



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
PHONE RILEY 5551 MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1930.

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Thomas Adams, Crusader

Thomas Adams, courageous crusader as an editor, sleeps. The scars he leaves behind are upon the enemies he fought and the evils he denounced. The memory he leaves is one that those who feared and hated him in life might envy for their own.

He belonged to that school of journalism which believed that there is a duty of editors to warn their readers of threats to the common good, a duty to expose corruption in office, a duty to keep the faith, no matter what may be the sacrifice of long-standing friendships or of personal fortune.

To that creed he was faithful from the time that he put down his printer's galley to take up his work as editor.

The letter smuggled from the prison cell of D. C. Stephenson, confessing participation in political crimes and denouncing those who had gained high office and power through them, was a call to duty.

He gave unstintingly of his time, his strength, his money to ferret out evidence of these crimes and was unwavering in his purpose to throw light on this dark spot in Indiana history.

The effort was not without its toll. He was outlawed from the Republican Editorial Association in which he had held high office. Fear-stricken culprits attempted to have him indicted in federal court on a perjured affidavit. Old friends drew away because of fear of the great power of those whom he attacked. It will be remembered of Tom Adams that none of these things ever caused him to falter.

His influence upon the state will be much more permanent than that of those who triumphed, briefly, over the cause for which he fought and who held high official power.

In politics he met the fate of most crusaders who fight the people's battles. This nation never has rewarded with high offices those who have led popular causes against entrenched power. The one exception was the elder La Follette and he waged his battle until a new generation of voters had obtained power before he finally was triumphant as a candidate.

Is it that the people recognize the higher value of unofficial tribunes and prefer to keep them out of office, that they ever may watch and warn against the threats that constantly arise or is it true that "republics are ever ungrateful?"

This is the glory of Adams. He held no office, but he was held in higher esteem than any public official.

His real triumph was his unswerving fidelity to the causes for which he battled and the example he bequeathed to courageous youth of the future.

The Six-Hour Day

Action by the five railway brotherhoods endorsing the six-hour day without wage reduction shows the way the wind is blowing. What these brotherhoods—representing 375,000 members—do today, the rest of the 2,000,000 railway workers are apt to do tomorrow. The American Federation of Labor already has declared for a five-day working week.

Doubters point out that it is one thing for labor to make demands, and quite another for industry to grant those demands.

But this rather misses the nub of present developments. Several industries already are operating on either a shorter day or week—and finding that it pays. More than 500,000 union members in seventeen crafts are working under the shorter week; it is supported by such political leaders as Senator Watson, Republican leader in the senate, and Chairman Raskob of the Democratic national committee.

According to the United States labor department, there is a general drift toward shorter working hours throughout the country.

The variety of industrial organizations and needs are such that no one simple solution is apt to be found for all. Some industries could adjust more easily to a five-day week of eight-hour days. Some industries, of which railroad transportation is only one, are not adapted to the shorter week and therefore would find reduction more practicable through the shorter day.

But whatever the methods used, American industry seems headed toward a system of shorter working time at sustained wages, to give labor its share of the increased productivity of the machine and to spread jobs and money among more consumers.

Sound Policy

President Hoover's announcement that the administration will oppose the proposal to suspend the public debt sinking fund for a year, and use such funds to meet the current operating deficit, is reassuring.

Looking back over the record of our federal government since the war, one of the few high spots of statesmanship has been the policy of rapid retirement of the public debt. That policy, which has reduced the debt from twenty-six to sixteen billion dollars, compensates for many of the mistakes made by the Coolidge-Mellon regime.

To depart from that wise policy late in the day, as desired by some politicians, would be injurious in more ways than one. It would shake confidence in the stability of the federal fiscal policy. It would create needless alarm over the extent and significance of the current federal deficit.

It would resort to dangerous political quackery, inviting similar future raids on the sinking fund. It would substitute false for sound economy by prolonging and compounding interest payments. It would burden future generations with costs of our war.

The case for continued rapid retirement of the public debt is so strong, the President should expect and doubtless will receive the help of both Republican and Democratic leaders in congress in maintaining this policy.

The Muscle Shoals Deadlock

It seems to be pretty generally forgotten, but it is the administration's turn to compromise on Muscle Shoals and thus put through the power development that will mean so much to a great section of the south.

The administration's forces in the house will face another test of their sincerity when the Muscle Shoals conference committee meets in two weeks; these Republicans will have a chance to say whether they really want Muscle Shoals legislation passed, after ten years' delay.

When the conference committee first met last spring it had before it the senate bill, providing for government operation of Muscle Shoals, and the house bill, providing for lease of these properties to private interests.

