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BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROSE W. HOWARD, President
EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—R. 5555
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Bartender or Gangster?

Senator Arthur Robinson, the particular pet of the Anti-Saloon League, once more announces his fidelity to that organization and dramatically suggests that "Uncle Sam will never become a bartender."

Aside from the fact that prohibition has not only made Uncle Sam a bartender, but a gangster as well, no one will seriously quarrel with the declaration of the senator.

The oratory of Robinson will only serve to call attention of serious-minded citizens to the pure bunk behind most of the dry propaganda, especially that of a professional nature which is intended for the consumption of those who pay their money under a misguided belief that there is such a thing as prohibition.

The testimony of educators, doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, leaders in every walk of life, given before congressional committees is that prohibition has produced more evils than it cured.

The law has broken down. Prohibition is responsible for a rapidly increasing disrespect for all law. It has made drinking popular with youth and in circles where it was taboo before the amendment. It has failed utterly to reduce crime or poverty.

Three years ago prohibitionists were boasting that all the savings of working men were due to the prohibition era. Today no such boast is made. At least some of the plight of working men can be traced to the law because of its contribution to unemployment and the decrease in revenues for government.

Now Uncle Sam, from whom Senator Robinson will keep the white apron, openly admits his gangster attitude, if it is admitted that government control of liquor sales would make a bartender of the government.

It will be recalled that Uncle Sam is sending Al Capone to prison for only one reason.

It is not sending him there for selling liquor, although he is reputed to have controlled the sale of liquor through many states.

It is not sending him there for murder, although he is reputed to have been a master assassin, ruler of his own army of killers.

What Uncle Sam is sending him to jail for is failure to split his profits of murder liquor and vice with the government.

If the government control makes Uncle Sam a bartender, prohibition has made him a gangster.

Dishonest Debt Policies

Politics, the curse of the reparations-war debt issue from the beginning, now is making a bad matter worse. According to the plan of the politicians, the reparations conference at Lausanne next week will do what every previous conference of its kind has done since the war—that is, patch up some temporary compromise agreement and then run away from the problem until it catches up with them again in worse form. And America will not be represented.

That method may be all very well for the politicians, whose chief purpose in life seems to be to get themselves re-elected, but it is disastrous for world peace, for world business and for the millions of unemployed in all countries.

If it were not for politics here and abroad the problem could be settled. For the facts are fairly simple. The allied governments in order to quiet their war-weary peoples first promised to make Germany pay for the war, and wrote a treaty to that effect. They dared not tell the British and French people the truth, that the victors as well as the vanquished lost the war and that Germany could never pay the whole bill.

As the desperate economic consequences of that "peace" developed, successive agreements were made under the Daves and Young plans to lighten the German burden, but never to admit the truth that the entire reparations machinery ultimately would have to be junked.

Finally, the experts at the Basle conference this winter let out the truth, that Germany could not go on paying. That was followed by the recent German statement to the same effect.

Now it is up to the politicians again. But, instead of facing the facts and dealing with them, they plan at Lausanne to fool their peoples again—at least long enough to get the politicians by the next elections.

The same kind of allied deception regarding reparations has characterized the official American attitude toward debts. For twelve years Washington tried to maintain the absurd fiction that there is no connection between reparations and debts. But because of that connection which it did not publicly admit, the Washington government had to make so-called refunding agreements which cancelled those debts from 25 to 75 cents on the dollar—all the while swearing to the American people that the debts would be paid and that no cancellation would be permitted under any circumstances.

Last summer the European economic crisis became so acute and the danger of wholesale central European repudiation of private debts became so imminent, Hoover had to intervene with his belated one-year moratorium plan on both reparations and debts.

At last Washington had recognized the relationship between the two problems, that the allies could not pay us unless they were paid by Germany and that Germany could not pay them unless we continued to loan her the money.

But, however, by refusing to call congress into special session to handle this legislative matter, so mis-handled the situation that public sentiment later turned against the moratorium. As a result, Hoover and congress are now running for cover and trying to wash their hands of the issue until after the election.

If American and European politicians continue this long policy of deception and cowardice, there is grave danger of a European financial collapse which in turn will retard American business recovery.

We believe it is the duty of our government to send a representative to the Lausanne conference because there can be no real conference or settlement without America, the chief creditor. We believe America should go into the conference with a definite program. That program should recognize the unfortunate fact that reparations and debts never will be paid.

