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

Hoover's Acceptance

We disagree with Hoover's position on prohibition as expressed in his acceptance speech.

We believe that the evils attendant upon prohibition outweigh the good, and that modification is needed.

Last January we endorsed Hoover for the presidency and since that time we repeatedly have voiced our faith in him.

And now, despite our disagreement on the prohibition question, what he said on the subject furnishes a striking example of why we have that faith.

His declaration is typical of the man. It is concise, positive, direct and unqualified, insofar as it expresses Hoover's position—but at the same time it concedes the right of the other point of view. It is free from bigotry.

We are more interested in the elimination of bigotry from this country and the establishment of tolerance than in any other single issue in all the long list of vital public questions. Why?

Because tolerance, "malice toward none and charity toward all," the greatest characteristic of the greatest of all our presidents, furnishes the way, and the only way, by which all the other problems sanely may be solved. Without it as the prevailing state of mind in a democracy, society is rigid and progress is blocked.

The major ills of the world are the outgrowth of bigotry. All the pages of history prove that. The evils of prohibition have been the result of the blind and bigoted manner in which its creators have managed their cause.

Now comes Hoover, the presidential nominee, himself a believer in prohibition, and in a few short sentences lifts the question entirely out of the zone of fanaticism and places it upon the high plane of common sense. In so doing he has offended the bigots, but at the same time he has challenged the admiration of every open-minded citizen, whether that citizen agrees with Hoover or not.

Reasserting that he personally does not favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Hoover says:

"Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purpose of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denies their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right."

Up to now the fanatical dry has typified the whole prohibition movement. That the Eighteenth Amendment is not debatable, that it is "the law of the Medes and the Persians," forever raven on the tablets of our Nation, and that those who advocate the changing of it are lost souls—such has been the theme of its sponsors, in the person of the Anti-Saloon League.

Hoover reverses all that. While firmly stating his own adherence to the Eighteenth Amendment, he grants that others who disagree with him not only have a right to advocate the repeal, but are subject to no criticism for exercising that right.

And thereby he opens the way, in event of his election, for a sane treatment of the whole issue—for treatment of it not as an immutable thing, but as an open question, as all questions should be in a democracy.

The law of averages provides that differences of opinion will exist as between individuals and groups of individuals. It is humanly impossible to agree with everything that any candidate for public office believes.

Confidence in the fundamental honesty, intelligence and fair-mindedness of a man, rather than complete unity of opinion, is what counts, and the final test of that confidence is more likely to arise in those issues on which you differ than in those on which there is accord.

It is for that reason that we point to Herbert Hoover's stand on prohibition as a conspicuous cause for our great confidence in the man.

The same tolerance—the same tone of sincerity—that characterizes his remarks on prohibition, threads throughout the whole Hoover message, which, incidentally, in its simplicity and directness of language is a pleasant relief from the flowery flamboyance of the usual political address.

In what he says about agriculture, he is tolerant toward the enemies within his own party—not a word of bitterness against those who have so bitterly opposed him—only a broad and sympathetic recognition of the seriousness of that great question, a frank, unaffected and lucid expression of his ideas about relief, and his pledge if elected to work to the end that there may be established for "our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls."

On religious liberty, on national defense, on individualism and equal opportunity, on labor, public works, and unemployment, the message is one of sustained sincerity and sympathy and confirms the conviction that the words of Herbert Hoover are the words not merely of an engineer and an accountant who thinks in terms of system and standardization, but of a great humanitarian, a great practical idealist, who, while recognizing the desirability of national prosperity, fully realizes, as he himself puts it, that "our purpose is to build in this Nation a human society, not an economic system."

There are omissions in the speech to which Hoover himself refers. There are questions he does not discuss, but which he says he intends to discuss before

election day. In our opinion, it is vital that this message be amplified by other addresses between now and November.

Conspicuous among the problems that should be discussed is that of super-power, Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam and that whole subject, the ramifications of which more and more intimately are touching the lives and pocketbooks of all America.

A careful reading of the speech of acceptance gives no reason to doubt that he will meet those other problems with the same frankness and the same tolerance as that displayed in the address at Palo-Alto.

Mouley Mohammed's Problem

Pity the poor young sultan of Morocco, Mouley Mohammed.

He is only 16, is more modern than his forefathers, has western ideas, and apparently is eager to do a good job of ruling.

