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

True to Form

No one can charge Governor Leslie with inconsistency. When he vetoed the legislative act that would require registration of voters and thus prevent the frauds by which state elections in the past have been determined, he did the expected thing.

The measure was demanded by the League of Women Voters. That fine organization, attempting to rescue the government from corruption and fraud, spent much time in its preparation.

The Governor assassinated their protective measure on the plea that it is too expensive to protect the ballot boxes.

It is probable that he would have vetoed any measure that was written on this subject, no matter how much or how little its cost of operation to the state might have been.

The political corruptionists do not want any safeguards against frauds, and the political corruptionists, even though they wear fine clothes and sit in fine offices, are more powerful than women's clubs.

The people know that the cost of any registration system would be slight compared to the cost of corruption in government founded on frauds.

The people of Lake county could give evidence on this subject.

The Governor, under the sunny skies of Florida, should be a real playboy. If there was any victory in the legislative session, it belongs to him.

He signed every questionable measure passed by the lawmakers and killed every good one. He escaped investigation of his past acts, the thing he feared.

No wonder he had the bravado to kill a bill to bar frauds. He evidently does not believe in a political hell.

A Painful Straddle

As a political expedient, President Hoover's veto of the Muscle Shoals bill seems to have been singularly unsuccessful. It has made him enemies among the liberals, and, apparently, it has made him no friends among the conservatives.

The Manufacturers' Record editorially denounces the "unsound" and "inadvisable" recommendation in the veto message that the states of Alabama and Tennessee take over the property.

"In both principle and practice, government operation of Muscle Shoals and a commercial basis by Alabama and Tennessee would not differ in the slightest respect from similar operation by the United States," says the editorial.

"The citizens with whom the federal government would have entered into competition are the thousands of owners of power plants throughout the south, and the owners of nitrate plants. The citizens with whom it is suggested that the governments of Tennessee and Alabama go into competition are exactly the same investors."

"We submit that it is equally unsound and inadvisable to commit state governments to government operation for any commercial purpose, especially in competition with private citizens with whom the federal government itself declines to compete."

We forecast this reaction to the President's veto message at the time. But the President evidently assumed that power's interests would see only the suggestion for a state commission.

Instead, both perceived the inconsistency of Mr. Hoover's position and resented it as an insult to their intelligence.

Straddling of this issue may have been good politics once, but it doesn't work as well as it did two years ago.

The States Speak

Massachusetts, through its legislature, has asked congress to call a convention of the states to consider modification or repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Article 5 of the federal Constitution provides that whenever two-thirds of the states request it, congress shall call a constitutional convention, for the purpose of making changes.

"A condition of widespread dissatisfaction prevails with the working and results of Article 18 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States," the Massachusetts resolution declares. . . . "It is desirable to attempt to improve, clarify or quiet such conditions"

At the same time, the Wisconsin state assembly has adopted a resolution memorializing congress to arrange for a national referendum on prohibition.

The Massachusetts resolution recalls the decision of Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey, who held the eighteenth amendment unconstitutional because it had not been ratified in convention—a decision, promptly overruled by the United States supreme court.

It is too much to hope that congress will act now on the plea of Massachusetts and Wisconsin. But they are pointing the way. If there is enough popular dissatisfaction with the prohibition law, it can be changed in this manner, which is as near to a real expression of public sentiment as our cumbersome political machinery permits.

Incidentally, it is refreshing to see the old Bay state, which has figured so largely in our history, reassessing herself and getting back to fundamentals.

Hoover Sails South

Apart from his habit of picking a warship every time he goes on a peace mission of good will, the President's plan to visit our Caribbean islands is all to the good.

He needs a rest. His worst enemies admit that Hoover is a hard worker. He has had only one brief vacation since entering the White House more than two years ago. The strain is beginning to show.

He is getting jumpy. His recent veto message and trades against those who disagree with him have indicated nerves. He needs to forget for awhile those hairshirts which seem to be as much on his mind as on his back. A few days of the Gulf Stream and island sands should set him up.

And it won't hurt him a bit to get a little publicity just at that time—that is, kindly publicity. For that purpose the President could not have chosen a better place than the West India colonies.

They have not seen an American President in a long time, and will be glad to welcome him. His visit will be a deserved gesture of friendship to people who sometimes are human enough to resent alien rule.

The publicity will be equally beneficial from the American end. American attention will be focused for the first time on one of the achievements of the Hoover administration.