America should give her debtors the chance of further debt cancellation in return for foreign armament reduction permitting reduction of American armament expense, or leave the European governments to the remaining alternative of open repudiation and the fatal consequences that entails for their future credit.

If there is any other honest or constructive policy possible for the United States, it has not yet been suggested.

Beer and the Fathers

"Let us appeal to the people according to the methods of our fathers," urges a communique today from the Methodist board of temperance, prohibition and public morals.

The methods of the fathers, we learn also today from a letter of Senator Harry Hawes to Senator Hiram Bingham, were to drink and let drink—plentifully of beer and wine, sparingly of the ardent spirits.

George Washington, says the senator of Missouri to the senator of Connecticut, toted not one silver flask, but three, one for his hip, one for his saddle bag, one for his coach. Also, in his own immortal handwriting, he penned a home brew recipe, which for fear of running afoul of the law we refrain from committing to paper. Senator Hawes, however, recommends it for the 10,000,000 contemporary home brewers "to improve the quality."

Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia, also dabbled with home brew, serving it at state functions at Richmond. He imported from Scotland a consignment of barley, personally conducted by a Scotch brewer and his wife, to "make small beer" as an example to the colonists.

Thomas Jefferson also entertained a Scotch brewer, whom he called "an honest and useful man." "He is about to settle in our country, and to establish a brewery, in which art I think him as skillful a man as ever came to America," Jefferson wrote to a friend. "I wish to see this beverage become common instead of the whiskey which kills one-third of our citizens and ruins their families."

And another President, James Madison, urged an impost on imported beer to encourage home manufacture. He stated he hoped to introduce brewing into every state not only to increase its consumption, but as a source of local revenue.

In view of Senator Hawes' useful researches perhaps the dries will be less ready to invoke "the methods of our fathers."

An Argument Against Capital Punishment

The following editorial comment from the Canadian Forum constitutes a powerful emotional argument against capital punishment. The editors rightly observe that the public is much more likely to be shocked than argued into sanity on this issue:

"The story of the hanging of Alphonse Bureau at the Quebec jail on Nov. 20 deserves wider publicity than it has received; for though public opinion hardly can be argued into abolishing the death penalty, it may be shocked into it.

"Bureau was 28. He was convicted on April 24, 1931, of the murder of Yvonne Poulin, his mistress, and sentenced to death. On the night before the execution, he attempted suicide by opening veins in his arms and legs. The guard found him lying in his cell in a pool of blood, and medical assistance and drugs were applied just in time to save his life for the hanging.

"As morning approached, a crowd had collected on neighboring parts of Battledfields park, from which the scene could be watched. When the condemned man was marched to the scaffold a murmur which was almost a shout rose in the air.

"Before this audience Hangman Ellis proceeded to the task of taking a life for a life. The trap was sprung at 8 o'clock—but something went wrong. After a full five minutes had passed Alphonse Bureau was found to be still alive at the end of the rope. Seven minutes more were allowed to elapse before a second examination was made. Somewhere between the fifth and twelfth minutes Bureau died—of strangulation.

"Thus was Yvonne Poulin avenged and the account with society squared. Meanwhile Bureau's wife—whom he married a few days after the murder—and his child, are alive.

"Perhaps they still believe that he spoke the truth when, from the scaffold, he read a statement in which he reaffirmed his innocence, and protested that he died a victim of human injustice. But we have the opinion of a jury that the man was guilty."

A graphologist says faults and virtue are betrayed by writing. Especially when read from the witness stand.

And now it's divulged that Lithuania is really ruled by two women. In which case the slogan is doubtless, "Listen Lithuania."

The depression is hitting Hollywood. Being in California, maybe the stars are discovering fans are cooling.

If the League of Nations doesn't stop Japan, where are we going to get our jaundiced?

Business is so bad the giant steamer Bremen carries little but gold.

Just to prove that they don't want Manchuria, the Japanese are going right on into China.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ONLY one per cent of farm marriages end in the divorce court. Here is a bit of news that should cause us to reflect upon what the stampede to cities has done to us.

Whether men and women on the farm are too busy, or too happy, or merely too dumb to quarrel, statistics do not say. They just do not get divorces, that's all. Since the future will see many hundreds of thousands of citizens trekking toward the open spaces, this information should cheer those who are alarmed at the state of matrimony.

Not that these individuals will take to farm life because they have any hankering for contact with the soil, or that they desire to rehabilitate marriage. They'll hit for the country because it's going to be the only place where they can keep on eating.