But he has met his first problem, and has been unable to solve it.

The problem is his harem, for his father willed him some 300 wives along with the throne.

The young sultan found himself face to face with all sorts of scheming and intrigue, with 300 bickering jealous women, each seeking to become the official wife and mother of a future sultan.

Mohammed allowed himself to become worried, and small wonder. Finally, so the gossip goes, he fled and is now in France incognito as an ordinary tourist, thinking it over.

Young Mouley Mohammed deserves sympathy. Few men are so sought after as he. Yet everyone knows it is not always easy to keep family peace and harmony even in a monogamous land. Multiply ordinary domestic problems by 300 and be glad you're not a sultan.

Friendship That Pays

American recognition of the Chinese nationalist regime may turn out to have a decided dollars-and-cents value in the future.

Dr. Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce points out that China, potentially, is one of the world's greatest markets for manufactured articles. Even today China buys \$110,000,000 worth of goods from this country annually. Her future possibilities are almost unlimited.

Everybody knows what an important item good will is to a salesman. Doesn't it stand to reason that the way of the American manufacturer trying to sell goods in China is going to be made easier by this most recent display of American friendship?

China is going to be a great market. There are good materialistic reasons for hoping that our Government does everything in its power to cultivate the good will of the Chinese people.

The Lucky Southern Route

The southern air route across the Atlantic seems to be luckier than the northern.

Plane after plane has tried the northern route, only to disappear forever. The months have brought no trace of Nungesser and Gail, or of the aviators who followed them. Undoubtedly all were forced down on the water; and when they came down there was no steamship at hand to pick them up.

But now consider the southern route.

De Pinedo came down and was rescued. George Haldeman and Ruth Elder came down right beside a steamer. Courtney was picked up soon after he hit the water. The two Polish fliers have now added their names to the list by a similar bit of good fortune.

There must be something lucky about that southern route.

Cleveland gunman murdered another man who wouldn't pay him a \$35 debt. His methods are a bit strong, but there's a future for that man in the collection agency field, at that.

What with Mr. Tunney leaping off into matrimony, it begins to look as if Colonel Lindbergh is just about the only really distinguished bachelor this country has left.

David Dietz on Science

Gargles, Salves, Snuffs

No. 127

THE EXTENSIVE medical practices of the Egyptians are known to us through a number of papyri which have come down to us. The most famous, called the Ebers papyrus, dates back to 1500 B. C., and is now in the Leipzig Library.

Discussing the Egyptians, Sir William Osler wrote: "One is impressed by the richness of the pharmacopoeia, and the high development which the art of pharmacy must have attained."

"There were gargles, salves, snuffs, inhalations, suppositories, fumigations, enemas, poultices and plasters; and they knew the use of opium, hemlock, the copper salts, squills and castor oil."

"Surgery was not very highly developed, but the knife and actual cautery were freely used. Ophthalmic surgery was practiced by specialists, and there are many prescriptions in the papyri for ophthalmia."

Ophthalmia is inflammation of the eye. The Egyptians were also pioneers in the development of what today would be called public health measures or hygiene.

There were many laws regarding the cleanliness of cities and houses.

There were also laws regulating personal cleanliness.

The priests set an excellent example by bathing frequently and appearing always in spotless clothing. The reputation of the Egyptian physicians spread in time to other countries.

The Odyssey of Homer, for example, refers to Egypt as a "country producing an infinite number of drugs, where each physician possesses knowledge above all other men."

Reference to the medical knowledge of Egypt are found in the Bible in Jeremiah, xiv:11.

A study of mummies made in recent years has thrown intense light upon the most prevalent diseases of ancient Egypt.

One of the most common seems to have been osteoarthritis, a chronic inflammation of the joints.

Many of the mummies show bone deformities such as result from this disease. Curvature of the spine is exceptionally common.

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"Mr. Hoover Is Scolded for Praising the Republican Administration, but Who Expected Him to Do Otherwise? What Kind of a Candidate Would He Make if He Had Not?"

PEOPLE who keep up with politics knew quite well what was coming, not only from Mr. Hoover, but from his critics. If he said nothing particularly startling, neither have they.

We are always hoping that some one will upset the apple cart, but one rarely does. What is equally true, no one could and get away with it.

This is a Government of parties, not men.

