



# The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

**There's No Place Like Home**  
The injunction to be "our brother's keeper" often lets us out of a lot of responsibility for our own conduct. This philosophy applied to the government of the United States has led to a veritable passion on the part of citizens of some of the states to regulate the conduct of their brothers in remote parts of the Union.

A certain amount of centralization and uniformity must of course exist. Uniform laws on tariff, currency, taxation are examples. But when we go beyond these and like matters, we enter a dangerous No Man's land.

Especially is this true of sumptuary legislation which attempts to give federal uniformity to personal habits and tastes in various sections. Unnecessary centralization makes the administration and enforcement of law more difficult and costly.

Governor Gardner of North Carolina appeared to sense this when he said:

"I do not feel that I am minimizing the service of the United States senator when I say to the people of North Carolina that international relations, the tariff, disarmament and the like, important as they are, are not supreme issues in North Carolina today."

"The types of men who are to compose our next general assembly and boards of country commissioners will determine more than any other governmental agency on earth the immediate future of our state, and the quality of service our state will render to the intimate needs of our people."

In other words, as long as North Carolina has a Gastonia or a Marion on her hands, she would better not get preoccupied with the affairs at Geneva, the Governor believes.

If she can not disarm sheriffs and deputies at Marion, she need not expect to do much for the disarmament of mankind at London.

## Why Women Work

Into the limbo of popular superstitions which just aren't so, they tell us, has gone the off-quoted notion that the way to repeat a bad law is to enforce it.

Now the woman's bureau of the department of labor hits at another bromide. A close-up study of 450 married women workers, they say, reveals that it is unfair to state in an offhand manner that the married woman who works is taking bread from the mouth of some unmarried woman who needs the job.

The married women are laboring at their tasks; investigation proves, because they need the money to keep their homes together. Discounting the thousands upon thousands of them who are separated from their husbands or deserted, divorced, or widowed, the comparatively few remaining matrons who work while living with their husbands are handling their double or triple jobs of homemaker, mother and breadwinner because their mates are not paid a living wage.

It seems a little surprising that anyone should have to be convinced at this late day of something so patently self-evident. Certainly working in a shop, or a factory is not what a woman would pick out as fun, and the days of pin money, whatever that was, must have gone out with red flannel underwear and long winter evenings.

## Only the Dry Need Apply

Attorney-General Mitchell proposes to appoint as district attorneys and United States marshals only men who are dry in appetite and mind. He gives as his reason that prohibitionists can enforce prohibition better than anti-prohibitionists.

The matter is scarcely open to argument. A man sincerely believes in the thing he is doing is likely to get greater results than the man who feels otherwise. The earnest believer's zeal increases his effectiveness.

And yet we are convinced that Mitchell has arrived at an unfortunate decision.

Had he decided merely that men who drink need not apply, it would be impossible to quarrel with them while they remain on the books. The justice department, like other departments, should be composed of men competent to carry out whatever laws may be written. The development of such a personnel is the real job that faces Mitchell, and he will fail in the job if he allows the prohibition puzzle to monopolize all his thinking.

Our democratic country laws come and go and it is the duty of law officers to enforce them while they remain on the books. The justice department, like other departments, should be composed of men competent to carry out whatever laws may be written. The development of such a personnel is the real job that faces Mitchell, and he will fail in the job if he allows the prohibition puzzle to monopolize all his thinking.

Prohibition is only one of many important laws—regardless of what its fanatical friends may think. And if the present test can be applied to district attorneys and marshals, then it is proper to test them as to the theory underlying the other laws.

There is, however, a further consideration. What a man believes is his private business. The attorney-general has no right to intrude on that privacy. An American citizen has a right to entertain any theory that pleases him. Restrictions may be placed on the practice of his theories, but his mind may not be invaded to determine what he thinks.

Yet Mitchell is attempting such invasion.

Seriously, we suggest that the attorney-general content himself with subordinates who, like President Hoover, can bring honesty and efficiency to enforcement, even though they may consider this one law only an experiment.

## Bugaboo

"The vandals are here! They are about to rob us of army, of navy, of normal home life, of the Constitution, and all that it implies. Religion itself is not exempt from attack."

We quote the words of one of the speakers before the women's patriotic conference on national defense, meeting in Washington. Representatives of numerous patriotic organizations attended.

The "vandals" to whom the good lady referred are not only pacifists, Communists, Socialists, but other groups which advocate social changes.

