



The Indianapolis Times

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

Constitutional Rights

The latest plea of Rev. E. S. Shumaker, head of the dry forces, for a reversal of his jail sentence for contempt of the Supreme Court is based on the declaration that every citizen is guaranteed freedom of speech.

The establishment of that right, under all and any circumstances, is most important.

Any invasion of the personal liberties which are guaranteed by the Constitution is dangerous and in recent years there has been a tendency to forget the basic liberties.

The immortal Jefferson understood well the dangers to liberty and his influence was the determining factor in writing into the Constitution a rather complete list of the rights of man which no overnment, even a democracy, can transgress.

One of the safeguards to those liberties is the judiciary, which is theoretically beyond fear, beyond threat, beyond favor and beyond prejudice.

The power of the judiciary to retain its own freedom from any outside influence must be preserved at all hazards, but this does not mean that its decisions, once rendered, are to be beyond criticism.

That the criticism of the court by Shumaker was based on misrepresentations, was composed of false statements, that it was intended to coerce the court in the matter of liquor decisions and keep the members in constant fear of losing their offices because of the great power of Shumaker does not rob the dry leader of his right to make that sort of a fight—if he cares to so misrepresent and misstate the decisions of the court to those who blindly follow him.

The people will do well to remember two things in regard to the Shumaker case.

One is the evidence before the court of his effort to creep into the back door of that court through the influence of United States Senators and the man, now a Federal prisoner, who was then in command of the Republican party.

They will remember the August evening when he went to the home of Senator Arthur Robinson, who admittedly had previously conferred with Senator Watson on ways and means of keeping the dry leader out of jail, at least until both were safely re-elected.

They will remember that Robinson acted as the telephone operator for Shumaker when he made his arrogant demand that Watson use his great influence upon the court, secretly and unethically, and that Watson refused. They will remember that Robinson saw no impropriety in thus endeavoring to secretly influence that court.

The people will also remember, if they are wise, that it is just as important to preserve other civil liberties in addition to freedom of speech.

One of these is the right of every citizen to be secure in his home against illegal search and oppressive entry by unauthorized agents of the law.

The dry forces have tacitly admitted that the dry law can not be enforced if the constitutional rights of citizens against search of their homes without search warrants issued in accordance with law, be observed.

Both the right of freedom of speech and the sanctity of homes are important, equally important.

The Constitution must not be set aside, either by a gag upon speech or by loathsome snoopers into homes.

Unemployment in England

Ten years after the war England is confronted with unemployment to the tune of a million and a quarter men out of work.

Discouragement prevails. The Labor Party has challenged the Baldwin government and asked what the government proposes to do.

Baldwin has answered: Encourage emigration. Send a couple of hundred thousand workers to Australia or New Zealand or Canada. There is not work enough at home.

What Baldwin means is, "there are not jobs enough at home."

There is always work to be done. So long as a person is poorly clothed or a person underfed, or a family poorly housed, there is work to be done. But the number of "jobs" to be had is a different thing.

A "job" is that thing which results from a combination of capital and labor which produces a "product" which can be sold at a profit. When capital is lacking for any reason, or labor is lacking, there is no "job."

If the product cannot be sold "at a profit," the thing called a "job" ceases to exist. "There is no market."

That is one big trouble in England. The few people who have money enough to buy all sorts of things are not enough to make a "market" for the things which the unemployed might produce. There is no use making the articles for the great masses of the poor. They lack the money to buy them.

If the poor had better wages they could buy more things, and the "market" would be "broadened." That would be one answer to unemployment.

But the Baldwin government has fought (as in the coal strike) to lower wages. With dwindling wages the market shrinks. Unemployment grows. It is fostered further by the "dole." The "dole" is plain charity paid to the unemployed out of money collected from the rest of the people in taxes.

Its only excuse is that it postpones starvation among the unemployed. It was born of fear among

the Tories. With too much starvation, there would be revolution by force and violence. Hence the "dole."