The day of getting along without hard work is over, at least for a time. Therefore the man and woman who are courageous to begin their life together on a farm can be sure they are building it upon a stable foundation.

THERE has been a great movement out cities; tomorrow will see a great movement out of them. As every social change and every business depression in our history has sent Americans toward new frontiers, so this one, which offers no frontiers for us to seek, will result inevitably in a steady migration to the land.

And this departure from artificial existence, and the necessity of earning a living by the sweat of the brow, will help marriage as nothing else could.

If, therefore, I dared to offer advice to girls in cities who are perplexed about their future and trembling for their jobs, it would be to tell them to hie themselves country-ward, where men must have wives to succeed.

For men will go back to farming. And when bond and oil stock salesmen and fledgling lawyers are fewer in the land and aggressive, intelligent farmers are more numerous, we shall see the birth of a new Americanism.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

We Americans Have Been Scared for a Long Time—Scared Not Only of Each Other, but of Ourselves, and Risk and Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A great deal is being said about fear these days, and in such a way as to create the impression that it arrived with the stock market crash, that it was unknown in this country before the fall of 1929 and that it should be treated as a temporary affliction calling for a quick cure.

As a minority of one, I disagree with that viewpoint. I think we have been scared for a long time—scared not only of each other, but ourselves, and not only of risks, but work.

How else can you explain the furor over red tracts and pamphlets, the stampede in favor of prohibition, the growing popularity of mass regulation, the herding and crowding, the blind faith in bigness and many other queer characteristics of modern life in America.

Afraid of Everything

THE whole set-up has tended to make us afraid—afraid to invest our own money; afraid to attempt independent careers; afraid to enter a house where there was measles, or whooping cough; afraid to go swimming unless a life guard was handy; afraid to buy anything, unless we had been talked into it by some high-powered salesman.

Who can survey what has occurred in these United States during the last half century and honestly believe that the people have done their own thinking, except with regard to a few minor details?

They have permitted themselves to be victimized by expertness, salesmanship and ritualism, until they had no choice but to play the part of sheep.

Independence Shrivels

OUR boys and girls have been trained to look for jobs while the boss did all the worrying, and we older folks have been told that we mustn't think of doing this, or that, without consulting some specialist.

The general result has been a shriveling of independence, initiative and courage.

You can see it in the mismanagement of our cities, the crazy sequence of styles and fashions, the unwillingness to accept bold measures when they are obviously needed.

Follow the Leader

SAFETY has become our passion not only in a physical, but in every other sense. We demand protection above all else, protection against danger, disease, hard work and even discomfort, and we want it for our minds, as well as our bodies.

Unconsciously, we have fallen into the habit of letting others do our thinking for us and they are growing fewer and fewer as the scope of our organized activities increases.

Even the "strong" day is announced, most of us put our form of head gear even though it may be raining.

Awaiting Miracle

WE have been in a depression nearly two and a half years, and what have we done that fits the need? Nothing at all, but waiting for a lot of badly perplexed leaders to see if they could make a good guess, or preferably for something to happen that would relieve them of even that effort.

Right now, the majority of us still cling to the thought that if we are patient long enough, some miracle will occur and put us back in the good old days.

It won't, and we might just as well face the fact. There is more to this mess than a temporary decline in consumption.

For one thing, it calls for some drastic changes in our industrial lineup. They were on the schedule long before the crash came. If we had recognized them and made them, it wouldn't have been half so bad.

We didn't and wouldn't because we were afraid of the disturbance they might cause, and we still hesitate for precisely the same reason. It's a good thing that we are waking up to the presence of fear, but it's wrong to suppose we haven't been slaves to it for a long time.

People's Voice

Editor Times—Does the legislature make law, or does it just form a system for law? If what is written as a system for law does not give justice, can it be a system of law?

We have one law, the foundation of which is justice. We have our courts and judges to preside over them for the purpose of giving justice to the best of their ability. If a judge's rulings are not based on the foundation of law which is justice, should he not be removed and some one else put in who has the ability to do so?

Are there not too many systems for law made without any consideration and knowledge of facts in regard to them? What chance has a legislature to figure out a system for law that is just, when so many people want a system for law that is for their special benefit, seemingly with no regard for the basic principles of law which is justice?

