



## 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

FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 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 City Sets Example

The city of Muskegon, Mich., is congratulating itself, with pardonable pride, on the remarkable progress it has made in child health work—and behind it all lies a most interesting story.

Ten years ago the infant death rate in Muskegon was alarming. Of every 1,000 babies born, 103 died in their first year. Something had to be done, but there was no effective municipal agency to cope directly with the situation. So a group of public-spirited women, members of the civic department of the Muskegon Women's Club, accepted the task as their own.

They decided to combat the high death rate with free clinics where mothers might receive free advice and instruction from capable doctors and nurses on the proper care of babies.

There was no money available for this work, but what the club treasury lacked women's ingenuity supplied. Members pledged monthly fees of from 50 cents up, sewing clubs gave benefit parties, a musical review with local talent was staged, the Junior Red Cross chipped in with its dimes and pennies.

And so the first \$800 was raised and the first baby clinics were opened in churches and schools. Next year the city health department found an appropriation for the baby clinics and took them under its wing. Muskegon's women, however, still continued to serve, as the work grew and the fight for pure milk gained free impetus.

Then, as now, the clinic physicians and nurses did not undertake to treat sick babies or prescribe for them, but taught hygiene, dieting, sanitation, fresh air, sunshine and proper baby care. They saw to it, however, that sick babies came under the care of doctors. Now there are eight baby clinics, held weekly at schools in various parts of the city.

And what has been the result of all this since 1918 when Muskegon's infant death rate was 103 deaths per 1,000 births?

The rate has dropped continuously and the figures for 1928, just compiled and the latest available, show a rate of only 59.2, which was a decrease of 18 points under even the previous year and well below the average for the nation.

That's what the women of one city did and that's the interesting story that lies behind their accomplishment.

Truly, the public-spirited club women of other cities might emulate their Muskegon sisters with equally beneficial results and the saving of baby lives.

### Lawless Officials

"Lawlessness" by governmental law-enforcing officers is announced as one of the subjects to be investigated by the national commission on law observance and enforcement.

It is high time some official body recognized this as a major problem in the crime situation, and especially in relation to prohibition enforcement. The national commission deserves, and doubtless will receive, public commendation for digging into this lawlessness in the name of law which has been covered up and ignored so long.

All that the commission will find in this new field of its inquiry is not known yet. But the public is only too painfully aware of much official lawlessness.

It will find that government agents have shot innocent motorists. When it inquires into the alibi it will find that the assistant secretary of the treasury in his orders to customs agents does not limit the use of firearms to self defense.

That prohibition agents habitually invade homes without search warrants, in violation of constitutional rights, and that they practice similar invasion by secretly tapping private telephone and telegraph wires.

That offenses by law officers are also particularly flagrant in cases of foreign-born citizens, Negroes, laborers and persons holding unorthodox social and political opinions. It will find that these classes of citizens, instead of receiving the even protection of the law which is their right, more often need protection from the law.

That in many communities anti-labor police and injunction judges co-operate with hired gunmen and company police in a reign of terror against strikers and civil liberty meetings.

The committee named by the national commission to make this investigation is headed by Judge William S. Kenyon, assisted by Newton D. Baker, two great lawyers who are old-fashioned enough still to believe in the constitutional guarantees of civil liberties.

Such investigation by such men should produce results.

### The Growing Giant

The budding aviation industry is growing so fast that it is difficult to keep track of its progress. Figures for one month eclipse those of the month before with astonishing regularity.

Some of the most recent reports reveal:

No fewer than 216 cities have established themselves on the "air map" as aircraft manufacturing or operations centers.

Every day planes fly 80,000 miles with passengers, mail and express between these cities, which are linked by 50,000 miles of established airways.

Mail planes alone fly 50,000 miles daily across forty-one of the forty-eight states, northward into Canada and south into Mexico, Central and South America.

In addition, passenger planes on regularly scheduled routes are flying approximately 50,000 miles daily.

In July, the National Air Transport shattered all its past records by carrying 191,052 pounds of mail and 7,857 pounds of express, an increase of 18,660 pounds of mail and 285 pounds in express over June, the previous high month.

One American air transport company—the Boeing System, operating between Chicago and the west coast, and between Los Angeles and Seattle—now flies four times as much mileage each night as does the Deutsche Luft Hansa, which virtually monopolizes air travel in Germany.

