



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## The Coroner Indictment

The courts now have the case of Coroner Vohling and will determine not only his guilt or innocence of violation of the law, but his fitness to continue in that office.

The Times had not a little to do with the bringing of these charges. Continued criticism sent to The Times prompted an investigation. The inquiries by a member of The Times staff suggested that the criticisms were well founded. Prosecutor Wilson took the results of these investigations to the grand jury and the indictment and impeachment charges followed.

The lesson for the people is the necessity of scanning closely all aspirants for office and not to permit their attention to be exclusively concerned with the so-called larger jobs.

Perhaps the real cure for inefficiency in office is the shortening of the ballot in order to make the job of voting less perplexing. In reality long ballots destroy self-government. No citizen is able to judge the comparative qualifications of all candidates for many offices.

Aside from one or two offices for which there may be a spirited contest, public interest centers on party tickets and a nomination becomes an election through straight party ballots.

When the weak and inefficient come into power, there then arises the distasteful task of exposing them to public attention. The Times believes that it is the job of independent newspapers to make these exposures when necessary. It would much prefer the happier job of praising the efficient and the useful.

The Times will be happy when public interest in public affairs is great enough to protect government from unfortunate episodes. Until that time comes it will continue to give the facts, without bias, without rancor, and certainly without any consideration for political parties or factions of parties.

## A New SOS

The schools of America, we learn from a report of the National Education Association on "Childhood and the Depression," are being squeezed, like a nut in a nutcracker, between two forces. One is overcrowding, due to enforced idleness of young people. The other is hard-time pressure upon schools from state, county, and city governments, tending to starve education, especially in the rural regions.

Colleges and city schools are being packed to their limits. Reports from 200 colleges and universities show heavy increases in enrollments. In federally-aided vocational education courses, increased enrollment in 1931 over 1930 was 18.4 per cent. The depression also caused a 34 per cent decrease under 1929 in the number of children of 14 and 15 leaving school for work. There is a "significant" increase in high school enrollments.

On the other hand, with thousands of farmers unable to pay taxes, appropriations for education in rural sections are being slashed. Terms are being cut to a few months in the year. Teachers' salaries are being reduced and the nation's 1,000,000 teachers' buying power reduced.

Family demoralization and lack of proper food and clothing are keeping many children at home. "It is reported that some rural teachers are conducting their schools in return for room and board, a practice common to pioneer days, but long ago abandoned."

The back-to-school movement in cities is a wholesome one, but overcrowding is dangerous. The lowering of school standards in rural sections is much more serious to America's future. And, according to the National Education Association, both of these are needs.

"There is no evidence," the report states, "that America is spending more than it can afford for development of its human resources. It is true that some communities may have reached a limit in the amount which they can provide for education under the outworn public revenue systems which they continue to tolerate."

"This situation does not mean that school costs must be reduced, but rather that the present unfair and ineffective methods of taxation must be remade. Given a modern, just, and well-administered tax system and a proper method of distribution, every community in the United States can afford complete, generous education for every one of its children without unduly heavy taxes."

In a democracy that depends for its success upon an educated citizenry, economy that undermines its school system is false economy.

Evidently we need a new slogan. An "S O S" meaning "Save Our Schools."

## A Cost-Cutting Method

"It is high time that the opponents of unemployment insurance ceased skulking behind the skirts of a silly word which has become a tawdry excuse for doing nothing at a time when the whole country cries out for some measure of constructive value."

This is no radical speaking, no member of the hunger march, not even a senate liberal. The speaker is Ernest G. Draper, vice-president of the Hills Bros. Company of New York.

He continued: "Industry has nothing to fear from a proper unemployment reserve fund law. It is a wise and cost-cutting method of production. It will not entirely solve the unemployment problem, but it will attack it at its heart."

"Our efforts could accomplish more definite results, both for worker and employer, in one year than all the co-ordinating committees combined can accomplish in six. It is time to come to grips with this evil of unemployment in realistic and aggressive fashion, rather than with furtiveness or downright deceit."

Here is an employer who does not consider insurance for workers a device of his enemies, designed to cripple or bankrupt him, but "a wise and cost-cutting method of production."

Other employers should put aside hysterical fears and examine the matter.

