



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Unionizing the South

Unionization of textile mill workers is proceeding in the south despite the business depression and the opposition of many mill owners, according to reports laid before the American Federation of Labor, whose executive council is meeting in Atlantic City, and before the United Textile Workers of America, now in convention in New York.

More than a hundred locals and several central labor bodies have been organized, with a membership of 50,000, it is said. Organizers have been working in all southern states.

This is good news. It is only by united action that the workers can end the deplorable conditions that have existed in southern mills, with starvation wages, long hours, and the employment of women and children under objectionable arrangements.

Co-operation of workers is needed also to get the sick textile industry back on its feet, and end the unemployment problem, which has affected 200,000 workers for years.

President McMahon of the textile workers advocates a shorter work week and abolition of night work for women and children as a palliative. He says the union executives are doing everything possible through conferences with representatives of the managements to improve the condition, not only of the workers, but of the textile industry as a whole.

The American Federation of Labor, aroused by conditions in the south, pledged a vigorous program of organization at its Toronto convention a year ago, with full knowledge of the difficulties.

There had been strikes at Elizabethtown, Marion and elsewhere, accompanied by violence, and the cry of communism had been raised in conservative communities. Now they claim that progress is being made in all southern states, particularly in the Carolinas.

News comes from Danville, Va., that 4,000 workers there may be called out on strike. Dispatches relate that a company union which had prevented organization broken down, and put into effect a 10 per cent wage cut over protest of the workers. Welfare work was abandoned. This gave the textile workers' union its opportunity.

The job of southern unionization is not an easy one. It will require time, and its fruits may not be apparent immediately, but if organized labor keeps eternally at it, conditions certainly will be improved, not only in the south, but in New England as well.

## Wages Up, Costs Down

Workers in the building trades enjoy, on the average, high wages. Very often people who complain of high building costs blame these wages, and assert that everything would be lovely if only the wage could be reduced materially.

A recent bulletin from the Austin Company of Cleveland, one of the largest industrial construction firms in the country, does not seem to agree with this thesis, however.

The Austin Company reports that industrial building costs today are the lowest in eight years. Except for a period in 1922, they have not been so low since 1916. The bulletin remarks:

"All the decline is due largely to falling prices of materials and greater efficiency of labor and construction equipment. Wage rates at 185 per cent over the 1913 level continue at the peak for all time, while all building costs, including labor, are less than 40 per cent over 1913."

Which would seem to be a pretty fair answer to the attempt to blame union labor for high construction prices.

## Common Sense in Crisp County

Something unusual has been introduced into the public utilities situation in Georgia:

Common sense.

We almost had given up hope that some state commission, some time, somewhere, would make use of this useful element.

It was as simple as this: Crisp county, weary of the rates charged by the Georgia Power and Light Company, decided to build its own plant. The plant was built and started operating, with rates well below those of the company that had enjoyed a monopoly. Thereupon the Georgia P. & L. Company announced a three per cent cut in its own rates.

Up to this point nothing new had occurred. In many states all this has happened.

But in Georgia a great light hit the state utilities commission. It summoned the Georgia P. & L. Company to appear and show cause why it should not cut its rates 35 per cent in all the other counties of the state.

Naturally, the power company has hurried to court and obtained a temporary injunction.

It will be interesting to see if there is common sense likewise in the Georgia courts.

## Let the Rich Spend

John D. Rockefeller Jr. had plans for starting work two years hence on certain improvements to his Pocantico Hills estate. Then, when he became impressed with the seriousness of the unemployment situation, he decided to have the work done at once. Which means that he will provide jobs throughout the winter for 200 additional workers. He has specified that they must be heads of families.

While obviously Mr. Rockefeller was prompted in this by a generous impulse, the fact remains that his action also is a display of good business judgment.

In these days of stress, it is but natural for the man with only a moderate income to employ economy in the management of his personal affairs. He has a job today, but he fears that he might not have one tomorrow. So he takes the safe course. He quits spending for anything but the necessities.

Thus, good though his intentions are, he contributes toward further depression. For, when he ceases to buy what to him have been luxuries, he endangers the jobs of the men and women who produce those luxuries. Yet conservation on his part is natural, and it is to be expected. But—

We know of a rich woman who said this: "I need a new car. I would buy one except that I hate to do it when so many men are out of work."

Now that woman's impulse was a good one. Her sentiment was to be respected, but her slant on economics were all wrong. It would not have pinched her to buy a new car. By thus spending her money, she would have helped in providing work for auto makers.

True, it would not have been a great contribution in itself, but if every one who could afford to spend without endangering his financial safety would do so, business would pick up—and quickly.

There are thousands of men in this country who, though not as rich as Rockefeller, have millions at their disposal. We have no doubt that many of them have in mind plans that they will carry through "after a while."

