



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, 2 cents; elsewhere, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.

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

Rockne, Truly an Idol

To few is it given to win so deep a place in the hearts of countless thousands, to gain so firm a grip upon the respect and confidence of multitudes, to influence human lives by a word that, even in life they become a tradition, almost a deity.

That was the place filled by Knute Rockne, who had become much more than a trainer of college boys in athletic games, much more than the invincible leader upon the gridiron, but, instead, a maker of men.

Rockne built more than football games. He built character in youths who had never seen him but who followed his words with an interest in the infallibility of his advice.

Rockne was one of the great evangelists of clean living, as he was the exemplar of clean thinking.

That he was able to inspire, year after year, the players upon the football fields of Notre Dame to deeds of courage, that he could lift them to exploits beyond their beliefs in themselves, was incidental.

He was the leader who gave emphasis to courage for life as well as play. He was the leader who could lift the vision above victory to the worth of trying. He was the leader who directed thought to the qualities of life that win when days are dark and obstacles appear insurmountable.

Men and women everywhere respected and admired this man of versatile genius and of many appeals. To the youth of the land he had become an idol.

His simplicity of soul, his great capacity for friendship, his sturdiness of character will be remembered by those who knew him and loved him.

His tragic death at an hour when fame had nothing more to offer but opportunity for greater usefulness shocks the unnumbered admirers to whom he had become a leader, a guide, an institution within his own personality.

Killing Trade

Among the 6,000,000 totally unemployed many are from factories now closed by the collapse of our foreign trade. These hungry Americans, and the Chambers of Commerce of the country which are working so hard for a revival of foreign trade, will be interested in the newest device of Washington to destroy more export trade.

The United States department of labor just has refused permission to Feodor M. Zyavkin to remain in the country. Zyavkin is general manager of the Amotorg Trading Corporation of New York, the Russian organization which is buying goods in the United States at the rate of \$145,000,000 a year.

Zyavkin is not charged with being a Communist propagandist. Indeed, Secretary of Labor Doak denies that the ordered expulsion of this business man has anything to do with improper conduct on his part.

Apparently Zyavkin's only "crime" is that he is buying and paying for American products. That may be a sin to Washington, with its cross-eyed slant on Russian relations. But there ought to be some official in a position of authority in the administration with enough gumption to understand that this \$145,000,000 of Russian trade during the last year has done more to provide jobs for American workers in time of depression than all the futile efforts of the administration.

As a result of the administration's habit of raising petty obstacles in the path of American-Russian trade, millions of dollars' worth of Russian orders have been withdrawn from American firms and given to Europe during the last few months.

How much longer is the administration going to persist in this folly?

The Sugar "Trust"

The biggest daddy of them all has been haled into court. The Sugar Institute is charged by the United States department of justice with conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws.

All the great cane sugar companies are said to be in it, fifty or more. They refine 85 per cent of all our granulated sugar, all of it, that is, except the 15 per cent made from beets.

According to the government, these corporations have combined to fix the price of sugar, have made deals with beet-sugar competitors to restrict output, and have maintained high prices through coercive acts against brokers, jobbers and grocers.

The Sugar Institute's answer is interesting. It says that its code of ethics, or method of operation, far from being illegal, actually was approved by the department of justice.

We have no desire to prejudice this case. The alleged sugar trust deserves its day in court. If found guilty, it should be broken and punished.

However that may be, there seems to us something basically wrong in the government's apparent practice of giving informal approval to trust operations, and then, months or years later, prosecuting the alleged trust for those approved methods.

In most of the big trust prosecutions recently, this complaint has been made by the companies.

We have no doubt that many, if not most, of the combines brought to court by the government are guilty. But it seems that the government also is guilty in its lack of consistent policy, amounting almost to criminal fickleness.

Indian Bureau Reform

It would be unfair to Secretary Wilbur and his two Philadelphia Quaker reform Indian commissioners, Charles J. Rhodes and J. Henry Scattergood, not to express gratification at the steps they have taken in their twenty months' incumbency to improve the Indian service.

It would be just as unfair to the nation's 300,000 Indians to say that more than a beginning has been made to clean up the mess they inherited from years of mismanagement, greed and neglect.

