

The Indianapolis Times

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

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

This Beer Chatter Makes Us Realize It's Much Nobler to Be Moved by Sympathy Than by Thirst.

A MOB gathers about the Harrison county jail in West Virginia to lynch Harry Powers. Officials become alarmed when prisoners inside the jail threaten to mutiny and deliver him. As a last resort, he is smuggled into a car and hurried away to the state penitentiary at Moundsville.

Powers has confessed to five murders. You would expect him to have nerve, no matter how deficient he might be in other respects. He whimpers and whines all the way, however, what time he is not calling on God to protect him.

But They Spend

SEVENTY-FIVE or 100 strangers have been in Huntington, Long Island, during the last few days on account of the Collings murder mystery, some of them drawn by curiosity, but more for news.

They aren't getting much in either respect, because nothing of importance has developed, but they spend from \$5 to \$10 each a day, which the town merchants welcome as good business.

Chief Source of Trouble

OVER in England, stock and bond holders get scared for one reason or another and dump their securities on a falling market. New York is afraid of a sympathetic reaction, and just before the Stock Exchange opens Monday morning, the board of governors forbids short selling.

What might have happened if the board of governors had not taken such action, no one knows. In that simple fact lies our chief source of trouble, yet some people persist in denying that psychology plays much of a part in human affairs.

It's Much Nobler

WALL Street having weathered the crisis in fairly good shape, Japan having denied that she intends to make war on China, and President Hoover having told the Legion what he thinks about the bonus, why not take a moment off to consider?

From a conversational standpoint, beer seems to have undergone a profound change.

To hear people talk, you would think that no one wanted to drink it any more, while every one suddenly had waked up to its possibilities as a revenue and work product.

It's so much nobler to be moved by sympathy than by thirst.

This Hypocrisy Stuff

ADVOCATES of modification are getting so mild and charitable that they are talking about 3 per cent beer, just as though such a beverage would mean much more to speakeasy keepers and bootleggers than cold water.

But you must make allowances. The new idea is to provide jobs for the idle and funds for the government. By no stretch of the imagination can it be confounded with that vulgar, old-fashioned attitude which admitted an honest appetite.

Who says that hypocrisy is all on one side of the prohibition question?

One Big Feature

CRITICS of the Swope plan overlook one feature which may prove advantageous to small business.

The trade associations for which it provides will include only those enterprises which employ more than twenty-five persons.

That means that big business will be subjected to an overhead which small business can avoid.

Except as arbitrary laws are passed to keep competition on a level, and opportunities for small, independent business tend to increase as the organization of big business grows more comprehensive or complete.

The auto industry has become organized quite thoroughly, but look at the room it has made for garages and filling stations.

Look at what the power industry has done to make business for independent electricians and electrical supply houses.

We Act Like Blind

ONE of the weak spots in our outlook on life is that we are wilfully blind to the doors being opened constantly.

Our attention is concentrated on the chances big business sews up instead of those it is creating all along the line.

Impression prevails that every line of endeavor gradually is being taken over by some chain, group or combine.

You only have to walk about your own town, or even your own neighborhood, to realize the fallacy of such viewpoint.

Today Is the Anniversary

FIND SECRET MESSAGE
September 22, 1917

ON Sept. 22, 1917, the government announced that it had found a secret code book in the hands of a spy, who had been seized at Wolf von Igell's office in New York, in August, 1914, secret messages purporting to be from John Devoy, Supreme Court Justice Daniel E. Cohan of New York, and other Irish-Americans, addressed to the Kaiser's higher officials, urging Germany to cause a revolution in Ireland. Cohan issued a denial.

In the message in question the writer said that an Irish revolution would be successful only if helped by Germany, and that it should be started by aerial attacks on England.

The writer also suggested that troops, arms and ammunition be landed in Ireland, to enable the Irish to close their ports to England, and establish submarine stations along the Irish coast to cut off the food supply from England.

He concluded with "The services of the revolution therefore may decide the war."

