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

In Dry Indiana

Members of the legislature who profess to believe that the passage of the Wright law made this state really dry should be more than interested in the conditions in Steuben county.

It is quite possible that a congress may at some time also show curiosity as to what happens in so dry a state as Indiana when the Volstead law of the nation and a Wright state law act together.

What happened is not yet fully developed, but there are enough facts at hand to indicate that it requires more than the writing of a statute to secure results.

The county seems to have a happy geographical location as far as the levying of tribute upon bootleggers from the neighboring state of Michigan, which again borders upon Canada, is concerned.

The investigation thus far made discloses that the price paid for merely permitting a truck load of booze to pass through that county was \$250, and that on some days there were ten of these booze-laden trucks which paid this tribute to "enforcers" of the law.

It requires very little imagination to follow these trucks. They went, of course, to the cities of Ft. Wayne and Indianapolis, Marion, Anderson and Richmond. Farmers with hard ciders in their cellars would hardly take any interest in purchasing booze on which so heavy a tax had been levied.

It is easy also to understand that even the most ardent drys of Steuben county raised no voice of protest against what had developed into a thriving local industry. As long as the trucks did not stop, it is quite conceivable that they took some pride in the growing wealth of local citizens and were especially pleased at heavy campaign funds at election time.

Of course, it became embarrassing when those elected to enforce laws found the bodies of dead bootleggers in profusion and stolen cars in official garages.

Under any system of law, the enforcement must be left largely to county authorities. There will be little left of liberty if we abandon the system of years which provides that men must be tried in the communities in which the crime is charged to have been committed.

But it is also certain that dry laws will never be enforced when it is profitable to pay \$250 for the privilege of driving one truck through one county.

There is one other question which naturally arises and demands an answer.

What have the federal authorities in the northern part of the state been doing while this tribute has been levied on bootleggers?

Both of our senators, who name these officials, speak often and loud in behalf of Volsteadism. They should be interested in discovering what has happened. Why does it take an earthquake and newspaper exposure to get action of any kind? If the federal authorities have been so dumb as to let the officials in a backwoods county collect all of such graft, ought not there to be a shakeup that will at least provide some one smart enough to share, if not to check such grafts?

Inching Toward Peace

Prevention of one war and the signing of treaties of arbitration and conciliation is the record of the Pan-American conference in Washington.

Secretary of State Kellogg closed the conference Saturday with the prophecy that it "will go down in history as having accomplished the greatest step forward in conciliation and arbitration." According to Charles Evans Hughes, a delegate, it "marks the most notable advance in relation to pacific settlement in this hemisphere."

While rejoicing that some progress has been made we can not share the sweeping enthusiasm of Kellogg and Hughes.

The arbitration treaty is nullified largely by Latin-American reservations excluding questions arising out of past disputes, which mean practically all Latin-American questions that may endanger the future peace.

Other reservations exclude disputes over pecuniary claims, which mean practically all property right disputes between the United States and Latin-American countries. That does not leave much to arbitrate, especially as the treaty itself excludes so-called domestic questions and those affecting a third party.

Argentina, one of the largest countries of the hemisphere and one with which the United States has many disputes, did not participate. Thirteen of the others insisted on reservations to the arbitration treaty.

It is significant that the only countries accepting without qualifications this made-in-the-United States treaty were those occupied by United States soldiers or those whose navies are trained by United States naval officers. These are: Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

In form, however, this treaty is an improvement on certain previous arbitration pacts of the United States. Those made every individual arbitral case subject to senate consent, and contained nullifying reservations regarding questions of "national honor" and "vital interests." The conference was worth while if it did nothing more than bury those two dangerous indefinite phrases.

This arbitration pact is also saved in part by the accompanying protocol, under which governments in the future may eliminate their present reservations.

Of more importance is the conciliation treaty, to which only Chile attached reservations. Although decisions on national commissions acting under this convention are not binding upon disputants, it does provide the best of all known methods of preventing war. This treaty goes farther than the similar Pan-American pact of 1923.

Perhaps the major permanent achievement of the conference was the provision in the conciliation treaty permitting conciliation commissions to intervene in disputes without waiting until called upon by the disputants.

That provision is in line with the plenid success of the conference in pressing Paraguay and Bolivia to cease their border fighting last month, pending investigation by a Pan-American commission.

This conference has carried us one short step nearer the goal of a Pan-American organized for peace. But it has not made war on this hemisphere impossible, or even improbable.

Hoover's Homecoming

Hoover is back from his very successful good will tour of Latin America. The same friendly frankness and independence of judgment which smoothed his path abroad now must be put to use at home.

Patronage, panhandlers, politicians and the I-knew-when boys are after him. Every one is ready to tell him how to pick his cabinet, and what position to take on pending legislation. Some are trying to embarrass him by the reminder that Coolidge still is President, and that he must talk softly and step lightly until March 4.

Fortunately, there is no prospect of misunderstanding over presidential precedence. Coolidge was agreeable to Hoover's sudden decision to return temporarily to Washington before inauguration. Only an unwise and costly modesty can prevent Hoover from giving his opinion when sought on matters vitally affecting his administration. And several such are in the balance now.

