



The Indianapolis Times

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

A Timely Demand

A demand for a permanent solution of the problem of unemployment was made by the state convention of Eagles following an address at Anderson by Frank E. Hering of South Bend, who vividly outlined present economic conditions and trends.

That demand is timely. It will be impressive if the present tariff bill passes and is signed by President Hoover. The inevitable effect of that measure, in the opinion of business men and economists, will be to increase the lines of workless and increase the periods of idleness.

The resolution of the Eagles states "The happiness of the wage earning group and the economic stability of our country is based upon the right of every American adult to work continuously at a saving wage."

The right to work was not listed in the inalienable rights outlined by the fathers. They could not foresee a day when men could no longer control their own destinies. They saw only boundless frontiers always beckoning the pioneer. They demanded only that he be given an opportunity to work out his own destiny, unhampered by government.

Now the frontier is gone. The machine age has arrived. But the machine age man is not unhampered by his government which has stealthily encroached upon his opportunities, has made monopoly inevitable and profitable, has created conditions of joblessness through artificial control of trade. It has made the worker the pawn of panics. Jobs and the right to work for a saving wage are destroyed as the masters of finance and speculation gamble with his earnings.

Has every American a right to work continuously at a living wage which permits him to save for his old age?

If that be true, then the demand of the Eagles for a national commission authorized to protect him in that right should be answered immediately.

If it is not true that the American adult has this right to work and live, what is the answer?

Those who may be appalled by the daring statement of this organization, and it is a most daring one in a day that has not recognized officially the rights of workers in the new economic era, should give an answer as to what will happen to workers when denied this right.

Is the answer a dole system for those driven from industry by the machine and had economic distribution of the forces of labor?

Is the answer the continuous support of the workless by charity?

Or has the eye of the Eagle caught the vision of real justice when it so calmly asserts that men have the right to work, not spasmodically, but continuously, and at a wage which permits them to live?

There are several hundred thousands of members of this fraternal organization, which has many social crusades as a background for its present declaration. One of these was the old-age pension movement, just indorsed by the Democratic convention.

Has it started a new movement and sounded a new Declaration of Independence, a declaration against idleness and enforced charity for the workless?

The U. S. Senate is On Trial Today

Today the patriotism of the United States senate is on trial. It will vote on the Grundy million-dollar tariff bill.

There are five million men out of work in the country, according to the New York industrial commissioner. Will the senate pass the bill and increase unemployment?

The stock market has fallen to a new low level for the year. Will the senate pass the bill and force the stock market lower?

Export trade has declined 21 per cent in the last four months. Will the senate pass this bill and kill our foreign markets?

More than thirty foreign nations have replied to this threat with protests and reprisals against American goods. Will the senate pass this bill and make us the aggressor in a world tariff war?

President Hoover has declared that prosperity under our mass production system depends on selling the 10 per cent surplus abroad. Will the senate pass this bill and prevent revival of our prosperity?

A thousand and more leading economic experts have warned that such law would bring disaster to the country. Will the senate pass the bill and defy the warning of the experts?

The largest manufacturers, such as Ford, General Motors and General Electric, have appealed against this tariff. Will the senate pass the bill and jeopardize the nation's industries?

Representatives of the American Bankers Association and of various merchants' organizations have stated that this bill is a blow at business. Will the senate pass the bill and strike business while it is down?

Farm organizations denounce the measure, which was supposed to help them, but adds to their burden. Will the senate pass this bill and degrade more American farmers?

One hundred twenty million consumers are trying to pinch through the worst depression since the war. Will the senate pass this bill and boost the cost of living for every man, woman and child in the land?

The Republican and Democratic election platforms pledged the members of the senate against such a general tariff increase. Will the senate pass this bill and betray those election pledges?

The senate is supposed to be a representative in a democracy which, at the polls and in unprejudiced public protest, has decided against such general tariff

increase. Will the senate pass this bill in defiance of the people's wishes?

Until the last vote is counted today we shall hope and believe that there is enough intelligence and integrity in the senate to kill the bill which would kill our prosperity.

Judge Parker's Partners

Down in North Carolina, Judge John J. Parker must feel a trifle cynical as he reads that the senate judiciary committee has reported unfavorably the Shipstead anti-injunction bill.