If the money used for "dole" had been used to create "jobs," the situation no doubt would be less acute. Money always can be used to create a "job."

If money enough were supplied to the 200,000 emigrants who are to be sent as colonists to Australia; if money were used to buy land for them to work, tools for them to work with, shelter for them to use while working, or machinery and raw material and supervision for creating and handling some product, the 200,000 emigrants might be created into that number of wealth-creating self-supporting citizens.

But anything like that would be an approach to the Labor Party's idea of a remedy, and could not be considered by any Tory government.

So for the present they will, of course, "muddle along."

If Movies Told the Truth

If movie stories had to take any account of facts, what would become of the movies?

Just now one is enjoying "deserved popularity" where a lovely child of the rich, pampered, spoiled and in need of discipline, is wrecked on a small desert isle—on the Pacific coast—in the sole and unchaperoned company of a real he-man who was the skipper of her Pa's yacht, and she gets discipline and chastened temper and a great longing to be held in his great strong arms, etc.

They arrive all wet. But he had the forethought to have a patent cigarette lighter in his pants pocket. That gave them fire. Although a seaman, he was very tricky about catching rabbits, and knocking them over with sticks; which furnished meat.

And of course there was fish. Oh, a plenty of fish easily caught. And a nice sweet spring. And "in three months," with his jackknife (he hadn't nearly the tools and things Robinson Crusoe saved from his ship) he built them a nice two-room apartment with a kitchen porch. And somehow there turned up a kettle.

And they were living happily ever afterward hoping no ship would ever come for them. (Except that she was spoiled and didn't like his celibate ideas about living with a luscious girl on a more or less desert island) and making new neck-pieces out of foxes' skins and everything.

Except—there is no mention of bread. They had some dog biscuits, but she, being willful, threw them away. But all that three months it is assumed that they got on very well with rabbit and fish. Which any doctor will tell you is a physical impossibility, any more than a horse can live on oats without hay.

But they did not get pellagra (as they would) or scurvy, as they would without lemons or vinegar. And this was no tropical isle like Robinson's, with grapes and lemons growing wild.

Not at all. It was a scanty temperate zone on-the-way-to-Alaska isle. And they had no salt or pepper. And yet her figure remained just as plump—or even more so—and they both just effervesced spirits.

And the permanent never came out of her hair. Nor did she seem to have need of a comb. And a pocketknife enabled him to appear shaved and handsome. And there was a white bearskin rug on her couch, with no mention in the text of bears on the island, or how to kill bears with a stick.

But then what would we do without our fairy tales? And it gives an awfully good setting for that contest between the pretty spoiled thing and the robust, but self-restrained, he-man.

A New York psychologist calls Al Smith a "syntonic type." Another gentleman trying to work up a debate?

They're printing the smaller currency now. A newspaper man's clothes will have even less reason to be baggy.

Just think of all the bother Senator Robinson has to go through. His acceptance speech might be boiled down simply to the good old word "Amen!"

David Dietz on Science

Charm Away Demons

No. 132

NATIVE Chinese medicine is far different from modern scientific medicine. Sir William Osler says of it, "Even the briefest sketch of the condition of Chinese medicine leaves the impression of the appalling stagnation and sterility that may afflict a really intelligent people for thousands of years."

He continues, "It is doubtful if they are today in a very much more advanced condition than were the Egyptians at the time when the Ebers Papyrus was written. From one point of view it is an interesting experiment, as illustrating the state in which a people may remain who have no knowledge of anatomy, physiology or pathology."

Early Japanese medicine was much like Chinese medicine, according to Osler. He points out, however, that European medical practices were introduced into Japan as early as 1771. He says that medical advance was rapid in Japan and that today "in scientific medicine, its institutions and teachers are among the best known in the world."

Of course, there has been considerable medical progress in China, due in no small part to the medical missionaries who have gone to China from the United States.

The original Chinese attitude upon medicine resembled the ancient Egyptian and Assyrian viewpoint. Disease was caused by demons and spirits.

