



The Indianapolis Times

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

A Real Solution

To aspiring Indiana politicians, who may be worried about the prohibition question, why not advance a new program, label it the Indiana idea, and go through to victory and fame and national sanity?

Instead of repeal of the Volstead act or turning back the power to states, why not resort to the simple expedient of taking the profit out of the sale of liquor and end the corruption that has always attended that business?

What would happen if the government manufactured and sold, without profit, all the alcoholic beverages demanded by the people?

The bootlegger would disappear. He is in business for profit. He could not compete with a government that demanded nothing more than cost.

Corrupt public officials and gangs would go. Their sources of revenues would be overruled. The lure for profit is the source of all corruption, bootleg, utility or loan shark.

There would no longer be any paid propaganda by manufacturers. They are in the business for profit. There would be no incentive for them to resort to old methods of advertising for trade. There would be no incentive to open saloons or speakeasies. There would be no incentive to take a hand in corrupting government, as occurred in the days that preceded the prohibition debacle.

There would be an incentive for the temperance societies dedicated to the diminished use of alcohol to carry on their work of education. They would find the job easier with the new condition, for liquor would no longer be fashionable with the socially elect. Being cheap, it would be scorned by the rich and those who copy the manners and morals of the rich.

The professional dry crusader says his league is in politics to stay. Here is his chance to become a real leader for his cause.

Or, perhaps, some so-called liberal will take the idea. It is offered to both alike. There is no paten attached and, being simple and sane, is not likely to be accepted or tried.

The Raskob Program

Chairman Raskob of the Democratic national committee demands that his party in the next campaign take a definite stand on prohibition and other national issues. Following the meeting of the committee last month, at which he made a similar appeal, he now requests committee members to consider and submit by next fall their recommendations for a party platform.

That is all to the good.

The committee has no power to dictate to the national convention. But it has the specific authority and the duty to make recommendations. That this practice has not been followed in the past makes it no less essential now.

Far from trying to tie the party's hands in advance, Raskob is taking the only course which can prevent dictatorial control by politicians at the convention.

The appointment is highly appropriate. Geneva is international and impartial in name only. It is the heir and successor of Versailles. The spirit of 1918 has not evaporated. Germany may be on a parity with the other members of the league in a legal sense, but she is not psychologically.

Such appointments as those of Schmitt may help.

They may jar us into a consciousness of the true state of affairs and lead to a demand that fact come to theory at the ostensible international capital of the world.

Many a boy poor at geography, says the office sage, later put his town on the map.

trade from unnecessary and unreasonable governmental restriction, interference, and manipulation, at the same time safeguarding the public in every proper way by regulation against monopoly and unfair trade practices."

Does not Raskob know that this is what the representatives of special privilege have been saying ever since monopoly became an issue?

Does he not know that he speaks for the power interests and against the public when he condemns "federal curbs on these giants (public utilities), which is another of the regrettable tendencies to extend the powers of central government."

When he says, "my idea is that the states themselves should exercise this police control," does he not know that long experience has proved that state regulation is ineffective—and therefore is supported by the worst power interests?

But, regardless of whether we agree with Raskob on prohibition or disagree on most economic issues, we are convinced that he is rendering a great public service in forcing the Democratic party to face those and other issues.

Under the American party system, there can be no representative government if the parties prevent a popular vote on issues.

To the Republican party managers, no less than to the Democrats, we recommend the practical wisdom of Raskob's conclusion:

"We must so conduct ourselves that the people will be willing to trust us with the great responsibility of government, and we hardly can hope for this demonstration of confidence unless we lay our program before them frankly, definitely, clearly, and without equivocation or evasion."

No Hyde Park In Boston

It is a firm conviction of English authorities that the soapbox is the best guarantee against mob violence and threats of revolution. In Hyde Park, London, speakers are free to say anything they please which is not forbidden by the laws against flagrant obscenity.

They can demand the abolition of the monarchy, the institution of anarchy, confiscation of private property, or dismemberment of the empire. No night sticks are broken on the heads of the malcontents.

Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit has created a similar situation for firebrands in Detroit. The Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union has been attempting to establish a social escape valve on Boston Common. The pre-revolutionary precedent, when Boston Common was the seat of defiant harangues against George III, would seem to make the common the ideal American Hyde Park.

A bill to open the common to speakers without police permits was introduced in the state legislature. It passed the house by a large majority. But the Bourne Republicans in the senate killed the bill.

It was defeated by a vote of 23-14, and twenty-two of the twenty-three opposed were hide-bound Republicans. They apparently regarded Web Thayer a better safeguard against insurrection than an American Hyde Park.

THE habit of nominating popular candidates and of making agreeable promises, without any serious thought as to the consequences, is measurably to blame for the political chaos in which we find ourselves.

Right now, the Democratic party is toying with the proposition of putting up a wet for the presidency next year and then straddling prohibition in its platform.

Chairman Raskob takes the only sensible position, when he advises Democrats to avoid such shoddy tactics. They might win an election, but only to bring on a more crushing defeat.

Since the operation may be considered a life-saving measure of the greatest importance for hav-

ing something resembling health during life, and since the operative technique is improving constantly, it is important that even more attention be given to these cases than now is being given to them.

The diaphragm is a large muscle which separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. Its action is concerned with breathing.

Should there be spreading of the fibers so as to permit the stomach or the intestines to pass from the abdominal cavity into the chest cavity, collapsing the lung and encroaching on the space occupied by the lungs and the heart, there is bound to be a good deal of disturbance, both of breathing and of circulation of the blood.

Actually one case was reported in which the extended stomach, pushed into the chest cavity, occupied enough space to have asphyxiated the person affected.

The symptoms of the condition are all associated with difficulty in breathing, so that the affected person has pain over the heart, shortness of breath, turns blue and coughs, and is in other ways quite ill.

When the X-ray picture is taken, the tissues are found to be out of place; the stomach, instead of lying beneath the diaphragm, is pushed above it, and whatever other organs are concerned protrude into the chest cavity.

In the operation, the procedure followed includes opening of the cavity, replacement of the organs within the abdomen where they belong, and closing of the opening in the diaphragm through which the tissue protruded from the abdomen into the chest cavity.

The control of this condition by modern surgery represents another of the great triumphs of technique in this division of medical science.

Until the x-ray began to be used commonly, the diagnosis of rupture through the diaphragm rarely was made. The occurrence of this condition is not frequent, certainly not more than once in perhaps several thousand cases.

The symptoms may be sufficient to cause trouble and to make necessary an operation, which has been possible only with the development of new methods of diagnosis and recent improvements in surgical technique.

Thus far, according to Dr. P. E. Truesdale, twenty-two children under 10 years of age have been operated on for this condition and about 41 per cent of them have died.

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