



The Indianapolis Times

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

A Shift of Captains

Changes in the leadership of political parties are important to the public only if those changes also mean change in policy, purpose or controlling influence.

The Republican party in this state has a new chairman, and independent voters are entitled to ask whether this indicates any proposal to reform the party or merely to make it more useful to forces which have found it the convenient instrument for their private purposes.

In the past the chairman of that party has never been able to rank much higher than captain in the G. O. P. army. The orders came from above, generally from those who were not in the lime-light.

The party, as a whole, has been generally amenable to suggestion from the utility interests of the state. It has stood for Big Business. It could be depended upon to protect those who contributed to its coffers against any progressive measures in legislatures or any progressive action by its succession of governors.

It is possible, of course, but not probable, that Senator Watson, whose political fortunes are most at stake, has decided that the chances for success would be improved by changing the record on the phonograph so that occasionally there would come a whisper that represented the farmer, the small home owner, the worker.

More probably he believed that there was need of some one who would be more completely trusted by the same old forces to carry through their plans and not be moved by any clamor of distressed groups.

The test of the new chairman will come when he gives advice to the Governor, elected by the party he now leads, on the question of an extra session of the legislature as demanded by farmers and workers.

Certainly he can not hope to obtain public confidence by silence on this rather important question.

Throwing Away Money

A committee on Capitol Hill hears that people are starving.

From the White House issues a denunciation of the "dole."

To senators and representatives, and to members of the press galleries is distributed an elaborate book, published at the government printing office, on "Conservation in the Department of the Interior."

Written by Secretary Wilbur in collaboration with the press agent of his department, the illustrated volume (which may be purchased for \$1) undoubtedly is interesting.

But its usefulness is highly questionable. When there are other and vastly cheaper ways of publicizing conservation work of the department—if it must be publicized—the printing of this book and its free distribution in Washington is a glaring example of wasting federal funds.

Vice-President Curtis says:

"Since I have been in congress I have advocated the cutting out of duplications in departments and the printing of useless and extravagant government publications, thousands of which are issued every year, and get no further than the document rooms of congress."

The fine, new 252-page book from the interior department certainly comes in this category, as does the equally elaborate Muscle Shoals volume (price \$1.65), just published by the Hoover commission.

A Free Press

The following editorial appeared yesterday in the Knoxville News-Sentinel, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, in connection with the judicial happenings at Mt. Sterling, Ky., where members of miners are on trial charged with conspiracy to murder.

Judge Henry R. Prewitt of the circuit court in Mt. Sterling, Ky., has released John T. Moutoux of a thoroughly absurd contempt of court citation.

He has stipulated that the News-Sentinel apologize for and correct "such asserted attacks allegedly published by it" before a representative of this newspaper can remain in the courtroom.

The News-Sentinel now is represented in the court room by both the United Press and the Associated Press. It has no apology to make.

When informed last night of Moutoux' citation for contempt, the News-Sentinel arranged for Moutoux to be defended fully from the charge. Baker, Hostetler, Sidle & Patterson of Cleveland were employed. Of this firm, Thomas L. Sidle is general counsel for the Scripps-Howard newspapers and Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, is senior member. W. H. Townsend of the Lexington (Ky.) bar was retained to ask for a continuance of the contempt proceedings until proper defense could be made to the charge.

Moutoux' personal liberty was of great importance to us, but the issue raised by Judge Prewitt's action was one of paramount importance to the nation—freedom of the press.

The issue is fundamental. First of the ten original amendments to the Constitution of the United States, composing the Bill of Rights, says: "The congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances."

This was not a provision to protect newspapers alone. It was written into the Constitution to protect all the people of the nation and assure them free communication of ideas.

Thomas Jefferson declared: "Our liberty depends upon the freedom of the press and that can not be limited without being lost."

The News-Sentinel editorial to which Judge Prewitt objects was captioned, "The Jones Verdict," and was printed after the conviction of W. B. Jones, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, in Harlan county, Kentucky. It first quoted from an account of the arguments of the prosecution to the jury as follows:

"With an admonition by the commonwealth attorney, W. C. Hamilton, 'Not to let the American flag surrender to the Red flag,' the fate of W. B. Jones, mine union organizer, was placed in the hands of the jury Wednesday afternoon.

"Hamilton devoted more than a third of his hour and a half speech to a denunciation of the I. W. W. and the Communists. There was no proof in the trial that Jones belonged to either organization. The trial of the slimy serpent leads from Ohio to Black mountain," Hamilton began, referring to the fact that Jones came from Ohio to Black mountain.

"Hamilton pointed out that the United Mine Workers' oath fails to say in the name of Almighty God, but says, instead, 'In the name of each other.' I wish they had," he added.

"Emphasizing the importance of the verdict, the commonwealth attorney said: 'In Russia they will read the fate of this man and if you turn him loose there will be celebrations in thousands of places and in Moscow the red flag will be raised higher.'

The commonwealth attorney condemned Jones

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Great Wall of China Is World Wonder, and Its Builder Was a Man Who Revolutionized Life in His Country.

THE latest Japanese order is for Chinese forces to get behind the Great Wall and stay there.

That brings to mind some ancient history with which we westerners are none too familiar.

Most every one knows that the Great Wall is one of the world's wonders, that it was built as a frontier fortification, and that it is among the most stupendous works of man.

It was more than a rampart, however, standing not only for the first unification of China, but for such a moral, social and political upheaval as has occurred in few great countries.

