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

Prophecy and Prohibition

Last week it became necessary to place upon probation a rather large number of students, both boys and girls, at De Pauw University. They had been found with whisky and gin in their rooms.

Thirty years ago such a condition in any Methodist college in this country would have been the occasion of a nation-wide scandal.

Today it only arouses passing interest and complete approval of the method of handling the problem. It is probably true that conditions at this particular university in regard to drinking are better than in a vast majority of colleges and universities in the state.

The incident is significant because it happened in a university which is sponsored by a church denomination which is most stubborn in its fidelity to prohibition as a solution of the drink problem, a denomination whose leadership most stubbornly turns away from the cold, hard fact that instead of solving the problem the eighteenth amendment has increased it.

Drinking in the schools today is as fashionable as it was unfashionable before Volsteadism and is prevalent only because it is considered smart to evade the law.

In other days and other times, similar institutions had their own prohibition laws against card playing. They graduated experts at poker. They had prohibition laws against dancing. They graduated many terpsichores. They had prohibition laws against theater attendance. They graduated playwrights and actors.

Today the same old psychology which bred revolt against the school rules breeds revolt against the national law.

It will probably be borne to the minds of parents and friends of the students who found no protection from temptation in the prohibition law that the solution has not been found.

They may realize that the prophecies of the prohibitionists have not been realized.

They will read with interest these statements: "Drinking will be reduced. Drunkenness will disappear. Crimes will be reduced by at least one-half. The constantly increasing cost to taxpayers of saloon-made convicts, insane, imbecile and delinquents will be stopped. Liquor is the corrupter of politics—the United States will be made safe for democracy through the removal of liquor menace to clean politics."

That was the prophecy of the Prohibition Ratification Handbook when Indiana was being persuaded to consent.

Compare that with the cleanest college in Indiana and tell yourself the answer.

Baker's League Statement

Whether we who believe in the league like it or not, a vast educational process must be accomplished before America makes up her mind about entering the League of Nations.

Nothing could be more futile than participation which represented divided America, with a narrow technical margin one way or the other. That has been the trouble with prohibition. No great national policy is effective unless it carries with it the unquestioned sanction of public sentiment.

Accordingly, Newton D. Baker is sensible and practical when he says that he would not take the United States into the league, if he had the power to do so, "until there is an informed and convinced majority sentiment in favor of that action in the United States."

As a nation, we have been laboring under a lot of illusions about how our people view the League of Nations.

The illusions run back to 1920, when Cox made the league his chief issue against Harding. Cox lost by a large margin. Harding's victory was hailed by opponents of the league as a decisive defeat for the league and for Wilsonianism.

As a matter of fact, if we will recall 1920, we will remember that the election of Harding was chiefly one of a "return to normalcy" and "we want a change"—sentiments altogether domestic in their impulse.

The league issue, which Cox so energetically attempted to make outstanding, bored most voters, who reacted at the ballot box on emotions entirely dissociated from the league.

Cox tried to make his campaign stand on a single, unified league slogan. Cox failed. And any one who voted in that year, if he will recollect the political circumstances then prevailing, will admit that the league did not dominate the 1920 campaign, but was a comparatively minor factor.

Since then, however, league opponents assiduously have attempted to set up as gospel that the league was voted down; that the American people spurned the idea; and that, accordingly, it should be buried forever.

The farther away 1920 gets the more they are inclined to get away with their argument.

But the true picture has shown the two parties divided on the league question, as they have been divided on that other great party-splitting issue—prohibition.

Many Democrats are for it; many Democrats are against it; many Republicans are for it, and many against it.

Isolationism and internationalism are not bounded by party lines.

Baker, the most intense apostle of the league, in his statement, recognizes the realities. He concedes that much observation and education are called for before the nation can be a united nation on an international question over which, if we are divided, we fall.

The educational process, unfortunately, after all these years, must be a long one. Long, because during most of the time since 1920 we have been engrossed in the trivialities of prosperity, and still bored by anything which diverted us from the enjoyment of them.