Recently the senate refused him a place on the United States supreme court largely because of his injunction record. At that time the senate talked a great deal about the iniquity of the yellow dog contract and labor's right freely to negotiate terms and conditions of employment. Now it seems to have wearied of well doing.

Although Senator George W. Norris, chairman of the judiciary committee, intends to ask immediate and favorable consideration of the anti-injunction bill despite his committee, there is little prospect that he will succeed at this session of congress at least.

So Parker will not sit on the supreme court, but the yellow dog contract will continue to bind workers in something approaching slavery; injunctions will continue to deny labor the right of peaceful collective bargaining.

Until the principles of the anti-injunction bill are written into the law, there will be no actual legal equality in this country between employers and employees.

Why does congress hesitate to write into law these principles of the Constitution?

While congress fails to act it shares with Judge Parker the blame it placed upon him.

Shearer Laughs Last

Some months ago the government stirred up a lot of public excitement over efforts of armament makers and their agents to kill the Geneva disarmament conference. A hot statement was issued by the White House. The President ordered the attorney-general to investigate. And the senate started an investigation of its own.

In welcoming those investigations at the time, liberals expressed doubt that the administration really would do anything about that scandal except raise a smoke screen. It was said that the administration wanted to silence a group of admirals and armament makers who were trying to scuttle the London conference as they had sunk the Geneva conference, but that after the London conference was safely over, the Geneva scandal would be forgotten conveniently.

Those pessimistic prophecies have come true. At least, that is general interpretation in Washington of the statement by Chairman Shortridge of the senate subcommittee. According to Shortridge, the committee report will not even criticize William B. Shearer, who admitted on the witness stand that he had been the secret paid agent at Geneva of three armament and shipbuilding corporations and that he had been an active propagandist against American policy and a conference settlement.

And of course the committee report will not criticize the corporation heads, such as Charles M. Schwab, who were Shearer's employers. Nor will it criticize the admirals who fed the public forged anti-British documents through Shearer and otherwise cooperated with him.

As for the White House, if it ever got a report from the attorney-general, no word has been allowed to leak out.

Shearer boasted that he would laugh last. He doubtless is laughing now.

A country club guard in Cleveland who shot a boy hunting for golf balls did it, we suppose, as a matter of course.

Never before in history, a news item says, has silver been so cheap as it is at present. So we've noticed from hotel cutlery.

Add smiles: As low as the feeling you experience when you read that the suit you bought last week is advertised at one-third off in tomorrow's sale.

With Italy's attitude what it is, you can depend on France to celebrate a safe and Seine 14th of July this year.

REASON By

FREDERICK LANDIS

WISE candidates for office attended the sixth annual interstate hay fever sufferers convention, held at Newcastle, Ind., last Sunday, for the hay fever is nothing to be sneezed at.

Congress is going to give Chicago two more federal judges, a thing that would be utterly useless if we would only simplify judicial procedure.

We have more judges to the square inch and less judicial results than any other nation in the world.

PRESIDENT ORTIZ RUBIO of Mexico has just presented a silver service to President Hoover, which makes it rather embarrassing for the latter to insist on the creation of an immigration barrier against Mexicans.

But the country needs the barrier more than the President needs the silver.

Senator Walsh of Montana wants to lock Bishop Cannon up because he will not testify.

The average senator simply can't understand how any man can refuse to talk when he has a chance.

The papers announce that a large consignment of liquor for Sir Ronald Lindsay, new British ambassador, is on its way to Washington, which is all Sir Ronald needs to make him a social lion.

PRESIDENT HOOVER thinks Washington too hot for the health of his Eskimo dog, so he has sent it to a north Atlantic seaport, but he is willing to take a chance on the health of senators, so he will keep them in session until they ratify the naval pact.

A very delicate mark of affection for the senators.

Mrs. Ruth McCormick delivered a radio address about the woman's part in political affairs, but her part is not to spend over a quarter of a million dollars to get a senatorial nomination.

This is not the way the reformers visualized woman in politics when they fought for universal suffrage.

John King, aged convict of Joliet penitentiary, has invented a propeller which greatly will increase the speed of airplanes and the navy wants it, but King won't sell it, feeling very bitter over his imprisonment.