Let Me Drive, Papa



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Adrenal Glands Source of Malady

Promote of a means of producing cortin extract, used for the relief of Addison's disease, has aroused widespread interest. In a series of two timely articles, the first of which is presented herewith, Dr. Morris Fishbein describes the causes, symptoms and treatment of this unusual malady.

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

ADDISON'S disease is a condition affecting the adrenal glands, two small bodies which lie just above the kidneys. As a result of the breaking down or degeneration of these glands, the secretion of the glandular structures is not provided to the body.

One of the most prominent symptoms of the disease is a gradual bronzing of the skin, but there are cases in which the characteristic signs and symptoms are not easily apparent and which represent lessened function of the gland rather than complete loss of action.

The most common cause is tuberculous infection of the glands, usually secondary to tuberculosis elsewhere in the body. However, there are other cases in which cancer may destroy the tissue, and still others in which the glands are not found grossly affected, yet the function apparently is absent.

There seem to be cases in which the loss of function of the gland results from interference with its nerve supply.

The bronzing of the skin in this condition is the most apparent symptom. It may involve not only the skin but the mucous membranes. However, the great weakness of the person affected is the most serious symptom.

People who have this disease are always tired; the muscles become quickly exhausted. Indeed, the patients become so weak they are even too tired to eat.

Naturally, disturbances of the intestinal tract are pronounced because the bowel muscles do not act well; patients lose their appetites and have both constipation and diarrhea.

Because they can not take food and digest it properly, they become greatly emaciated.

Another prominent feature is the weakness of the circulation of the blood. The blood pressure falls to less than half of what it usually is and people tend to faint or become unconscious because of lack of blood supply to the brain.

When anybody is so extremely exhausted, as is apparently the case in this disease, there are associated disturbances of vision, and of all of the special senses.

Previous to the last ten years, cases of Addison's disease were invariably fatal; indeed, recovery from a fully developed case was unheard of. However, the advance of modern science and recognition of cases in their early stages have brought about a change so that modern medicine permits prolongation of life, even if not a cure.

Next: How cortin extract is obtained and results of experiments in which it was used.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

ALCOHOL is the subject of a "nonpartisan" course for Sunday school classes under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

I am a little bit afraid that the course is not entirely nonpartisan. It includes two sets of tests. In the first the students are asked to strike out single words or phrases which call up a disagreeable association. And in the list I find the word "cocktail." This, I am afraid, is something of a leading question.

The Sunday school teacher knows perfectly well what his reaction is supposed to be to this word. And generalization is encouraged. This is a dangerous thing.

After all, one should keep an open mind toward "cocktail." I mean that even a rampant wet, if he thinks back, may find that "cocktail" need not always be a pleasant episode.

Here's How
HE very party which he attended and found there a concoction made out of warmish orange juice and bathing gin which was highly disagreeable. On the other hand, he must balance this against some moonlit evening in Bermuda, perhaps, or Nassau, where he sat under the stars and sipped a heavenly ice-cold concoction blended out of Bacardi and heaven knows what.

In fact, it seems to me that a normal reaction to the word "cocktail" ought to be "yes and no."

Then the student is asked to mark his emotions in regard to "wood alcohol." Here there should be unanimity of opinion. Certainly the drinker does not regard wood alcohol with any anticipatory thrill.

And even the abstainer, unless he be of a peculiarly sadistic turn, also must cross it out as a thought not wholly pleasurable.

A certain number of extraneous nouns creep in. There is, for instance, "machine gun." This seems to me not distinctly allied with a prohibition quiz—at least, not from the point of view of the dry.

I myself have always contended that it is impossible to be a complete pacifist and a complete prohibitionist. No single philosophy will carry you through both positions. There is here a fundamental divergence.

After all, the bone-dry is a person who believes in force and compulsion. Several of our leading Volsteaders have urged that the army and the navy be called into action in order to enforce the eighteenth amendment.

And there is a news record of the fact that clashes on the high seas have brought us, if not to the actual verge of war, at least into strained relations with neighboring nations.