The Chinese doctrine, sometimes called Wu-ism, held that certain people possessed powers which enabled them to deal with spirits and demons. These people were known as the Wu.

Among them, were the physicians, who made use of charms and spells as well as of medicines and herbs.

They also put considerable faith in certain poems which they thought were magic and warded off the demons of disease.

One of the practices of the Chinese physicians is known technically as acupuncture. This consisted in thrusting very fine needles into various parts of the body.

Charts give 388 spots on the body into which needles are to be thrust depending upon the disease under treatment.

Another theory of the Chinese was that each part of the body had a different pulse beat and that diseases could be diagnosed on that basis.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"The Control of Essential Commodities, as Illustrated by That of Oil, Presents a New Factor Not Only of National Development, but of International Relations."

THE idea of curtailing oil production proceeds from mixed emotions. That is one reason why the consumer is sceptical. The consumer cannot tell whether it is loved as a measure of conservation, or as a price booster.

From an academic point of view it seems desirable to hold down the output of oil. Since the supply is limited, and since industry depends on it, the longer we can keep an adequate amount of oil, the longer our prosperity will last.

But it is very hard to separate the academic from the practical view. If curtailing the production of oil promises to save more of it for our grandchildren, it also promises to lift the price of gasoline. That means more profit for those who control the business; also, more expense for those who joy ride.

In the background looms the shadow of such economic power as we dislike to contemplate.

Commodity Control

Because man seems so little, while the world looks so big, our grandfathers were accustomed to assert that "you cannot repeal the law of supply and demand."

Their thought of power was rooted in political and religious conceptions. Food, shelter and fuel did not appeal to them as the basis of empire. They associated authority with soldier, priest or born aristocrat.

The notion that a board of directors sitting around a mahogany table at the top of a skyscraper could not only tax them, but exercise a definite influence on their lives and property through the control of some commodity never entered their heads.

They had seen the rise and fall of State monopolies through royal grant, but they had not seen private enterprise express itself in terms of organized capital and mass production. In all essentials, they were strangers to the problems private enterprise has created during the last 100 years.

Restriction on Oil

Three great oil magnates—one American and two English—met in Scotland, as a London paper reports, to consider the advisability of calling a world conference of oil restriction.

Such a conference could not get anywhere, of course, without the consent of interested governments, but who doubts that the combined power of those who control oil is sufficient to sway the judgment of presidents, foreign ministers and diplomats to a measurable extent?

The control of essential commodities, as illustrated by that of oil, presents a new factor not only of a national development, but of international relations.

Time was when we rated the strength of a government by the land it controlled and when we regarded private enterprise as only a dependent on government patronage, but as too weak to stand without government protection.

Even in the hey day of our trust busting experiments we hardly dreamed of a world-wide hook-up.

Combines Block Others

The world has had its religious, military and aristocratic empires, but it remained for this age of invention, machine production and pooled wealth to adopt the whole world as its sphere of operation and to depend on some particular substance for its right to grow.

Borrowing a page from the Democratic experiment in which we are still engaged, this empire hatches itself by distributing stocks and dividends to loyal ministers of empire. It is not an aristocracy, an oligarchy or an autocracy in the old sense of the word, but it does promise a rule of comparatively small minorities.

He continues, "It is doubtful if they are today in a very much more advanced condition than were the Egyptians at the time when the Ebers Papyrus was written. From one point of view it is an interesting experiment, as illustrating the state in which a people may remain who have no knowledge of anatomy, physiology or pathology."