The reorganization plans and promises of fundamental reforms mean little unless a thorough house-cleaning is made in personnel. Welcome is the appointment of such splendid men as Dr. W. Carson Ryan as new educational chief, Robert Lansdale as head of the new "human relations" division, A. C.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Thousand and One Unnecessary Duties Forced on the President Make His Life a Hell on Earth.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Managua earthquake just is one more of those natural disasters we have not yet learned to foresee, much less to forestall.

There have been twenty-six major earthquakes in the last twenty-five years, involving the loss of a half-million lives and an incalculable amount of property.

Besides, there have been floods, droughts, famines and fires, not to mention the continuous ravages of disease.

From a common sense, if not a humanitarian, viewpoint, it would seem as if such disasters produce enough trouble, without men attempting to manufacture it on their own account.

It would be a wonderful thing if we could devote more of our ambition, energy and ingenuity to the one worth-while struggle of liberating humanity from its natural peril and waste less of it in the futile attempt to win success by trampling down one another.

We Grow More Helpful

THE one encouraging sign is a constantly growing disposition to help people in distress, no matter who or where they are.

Though we Americans will not do all that we might, or all that the situation calls for, we still will do something to assist the unfortunate city of Managua, which our marines have occupied for the last nineteen years.

If the assistance we render is sufficient to offset some of the irritation and ill-feeling our meddling has caused, we should not regard it in the light of charity, but as a necessary and profitable investment.

We have shown the Nicaraguans our worst side all too long. Insofar as this misfortune gives us a chance to reveal a better side, it represents real opportunity.

President Hoover is to be congratulated for tendering immediate aid through the Red Cross.

Hoover Gets Peal Test

SOMETIMES, it looks as though President Hoover could not stop foot inside the White House without being confronted with trials and tribulations.

Maybe it's a whim of ironical fate to test those qualities which were advertised so widely as fitting him for the presidency.

Certainly, no peace-time chief executive has been called upon to meet more peculiar or unexpected problems.

The depression set in less than seven months after he took office, to be followed in rapid succession by drought, political discord, and discouraging conditions throughout the land.

Just now, the President feels strong and buoyant after a short trip to the West Indies, but within two weeks he won't know he had a "sit up and take notice."

He comes back to find his party torn with dissension and confused by intrigue, the treasury facing a deficit of \$700,000,000, with the task of writing eight speeches within ten weeks, not to mention the routine duties of his office which are enough to overtax most men.

Presidents Break

THE fact that we have only one ex-President alive speaks for itself. The office has grown almost beyond human endurance, and chiefly because we have imposed social and political duties which the President never was meant to shoulder.

During the first half century, our Presidents were able to go through the grand comparatively untouched. During the last half century the majority have come out of it broken men.

Shaking hands, running the party as well as the government, attending dinners and receptions, putting this movement, campaign, or enterprise on the back, and performing other political and social stunts, have combined to make the President's life a hell on earth.

When Mr. Hoover left the Arizona, he couldn't sit down in the boat like common men, but had to stand up while twenty-one guns were fired in his honor.

If a thousand school children visit Washington, he is expected to show himself, if not lay a benign hand on each curly head, like other trained seals.

Worst of all, he is expected to straighten out every kind of a dispute or row which occurs among his followers, and if he fails to do so promptly and effectively, it is taken as proving his unfitness to occupy the office.

Hasn't the time come to ask ourselves what a President is supposed to do?

Questions and Answers

Who wrote "Quo Vadis?" When was it published?

It is a story of Rome, in the time of Nero, written by Henry Sienkiewicz. The book was published in 1895, and has been translated into more than thirty languages. It was first dramatized in 1901.

What is a troglodyte?

A caveman or cave dweller of prehistoric Europe. The name is also sometimes applied to the larger apes.

What is the meaning of the term racketeer?

It is a colloquial generic name applied to persons who are engaged in large scale operations in defiance of the law, especially of the prohibition and vice laws.

What is a banshee?

In Scotch and Irish mythology it is a fairy visitant, usually taking the form of an old woman, whose wailing under the window of a house is said to foretell the death of one of its occupants.

To whom does Hong Kong belong and is it a single word or two words?

It is a British colony and is preferably written as two words.

What is the worth of an 1849 gold piece?

It is valued at \$1.50 to \$2.50.

