



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily except Sunday by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co.
214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 3 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY,
EditorROY W. HOWARD,
PresidentFRANK G. MORRISON,
Business ManagerPHONE—Riley 5551
Member of United Press Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

When Democrats Fight

When Democrats get together they fight, and fight they did Thursday at the national committee meeting in Washington. Today the Republicans are rejoicing over the division in the opposition ranks.

The Republicans have this glee coming to them. It is the first chance they have had to grin since the November landslide wiped out the Hoover majorities in congress. But this rejoicing over the breakup of the Democratic party may be premature. Yes, we are pretty certain it is premature.

Party harmony is a fine thing. But it doesn't exist in this country today. Both parties are split on half a dozen issues. The only harmony possible is steam-roller harmony. That is what the Republicans are attempting—without success.

The Democratic method of free and open clash of opinions impresses us as wiser. Anyway, it is honest. And honesty has its value even in national politics.

Prohibition, for instance. We admire Chairman Raskob's courage in forcing that issue before the Democratic meeting. The country is sick of the pussyfooting of politicians. The people want a showdown. They see through the tacit conspiracy by which many politicians of both parties have managed for a decade to suppress prohibition as a political issue.

Whether Raskob's particular new plan for home rule, through a modifying amendment allowing individual states to remain dry or become wet under any system of their own choosing, is accepted is perhaps relatively unimportant. But that the American people be given the opportunity to declare their will on this issue of state rights is fundamental.

It is fundamental to our theory of government. It also is fundamental to any adequate control of the liquor problem—a fact recognized by a 7-to-4 majority of the Wickersham commission.

Not all the hairpulling by frightened politicians, like Senator Robinson and other southern drys in Washington Thursday, can obscure that fact. Three years ago, after similar antics, they nominated a wet for President. The country is wetter today than then, and the tide still rises.

Unless all signs fail, the Democrats will nominate another wet next year. Meanwhile, Raskob and the party management would be foolish to deny the dry faction a talking and fighting chance. And that explains the fireworks Thursday.

The economic split in the party is more serious. The Raskob groups seem determined to make the party as safe and respectable in the eyes of big business as the Republican old guard. That is the path to big campaign contributions.

It is not, in our judgment, the road to a big vote. The Republican party has been the machine of the vested interests too long, and served those interests too well, to be discarded in favor of the liberal party of Jefferson and Wilson.

Raskob's economic platform, as presented Thursday, except for his plea for a five-day week, could have been written by the power trust or the Republican reactionaries.

His demand for tariff reform was too weak to cover his earlier high protectionist maneuvers and the Democratic votes which helped pass the Hoover property-destroying tariff law.

On the two major economic issues of unemployment and electric power, the Raskob management of the Democratic party has nothing better to offer the country than the present administration policies, which have failed.

At any rate, the talented writer, Margaret Wilson, doubts it and tells why in her new book, "The Crime of Punishment." She married a British prison governor and went to live on the wall of the prison.

Here she observed the traditional ways of treating criminals. This aroused her indignation and historical curiosity. So she began to study the manner in which we have treated the delinquent through history. The result is the present book.

There are more impressive systematic manuals by experts, but it is doubtful if there is another book better designed to get the common man interested in the crime problem and lead him into a recognition of the futility of the whole punishment conception.

Miss Wilson shows that the crimes of criminals in no way match the organized brutality and fiendishness of our historical methods of punishment.

Worse than this, such savagery has not accomplished any good result. It has failed signalily to prevent crime or to reform criminals.

Young typifies conservative business interests. Young could be put over only as a dark horse, after a long convention deadlock between open candidates. If they won't take Young at the last minute, there is Governor Ritchie of Maryland, wet but "safe" as Young on the economic issue.

Governor Roosevelt, of course, is out in front, too far in front for comfort at this stage in the race. Apparently he has lost Smith's support. Certainly he is fighting the Raskob management.

Nominally he is the liberal candidate. But for a wet he is doing a surprising amount of pussyfooting with the dry senators who want to evade the prohibition issue. And for a liberal, Roosevelt is working dangerously close to the Tammany corruptionists and the Robinson straddlers.

Where all of this will come out in the end, we do not presume to predict. But if the Democratic party is to get very far in the next election, our guess is that it must do at least two things.

Get itself out of hock. Assuming as we do that Raskob has no deliberate intention of misusing his present financial control, obviously the party can not appeal to the people so long as it is under such financial obligation to any one man or small group of men.

