



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily except Sunday by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 111-221 W. Market and State Streets, and Proprietary in Marion County
2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week
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PHONE—Elley 5551 SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1929.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Trade War

In some of its practical aspects the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam is more significant than any meeting of the League of Nations. One deals with business, the other with phases of political government; and business touches our daily lives more closely than politics.

Just at a time when political diplomats are getting their heads together to devise ways and means of averting war between armed forces there is an imminent danger of trade war, the consequences of which might be as disastrous as armed war. The cause of dissension at the moment is the new tariff bill at Washington, in which certain business interests appear to be trying to prove to the rest of the world that we can eat our cake and still have it.

One of the possible consequences is a trade union of some sort by the rest of the world, forced by what may be considered our national selfishness in seeking to keep open the ports of Europe to our exports while building a higher tariff wall against imports.

While free trade is the ideal situation for a world at peace, there is a reasonable excuse for tariff duties that will maintain the high standard of living of our workmen. To that other countries offer no bitter opposition. But tariff duties high enough to enable domestic manufacturers to control absolutely the home market and exploit our own people to the full extent of their greed is something different, especially when everything possible is being done to expand our export business.

It will be just as well if American efforts to hush resentment at the Amsterdam meeting are not successful. Congress might as well know what a hog-tight tariff policy means to other nations, and eventually to us, before putting the finishing touches on a Smoot-Hawley declaration of trade war.

Passports for Pacifists

The constitutional rights of American pacifists are upheld by the state department's decision in the Detzer passport case.

Department officials originally refused a passport to Miss Dorothy Detzer of Washington, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, because she declined to take the oath to defend the Constitution. She was willing to take the so-called pacifist affirmation committing the word "defend," which the department had ruled acceptable in the Roger Baldwin case several years ago.

But passport officials held that the recent United States supreme court decision denying citizenship to Madame Rosika Schwimmer, for refusal to swear to defend the Constitution, bore presumption on the oath required of American citizens. Under that tentative department ruling, American pacifists, who can not conscientiously take the "defend" oath, would have been denied their fundamental right as citizens to obtain passports.

As a result of a protest by Miss Detzer, her application was carried to the secretary of state and made a test case.

The department was in a difficult position because of the purpose for which Miss Detzer had applied for a passport. She desired to go to Prague to participate as an official in an international conference of her pacifist organization on enforcement of the Kellogg treaty renouncing war.

Since our Quaker President, Mr. Hoover, had voted his Memorial day address to a world appeal to make the Kellogg pact effective by armament reduction, it would have been somewhat embarrassing for the department which originated the outlawry of war treaty to victimize a citizen for working for that treaty.

But for whatever reason—legal, political, or otherwise—the department finally reversed the ruling of its lower officials, and permitted Miss Detzer to make affirmation without promising to "defend" or go to war.

The Schwimmer decision of the supreme court is bad enough in itself, as shown by the dissenting opinion of the eminent soldier and jurist, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. But its evil will be much worse if officials try to use it to violate the civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution to those who already are American citizens.

As Justice Holmes said:

"I think that we should adhere to that principle (of free thought) with regard to admission into, as well as to life within this country. And recurring to the opinion that bars this applicant's way, I would suggest that the Quakers have done their share to make the country what it is, that many citizens agree with the applicant's belief, and that I had not supposed hitherto that we regretted our inability to expel them because they believe more than some of us do in the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount."

A Doctor on Intolerance

Dr. William S. Thayer of Baltimore, president of the American Medical Association, eloquently denounced the regulation of personal habits and the curtailment of personal liberties by the government in a speech before the association's convention at Portland, Ore.

It is interesting to get the views of a man like Dr. Thayer, who is a leader in a profession which has a minimum of contract with courts, laws, politics, and the business of government generally. Dr. Thayer apparently considered the subject of sufficient importance to be discussed by the group he heads.

Interesting also is the reception given his speech. He was accorded an ovation, the wires inform us, that has had no equal in medical conventions in recent years. A majority of the members arose and applauded vigorously. So it is safe to assume that his views are widely shared among his fellows, who are more or less detached observers.

Dr. Thayer said government by the majority is wholesome so long as it is tolerant, and added:

"But there are lengths beyond which a majority may not go. When in a country like ours the national government attempts to legislate for the whole country as to what we may or may not eat or drink, as to how we may dress, as to our religious beliefs, or as to what we may or may not read, this is to interfere with rights which are sacred to every English-speaking man."

"This is no longer republican government—it is tyranny. . . . In time of peace we insist on certain local and individual liberties which we regard as rights. . . .