We had to keep him alive, for he was the only client we had; but for some reason we never were able to get our hooks on the estate.

Our client finally went to the poorhouse and we had a very narrow escape.

So, we advise you not to take much stock in wild rumors of fortune from forgotten ancestors.

Careful—He May Still Be Hanging Around!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Bile Spread Causes Jaundice

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

JAUNDICE is the result of the spread of bile throughout the body.

Bile is formed in the liver and passes from the liver into the gallbladder and into the intestines. If anything happens to prevent its passing in this manner, it is picked up by the blood and carried throughout the body.

The skin and the whites of the eyes turn yellow and most of the excretions are colored.

There is a condition of mild inflammation of the bile ducts which temporarily prevents the passing of

bile out of the body. This is called catarrhal jaundice and usually clears up with careful medical treatment.

It may be sometimes associated with similar inflammation of the stomach and of the intestines associated with absorption of bile and there may be itching of the skin and perhaps even a depression, such as melancholia.

When the bile begins to discharge, these symptoms begin to disappear.

There are other conditions associated with jaundice, however, which demand surgical attention.

Stones can form in the gall bladder and block the passing of bile out of the gall bladder. In such cases only a surgical operation will

result in complete removal of the stones.

Indeed, it is customary in such cases, because of the fact that the stones tend to form rapidly, to remove the gallbladder entirely.

A person can do without a gallbladder, since it apparently acts merely as a storage place for extra bile and when it is removed, the bile goes directly from the liver to the intestines.

Tumors in the liver or tumors in the region of the bile ducts may cause pressure upon them or close them off in such manner as to prevent a discharge of bile into the intestines. Jaundice also occurs in cases of this kind.

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Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—While there are many things to make us all feel encouraged about the present temperance and prohibition situation, there are others to make us really "sit up and take notice."

We read and hear much today about the modification or repeal of the prohibition law. It is hoped and expected that the right-thinking people will find much in the following statements and facts that may be used advantageously in combating the wet propaganda with which the daily press is flooding the country.

"Pussfoot" Johnson tells us that many of our daily presses have sold to the wet and the European breweries are flooding their money into our country to fight our prohibition laws, because they see their doom if the United States retains and enforces its present prohibition laws. So we can not expect to find reliable information in the wet daily press.

The eighteenth amendment is one intended to eliminate an unquestioned evil. The failure of this amendment may be because of the political power of the wet promoters. All sorts of stories filled our daily papers and about German atrocities and a dozen other equally groundless things to stir up suspicion.

Since the war we find that the same thing was done on the other side of the trenches. War thrives on lies and hate, not on truth and good will. There is going on before our eyes this very day the same kind of propaganda in behalf of repeal or modification of the prohibition laws.

We are being told that one public man after another is coming out for modification. Some of these cases no doubt are bone fide, for more than one public man has yielded to the pressure of the wet propaganda just as in war days.

One of the most insidious, not to say vicious, phases of the wet propaganda today suggests that lawlessness is the product of prohibition. Hip flasks are no more to be charged to the prohibition law than lynchings are to the law against mob rule.

Drinking by young women and girls is no more due to the law than are other modern customs and habits, against which no prohibition exists. The rapidly growing cigaret habit among young women during the past decade can not be disposed of by changing it to laws or constitutional amendments prohibiting cigaret smoking.

The society cocktail habit is not so much the product of prohibition as it is an evidence of a perverted idea of "culture."

Prohibition did not make lawbreakers. It only showed us when men willing to put loyalty to their appetites above loyalty to the Constitution.

Long before we had prohibition, the graveyards were being filled by those who were being poisoned by wine, whisky and alcohol. Do not allow yourself to be deceived with the thought that only home brew kills people.

Many of the wet go around ridiculing prohibition, but as yet have not made one valuable suggestion for solving the problem.

We know our prohibition law is being violated, so are all of our other laws. But it would better be a blind pig, outlawed and driven into the alley, than a roaring tiger licensed and doing business in the best corner of every block.

We can not see where modification would help any, for a saloon by any other name would smell just as bad. If all the folks who are saying that prohibition is a failure would support the law for one month, the success of the experiment would astonish the world.

To whom does Hong Kong belong and is it a single word or two words?