"This fact is important: There is no fair-minded man who has followed the Jones trial who can help wondering in his own mind whether the Harlan county labor leader was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for murder or for being a labor leader.

"So long as our courts permit themselves to be a stage for the tiraides of political and social prejudice, they will not obtain the full confidence of those who believe in even-minded justice. Perhaps the supreme court of Kentucky will upset this verdict. If it does not, the fight for a fairer trial or for Jones' freedom will go on until it is won or he dies in the penitentiary."

The News-Sentinel does not intend to surrender its right freely to report and comment upon judicial procedure in Judge Prewitt's court or any other court. To do so would be surrendering a right of the people to a free, fearless press.

Judge Prewitt notified Moutoux of the contempt citation hastily when he arrived in the courtroom yesterday. After a night's thought, he held that there was no contempt by Moutoux and dismissed his charge against the reporter very properly.

The News-Sentinel now has two representatives at the trial in Mt. Sterling and it will give complete news reports of the happenings there. It will continue to comment editorially in accordance with the rights bestowed by the Constitution of the United States.

In this case, as in any other, the principle of the freedom of the press is and will be a chief concern of the News-Sentinel.

Another Year

The new year starts with a problem more vexing than any other which this nation has been called to solve.

That problem is giving the millions of men now out of work the chance to earn their own living and to earn support for their families.

When American sovereignty was challenged in the World war, the answer was to protect that sovereignty by all the resources of the nation.

The scholars and savants of his time, trained to believe in simplicity by the ancient classics, took him roundly to task for such vulgarity. That led to a violent reaction on his part, not only against the critics, but against the source of their inspiration.

Savants who disagreed with his conduct were decapitated by the hundred or buried alive. In many cases, their families were exterminated. And to make sure of doing a thorough job, the irate emperor pulled down the libraries, destroyed the books, and closed the schools in which they had been trained.

Then he had a soldier invent a new system of writing and a new scheme of education whereby he thought the Chinese people would learn to love and to believe in the more practical aspects of life.

The disease is not a common disease, but it is an extremely fatal disease unless it is properly treated. Whenever a wound is contaminated with animal manure, with soil, or with street dust, the possibility of

infection with the germ of tetanus exists.

From four days to three weeks after the germs are deposited in the tissues they develop the poisons that produce the symptoms.

These symptoms include, of course, not only the spasm of the jaws, which is called lockjaw, but also the nerve irritations, convulsions and toxemias that are characteristic.

The person who has the disease is not himself infectious to other people, except when wounds which they have come in contact with the discharges from his wounds.

One of the most common causes of lockjaw is the Fourth of July injury, in connection with which clothing and soil are blown into the

Burning It at Both Ends



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Lockjaw Easier Prevented Than Cured

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

TETANUS is world wide. It was particularly serious during the World war, when soldiers in the trenches had their wounds contaminated by the soil, because tetanus usually occurs as a result of wound infection.

For this reason, men are more often infected than women. Most of the cases in this country occur among young children during the summer months.

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One of the most common causes of lockjaw is the Fourth of July injury, in connection with which clothing and soil are blown into the

skin and tissue by explosions of firearms and fireworks.

When a person is wounded under circumstances that involve the soiling of the wound, all of the foreign material should be removed as early as possible from the wound.

It then should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with the application of suitable antiseptic substances.

Immediately thereafter one or preferably two injections of 1000 units of tetanus antitoxin should be administered by the physician, because the value of the antitoxin use by modern astronomers.

Those two remarkable Babylonians, Nabruimann and Kidinnu, who first revealed to man a majestic system of the celestial world and thus became the founders of astronomical science, were an imperishable scientific and intellectual bond between the early east and civilized Europe."

Expeditions sent out by the Oriental institute are continually unearthing new links between the past and the present.

On the very day that Dr. Breasted and officials of the University of Chicago were dedicating the recently completed Oriental institute, a telegram was received from Dr. Ernst Herzfeld, field director of the institute's Persian expedition. It announced the discovery of an inscribed marble slab in the palace of the great Persian emperor, Xerxes.

Calculates Year

THE early Babylonian astronomers carried on their work with a high degree of skill, Dr. Breasted points out.

"About 500 B. C. the Chaldean astronomer, Nabruimann, calculated the annual movements of the sun and moon with an error of less than ten seconds for the entire year," he says.

"A little more than a century later the Chaldean astronomer, Kidinnu, reduced the error in a year's revolution to a second, and one of his measurements even exceeds in accuracy the figures long in practical use by modern astronomers.

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Tablet Found

DR. HERZELD found that the tablet, which was the cornerstone of one of the palaces, contained beautiful cuneiform writing in Old Persian left there by Xerxes, conqueror of the ancient Greeks, over 2400 years ago.

The inscription is written in Old Persian, the language which the Greeks heard at the battles of Marathon and Salamis; but Dr. Herzfeld notices that there are grammatical errors suggesting that the language was already declining toward the new Persian of later times.

The stone is the first foundation deposit as yet found at Persepolis. The building containing it is one of the smallest in the entire great group of palaces.

Dr. Breasted expects that the vast buildings of the ancient city will yield many more such stones as the work of the expedition proceeds.

The Chicago party is working under the first scientific concession ever granted to an American organization.

The first building uncovered by the expedition proved to contain magnificent royal halls, behind which were found six apartments, identical in plan and evidently the harem palace. It was decided to restore this building and to equip it as the living and working quarters of the expedition.

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