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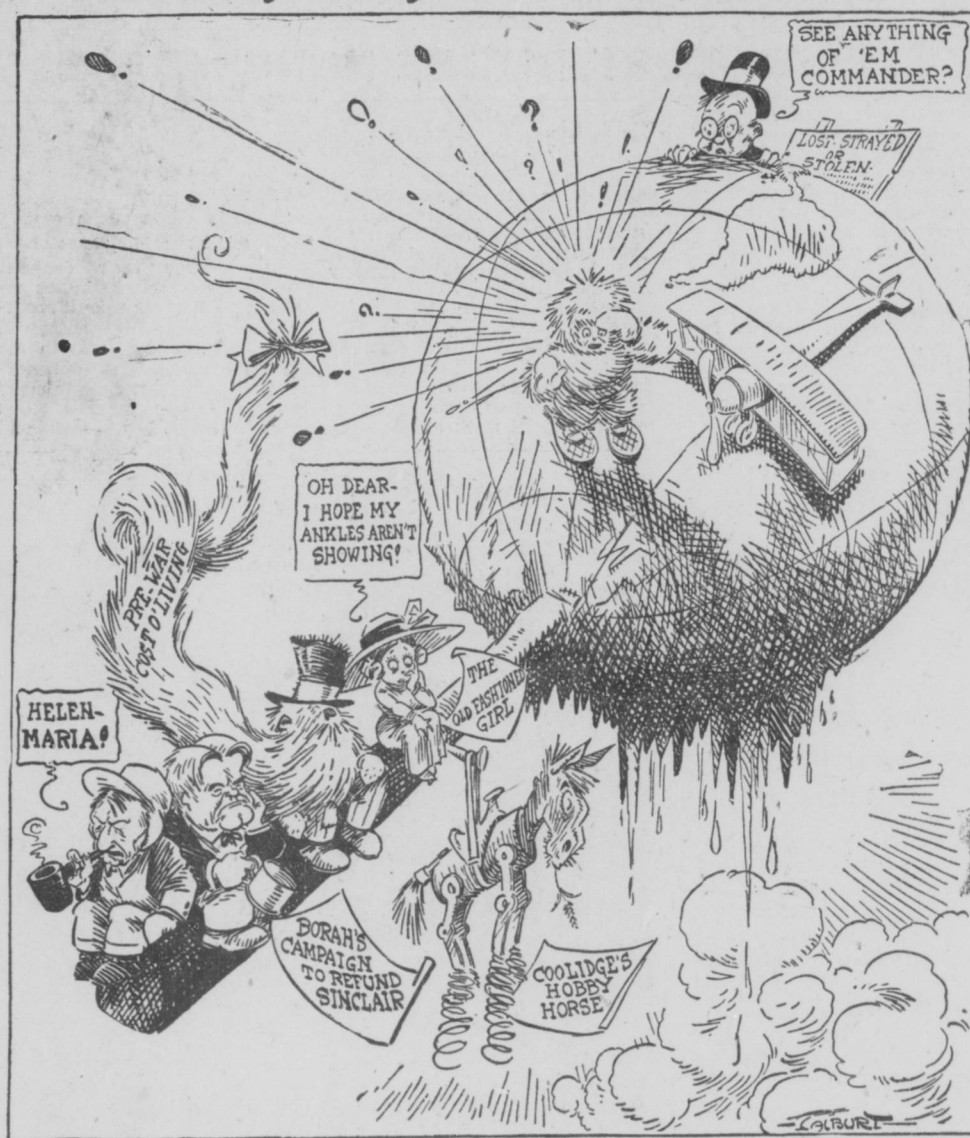
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What Byrd May Find at the South Pole



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Avoid Laxatives in Appendicitis

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE condition commonly called

acute indigestion is not infrequently acute appendicitis; sometimes gall stones, ulcer of the stomach, or some other abdominal condition may be responsible.

As Dr. Hubert A. Royster has emphasized, too much stress must not be placed on an indiscretion in diet as cause of a pain, because many times imprudent eating will not bring on digestive trouble and not infrequently the symptoms of acute appendicitis will develop when food has not been recently taken.

In short, it is not safe to make a diagnosis when there is severe pain in the abdomen, and particularly on the right side fairly low down, unless one is thoroughly familiar with scientific medical diagnosis.

