



## The Indianapolis Times

(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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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 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."

### The Crime Inquiry

The bar association of the state has named its committee to investigate crime, its cause, its cure. The lawyers, in response to public alarm over the amazing growth of prison population and increase of offenses against property, will try to find the answer.

Many theories are being advanced. There are those who declare that there is too sentimental an attitude on the part of the Governor toward those sent away. Others are ready to believe that the penalties are too light. Still others would replace the jury system with a single judge. Others would multiply death sentences.

These are mere theories. They do not deal with facts. They are the suggestions of those who want something done.

If the lawyers are to perform any real service, they might begin their inquiries in a field with which they are familiar and for which they have an original responsibility. They might inquire into the ethics of their own profession and how closely the members follow the theory that every attorney is an officer of the court, bound by his oath to assist in the enforcement of law and the preservation of justice.

The inquiry might go into the reason for the appearance of certain lawyers whenever a gunman, a bandit who belongs to a gang, a particularly desperate character is brought to trial.

They might announce, as a policy, that there would be disbarment proceedings against any lawyer who deals with questionable practices such as the presentation of fake alibis, the disappearance of witnesses, the changing of recollection on the part of those who testify for the state.

As officers of the court, attorneys are bound only to present mitigating circumstances when they are convinced that their clients are guilty.

Yet there are lawyers in every city known for their success in "beating the rap" for known criminals, who exercise their ingenuity not to advance justice but to defeat it.

The resort to delays, the various tricks by which the state is put to a disadvantage, the changing of judges to secure some friendly jurist on the bench, are as much an attack on law and order as the original crime committed by the man on trial.

These men are known in the profession. They are tolerated, if not honored. If the bar association really wants to stop crime it might begin by cleaning up its own profession or those who use their license to practice as a means of keeping guilty men out of jails.

### Britain's Opportunity

A Cincinnati lawyer Nicholas Klein, now is in London, lecturing in the labor college, of which Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald is dean.

"There is a tremendous drive on here to get the \$800,000,000 yearly trade of Canada away from the United States," Klein told the Cincinnati Post.

The American government is about to raise the tariff against Canada, and the officials in London think this is a good chance to go after this market as a means of putting British workers to making goods for Canada. Every means will be used to this end.

A dozen sections of the proposed tariff bill raise rates against Canada's products which she sells to us. Regardless of her feelings in the matter, which are said to be bitter, the less she can sell to us the less she can buy from us. And Great Britain, the world's great trading nation, sees her chance.

### The Southern G. O. P.

Reformation of the Republican party in the south undertaken at the behest of President Hoover, is proceeding slowly. In some states it has encountered stiff opposition, and elements which Hoover regarded with distaste still are in control and still are dictating the distribution of patronage.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the movement is not losing strength. The Republican party in the south long has been a disgrace, and in control of men whose only interest has been in getting jobs for themselves and others.

The so-called leaders have delivered votes every four years at nominating conventions, sometimes enough to swing the decision, and for this have been allowed to run things pretty much as they pleased.

It will take courage and persistence to accomplish what Hoover wants done. Similar attempts in the past have got nowhere. The present effort should be carried through.

### Dawes in Form

Ambassador Dawes "roared as if he were on the parade ground," says the London Daily Mail, in describing his speech on Anglo-American relations at a luncheon at Vintners' hall.

"He shattered the ancient peaceful atmosphere.... And kept Lord Derby and Lord Riddell, who sat on either side of him, dodging his crashing fists."

The Express reports that Dawes "startled his audience," and that "his curiously harsh voice was raised to a high pitch. His actions and gesticulations were to a highly generalized one."

While other distinguished guests at the speakers' table wore conventional morning attire, Dawes appeared in a gray tropical weight suit.

Dawes' antics in London are amusing or embarrassing, depending on your viewpoint. If he wants to make a clown of himself for the benefit of the British public, probably no harm is done. It is to be hoped, however, that he keeps his idiosyncrasies out of the field of diplomacy.

### Calmness Needed

The spectacle of the revolutionary governments of China and Russia at each other's throats would be ridiculous except for the very real danger that war may develop.