It's something of a tribute to society that it respects the property rights of a convict.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Butterflies Are Excellent Chemists, Feeding Only on Plants That Give Best Nourishment.

AUSTIN H. CLARK, distinguished biologist of the Smithsonian institution, chooses butterflies as the subject of a sermon to show the inter-relationships of the whole universe.

"Did you ever realize," he asks, "that for their existence butterflies depend upon the sea?"

Then he answers the question to show the intricate complexity of nature by which each creature is held in its appointed place in the scheme of the cosmos.

"The young of butterflies are known to us as caterpillars," he continues. "Caterpillars eat leaves—or at least the great majority eat leaves."

"Leaves are produced by plants. In order to grow, plants must have water. Water comes to them in the form of rain. Rain is moisture condensed from the air passing in the form of winds above the earth."

"Most of this moisture gets into the air through evaporation from the surface of the seas which cover seven-tenths of the area of the world."

"So there really is a close connection between the butterflies and the ocean."

Chemists

MANY butterflies are expert chemists, Clark tells, pointing out another example of the relation of the butterfly to its environment. "Most caterpillars are able to subsist on only a very limited number of different kinds of plants which are related closely to one another in chemical composition," he says.

"The cabbage butterfly feeds only on cabbages and a few closely related plants and on nasturtiums. "Very many kinds of butterflies feed only on a single kind of plant, like our beaked butterfly and tawny emperor, which as caterpillars, are found only on hackberry trees."

"This becomes evident that female butterflies must be able accurately to identify those plants suitable for use as food by the caterpillars of the coming generation."

Or, perhaps it should be said, that they must be expert chemists, for they not infrequently will pick out a plant chemically suitable as food, but botanically widely different from any other plant which they or their ancestors—at least for thousands of generations—could be supposed to know.

"As an illustration, the female of the common cabbage butterfly will lay her eggs freely on garden nasturtiums (Tropaeolum) which belong to a family of plants (Tropaeaceae) confined to Central and South America, and not at all like any of the plants of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae), upon which ordinarily this old world insect feeds."

Enemies

ONE ordinarily thinks of a butterfly as having no enemies, unless, perhaps, a small boy who would chase it, or a scientist who would catch it and stick it on a pin in a museum.

But Clark assures us that butterflies have very many enemies of every conceivable description.

"The Australian native very fond of certain kinds of butterflies and grow fat on them if they can get them in sufficient quantities," he says.

"In Central and South America, and especially in Africa, the caterpillars of several kinds of butterflies are eaten and in some places still are—in much demand for food."

"Certain bats are very fond of butterflies, and mice and shrews devour them eagerly. Some birds feed partly, and in the tropics largely, upon them. Certain small lizards and some of the smaller snakes are very fond of them."

"Among their insect enemies are mantises, various predaceous bugs, robberflies, dragonflies, hornets, ants and the so-called caterpillar wasps."

"But their worst and most destructive enemies are various kinds of small, wasplike flies which lay their eggs upon or in their eggs, their caterpillars or their chrysalids."

"The small maggots which hatch from the minute eggs of these parasites feed upon the contents of the eggs of the butterfly or upon the juices of the caterpillar upon the contents of the chrysalids."



YEATS' BIRTH

June 13

ON June 13, 1865, William Butler Yeats, noted Irish author and dramatist, who in 1924 won the Nobel prize for literature, was born at Dublin. His father, John Butler Yeats, was a distinguished artist and member of the Royal Hibernian academy.

After receiving his education at Dublin and London, whence his parents removed when he was a child, Yeats, intent on following his father's career, studied painting. But at the age of 24, when he published his first book of poems, "The Wanderings of Oisín," he decided he thenceforth would devote his whole attention to literature.

With a reputation established in the field of letters, Yeats in 1897 became interested in the formation of an Irish theater, and, with the aid of friends, founded the Irish Literary theater in 1899.

With the gradual development of this theater such writers as George Moore and "A. E." were attracted to it. The theater also is credited with creating new writers as J. M. Synge and Padraic Colum.

Always interested in the intellectual life of his country, Yeats was one of the founders of the Irish Literary Society.

