

The Indianapolis Times

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"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 civics 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 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 295 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-

mendable for the genius and enterprise they display but real progress is written in the growth of day-by-day commercial flying on a business-like basis.

Victor Berger

Victor Berger, dead in Milwaukee, was the Austrian-born dean of an American political party which polled less than 1,000,000 votes at its peak, and since has declined to less than 200,000. Its sole congressman for years, he met with little success in spreading Socialist tenets through that office. At one time, when passions ran high, he was denied his seat in congress because of his attitude during the war. Yet he left congress one of its best-loved members. Letters and telegrams of sorrow and condolence are pouring into his home by thousands. The Wisconsin senate has adjourned as a tribute to his memory.

The answer is one word: Personality. Those who knew Berger regarded him as one of the sincerest of social evangelists. Thousands who had no opportunity to know him heard or read his speeches and editorials, pungent in style, overflowing with indignation at social injustice, and charged with sympathy for the less fortunate.

The America in which he began his work was a duller and more reactionary land than the one he left. He has seen many of his party's planks seized and adopted by the majority parties, until it is safe to say that much of the program of American socialism of thirty years ago is now law, not only national, but state.

How much of this is due to Berger, Debs, Maurer and other Socialists it is difficult to say.

But Berger tried ceaselessly to make this country a better place in which to live.

Boulder Dam

Even the private power companies are more reasonable, sometimes, than the timid public men who make it their business to defend them.

From congress, for several years past, arose dire prediction as to what would happen if Boulder Dam should be authorized.

The government never would be able to finance the project from power sales, it was said, almost tearfully. Private companies would have nothing to do with the project. They would hold up the whole thing by refusing to bid on power. Steam generation was supplanting water power. So ran the frenzied wails 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? Werent 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—it will be remembered, are manufactured in the interior of the green leaf from carbon dioxide of 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 in 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 on 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.

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 Peril

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 backdown 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 ex-perts 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 the part of the nations which 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 them.

Poor Patriotism Method

BUT, when all is said and done, it looks as though the British labor party had chosen a poor time and poor method to prove its patriotism.

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 struggling 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.

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.

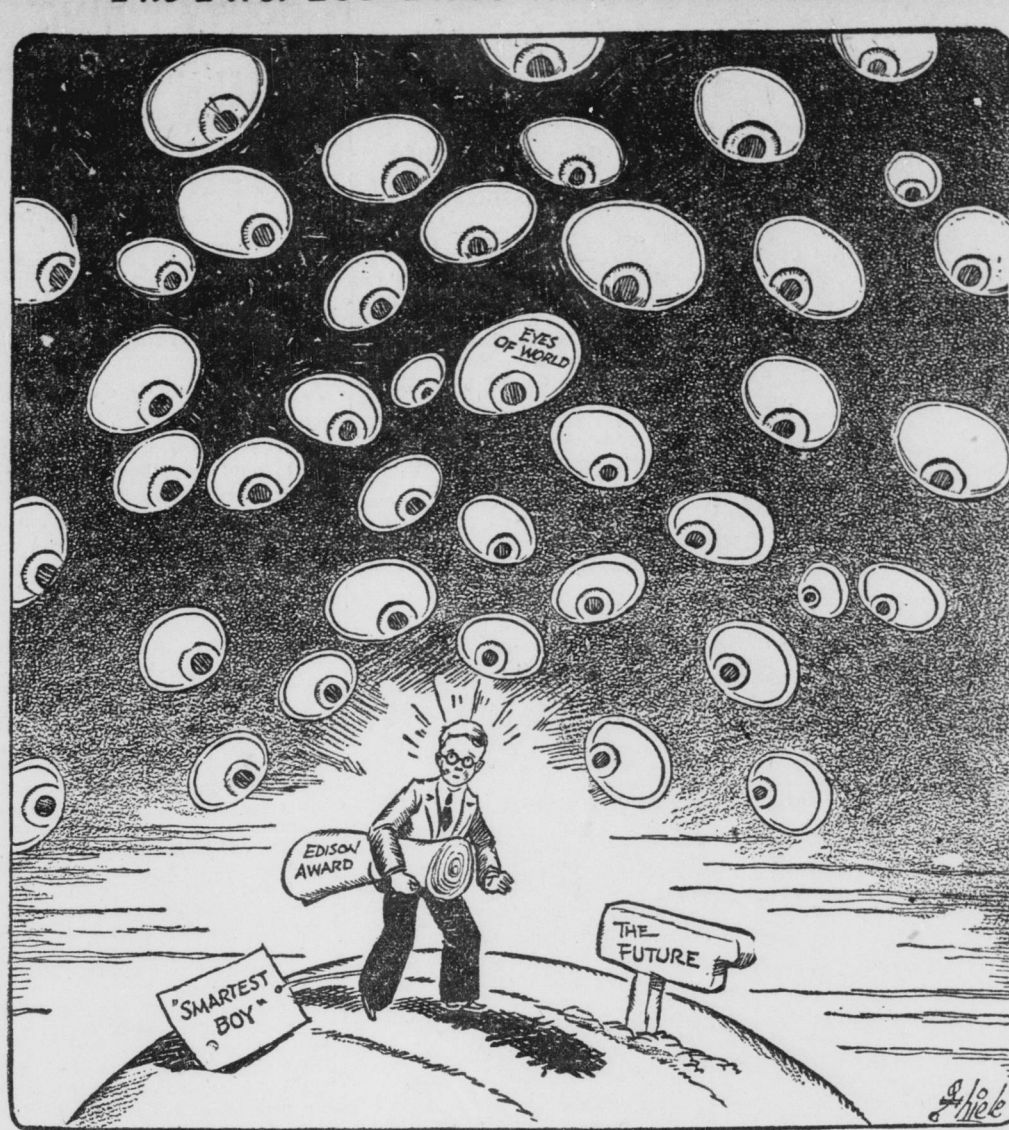
When they come down to the end of life's way at the close of life's day, they can lie down in peace and say that they were not a burden to any one.

