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"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 gleam 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 pussy-footing 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 is also 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 prosperity-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.

These economic issues, more than prohibition, are behind the feud over control of the Democratic party, and choice of a presidential candidate. The lines are not clearly drawn, but they are there.

On the one side is Raskob, trying—according to the news reports—to make the nomination safe for Owen D. Young of General Electric and Radio Corporation, if Al Smith can not get it again.

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 heck. 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 reasonable opposition within the labor movement itself. Mat Woll and other proletarian patrioters have made his way as thorny as possible.

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

fection which this situation offers upon the vision and unity of organized labor in the United States.

We may be sorry about the semi-fundamental status of most labor unionism in the country and about the semi-starvation of perhaps eight millions of workers. But, by and large, they have brought it on themselves and it is what they will get until they realize this.

Labor has made no decent and unified effort to exploit journalism, education, religion or the forum in its behalf. There is not an impressive labor daily in the country. Socially minded preachers receive no significant support from labor.

Labor forums are a travesty in most centers. Few attend and speakers must come close to charity in their fees. The schools are in the hands of the capitalists from kindergarten to graduate schools of universities.

If labor will not support agencies designed to give it publicity and intelligence, what else can it expect than its present lowly and impetuous position?

In spite of heroic efforts by Mr. Muste, his associates and his supporters, Brookwood has only a handful of students. On the other hand, the sons and daughters of laborers swarm to conventional colleges in search of the reputable degree of bachelor of arts in intellectual vacuity.

Labor colleges are left as little scattered apologies for educational institutions, with few students and this corporal's guard apologetic for their choice of a place of study.

The chief reason for all this is the hangover of the absurd pioneer illusion that every American boy was on his way to the presidency; if not of the United States, then certainly of a bank.

To be in training as labor leaders or as persons avowedly consecrated to life within the laboring class is stigmatic of servility. The whole situation is colored by the fact that education, like most of our other institutions, is contaminated with the psychology of the leisure class.

Labor in the United States is not willing yet to admit that the mass of Americans must be reconciled to the prospect of being born, living and dying in the ranks of workers. Yet until there is such an admission, and until there is a general recognition of the permanence, dignity and rights of the laboring status, there will be no labor journalism or education worthy of the name.

When the progeny of our toilers are more proud of their certificate from Brookwood than of a Latin certification of attainment to the rank of artium baccalaureus from Princeton, there will be some hope for American labor.

As long as they aim to ape the sons and daughters of the rich and the well born, they will remain futile and unhappy imitators.

Who Is the Criminal?

Are robbery, arson, and assault worse crimes than our past and present methods of treating criminals? Are the criminals' ravages more to be condemned than looting of ears, chopping one's back into raw meat with a lash, sending men to a living hell in Australia, Siberia, Devil's Island, or Mussolini's penal colonies, grinding off their teeth or breaking their heads in the third degree, or putting them away for years in stone and steel cages to live an unnatural and degenerate life?

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 fleshliness of our historical methods of punishment.

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

Miss Wilson follows modern scientific criminology in recommending that the old aspiration of trying to find a punishment to fit a crime be supplanted by an effort to supply a type of treatment adjusted to the needs of a particular criminal.

And if we would get rid of crime, we must move systematically to wipe out the causes of crime.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

HERE is a story which proves once more that "where there's a will there's a way."

Out in Los Angeles Mrs. Katherine Brown has filed a suit to break her sister's will, claiming that she was insane because she ate with a knife.

We feel we should mention this because the filing of this suit is a grim warning to all, the filing of whose last wills and testaments are likely to quicken the money-lust of their survivors.

It is up to them to be circumspect in their dining room procedure.

Of course, such things are all a matter of custom. We recall distinctly when the saber was in universal favor among feeders and when the first to return it to its scabbard and take up the fork was frowned upon as a weakling, unworthy of the confidence of his fellows.