The conference deadlocked, and then the senate conferees, led by Norris of Nebraska, offered their compromise. That was this: The senate would agree to the proposal of the house to the extent of leasing all fertilizer and nitrate properties at Muscle Shoals.

The senate proposed that this lessee be required to manufacture exclusively fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, and that the government, retaining the

power facilities, should furnish to the lessee all power necessary for operation of the leased properties at a price as cheap as power sold to any other person, corporation or municipality.

The senate, in effect, went half-way to meeting the house requirements.

The house refused to do as much. If this happens again in the coming session the responsibility will be President Hoover's, for the house still is amenable to his wishes.

That Job Is Done

Representatives from states which lost membership in the recently announced reapportionment of the house of representatives are threatening to upset the new arrangement when congress meets. It will stand unless there is positive action against it, for congress wisely made the reapportionment automatic on the results of the census.

There is no justification for complaint from the twenty-one states which will lose membership. They can not expect to deny representation to those states which have grown more rapidly than they have.

Congress flouted the constitutional mandate for reapportionment for ten years, and adopted the present scheme only after protracted debate. The question of excluding aliens from the count, the disfranchisement of Negroes in the south, and other controversial matters had full discussion, and a decision was reached.

No new arguments can be advanced. Politics—the balance of power in the house—should not be a factor.

The short session of congress has more than enough business to attend to without reviving the endless talk about reapportionment.

The White House Conference

The White House conference on child health and protection was, on the whole, a demonstration of good will and intelligent research. The mass of arresting facts as to the individual and social handicaps borne by 10,000,000 out of the nation's 45,000,000 children doubtless will bear fruit in many a long-deferred reform.

It is a pity, however, that the conference was not free to display more courage in outright support of the infancy-maternity aid bill now before congress, and the child labor amendment before the legislatures of forty-three states.

The conference took indirect notice of both these measures. Unfortunately, in the former issue, the policy-makers of the conference attempted to use their power, in defiance of the wishes of the hundreds of delegates, to influence congress to deprive the children's bureau of its normal function of administering infancy-maternity aid. The question of child labor was handled with too many gloves.

Something should be said in favor of the son of the former crown prince of Germany who is in this country looking for a job. He might have come here on a lecture tour.

Maybe by opening a soup kitchen for the unemployed in Chicago Al Capone figures to get himself out of a stew.

A writer says that a woman should buy a dog that suits her disposition. The next step probably will be to revise that famous phrase to read "whine, women and song."

One of the paradoxes of the modern age is why a man on the loose thinks he can improve things by getting tight.

Now that Moscow and New York have been linked by radio, it will require a sharp ear to distinguish between static and, say, a revolution.

The old-timers who said the world was flat may not have been so much in error at that. Who knows but what there was a depression in those times, too?

Some fellows who planned to bag big game this season may find they are occupied keeping the wolf away from the door.

A half back, says the office sage, always is sure to get a rise out of the stands in the long run.

There are many self-made men who seem to have forgotten one last essential: Polish.

"What we need," writes a paragrapher, "is to switch unemployment to the gangsters." Just to switch gangsters would be sufficient.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

BEING sued for divorce was the cause of the dismissal of Joe Savoldi, star full back of the Notre Dame football team, but a little thing like that is not fatal in the movies, in fact it increases one's prestige.

The most serious phase of the political unrest in Cuba is that it may deprive Havana of her annual winter harvest, gleaned from the thirsty Americans who wander thither to irrigate.

It's horrible to read of the death of those nineteen children down in Colombia, caused by the mix-up in the administration of serums during anti-diphtheria inoculations, yet it never occurs to us to worry about the accuracy of the gentlemen who compound our prescriptions.

WE take what they give us and, thanks to their carelessness, we are not exterminated. It's all right for some of us to be absent minded, but not for our prescription clerks.

Dr. McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is mistaken when he says the Wickersham commission has no right to recommend a modification of the Volstead law.

It has a right to make any recommendation under the sun which it thinks will help the crime situation.

But when it comes to following the commission's recommendation, that's a horse of another color. Senators and representatives will not be influenced by the recommendation; they will be influenced only by what they think the folks back home want them to do.

BOBBY JONES, king of golf, will clean up something like \$250,000 by making some one-ree pictures for the movies, which is just about what the dubs of the country lose every year as a result of driving into the alfalfa.

General Erich Ludendorff predicts a World war in 1932 and thinks Germany will be annihilated by France and her allies, but if he doesn't guess any better than he did about Germany's swift victory at the outbreak of the World war, there's nothing to worry about.

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Racketeering Owe Its Success to the Fact That Prohibition Has Made Straightforward Law Enforcement Impossible.

EINSTEIN not only dreads the fuss we Americans are planning to make over him when he arrives, but confesses utter inability to understand it. He doesn't know why he has become the object of such hero worship or why that hero worship has manifested itself in large cash offers for testimonials in praise of cigars, breakfast, foods or cosmetics.