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 walkers 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.

The oldest walker was 64 years old and the youngest 17. It appeared to the physicians that only forty of the 199 competitors were likely to be able to stand any kind of strenuous competition.

Before the race started six of the walkers were found to be suffering from infections of the respiratory tract, others had fevers, bad feet or other complications and many of the men were undersized and undeveloped.

The physicians point out that the first three weeks of the race violated every accepted principle of diet and hygiene and disregard for physical injury.

Most of the competitors had strange dietary notions, some eating only raw food and others only that thoroughly cooked. Some selected high protein diets; some were strict vegetarians; some drank water only at meals, and other only between meals.

After each day's walk many of the competitors were suffering with exhaustion and there were such complications as tonsillitis, diarrhea, inflammations of the kidneys and disturbances of the heart.

The competitors insisted on stay-

ing in the race in many instances, notwithstanding repeated advice by officials and physicians to withdraw. As the race went on the dietary notions disappeared. Only one competitor continued to eat raw food. Most of them began eating everything they could get.

The race lasted eighty-four days, the daily average mileage was 44.2, and the greatest daily distance covered was seventy-two miles. Fifty-seven completed the race, fourteen of whom showed evidence of fatigue, lameness and loss of weight.

The remaining competitors appeared to be in excellent health. In fact, the greatest reason for withdrawing from the race was not ill health or exhaustion, but financial difficulty and lack of interest in the contest.

The evidence indicates that a high caloric intake derived from a wide variety of foods is better for sustained effort than any fixed dietetic regime.

The data suggests to the physician that the comparatively normal human body, provided with adequate food and rest, may acquire during prolonged exercise an unusual capacity for work and this without any bad effects.

Joe Williams, sports editor of the New York Telegram, is "battling for Heywood Brown" while the latter is enjoying a vacation.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY JOE WILLIAMS

In an interview with Frazier Hunt, in the current Cosmopolitan Magazine, the Prince of Wales, talking of Anglo-American relations, says: "If we could only play golf together, as I did recently with my good friend Mr. Kellogg and later with Walter Hagen, we really have close and necessary we really are to one another."

A great deal of half-baked twaddle and underdone theorizing has been advanced in behalf of sports as a means to cementing international amity and the brotherhood of man, and it is painful to hear the young prince piping the same fantastical tunes on a No. 2 iron.

Of course, there may be something about golf that sets it apart from other athletic competitions as standing among rival nations, but the precedent of general sports does not offer an encouraging augury.

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 unbridled bitterness, followed by frenzied calls for the gen-darmes.

So This Is Love!

IF I am not mistaken, I think the prince was present at an Olympic football game some years ago which ended in a soul-stirring free-for-all, when a group of enthusiastic Frenchmen, filled with the spirit of brotherly love, began curving walking canes gracefully around American necks, and vice versa, with equal vigor.

But, as I say, possibly golf is different, and it may be that the prince is correct in his belief that a diplomat with a goose-necked putter is more susceptible to human sympathy than a silk-frocked ambassador with a double-barreled portfolio.

Whether this proved to be so or not, would depend, I should think, in no small measure on the quality of golf played by the gentlemen and the temperament they bring to the game.

The prince, for instance, shoots normally in the 80s. Occasionally he manages to get his tee shots under control and scores in the 80s. This is the dangerous stage of golf.

Promised Land

YOU constantly are hovering between the despair of the duffer and the intoxication of the promised land, inhabited only by birds, eagles and par. After an unexpected round in the 80s, it always is possible to figure out how your score would have been much better, what with a better putt at the seventh,

a cleared trap at the ninth, a favorable kick into the fairway at the thirteenth, etc.

