



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co. 214-220 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Indiana. 25 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

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PHONE—Riley 5551. TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 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."

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 is fine that 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 cogs 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 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 plan 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 drys 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 especial 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.

There would be no blanket veterans relief as de-

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

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

A MOR gath gators 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 persons persist in denying that psychology plays much of a part in human affairs.

It is given to few men to achieve international eminence in so many fields. He ranked with the great, not only as a peace leader, but as an educator and a scientist. As a pioneer in higher education, he was twenty years ahead of his time.

But to remember Dr. Jordan just as an intellectual leader would miss somewhat of the charm of life. He was loved by thousands of students and followers as a personal friend. With those riches of a war-experienced and war-weary world.

Now he is dead at 80, in the shadow of his beloved Stanford university, over which he presided so brilliantly and so long.

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 beer?

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 producer.

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 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 kill off competition the 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 car 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 willfully blind to the doors being opened constantly.

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

The 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.

Here's How

HE very well may remember some 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 sardonic 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

AGAIN, I find the phrase "beer Stein." Now, it would seem to me that one might be as dry as any autumn leaf and still admire the craftsmanship which has gone into some of the drinking receptacles of the old world.

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

Now would I admit the phrase

Let Me Drive, Papa



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Adrenal Glands Source of Malady

Promise 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 of Hygiene, 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.

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

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.

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 blood vessels 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.

"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."

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

IDEAS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS COLUMN ARE THOSE OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST INTERESTING AND INFLUENTIAL PHYSICIANS. THEY ARE NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

"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—carries the 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 children and adults have often become immunized through unperceived or subclinical effects of exposure, we can better understand the peculiarities of age and place susceptibilities."

People's Voice

Editor Times—Through all the argument about the so-called "bonus" of the ex-service man and 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 produced to fight for it—I just wish to state that as far as