Quiz Becomes Too General
GAIN, I find the phrase "beer stein." Now, it would seem to me that one might be as dry as an autumn leaf and still admire the craftsmanship which has gone into some of the drinking receptacles of the old world.

Now would I admit the phrase

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Indulge in the dangerous and fallacious practice of generalization. I refer to "All moderate drinkers tend to become heavy drinkers."

Surely there must be grave doubt as to any 100 per cent statement of this sort. Even the ardent should be content with some such contention as "many" or even "most."

"All" is a word which falsifies practically any sentence in which it is used.

One hundred per cent supposedly is the mark of perfection. But it is also the mark of a mind too dull and too indurated to deal with the exceptions which animate every form of existence.

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People's Voice

Editor Times—Through all the argument about the so-called "bonus" of the ex-service men, the fact that some ex-service men's organization stated in the daily papers that it did not sponsor the cash payment of the adjusted compensation certificates—that it was like an infant thrown in their laps, and that their members were being prodded to fight for it—I just wish to state that as far as sponsoring this bill, there is one organization that did sponsor, fight for, and put through the last congress, and always has come out flatfooted for it as a debt that the government owed the ex-service men.

It never has jumped on the band wagon with any other organizations.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States first put a bill through at their national encampment in Providence, R. I., in 1926, and at every national encampment since.

A reputable magazine undertook, with all sincerity, to ascertain the status of opinion. And nobody but a bigot should object to such a laboratory experiment, no matter what the result.

I may be somewhat prejudiced in the contention that neither "speakeasy" nor "bootlegger" calls for a dogmatic penning. After all, speakeasies are not all of the same character. Some are pleasant and agreeable, while others are merely spee joints. I have known bootleggers whom I liked and others who were the greatest nuisances in the world.

In the field of statements which the student is asked to identify as true or false he is in certain queries required to cover rather a large territory. I cite, "Alcohol is a necessity to the practice of medicine." This seems to me distinctly a problem which should be left to the doctors.

I do not believe the average layman is competent to have an opinion one way or another. Any clear-minded young man or woman, whether in Sunday school or not, ought to answer by saying, "I don't know."

And I particularly object to one query as a bait for the young to

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Infantile Paralysis Epidemics May Be Making Americans Immune to the Disease, Say Scientists.

THERE are strong reasons for believing that the population of the United States gradually is acquiring an immunity to infantile paralysis. So says Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

This immunization, he believes, is taking place as a result of the epidemics which have prevailed in different parts of this country since the great outbreak in Norway and Sweden in 1905.

Dr. Flexner sums up present medical knowledge concerning this dread disease as follows: "The microbe of infantile paralysis is known to belong to the class of invisible, filter-passing microorganisms, to which the name of viruses is applied."

"This virus has been found in the secretions of the nose and throat of persons ill of infantile paralysis and of well persons in intimate contact with the sick."

"When the virus is applied to the nose and throat of monkeys it passes along the connecting nerve fibers to the brain and spinal cord, and induces paralysis similar to that occurring in the human disease."

Once Stricken, Safe

THAT communication of the disease from person to person is brought about by personal contact and the transfer of the secretions of the nose and throat of the sick to the well has been established by observation of human epidemics and by experiments on monkeys, Dr. Flexner says.

Whether or not any other common manner of communication of the disease to man exists is not known," he continues. "Present public health measures of control of infantile paralysis are based on this mode of personal infection."

"An attack of infantile paralysis is protective for life, irrespective of the intensity of the attack."

"Persons who have had infantile paralysis possess in their blood certain protective or healing substances which can be used effectively to treat persons sick of the disease, and perhaps to prevent the disease in other and exposed children. It is the fluid portion of the blood that is employed in this way under the name of convalescent serum."

"Since normal adults may develop immunity to infantile paralysis as a result of exposure to the virus under circumstances not leading to obvious disease, their blood serum also carries, at times, the protective and healing substances."