We are not of the flintlock stuff our ancestors were, and who shall say we have not declined because we have ceased to be a nation of sword swallowers?

And in those days there was no need of surgeons to remove one's tonsils. Each fellow removed his own.

WE repeat, it is all a matter of custom. Let the prince of Wales visit our shores and eat but one piece of pie with a cleaver and the blades of the socially elect will gleam beneath the dinner lamps!

There are better evidences of greatness than familiarity with the arsenal of weapons which flank the plate on mellow-lighted occasions.

WE recall a dinner at Washington where we carefully watched a neighbor on our starboard side select a tool from his kit and we still remember how we followed him to disaster as he negotiated ox-tail soup with a teaspoon.

Possibly you've heard the story of the late Luther Burbank, who after a Washington dinner was observed in profound meditation. In response to an inquiry, he said that he was trying to design a square pea that a distinguished senator could eat with his knife.

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 stop illegal trafficking and 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.

Solid South Is Snag

IT looks like a practical way out of the present mess, but the Democratic party still remains to be heard from and many of its members are committed frantically to nationwide prohibition. In spite of all they have been taught, or as they have said with respect to every other issue on the doctrine of state rights.

As a matter of record, it was a Democrat who "fathered" the eighteenth amendment, and it was under a Democratic administration that the eighteenth amendment went into effect.

Not only that, but the solidest Democratic section of the country is the most ardently prohibitionist.

If the south, or a large part of it, won't listen to reason, Mr. Raskob is up against a tough proposition. So is the Democratic party.

Must Face Issue

REGARDLESS of any blunders President Hoover may have made, the possibilities of a split in the Republican camp, the Democratic party might just as well admit defeat in 1932 if it refuses to accept the prohibition issue.

Neither has the Democratic party a better way of accepting that issue than by adoption of the Raskob plan.

There is no use of talking about unqualified repeal of the eighteenth amendment at this time, or any form of modification which threatens the return of the old-fashioned saloon, or the legalized sale of light wine and beer, which would leave the door about as wide open to bootlegging as it is right now.

Such being the case, what is there left, except the Raskob plan, or a plan so near like that you couldn't tell the difference?

Questions and Answers

Can dry cells that have run down be recharged?

When partly run down, they can be pegged up temporarily by drilling a series of small holes in the cells and filling them with a solution of sal-ammoniac, vinegar or diluted sulphuric acid. The cells should be allowed to stand idle for several hours before using, after which more acid should be added and the holes should be plugged with sealing wax or soap.

If a person is sentenced to death by hanging and the gallows fail to function, does he automatically go free?

The sentence usually reads "to be hanged by the neck until dead." The condemned, therefore, would not escape death through any accidental failure of the gallows.

What and where are the Pillars of Hercules?

The name is sometimes given to the Rock of Gibraltar and the opposite cliffs, where the Mediterranean sea joins the Atlantic ocean.

Does an auto tire weigh more inflated or deflated?

Air is ponderable, consequently deflated tires weigh less.

'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 Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

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 insensibility 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

modern use include derivatives of barbitol or veronal and also preparations of bromides.

These drugs are, in a way, potent for harm as well as for good. They should seldom, if ever, be used without the direction or prescription of a physician.

Of special interest are the drugs called analgesics and antipyretics, which have the special power of controlling pain, especially nerve pains, and also of reducing fever.

The most common drug of this variety is the widely-known aspirin, which many people take in immense quantities without realizing that any drug potent for good may also under the wrong conditions produce harm.

In addition to the commonly used aspirin, there are much stronger drugs of the same type, including acetanilid and antipyrine.

People have been accustomed to buying such things in enormous quantities without realizing that overdoses may cause change in the blood and in the heart, and that people will tend to become addicted to the use of the drug without endeavoring to clear up at its source

the condition for which the drug is used.

The very greatest danger in the use of such preparations is the fact that they apparently are so harmless.

