

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 a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.
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PHONE—Riley 5551 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1931
Member of United Press Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Prohibition and Profit

Two outstanding facts are pounding their way into public consciousness.

The first is that this country faces the necessity of settling very serious economic and industrial problems, so grave that great leaders of industry and finance declare that our entire system of government and business is on trial.

The second is that any political solution is rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the question of prohibition.

The frank declaration that the Anti-Saloon League is in politics to stay and will back the candidacy of Senator Arthur Robinson, no matter what his economic views may be, is a fair illustration. Any wet senator from any wet state would receive the undivided wet support on the same basis.

No sane person will deny that there is much drinking in the nation, and that probably forty millions of our people do drink despite the law. The bill, at retail prices, is estimated at between eight and ten billions of dollars a year.

No patriotic person who believes in this country can be other than alarmed by the growth of gang control of cities, by the corruption of government of all degrees.

Nor will any one deny that the economic fate of the wet and the dry is the same. The jobless dry and the jobless wet are both to be found on charity lists, and the wet industrialist and the dry industrialist both face the same menace to their prosperity. Yet, when they go to the polls, the jobless dry and the jobless wet divide their votes and their common problem remains unsolved.

There is only one reason for the existence of the bootlegger. He knows that there is a big market. The profits from his trade are so large that he is ready to take the small chance of jail in order to get those profits. The business is so rich with profit that it is organized and has its own private armies of gunmen to prevent competition.

These gangs run politics. They have money and they have votes. If they continue, this government faces surrender to them.

The legalized saloon of the old days was founded on the same basis of profits so huge that it became necessary to corrupt government and control it in order to maintain them.

The Canadian experiment of government distribution fails because the government places a high price upon its liquor and takes the profit that formerly went to the individual. That system, in this country of lax law enforcement, would still, in all probability, leave the bootlegger, the speakeasy, the gangster, and the corrupt official, hunting for loot.

What would happen if this government decided to take the profit, ALL PROFIT, out of this business?

What would happen if it recognized the fact, most deplorable that many persons continue to drink as long as drinking is fashionable and not disgraceful?

Would any bridge hostess offer gin to guests when those guests knew that it could be bought for ten cents a quart?

Would any business man rent rooms in hotels to serve liquor to legislators if that same liquor could be bought for a dollar a gallon?

Of course drinking would not disappear. Not until education as to the evils of excessive alcohol had its results. But there would be an end to the debauchery of youth who is led to think that drinking is smart and ritz. There would be an end to scandals in college fraternity houses. There would be an end to the social prestige that today exists with law violation.

How long would it take this country to settle its problem of unemployment, of impoverished farmers, of great depression in industry, of prosperity and happiness, were the people not divided and separated into warring groups over the liquor problems?

Is it not true that there is no quarrel over any question that has in it no private profit? Then why not wipe out the private profit in liquor and settle the grave matters?

The idea is not original. What do you think?

The Miner's Appeal

America's \$2,000,000,000 soft coal business is the richest of all our industries. It was sick when most other industries were in the "Coolidge boom." It will be sick when the depression is passed.

Just how sick it is one hardly guesses until, out of the depth of their misery, the coal miners themselves spoke. B. A. Scott, organizer for the struggling, but militant, Little West Virginia miners' union, went to Washington and told his story to the Wagner committee on unemployment insurance.

Scott, a mine worker since he was 12, had been crippled by falling slate. He is uneducated. Yet his story was so eloquent in its sincerity that the senate committee voted to bring it to the attention of the Red Cross.

Conditions described by Scott apparently are common to most mine regions where unionism has been crushed. They recall in their incredible inhumanity the things that made Robert Owen cry out in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Men working ten and twelve hours a day at low wages, forced to trade at company stores, where prices often are 30 per cent higher than elsewhere;

families in debt to the company year after year, sons inheriting their father's debts, two and three days work a week for the lucky, none for the unlucky. Such are "normal" times. Depression brings hunger, sickness, cases of actual starvation.

Company guards stop union organizers and injunction judges do the rest.

The Red Cross refuses to feed any but drought sufferers.