The shibboleth of the Soviets has been internationalism. They have disavowed the imperialistic aims of the czarist government at every opportunity. Yet, Russia resorted to that familiar weapon of imperialistic governments, the ultimatum, and is in the position of defending rights acquired by the czarist government by the very methods the Soviets so loudly have denounced.

China, which at the outbreak of the revolution regarded proletarian Russia as her one friend in a world of greedy nations, takes over the Chinese Eastern Railway with a calm disregard for processes of law.

Equally curious is the war fever of the communists and their demonstrations throughout Russia. Instead of preaching the brotherhood of man, they are demanding the slaughter of Chinese.

Unfortunately, the Chinese reply to the Russian note, originally reported conciliatory in tone, has caused Russia to break off relations with China. While Russia has not threatened force, there are ominous reports of troop movements along the border, and battles are reported to have occurred.

War would be a calamity to the masses of both nations, so recently emerged from oppression by their rulers, and would deter their upward struggle. Moreover, the world needs the example of these two gigantic young republicans living as friendly and helpful neighbors.

If they finally undertake to settle their dispute by arms, it is quite likely other nations will become involved. No one will profit; millions will suffer.

The issues at stake are complicated, and much is to be said on each side. There is nothing that can not be settled by discussion, however, if it is undertaken calmly, free from the rattle of sabers.

### The Kellogg Pact

All Americans will take satisfaction in the action of Secretary of State Stimson, inaugurating a program of peaceful discussion between Russia and China as a substitute for the threatened war between those nations. They will take further satisfaction in the existence of the Kellogg peace pact, an instrument of American origin, which will make it difficult—even if Russia and China are disposed to disregard the sentiment of the rest of the world—for the two nations to avoid trying in every way possible to adjust their troubles without bloodshed.

Russia has responded without hesitation to the American suggestion. Jan Rudzutsk, acting head of the Soviet government, declares the Kellogg pact is more important to Russia than the Chinese Eastern railway and that his country has no intention of declaring war on China.

It is hardly too much to anticipate immediate response in a similar vein from the Nationalist government.

### Aviation's Real Service

While endurance fliers circle over airports, trans-Atlantic fliers spin off over the sea, and other spectacular stunters go about their tasks, the rank and file of aviation continues with the ordinary, unexciting tasks that are making aviation valuable to the people as a whole.

Lost in the dispatches telling of more stirring events is a brief paragraph from Ottawa, Ontario, telling how Flight Lieutenant N. C. Forks just has finished an experiment in dusting trees in a northern Ontario forest from an airplane to exterminate the spruce budworm.

This insect pest ruins many acres of trees annually. Lieutenant Forks has found that it can best be attacked with the airplane—and thus, unnoticed, proves himself a more valuable airman than a dozen of the more famous ones.

### David Dietz on Science

### Within the Living Cell

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THE cells comprising living organisms differ widely in detail, but all have the same general structure.

The accompanying diagram shows a typical cell. It is not any particular cell, but merely a generalized diagram of the common features of practically all cells.

The diagram will be familiar to students of biology.

It is patterned after the one which appears in Prof. E. B. Wilson's monumental treatise on cells.

Wilson is, perhaps, the greatest living student of cell structure.

It will be noticed that the cell is composed of three major portions, the outer wall or membrane, the interior or cytosome, and the denser central portions or nucleus. Structural differences are

to be noted in both the nucleus and the cytosome.

The nucleus is usually spherical in form, though it occasionally takes other shapes. It is characterized by a network of filaments composed of a protein known as chromatin. This chromatin network, as it is called, is extremely important, since it is believed to be the controller of heredity.

This is not surprising. It was not to be expected that an organization which had grown up through the years could be upset overnight and a new order instituted.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the movement is not losing strength. The Republican party in the south long has been a disgrace, and in control of men whose only interest has been in getting jobs for themselves and others.

The so-called leaders have delivered votes every four years at nominating conventions, sometimes enough to swing the decision, and for this have been allowed to run things pretty much as they pleased.

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The nucleus also contains a small spot, denser than the rest, known as the plasmome or true nucleus.

An important feature of the cytosome is the center bodies, or centrosomes, which occur usually directly above the nucleus.

Other features of the cytosome are granules of various kinds, bits of solid masses known as plastids, and thread-like filaments called chorionosomes whose functions are not well known. The cytosome includes tiny bubbles of fluid known as vacuoles.