Prove by its record in the next congress and the next campaign that it is something more than a second-hand imitation of the conservative Republican party.

The Democratic party can do this. The Democratic party will do this if its millions of members are heard. That pressure from the membership now is in order.

The leaders in Washington wisely have brought out the issues for discussion. They want to know what the voters think. The party members can determine the character and the future of the Democratic party.

Brookwood and Labor Education

Brookwood college at Katonah, N. Y., is celebrating its tenth anniversary. A testimonial dinner to its director, A. J. Muste, and an address by Professor Harold J. Laski of the University of London, a scholar long interested in labor education, are the high lights.

Brookwood is the chief labor college in the country. Along with Commonwealth college in Arkansas, it is about the only strictly labor college in the country. We well may congratulate Mr. Muste upon the past at Brookwood and wish him better things for the future.

The whole experiment has been a brave effort. Muste has been compelled to fight against treasonable opposition within the labor movement itself. Mat Woll and other proletarian patriots have made his way as thorny as possible.

The most relevant observation which the Brookwood anniversary should provoke is the serious re-

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

*The Prohibition Issue Is Met
Squarely, With a Workable
Plan, by John J. Raskob.*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—John J. Raskob meets the prohibition issue squarely and constructively. The plan he offers is both definite and workable. It avoids the obviously impossible alternative of going back where we were and the equally impossible alternative of remaining as we are. Best of all, it is consistent with the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

How can the Democratic party refuse to accept such a challenge?

Raskob has confronted it with the choice of abandoning Volsteadism or of throwing overboard the doctrine of state rights.

More than that, he has presented it with an opportunity to pick up the Wickersham report, reconcile its apparent contradictions, and bring order out of chaos.

Thanks to President Hoover's arbitrary interpretation of that report, the stage is set for the Democratic party to do a good job, not only for itself, but for the country. All it needs is the required amount of political intelligence and courage.

Offers Real Plan

RASKOB has not attempted to stampede the Democratic party, as some people thought he would.

Here is a plan, he says, take all the time you want to think it over, but when you have done that, either fish or cut bait.

It is the first time a plan has been laid before the Democratic party. Others have talked about repeal, modification, or light wine and beer, but in such way that no one could be quite sure of what they meant.

The fact that no one could be quite sure has made it possible for drys to throw all kinds of dust and block action by the simple process of creating all kinds of confusion.

Raskob removes all doubt. His plan is so plain and simple that everyone can understand it.

It's Workable

UNDER the Raskob plan, the eighteenth amendment would be modified in such way as to give any state wishing to exercise it the right to make and sell liquor within its own territory.

Now let's see just what that means, particularly with regard to those states preferring prohibition.

In the first place, they could remain dry. In the second place, the federal government would retain adequate authority to protect them.

In the third place, they would not be threatened with the return of old-fashioned saloons in cities and towns on their borders.

Wet states not only would be compelled to do their drinking at home, but to conduct all the business connected with it, which would prevent them from evading responsibility for breaches of the privilege.

Instead of being forced to chase bootleggers up and down every lane and alley of the land, federal authorities would be required only to stop illegal traffic between wet and dry states and the illegal importation of liquor from foreign countries.

Wet states not only would be compelled to do their drinking at home, but to conduct all the business connected with it, which would prevent them from evading responsibility for breaches of the privilege.

Instead of being forced to chase bootleggers up and down every lane and alley of the land, federal authorities would be required only to stop illegal traffic between wet and dry states and the illegal importation of liquor from foreign countries.

There are other drugs which have the special power to control or to stimulate various activities in the human body.

The anesthetics, such as ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide, and ethylene produce temporary unconsciousness during which there is insensitivity to pain. With these drugs, modern surgery is made possible.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

Among these hypnotics and sedatives, the most common ones in

'Oh Give Me Something to Remember You By'



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Soothing Drugs Have Hidden Dangers

This is the second of a series of articles by Dr. Fishbein on prescriptions.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygine, the Health Magazine

THESE are other drugs which have the special power to control or to stimulate various activities in the human body.

The anesthetics, such as ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide, and ethylene produce temporary unconsciousness during which there is insensitivity to pain. With these drugs, modern surgery is made possible.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs, which have the special value of inducing sleep without the great likelihood of causing habit formation that exists with derivatives of opium.

There are other drugs which have the special virtue of inducing sleep, even in the presence of pain. These are known as narcotic drugs, and practically all of them are derived from opium.

After the narcotics come the series of drugs known as hypnotics or sedative drugs