Much of the discussion was in a vein similar to the passage we have quoted. Pacifists, in particular, came in for terrific verbal lambastings. And by pacifists were meant the various groups working for the reduction of armaments and the abolition of war, whether extremists or moderates.

There is no quarrel with these women or any one else for seeking national security and defense. The dispute is not over the goal, but over the method.

It is the privilege of these women, who try to lay

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

*Optimism Reigns, if One Can Judge From News Items; There Seems to Be a Bright Side to Everything.*

**T**HIS is an age of optimism, to judge from news items.

According to one, telephone users of New York have been saved three million dollars because the company was allowed a raise of only eleven million when it wanted fourteen million.

According to another, floods are useful, since they prove the value of airplanes.

According to another, those Spanish scientists who mistook a rusty hay rake for the skeleton of a dinosaur were not altogether wrong, since both originated in North America.

According to another, we shall learn a lot if we bounce radio signals against the moon and get them back in three seconds.

According to another, the Moscow Soviet did not order the silencing of church bells because of any religious prejudice, but merely to prevent trade unions and other organizations from being disturbed.

According to another, Congressman Fort, though regarding prohibition as a great blessing, says that it is legal to drink home brew at home.

According to another, Mahatma Ghandi puts prohibition in first place among reforms necessary to bring about peace in India.

According to another, Senator Brookhart thinks Mr. Wickersham can tell him how to stop such violations of the Volstead act as he charges the New York Century Club of being guilty.

## See Bright Side

**W**HATEVER else may be said of the modern attitude, it can certainly see the bright side of things.

Even such a sharp critic as Isaac Marossan says that we shouldn't "sell Mussolini short," because Primo de Rivera has fallen.

Probably we shouldn't, but it must make Il Duce feel rather uncomfortable.

Like millinery and perfume, dictatorship is more or less subject to the whims of fashion.

The Spanish upheaval may amount to nothing more than a local disturbance. On the other hand, it may indicate a general swing in popular sentiment.

Reverting to the New York Century Club, Senator Brookhart has a letter which alleges that "real gin cocktails" are served at its monthly dinners.

The club was organized by William Cullen Bryant and others to promote the arts and sciences.

If the cocktails are real, who will deny that it is doing that very thing?

## Sultan Had Millions

**N**INE widows and thirteen children of the late Turkish Sultan are trying to salvage something of his vast estate, confiscated by various countries after the World War.

Greece is said to have offered \$50,000,000 for her share of the property, while Turkey, Syria, and Iraq are expected to pay in proportion.

If they do, the estate will net more than a billion dollars.

When the Turkish sultan died he had \$40,000,000 cash on hand, while his annual income was estimated at more than \$15,000,000.

Prosperous as America may be, it does not contain all the multimillionaires.

**I**f, as congressman Fort declares, prohibition has helped to make us prosperous, the late Turkish sultan might pay a similar compliment.

Turkey was the first nation to go dry, and it was so dry as to look askance at coffee for many years.

Indeed, the introduction of coffee caused a veritable storm through Islam. Mohammedan fundamentalists denounced it as a stimulant, and at one time the controversy led to serious rioting in Constantinople.

**L**imit to Reform

**E**VEN our most zealous drys would hesitate at banning coffee—or would they?

When the idea of reforming people through mechanical means gets going, no one can be sure where, or at what, it will stop.

History is filled with the record of curious inhibitions conceived on the theory that if we poor humans would cease doing this, eating that, or drinking something else, we prevently would become angels.

The most discouraging part of it is that the enlightened twentieth century and prosperous America still find us playing the same old game.

**T**HE spoke for four hours in the little room, now occupied by the supreme court, holding his audience spellbound and when he concluded those who had heard him glanced at one another in silent acknowledgement of the fact that they had witnessed history in the making.

That speech delayed secession until the part of it is that the enlightened twentieth century and prosperous America still find us playing the same old game.

During the evening after that speech one of his admirers said to Webster: "It is a miracle that you were able to deliver such a masterpiece extemporaneously" and Webster replied: "That speech was not extemporaneous; I have been preparing it for forty years. When I arose, all I ever knew or thought on the subject came back to me and all I had to do was to grasp the thunder bolts as they came rushing upon me."

**N**ature gave all she had to Webster. Less than six feet in height, he seemed a giant in his ironclad dignity.

His form was sturdy as the great oak in whose low fork he used to sit at his estate at Marshfield and, glancing over the rolling country, muse on the problems of the young republic.

