

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## The Principle of '76 in 1931

We fervently celebrate the Fourth of July from Maine to California, from the Rio Grande to the Kennebec. Patriotic speakers risk high blood pressure in invoking and praising the spirit of the fathers who won our independence. Cannons boom, rockets glare and firecrackers sputter. A hundred are blinded for life, scores die from lockjaw and hundreds are maimed in ostensibly doing honor to Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson and the liberty bell.

Suppose, however, we put away for a moment the hum of motor cars and motor boats, oratory, noise and bluster and get down to the real principles of '76. How much do we know about them and how much do we really honor them? Are they as dead as the painting on the walls of a prehistoric cave in southern France?

The great representative thinkers of 1776 were Tom Paine and Jefferson. Paine's "Common Sense" was the chief revolutionary tract. Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was the great political manifesto. The patriots of 1776 were a small group of desperately harried men who adopted the Declaration of Independence to help the campaign for French aid and to prevent the success of the British plan of conciliating the colonists.

The principles of '76 are conveniently assembled in Jefferson's famous paragraph from the Declaration:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government."

In short, the fathers stood for revolution; human equality before opportunity and the law; the abolition of special privilege; natural rights; the dominion of the people; and the reduction of the powers of government to the lowest point compatible with social well-being.

How does 1776 fare in 1931? Paine is either forgotten or held in disrepute by respectable persons. Even that great tribune of the people, Roosevelt, called him a dirty little atheist. He's getting under \$6 for his pigs, the lowest price in a generation. He couldn't get a decent price for his corn, so he turned it into pork, and now the price of that has tumbled. Of course the farmer should have cut his production of pigs. He has had plenty of advice of this sort from Washington, but we suspect he'll derive small satisfaction from that.

There seems to be no way out except for the farmer to eat his own pigs.

## Mis-Out or Come?

Crapshooters will be interested in learning that explorers for the University museum have recovered a dice which was in use 5,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, proving that the ancients knew the game.

Thus rolling the bones, so often frowned upon, acquires the dignity of antiquity, like archery, battle-dore and shuttlecock, and other sports.

But, we fear, there was crooked work on the banks of the Tigris.

The numbers on the Mesopotamia dice are arranged so that the five is opposite the four on the cube, and the two is opposite the three. Now every one knows a pair of such dice would never match up to show the lucky seven all around—the two and five should be opposite, and the four and the three.

Maybe some ancient player was palming his dice. Or perhaps some victim threw them away in a game and demanded a new pair. Too bad the scientists can't tell us.

## The Pig Crop

A pig survey just concluded by the department of agriculture shows that the spring pig crop is good, being 2.5 per cent greater than last year. Also there is a marked increase in the number of sows kept for fall farrowing.

So it is calculated that the fall crop may be a fifth larger than last year.

Probably everybody ought to cheer at the prospect of plenty of pork chops and bacon next winter.

But consider the poor farmer. He's getting under \$6 for his pigs, the lowest price in a generation. He couldn't get a decent price for his corn, so he turned it into pork, and now the price of that has tumbled. Of course the farmer should have cut his production of pigs. He has had plenty of advice of this sort from Washington, but we suspect he'll derive small satisfaction from that.

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## Pensions Never Stop

The new fiscal year witnesses the passing of the United States pension bureau, which for nearly a century has distributed payments to veterans of our various wars and their widows. The country's pension system, in fact, antedates the Revolutionary war, but the bureau was not established as a separate agency until 1833.

During its life the bureau paid out nearly eight and a half billion dollars to 2,763,000 soldiers or their dependents. The rolls now contain 450,000 names. Twenty-five years ago the number was just under a million.

The bureau long was the center of political controversy, particularly in the '80s and '90s, when the men of the Grand Army of the Republic were a powerful political group whose favor was courted by those seeking office. It was natural that successive pension laws liberalized payments.

Now the veterans of the World War occupy the center of the stage. General Hines, director of the veterans' administration, in a recent speech, said approximately a million ex-soldiers and their dependents receive benefits that cost about a billion dollars a year. This is more than 20 per cent of all federal expenditures.