Mass psychology is a difficult thing to fathom, he says. I fear historians never have taken the factor of mass psychology sufficiently into account as they have now. Neither have politicians.

Wake Up at Last

THE Hoover administration is reported as ready to formulate drastic laws such as will make it possible for the federal government to mobilize against gang rule. One would like to trace this decision to pure passion for law enforcement. But the row over grape concentrates synchronizes too nicely with the sudden burst of ardor to be ignored.

Grape concentrates which clear the law, but which will ferment if given time enough, and the production of which has been subsidized by a government loan, to the great consternation of Chicago racketeers, appear to have done more in arousing Washington to the significance of a ten-year-old menace than anything else.

The situation would be funny if it didn't contain so much dynamite. But who supposes that the bootleg barons are going to give up without a fight. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt not only has outsmarted the Volstead act, but gangland, wherefore we behold another curious combine to beat the racket.

The Dry Throat

AS though that were not enough for one day's contribution to the liquor middle, Dr. Clarence True Wilson rises to remark that if the Wickersham commission exhibits anything but unadulterated loyalty to the dry cause, and if President Hoover shows the slightest symptom of becoming moist, he and all his followers will bolt.

By way of emphasizing this threat, he declares that such bolt would wreck not only the Republican party, but the Democratic party as well, and sweep the country. Not pausing to argue or analyze that phase of his challenge, American politics, whether viewed from a national or a partisan standpoint, probably would be improved if he carried it out.

Indeed, one can think of nothing that would do this country so much good as for the dries to form an organization of their own and give other people a chance to think of something else.

Always Prohibition

RELIEVING Democratic and Republican leaders from the necessity of kow-towing to fanatical dries would go a long way toward clearing the hopeless snarl. As things now stand, neither party dares make a move without first considering what effect it may have on this noisy, narrow-minded element which thinks of nothing, cares for nothing, and recognizes nothing outside of Volsteadism.

Racketeering, however, not only its success, but its very existence, to the fact that prohibition has wound itself into our political system in such a way and to such extent that a sensible, straightforward attitude toward law enforcement is impossible.

Just a Sample

FOR ten years the whole show has swung round the dry agent and his problems, with graft, corruption, and stultification as the result. For ten years the greatest nation on earth has been so busy trying to enforce what used to be regarded as a city ordinance that it has no time to preserve the basic guarantees of human liberty or meet the problems of modern life.

No wonder Einstein regards mass psychology as hard to fathom, especially in the United States of America. If the bought-and-paid-for testimonial appeals to him as an evidence of commercial corruption, what would he say about organized bootlegging, hijacking, and blackmailing?

The good old man may think he has come in contact with the main springs of mass psychology in America through those offers of money for his name and photograph to promote some particular product, but, oh, boy! The United States of America, that has been so busy enforcing what used to be regarded as a city ordinance that it has no time to preserve the basic guarantees of human liberty or meet the problems of modern life.

The only answer to that is that thousands have done so and that there is no indication of any let-down in scientific fervor.

The martyrs of medicine are, many of them, familiar to us all. It may be objected that in an investigation such as the heroic research and history carefully if his words imply what they seem to mean. If I understand the clergyman aright he is saying that while a religious, or even an ethical, concept may recruit martyrs, nobody is willing to die in the pursuit of pure science.

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Loaves Me—Loaves Me Not—



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Fats Big Aid in Generating Energy

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

THE chief advantages of fats in the diet of an infant are that they provide twice as much energy as either carbohydrates or protein. If fats are omitted from the diet, it is necessary to give large amounts of carbohydrates and protein to make up the energy value.

Fats have chemically the same composition as carbohydrates or sugars, except in the relations of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in the molecule.

When fat enters the blood some of it is carried to the tissues under the skin and deposited there. The rest of its goes to the liver, the great chemical factory of the body, where

it is changed to such form that makes it useful as fuel.

During starvation the fat that has been stored away is picked up by the blood, carried to the liver and put in proper form for use where needed.

There is fat in the milk of both the human being and the cow, as well as in the milk of other animals. The nature of the fat and the quantity differs with the species.

The fat of the cow's milk is approximately the same as that in the human milk, so far as the quantity is concerned, but the fat of cow's milk is more irritating to the intestines than that of human milk and also less digestible.

When infants are overfed with fat, they are likely to be constipated, if very little sugar and a good

deal of protein is given at the same time.

"If, however, a great deal of sugar is given at the same time and relatively little of the curd protein or casein, an excess feeding of fat will produce diarrhea."