## More Propaganda

When the federal trade commission made the country aware of the extent and the intricacies of power company propaganda, this enterprising practice did not end forthwith, as many credulous souls have believed.

Instead, we have the National Electric Light Association within the last few weeks inviting its individual members to distribute a new series of pamphlets, to inclose them with the monthly light bill, or otherwise get them into the hands of the public; and reminding them that these pamphlets can be obtained for \$10 a thousand in quantities of 250,000 or more.

The article which N. E. L. A. wishes broadcast over the country was written for the Review of Reviews

by Richard T. Ely, and is entitled "Take thehalter Off Business."

Ely left the University of Wisconsin, where he was a professor of economics, to become director of the institute for economic research at Northwestern university, endowed in part by the National Electric Light Association. His salary in that position is \$25,000 a year.

Your electric light bill still contains in its monthly total a sum sufficient to pay for educating you to believe that your company can do no wrong.

## Jefferson on Wine

Despite their party's many schisms, all good Democrats bow to Thomas Jefferson as their prophet.

Hence, when they meet in Washington on Jan. 9 to fight it out on Volsteadism, they should have before them the temperance views of the Sage of Monticello. Fortunately a Princeton trustee, George E. Cramer of Denver, just has unearthed a letter written by Jefferson to a friend, M. De Neville, on this subject.

"I rejoice, as a moralist, at the prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine, by our national legislature," he wrote.

"It is an error to view a tax on that liquor as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use for the middling classes of our citizens and a condemnation of them to the poison of whisky, which is desolating their houses."

"No nation is drunken where wine is cheap; and none sober where the dearthness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage. It is, in truth, the only antidote to the bane of whisky."

"Fix but the duty at the rate of other merchandise and we can drink wine here as cheap as we do grog, and who will not prefer it? Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much-enlarged circle."

"Every one in easy circumstances (as the bulk of our citizens are) will prefer it to the poison to which they are now driven by their government."

This letter was written 113 years ago.

## America Next

Finland, apparently by an overwhelming majority, has voted to abandon prohibition and repeal its twelve-year-old dry law. The nation-wide referendum returned a 3 to 1 majority for repeal in Helsinki, where only 656 voters favored even modification. The Communists, according to reports, fought for prohibition, on the ground that it was stirring unrest among the workers.

Should the government follow this with repeal, and as is likely, Finland will return to regulation and temperance. This would leave the United States alone as a so-called prohibition nation.

Other nations have tried to stop men's drinking by national law. All have given it up as a failure. Russia imposed prohibition as a war measure, but repealed it in 1925. Five years earlier, Estonia and Latvia gave it up. In 1916 Norway tried it, only to return to regulation and local option in 1927.

In Sweden the successful Bratt system of regulation was established in 1919 and still is in force. Strict regulation applies in Denmark, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Belgium and Italy.

During the war, eight of the nine provinces of Canada adopted prohibition. All, save Prince Edward Island, have returned to regulation. Plebiscites have gone against prohibition in New Zealand and in Australia's populous provinces of New South Wales and Victoria.

Finland's experience is of particular value as a guide to our national conduct. A homogeneous folk of Nordic blood and Lutheran faith were ideal subjects for such an experiment in moral regimentation. Even there it failed miserably.

A federation of Finnish judges found "extremely undesirable results." Liquor consumption increased under the law by more than 50 per cent. Crime, bootlegging, corruption thrived. Finally a national commission, like our own Wickersham commission, found the law a failure.

If Finland fails what can be expected of a western land of many races, creeds and habits such as ours?

On Jan. 4, President Hoover, it is said, will issue a special message to congress on law enforcement in the United States. His recommendations will include many made by the late Wickersham commission.

Will he include the recommendation of seven of the eleven members of that body for repeal or modification of the Volstead law?

Japanese statesmen say that Japan's action in Manchuria, far from harming the Chinese, is helping them. Yes, sort of filling in the Chinese.

A hundred thousand in India have vowed to stop paying rent. A couple of million in America haven't had to vow.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE judge was talking. "Mr. Hoover," he said, "will be re-elected. Things are going to get better. The financial powers of the east will begin to turn loose some of their money before long. It always happens in a campaign year. And with the return of prosperity, Hoover is sure of going back to the White House."