This description of the structure of the cell is a highly generalized one.

Cytologists, as the scientists who study cell structure are called, have amassed much detailed information about various cells, their structure and their behavior.

This knowledge is of the utmost importance. Since the most complex organism is composed of cells, and moreover, begins its life as a fertilized egg cell, the knowledge of cells is fundamental.

The biologist believes today that the key to many biological problems lies in the structure and behavior of the cell.

These problems are being studied today in laboratories in all parts of the world.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

War Can Be Outlawed by Statute, But It Can Not Be Kept Outlawed Very Long Without Force.

TWO hundred Red Russians demonstrate before the Chinese consulate in New York. The result is a traffic jam. Police interfere, taking fifteen of them to the station.

That epitomizes the situation in Manchuria.

No great number of people can knock off to strut, or fight, these days, without causing a traffic jam.

### Mobilizing in Asia

THE mobilization of troops in Manchuria creates the same kind of a blockade that occurred when the little Red parade entered Astor place to show the Chinese consul how it felt.

If there were an international police force to call on, it could be cleared the same way.

There being no such force, the great governments of the world find themselves obliged to form a voluntary committee.

### 'Stop It! Stop It!'

Since they can do nothing officially, the great governments begin by yelling for the belligerents to "stop it," which is the usual role of bystanders when they try to make peace.

England, France, Japan and our own government have reminded Russia and China that they agreed not to go to war when they signed the Kellogg pact.

Great stuff! But suppose the New York police could have done nothing but remind those Russian paraders that they had agreed to become nice, law-abiding citizens when they came to this country?

### Law Without Order

We are getting the idea of what needs to be done, but still lack the nerve to put it into effect.

Whether as applied to individuals, or nations, law is good without some kind of agency to make it stick.

Like murder, theft, or anything else, law can be outlawed by statute, but it can not be kept outlawed very long without force.

Chief Justice Taft may have been premature in offering his plan for a league to enforce peace, but the immutable principles of progress are drawing the world steadily toward it.

### Walker to Run Again

MAYOR WALKER is candid, rather than peculiar.

Most people could find it hard to say "no" if placed in his position, though it is to be feared that some would do a little polite lying at the outset.

The mayoralty of New York City is not to be sneezed at, and is the most important executive position in this country outside the White House.

The mayor of New York has twice as big a budget to handle and twice as much patronage at his disposal as the Governor of New York.

### Farm Relief

FARMERS must co-operate if they would get loans from the government. That brings the problem right back where it belongs.

Co-operation is the logical basis of farm relief, and always has been, just as it is, and always has been the basis of progress in other lines.

Farmers can not remain unorganized and compete with organized markets.

What is more important, they must do the organizing themselves if they would remain free and run their own business.

### Wickersham's Letter

NOW that the storm is over, let us be perfectly frank and admit that Mr. Wickersham's letter did not amount to so much that it was only one man's opinion, and that its importance has been exaggerated out of all reason.

Mr. Wickersham did not need to write it, of course, and Governor Roosevelt did not need to read it out loud, but making allowance for all that, what harm has been done?

### Like Wilson's Plan

WHEN you get right down to brass tacks, Mr. Wickersham said nothing original, or official.

His suggestion that the states handle the retail end of prohibition, while the federal government handled the wholesale end, was quite similar to the scheme proposed by Woodrow Wilson.

The implication that he spoke for either President Hoover, or the crime commission, palpably was born in the minds of those who wanted to think so.

### False Emphasis

THE Wickersham letter shows how prohibition has gone to our heads, and how hard it has become for us to talk or think sensibly about anything connected with it.

Of clever argument and deduction, there has been enough and to spare, but of even the most ordinary inclination to reason the thing out, there has been scant evidence.

The idea that anything of consequence has happened because Wickersham suggested a plan of prohibition enforcement in a letter to Governor Roosevelt, which appealed as being sound to Woodrow Wilson ten years ago, is bunk.

British Prince Is III

By United Press

LONDON, July 20—Prince George has been forced to cancel all public engagements temporarily because of a slight digestive disorder.

## Perhaps This Is How Wickersham Reasons

### THE STATES DON'T ASK UNCLE SAM TO DO THIS—