"The serum of these adult persons, which is abundantly available, may sometimes be substituted for the serum of convalescents, which is necessarily limited in quantity."

Attacks Nerves

INFANTILE paralysis does not attack the muscles themselves, but the nervous system which controls them.

"The virus acts upon the nervous system and especially upon the nerve cells of the spinal cord which control muscular movements," Dr. Flexner says.

"Since the virus injures the nerve cells and adjacent tissues with varying degrees of intensity, the effects on the muscles range from very slight to severe paralysis."

"Even when the paralysis is severe, restoration of motion takes place in part or even wholly as the injurious consequences of the disease subside."

"Although the name—infantile paralysis—implies an implication of actual loss of motion by muscles, yet many cases of the disease never show paralysis at all."

"Indeed, there are reasons for believing that the cases of the non-paralytic disease exceed greatly in number those in which actual paralysis occurs."

"Infantile paralysis is mainly, but not wholly, a disease of childhood. Adults are affected, but infrequently."

"Now that we have learned that young children have rarely and older adults have often become immunized through unperceived or subclinical effects of exposure, we can better understand the peculiarities of age and place susceptibilities."

But every man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed.—James 2: 14.

Temptation is the fire that brings up the scum of the heart.—Boston.

What is the average height and weight for a 10-year-old child? The average height for girls in this country is 51.3 inches and the average weight is 62.4 pounds. The average height for boys is 51.1 inches and the average weight is 65.3 pounds.

Cornelia Was Right

When this famous Roman matron was asked to show her jewels, you remember, she presented her sons, saying, "these are my jewels!" There are no jewels half so precious as those children of yours. Their health is the family's best asset.

Our Washington bureau has a packet of five of its interesting, informative and authoritative bulletins on CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE. These are the titles:

1. Your Child's Health
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If you want this packet of five bulletins, fill out the coupon below and send for it.

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I want the packet of five bulletins on CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE and inclose herewith 15 cents in coin, or loose, canceled United States postage stamps to cover return postage and handling costs.

NAME

STREET AND NO.

CITY

STATE

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

Not the Whole Answer

Those who trust to charity to care for the victims of economic catastrophes are proudly proclaiming that much of the distress will be avoided through canned fruits provided by community efforts.

Were the distress caused by a shortage of foods, the food canning enterprises would take on a more serious and useful aspect.

But the farmer is being told that he is unhappy because he has raised too much and that there are too few who can purchase his products.

In times of general employment, the farmer would be selling, not giving, his fruits. There would be men and women at work in canneries, drawing wages to be spent in stores for the products of farms and of other factories. The whole circle of business would be stimulated by the process.

Now the canning is being done by volunteers who are looking ahead to next winter and the time when families of the workless will not be able to patronize the corner grocer for his canned products.

The food is being largely donated by the farmers who are unable to sell it to the canneries.

The "save the surplus" campaigns which are being operated in many cities, particularly in Kokomo and South Bend, have their fine points, but as cures for economic diseases they leave much to be desired.

They are fine in that they bring together communities in a spirit of co-operation and of sympathetic interest in their neighbors.

They are fine because they are aimed at waste by saving products that would probably otherwise be of no use to any one.

They are fine because they may cause a few citizens to wonder whether there may not be basic remedies instead of temporary relief.

It time, it may be discovered that it is unprofitable to deny men the right to work.

The general protest against a "dole" is a protest against words more than a reality.

Any form of charity for large groups is a modified form of dole giving, whether it comes from a federal government, a township trustee or a community fund. It is all an attempt on the part of society to provide for those whom economic conditions prevent them from caring for themselves.

The fine way, the American way, is to so adjust economic costs that every man can and must earn his own living.

The right to work is fundamental. It can not be replaced by canning parties. The spirit of these enterprise is praiseworthy, but they do not furnish the entire answer.

Japan, China and U. S.

Japan, by making war on China, has violated the Kellogg pact. What do the United States government and other treaty signatories propose to do about it?