**H**IS brow was broad and his black eyes glowed with fire when he was aroused and his voice was of organ-like music and volume.

All the graces of the great actor were at his command and behind all a mind which was as a rapier and stored with all the classics had to give.

His people were poor farmers who till the forbidding soil of New Hampshire, but he seemed the flower of centuries of culture.

But with all his gifts and all his glory he was to live and die a disappointed man because he could not gain the presidency.

Time and again he saw the highest honor pass to others, hopelessly his inferiors, and this embittered him, though we know no presidential tenure, no matter how brilliant its achievements, could have equaled his victories as a gladiator in the arena of debate.

Following the period of reconstruction a constitution was submitted to the people in 1869, when congressmen and state officers were elected.

At the election in November, 1872, the Democrats secured control of the state and have since held it.

**T**HE recall when my family decided to appear something more alive than I generally do.

There passed a weary time. Again and again I had to go back to the shop while an expert in freehand drawing did designs on my back, which looked for all the world like a chart of the movements of the ball in the Harvard-Yale game.

The last battle of the war was fought on the Lower Rio Grande, near Palo Alto, a month after Appomattox.

It is the privilege of these women, who try to lay

upon some such plan, poverty, crime, insanity and suicide will cease.

Perhaps there was something

## Quoth the Raven

EVER MORE!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Easy Digestibility Vital for Invalid

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Breyer's, the Health Magazine.

**T**HE invalid's diet is usually considered to be one which will place a minimum amount of burden on the organs of digestion and provide material for taking care of the wastage due to the ordinary physical activities as well as those due to disease.

Of particular importance to the invalid is the provision of all necessary food substances in rather concentrated form, since it is not possible for the invalid to handle a good deal of bulk or roughage.

In many cases of invalidism, fruit and vegetables must be limited because they are likely to cause too much activity in the bowel associated with flatulence and indigestion.

The best form of protein for satisfactory growth includes lean meats, fish, cheese, milk and eggs. Dried beans and lentils contain as much protein as lean beef.

The carbohydrates are to be had from sugars and starches, and the fats are represented in the oils, butter and fats of meats.

The invalid diet must contain some of all these things, selected particularly with a view to easy digestibility.

Dr. Hans Fischer of Munich succeeded in artificially preparing or synthesizing the respiration ferment.

This ferment is a chemical compound known as a haemin. It is the substance which makes possible respiration in living organisms.

Other advances in bio-chemistry in 1929, pointed out by the journal, are the use of a new local anesthetic, ethyocaine borate, the use of ethylene oxide as a fumigant, and the discovery of the feasibility of substituting the sodium salt of malic acid for ordinary salt in the diet of people suffering from high blood pressure, dropsy or Bright's disease.

Advances in other fields of chemistry included the evolution of a self-extinguishing cigarette and a fireproof match at the United States Bureau of Standards, the journal states.

## SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

**S**ensational Advancement Is Forecast in Field of Chemistry During Coming Year.

**S**PECTACULAR advances are looked for in the field of chemistry in 1930. This optimism grows out of the record of 1929.

Advances in 1929 ranged from practical aids for the field of aviation and other industries to discoveries in the theoretical realm of atomic structure.

"In prolonging human life, in aiding aviation, in revising old concepts, in building up industry at home and abroad, in developing for American men of science a worldwide system of abstracting chemical literature, in effecting industrial co-operation, and in the advancement of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering, 1929 mirrors a long list of conquests," says a statement of the American Chemical Society.

"It was," the journal states, "the year of the Graf Zeppelin's flight around the world, of light's golden jubilee of Edison's first modest electric lamp, of the death of Baron Auer Von Welsbach, who, among other things, made the gas light of yester-year practicable."

"It was also the year when physical chemists, breathing hard on the trail of the mathematical physicists leading into the land of wave mechanics, found that the once fundamentally simple gases, oxygen and hydrogen, were, after all, mixtures of isotopes."

## Life

**T**HE two greatest achievements of 1929 in the field of bio-chemistry, the branch of chemistry dealing with life processes, were the isolation of a poisonous sugar produced by the tubercle bacillus, and the synthesis of the respiration ferment.

The poisonous or toxic sugar is known as polysaccharide. It was isolated by Doctors Treat B. Johnson and R. J. Anderson of Yale university.

Tests made with the sugar by Dr. W. C. White of the United States public health service, showed that the deadly sugar had the effect of immediately killing tubercular animals and that it also had a noticeable effect upon healthy ones.

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