Should not the legislature be limited to the forming of a system for governmental work so that they could have time to figure out and simplify a system for government that could be effectively and economically handled, giving protection to the innocent, from the unscrupulous acts of others?

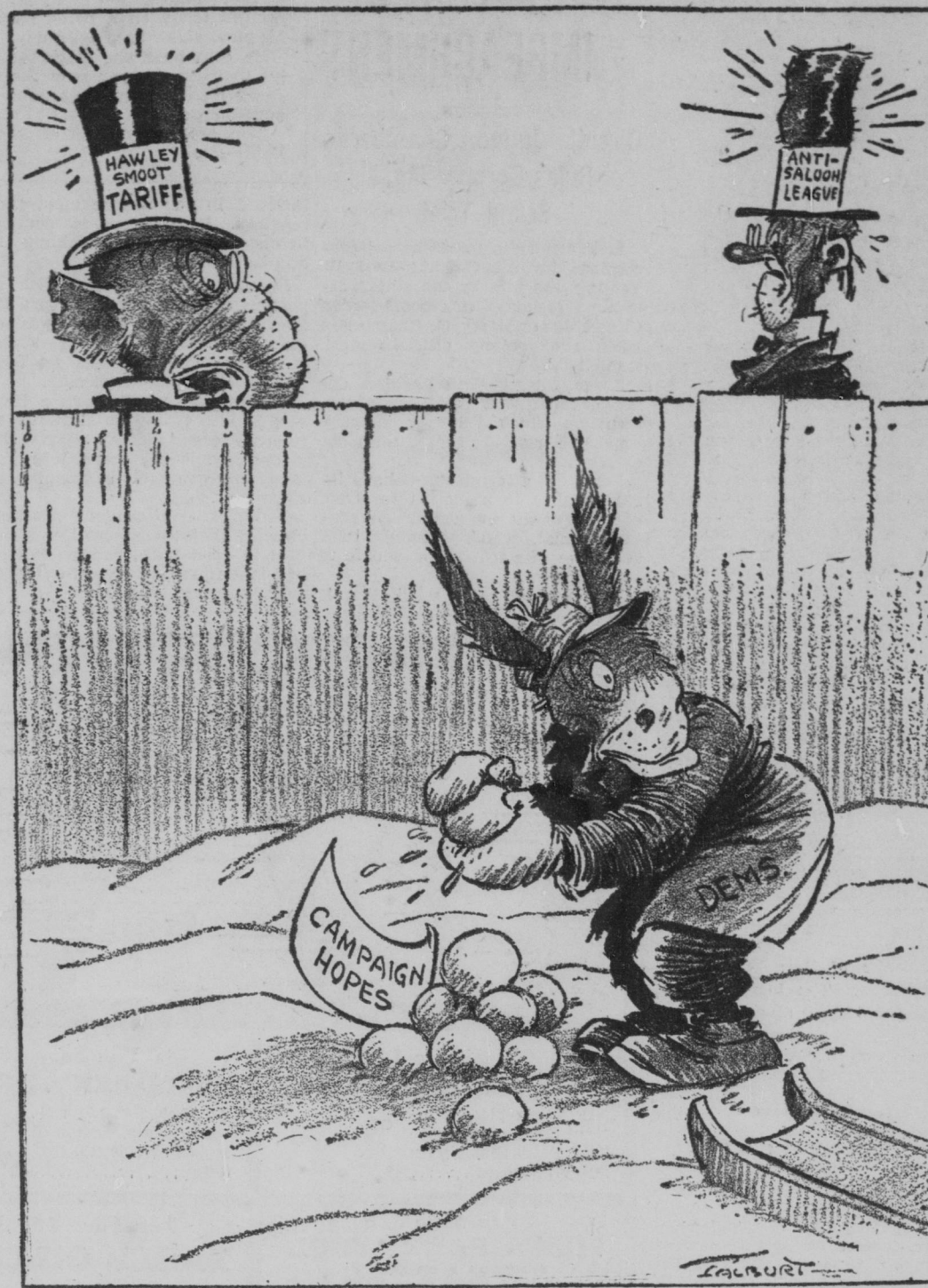
Could we not get a more perfect system for law by doing away with the legislature and hire two or three men by the year, and let them make a study of the situation in regard to a system for law, so they could have a sufficient knowledge of facts to form a system of law that is as near just to all as they can get?

And this departure from artificial existence, and the necessity of earning a living by the sweat of the brow, will help marriage as nothing else could.