Physicians classify the symptoms of acute appendicitis in the order of their occurrence and their importance as pain, nausea and vomiting, tenderness, rigidity of the muscles, some fever, and increase in the number of white cells in the blood.

There happen to be any number of diseases that will give pain and that will cause vomiting and tenderness.

Almost any disturbance in the abdomen associated with pain will bring about rigidity of the muscles. All sorts of diseases are accompanied by slight fever, and many diseases are associated with a high percentage of white cells in the blood.

It therefore becomes necessary for the physician on the basis of his knowledge of disease as a whole and of the causes of disease, to consider the relationship of the symptoms to each other and to the condition generally and on this basis to make his diagnosis.

To the man who knows the disease, the picture is striking and easily identified. Unfortunately the average person confronted with symptoms of this nature attempts to overcome them by taking a purgative mixture.

This is the most dangerous procedure in which he can indulge himself.

When there is a suspicion of appendicitis, the giving of a purgative brings about increased abdominal pressure and the violent action of the bowels may produce a rupture of the appendix.

Rupture of the appendix with the discharge of the infected matter into the abdominal cavity produces peritonitis. Peritonitis is a serious condition, fatal in a considerable number of cases, and far more difficult to treat than acute appendicitis.

The mortality from the operation for acute appendicitis, when this is done early, is not great. The most conspicuous of such cases in which fatal delay ensued was that of the movie actor, Rudolph Valentino.

Editor Times—This is indeed a strange and contradictory old world. The G. O. P. insists on blaming Governor Smith for all the alleged faults of the Tammany Tiger, but loudly proclaims that Hoover is in no wise to blame for the corruption in the G. O. P.

The G. O. P. claims "Al" is the nominee of the Tammany Tiger and we country folks are warned to be on our guard lest the ferocious beast leave his lair in the jungle "on the sidewalks of New York," and Tammanize the country.

By nature the Tiger is a vicious beast, but he was a tame kitten in the Houston convention, and his friendly purr won the hearts of the delegates, who calmly proceeded to nominate "Al." Even the delegates from some forty old States and possessions outside of New York—the Tiger's lair—who never have fallen under the spell of the Tiger's fierce optic, voted for "Al" and were delirious with delight when his nomination was accomplished.

Now designing hunters—of votes—worried lest the Tiger gobble up we country folk—are trying to convert the majestic beast into a measly scarecrow to frighten voters away from "Al" next November.

What an insult to the intelligence and independence of the delegates from the other forty-seven States and possessions it is to say that a comparative handful of delegates from New York State, many of whom owe no allegiance to Tammany hall, forced or even influenced Governor Smith's nomination in the Houston convention. We hold that the people will not be gulled by such sham or be frightened by the Tiger or the scarecrow.

As time goes on, the politicians will learn that Al Smith is the candidate of the people and not of Tammany hall, as they would have us believe. Though he may make mistakes, the people like a man who has the intestinal fortitude, or in the language of the street, the "guts" to give voice to his convictions. "Al" has an abundance of said fortitude.

The people are not so dumb as time goes on they will come to know he is honest, courageous, effective and dependable and they will admire and trust him because they will learn that his heart beats in sympathy with the common people.

To know that Herbert Hoover is not a proper candidate for President we need not refer to the public announcement of his running mate, Senator Curtis, made upon his arrival at the Kansas City convention. The Senator hardly had set foot in the convention city when he publicly and roundly castigated and denounced "Erbert" in true senatorial terms as a presidential possibility and warned the delegates that "Erbert" would surely be a "flop" if nominated.

He informed a waiting world that he, Curtis, was the only one of all the would-be Presidents fitted to occupy the White House. If egotism and presidential timber, the Senator would be a whole forest. Ere long the Senator discovered the delegation favored "Erbert," then he conferred with himself and concluded he must be satisfied with a lesser prize. Therefore, he threw out his line and angled for the vice presidency.

WASTED LEAD. Holding A X X or A X X X, avoid leading these suits without capturing opponents' King or Queen. If you do open these suits, lead the Ace.

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