



# 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.  
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager  
PHONE—Riley 3551 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 peculiarly 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 of 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 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 \$900,000,000 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 disfavor still are in control and still are dictating the distribution of patronage.

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.

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 match."

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 peaceable 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, transatlantic fliers spin off over the sea, and other spectacular stunts 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

No. 413

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. Dr.

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 in general or cytoplasm, and the denser central portions or nucleus. Structural differences are

to be noted in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm. 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.

The nucleus also contains a small spot, denser than the rest, known as the nucleolus or true nucleolus. An important feature of the cytoplasm is the center bodies, or centrosomes, which occur usually directly above the nucleus.

Other features of the cytoplasm are granules of various kinds, bits of solid masses known as plastids, and thread-like filaments called chondriosomes whose functions are not well known. The centrosomes also include 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.

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 no good without some kind of agency to make it stick.

Like murder, theft, or anything else, war 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 mayorality of New York City is not to be sneezed at, even for the second term. It 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 false emphasis placed on 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 appeared as being sound to Woodrow Wilson ten years ago, is bunk.

## British Prince Is Ill

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—



OR THIS—



OR THIS—



SO WHY SHOULD THE STATE ASK UNCLE SAM TO DO THIS—?

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT ON YER HIP?

## HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

### Diabetic Can Live Long if Careful

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN  
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.  
Health Magazine

THE rapidity with which hardening of the arteries occurs in different people varies greatly. Some people are old at 40; others not until after 70.

It is an old saying that a man is as old as his arteries, and much depends on what Osler called the "vital rubber" in the vessels that carry the blood.

The exact cause of hardening of the arteries is not known. It is known that it is likely to be associated with a hard life, involving over strain, repeated infections, intoxications with alcohol, tobacco and other poisons; overeating and abuse of the body generally.

There are some cases of high blood pressure in which changes can not be found either in the blood vessels themselves, in the heart, or

in the kidneys, sufficient to explain the condition.

It generally is believed that this type of high blood pressure is caused by conditions in other organs which are not recognized in the ordinary examination, and it is believed by many people that such high blood pressure may be a compensation by the body which is necessary to the life of the individual.

Hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure are increasingly associated as causes of death among people in the United States.

It is, of course, understood generally that the breaking of a blood vessel in the brain with the condition called apoplexy is the result of weakening of the blood vessels by disease and the added force coming from high blood pressure. In recent years, hemorrhage of the brain has been third among the causes of death in this country.

The prevention of hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure is not today a very scientific proposition.

It is recognized that infections and intoxications such as have been mentioned should be controlled, but it is also recognized that the heredity of the person and the tendency of his family to long life constitute major factors in the situation and these things can not be controlled.

Again and again in this column the advantages of good personal hygiene have been emphasized. Overeating, overweight, overwork and overworry, indeed excessive indulgence in any of the activities of human existence are recognized as secondary causes of high blood pressure and of wear and tear on the circulation.

The scientific adviser only can repeat again and again the warning to slow down.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers, and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper. The Editor.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

MOVE over, Molly Pitcher, and Barbara Frietche, won't you Dolly Curtis Gann. Make way for only a Vice-President's sister but now she belongs to the ages.

Like the geese of Rome which honked a warning, she has saved a nation from destruction.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Gann has been all too modest about her exploit. Some of the details are still missing. We know that she was entertained by Sir Esme Howard at the British embassy and that during the course of the dinner flunkies sneaked upon her bearing liquor, but Dolly declined.

In a land where most of us are given to easy acquiescence there should be a pedestal for this heroine who could say "No." And don't forget that it was a hot night in Washington and that the ice tinkled enticingly in the glasses which contained the devilish concoctions. With such honor

Squeezing hands? Pinching the kneecaps?

"7. Do you believe in companionate marriage?"

"8. How about the first secretary's shirt studs?"

"9. Would you say, they were happily married?"

"10. Are they really married?"

"11. Did any of the lady guests smoke cigarettes which defile womanhood and destroy the home?"

"12. On which side does the vice-president sleep?"

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## Times Readers Voice Views

Editor Times—I have read today with much interest the letter written by George W. Wickersham, who heads the President's law enforcement commission, which was communicated to the Governors' conference by Governor Roosevelt at New London, Conn.