During the year two million veterans had received bonus loans amounting to nearly \$800,000,000. Half a million veterans had filed claims under the new law allowing compensation for non-service connected disabilities. Veterans' hospitals housed 35,000.

There is every evidence that history will repeat and that benefits will grow more liberal as the veterans advance in age and become more powerful politically. The tendency has already become apparent.

## REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THE king of Denmark has made Holger Holtrik a knight of Danebroge for flying the Atlantic. But we wouldn't fly over the large Volstead exhibit to become any number of knights of Danebroge—whatever that might be.

When they make you a knight they tap you on the shoulder. It's a great deal like being tapped on the shoulder and told that your gas bill is past due.

Not content with financing Germany, we are now thinking of financing South America. Let's get all the kick we can out of the amiability of our customers while they're borrowing from us, for they'll be rumpumping the daylight out of us a little later on when we ask them to come across.

BANDITS have invaded golf clubs near Chicago and robbed the athletes in the dressing rooms. Any day we are expecting to hear that bold, bad men have walked out on a baseball diamond and kidnapped a pitcher before 50,000 Chicago spectators.

We are strong for the Declaration of Independence and for George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, but we do not rise and salute the flag when children wake up at 6 a. m. by shooting firecrackers one week before the Fourth of July.

There's one thing about these French debates over our plan to have a year's moratorium on war debts that makes us overflow with laughter and it is the charge that we are a crafty, designing people.

Bless your life, in international affairs, the United States is the largest Rube in captivity.

NO matter what administration it is, whether it be Republican or Democratic, we never meet up with a band of diplomatic gold brick artists from abroad that we do not lose everything but our B. V. D.'s and our vaccination marks.

Unless they have a chaplain, no band of American statesmen seems to be permitted to go into a huddle with Europeans.

As things have developed Lindy is not going to get much fame out of this flight to Japan, for with all the conquering of oceans that is now going on, it's hard to find any more laurels on the tossing billows.

We see where the President has just helped lay the keel of a new \$10,000,000 cruiser. This is what you call wasting money to the tune of the Star-Spangled Banner. The cruiser and the ship are now the ox carts of war. Build airplanes!

# M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Tools Represent Ideas Born of a Terrific Struggle for Existence, but We Never Think of Them in That Light.

NEW YORK, July 4.—In this day of unexpected discoveries and startling inventions, it is easy to trace the effect of mechanical progress on social, moral and even religious concepts.

Average people find little difficulty in understanding how apartment houses, automobiles, broadcasting and other innovations have altered not only their habits, but their views.

It is probable that the same thing has been true in other ages. As Carlisle says, man is a tool-using animal.

His power to appropriate, adapt and create instruments includes far more than what those instruments enable him to do in a material sense. For one thing, their mere manufacture has greatly increased his ability to think.

## Toilers Slighted

THE idea that civilization is a by-product of abstract dreamers has been emphasized out of all reason. Thoughts translated into creations of wood or metal have received scant credit compared to those expressed in words.

Until very recent times history ignored the workaday world. It appears to have been taken for granted that men who toiled could not think, and that the implements by which they lifted themselves out of the jungle, built better houses and made possible a healthier type of life are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the songs they sang.

## Tools Are Ideas

THE value of a thing can best be determined by considering how well we could get along without it.

Now, what would happen if we were to suddenly lose all of our tools, especially those of a common-place variety, such as axes, scythes, saws, bits, hammers and nails?

No one regards them as of very great consequence compared to proverbs, precepts and poetry, but just what would life be like if they were to disappear suddenly?

They represent ideas, of course, frequently born of a terrific struggle for existence, but somehow we never think of them in that light.

The chances are that no poem ever cost such mental labor as the production of the first bit, or represented any higher degree of imagination, but somehow we can't see it that way.

Blinded to Framework

AN educational system, mottled with classical culture, so-called, has blinded us to the real framework of human progress.

It has caused us to be vastly more interested in ornaments on the roof than in the foundation.