"As a nation, we have of recent years set a rather sorry example in the passage of inconsiderate, ill-considered and intolerant proscriptions and prohibitions, some of which may be proper enough in certain localities where they represent the desire of the

majority, but which, when applied to the country at large, interfere with the personal liberties of the people.

"Such laws can not be enforced; they defeat their own ends. Intolerance is the most fatal enemy of liberty."

The Big Three Go Liberal

The great naval powers are snapping out of the bickering which a few months ago was giving the lie to their signatures on the Kellogg pact renouncing war.

This hopeful swing toward peace is not accidental. It is the direct result of a change in the personnel of the governments concerned.

Within four months all of the governments guilty of the recent friction among the great naval powers have gone out of office.

In each case liberals replaced conservatives. And, as the conservatives were creating a war atmosphere, the liberals are now developing a new spirit of international co-operation.

Japan, suddenly and unexpectedly, is the last of the three powers to join the liberal march.

Our country was first. We got results not by changing parties, but by changing the leadership of the party in office.

The completeness of the change from Coolidge to Hoover is symbolized by two statements of policy, both of which made a deep impression abroad.

The Coolidge Armistice day speech was one of the most belligerent statements ever made by an American President in peace time.

The Hoover Memorial day address was an effective plea for ourselves and others to practice the disarmament we preach.

Great Britain was second. She ousted the Tory government, which for five years had helped delay disarmament and produce Anglo-American friction. She elected a labor government on a platform of naval reduction and friendship with America.

These changes made possible the hopeful Hoover-McDonald disarmament negotiations now under way.

And this week the liberals returned to power in Tokyo. The conservative Tanaka cabinet, which fell, had been party to the bitter and unsuccessful Geneva arms negotiations.

It had carried out an imperialistic policy of military intervention in China, and during its regime Japanese officers had been charged with complicity in the murder of the Manchurian ruler, Chang Tso-Lin.

In the liberal government Baron Shidehara is foreign minister. As former ambassador to the United States, delegate to the Washington arms conference, and former minister, he earned the reputation of a peace leader.

So now the big three are represented by Hoover-McDonald-Shidehara.

The big three have gone liberal. Disarmament is nearer.

Right, Mr. Requa

With Mark Lawrence Requa, Mr. Hoover's friend and oil authority, individualism is religion and paternalism anathema. He has written a book warning against "government in business." Yet even Requa can not stand by and watch individualism run amuck in the oil industry without alarm.

It is a bit ironical that Requa of all men is criticised for his threat, made at the recent Colorado Springs conservation conference, that unless the oil industry voluntarily co-operated in conservation the government would have to step in. Said he:

"If and when government has made it possible for the industry to co-operate and conserve, and that co-operation and conservation is not forthcoming, then, acting in behalf of national need, none will be more insistent than myself in urging rigid government coercive regulation. Failure on the part of an industry to grasp its opportunities would merit just that alternative."

And, pray, why not?

The rest of us are coercively regulated from the time we're born under the care of a licensed doctor and nurse in a licensed hospital until we're embalmed and buried by a licensed embalmer and undertaker. Professions, banks, public and quasi-public utilities all are under the rigid hand of state regulation; everything, it seems, but the sacred cow of private business.

Every expert is aghast at the folly of the American oil industry. Here is a natural resource, limited and irreplaceable, upon which our industrial civilization depends for survival. Yet those to whom its exploitation is entrusted are engaged in a contest to see who can produce and waste the most oil in the shortest time!

As unwise as were the lumber barons who have slashed our forests to one-fifth of their original without replenishment, the oil kings quarrel and compete, pump and dump, send millions into the air as gas and leave billions in the ground sands as oil.

And when some quasi-official utterance even suggests government regulation they raise the cry of paternalism.

In view of the tragic possibilities in the situation, the only legitimate criticism of Requa's threat is that it didn't go far enough.

New Trial "Racket"

Roy King, given a seven-year sentence at Hindman, Ky., for murder, got a new trial on a technicality and in the second trial was given life.

If the first sentence was fair, the second was too harsh, and vice versa. It shows that the administration of justice unfortunately is far from being an exact science.

But the case also demonstrates that the new trial "racket," so frequently worked by lawyers, does not always redound to the advantage of the client. Perhaps it may give pause to lawyers too prone to appeal on technicalities.

Stage English Wins

For the while we wondered whether the new talkies would be dominated by the talented youngsters who rose to them from the slums or by the veterans who descended to them from the stage. It seems that the traditional classic stage English has won. The other night we heard a gangster's sweetie pronounce it "purs-y-uit," and then and there we concluded that the new entertainment was going to uplift us rather than drag us down.