If, therefore, I dared to offer advice to girls in cities who are perplexed about their future and trembling for their jobs, it would be to tell them to hie themselves country-ward, where men must have wives to succeed.

For men will go back to farming. And when bond and oil stock salesmen and fledgling lawyers are fewer in the land and aggressive, intelligent farmers are more numerous, we shall see the birth of a new Americanism.

And He's Looking for a Target



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Most Alcoholics Can Blame Heredity

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

THE question as to why some people indulge excessively in alcoholic liquors, whereas others do not, has been one which long has given concern to the experts in pharmacology, physiology, psychology, nervous and mental diseases.

In general, all are agreed that chronic alcoholics are the result of some inadequacy to face the problems of life, and in most cases have some defect of heredity.

The defect in heredity does not indicate, as most noveltists presume, some alcoholic ancestry, but rather the occurrence in previous generations of some mental weakness.

The chronic alcoholic, before succumbing to his habit, usually has suffered some nervous symptoms of one kind or another, quite frequently a state of depression which alcohol for the time being relieves.

This virtue in alcoholic liquors

is one of the reasons why physicians prescribe them. Scientifically, they have the ability to induce a state of euphoria, or a feeling of well being, which particularly in the aged is of great importance.

One of the British physiologists expresses this particular virtue in alcohol in the following manner: "In the terrific conflict between what has been taught to desire and what he is allowed to get, a man has found the alcohol a sinister but effective pacemaker... a way out of the prison house of reality."

Another British observer, Dr. D. Yellowlees, points out that certain cases of alcoholism represent an endeavor to relieve an unconscious mental tension.

In a case of those who are periodic drunkards, that is those who only occasionally indulge in excessive drinking, but who are usually temperate or who may even obtain entirely from alcoholic liquors in the intervals, it is found that the outbreaks occur when some un-

conscious mental tension has accumulated until the breaking point. The discharge of the escape from reality occurs in a sudden debauch.

In those cases in which the drinking is habitual, the mental problem is more constantly in the mind of the individual, and he frequently is found to have not a weak will or a bad character, but an unsatisfactory emotional life.

The physiologists who have been concerned primarily with the effects of alcohol on the human body began with the generally accepted view that alcohol is not a stimulant, but a depressant of the nervous system.

The lower centers of the nervous system are the first and the easiest to be depressed, hence, there seems to be a stimulation of the higher levels.

It is this stimulation and the removal of the repression which gives rise to the feeling of exaltation, and which makes the alcoholic talkative, emotional, and easily disturbed.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

A GENTLEMAN named Jorge, writing in the Daily Worker, brings up a moot question which has been much on my mind. In discussing the problem of whether it would be a good idea to expose me to a firing squad, he said:

"Shooting may be deserved—and we do not exclude that from the possibilities—but how about taking his gin away from him and putting him to work as a stoker in a steamer carrying workers to the Bernards for their vacations? He knows that route—above decks."

"This method ought to settle that old stupid question that hops up now and then: 'Who will do the dirty work under Socialism. Who, if not the fake "Socialists"?'"

Under the dispensation suggested by the Daily Worker, the hard and dirty work to be done by the forced labor of the fake, "Socialists." When Debs ran for President the last time, that meant almost a million persons. And I think it is fair to assume that a certain number of the bourgeoisie would qualify for that same hellot caste. After all, even a thoroughgoing revolution can't quite manage to kill everybody on the other side.

At any rate, you start the Communist Utopia with a sufficient number of downtrodden and dispossessed to insure yourself another revolution under this see-saw theory.

The Last Shall Be First

IN other words, Jorge sees a revolution in terms of a single turn of the wheel. He would not create a new community but merely reverse the conditions under which we live.

After the last bayonet had been thrust and the last bullet fired, Bob Minor would be commissar of the treasury. Andrew Mellon would be making speeches in Union square for industrial equality and editing a radical newspaper.

Mr. Jorge is an ardent atheist, and so I think it is fair to assume that he had strict religious training as a boy. He has not been able to escape from the Biblical doctrine of original sin and atonement. He would divide the sheep from the goats and separate the lost and the elect.

It has been said that the lowly shall inherit the earth. In that glorious day their feet will be on the necks of the haughty. But when you get your feet on somebody's neck, you aren't lowly any more. A new group of potential inheritors has been created.