But by advancing their program; by doing those things now, not only would they provide comfort to

the jobless, but they likewise would profit by contributing to the buying power of the country.

We have real prosperity only when almost every one is earning—and spending within their means. We have hard times when many are out of jobs and when those who can afford are afraid to spend. We are at the latter stage now.

If the wealthy, or the near-wealthy, would follow Rockefeller's example, here would be the result:

The man taken off the breadline would enable his family to buy food and clothing and store the winter coal. This would help the retailer, the wholesaler, the manufacturer, the miner. And, with this man multiplied, the demand for goods would become so great that it would become necessary to add more workers to pay rolls.

These new workers, in turn, would become consumers, thus providing jobs for still more producers. That's how simple the system of economics is. Work for more men means more buying power; more buying power means still more work and still more buying power. It is a "snowball," gathering bulk and speed as it rolls.

There are in this country thousands upon thousands of rich men to whom the spending of a few thousands, even in these lean days, means nothing at all. Theirs is the opportunity to help not only the jobless, but to help themselves.

## Tariff Retribution

Almost every day there are news stories from this country and abroad showing the evil effects of the Hawley-Smoot billion-dollar tariff on American employment and prosperity. Yesterday there were four first-page stories indicating the growth of the trade war we have started and from which we are suffering so seriously.

At Geneva twenty-seven nations voted to put before the League of Nations the Briand plan for a federation aimed in part at making Europe an economic unit against American exports.

Arriving from a European tour, Senator Barkley announced that foreign trade losses from our higher tariff wall had revived agitation among European nations for cancellation of their American war debts. It is the European payment on these debts which helped to make possible an American tax reduction, and without which there must be a tax increase.

Or the same day the British industrialist, Lord Melchett, speaking in New York, warned us that our tariff skyrocketing is forcing Great Britain, leading low tariff country, to resort to a high protective tariff against our goods.

And also on the same day in Ottawa the message from the throne opening the special session of the Canadian parliament forecast a further upward tariff revision, in direct retaliation against the Hawley-Smoot blow at Canadian trade.

Thus our two largest world customers, Britain and Canada, are taking steps to cut off the flow of goods from the United States. And this is happening at a time when we least can afford those losses, when thousands of American factories are closed or on part time and when millions of workers are jobless.

The tariff war started by us is more than a threat; it is an accomplished fact. It accounts in part for the fall of our export trade to the lowest point since 1915. Our exports now are running more than one-third behind last year, with the loss in July alone more than \$133,000,000.

In view of these cold facts, the campaign apologists for the new suicidal tariff law are properly very much worried about the fall elections.

Benny Leonard, former lightweight champ, has become an instructor at an eastern college. Should students neglect their class work, he's likely to give them a lesson to take home.

A new kind of cloth, we read, is composed largely of elastic. It seems our laundry had been under the impression it was introduced long ago.

Chicago man proposes to run around the world. If he lasts it, the sad part of it is he'll see his finish in Chicago.

One thing those endurance fliers can be thankful for is that they didn't come down on the day the French fliers landed in New York.

As the head of a ring, it must be conceded that that New York gangster, Legs Diamond, was appropriately named.

Words you will never hear spoken in a bowling alley: "It was so quiet you could almost hear a pin drop."

## REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THE expulsion of William R. Hearst by the government of France is one of the most stupid things ever done by a great nation.

As for Mr. Hearst, it is the most wonderful advertising of modern times and enough to make Sir Thomas Lipton turn green with envy.

With 105 people killed over the end of last week and more than 200 seriously injured, you can form some idea of how prosperous our coroners will be when we shall arrive at the four-day working week.

Los Angeles and surrounding cities just have gone through their regular monthly earthquake, a fact which will not be featured in the papers of California, but which will be noted on the front page of papers of Florida.

OUR statesmen should shake hands with themselves that we do not take our politics so seriously as the Peruvians, who have imprisoned their former president.

If we operated that way, Al Smith would now be a fugitive and Raskob would be an exile on the island of Yap.

If our bank robberies continue, it will not be long until his pen in hand and renews a note.

To be shot under such circumstances would be the last word in tragedy.

THE greatest joke of 1930 is the arrest of Mrs. Martha Lane Morlot of Massachusetts who is charged with having conspired to reveal the military secrets of Cuba.

This is the first world knew that Cuba had any.

After having investigated everybody else, Senator Nye can not complain because Ruth Hanna McCormick has had detectives looking into his record.

But that's always the way, you know.

Mr. Coolidge has endorsed the public schools in his daily article, but he overlooked a great opportunity when he failed to hit the school book steal.

Nicholas Roosevelt is going to have a hectic winter. The senate will fight his confirmation as vice-governor of the Philippines and the Filipinos will burn him in effigy.