Conditions are not so good in Porto Rico. The fundamental problems of overpopulation and land hogging by American corporations can not be solved over night, but the government administration is more efficient and public opinion more sympathetic than perhaps at any previous time since the American flag was raised over that beautiful island.

For this equal credit is due President Hoover and Governor Theodore Roosevelt.

In the adjoining Virgin Islands, the President is

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

You Sense a Brighter Spirit Everywhere. Even the Hitch-Hikers Now Grin as You Pass Them Up.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast," which offers one explanation of the change in atmosphere that has occurred throughout Indiana and the rest of the midwest.

If psychology can be depended on, the midwest is coming out of it fine. If it's a case of cooling themselves, the folks are doing a wonderful job.

You sense a brighter spirit everywhere. Even hitch-hikers grin as you pass them up. Last December, they were more likely to swear, and not under the breath, either.

Traveling, mind first. It's far less difficult to raise a laugh with the latest, prohibition has returned as the most favored topic of conversation, and you don't have to produce blue prints and specifications to make people see the funny side of Mayor Walker's California trip.

They Turn to Frivolity

PEOPLE here in Indiana have not only gone optimistic, but frivolous. Their antipathy to serious subjects is little less than shocking. For each one I have heard mention the Raskob plan, or the Progressive pow-wow, I have heard a dozen more mention Queen's breach of promise suit.

Jimmy Londos is much more in the limelight than Senator Borah, and one hears a great deal more about the coming baseball season than plans to prevent unemployment.

This is not as it should be, according to us scribes and politicians, but it's a fact just the same.

Former Governor Al Smith said in one of his recent articles that after eighteen years of experience, he was beginning to doubt the effectiveness of primaries as compared to conventions, because people couldn't seem to get interested in politics until the nominations had been made and the race actually begun.

Such situation as that now prevailing in this country make one wonder if he isn't right.

Back to Comic Strip

BY every rule of the game, we Americans should be tensely serious after such a winter and such a year, should be emptying the libraries of books on economics, holding open forums and bending all our energies to the discovery of some better way out, but are we? We are not.

Instead, we revert to that good old sense of humor—hysterical, dumb, to let some tell it, but uncannily wise, according to others.

The comic strip and slapstick comedy are back on their own once more, while such taste for heavier literature as still survives is satisfied largely by the latest sex novel, or mother cases.

The midwest has been peculiarly fortunate in murder cases during the last few weeks, which may account for the stampede in favor of capital punishment.

Bills intended to restore capital punishment were adopted by the Kansas legislature, but later were vetoed by the Governor, which ends matter for this year, since the legislature has adjourned.

In Michigan, where a similar campaign was started, the question will be decided by referendum.

Never Given Fair Trial

AS long as we spend five or six hundred million dollars a year training men and providing equipment with which to kill off some imaginary foe by the process of wholesale murder, and as long as we remain indifferent to the fact that 30,000 innocent people—half of them women and children—are slaughtered by our autos annually, I cannot get excited over capital punishment.

If there is any way of proving whether it is a deterrent to crime, we have not found it in this country. The strongest argument against capital punishment in America is not the cruelty it involves or the ruthlessness to which it might lead, but the unfairness and惨无人道 emotionalism with which it has been, and probably will be, applied.

As a matter of record, we never have tried capital punishment in anything like an honest manner.

As a matter of record, we don't catch more than half our murders, or convict more than a fourth.

As a matter of record, we don't regard killing as a crime per se.

As a matter of record, we have more slayers walking the streets than are in prison.

As a matter of record, our great difficulty in handling crime consists in the criminal's knowledge that he has more than an even chance to escape any punishment whatever.

Questions and Answers

What makes dolls cry?

The sound that comes from a crying doll is produced by a mechanical apparatus operated by weights or hand pressure, which causes air to be forced through a device similar to a whistle. The apparatus is located in various parts of the doll, usually in the stomach.

Which is the higher degree in philosophy, a master's or a doctor's degree?

A master's degree in philosophy requires one year of graduate study and a doctor's degree requires two additional years of graduate study after the master's degree.

Which were the best motion pictures in 1929?

According to Film Daily's annual poll, the best were "Dishar," "The Broadway Melody," "Madame X," "Rio Rita," "Gold Diggers of Broadway," "Bulldog Drummond," "In Old Arizona," "The Cock-Eyed World," "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" and "Hallelujah."

What are the seating capacities of the stadiums at Harvard, Pittsburgh, Washington and Yale universities, the Los Angeles Coliseum and Soldiers' Field in Chicago?