Two years ago, the United States, as parent of the Kellogg pact, sharply demanded an explanation from Russia for its alleged violation in Manchuria. Russian troops then were not on Manchurian soil, and the Chinese and Russian officials already had agreed. Nevertheless, State Secretary Stimson challenged them in the name of the pact.

Now Japan is guilty of one of the grossest aggressive wars of conquest in modern history. The Chinese, instead of protecting their home land, laid down their arms.

The Chinese knew they were protected against just such aggression by the nine-power Pacific treaty to which the United States pledged its honor. The Chinese knew they were protected against just such aggression by the Kellogg pact, to which the United States pledged its honor.

But is China protected by these treaties? Does the treaty pledge of the United States mean anything? Is it worth anything?

If the United States government wishes to save its honor and its Kellogg treaty, it will act. It will demand jointly with the other treaty powers—or alone if necessary—that Japan withdraw and make restitution.

If Japan refuses, it will enforce an economic and financial boycott against Japan as a self-convicted treaty outlaw and war maker.

The Beer Mirage

The Washington rumor factory is busy again turning out the old story that President Hoover shortly is to declare for modification of the Volstead law to permit 3 per cent beer. That is possible, but it is improbable.

There has been a deliberate conspiracy by both parties to prevent a national referendum, either through a presidential election or otherwise. The professional dry organizations, though a minority, have succeeded by intimidation and trading in preventing a national wet plank in either party.

There is no evidence yet that this vicious situation has been changed either by Hoover, the Republican leader, or by the Democrats. Efforts of the Raskob-Shouse group to commit the Democratic party to a wet plank are making no headway.

On the contrary, the Democratic dries of the south and west are supporting the candidacy of the wet Roosevelt in the belief that he will help them block a wet plank.

We hope the legalized beer story is true. Not that we think it would be satisfactory, or stop the drive for complete prohibition repeal; not that it would materially change the amount of liquor now consumed, or that it would reduce much of the bootlegging and crime.

Legalized beer, however, would put the country in a position slightly less hypocritical than now, and it would provide tax revenue needed to help wipe out the dangerously large federal deficit.

Politicians of both parties have tricked the public so long that we will not expect modification until it is an accomplished fact. Our guess is that by the time the politicians are ready to modify the popular revolt will be strong enough politically to force repeal.

Hoover on the Bonus
President Hoover courageously went to the American Legion convention with a good case against a bonus raid on the treasury. His case was even better than some of the argument he used for it. We believe the country is with the President overwhelmingly in opposing the demands of one Legion group for full and advance payment of the immatured bonus certificates.

There are two issues here which should not be confused. One is the issue of adequate provision for veterans as veterans, with special attention to the disabled veterans. By and large, that obligation is being met by the government.

The second issue is that of unemployment and has nothing whatever to do with the veterans as such. It could be no blanket veterans relief as "de-

pression emergency measure for the good reason that most of the veterans are not in need.

Veterans who are in need because they can not get work have exactly the same right—no more, no less—to unemployment relief as nonveterans without jobs.

To confuse these two issues and to pay all veterans regardless of need, a total of more than two billion dollars at this time would play havoc with the already shaky federal finances. Without any bonus increase, it is estimated that the federal deficit for last year and this may reach the astounding figure of three billions.

We can not go on piling up such a huge debt without prolonging the depression and injuring all citizens. If other citizens are injured, the veterans will be injured.

It is to the interest of every veteran, as of every other citizen, to help restore prosperity and balanced federal budgets.

We believe that veterans who stop to think through this problem will agree with the President that a large bonus drain on the government at this time would have serious consequences.

David Starr Jordan

Being a great American did not prevent David Starr Jordan from being a great internationalist. Few leaders in this or any other country contributed more to world peace.

He led the pre-war peace movement. He was reviled and his meetings broken up by mobs when he tried to keep the United States out of the World war. But, like Ramsay MacDonald, the British pacifist, he lived to receive even wider acclaim later from a war-experienced and war-weary world.