

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, 2 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551 MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931
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."

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

The United States Is Losing Its Importance in the Eyes of Soviet Russia.

NEW YORK, April 6.—According to Walter Duranty, Russian correspondent for the New York Times, the Soviet attitude toward American trade has undergone a great change during the last twelve months.

"A year ago, the United States bulked large in the eyes of the Soviet government," he says, "and then goes on to explain how our red baiting and embargoes, coupled with the more liberal terms offered by certain European governments, changed this feeling first to resentment and then to indifference."

"Without attempting to analyze the reasons for it," he declares that Soviet Russia gradually is adopting the view that we Americans are nowhere nearly as essential to her success as she once imagined, and illustrates the point by quoting two recent editorials, one in "Economic Life," and the other from a railroad newspaper.

"Americans," says the editorial in Economic Life, "are like Rodin's Chanticleer, who thought the sun rose because he crowed at dawn, and one morning overslept himself, to find, to his dismay, that the sun had risen just the same."

The railroad newspaper pours scorn on a recent article in Popular Science which attributes the success of the five-year plan in Russia to the work of American specialists, and concludes with the assertion that Soviet Russia now is capable of "padding her own canoe."

Blind to Facts

WHATEVER may be thought of Soviet Russia's attitude toward us and our trade, it has been apparent for a long time that our attitude toward Soviet Russia and her trade is based on an utter misconception of the facts.

Six years ago we started out with the idea that Soviet Russia was "an economic vacuum." Right now a good many of us are scared lest she swallow the markets of the world.

It was a case of flying from one extreme to another, or seeing everything turn red because Bolshevism lasted longer than we thought it would, of imagining unconquerable success in the absence of complete failure.

Not Our Best Customer

TO begin with, the Soviet has gotten along much better than we expected, but that doesn't mean that he has or will wipe everybody off the map.

In spite of all it has accomplished and all that some Americans imagine it is going to accomplish, its total foreign trade is only about one-third that of Canada.

As to our own participation in trade with Russia, we have done ten times as much business with Canada each year during the last six years as we have with Russia during the best year.

Our trade with Mexico is nearly the same as that with Russia, and is with Soviet Russia. The same is true regarding our trade with China and Brazil. In 1929, we exchanged goods with Soviet Russia to the value of little more than one hundred million dollars. The same year we exchanged goods with Cuba to the value of \$328,000,000.

Others Far Greater
CANADA, with a population of only ten millions, has been able to develop a foreign trade of more than two billion dollars. Soviet Russia, with a population of more than 140,000,000, has not developed a foreign trade of more than \$1,000,000,000.

In 1929 we sold Russia about \$85,000,000 worth of goods, while we sold Canada more than \$900,000,000 worth; Argentina, \$210,000,000; China, \$124,000,000; Little Belgium, \$114,000,000; and Japan, \$259,000,000.

At no time since the war has Soviet Russia bought 2 per cent of our total exports, or sold us 1 per cent of our total imports. At no time since the war has the total trade with Russia equaled one half that of Belgium, the Netherlands, or Argentina.

Russia's export trade represents \$3 worth of goods for each man, woman and child; ours, \$42; Argentina's \$85, and Canada's, \$125.

It may be interesting to Henry Ford, who recently suggested that school children be paid for going to school, to learn that Jackie Coogan has had his salary raised to \$7,500.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

WE just are getting ready to build an expensive embassy in Paris for the American ambassador. If Benjamin Franklin, our greatest representative to the French court, looks down upon it he doubtless thinks of the time when John Adams, his associate, accused him of extravagance because he had several rooms in a hotel and kept a horse and buggy.

Adolphus Roome, 14-year-old California boy, is six feet tall and weighs 235 pounds, fights his father's efforts to give him gladiatorial treatment to stop his growth.

The youth says he doesn't care if he becomes eight feet tall. He possibly thinks of coming to Indiana and becoming a basketball player.

MAYOR THOMPSON of Chicago insults the voters of German ancestry by recalling that he was against our entering the World War.

Any candidate who appeals to national prejudice should be buried beyond resurrection.

The Germans of Chicago should assist in Big Bill's obsequies, for some of the best soldiers in the American army were of German descent.

Fewer persons were killed during 1930, trying to beat the train, which would seem to indicate they are learning at last that trains still run on rails.

Paul R. Bausman, president of the Republican Editorial Association, says that when he introduces President Hoover at Indianapolis next June he merely will say: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

Bausman should be enrolled as a friend of man, if his brevity should become a precedent for future chairmen.

WE suggest that he further cut the introduction by merely saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President."

Most of those present will know the country Mr. Hoover is representing.

Or he could simply wave his hand to the assembled Hoosiers and say: "Here he is!"

The shortest introduction ever given an American statesman was back in the eighteen forties, when Henry Clay went to Ohio to speak and Tom Corwin, the great orator, led the great Kentuckian to the front of the stage and simply said:

"Clay."

