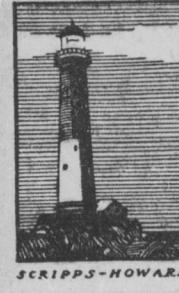


The Indianapolis Times



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

Bigger and Better Prisons

The state needs bigger and better prisons. Authority for this statement is the best. Prison officials who have the custody of the wilful and the wayward, assert that the prison population of Indiana has grown so fast that housing facilities for convicts are inadequate.

Only a small percentage of the population at the penitentiary sleep in cells. They are bunked about in factory shops inside the prison walls.

The model pen farm, denounced when built five or six years ago as a bit of extravagance because of its size, is in the same or worse condition.

The people, of course, will furnish the half million of dollars or a considerable portion of it, not because they want to, but because it is a necessary contribution to the safety of society.

Ten years ago, there were those among us who prophesied with all the certainty of inspiration that there would be no jails, no prisons, no poverty, no crime.

There were those among us who believed that with national prohibition, not the local option system which permitted men to occasionally journey to a benighted county which had failed to drive out the saloon and come back to local jails for making nuisances of themselves, there would be an end to the costly burden caused by crime.

That dream, it seems, is somewhat delayed in its realization, even though there is apparently a great majority in Indiana who still believe that at some distant date crime will vanish through the beneficence of prohibition.

But whether or not that is the final cure, the big fact remains that crime is increasing and increasing in such force as to demand something more than a jail as a remedy.

Something is wrong. The old restraints are gone. No longer does fear of punishment deter the tempted nor the specter of social ostracism haunt the thoughts of the weak.

While spending the half million for bigger and better prisons, economy might suggest that the people spend a few thousands in a serious study of the conditions responsible for the growth of crime.

There is a cure, somewhere. That the methods of prohibition enforcement has something to do with it is probably true. Bootlegging, to be profitable must have a very large clientele, who purchase from the criminals and who lose something of their own respect for laws which they help to violate.

The corruption of officials, caused by the huge profits from this business, may be a factor. It is too much to expect that all officials will remain honest when bribes for negligence or favors in a year are larger than salaries for a year.

Back in the distance may be found some clew to the crime industry in the part played by lawyers who find such practice profitable. The lawyer who is ever on the job with a bond, with a whisper to friendly officials, with a pull in politics, may be a contributing factor.

The technicalities created by precedents in other years have been turned from their original purpose of preventing injustice into one of protecting the guilty.

At any rate, unless the people are content to spend and keep on spending vast sums to house those who are caught and convicted, a small percentage of all the guilty, it might be well to make a survey with the idea of preventing crime, rather than rest content with trying vainly to punish it.

Facing Prohibition Facts

It is a fault of many reformers and would-be reform organizations that they are unwilling to face facts. They assert as facts what has not been proved. Often they assert as facts what they must know to be untrue.

This was illustrated in the pre-election appeal for funds sent out by the Anti-Saloon League of America. One passage, for instance: "Leading economic authorities agree that prohibition is a tremendously important aid toward general prosperity. Better public health, improved home conditions, and greater educational opportunity for children and youth are among its unquestioned benefits. It is the best method of decreasing the evils of alcoholism. It offers the greatest hope of saving future generations from the drink habit."

There are many people—an increasing number of people—who do not agree that prohibition is the best method for accomplishing these admirable ends. Other methods are being tried in other countries and with promising evidences of success.

Of the Canadian method all have heard. No one has heard of any Canadian who wishes to go back to the "prohibition" method. For Canada had her era of bootlegging, graft, and violence.

Norway and Sweden have tried both, and pronounce state monopoly the better method for promoting health, sobriety, and prosperity. France has tried quite different methods from our prohibition, and declares they work.

Even in England where personal liberty and "the pub" had become almost fetishes, the consumption of liquor has been cut to a third, and without setting up a super-government of outlaw drink dealers. So why declare that the handiwork of the Anti-Saloon League is "the best method of decreasing the evils of alcoholism?"

Herbert Hoover, whose election was urged vehemently by the Anti-Saloon League, says of prohibition as it exists: "Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and cause alone can determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law can not be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The other leading candidate for President agreed with Mr. Hoover as to the evils, but did not feel the need for any "organized searching investigation" for either the causes or the remedy. He thought he saw a way out, which is not that of the Anti-Saloon League.

It is interesting to note that both presidential candidates disagreed with the Anti-Saloon League as to perfection of the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment as the best and sure remedy for the evils of drink.

The league which originated and lobbied through the present brand of "prohibition" still stands by its handiwork, and still assumes that all or any persons who venture to think that sobriety, health, and thrift might be attained better by other methods are "tools

of the liquor traffic and friends of the corner grocery."

Which they all are not. The cause of the anti-prohibitionists is recruited today from the sincere persons who once supported "prohibition" in the belief that it might prohibit, but now who feel that, without waiting for too long or intricate an inquiry into facts and causes, they are willing to pioneer along other paths in the hope of gaining sobriety, health, and thrift, without the accompaniment of graft, corruption, and unpunished murder.

Where Is the End?