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Greatest Hope for Future of Human Race Is Believed to Lie in the Sciences of Biochemistry and Biophysics.

THE progress which chemistry is making in unraveling the problems of health and disease is being told by seventy-five of the nation's leading biochemists during the course of the eightieth meeting of the American Chemical Society now in progress in Cincinnati.

Biochemistry is one of the newest branches of science. The name was coined to cover that borderland which lies between the older sciences of biology and chemistry. The biochemist seeks to explain many of the things which go on in life on the basis of chemical laws and phenomena.

Biochemistry might be described as the chemistry of life.

Many experts feel that the greatest hope for the future of the human race lies in the progress which is being made in this field and an adjoining field known as biophysics.

Biophysics represents the borderland between physics and biology. It might be described as the physics of life.

Reports being given at the chemical meeting describe work going on in universities, hospitals, federal bureaus, state health departments, and industrial research bureaus.

## Chemical Problem

MANY of the problems of the functioning of the human body are essentially chemical problems.

Nutrition is fundamentally a chemical problem. The cells of the human body are made up of substances which, like all other substances in the world, are subject to chemical analysis.

The cells are composed of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts and water. The carbohydrates are the sugars and starches.

The food which we eat is composed of these same substances. Our digestive apparatus is really a chemical machine. The substances which we eat are broken down by the processes of digestion into simpler chemical compounds.

These simpler compounds then are absorbed by the blood stream. Then the cells of the body absorb them out of the blood stream and use them to rebuild their own substance.

There are many chemical problems, however, still to be solved. Substance is poured into the blood stream by the thyroid gland. If too much or too little is sent into the blood stream, a serious condition results.

The substance sent out by the ductless glands are known as hormones.

There is still much to be learned about the chemical nature of hormones and the way in which they cause such profound changes in the functioning of the human body as they do.

While the hunt for chemicals which can be used as specific remedies for specific diseases goes on, many authorities feel that the human race will benefit most by the larger researches into the nature of bodily processes, such as digestion and the functioning of the ductless glands.

They feel that these studies will result in knowledge which will make it possible to head off many of the diseased conditions encountered today before they have had a chance to develop.

Preventive medicine represents the ideal of the medical profession. The medical man seeks not merely to cure disease, but to prevent it.

It has been observed that the medical profession is the only one in the world whose ideal is to put itself out of business.

Dr. Adler is a profound student of the mental attitudes of minors, and several other distinguished names appear upon the honorary committee, such as Calie H. Baumes, the author of the kindly life imprisonment code which bears his name, and Judge John F. Hyland, who, as I remember, once was in politics.

Young Conservatives BUT, despite this weight of eminence and authority, I fear for the success of the project. It is based, I believe, upon a fallacy.

Among the very young fidelity to things prevails. Novelty is but a fad to be put off for an hour. The most profound conservatives and reactionaries of the world are human beings below the age of 5 and over 60.

I wish Eugene Field still were alive to celebrate in verse some protest against this effort to inflame the fickleness which is but latent in the adolescent.

The famous toy soldier of whom he wrote was "red with rust," and I think that each one of us has some recollection of a well-beloved toy which never came into its complete kingdom of possession until the shine had quite worn off.

I hate to think of a younger generation preoccupied wholly with slick toys all sterilized and freshly painted. Moreover, I have in mind the tragedies which are likely to occur in the proposed system of rotation.

About the time that Alice has overcome the first preliminary shyness which must always stand between a doll and its owner, it will be time to send the toy along for overhauling and a new domicile.

Veteran led soldiers, scarred by long hours of fierce and futile combat, must at the end of every four weeks be forthwith demobilized and placed upon the retired list as far as the small commander-in-chief is concerned. Theirs not to reason why, Back they must march to the

What is the difference between direct and alternating electric current?

Direct current always flows in the same direction. Alternating current reverses its direction at regular intervals, increasing from zero to its maximum strength and decreasing to zero with the current flowing in one direction and then, with the current flowing in the opposite direction, similarly increasing and decreasing.

It was he, too, who introduced the use of tincture of opium-laud-nub.

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# BELIEVE IT OR NOT

BY DAVID DIETZ

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

By Registered U. S. Patent Office  
**RIPLEY**



King HENRY I  
 of England  
 INVENTED THE YARD MEASURE  
 THE DISTANCE FROM THE POINT  
 OF HIS NOSE TO THE END OF HIS THUMB



THE RED HEAD WILD DUCK  
 WHEN MAINTAINED WILL DIVE  
 GRASP A ROOT AND DROWN  
 RATHER THAN BE TAKEN BY  
 THE HUNTER

Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not," which appeared in Tuesday's Times.

