rid of a mortgage.

A whole lot of kings and princes stood around when the child of Lord and Lady Mountbatten was baptized in London, and while the occasion was long on titles it was short on good healthy blood, and that's more important.

Veteran Taxi Man Dies

Re Times Special

HOPE, Ind., July 18.—John T. Shore, for twenty years operator of a taxi line here, is dead, following

a long illness of paralysis.

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