It is rather amusing to note the caution with which some of our prominent public men comment upon this letter, and the varying constructions which some of them place upon it. It seems to me, on glance over it, that it is somewhat of a gesture toward the view on the liquor question which was expressed in his campaign for the presidency by Governor Smith, sometimes called "Al Smith," especially by those who dislike him because he endeavored to find a sane and practical solution of that troublesome question, and because he labored under the impression that the federal constitution secured him liberty of conscience in his legislation.

The fact that the commissioner in his letter restricts the "internal police regulations" of the states to the prevention of "sales, saloons, speakeasies, and so forth," appears to me to warrant the construction I place upon it.

The words "so forth" certainly are rather significant, as is also the statement "the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably capable of enforcement." It hardly will do either to eliminate or ignore the word "reasonable" in the construction of this letter. It plainly should be taken into consideration.

Of course, Mr. Wickersham does not go as far as Governor Smith went in suggesting a remedy for the liquor evil, but he certainly goes in the same general direction. But, assuming that the federal government succeeds in its effort to prevent importation, manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor in interstate commerce, quite a violent assumption, even if it "calls out the marines" to accomplish the purpose, and assuming also that the states are successful by the exercise of their internal police regulations in preventing, sales, saloons, speakeasies, and so forth, is there any reason for believing that this remedy for intemperance will be satisfactory to the gentlemen and ladies who are determined to make everybody temperate by force of legislative enactment?

No wonder there is manifest the "open disrespect" for the Volstead law" to which the commissioner calls attention in his letter. It is well enough to note, however, in this connection, that among the vast number of persons who look upon this law with contempt, especially as it applies to domestic beer and wines, there is scarcely any of them who is out of sympathy with the great mass of our other criminal laws, and who is not earnestly in favor of their enforcement.

So far as these domestic malt and vinous liquors are concerned, Mr. Editor, the trouble is not so much with the people who manufacture and drink them, as with the absurd and tyrannical laws which forbid their manufacture and consumption.

HENRY U. JOHNSON.  
Richmond, Ind.

## REASON

By Frederick Landis

Without War, History Would Have Little to Be Proud of; Then Only Do Men Forget Themselves Into Immortality.

THE Rainbow division had a fine reunion at Baltimore and we wish this particular rainbow were a sign that there never would be another flood or war.

But did you ever stop to think that without its wars history would have little to be proud of?

Then only do men forget themselves into immortality.

The rest of the time it is selfishness.

The loss of the Chicago Tribune's airplane, the Untin Bowler, proves again that a bad name will lead one to destruction.

Lindbergh delivered a lecture on honesty and integrity at San Francisco, but his most eloquent utterance on this subject was his silent refusal to sell his soul when he landed in Paris.

These soviet politicians of Moscow would better be a little less cocky about getting into a war with China, for that will bring Japan into it very likely on the side of China, which would mean that Russia would get licked and the result of that probably would be the collapse of bolshevism.

AS the former presidential yacht, Mayflower, lies at the Philadelphia navy yard, waiting to be sold to the highest bidder, how bitterly should we think of the days when Presidents and diplomats settled affairs of state upon her deck.

The Graf Zeppelin plans a world tour, starting in August, and she may make the circuit unless she locks arms with a typhoon, out for a stroll.

The Filipinos are right to protest against imposition of a duty on the products they ship into the United States.

They are part of the nation and there's supposed to be free trade among members of the family.

This youthful Filipino statesman who made the sea against such a tariff would go in for our chauntauks, for he actually brought tears to the eyes of the United States senators composing the finance committee, and that's more wonderful than to fly the Atlantic.

SIX business women, said to be the feminine brains of Idaho, are going to Europe with some other ladies in behalf of world peace.

The masculine brains of Idaho are not divided among any six girls, but are chiefly under the sombrero of Mr. William E. Borah.

Captain Ross Hoyt, who plans to fly from Mitchell field, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, a distance of 4,300 miles, most of it over the arctic, certainly is not doing it for the resulting limelight, since there are not many people in Nome.

The rapidity with which American families vanish is shown by the fact that the authorities of the West Point military academy are unable to locate any relatives of eight major-generals of the Civil war.

In other countries those generals would have numerous descendants to keep the home fires burning.