THE GERMAN WORD "FRAU"—The word "frau" (wife), was spelled in medieval German "frowe." The two syllables composing it mean "joy" and "pain,"

and gave rise to many interesting conclusions as to its etymology.

THE TREE WITH HORNS—These "tree-antlers" are located in Yosemite valley, California, in the stump of a 250-year-old Madrone tree. Although it is not

known exactly how these antlers have grown into the wood, it is supposed that they were placed between the limbs of the tree about a hundred years ago, the limbs having grown around them.

THURSDAY—Snow on the Equator.

glands throughout the body, may be difficult to overcome.

When the sex glands are infected, the manifestation is especially serious, because the disease may cause destruction or loss of function in these glands in a large percentage of all the cases.

In children this secondary complication does not occur as frequently as in grownups.

Physicians almost invariably put a grownup person who develops mumps to bed and keep him there for at least two weeks, to lessen possibility of this complication.

Any child with mumps as well as any adult should be kept strictly isolated until all the swelling has disappeared from the glands.

Most authorities advise that the patient be kept to himself for at least two weeks if the attack is mild and as long as there are any symptoms if the attack is severe.

Whatever can Dr. Adler be thinking of? Doesn't he realize the strength of infantile imagery? These are not creatures of sawdust and dull metal with which the children play. Betsy and Teddy are fully as real and animate as any aunt and uncle.

Here in the formative years the men and women—the husbands and wives—of tomorrow will be conditioned to accept the fact that alliances are at best but temporary.

I shudder to think what the effect of such early experience may have upon the natural divorce rate. (Copyright, 1930, by The Times)

Indiana. Many of the citizens of the state distrust and despise both of them. EDWIN C. BROWN.

How old is Babe Ruth? Thirty-five years old.

What is the name of the star that is nearest to the earth? Alpha Centauri.

Editor Times—It seems to me both the Republicans and Democrats of Illinois have shown the proper courage and determination to face the prohibition issue squarely, rather than trying to sneak around and "pussyfoot" like the Indiana Republicans and Democrats have done.

Prohibition is a "controversial" question, all will admit, but it will not be any less controversial next month, next year or the next campaign that is today. This issue must be met, and the sooner it is met, honestly and courageously, the better. Nothing is to be accomplished by skulking, skulking and dodging.

This is the greatest issue the American people have faced since the momentous events that led to the war between the states, and to evade and avoid it merely is postponing a contest which is inevitable as well as dangerous.

Both parties in Illinois seem to have arrived at this conclusion and have determined to discuss prohibition squarely and in the open, without equivocation or hesitancy. This is especially the program of the Illinois Democrats. The Republicans are a little more conservative, but the candidates of that party have pledged themselves to follow the direction of the voters who will express themselves at a referendum to be held on Nov. 4.

In any event there will be no expression of the people of Illinois in this regard. But not so in Indiana. The people of the Hoosier state will be denied opportunity to express themselves on this all-important question, neither political party having the courage or the stamina to mention prohibition in its state platform.

Cowardice never benefits an individual, for the average human being hates a coward on general principles. It is the same with the Republican and Democratic parties of



ROSE MARIE  
 -New York  
 AGE 5 YEARS  
 CAN SING  
 FROM MEMORY  
 94 SONGS

THE LIVING LINCOLN  
 A GIANT WATER-OAK without aid  
 GREW INTO A LIKENESS OF LINCOLN  
 Albany, Ga.

Doctors Unable to Find Mumps Germ

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

SOME 300 years before the Christian era, an epidemic of what was probably mumps was described by Hippocrates. From that time until about 150 years ago, little if any attention was paid to the disease.

With the coming of the bacteriology period, numerous investigators tried to find a germ responsible for mumps, which would produce the disease on inoculation, but the evidence in support of any of the germs isolated has not been sufficient to make experts believe that the real germ had been discovered.

In the meantime, more and more students of infectious disease are beginning to believe that the cause is one of those agents so small that it can not be seen by the microscope, so minute that it will pass

through the pores of a clay filter, and hence called a filterable virus.

The chief manifestations of mumps, which appears most frequently in children from 5 to 15 years of age, affect the salivary glands, particularly the parotid gland in front of the ear.

The disease therefore is sometimes called epidemic parotitis (inflammation of the parotid).

Mumps occurs six times more often during the cold months than during the warm months.

It is customary to isolate the patient with the disease for at least two weeks, since it may be taken for granted that the infectious cause is in the saliva during the time that the gland remains swollen.

Mumps is not a particularly troublesome disease but the complications of mumps, particularly secondary involvement of other

glands throughout the body, may be difficult to overcome.

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# M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

We Have Become Infected With the "Let George Do It" Idea; That's Why Rackets Prosper.

BORROWING a page from big business, Scarface Al Capone will take his enemies into partnership and form a vice trust.