Though we constantly deny it, the nominee is measurably the leader of his party. In ninety-nine cases out of 100 conformity is the first essential of preformance.

Millions Lean to Wets

The only circumstance that permits a candidate to be at all original is the presence of a strong rebellious element within his party.

Governor Smith's wet attitude, which is the most original feature of his campaign—thus far—finds lodgment in the fact that millions of Democrats are supposed to feel the same way.

You simply do not find candidates standing forth alone, presenting issues and ideals that no one else has entertained, contriving innovations for the entertainment of the multitude.

The thing just is not done.

Smith's Turn Next

Mr. Hoover has made the usual acceptance speech, and it has been received in the usual way. Republican politicians and papers have called it masterly, while Democratic politicians and papers have described it as crab, uninteresting and ambiguous.

When Governor Smith takes his turn at the "mike," we shall behold a cut and dried repetition of the performance.

We live under the party system, but refuse to admit it.

Mr. Hoover is scolded for praising the Republican administration, but who expected him to do otherwise? What kind of a candidate would he make if he had not? What would the Democrats think of Governor Smith if he should fail to give the party honorable mention?

We jolly ourselves too much about such things.

Party Praise Necessary

There have been scores of acceptance speeches by presidential nominees since this republic was formed. How many of them can you remember? How many of them failed to run true to form? In how many instances did the candidate ignore his party record, or offer new and unexpected ideas?

Can you think of a case where a nominee went back on his party, or confronted it with a program it was not looking for, unless a de-seating faction had gained control?

Can you think of a speech that outlived the campaign it opened?

We do not wait for acceptance speeches to find out what the issues are or how the candidate stands on them. That is old stuff, not only flashed out at the preceding convention, but made clear by the candidate's career.

We did not wait to wait for Saturday to know that Hoover would be against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and we do not have to wait for Aug. 20 to know that Governor Smith will advocate modification.

Speech Worth Reading

Like most other acceptance speeches, Mr. Hoover's is worth reading and discussing because of the way it reveals the man's attitude toward questions in general.

One gathers that he will be fair and deliberate; that he is free from prejudice and will discourage intolerance; that he likes prosperity best because of the way it can be translated into human comfort and happiness; that he sees public problems from the standpoint of an engineer, and that, while committed to the policies of the Republican party, he will insist on honest, efficient government.

Such an address as Mr. Hoover made is easy to ridicule, being serious it lends itself to sarcasm. It represents little less than a clover patch for the cynic and wisecracker.

Democratic editorial writers have already given us a hint of what they can do in these respects.

But Mr. Hoover will find plenty of backing, even if it is not quite so clever. To an obvious extent, he reflects the attitude, ideals and aspirations which dominate the country. Call them rotarian if you will, but they dominate it just the same.

We are proud of our prosperity and of the things it has enabled us to accomplish; proud that we own and operate four times as many autos as the rest of the world put together; proud of our schools, radio sets and stunt fliers; proud of our charity and scientific expeditions; proud of our ability to produce more tons of coal per man per day than any other people; proud that we are passing England in the amount of foreign loans; proud of our material progress, which we like to believe is doing some spiritual good; proud that business has ceased to be a wholly money-grabbing affair; proud of men like Herbert Clark Hoover, even if they do force us to think when we would like to laugh and preach optimism when we would rather gloom.

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The Class in Dissecting Will Now Get Busy



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Great Care Needed With Sensitive Child

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

MEDICAL literature and that of education and psychology have been filled with articles on the kind of attention that parents must give to unusual children. Of course, every parent thinks that his child is unusual.

Books have been written about the nervous child. Many children are born with unstable nervous systems, the stability being made worse rather than better by unintelligent guardianship.

Dr. Brian Crichton has described in the Irish Journal of Medical Science a special group which he classifies as hypersensitive children.

These children respond unduly to simple situations, developing hallucinations and remarkable affections on small basis. They are easily impressionable, exaggerating small remarks into serious situations.

For instance, one such child developed the notion that children could be had by eating great quantities of food and becoming constipated.

It persisted in this technic for weeks, became severely ill and it was only after mental as well as a physical study of the child's condition was made that relief was obtained.

The case was important, emphasizing the danger of imparting knowledge to a child in an unsuitable manner.

Typical sensitive children fear ridicule above every other impression. Physical punishment means little to them, but ridicule produces a

Bridge Play Made Easy

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; S—any card lower than 10.)