For his intense devotion to the development of the fine arts in his country the government of the Irish Free State nominated him in 1922 as one of its first senators.

What is a Kanaka?

An Hawaiian, or other South Sea Islander.

Has pure water taste or color?

It is tasteless and colorless.

Another Cloudburst!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Chemistry Helps Doctor Study Liver

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN.
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE liver is the great chemical factor of the body. When food is eaten and changed in the stomach and intestines, the material passes by the way of the blood to the liver, and there is converted into other substances according to the needs of the body.

In the liver, the glucose brought by the blood is changed into a substance called glycogen, and stored until it is needed by various tissues. The liver cells also act on proteins and fats as well as on carbohydrates. In the liver bile is formed and passed to the gall bladder and back to the intestines, from which it goes out of the body.

Bile represents the product of the breaking down of red blood cells and, in addition, has other functions.

The average human being will develop and pour out from a pint to a quart and a half of bile in a day. In animals, it has been

shown that a meat diet favors an abundant flow of bile, while a diet rich in carbohydrates, especially sugar, lessens the flow.

The bile which passes into the gall bladder and then back into the intestines assists in digesting and absorbing fats.

It seems to control to some extent the regulation of the removal of putrefied material from the intestines. It carries away poisonous waste products and the salts of the bile seem to act themselves to stimulate the further formation and flow of bile.

Obviously, perfect functioning of the liver and gall bladder is necessary for perfect health. In exhaustion, in poisoning of various types, in injury to the liver, important changes occur in all of the tissues of the body, tending toward degeneration and death.

In order to determine whether the liver and the gall bladder are taking care of their functions properly, numerous tests have been devised by the medical profession. It is possible to examine the blood

and to find out if the blood contains the materials which should be developed in the liver and in the gall bladder.

It is possible to feel a normal gall bladder under the edge of the ribs on the right side, to inject a dye substance which localizes in the gall bladder and which makes the gall bladder visible when the X-ray is used, to put a tube down into the stomach and then into the small intestine and thus to withdraw the bile.

In the presence of jaundice, it is necessary to know to what extent the bile and the liver are responsible, whether the condition is to be controlled by medical or by surgical measures.

Fifty years ago practically all that could be done by the physician was to find out what he could from the history of the case.

By the aid of modern chemistry and physiology, the modern physician is able to have an adequate understanding of the ability with which various organs are doing their work.

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

A PREACHER in Kansas says, "The girl of today who offers her kisses as freely as she offers her cigarette case or silver flask will be the unhappy wife and mother of tomorrow."

Quite possibly I am behind in my research work, but I must string along with the days and say that the little silver flask which the modern flapper is supposed to carry is largely mythical. I've never seen it, but then I don't pretend to be an expert on flappers.

Still, why in the light of sober sense should any young woman take the trouble to carry liquor with her to any party? That is man's work, and she doesn't go without an escort.

Possibly the feminine flask might be designed as protection against a quarrel—"mad gin" as it were. But the great trouble with the flask for women—aside from the fact that they violate the Constitution—is the circumstances that those small enough to be decorative have no utility.

Generous-sized ones can be carried only in the hip pocket of the boy friend, for the modern flapper, as everybody knows, has no hips.

But What Cigarettes

AS for cigarettes, while it is true that women carry them they are not among the most generous people in the world in handing them out.

I suppose I know as much about borrowing cigarettes as any man in this country. In my time I have had several hundred thousand lent to me. In looking over my books I am struck by the startling fact that rather less than 1 per cent were advanced to me by women.

And 75 per cent of this minute quantity were of a brand which I do not happen to smoke. Women have a talent, closely approaching genius, for fastening on some variety not much in public demand. It is generally a man or boy who carries the kind we all can smoke and enjoy.

No sting lies, then, in the charge that the girl of today offers her kisses as freely as her flasks or cigarette case. She has no gin to give and I doubt if the average American girl lends as many as a hundred cigarettes in the course of any year. All of which would seem to indicate that kissing is not what it was once upon a time.

Moreover, I find myself in conflict with the preacher in his use of the phrase, "Offers her kisses." The clergyman in question is perhaps a younger man and resident in a much more open-hearted community. Heabouth kisses are never offered, or hardly ever. One works for them or pleads or steals.