The immediate foreign problems relate to reparations and the Kellogg anti-war pact. Hoover's support is needed for immediate and unqualified ratification by the senate on that treaty. His advice is needed in selecting unofficial American delegates to the new reparations commission, whose work will influence flotation of German bonds in this country and the larger question of war debts.

Parker Gilbert, American agent general of reparations, has returned from Berlin to Washington partly to talk with Hoover.

Domestic issues are equally urgent. The divided Republican party must know this week whether there is to be an extra session of congress after inauguration, as originally contemplated by the President-elect. If Hoover does not intend to call such a special session, immediate steps must be taken to put through a farm relief bill at this short session.

It would seem that the farm organizations are wise in insisting on a special session to enact the promised Hoover relief program. The present session has time to give only partial relief, like the new McNary bill. If Hoover is satisfied with that bill, rather than the more comprehensive program generally expected from him, it is important that he take the common good.

M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"Nobdy on God's Green Earth Likes the Monroe Doctrine Except Us, and Nobdy Sees Much Use for It."

CHICAGO people are talking about a "super government" for their city—a committee of experts and business men to restore order, eliminate graft and, above all else, straighten out the financial tangle.

This is of more than local significance. If Chicago can get in such a mess and consider such a remedy, so can other communities.

The problem raises the question of whether democratic government as practiced in our cities is adequate.

The people of Chicago have not been deprived of their liberties. It is impossible to trace their troubles to any interference with the rights of citizenship.

In the Thompson regime came into being, it was through their sanction at the polls.

If needed improvements were not authorized, it was through their deliberate refusal.

If public pay rolls were padded, if racketeers took command of the town, if the city treasury was drained and if the schools were threatened with suspension for lack of funds, it was because the people failed to take the interest they should.

Politics, whether in a village, a city, or the nation, demands something besides system. It is not enough to establish regulations, to grant men and women the right to vote, to make officials elective, to set the stage for campaigns at stated intervals. Back of it all there must be a certain degree of civic consciousness, a certain element of common sense, a certain willingness to subordinate personal interest to the common good.

Kellogg Pact Foes

Though realizing they are beaten, opponents of the Kellogg pact continue to waste time in talk. They seem to think that delay is better than nothing, and that if they can postpone the vote for a few days longer they have accomplished something to make the talk worthwhile.

Abandoning serious argument, they crack jokes, try to arrange compromises, introduce much extraneous material and draw their pants.

Senator McLean describes the pact as like throwing a paper wad at the dogs of war. Senator Swanson, though having little faith in it, believes it should be adopted, lest its rejection be misunderstood. Senators Reed and Moses persist in their efforts to weaken the pact with "interpretive resolutions," on the theory that it threatens the Monroe doctrine which must be salvaged at any price.

As far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned, the Senate has taken a first faltering step toward restoring representative government in the United States.

It is high time. No more flagrant example of official disrespect for law exists in the country than that of which congress has been guilty in the last eight years in refusing reapportionment, as required by the Constitution.

A little group of men in the house, whose states would lose seats if a fair apportionment were made on the basis of population, has blocked action in the past. The majority of both houses, acquiescing, has violated the fundamental principle of our government and left thousands of citizens without adequate representation in Washington.

Only by a seven-to-six vote has the house census committee succeeded in reporting out a reapportionment bill. But now that it has been reported, its passage can be assured by Republican leaders, if they see fit.

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Dividing Up Congress

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Chicago man, married sixty-five years, says he had a happy married life because he never quarreled with his wife. Obviously, neither of them plays bridge.

The best schoolboy orator in Illinois is going to be sent on a tour of South America next summer. And just after Mr. Hoover has gone to so much trouble to win South America's good will, too!

David Dietz on Science

Millions of Nerve Cells

No. 253

THE nerve cells which make up the tissues of the nervous system of the human body are in many ways the most highly developed cells of the body. The accompanying illustration shows four types of such cells. The first one, labeled "1," is from the brain. It is known as a giant pyramid cell.

At "2" is shown a motor nerve cell. At "3" is another cell from the brain. At "4" is a sympathetic nerve cell. Each nerve cell really consists of three parts. These are most easily distinguished in Fig. 2.

First there is the body of the cell itself, which, like other cells, contains a nucleus. The thing which distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cells are the processes which grow out

from the body of the cell.

One of these, referring to Fig. 2, is a long thread-like fiber. This is called the axon. Going in the other direction are a number of short rods. These are the dendrons.

The other nerve cells or neurons, as they are called, shown in the illustration are more complicated. But in each case, the same general organization of axon, cell body and dendrons can be distinguished.

In Fig. 3, for example, the axon can be seen extending downward from the cell-body, while the dendrons extending above represent a highly complex and involved organization. Still different details are to be seen in "1" and "4."

The nerves or nervous tissue of the human body is made up of millions of neurons.

The various parts of the brain are simply complicated and delicately organized masses of neurons. Inside the spinal column is the spinal cord which runs out from the brain. This also consists of millions of neurons.

These neurons in the cord are organized into masses called the ganglia.

Running out from the spinal cord are nerve fibers which run to every part of the body.

When we come to study this system in detail we find two general types of nerves. One, the sensory type, carrying sensations from the skin and sense organs inward. The other, the motor nerves, carry impulses to the muscles.

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