There is a widespread belief that a few arts, fine or otherwise, could be depended on to save the world, no matter what occurred.

As a corollary to this belief, artistry has come to be looked upon as confined to a few exclusive fields. The idea of associating it with commerce or mechanics is still repugnant.

Art and Ability

A FEW contend that beauty and utility are inseparable, that perfection in accordance with any one principle leads to perfection in accordance with all others.

If such a philosophy has any basis, we owe a great deal to those things which have been brought into being as perfected for practical use.

Take an ax handle, for instance, a French telephone set, or the body of a modern automobile, and you will see how art has not only combined with utility, but been helped by it.

Designers have contributed a great deal, no doubt, but the criticisms and suggestions of those actually using these appliances have contributed far more.

Injustice to Doers

IT has been that way since the dawn of consciousness. Men confronted with the actual problem of doing a thing, whether physical, moral or artistic, are mainly responsible for what we know or think we know.

By and large, however, these men are unknown. By and large, the spectators who watched from a safe distance, or even gathered their information second-hand and then wrote what they had seen or heard, are given the lion's share of the credit.

By and large, we pay vastly more attention to the record than to what it records.

All this has led to an exaltation of tale-tellers and commentators, which, no matter how deserving they may be, does a grave injustice to those achievements gave them something to tell or criticize.

## Questions and Answers

What are the superstitions concerning the wearing of an amethyst and a garnet?

The garnet is supposed to give and preserve health, drive away vain thoughts, and reconcile differences between friends, strengthens the heart and increases riches and honor. An amethyst is supposed to dispel sleep, sharpen the intellect, prevent intoxication, give victory to soldiers and protect from sorcery.

What day did Nov. 16, 1912 come on?

Saturday.

Where was the William H. Block department store located before it moved to the present location?

On the south side of Washington street, east of Meridian street.

Were any members of the company which went to Africa to film scenes for "Trader Horn" killed?

No.

Give the cast of the motion picture, "Check and Double Check?"

Amos, Freeman F. Gosden; Andy, Charles J. Correll; Jean Blair, Sue Carol; Richard Williams, Charles Morton; Ralph Crawford, Ralf Harold; John Blair, Edward Martindale; Mrs. Blair, Elmer Crawford; Rita, LeRoy; Kingsley, Russell Powell.

# "But Doc, I've Been Taking It for Over a Year"



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Nose Ailments More General in Men

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

SOME years ago the Commission on Medical Education, after studying the cases in the practice of numerous general practitioners, came to the conclusion that 90 per cent of diseases coming to the attention of physicians could be handled by general practitioners.

Statistical studies of diseases are important, because they show physicians the kind of work for which they must be prepared.

One organization which makes examinations of men and women at periodic intervals recently has compared the rates for disease among men and women as determined by the examination of 12,618 people.

The men included workers of all types, housewives, clerks in stores and those serving in the various professions. Many of the women suffer from conditions which the rates are higher among women.

than among men for functional murmurs of the heart, neuritis, nervousness and abnormal reflexes. Women have various veins more frequently than do men and also valvular lesions of the heart and enlargement of the heart.

On the other hand, the only conditions in which there is a definite excess in the rate for men are deflected septums in the nose, thickening or hardening of the arteries, defective hearing, frequent colds, and pyorrhea.

Just why men should have nose and throat troubles so much more than women is of great interest, but the reason is not clear.

When the figures for housewives were studied in relation to all of the women, it is found that they suffer more frequently from some conditions than do women in general.

Since housewives are married to a far greater extent than are other women workers, the explanation lies in the fact that the conditions connected definitely are associated with childbirth.

Women have far more disturbances of the thyroid than do men. They complain much more of tenderness in the region of the gall bladder and appendix.

So far as the age at which disease occurs is concerned, the ages in both groups seem to be the same. Sex differences in the occurrence of various diseases are factors which interest physicians greatly, particularly in the matter of making a diagnosis.

There was a time when certain diseases were limited, almost exclusively to men, even those that did not affect tissues or organs peculiarly masculine.

