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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, dry 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 neutral commissions acting under this convention are not binding upon disputants, it does provide the necessary "cooling-off period," which is perhaps 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 splendid 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-America 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-him-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 responsibility.

Other pending and disputed measures affecting the new administration include the cruiser and reapportionment bills.

As for Hoover's hardest job, that of selecting a cabinet, we are inclined to believe he can do that better in his contemplated Florida retreat or any other faraway place.

Dividing Up Congress

The house of representatives 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.

Action must be prompt if the bill is to get through the slow-moving senate before adjournment. Another failure to act would be inexcusable.

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.

David Dietz on Science

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!

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 pyramidal 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 the illustration. The cell body, or nucleus, is the central part. From it extend long, thin processes called dendrites. These 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 directions are a number of short rods. These are the dendrites. 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 dendrites can be distinguished.

In Fig. 3, for example, the axon can be seen extending downward from the cell-body, while the dendrites 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.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"Nobody on God's Green Earth Likes the Monroe Doctrine Except Us, and Nobody 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.

If the Thompson regime came into being, 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 worth while. Abandoning serious argument, they crack jokes, try to arrange conspiracy, introduce much extraneous material and draw their pay.

Senator McLean describes the pact as like throwing a paper wad at the dogs of war. Senator Swanston, though having little faith in it, believes it should be adopted, lest its rejection be misinterpreted. Senators Reed and Wood 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.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe doctrine is getting to be an excuse for a good many things which its originators never expected. Nothing much can be proposed these days affecting our international relations but what some one trots out the Monroe doctrine as the all-important factor to be considered.

This doctrine was designed to keep European nations out of the western hemisphere. It was arbitrarily established by the United States to prevent the holy alliance from coming to South America and restoring monarchical rule in a group of weak and newly formed republics.

The holy alliance died aborning 100 years ago. The weak republics have become strong enough to take care of themselves. The Monroe Doctrine, however, pursues its merry course as though these and other important changes had not taken place.

Unwilling to abandon the Monroe Doctrine, and unable to employ it for the original purpose, since that purpose has practically disappeared, we find ourselves making far different uses of it, than were ever intended.

Instead of keeping Europe out of South America, it now keeps the United States out of Europe. Instead of being of being a guarantee by which the United States protects her weaker neighbors it becomes an argument for her right to interfere with their affairs.

The result is that nobody on God's green earth likes the Monroe doctrine except us, and nobody sees much use for it. Even we would find difficulty in seeing much use for it, if we did not persist in thinking in terms and conditions of 100 years ago.

'Inferior' Nations?

The nations of the world have formed a league, but we are not in it. The nations of the world have formed a world court, but we refuse to join, without making reservations. The nations of Latin-America, would like to deal with each other and with their neighbors across the sea with as great an independence as the United States exercises, but feel that they can not.

In each instance, it is the Monroe doctrine, more than anything else, that stands in the way, that dissuades us from assuming the part we ought to play and humiliates other countries in this hemisphere by implying that they must play inferior parts.

Other Folks' Feelings

Senor Salvador De Madariaga, foreign director of the disarmament section of the League of Nations and professor of Spanish at Oxford university, hardly went too far when in addressing the Foreign Policy Association last Saturday he described the Monroe doctrine as an "obsolete dogma," and whether he did, he expressed the attitude of thousands of Latin-Americans.

In South and Central America this doctrine no longer is looked upon as a needed guarantee. Much as we may delight in playing the role of big brother, the people down there take it with a keen sense of humiliation.

Their Appetite Hasn't Been Lessened by Delay



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Heart Disease in Children Studied

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

To obtain some idea of the prevalence and causes of heart disease in children, physicians in the department of diseases of children, in the Cornell university medical college have made a study of 500 cases over a period of ten years.

In four-fifths of the cases the parents had had rheumatic infection in childhood associated, of course, with diseases of the throat.

In many instances the only evidence of the disturbance of the heart was murmur, which the physician could hear when he examined the heart.

In the majority of the cases the patients did not become worse even after long periods of time.

The average age at which the child became subject to the rheumatic symptoms was 7½ years. In more than one-half of all of the children studied, the condition first occurred between the ages of 6 and 9 years.

As an indication of how serious chronic infections, and particularly rheumatic infections, may be in relationship to heart disease, it should be pointed out that three-fourths of 413 children with rheumatic history developed heart disease, and the remaining one-fourth were considered as potential heart disease patients.

In practically every case of rheumatic fever, the heart is involved at the time of the first infection and sometimes injured permanently.

These observations made in New York agree with those that have been made in England, where tremendous studies were undertaken under the auspices of the medical research council.

Not only is heart disease a frequent accompaniment of rheumatic fever, but also disturbances of the kidneys and the condition called chorea or St. Vitus' dance.

It is impossible to realize that more than half of the children concerned in this investigation had tonsillitis of a serious character, that in many of them the joints were involved, and that for this reason acute rheumatic fever must be considered one of the most serious diseases that can possibly afflict mankind.

It must also be realized that tonsillectomy alone will not cure rheumatic fever, but that the condition represents a seriousness in which the best art of the physician may be required to secure a favorable result.

The next time anybody asks you to contribute to maintain a flock of parasites at Washington, wish him a Happy New Year, but keep your hands on your pocketbook.