It would be rather hard to abbreviate that.

Mr. Bausman's contemplated introduction includes just nine words and possibly he would have used ten had it not been the audience might have thought it a telegram.

Anyhow, we are glad to see a newspaper man lead a great reform.

Rushing the Season



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Blood Little Affected by Violet Rays

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

AMONG the unusual claims made for the ultra-violet rays since they have been promoted so largely to the public has been the belief that the light rays will change the quality of the blood in several respects.

It occurred to Doctors Gerald Hoeffel and Dorothy Lyons to test these effects of ultra-violet on a group of children who were being treated with the rays for tuberculosis of the bones and joints.

Forty children were chosen and divided into four equal groups, one of which was to receive the direct rays of the sun, the second group the rays of the sun behind glass, the third the ultra-violet rays, the third group to receive ultra-violet rays from a mercury vapor quartz lamp, and the fourth group to serve as a control, receiving no special light rays whatsoever.

The children ranged in age from 7 to 11 years. While they were undergoing treatment, studies were made of the total number of red blood cells and of white blood cells, of the red coloring matter in the blood, and of the quality of the blood generally.

So far as the red coloring matter of the blood was concerned, the average for the group of forty children at the beginning was 85 per cent, varying from 61 to 88 per cent.

During the winter and fall there were minor changes in the red coloring matter, but during the spring and summer periods all of the groups increased, except the control group.

In the late fall and in the early spring there was a tendency to the falling off of values.

As a result of this study, the authors concluded that there seems to be a slight tendency for hemoglobin values to be higher in summer, but apparently the ultra-violet rays have nothing definite to do with this.

The average number of red blood cells per cubic millimeter for children of this age is about 5,000,000. There was no apparent effect on the number of red blood cells in any of the groups.

Indeed, all the studies made from the blood from every possible point of view seemed to indicate that the ultra-violet rays were without specific effect on any of the blood factors.

So far as the effects of the rays on the healing of tuberculosis were concerned, the authors have felt that the effects of light can not be distinguished from the beneficial effects exerted by other factors, such as good food, proper rest, outdoor air and general care.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

A MAN who served in the New York state legislature with James J. Walker for several years said to me the other day:

"The people who are after Jimmy run the risk of underestimating his capacity. He isn't dumb. Of course, everybody knows that he has political sagacity. But I mean more than that. He can be brilliant at times in his grasp of legislative and administrative technique."

"I say 'at times' because there's a catch in it. Jimmy is what the theatrical profession knows as a quick study."

Many times he has confounded critics at his hearings with the precision of his knowledge on intricate points. And yet I know that in several cases Jimmy had not the slightest idea of what it was all about until half an hour before he went into the meeting.

He can take a set of figures and memorize them in a flash. And, of course, he forgets them just as quickly as he learns them.

"Once in Albany he made a very telling speech on a matter having to do with state finance. Meeting him a couple of days later, I asked

him to go over a certain point which was clear in my head. He grinned and said, 'I don't know it myself now. That was two days ago.'"

Too Fine
AND I think that certain weaknesses generally are to be found in a man of this type. The man who can learn some necessary information in ten minutes eventually begins to scale down even that and try to do it in five.

Even the warmest partisans of the mayor hardly would contend that he has spent long hours at his desk. He doesn't begin to work as hard as Hyman did.

But there were problems concerning which Hyman could learn nothing even if he wrestled with them for a year—or even through two terms, for that matter.

The drive against Mayor Walker may spur him into new energy. And if he becomes more efficient in the next few months, he ought to realize that his severest critics also are his best friends.

But, work as he may, there is one hurdle he can not get over. Friends have defended him against attack on the ground that he is a good fellow. I think this is one of the most severe charges which have been leveled against him.

For my own part, I see little to criticize in the fact that he plays hard. Nor can it matter much what kind of person he wears while posing for news reels.

But he never is likely to be a man capable of setting his face against the requests of district leaders.

At Smith did reach a point where he could steel himself in the face of organization pressure. Toward the end of his career in Albany, Mr. Smith made appointments of a very high caliber.

He "Didn't Know"
JIMMY became mayor chiefly on the ground that he was a good campaigner. Probably he still is. I haven't a doubt that when he returns there will be a great deal of hat-tossing and hullabaloo.

Heaven knows, I grudge him not a bit renewed health and heavy coat of tan. And I am not averse to joining in such cheers as may be joined for Jimmy the good fellow.

But there is the tragedy of it: His constant defense has been, "I didn't know." And in saying this he makes out not only a truthful case, but one exceedingly damaging to himself. Let me speak for a moment in terms of the business which I know best.

What would the community say about a managing editor who declared: "It may be true that several people in my sporting department are corrupt. I have heard that one of my editorial writers is a crook. Quite possibly there may be something in the rumor that the dramatic critic is on the pay roll of a theatrical manager. But don't blame me. I didn't know!"