The frenzy of speculation in Wall Street continues. Trading during the current week has broken all previous records, with more than 5,000,000 shares changing hands daily. Before the present bull market, a turnover of 2,000,000 shares a day was normal.

Orders are pouring into brokers' offices faster than they can be handled, and the machinery of the stock exchange is overtaxed.

There is a wide difference of opinion on what will be the outcome. Prices have been pushed up to unprecedented levels, so high in some instances that the yields on stocks will be almost negligible.

The upward trend continues despite warnings from bankers, conservative brokers, and heads of some of the corporations whose issues are involved, and in the face of widespread profit-taking. Stocks are being sold freely, but buying prevents a recession, showing many expect still higher prices.

Students of the market are agreed that the public is in the market as never before and this is credited with being responsible to a considerable degree for the continued bull movement. A rush of orders reached the street from all over the country following the election.

It would be rash to hazard a guess on whether the peak has been reached.

"Despite strength of the market, conservative observers are maintaining a cautious attitude," remarks the Wall Street Journal. Optimists are talking higher prices, it says, "although they admit a corrective reaction can develop at any time."

"It generally is expected that the Coolidge boom, now renamed the Hoover boom, will continue indefinitely, and that prices will advance until the public becomes sated or the supply of credit is exhausted," says Commerce and Finance. "Of course, this is a very dangerous assumption."

Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland banker and statistician, points out there have been twelve well-defined bull markets in the last fifty years, and that the duration of each has been in the neighborhood of two years.

"The present market has lasted twenty-four months," he adds.

Meantime, the vast majority of people not interested in making money through speculation will wonder what will be the effect on business and general prosperity if and when the much-discussed "corrective reaction" sets in.

One thing seems reasonably certain. That is, that the small traders who make up the "public market," rather than the professionals and the big operators, will be the chief immediate sufferers.

Bill Tilden is forbidden to play amateur tennis in all countries except Abyssinia and Russia. Those few-looking countries haven't got any lawn tennis associations.

Now that the election has settled the prohibition question, what is the country going to do about alcoholic drinks?

About \$17,000,000 has been spent in flood relief. That's almost what it cost to elect a President.

Hydrophobia Beaten

No. 209

As a small boy in the village of Arbois, Pasteur had witnessed a terrible calamity. A citizen bitten by a mad wolf died of hydrophobia.

It was the memory of that fact, perhaps, which led Pasteur to the crowning work of his career, the development of the germ of rabies.

Pasteur's two medical assistants—Roux and Chamberland—worked with him on this extremely dangerous research.

Finally a means for making a vaccine from the spinal cord of a rabbit which had died from rabies. This vaccine would protect dogs and other animals against the rabies.

Now letters began to come to Pasteur from all over Europe, begging for some of the vaccine to protect children who had been bitten by mad dogs.

Pasteur did not know what to do. This was not like dealing with sheep and the disease of anthrax. Pasteur did not dare run the risk of killing children. And yet, these children bitten by mad dogs always died of hydrophobia.

Then one day, a woman entered his laboratory, bringing a boy who had been bitten in fourteen places by a mad dog.

The death of this boy seemed inevitable. Pasteur sent for two of the best known physicians in Paris. After a consultation, they decided to give the boy the vaccine.

He was inoculated and he got well.

Then a strange group arrived to see Pasteur. Nineteen Russian peasants who had been bitten by a mad wolf came to Paris, begging for the treatment.

It was given them and all nineteen got well.

The czar of Russia sent Pasteur the diamond cross of St. Anne and a fund of 10,000 francs. With this the building of the famous Pasteur Institute of Paris was begun.

In 1892, on Pasteur's seventieth birthday, a great celebration was held in his honor at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Great scientists as well as students were present.

A band played a triumphal march as Pasteur entered on the arm of the president of the French republic.

Lister was present. He rose and begged Pasteur as the assembled throng cheered. A medal of honor was presented to Pasteur.

M. E. TRACY

SAYS:

"Contrary to Prevailing Opinion, Our Commercial Dealings With Latin America Are Forging Ahead of European Countries."

THERE are many things the law cannot guarantee with regard to safety on ships. It cannot guarantee that the captain will always exercise good judgement, or the crew keep its head. It cannot guarantee that other ships will be near enough at hand to render effective assistance when calls come for help.

On the other hand, there are things which the law can guarantee which it has undertaken to guarantee and with regard to which it should be rigidly enforced.

It can guarantee that no ship shall leave port without being in good condition and her cargo properly stored. It can guarantee that lifeboats and safety devices are in working order. It can guarantee that tools, food and other necessary equipment shall be at hand in case of emergency.

People do not expect the law to perform miracles, but they do expect it to surround them with every degree of reasonable precaution.

Delayed Records

Queer things come to light in connection with the Stewart case, though no queer, perhaps, than in any case where a millionaire is brought to book.

There is an endless parade of technicalities, which would not be surprising if some of the technicalities were less serious.

The charge is perjury. Quite naturally, it rests on the difference between what Colonel Stewart said on one occasion and what he said on another. Since what he said on both occasions was before a senate investigation committee, it follows that the record plays an important part.