BEFORE opening your partner's suit, consider what information you can furnish him by your lead. The following illustrations bear on this point.

In each instance east has bid one heart but the declarer has won the contract with a bid of spades.

West holds—spades 4 3 2; hearts 4 3 2; diamonds A K J; clubs 6 5 4 3. West should lead the king of diamonds first and then switch to partner's suit. East will, as a result, be in a position to visualize West's hand and lead diamonds up to him, to make the jack of diamonds a winner.

West holds—spades 7 4 2; hearts 7 6 5 4; diamonds 6 5 4 3 2; clubs A. West should lead ace of clubs and then switch to partner's suit. East will, as a result, know that the ace of clubs is a singleton.

West holds—spades 4 3 2; hearts 4 3 2; diamonds A K; clubs 6 5 4 3 2. West should lead the ace of diamonds, followed by the king of diamonds. Then he should lead a small card in the heart suit. East, recognizing West's "down and out" signal in diamonds, would play a diamond as soon as he was "in the lead" and West would trump it.

West would follow by leading another heart and the maximum would be made of the hand.

Except when you hold the Ace singleton, the ace-king or the ace-king-jack in another suit as above exemplified, lead your highest card in the suit named by your partner when the game is being played in a trump suit.

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There is the question, for instance, of what to do about Indiana's reputation as a commonwealth of shady political machinations in recent years. After all that is the primary question confronting the voters this fall.

The electorate should have a deep interest in this subject. It hasn't particularly been displayed as yet but there may be what the political writers like to call a "strong undercurrent" among the "silent voters."

Legalization of boxing is up to the State Legislature. We doubt if many voters will judge their candidates for the assembly by the latter's stand on boxing.

The methods by which men choose their brides have been the subject of comment since Adam carried Eve off to the Garden of Eden. There was hardly less formality in the days of old Rome when patricians would gamble away their wives during games.

A husky Caesar might feel the gush of hot blood rushing through his veins, while being carried

sense of inferiority with a terrific reaction.

Hypersensitive children respond in most instances with unduly severe reactions to music.

Fear plays a great part in their lives and they are likely to demand the presence of light in their sleeping rooms and to indicate in other ways fear of the dark and of the unknown.

Doctor Crichton advises that parents and teachers study the hypersensitive child to determine the basis for the sensitivity.

Little should be said of their fail-

ures and much made of their successes. Such children cannot be terrorized into obedience, but must be handled with sympathetic insight.

Many such a child has been ruined by the desire of a too physical parent to make a man of the boy too soon.

That is the type of parent who throws the 2-year-old screaming and protesting into the lake, the river or the sea, with the idea that in that manner he can overcome its fear of the water.

The usual result is to develop a child who will never learn to swim.

With Other Editors

Richmond Item

There's something inspiring to us about the recent stories of Warren T. McCray's plan to come back.

At the age of 63 this former Governor of Indiana is striving to pay back every cent that his friends lost through his financial misfortunes of a few years ago.

Not many men of his age, who have gone through what he has, would bother to do a thing like that.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. McCray know that he is sincere in his determination to make up to those who trusted him all that they lost.

Following out this determination he has gained control of his stock farm again and there will wage his battle.

He knows purebred livestock, and prior to his financial trouble, had one of the best known herds of Hereford cattle to be found anywhere.

It is in a field with which he is thoroughly familiar that he will conduct his campaign.

We have a great deal of admiration for a man who will adopt the course that Mr. McCray has. It is the honorable thing to do and just what might be expected from a man of his caliber.

South Bend News Times

And now, the political experts say, the boxing question will be an issue in the fall campaign in Indiana.

Isn't a question of how Frank Dailey or Harry Leslie favor as the successor of Tunney's relinquished crown. The boxing issue is simply this: Shall professional pugilism, already practiced in various cities of the State, be legalized?

The question is a debatable one. Some Illinois residents are pretty well soured on the idea of legalized boxing as a result of recent performances in that State.

Others, including some prominent Hoosiers, believe that boxing, properly regulated, is not open to valid objection. That's the catch in the whole question—the subject of proper regulation, and it has been the catch in numerous other States.

Somewhat we can not conceive of the Indiana public becoming greatly agitated on this question. There are so many other issues to think about.

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