There is basic need for reorganization of the industry—a reorganization which can be brought about only through co-operation of the government, the operators and the union. But meanwhile the miners' right to organize must be protected against infringements by company gunmen and injunction judges. And immediate temporary relief is needed to prevent starvation.

Can't the Red Cross stretch a point and help? With congress out of session, partly because the Red Cross asserted that the general relief situation was well in hand, isn't it now up to the Red Cross?

"A Blow at Stability"

The Carnegie Foundation for International Peace is not celebrated for snap judgments. Whatever the field of inquiry, it dissects, analyzes, checks. Its recently published study of our 1930 tariff as a factor in the world-wide business depression commands attention.

"Following passage of the act, there came from every corner of the world a volume of angry protest and retaliation, which has not diminished to this day," his judgment reads. "The act was a blow struck by one nation at the economic stability of sixty nations." Step by step: As in the case of Switzerland, the study traces the processes of economic dislocation operative since the bill was signed, last June, to show how the United States tariff wall contributed directly to prostration of business the world over.

"The Swiss republic is to a large extent a nation of watchmakers. She has no natural resources. She imports all her raw materials. She had been shipping to the United States approximately \$11,000,000 worth of watches every year. Our new tariff closed the doors of many of her factories. This is not world order. It is world anarchy."

"Even from the standpoint of our own selfish interest, it is a catastrophe, for Switzerland was buying from us \$45,000,000 worth of goods a year. With her principal industry disorganized, and with the ramifications of that collapse upon her purchasing power, with what funds will she buy from us in the future?"

But watches were only one item among 390 on which the rates were increased. And Switzerland is but one of the fifty-odd nations which protested while the bill still was before congress. She is but one of the thirty-six nations which have responded with retaliatory rates.

Perhaps no one will know fully what the Hoover tariff revision of 1930 cost the world in hunger and human misery. But whatever the actual dollar computation in lost business may turn out to be, public and expert opinion long since decided that world economic dislocation and unprecedented unemployment—more than 17,000,000 at the end of March in the six leading industrial nations—was the flower of its folly.

The Air Trophy

The Collier trophy is awarded annually "for the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year."

It first was awarded in 1911 to Glenn Curtiss. The 1930 award just has been made to Harold F. Pittman for the development of the autogiro.

We can not quarrel with this award, but we can wish that there had been two trophies to give for 1930. For there is another achievement, it seems to us, as great as the autogiro's. That is the exceptional performance of the Ludington line, which runs hourly passenger air service between New York and Washington. The Ludington line was considered seriously by the Collier trophy committee.

This is the first line in the country to offer such air transportation service to the public. It is aviation's first attempt to fit its schedules to the public's needs, rather than ask the public to fit its travels to the air line's wish.

It has been run efficiently, reliably, safely, and economically, without benefit of air mail subsidy. It has created a new trend in air transport, which other lines are following. It has done something that aviation always had said couldn't be done.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

YOU'VE doubtless read about this strange case out in California where a 14-year-old boy is 6 feet tall and still growing. His father wants to give him glandular treatment to stop his growth, but the boy says he doesn't care if he grows 8 feet tall.

If the boy should soar to an altitude of eight feet, he has only to wander to Indiana and every town in the state will greet him at the border and bid for his services as a basketball player.

And this suggests a thing that should be done for the good of this great sport. The authorities who pilot this pastime should do something to eliminate the overshadowing importance of the tip-off artist.

Now he's the most important feature of the game, which is absurd.

It doesn't take any skill for a bird who is 7 feet tall to take the ball away from one of less height and flip it to a mate, or stroll up to the basket and toss it in.

And the victory gained by such methods is as barren as if the apple picker were permitted to climb a ladder and deposit the ball.

The real appeal of this sport consists of its strategy, its teamwork, its speed of mind and body, and when excellence in all these respects is nullified by one tenacious player, the very purpose of the game is defeated.

UNLESS the importance of the game is ended, different towns in Indiana henceforth will concentrate on the search for freaks and in time we may tamper with the glands of the rising generation and raise abnormal boys for the basketball market.

Different suggestions have been made to do away with the over-shadowing importance of the apple-picker, one of them being that the ball should be thrown in from the side, instead of being tossed into the air for the longest pole to knock.

