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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 forego 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 government, 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.

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 city to be secure in his home against illegal search and predatory 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.

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, spoilt and in need of discipline, is wrecked on a small desert island—on the Pacific coast—in the sole and unchartered company of a real hothead 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 ketchup bottle.

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 island like Robinson's, with grapes and lemons growing wild.

Not at all. It was a scanty temperate zone on-the-way-to-Alaska island. 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 "synthetic 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

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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 a 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 charms 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 was unlikely to contemplate.

Commodity Control

Because man seems so little, while the world looks so big, our grandfathers were accustomed to assert that "you cannot repeat 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—meet 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 premiers, 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 not only as 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 inventiveness, 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 engrossed, this empire intrenches itself by distributing stocks and dividends to large numbers of people. 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.

If one were to stop there, the future would seem gloomy indeed, but since there are many commodities there will be many empires and, consequently, enough minorities to give the majority a split of the pot.

No single combine or corporation in this country has more than four or five hundred thousand stockholders, but all together, they probably represent a total of fifteen or twenty millions. More than that, they have a habit of blocking each other.

Inventive Age Wins

The advantage of human ingenuity as the basis of civilization rests in the fact that it functions about as well in one direction as in another and that it furnishes the relationship of the symptoms to each other and to the condition generally and on this basis to make generalizations.

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 generalizations.

Unfortunately the average person confronts with symptoms of this nature attempts to overcome them by taking a purgative mixture.

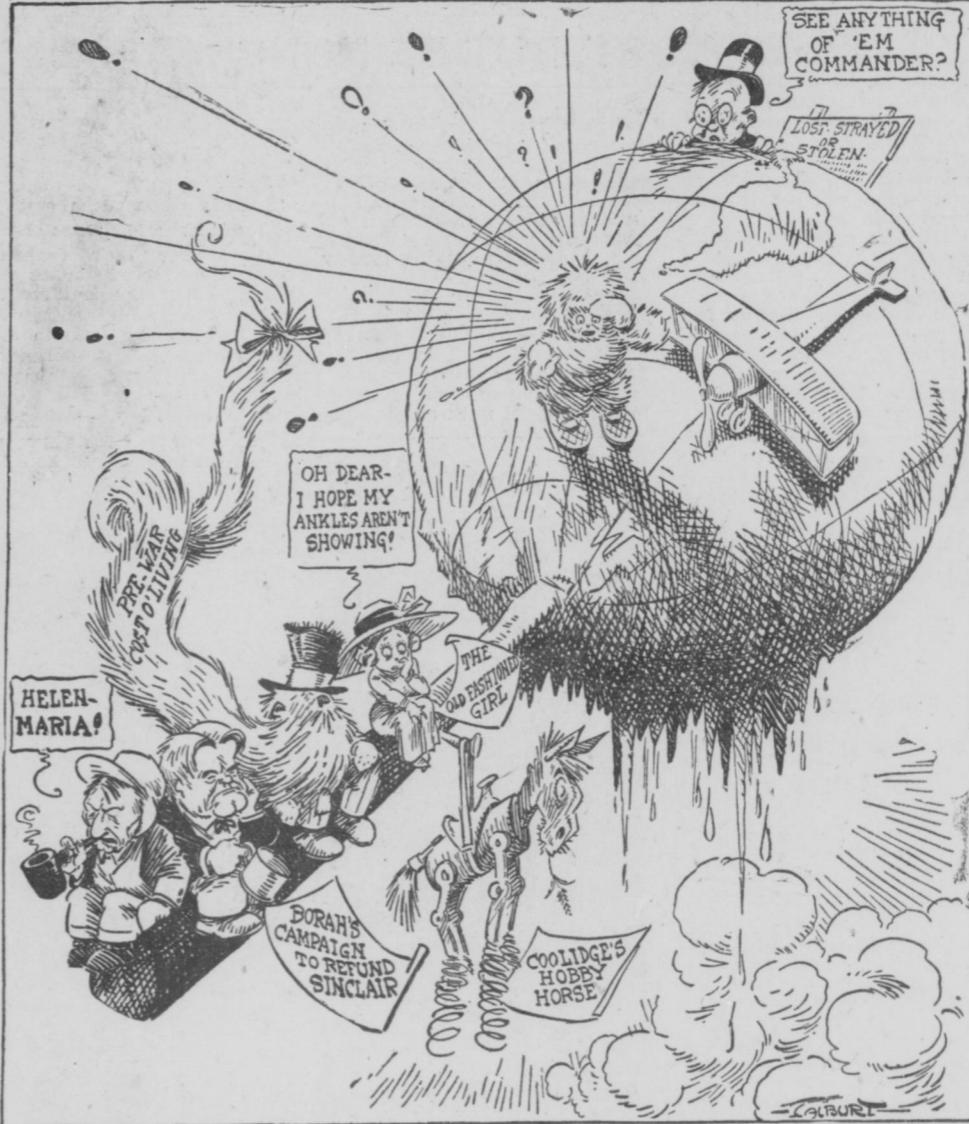
This is the most dangerous procedure in which he can indulge himself.

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,

What Byrd May Find at the South Pole



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Avoid Laxatives in Appendicitis

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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, ulcers of the stomach, or some other abdominal condition may be responsible.

As Dr. Hubert A. Royster has emphasized on an indiscipline 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 tenesmus.

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 generalizations.

Unfortunately the average person confronts with symptoms of this nature attempts to overcome them by taking a purgative mixture.

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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.

Though Smith thinks a better provision could be made to enforce temperance than the Volstead act, he proposes to leave any change to Congress and purely constitutional methods.

Smith pledges himself to law enforcement and is opposed to return of the saloon.

"With which are we, as a people, most concerned—the formula laid down in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act or the purpose those provisions were intended to serve—that is to curb the traffic in intoxicating liquors?" Mrs. Ross asked.

"The person who tries to cross a turbulent sea only to find at the start that his boat is unable to cope with the elements and is destined to wreckage will scarcely scorn to come back and try a more stable bark," she replied. "The principle (of prohibition) is as much established in the Constitution as that of the indissolubility of the Union, the freedom of the Ethiopian, and woman suffrage."

"Neither of the major parties alone is responsible for it being there. Neither party now, either through its platform, or the utterance of its presidential candidate, proposes to repeal it. Both parties and their candidates have pledged themselves to enforce the amendment."

"There is not a word anywhere (in the Republican platform) that binds any Republican, Congressman, President, or any office holder to resist disturbance of the eighteenth amendment."

"It leaves them free to start proceedings to change it the day after election if they want to, and since the remotest reference is made to laws providing for enforcement, why, of course, they are equally free to alter the Volstead act."

"Even those few of both parties who advocate repeal of