Since women have come to a large extent out of the home and into industry and into similar positions, they begin to show disturbances which formerly were limited almost wholly to men.

In the past the life expectancy of women was in general greater than that of man at any given age, and among people living to 100 years of age there usually would be more women than men.

Equality of effort and associated therewith equality of exposure makes it likely that in the future this distinction will not maintain.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

I SEE where Theodore Dreiser has been the butt of a rather heated controversy in F. P. A.'s "Coning Tower" in the Herald Tribune. My colleague, Frank Adams, seems to have expressed the opinion in an earlier column that Dreiser's failure to conform to certain standards of writing shows a lack of good taste.

Many of his readers, on the other hand, have the feeling that a split infinitive here and there has nothing to do with the case so long as the writer pens the truth as he sees it.

Referee Needed

THERE is much to be said for both sides. If a story is absorbing to such a degree that I am projected into the book and my own physical surroundings melt into a wraithlike background its construction becomes less than secondary.

I am for the moment unaware of grammatical errors, faulty punctuation and the like. Or if I do notice some glaring mistake I might say to myself: "Oh, well, that is pretty bad, but what's the difference? The story is good, and this man knows what he's talking about."

I imagine that this is so with most people who read for pleasure. And, to be sure, except in the case of required reading for students or savants, reading should be classed as an amusement. I was never in sympathy with the theory that we should read books only for the knowledge to be gleaned or the moral lesson to be learned.

There are many who feel that just as well have remained uncivilized or a revue is considered a scandalous waste of time and money. It must be that we have not yet lived down that old puritanical prejudice against the lighter things in life.

Identically to live righteously is to groan and sweat during our youth. And when we are old enough to reap the rewards of unremitting toil we will have lost our taste for the glitter and froth and laughter.

For the Elite

BUT getting back to our literary discussion, I want to say a word for the stylists. I have read many books that had very little to offer in the way of a plot. As a matter of fact, in some cases they might just as well have remained uncivilized or a revue is considered a scandalous waste of time and money. It must be that we have not yet lived down that old puritanical prejudice against the lighter things in life.

THE "4TH" IN FRANCE  
July 4

THE Fourth of July, 1917, was celebrated enthusiastically throughout France. In Paris the chief feature of interest was presence of a battalion of United States troops which was about to leave for the front.

Everywhere the Stars and Stripes were flung from public buildings, hotels, residences, cars, cabs and carts.

In the chapel before the Tomb of Napoleon, General Pershing received American flags and banners from the hands of President Poincaré.

The enthusiasm of the vast crowds which lined the walks reached its highest pitch when General Pershing escorted by President Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, and other French dignitaries, reviewed the lines of the Americans drawn up in square formations.

Cheering broke out anew when the American band struck up the "Marseillaise," and again when the French band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Pershing received the flags from the president. "Vivent les Américains! Vive Pershing! Vivent les Etats Unis!" shouted over and over by the crowd, greeted the American standard bearers.

Blundering, Sincere

DREISER, of course, does not fit into this category. But he does, or did, belong in that class that knows how to tell a story.

Contrary to popular conviction, Dreiser

than among men for functional murmurs of the heart, neuritis, nervousness and abnormal reflexes.

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Food for the Soul

HIS social life has suffered accordingly. Evidently an ego starved too long can not freely adjust itself to new ways. In his effort to keep himself before the public he has done little more than make himself slightly ridiculous.

In taking up the cudgels for the down-trodden he has fallen into that class known as "parlor Bolsheviks." And as "parlor Socialists" were once the butt of bitter and ironic spoofing, so now is the "parlor Bolshevik" in a similar position.

He is too radical for the respectable citizenry and too conservative for the reds. He belongs nowhere and walks alone most of the time.

Dreiser, much against his wishes, has fallen into that class of writers who may not be slapped. I think he liked it better when he could stand too to too and slug and take his chances.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—It is very gratifying to know that we have a few people left in our great country who dare to ask for a few things which rightly belong to them.