THE time has arrived, when some towns regard the grabbing of the championship as the sole objective, regardless of the methods employed, and when this becomes widespread, basketball will degenerate into open trickery, enthusiastically endorsed by thousands.

The way to prevent such a calamity is to end the abuse, give the game back to all the members of the team, and make it what it was supposed to be, a clean, square sport for honest players, led by honest coaches.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Order Depends Far Less on What People Do to One Another by Way of Punishment Than on the Moral Support They Give It.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Whether it was because hijackers, traffic cops and inventors took a holiday, or for some more obscure reason, Tuesday's news ran to talk rather than action.

President Hoover and the head of the Bank of England spent twenty-five minutes discussing the weather. Not arguing that the subject had selected a more worth-while subject, they should have disposed of the weather in less time.

John Galsworthy, eminent English author and lecturer, ranked Mark Twain as our greatest writer, which would not have been news if a less distinguished authority had said it.

Will Rogers, who has made a more successful bid for Mark Twain's mantle than any other American, informed Mexican admirers that the recent earthquake had nothing to do with his airplane trip to Matagua, and that the man he most wanted to meet when he arrived was Sandino.

G. K. Chesterton, recently up from the south and admittedly the country's happiest wisecracker, describes that section as enjoying the depression, and tosses in the opinion that our so-called progressives come nearer to representing real decadence than our so-called reactionaries.

A Tip for Gandhi

MAHATMA GANDHI let it be known that he would handle India's case single-handed, and that though he might take a few advisers and experts when he goes to London for the next conference he would not ask other delegates to share the responsibility.

Gandhi also let it be known that he plans to visit the United States, either before or after the London conference, not only to gain support for India's cause, but to assist in rehabilitating Woodrow Wilson's ideals.

Woodrow Wilson's ideals would not stand in such need of rehabilitation had he not undertaken to do the job alone at Paris, which is something Gandhi would do well to remember before he goes too far in attempting to handle the job alone in London.

Bars Death Penalty

THE state of Michigan turns

Whether the state was the most important decision made by any group of people on Monday, it certainly was one of the most gratifying.

This is especially true because the state of Michigan acted, not on impulse, but after ninety years of successful administration of justice without that death penalty.

There has not been an execution in Michigan since Andrew Jackson's time, yet its record of law enforcement will compare favorably with that of any other American state.

In this connection, it seems to be a well-established fact that order depends far less on what people do to each other by way of punishment than on the moral support they give it.

New Idea on Punishment

THE maintenance of order, as in the maintenance of a positive, not a negative, viewpoint that wins.

What we do for things is vastly more important than what we do against them.

Necessary as it may be to prevent, suppress, or even destroy certain mistakes, progress in its larger sense is based on substituted "better" tendencies.

We never can hope to stop crime by killing or punishing criminals, any more than we can hope to stop ignorance or disease.

Admitting that penalties must be ordained and inflicted as a deterrent for some and a reminder for others, the ultimate remedy consists of such scientific and educational treatment as will correct criminal traits in the few who are afflicted with them, and develop a respect for law and order in the minds of other people.

What we are doing now is corrupt, promising with the mob spirit, making a show that satisfies those who otherwise would take the law into their own hands.

No nation on earth has arrived at a point when it could abandon its prison system without creating the impression among right-minded people that its authority had broken down.

We have arrived at a point, however, when any nation can begin the gradual substitution of a more scientific penal system.

As a matter of fact, most nations are moving in that direction.

Questions and Answers

Are the President of the United States, justices of the supreme court and members of the President's cabinet exempt from income tax?

The President's salary is exempt and also salaries of justices of the United States supreme court. Members of the cabinet, however, pay income tax on their salaries.

How many words are there in the English language and how many of them are obsolete?

There are about 706,000 words in the English language, of which about 300,000 are obsolete.

Who was the first Governor of Alabama? Who succeeded him?

William W. Bibb was the first Governor of the state as well as the first Governor of the territory. He was Governor of the territory from 1817 to 1819 and the Governor of the state from 1819 to 1820. He was succeeded by Thomas Bibb, who served from 1820 to 1821.

What is the average height of American women?

Five feet four inches.

Does the United States government pay the railroads for transporting the mails?

Yes.