One of the most astonishing achievements of modern medical science is the remarkable response to the use of a correct formula for infant feeding prescribed by a specialist who studies the conditions, finds out the food which the child has been receiving, examines the excretions of the child, and then prescribes a correct formula.

Almost immediately the disturbance of digestion will cease, the child will sleep well, become alert, begin to gain weight, and in other ways to approach normalcy.

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

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN's recent article on religion broke no new ground. It was a somewhat conventional statement of an agnostic point of view which is familiar enough.

Our own Clarence Darrow has expressed an almost identical attitude on many occasions without stirring up any susceptible rancor. But the clergy are aroused, and some bitter replies have been made to the great German scientist. The most familiar rejoinder is that though Einstein may know a great deal about mathematical physics, it does not follow that he is an expert on religion.

In all justice to the professor, it ought to be pointed out that he made no such claim. Nor have I ever been able to understand how anybody ever could set up as an "expert" in matters of religion. This should remain a matter in which one opinion is about as weighty as another. Eternal mysteries are hardly to be solved by taking thought.

Modest Scientist

IT is seldom the scientist who matters, comes dogmatic in such matters, although this charge infrequently is not hurled by clergymen. Surely "I don't know" can not be classified as swaggering assurance.

But the gravest error in argument was achieved, I think, by the Rev. Dr. Fulton J. Sheen of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

In speaking of Einstein's cosmical philosophy Dr. Sheen asserted, "Men are willing to die for what we call the 'milk of human kindness,' but who in this world is willing to lay down his life for the Milky Way?"

It seems to me that Dr. Sheen has matter in which one opinion is about as weighty as another. Eternal mysteries are hardly to be solved by taking thought.

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The Milky Way mentioned by Dr. Sheen is big as prizes go.

Many a man has devoted his whole life to chasing after some single planet. One of our greatest Americans has spent more than forty years in studying light and nothing but light.

And it is the same in all branches of science. The fact that the X-ray may cause painful burns and even neutrotic amputation never has frightened away anybody intent upon exploring the field of its utility.

And the same rule hold good in all branches of science. When I was in college our proctor was a solemn young man who was majoring in anthropology. He seemed to me a bloodless adult concerned wholly with a dry and dusty subject.

In the years which have passed since last he tapped upon the door and told us to stop playing poker, I have read the name of that scientist constantly in the papers.

His career has been more romantic than that of any student of my time. He always is going to the headwaters of the Amazon or returning from them, emerging from Central American jungles or bringing back carved idols from the heart of Africa.

Once he was bitten by a leopard and twice he has been wounded by poisoned arrows. And the gentleman in question is not taking these risks because of his devotion to a religious principle.

He merely happens to be passionate about anthropology.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—I am writing in regard to an editorial appearing in the Times on Nov. 10, saying the "Anti-Saloon League is declining in power."

The Anti-Saloon League is not declining in power. If anything, it is increasing. Only the ignorant, and those men who will do anything for money, think the league is declining in power. Church members are not losing faith in prohibition, they are backing it as hard as ever, and are ready to fight to the last ditch to get rid of the habit-forming, happiness ruining drug.

You have only to visit the Protestant churches in Indianapolis and ask them their views on the question, to see that this is true. If this does not convince you, go to the Protestant churches everywhere in the United States.

The "wets" can not print anything but propaganda, which only the easily influenced and ignorant believe. You are all bluff.

Although I am only a high school student, I believe I have a right to stand up for prohibition. I believe that if you ask the students who have the facts, not propaganda, and who stand up for what is right, you would find they agree with me.

REGINALD CHAMBERS, Newcastle, Ind.

Editor Times—What is all this ballyhoo about the World War memorial, and where, and who, are the sponsors of this said memorial?

I get around the state quite a bit and I have my first time to meet an honest to goodness veteran who approved in any way the building of this memorial. I also have learned, from good authority, that the amount expended in building the memorial was equivalent to \$300 for each veteran in the state of Indiana.

That in cash would have been more appropriate and certainly appreciated by every veteran that I have come in contact with.

Now that the Democrats have

Today is the Anniversary

SPINOZA'S BIRTH
November 24
ON Nov. 24, 1632, Benedict Spinoza, a famous Dutch-Jewish philosopher, was born at Amsterdam, the son of a Portuguese merchant who had fled there to escape religious persecution.

Though a delicate child, Spinoza studied diligently under rabbis. He later was alienated from the orthodox beliefs of his religion, and, because of his heresies, was excommunicated from the synagogue.

After spending some time in exile in abstruse and difficult studies he brought out an abridgement of the philosophical works of Descartes. He soon was offered the chair of philosophy at Heidelberg and a pension if he would dedicate his work to Louis XIV.

These he refused, on the ground that he would endanger his independence and integrity of thought. He preferred, instead, to live in poverty.

The nub