While I do not care to support or have any part in a parade or demonstration of the so-called "Russian Reds," those who see red are not at all ways the "Reds." It certainly does not speak well for any police force or any one else to abuse and pummel just as well have remained uncivilized or a revue is considered a scandalous waste of time and money. It must be that we have not yet lived down that old puritanical prejudice against the lighter things in life.

While the officers and mayor of our city did not care to receive the "Reds" with open arms, they are at least broadminded enough to treat them with courtesy. The only thing red about me is the blood in my body, and I want to preserve that to see the time when we can all be democratic enough to do justice to our fellow-men.

W. C. BREWER.  
1816 Marion avenue, Marion, Ind.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Department B-1, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want the packet of four bulletins on canning, preserving and jelly making and inclose herewith 15 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled United States postage stamps to cover return postage and handling costs.

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Street and No.....  
City..... State.....  
I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

The Mechanical Cow Still Appears to Be Far in the Future.

THE notion of a mechanical cow, once attributed to Henry Ford, is brought forward again, this time by Dr. E. A. White of Chicago. Dr. White expressed his views at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Iowa State college.

Like Ford, Dr. White looks upon the cow as an inefficient machine for production of food.

Dr. White looks to synthetic chemistry to replace the cow. It is a dream similar to that which other chemists have had. Many look forward to the day when synthetic chemistry shall abolish all factories, utilizing sunlight directly to feed mankind.

But let us hear from Dr. White on the subject of the cow before we discuss these ideas. He says:

"Look at all the work required. Why should the human race be compelled to feed, clean, and milk cows twice daily, 365 days a year, to obtain fats, minerals and vitamins?"

"The engineer is interested in a better way, and therefore will join hands with the chemist in the production and utilization of vegetable fats. There is every reason to believe that ten years hence, butter will be facing much more intense competition than is the case today."

Eating Alfalfa

DR. WHITE goes on to say: "The agricultural practices which would follow such a train of developments are, of course, tremendous. Crops would be developed for the fats which they contain. Why, these chemists yet may have us eating alfalfa!"

"We engineers hold no brief for the cow or the hog, the cotton plant or vegetable oils, but we are fundamentally interested in seeing the human race properly fed, clothed and housed at a low over-all cost."

Now, then, what shall we say of the possibility of synthetic chemistry supplanting the cow? In all probability it will some day do it. But the big question is, when?

Unquestionably, the chemist has worked many wonders to date. By synthesis, that is, the putting together of various chemical elements, he has built compounds which never existed before.

As a sample of the chemist's art, let us turn to what he has been able to do with skin milk, a product, incidentally, which he would not have, if the cow was abolished.

The chemist separates the casein from the skin milk. Out of casein, he has succeeded in making glues, paints, coatings for paper and casein plastics. Articles made from the plastics include buttons, beads, combs, fountain pens, imitation ivory, and hundreds of similar objects.

The chemist has succeeded in making gasoline from coal. He has achieved all sorts of wonders.

But any chemist will admit that the problem of providing a product to take the place of milk still is beyond the knowledge of science.

Mystery of Vitamins

VITAMINS will help to illustrate the point. Until a few years ago, dietitians talked of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, and thought that they were telling the whole story. Then vitamins were discovered.

There still is much to be learned about vitamins. The chemical composition of vitamins requires much study. There is no reason to suppose that all the vitamins in existence have been discovered.

Slowly, however, progress is being made. One, therefore, should not be too much of a pessimist.

A noted physicist once wrote a paper to prove why the trans-Atlantic cable never would carry messages. A famous American astronomer wrote a paper to prove why the airplane never could be a success.

But the cables carry messages under the ocean today and airplanes fly over it.

Some new discovery suddenly may accelerate progress in the field of synthetic chemistry at an undreamed-of rate. That sort of thing may happen.

But at the present moment, farmers will do well not to sell their cows. The cow may be inefficient. It may be a lot of work to feed the cow, to clean the cow, and to milk the cow.

Perhaps no one would be happier to get rid of the cow than would the farmer.

But the mechanical cow seems still a long ways off.

## Daily Thought