Most people regard records of congress and congressional committees as beyond question. It is generally supposed that they represent.

Verbatim transcriptions of what actually occurred, that they are made in such a way as to include a minimum of error and that they offer the best possible evidence.

It develops in the Stewart case, however, that while these records are made by stenographers, they are not necessarily copied until long afterward and that by general consent they contain inaccuracies.

One can not learn such things without wondering why we spend so much money for such poor results. If stenographers are employed why are their notes not copied at a time?

Why at such a bother to take it all down in shorthand, and then lay it aside until the writer's memory is of no assistance?

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A blindfolded man drove his automobile from New York to Boston. The newsy part of the whole story, though was the fact that his wife was with him.

David Dietz on Science

No. 209

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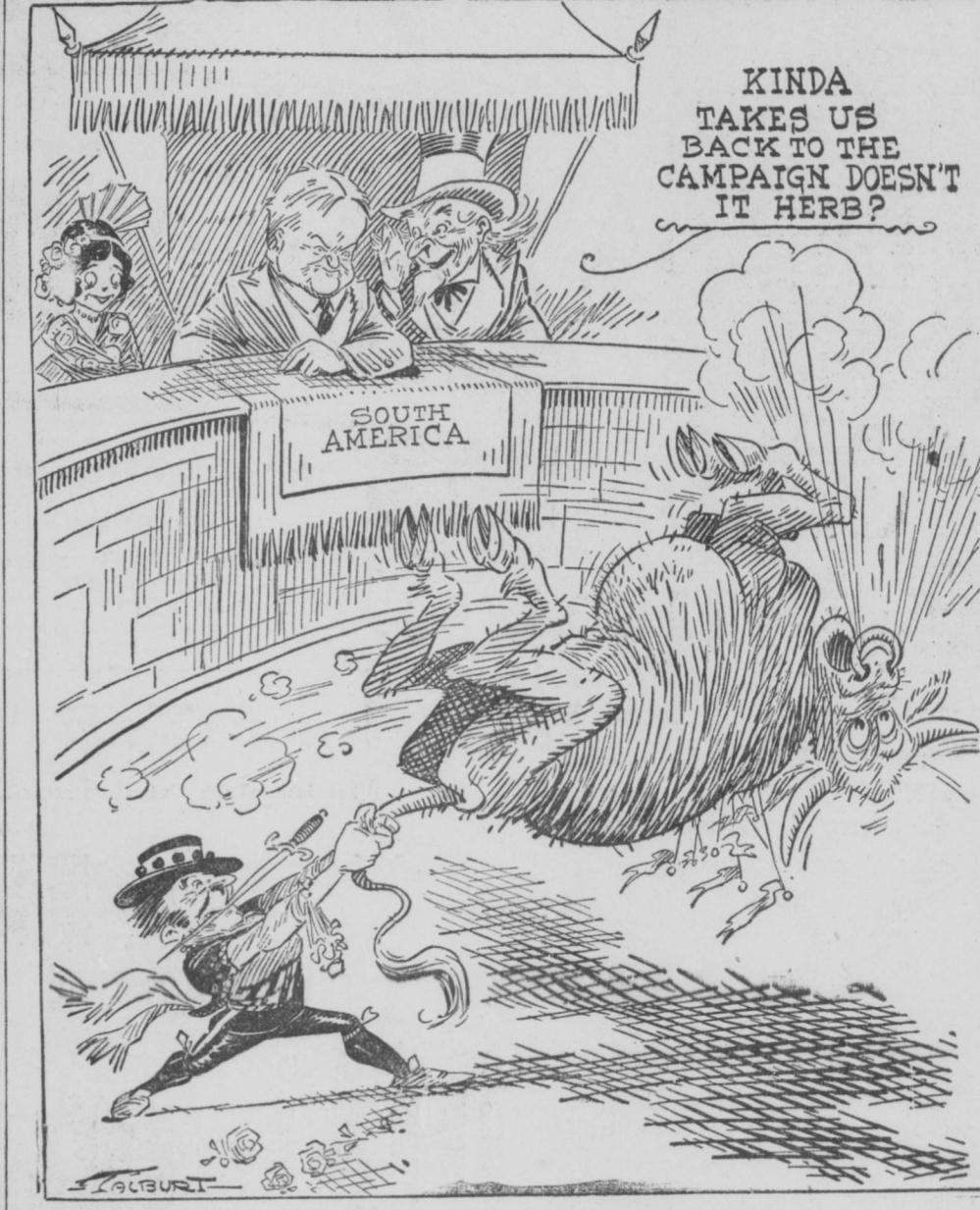
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Just What He's Tryin' to Get Away From.



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Rat-Bite Fever Not Unknown in U. S.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., the Health Magazine.

WHEN a human being is bitten by a rat, weasel, cat, ferret, squirrel or other animal of this type, he is not infrequently developed a disease associated with a germ found frequently in the body of the rat.

From ten to twenty-seven days after a person has been bitten, he develops the general symptoms of disease such as headache and pains in the muscles. The place of