Once a golfer arrives at this stage he ceases to be a companionable soul. The urge to greater things and the mirage of silver trophies make him a changed man, with practically no improvements.

What is more, he develops a tendency to paternalism. With an almost fatherly interest, he stops you during your upswing and corrects the technique. "No look, this is the way. Don't drop your right shoulder like that. Keep your eye on the ball. And follow through. Here, watch me."

More than one beautiful friendship has gone to smash on the bunkers of unwanted advice. There is something in the chemistry of the duffer's soul that rebels against the slightest implication that he doesn't know what it is all about.



TREATY WITH ENGLAND August 9

EIGHTY-SEVEN years ago today, on Aug. 9, 1842, the famous Webster-Ashburton treaty with England was signed in Washington. The chief features of this pact, negotiated by Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, were settlement of the boundary between Great Britain and the United States on the northeast, extending westward beyond the Great Lakes, and a crushing convention for the mutual suppression of the slave trade.

As to the northeast territory in dispute, embracing 12,000 square miles, seven-twelfths were set off to the United States; Great Britain taking the residue and obtaining the highlands she desired which frowned upon the Canadian Gibraltar, and a clear though circuitous route between Quebec and Halifax.

The United States government was permitted to carry timber down the St. John's river and, though being bound to pay Maine and Massachusetts \$300,000 for the strip of land relinquished to England, gained in return Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, of which it would have been deprived by an exact survey.

By the cruising convention clause, which the President himself had a conspicuous part in arranging, the delicate point of "right of search" was avoided, and each nation bound itself to do its full duty by keeping up a sufficient squadron on the African coast for suppression of the slave trade.

REASON

By Frederick Landis

Germany Just Has Perfected An Artificial Fog for Air Attacks, but Tom Hefflin Has Been Using One for Years.

THE skull of a gentleman who lived 25,000 years ago just has been found down in New Mexico.

It probably belonged to the officer who arrested ex-Secretary Fall when the government started to prosecute him for what he did in the Teapot Dome business.

According to the Eastern Michigan Rabbit Breeders' Association, the rabbit is crowding beef and pork out of the butcher shops. All of which shows what proficiency in arithmetic will do.

Melvin J. Mass, congressman from Minnesota, has an airplane pilot's license, but he is not the only congressman who is worried about where he will land.

Note with satisfaction that a man in New Jersey has been sent to jail for getting fresh with a waitress, for the American waitress long has been to the experimenting humorist what the guinea pig is to the medical profession.

GERMANY just has perfected an artificial fog to offset air attacks, but she is a little late about it.

The prince of Wales attended the Scout camp in England, lighted his pipe and threw away the match, whereupon a Scout auctioned off the match for five shillings.

Had the prince used a cigar lighter that really worked, think what that would have sold for!

Mrs. Julia Lefevre of Boston, 92, has become an aviation bug.

When Father Time rides into a town to collect a great-grandmother these days he has to employ a local detective to pick her out from the debutantes.

Over in Bologna, Italy, the government is disturbed on these fishing trips by the names of the children of reds who were called "Atheist," "Anarchist," "Dynamite," etc.

The first two should be discarded of course, but when it comes to some children "Dynamite" is most appropriate.

BEFORE the Russians call down upon themselves the wrath of China, it would be well for them to reflect what a Chinese laundryman can do to a pleated shirt.

Pity the poor Turk. His government just has taken the bag out of his trousers, after which his recently emancipated wife will take out everything else.

We'll bet, as President Hoover's peace of mind is disturbed on these fishing trips by the thought of how he'll settle the Mrs. Gann problem next winter, he would like to make Vice-President Curtis bait his hook.

This official in the bureau of labor statistics at Washington who estimates that the cost of living has increased only a tenth of 1 per cent must be a Scotchman.

Daily Thought

But she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth.—I Timothy 5:6.

THE greatest of all pleasures is to give pleasure to one we love.—Boufflers.

How many immigrants were admitted to the United States in 1928? 307,255.

How did Scotland Yard get its name? From the fact that it was the palace of the Scots kings and their ambassadors in London.

Who is the author of "Molly Bawn"? Mrs. Margaret Hungerford, who wrote under the pen name of "The Duchess."

What salary does the Governor of Ohio receive? Ten thousand dollars a year.

Society Brand TROPICALS

Regular stocks of Summer Suits reduced without regard for former figures . . . a chance to buy next summer's needs in suits that you can still wear this summer . . . but requiring quick action as the assortments are limited!

\$35 Suits	\$40 Suits
\$24	\$29
\$45 Suits	\$50 Suits
\$34	\$39

\$65 Suits