Probably the judge was right. But if this is true and these mythical moneyed powers can bring back good times by the mere opening of their bank vaults, then I say they all should be hanged for not having done that two years ago.

It happens that a good many of us do not believe this sort of thing. Yet it is talked generally among certain groups who claim to understand political methods and who are familiar with campaign planning.

If this is our system, then it is an accused one and should be abandoned before it wrecks us.

THERE are a number of things wrong with our highly praised plan of economics. One of them is the manner in which we permit the stock market to regulate business. This is an unwholesome sort of thing and deserves the severest condemnation. Here is an incident of what it makes possible:

The other day a certain man in a certain city club sat down for a game of bridge. During the first hand his broker called him about a recent fire in wheat. "Sell," he yelled into the telephone. "Sell at once." And he came back and bid three no-trumps.

Before the rubber was over, he was called again. Smilingly he returned and told his companions he had cleaned up \$5,000 during the rubber.

What a caricature of economics that little happening presents! Men who sweat and toil to raise the wheat are paid less than a dollar for it.

Men who never handle, touch, or even see it, and who if they were given a bushel of grain could find no receptacle larger than a cocktail shaker in which to put it, can earn more from it in an hour than the farmer who sows and reaps can earn at present prices in five years.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Whole Civilized World Is Afflicted With a Delusion That It Can Cure Crime by Mauling Society. That Is Why We Have Prohibition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—More than 9,000 bills have been placed before congress since it assembled in December. Of this amazing number, only six have been passed. Among those passed was one to admit Olympic athletes free from immigration restrictions.

Come what may, congress is not going to let this country enter 1932 unprepared for sport.

## Too Much Doctrine

THE mailing of bombs obviously calls for prompt and efficient police action, but what Congressman Fish wants is an inquiry into anti-Fascist propaganda, with more of the hard-pressed taxpayers' money wasted while the thugs go uncaught.

Too many of our activities suffer from this same affliction. If we spent less time arguing over doctrines, ideas and systems, we would get along better in representing some of the old-fashioned virtues.

## Mass Regulation

THE attempt to hang murder, thuggery and other crimes on propaganda is playing havoc with law-enforcement.

Fundamentally, it is just another symptom of mass regulation.

The whole civilized world is afflicted with a delusion that it can cure crime by mauling society.

That is why we have prohibition and all the other laws which seek to make bad men good by restraining good men.

## Catch the Culprit

THOUGH much of the violence from which we suffer can be traced to the power of organization, an individual usually is responsible for it, either as boss of the performance or as acting on his own initiative.

Catch that individual and you have solved the problem. Try to solve it by restricting the organization, particularly in ways that are contrary to law and custom, and you get nowhere.

This idea of burning books or gagging soap-box orators in order to purge the human race of evil is not only repugnant to common sense, but usually does more harm than good.

## Most Lawless Nation

WE have passed more restrictive laws, authorized more probes and put more people in jail because of their opinion during the last fifteen years than during any similar period in this country's history.

What we have not done is catch the thieves and cut-throats. The result speaks for itself. The United States of America has become the most lawless nation on earth.

If it were not for insurance companies, private detective agencies and other voluntary institutions the American people would be in dire straits.

The law enforcement machine, for which they pay such an enormous amount of money, and which has been expanded to astonishing proportions, has broken down completely.

In spite of the crowded prisons and glutted dockets, we are not making progress.

## Down to Earth!

THE time has come to get our heads out of the clouds. Ever since 1914, we have lived in a world of dreams, imagining that men could be made over or improved in the same way that automobiles are produced, that if the right kind of a system could be invented, our troubles would cease.

Maybe that's so, but thus far, no one has invented the system.

## Too Many Laws

IN spite of all the amending, revising and psycho-analyzing, it still is possible to act within two feet of a man who has it in mind to murder you or pick your pocket, without suspecting it.

As long as that condition prevails, crime will have to be recognized and dealt with as a purely personal proposition.

We not only need fewer laws, but simpler laws. Above all else, we need to pay more attention to their enforcement after they are passed, and to the question of whether we ourselves are willing to obey them beforehand.