Recent increases in airplane manufacturing activities and in schools for pilots and mechanics have been most gratifying.

All of which is an illustration of the increasingly important role that aviation is playing in our daily life, with almost unlimited prospects for the future.

Other nations may excel in the building of huge dirigibles that can cross the Atlantic and may fly around the world, and in the construction of planes that can carry 100 passengers. Such feats are com-

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

*England Has Taken a Position on the Young Plan That Comes Mighty Near Threatening Chaos for Europe.*

FOR an administration committed to peace and good will, the British Labor government takes a most peculiar course in attacking the Young plan.

Observers and statesmen are puzzled to know why it adopted such a course, or what it expects to accomplish.

Some have suggested that the motivating idea is to curry favor with those Balkan states which are known to be dissatisfied with the Young plan, but which have been inclined to accept the guidance of France thus far.

A great Italian journal wonders whether the labor government intends to reverse the whole British foreign policy and "thrust England in the hands of America after having estranged all Europe."

"

Settlement Periled

IT seems to be admitted on all sides that the Young plan either must be readjusted or accepted as is, that such modification as the Labor government implies is out of the question, and that the course it has chosen to pursue leaves no alternative, except a breakdown on its part, or a complete failure of this latest effort to settle the reparations problem.

"

All Europe United

*In view of the fact that British experts took a leading part in formulating this plan; that everyone familiar with the situation recognized some such plan as imperative; that, all things considered, this particular plan generally was regarded as about the best that could be devised under the circumstances, and that the British labor government was supposed to favor international co-operation, statesmen throughout the world are surprised, if not shocked, at the turn affairs have taken.*

As might be expected, the first effect is to unite all Europe, with the exception of the Balkan states referred to above.

"

Calls for Sacrifice

IT is to be conceded that the Young plan calls for great sacrifices on England's part, though no greater perhaps than other nations have made in connection with the various compromises and agreements by which the world gradually has re-adjusted itself since the war.

It is to be conceded, also, that the British Labor party may see the desirability of taking a drastic position with regard to the reparations problem at this time in order to convince "doubting Thomases" that, however idealistic its aims, it has no intention of sacrificing the country's material interests in order to attain the walls of the defeatists.

And now?

The power companies, after fighting to kill Boulder Dam, and losing their fight, are doing the reasonable thing that sane men predicted they would do.

They are urging the government to build the power plant itself, for engineering reasons. They are offering to operate that plant or buy the product from it at substantial rates which assure repayment of all the money the government will invest within fifty years.

The southwest is launched on its way to a development and prosperity it never has known before.

The lion's share of this prosperity might have gone to the power companies if the government had not determined to keep its guiding hand on the Colorado river.

By the way, what ever became of those two fellows who were getting so much publicity a while back? Weren't their names Capone and Sinclair or something like that?

We're getting kind of lonesome for a picture of Charley Curtis. Managers of the race track seem to be overlooking some splendid publicity opportunities.

Four wagon loads of Cleveland cops leveled shotguns at an escaped Auburn prison convict and he promptly surrendered. Rare judgment.

David Dietz on Science

### Plants Digest Food

No. 430

THE activity within growing plants does not stop with the manufacture of foodstuffs—carbohydrates, fats and proteins. Other activities include the transformation or digestion of these foodstuffs, their transportation to various parts of the plant, their storage in various parts of the plant and their utilization by the growing cells of the plant.

Carbohydrates—sugars and starches—will be remembered, are manufactured in the interior of the green leaf from carbon dioxide from the air with the aid of sunlight. Water which has entered from the soil also is utilized.

Fats are manufactured in the plant cells from the carbohydrates. Proteins are manufactured for the most part in the leaves from the carbohydrates already there, plus nitrates and other mineral salts which have entered through the roots with the water.

The starch which forms in a green leaf during the daytime when the leaf is exposed to light disappears from the leaf at night. Chemical tests designed to reveal the presence of starch testify to this fact.

This means that the starch which formed in the leaf during the daytime has been transported to another part of the plant.

But starch is insoluble in water. Therefore, it can not be transported through the plant, because a substance must be dissolved in water or it can not pass from one cell to another.

Investigation has revealed that the starch which forms in the green leaf is subsequently broken down into simpler substances. The starch first is changed into a complex sugar known as maltose. The maltose is then split into a simpler sugar known as glucose.