Many of the common headache powders contain acetanilid, which tends to subdue the pain, but which is particularly dangerous on account of its effect on the blood and the heart.

Some of the most widely used preparations for headache or pains generally sold directly to the public include mixtures of amidopyrine and of some barbitol derivative—either one of these drugs alone is dangerous if taken in overdoses—and the combination may have all of the dangers of both.

There is incidentally the possibility that the individual who wishes merely to have his pain relieved gets a sleep producer, which is an effect he did not wish.

The individual who wishes merely to overcome the threshold for sleep gets a drug that lowers the temperature and thereby brings about a change that he perhaps may not have desired.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of our author and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

IF I may be allowed to steal a line which Mr. Dooley wrote after reading T. R.'s "Rough Rider" book, I can supply a snapper title for the war memoirs of Gen. Pershing. They most pertinently could be called "Alone in France."

The position of Pershing as a military leader will have to be passed upon by the experts of this day and the days to come. But I think he has established himself as the liveliest of all the writing generals.

That surprises me, for during the war I never thought of him as a particularly happy or successful speaker. Any one of a dozen French generals could do more in the dramatic business of rousing troops through oratory.

I was present at one of Gen. Pershing's first addresses to combatants. He had been in France a few months before it, and evidently was seeking to emulate the personal gesture and pat on the back so popular among the French.

Just an Eagle

IT seemed to be a new departure for the American leader. Floyd Gibbons told me of an earlier experience of Pershing's along the Mexican border. Colonel Dodd had crossed the line in pursuit of Pancho Villa.

The task was difficult. Dodd failed to hit the main body of Villa's fast-moving forces, but at one point he established contact with a Mexican detachment and nicked it prettily.

Soon afterward Pershing joined his flying column. The men thought that some warm words of approbation would be their portion.

Instead the only comment made by the general after his inspection was a virile "—minute harangue to a cavalryman who had managed to get the eagle on one of his buttons upside down in the course of the melee.

Be at Home, Governor

ONE of the most welcome things in the new newspaper amalgamation is the discovery that Al Smith keeps his reportorial job.

I am proud and glad to be a fellow worker of the Governor's. But if he can remember back to the last campaign I think he will have to admit that he is not the original Smith man of the Scripps-Howard papers.

Speaking of the Mexican border, as we were at the beginning of this column, I hit upon one situation which seems to me a complete characterization of our national psychology in regard to prohibition.

In fact, the moral of this little episode runs wider than that.

At Tia Juana the line is closed at 6 o'clock in the evening. It is possible to cross over into Mexico before that time if one makes the hop upon the even hour.

But Americans may not return to the homeland after the 6 o'clock curfew has sounded. I don't know the reason for this order. Perhaps

Uncle Sam is intent upon having his children get to bed early.

Bob Marigold of San Diego, and Mrs. Marigold went over one afternoon to Agua Caliente, and we had lunch together and saw the races. The last one is run around 5 o'clock, which gives Californians time to get home before the gates go up.

I urged Mr. Marigold to stay over and have dinner, but he said it was necessary to get home before midnight.

Finally he interrupted, "Of course, I could leave my car on this side and go through the hole in the fence."

"What do you mean?" I wanted to know, "the hole in the fence?"

"Why," he explained, "there's a gap there just a few hundred yards up above the booth where the customs inspectors stand. It isn't big enough to drive a car through, but anybody can walk through. We all use that whenever we want to stay on the Mexican side for dinner."

A Loophole

IT seemed to me a curious arrangement, and later I discovered in conversation that this loophole in the regulations was public property.

In fact, one tourist told me that, being under grave necessity to return to San Diego after the forbidden hour, he moved heaven and earth to get through.

Today is the Anniversary of E. B. BROWNING'S BIRTH March 6

On March 6, 1866, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, English poet, was born near Durham.

She early displayed great literary precocity, composing when about 11 and epic poem on the Battle of Marathon.