Not Precisely Perfect

OF course, it may be said that turn about is fair play. It is fair, but it isn't perfect. You see, there is an additional adage which says that one good turn deserves another. If the goal of human

aspiration is merely to free one group and enslave another, then we are fated to live in a squirrel's cage from now on until eternity.

I never have been to Bermuda, either above deck or below, but I don't think that precise accuracy should be allowed to interfere with the parable. It is Jorge's notion that on the next voyage he is to drink the gin and I am to shovel the coal.

I will agree to that only if he is willing to change positions on the way back. And I mean a voluntary change, and not an upheaval brought about through a violent revolution led by hairy ape Heywood.

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TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

ITALIAN SUCCESS Jan. 19.

ON Jan. 19, 1918, Italians on the Lower Piave repulsed an attack on the Capo Sile bridgehead and carried forth the movement which caused the Austrians to yield the whole salient, moving their defense line north from Monte Monfenera to the shelter of the Calcinetta Torrent and Monte Spioncoba.

This culminated two earlier movements. The first had been made on Dec. 31, 1917, by the French, who recaptured the northern summit of Monte Tomba, which the Austrians had held since November, 1917, inflicting numerous casualties and captured 1,400 prisoners.

Then, in the middle of January, 1918, the French made a drive four miles east up the Piave in the direction of Quero.

These two movements, and the repulse by the Italians on this date, led to capture of control of the salient, and the closing of the eastern gate to the enemy.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Harvard Professor Would Combine Methods of Introspectionists and Behaviorists in Psychological Studies.

A NEW field of psychological investigation is proposed by Professor Edwin G. Boring, famous psychologist of Harvard university. First, the introspectionists held the field in the realm of psychology. They sought to explore their own mental processes and put their discussions in terms of mental concepts.

A few years ago, the behaviorists took the center of the stage. Led by Watson, they sought to ignore introspection. Psychology for them was only a branch of physiology. Watson denies the existence of such a process as thinking and seeks to reduce the whole realm of psychology to a mass of physical concepts.

Professor Boring would fuse the two. The introspectionists were chiefly concerned with what they called consciousness. The behaviorists would do away entirely with the use of that word.

Now Professor Boring suggests that psychologists study what he calls "the physiology of consciousness."

"My thesis," says Professor Boring, "is that introspection is a method for the observation of certain events in the brain."

The reader who is in doubt as to just what the psychologist means by introspection may be helped by Webster's definition: "Introspection—a looking inward; especially self-examination or inspection of one's own mind."

Role of the Brain

WE can best understand what has been going on in psychology," Professor Boring continues, "if we return to the dualistic tradition and see that in it there were, roughly speaking, three principal locations for psychological events:

"(1) The sense-organs (2), the central nervous system and (3) consciousness.

"The three are causally related; stimulation of the sense-organs gives rise to a central neural process, which in turn may be said to 'cause' a conscious process. In the less exact parlance of the laboratory, we always are thinking about stimulus, brain and consciousness.

"The events in the brain, the middle term of this dependent series, have been largely inaccessible to observation.

"There has been clinical observation. The rest of what we know about the brain is at a higher inferential level.

"The physiologist holds to the faith that the brain, made up of neurons, is capable of that of that excitation which is the sum of the excitations of many neurons, and that these (neural) neurons obey the same laws and are excited under the same limitations as apply to the peripheral neurons which have been experimentally studied.

"To this article of faith the psychologist sometimes opposes another belief, that the organization of the brain corresponds to the organization of phenomenal experience. These two hypotheses are not necessarily consistent, and often we have to choose between them."

Within the Brain

THE scientific mind could be satisfied with correlations, physiological psychology might have ignored the brain as inaccessible to its methods and have remained content with correlations between stimulus and sensory process in the old days and between stimulus and response later on," Professor Boring continues.

The scientist, however, Professor Boring, tells us, wants something more.

"He wants insight into the relationships," he goes on, "a complete and immediate understanding which seems to leave no further question to be asked.

"It is this need for insight that has forced the brain upon psychologists. The gross psychophysical correlation must be made more intimate. We want, in Fechner's phrase, an 'inner psychophysics.'

"Nevertheless, even if we had this knowledge of the brain and the resultant correlations, we should still be wanting insight in both parts of the picture.

"We should, on the one hand, want more intimate knowledge of the relation of stimulus to brain, and this sort of knowledge we are now actually beginning to get.

"On the other hand, the correlation between consciousness and the events in the brain show no signs of yielding to insight because there is no conceivable way in which insight