Because of this blind faith in system and the disregard of personal consequences which goes with it, millions of Americans have voted complacently for regulations and inhibitions which had no intent of observing, but which they were willing to accept for "the other fellow."

## Evasion Too Easy

AS long as the individual can shield himself behind the charter of a corporation, membership in a party, or any other sort of group activity and thus evade accountability, we can hope to make little headway with economic or social improvements.

As long as the bomb-planter has nothing to fear from a congressional probe of some faction, the corrupt politician nothing to worry about but a party scandal, we may expect conditions, not only to remain as they are, but grow worse.

What is chameleonism? It is the process of converting skins into leather by treating them with fats, which gives a soft pliable product, particularly adapted for light colored leathers.

When was King Alfonso exiled from Spain? He left Spain April 14, 1931.

What does the name Arbogast mean? It is a German family name, derived from a locality, and means "lane of the heir."

Is Istanbul an old or a new name for the city of Constantinople? It is the ancient Turkish name and is now the official name of that city.

## The Japanese Beetle



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Pork Should Be Cooked Thoroughly

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the

OCCASIONALLY there develops an epidemic of infestation with the worms from pork that has not been cooked or cured properly.

Trichina could be eliminated completely if all meat could be refrigerated at 5 degrees F. for twenty days; if before use it could be thoroughly cooked or cured, because the parasite of trichina dies at 131 degrees F.; if rats could be completely exterminated around the meat shops, slaughter houses and hog pens, and finally if the swill and offal fed to the hogs could be cooked thoroughly or otherwise disinfected.

One of the chief symptoms of the disease is the pain in the muscles and the swelling of the face.

The physician makes his diagnosis by changes that are caused in the blood, by isolating the parasite in washings from the stomach or

from the bowel, by finding the parasite in portions of the meat that have not been consumed, and finally by taking a piece out of the muscles at the painful point and finding the parasite in the muscle.

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On the sixth or seventh day the fertilized female burrows into the wall of the intestine. By the ninth or tenth day the embryos released by the female are found in fair numbers in the muscles.

The embryo grows rapidly in the muscle, becoming completely developed in about fifteen days, then it coils up and a wall is formed around it.

Of course, when the muscle meat containing these embryos is eaten, the whole process is repeated in the animal that eats the meat.

In 1,200 cases of trichinosis that occurred in the United States, raw sausage was the cause in 225 cases, raw ham in 213 cases, sausage in 141 cases, and incompletely cooked pork in 340 cases.

Trichinosis resembles typhoid fever and chronic rheumatism in its early stages, and it is only careful investigation by a physician that can reveal the cause.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

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.

I HAVE known pleasant judges. I know a judge who overbids when vulnerable. But I would not like to sit upon the bench, and, in particular, I'd hate to be Supreme Court Justice Graham Witschief.

He undertook in his court to play an omniscient role, and to this mortal eye he made a mess of it. At any rate, I read, "Two small boys who pleaded tearfully to be left with their mother were dragged, kicking and screaming out of her embrace and carried to the limousine of their grandparents, who had just won their custody by decision of Supreme Court Justice Witschief."

According to the newspaper account, "The justice was of the opinion that the children would enjoy themselves more with their mother, but added, 'Too great freedom is not conducive to the erection of strong character.'"

"Too great freedom is not conducive to the erection of strong character." That may be so, although I have my doubts. I am much more sure that an upbringing under circumstances which are highly satisfactory is more injurious. Even a child reared being told that something is good for him when he knows quite well that it is spinach as far as he is concerned.

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are certainly cases in which a mother may be a most improper guardian of a child. But on this occasion nobody attempted to prove that the boys were not healthy and happy.

The gossip about misconduct had not affected them in any way. And very probably they slept through-out the noisy parties.

And so it seemed to me that the judge ignored a most important point. He appears to have paid no heed whatsoever to the wishes of Peyton, 7, and Edward, 5. At these early stages discretion may not have reached full maturity, but already opinions have begun to form. And it seems to me that rights have already been established.

A 7-year-old boy knows what he likes and what he abominates. The likes and screams of Edward and Peyton constituted a very valid and weighty protest against a most pernicious piece of judgment.

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