Who brought down the German war ace, Baron Manfred von Richt-

His Fokker triplane was shot down by Captain Roy Brown of the British air force, April 21, 1918.

The Board of Strategy



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Child Shuns Food for Various Reasons

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE refusal of food by a child does not always mean a loss of appetite.

Some children have a large appetite and eat everything; others may be hungry and still refuse food. In the latter type of case, the refusal is due to some psychological disturbance in the vast majority of instances.

The child will take its first course; for example, drink its orange juice, and then absolutely refuse the cereal. Sometimes it refuses because the edge of the appetite has been taken off, it wants to play instead, or it refuses because it has developed a slight distaste for the second article of food.

The psychologist is likely to call this refusal "negativism" or give it some other scientific name. He says that the thing to do is to let the child alone and that it eventually will eat.

However, there are cases in which the child seems to miss all the meals for the rest of the day without being in the slightest disturbed by the absence of food.

In some cases, as many parents know, the problem becomes quite serious; indeed, sufficient to upset the entire family.

Coaxing is tried, the reading of stories, feeding the child alone, feeding it with its favorite brother or sister, rewards are offered, the child is put to bed, all the relatives, including the grandparents, take part in the argument.

Sometimes the child gives in, but in most instances the members of the family cease speaking to each other for several weeks.

If the child is of the neurotic type, it may take some food and promptly vomit it. The parents who have this type of case in the family are quite familiar with the symptoms. What they want to know is how to correct the condition.

The cure must be largely psychological, but should carry with it the certain knowledge of physical fitness. The child with infected tonsils or adenoids may find eating difficult.

The child may have inherent susceptibility to certain food substances and, without understanding why, refuses the food to avoid disagreeable after-effects which it feels, but of which the parents can have no knowledge.

If the child's digestion is chronically upset, it is quite certain to want to avoid food. After all, the physical factors have been properly studied, there are certain psychological steps which may improve the condition.

In the majority of instances, however, the trial and error method is resorted to until result is accomplished.

If the child is given sufficient amounts of outdoor air and exercise, if it is in the sun for a reasonable amount of time, if it sleeps well, sooner or later appetite will become so strong that it will want to eat.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers 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

JAMES W. BARRETT, in his helter-skelter little book "The World, the Flesh, and Messrs. Pulitzer," writes of the thrill which came to him when Herbert Swope, the city editor, gave him a job.

"The day I went to work for him," says Mr. Barrett, "was the happiest day of my life to that time, because I was able to go out on an assignment and say, 'I am Barrett of the World.'"

The author is not dealing with his first experience as a reporter, but added joy which he experienced in getting on a paper which he admired. That helps. But my earliest memories of elation are bound up merely with the fact of being a newspaperman at all.

I started with the Morning Telegraph, which had then, as now, its good points. But it never was devoted to crusades for righteousness or anything of that kind.

And yet it seemed to me better for training purposes than a dozen schools of journalism. The beginner served no long apprenticeship. Withing a week I was writing editorials.

They were not good editorials, but I've written none since. And so the privilege of saying, "I used to be an editorial writer myself" depends wholly upon these days of my youth.

A Full Day's Work

NATURALLY, the old Telegraph did not consider a handful of editorials a full day's work for an energetic sub—and I was energetic. This was back in 1908. Part of the stint was reading copy.

And, naturally, there was much rewrite to be done and a little reporting. It was a small staff, and we lived by taking in each other's copy.

Of course, we were not too severe in cutting the stuff of a man who presently would have a similar privilege in regard to our own contributions.

The first week I ever put in on gainful labor netted me \$45 on average. After that I got the set sum of \$20. And it took me five years to work up to the early peak which I had established for myself.

Even after twelve hours of assorted tasks the day was never ended. "Can I go home now?" I'd ask the managing editor a little after midnight. And he'd reply "Why, no. We're going to have a poker game. That's part of your assignment."

That was not a job against which I protested too bitterly. But I learned after a while that there was something other than friendliness in the command performance.

Our managing editor had vision in regard to news, but none in poker. His credit has been exhausted with all except the newest member of the staff.