Harvard university stadium has a seating capacity of 40,000; University of Pittsburgh, 70,000; University of Washington, 30,000; Yale University, 75,238; Los Angeles Coliseum, 80,000, and Soldiers' Field stadium at Chicago, 125,000.

This horrible farce will end or it some day will end this republic.

Our danger is not from a handful of reds; our danger is from a country full of courthouses in which justice is outraged.

In the Hands of His Friends



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Typhoid Effect on Blood Studied

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

IT generally is known that overactivity of the thyroid gland frequently is associated with changes in the blood pressure; indeed, there are some physicians who feel that overactivity of the thyroid gland may be responsible for changes in the blood vessels.

To settle some of these doubtful points, Dr. L. M. Hurthall of Boston studied the blood pressure of patients before and after partial removal of the thyroid gland, and also the relationship between the basal metabolism, the type of goiter and the blood pressure.

This type of investigation which involves the accurate recording of changes in the body functions under various conditions represents scientific research in the field of medicine.

The investigators found what most physicians have established over many years—that the average height of the blood pressure increases with advancing age.

In overactivity of the thyroid gland, there is increase in the pulse pressure, which is decreased in about 50 per cent of the patients after the removal of the thyroid gland.

There are cases also in which people with low or normal blood pressures who are toxic and emaciated have a distinct rise in the blood pressure after the overactivity of the thyroid is relieved.

However, it must be borne in mind that these patients are put to bed for a long time usually before undergoing operation, and that there is a fall in the blood pressure usually when there is marked emaciation, as occurs with starvation; hence these factors may be responsible for the rise in blood pressure.

It was found that in patients with high blood pressure and overactivity of the thyroid, the blood pressure may be slightly higher after operation for removal of the thyroid tissue.

In general, the investigations indicate that there is nothing

about overactivity of the thyroid gland that will lead to permanent changes in the blood vessels of that is entirely responsible for high blood pressure.

The evidence is quite clear that overactivity of the thyroid gland, expressed by the diagnosis hyperthyroidism, is itself a serious condition, regardless of the effect it may have on the blood pressure.

Certainly it is associated with an unusual increase in the chemistry of the body, with speeding of the pulse, overstimulation of the nervous system, and other serious symptoms.

Hence there is plenty of reason for applying modern scientific medicine in its control, including removal of the thyroid gland, in the presence of such symptoms.

The direct relationship between hyperthyroidism and changes in the blood pressure may not be clear, but, as has been stated, the dozens of species of trypanosomes, causing diseases in wild animals, also in cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep, camels, monkeys and man (sleeping sickness).

"Then there are the modified hemoflagellates (Leishmania) which cause cutaneous and visceral diseases in man and dogs."

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Parasites of Three Types Are Found Living in Tissues of Mammals.

THREE types of parasites are found living within the tissues of mammals, according to Professor E. C. Faust of the parasitology laboratory of Tulane university.

These organisms, which Professor Faust calls endoparasites, are classified as follows:

First: Protozoa, microscopic one-celled animals.

Second: Roundworms.

Speaking of the protozoa, Professor Faust says, "Some of these lowly parasites are primitive and simple in their structure; others are complex and specialized."

"Among the former are the endamebas, while in the latter group are the malarial organisms.

"The endamebas live primarily in the digestive tract," he says, "Some live entirely in the intestinal lumen and feed only on food as it passes through the intestine."

"One type (Endamoeba gingivalis) is found associated with bacteria and spirochetes in pythelial infections of the gums. Another, Endamoeba histolytica, is a tissue parasite."

The Flagellates

THE amoeba when seen under the microscope appears like a little drop of jelly-like substance. It has no definite shape, moving in different directions by projecting its substances into finger-like extensions known as pseudopods.

Another type of unicellular animal is known as the flagellate. It has a definite shape and propels itself by means of one or more whip-like "tails" known technically as flagella.

Still another type of unicellular animal is known as the ciliate, because it is covered with tiny vibrating hair-like fibers known as cilia.

"There are two physiological groups of endoparasitic flagellates, those in the intestine and those in the blood stream and blood-forming organs," Dr. Faust says.

"The former group are relatively innocuous; the latter are usually pathogenic. Among the latter are the dozens of species of trypanosomes, causing diseases in wild animals, also in cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep, camels, monkeys and man (sleeping sickness).

"Then there are the modified hemoflagellates (Leishmania) which cause cutaneous and visceral diseases in man and dogs."

Cause of Malaria