The foolish contributors who enable the counselors of folly to live in elegance at the national capital.

No representative and no senator should be sent to Washington unless he pledges the people who send him to listen only to them and to show all lobbyists the door, whether they be rich or poor.

The federated lobby at Washington makes a mockery of free government and mere red caps out of those who are presumed to be independent representatives of the people.

The crowd which now would have its country become China's twin brother in world-wide weakness should be ignored by our statesmen, and this crowd's source of sustenance should be ended by

Now that the followers of common sense propose to repair this neglect and give us a reasonable defensive power, the Amalgamated Olive Branch Wavers, consisting of anarchists, dreamers, international free-lovers and pious frauds, propose that we lapse into utter defenselessness to prove our faith in the Kellogg treaty and lead the whole world to the altar of peace, notwithstanding the fact that the guardian parties to the Kellogg treaty constantly arm themselves.

These evangels of American helplessness are greater enemies of their country than the most crimson communists and they are also the largest nuts that have fallen from the tree of life in modern times.

To say that any foreign power buys one gun because it fears American aggression is to say that which is obviously idiotic, for we are known around the world as the great sentimentalists.

When we went to war with Spain and made Cuba free, the other powers regarded us as silly; when we lavished millions on the Philippines, instead of exploiting them, the rest of the world thought we needed a guardian and when at the end of the World war we refused to take one dollar or one inch of ground, it was agreed by everybody outside of the United States that we were the prize Puddin' Head of all history.

Far from casting a sinister shadow across the fireside where the nation sit in family session, we are known as the slobbering sister of that family, as the hopeless, chattering muck-face who makes the hard-boiled tired.

So for these pacifists at Washington to say we should not build ships, but should beckon all nations to the millennium, is to confess disability or mental incapacity; to say England, Japan, and France array themselves in steel because they fear us, is to say the burglar of Christmas eve carries his automaton because he lives in dread of Santa Claus and his candy cane.

The Bidding—South bids four hearts and obtains the contract.

A novice might bid only three hearts, usually not sufficient to shut out bidding. If you decide to pre-empt, bid the limit.

Deciding the Play—West leads 3 of spades. Should Declarer play ace, queen or 10 of spades from the dummy?

The Error—Declarer decides to finesse and plays queen of spades or 10 of spades and loses game as opponents make king of spades and three diamond tricks.

The Correct Method—Upon the exposure of the dummy, Declarer notices four possible losers: one trick in spades and three in diamonds. Declarer also observes the sure tricks: six tricks in hearts, three in clubs and one in spades.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

WHENEVER I think ill of any of the later work of Sinclair Lewis I give the man a break by going to the bookcase and looking at "Arrowsmith." When Lewis is gone this novel may survive. It is a better bet than "Main Street" or "Babbitt." "Elmer Gantry," heaven be praised, is gone already.

The life of modern books is much too short. When a good novel comes out, it has its time of triumph which seldom lasts beyond a year. After that it falls out of discussion and instead of regiments of readers there are none at all.

In July 200,000 people may be seeking a book and talking about it and even reading it and then with the first frost the matter is dropped entirely.

And so, as penance for short memory, I have been reading "Arrowsmith" again. It contains a generous amount of sloppy work. Even more than "Main Street" the story fairly whimpers for condensation.

The cutting need not be in any sense ruthless. Much of the slashing might be well plain and simple. Often the satire is disgracefully heavy handed. Now and again the narrative limps when it should run. And it is one of the finest novels written by any American in our own day.

"Arrowsmith" has a quality which is neither "Main Street" nor "Babbitt."

And this factor is enough to make it a book beyond all else that Lewis has written, for this time he has captured full and complete the fervor of a human being.

Burlesque

THE revolt to which Carol Kennicott committed herself in "Main Street" thinned to burlesque. "Babbitt's" brief heresy was pitiful, but it never had the strength to reach the heights of a religion.

But the fight of Martin Arrowsmith gives to the reader a true and convincing picture of a struggle which forces the hero to call upon the last cubic inch of his second wind.

It would be a surprising thing today to come upon any reader engaged in the perusal of "Main Street." "Babbitt" remains in the language, but I doubt if the book still walks the world.

But if "Arrowsmith" has gone to its eternal rest I'm sorry. For one thing the problems which it presents have not in any way faded.

Sympathetic

NOT all the creed of Arrowsmith is alien to me. One particular sentence leaped out of the book. Lewis tells of the manner in which Arrowsmith knelt and prayed, "God give me strength not to trust God."

I wrote some such prayer myself in a recent column about Harry Elmer Barnes. Until I read "Arrowsmith" I had no recollection of the source of the petition.

The modern heresy known to its exponents as fundamentalism has done vicious violence to the self-reliance explicit in the teachings of the Bible itself. These new-fangled preachers, such as John Roach Straton and the rest would have man grasp God's coat tails.

They keep telling him that he is not sufficient in himself and that salvation lies only in the surrender of his will and strength.

It was not always so. David, before he was king, slew Goliath out of the strength of his own back and shoulders. And there was in David something of the spirit which animated Martin Arrowsmith, standing as he does in the novel as the portrait and symbol of the true scientist