A Day of Triumph

EASILY can remember the happiest day of my newspaper life. It came with my first signed story. I happened to be passing by the executive's office while he was discussing with his city editor an interview to be written with the first of the Salome dancers.

"Oh, send that young college boy who's crazy to interview an actress," said the managing editor. And I knew the job was mine.

I worried over it all afternoon, and prepared a written set of questions. The first, I distinctly remember, ran, "Is your conception of Salome physical or psychological?"

And on that query the interview well might have broken down, because the forehead of the dancer puckered in horror as she replied, "Psychawhat?"

However, this served as a lead for the story. A year later I ran into the young woman, who upbraided me sharply and said I had made fun of her grammar and education.

But it was possible for me to defend myself on the ground that I was not highly equipped with either commodity, just having escaped from a freshman English with the dubious mark C minus.

After I handed in the story I lingered one foot back of the man, who read copy. Every time it seemed as if he were about to touch

the large pencil which lay beside him my soul quivered.

I wanted to step forward and argue for the existence of every phrase in the article. A pencil stroke to me was a sword thrust. Almost I could hear the splash of blood upon the floor as he annihilated a comma. But it came out much in the manner in which it was written.

My Name in Type

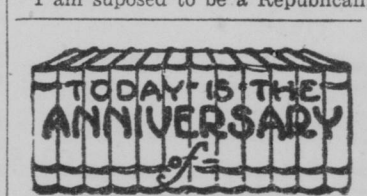
AFTER all, the story itself didn't matter. There it stood under a two-column head at the top of the editorial page. And nothing in its phrasing was half so beautiful as the simple statement "By Heywood Brown."

For weeks I carried a copy in my overcoat pocket as if it had been stained inadvertently. I would put the paper on desks and tables, open at the proper place.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times:—As I read of the partisan acts and failure of benevolent acts of our Republican officials, both state and national, I wonder where they will be two years hence. I am thinking of one of those slides out over the swimming pools, where swimmers scoot out like a flash into the water. That is my mental picture of how the Republic would vacate their offices if an election were held this year. I am supposed to be a Republican.



AUTRIA'S BREAK

April 8

ON April 8, 1917, the government of Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the government of the United States.

As soon as the announcement of the break was received by the administration, orders were given for taking possession of the Austrian merchant vessels that had been self-interested in this country.

Here is an excerpt of the note handed to the American charge d'affaires at Vienna in the absence of Ambassador Penfield, who had left for America a few days previously:

"Since the United States of America has declared that a state of war exists between it and the imperial German government, Austria-Hungary, as an ally of the German empire, has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United States, and the imperial and royal embassy at Washington has been instructed to inform the department of state to that effect."

Daily Thought

Then should I yet have comfort; yes, I would harden myself in sorrow; let him not spare; for I have not conceded the words of the Holy One—Job 6:10.

Sorrow is knowledge.—Byron.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Chemist Outstrips Nature When He Produces Synthetic Resins.

CHEMISTS created a new industry when they succeeded in producing synthetic resins. These are familiar to radio fans under a variety of names as the substances used for the panels, dials, tube sockets and similar parts of radio sets. (Bakelite, celsite, pyramanol, formica, and micarta are among the trade names for these products.)

The synthetic resins are examples of a case in which the chemist has produced a product better fitted to meet certain needs than has nature. Bakeland, an American chemist, laid the foundation for the modern manufacture of synthetic resins although Bayer, a German chemist, had done pioneer work in this field as early as 1872.

Phenol, more popularly known as carbolic acid, and formaldehyde are the raw materials used in the manufacture of the synthetic resins used today.

The two are mixed in huge kettles, to which heat is applied. A reaction takes place between them, as a result of which a "stick resin" forms.

This sticks to the bottom of the kettles while water, the other product of the reaction, rises to the top.

Beads and Pipes

THE resin then is treated with high temperatures under pressure. This process causes it to become a transparent, strong, solid material, which resists heat and most chemical solvents.

In this form, the resin finds many uses, being employed in the manufacture of pipe-stems, cigarette-holders, beads, various types of jewelry and the like. It can be used either in the clear form or with the addition of coloring material.

It also finds many uses as a protective coating on metal surfaces which are exposed to the air. Many lacquers used on brass and other metals now are made from synthetic resin.

It also