The glucose is dissolved readily in water and so can be passed from one cell to another.

This process by which complex substances are broken down into simpler ones within a plant is known technically as digestion.

It is the same sort of process as that which goes on within the digestive tract of an animal or human being. The only difference is that the plants have no specific organs for digestion.

Any cells of a plant are able to carry on the process of digestion.

A flourishing plant always manufactures an excess of foodstuffs. In many plants this excess is stored in some particular part of the plant.

The potato, for example, stores it in the underground stems or tubers. Turnips and beets store the excess in their roots. In the sugar cane, the excess accumulates in the stems in the form of sugar.

### Times Readers Voice Views

Editor Times—I am writing you this letter in the interest of humanity, and trust you will print it in your good paper for the good it may do, for I know it will touch the hearts of some good men and women who long to help any worthy enterprise.

I have been talking to a Christian gentleman who is an inventor and manufacturer, who says he would like to see the older men and women of Marion county get employment.

He says he is anxious and willing to build and maintain and make self-supporting two homes, one for old men and the other for old ladies, now dependent on their children or charity, but eager and willing as well as able to do light work to earn their own livelihood, if given the chance.

When they come down to the end of life's way at the close of life's day, they can lie down in peace and say that they were not a burden to any one.

I am interested truly in seeing this good work started, and am willing to do all possible, and trust that I may through this letter, published in your paper, hear from those who are interested in such a move. I know there are many in this city who would enjoy being interested in such institution, more especially when it will be made self-supporting. I will thank you in advance for printing this letter.

MRS. BETH PUSON.  
1922 Parker street.

## The First 100 Years Will Be the Hardest



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Wide Variety of Foods Is Best

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

DURING March, April and May, 1928, one of the greatest athletic events ever promoted in any country took place in the United States.

One hundred ninety-three competitors from almost every country in the world and from twenty-nine states of the United States started out to walk from Los Angeles to New York City, passing through Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York.

Under a grant from a special fund, Drs. Burgess Gardner and J. C. Baker determined to study the effects of this extraordinary athletic effort on those taking part. Ninety of the competitors were given a complete physical examination and the records of their lives were made previous to the contest.

Doctor Baker accompanied the competitors during the entire race and recorded at regular intervals any changes which occurred in the walkers and the general effects of the competition and the weather upon them.

If anything, it has gone farther than the Tories would have.

Unless it is making more than a gesture to the galleries and unless it intends to give way after strutting a bit for public approval, it has taken a position that comes mighty near threatening chaos for Europe and scrapping such progress as has been made during the last five years.

"

Stern Necessity

THE Young plan was born of stern necessity.

It came into being, not to improve a workable situation, but to remedy one which had become absolutely unworkable.

The nations involved not only agreed to its formulation, but helped formulate it, because they dared pursue no other course.

There was not one of them but had to sacrifice something, and there was not one of them but could find a great deal of fault if selfish interests were put above the need for co-operative action.

Under such conditions, it is not only perplexing, but disappointing to find the British Labor government choosing a course that amounts to little less than throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery.

Under such conditions, it is not only perplexing, but disappointing to find the British Labor government choosing a course that amounts to little less than throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery.

I believe it is a matter of record that no set of Olympic games in which representatives of all nations habitually compete ever was carried out without boisterous manifestations of unbiased bitterness, followed by frenzied calls for the gendarmes.

"

So This Is Love!

IF I am not mistaken, I think the letter in the interest of humanity, and trust you will print it in your good paper for the good it may do, for I know it will touch the hearts of some good men and women who long to help any worthy enterprise.

I have been talking to a Christian gentleman who is an inventor and manufacturer, who says he would like to see the older men and women of Marion county get employment.

He says he is anxious and willing to build and maintain and make self-supporting two homes, one for old men and the other for old ladies, now dependent on their children or charity, but eager and willing as well as able to do light work to earn their own livelihood, if given the chance.

When they come down to the end of life's way at the close of life's day, they can lie down in peace and say that they were not a burden to any one.

I am interested truly in seeing this good work started, and am willing to do all possible, and trust that I may through this letter, published in your paper, hear from those who are interested in such a move. I know there are many in this city who would enjoy being interested in such institution, more especially when it will be made self-supporting. I will thank you in advance for printing this letter.