(Copyright, 1931, by The Times)

How long was Myron T. Herrick the ambassador to France? From April 16, 1921, to March 31, 1929, when he died.

What is the nationally and meaning of the name Auslander? It is a German family name and means foreigner.

How many battles of the Civil war were fought in Tennessee, and what were some of the more important ones? The principal battle during the Civil war, and a historian has counted 454 battles and skirmishes that took place within its borders. Among the principal battles were those of Shiloh, Stone River (Murfreesboro), Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Nashville.

In which states can aliens, who have declared their intention to become citizens, vote? With certain limitations as to the time of declaring their intention prior to election, declarants can vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin, if otherwise qualified.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Cottonseed, Once Discarded as Useless, Now Highly Valuable to Industry.

THE cottonseed today is almost as valuable as the cotton itself. Industries whose plants are valued at hundreds of millions of dollars are built upon the cottonseed.

Therein lies one of the triumphs of the machine age, with its emphasis upon research and the discovery of processes for the manufacture of by-products.

Half a century ago, the big problem at cotton gins was what to do with the cottonseeds. Many of the southern states had to pass laws prohibiting the dumping of them into streams, because they rotted, killing the fish and polluting the water.

Today, manufacturing plants, not only in the south, but scattered throughout the big cities of the east as well make use of the cottonseed to produce a variety of products ranging all the way from rope to the stuffing material for upholstered furniture, and from butter substitutes to roofing tar.

Research specialists turned the trick by studying the cottonseed, separating it into its component parts and finding a suitable use for each part.

Four Constituents
THE cottonseed is a small seed consisting of four parts, an outer covering of lint, a thin woody hull, an interior of yellow meal, and, scattered through this meal, tiny cells which contain oil.

From these four, known as the linters, hulls, meal and oil, hundreds of products are manufactured today.

The linters are used as stuffing material for cushions, upholstery and the like, for the manufacture of absorbent cotton, felt, and artificial leather, for the manufacture of lamp wicks, twine, rope and carpets are made, and for the manufacture of cellulose.

Cellulose finds a wide variety of use, ranging from artificial silk and celluloid toilet articles to explosives. The hulls are used chiefly for animal feed and for the manufacture of fertilizer. The meal also is used for animal feed and for fertilizer, but in addition is used in the manufacture of dyes and of flour.

The oil has the widest number of uses. A number of edible products are made from it, including lard substitutes, margarine, cooking oil, salad oil and oleomargarine. It also is used in packing sardines, in the manufacture of lubricating oils, cosmetics, candles, paints, soaps, washing powder, dyes, and roofing tar.

Cottonseed Mills
MANUFACTURING processes begin in mills where the seeds are separated into their constituent parts. The seeds pass through crushing machinery first, which removes the outer covering of lint, or the linters, as it is called.

Next, the seeds pass into the huller, where they are chopped up by revolving knives and then dropped on to shakers which separate the hulls from the meal.

The kernels then pass into cookers, where they are cooked by steam. From the cookers they are placed in hydraulic presses, which squeeze out the crude oil, leaving the meal in the form of cakes.

The crude meal is treated with caustic soda, which separates it into two portions, a heavy component which is used as soap-stock and a light yellow oil which is put to the variety of uses already detailed.

The manufacture of edible products from cottonseed oil is a triumph of modern chemistry. Many involved reactions must be carried out to refine the oil, deodorize it, and otherwise purify it.

Chemists, however, do not feel that they have reached the limit of use for cottonseed oil. In all parts of the world, laboratories are studying the problem.

There are research chemists who literally are devoting their entire careers to the study of cottonseed oil and its possibilities.

Today is the ANNIVERSARY

DECLARATION OF WAR April 6

ON April 6, 1917, the house of representatives passed a resolution, which the senate had passed two days before, declaring war against Germany.

The vote in the senate had been 82 to 6. The vote in the house was 373 to 50. The joint resolution was signed by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President; Champ Clark, Speaker of the house, and approved by President Wilson on this date.

Our entrance into the war followed the breaking off of diplomatic relations after Germany had begun campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare and 200 Americans had lost their lives on the high seas.

Two days after the resolution declaring war was adopted in Washington charge d'affaires in Washington asked for his passports, because his country was an ally of Germany.

It was not, however, until Dec. 7, 1917, that war was declared against Austria-Hungary.

Fun and Frolic

Don't let that party you are having drag. Keep the fun going. Our Washington Bureau can help you. It has a bulletin on INDOOR GAMES that is just full of helpful suggestions for having fun at a party. Fill out the coupon below and send for it, and forget your troubles about how you are going to "entertain" your guests.

CLIP COUPON HERE
Dept. 112, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times.
1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
I want a copy of the bulletin INDOOR GAMES and enclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncancelled United States postage stamps to cover return postage and handling costs:

NAME _____
STREET AND NO. _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)