Watchful Waiting

IF the findings of the preacher include research work widely distributed about the country I fear that I'm a leper. I hoped that he was merely referring to friends and members of the choir and congregation.

Late into the morning until 4 or 5

I've lingered at jovial parties. "How about a drink?" I have heard many times, but not once in all my recollection has anybody approached eagerly asking, "How about a kiss?" It just isn't done. At least not when I'm around.

In my vain and masterful way I may have imagined at times "maybe I could," but it would be the loosest sort of bookkeeping to score every friendly glance as an offer of seduction.

And then parties in New York

Daily Thought

Then the men feared the Lord exceedingly, and offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, and made vows.—Jonah 1:16.

Fear judges more to their duty than gratitude; for one man who is virtuous from the love of virtue, from the obligation he thinks he lies under to give the giver of all, there are 10,000 who are good only from their apprehension of punishment.—Goldsmith.

How Well Do You Know Your Bible?

FIVE QUESTIONS A DAY ON FAMILIAR PASSAGES

1. What saying of Jesus about giving and receiving is not recorded in the Gospels?
2. In what parable does one man thank God that he is not as other men?
3. What great ambition of David's was forbidden by a prophet?
4. What is the answer given in Proverbs to the questions: "Who hath weep? Who hath sorrow? ... Who hath redness of eyes?"
5. For what single service is Joseph of Arimathea known?

Answers to yesterday's queries:
1. When Samuel went to Jesse's house to anoint one of Jesse's sons, as king: I Samuel 16:7.
2. A ram, caught in a thicket; Genesis 22:13.
3. Song of Solomon, 2:4.
4. "A dead lion"; Ecclesiastes 9:4.
5. In Damascus, where Saul lodged at the house of Judas; Acts 9:11.

Are commercial artists employed by the United States government in the classified civil service? Is there an examination pending for this position?

The only place in the government where commercial artists are employed is in the department of agriculture. There are very few positions of this kind in the service. The last examination was given in February, 1928, and there is no likelihood of another examination in the near future.

Who is the wealthiest motion picture actor?

According to "Variety," Marion Davies is the wealthiest motion picture actress, \$5,000,000 being considered a low estimate of her wealth. Douglas Fairbanks and his wife, Mary Pickford, are listed close behind, with Charlie Chaplin and Colleen Moore following.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

From Now on We Will Have to Meet Trade Competition Not as We Would Like to, but as the Rest of the World Decides.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH, with the tariff bill up for decision in the senate and with some people bound to call it an unlucky day, no matter what happens, in justice to the Grundys and the Smoots, ours is not the only country being urged to look for relief through protection. Canada already has raised the rate on many articles of import, as have several European nations.

One way to be sure that this is no retaliation for what the United States might do, if they only had waited to see what the United States was going to do.

Under existing circumstances, it seems more logical to suppose that a good many governments have fallen for the idea of building trade by increasing the tax on imports.

Germany Looks Ahead

GERMANY stands forth as a notable exception.

Instead of trying to boom business by keeping foreign goods out of her own market, she proposes to make a 10 per cent cut in the price of goods she has to sell.

This involves a wage reduction, of course, which would be enough to kill the proposition in most countries, but the German workingman, like the German capitalist, has been taught to look ahead.

The Westphalian iron workers are about to accept a 7½ per cent wage cut, and though opposition is looked for in some other quarters, it is expected that labor organizations will fall in line generally.

Germany is out to get her share of the foreign market, well knowing that an equitable adjustment can be made afterward.

Germany is planning with an eye to the future, and not for the extra cash she might have to spend next week.

With 2,800,000 unemployed, Germany is endeavoring to create work for all, rather than to maintain a higher living standard for the favored few.

We could stand a little of the same philosophy.

U. S. Is Short-Sighted

HERE is a world scrambling for advantage in a falling market, and here we are, trying to play safe behind tariff barricades.

The trick will work only as long as people can't get what they want somewhere else.

After that, we shall have to get out and scratch gravel with the rest. We have enjoyed a monopoly in certain products because of our mechanical progress, because of what the war did to so many other countries, because of our enormous wealth, and because of the depletion in man-power throughout Europe.