When she was 20 her family moved to London, where Miss Barrett established her reputation by the "Serafina" and other poems.

In 1845 she met Robert Browning, whose writings she had previously praised. A year later they were married, against her father's wishes.

Proceeding to Italy they made Florence their home and there in 1849 a son was born, Robert, who became known as an artist and poet.

The married life of these brilliant poets was singularly happy, and their mutual influence was clearly seen in their verse.

Mrs. Browning's "Sonnet From the Portuguese," which were in reality original compositions, written after her engagement to Browning, are unrivaled, of their kind, in the English language, as an exquisite expression of pure yet passionate love.

SCIENCE BY DAVID DIETZ

Hoover Lauded as Friend of Science in Article by Dr. Vernon Kellogg.

DR. VERNON KELLOGG writes an article in the current issue of Science, official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, upon the subject of "Herbert Hoover and Science."

Some commentators upon the political scene think that Kellogg, a close friend of Hoover, was moved to write the article by the fact that within recent months considerable criticism has been leveled at the President from various quarters on the claim that as President he has been ignoring science and scientific men.

Dr. Kellogg is the permanent secretary of the National Research Council. His office is in Washington. He is a distinguished zoologist and educator. He is a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and of a large number of educational, scientific and philanthropic organizations.

During the World war and after, Dr. Kellogg was associated with Hoover in much of his work overseas. In 1915 and 1916, he was director in Brussels of the American commission for relief in Belgium.

From 1917 to 1919, he was assistant to the United States food administrator. From 1919 to 1921, he filled a number of posts for the American relief commission including those of chief of the mission to Poland and special investigator in Russia.

Mining Record

Dr. KELLOGG begins his article in Science by saying:

"As a boy preparing for college, Herbert Hoover decided to go to a university which paid special attention to science. He went to Stanford university, took major courses there in geology and mining, graduated in 1895, and began at once a successful career as mining engineer."

"This lasted up to the beginning of the World war, when he gave it up and became known to all the world as relief worker, food administrator, secretary of commerce and President of the United States."

"In all these capacities he has shown a notable appreciation of science and the scientific method, and he has helped materially to support and extend scientific knowledge."

"As mining engineer in charge of very large enterprises in Australia, China, Burma, the Ural mountains, Mongolian Siberia, South Africa and elsewhere he attacked with successful various problems of mining and metallurgical problems."

"Most notable, perhaps, was his success in Australia in advancing the flotation process and in working out means of profitably recovering the zinc content from low-grade silver ores."

"In the prosecution of his large mining operations, he successfully met important social problems arising from the gathering together of communities of thousands of workmen and their families in parts of the world distant from civilized regions."

"His great Kyshtim project in the Ural mountains, for example, maintained a community of 70,000 people who were lifted by him through his scientific and social work from poverty and squalor to a high state of comfort and prosperity."

Scientific Support

Dr. KELLOGG then proceeds to list the books which Hoover has written. They include "Economics of Mining," "Principles of Mining" and a translation of the medieval Latin text of Agricola of "De Re Metallica."

He also lists the offices which Hoover has held in scientific societies and the fact that twenty-five universities have conferred degrees upon him.

Dr. Kellogg continues: "As secretary of commerce and President, he has made an impressive record in bringing about ever increasing support and extension of the work of the government's scientific divisions and bureaus."

"He became secretary of commerce in March, 1921. In the last ten years the appropriations for the support of the (primarily) scientific bureaus of the department have increased. Bureau of Mines, \$1,334,632; bureau of fisheries, \$1,291,810; bureau of mines, \$1,302,642; \$2,729,490; coast and geodetic survey, \$2,316,317 to \$3,020,104."

"It was as a result of his vigorous championship that the establishment of a great national hydrographic laboratory (\$350,000) at the bureau of standards was brought about."

"While Hoover was secretary of commerce, radio broadcasting was begun. He took great interest in the scientific development of radio and realizing the future possibilities of broadcasting."