"As a nation, we have of recent years set a rather sorry example in the passage of inconsiderate, ill-considered and intolerant proscriptions and prohibitions, some of which may be proper enough in certain localities where they represent the desire of the

M: E: Tracy SAYS:

The Film Industry Seems Bent on Leaving Nothing to the Imagination.

AS though the "talkies" were not enough, we are now promised the "smellies."

If God is good, we may get the "tastes" and the "feelies."

In fact, the film industry seems bent on leaving nothing to the imagination.

Smelling the Movies

GEORGES CHAPEROT, the well-known French critic, regards the advent of "smellies" with optimism.

The scope of the cinema, he argues, is to reproduce life in its most realistic forms, which can hardly be done without tickling the olfactory nerves.

That is a most logical view.

It is difficult to get the proper thrill out of a garden scene with the seat in front, or appreciate the salt tang which should go with rolling waves, while the refrigerating system blows cheap perfume across one's face.

Odorous Difficulties

AT the same time, the "smelly" involves some difficulties.

How to waft the proper odor over a theater in time to synchronize with the swift action of a slap stick comedy is one problem.

How to waft it away in time to make room for the smell required by the next reel is another.

Think of the difficulties to be encountered in a love scene in an Italian garden were to be followed by a murder in a fertilizer plant, but realism would demand no less.

Wingless Chickens

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

MOST of the diseases of the kidneys are insidious in their onset.

The person who has the disease in an early stage usually is unconscious of the fact, but the disease is detected by the simple examination of the excretions that is a part of every examination of an applicant for life insurance.

There are various types of disturbance of the kidney, varying from the acute inflammation that is associated with or follows some infectious disease like scarlet fever to the gradually developing inflammation of the kidney that is a result of the breaking down of the cells of the kidneys, due to an irritant action or a long continued mild infection or some cause.

The conditions are called acute nephritis and subacute nephritis and chronic interstitial nephritis,

As It Seemed

THE FIRST TIME WE STEPPED OUT WITH DAUGHTER AFTER SHE HAD FALLEN FOR THE STOCKINGLESS FAD!



HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER

Special Diet Helps Cure Kidney Disease

and all of them usually are called Bright's disease after the British physician, John Bright, who first described these kidney diseases.

The doctor makes his diagnosis in each instance by the history or record of the patient, by an examination of the physical condition and by a study of the patient's kidney excretion.

The number of calories to be taken is regulated according to the age, sex, weight, and occupation of the person concerned. Proteins, condiments, salt, and fluids usually are restricted. Some authorities also restrict the purine foods particularly.

The diet must be laxative so as to make elimination through the bowels easy. Finally, because of the danger of acidosis, the diet is not infrequently of an alkaline character.

A sample restricted diet would include breakfast of an orange, one egg and some cream, luncheon of string beans, waldorf salad, cottage cheese, cauliflower, bread and butter, and prune whip, and dinner of baked potato, squash, lamb chops, tomato salad, milk, bread and butter and rice pudding.

In nephritis the kidneys can not

handle the usual amounts of protein, water, salt, and extractives and it is necessary to limit the intake of these factors in the diet.

If Bishop Cannon of Virginia, who in the last campaign smote Smith when Nellie wore the beads, and who later was uncovered as a shoe-string operator on the Stock Exchange, defeats Carter Glass for senator from the old dominion, he should have a new sign painted "James Cannon, Jr., dealer in Salvation, Stocks and Garden Seeds."

Florida counterfeiter leaps from train while United States marshal, guarding him, goes to rear of car to kiss his wife good-by.

He is a hopeless wretch who does not stand in silent reverence in the presence of such a phenomenon.

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, president of Princeton University, speaking in London on July 4, said this country had been too harsh in its collection of European debts, also that the war Washington led was not a war for independence, but a war by British subjects for the rights of Great Britain.

The more we see of some university presidents, the more we think of lunatics!

The British say their naval bases near our shores are not directed against us.

No—perish the thought!

Those bases are directed against Borneo.

Many think our defenses in the Philippines are directed against Japan, but they're not; they're to protect the Philippines from Switzerland!

Of course, Mellon didn't want a barbed wire fence along the Canadian border. Too many politicians sitting on the prohibition fence we have now.

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IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROUN

I WISH I knew how to alienate the affections of a cat. There's one that seems to have taken a liking to my penthouse flat, and she stamps around as if she owned the place. And, worse than that, I have a vague suspicion that this particular cat is expecting several blessed events.

My problem is to convey the fact that the apartment is neither a cat club nor a maternity ward. Dogs will listen. Proud owners who say, "He understands ever word I say," leave me a little skeptical. But at least, a dog will sit still and attend when he is spoken to, and there is just the chance that some of it may sleep through.

When