We are now, however, up against adversity and threats of another World war, and accordingly are most susceptible to a serious consideration of such a question as the league. The time for education is ripe.

The recent Manchurian happenings have been doing an educational job in showing that the issue is one, not of Manchuria, but of peace machinery; that if the only available peace machinery fails we are back where we were before 1914; that such failure inevitably will be spelled in terms of another European conflict into which we will be drawn, and the probably resultant suicide of white civilization.

Of all the peace machinery equipment, the League of Nations is farthest advanced. As contrasted with the Kellogg pact, the nine-power treaty and other pacts, it alone has teeth.

So what it all boils down to is—do we use the league, and play our part in it, and take our risks along with it, or do we stand by and shirk it, and

M. E. Tracy

Says:

English Movie Producers Must Be Pretty Hard Up When They Blame the Dartmoor Prison Riot on American Films.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A mistrial has been declared in the Ziegler murder case at Hackensack, N. J.

The jury saw a gang film Monday night which told the story of a woman falsely accused of killing a defective.

When court opened Tuesday morning, the prosecution asked for a mistrial on the ground that such an incident might have prejudiced the jury.

Counsel for the defense thought Judge Sanfert should see the picture before rendering a decision, but his honor thought otherwise and granted the prosecution's request.

Jealousy Goes Gunning

IT would be unfair to generalize on this episode without calling attention to the part played by coincidence.

Mrs. Olga Ziegler was being tried for the murder of her husband, a wealthy manufacturer who was shot to death by George Flanard.

Flanard already has pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was expected to become the state's star witness.

It is alleged that Ziegler had been paying attention to Flanard's sweetheart; that both Flanard and Mrs. Ziegler were jealous on this account and that she induced Flanard to kill her husband.

Is Our Method Wrong?

IT is possible, of course that a movie depicting a woman falsely accused might have some influence on the jury in such a case, but one hardly can admit as much without admitting that the jury system is pitifully weak.

In seeing a movie of any kind or description could have the slightest weight with men and women who are determining a matter of life and death, and who have given their oaths to be just, we need a new method.

On the Other Hand

IN contrast to dismissal of the Ziegler jury, because it attended a movie, the Judd jury out in Phoenix, Ariz., chose a movie in preference to church last Sunday, after learning that Mrs. Judd's aged father would preach.

Those "twelve good men and true" were not moved by any technical interpretation of prejudice, but by plain common sense.

It would take some nerve to hear a kindly old man preach, and then sit in judgment on his 27-year-old daughter for one of the most revolting crimes ever recorded.

Our British Critics

TO cap the climax regarding the movie and its possible influence on justice, English critics are blaming American gang films for the riot at Dartmoor.

One could dismiss this as a piece of utter nonsense but for the commercial element involved.

England, and a lot of other countries for that matter, has been moving heaven and earth to kill off American movies in favor of the old home product.

Thus far they have not been very successful. In spite of tariffs and other acts of discriminatory legislation, the American movie dominates all, to both sums.

Progressivism Pays

Wisconsin, still pioneering along the political frontier, proves that La Follette progressivism not only is more comfortable to live with, but is less costly than average government.

The Badger state's newest contribution to progress is a measure just signed by Governor Philip La Follette, the Groves law, first compulsory jobless insurance act adopted by an American commonwealth.

Whether we like it or not, a new deal on war debts is just ahead. When that time comes, let us apply the same arithmetic, additions, subtractions, interest rates and all, to both sums.

We have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

To put it bluntly, we may as well make a virtue of necessity. The war debts are not going to be paid in full, anyway—if at all.

Telepathy, Maybe!

ENGLISH producers and their press agents must be pretty hard up when they try to make business for domestic films by blaming the Dartmoor riot on the output of American studios. It does seem as though they might think of something more original, or be honest enough to admit that a little more sugar in the porridge would have prevented the rumpus.

How many movies do the inmates of Dartmoor see, and who selects them? Or, was it some telepathic influence that wrought the mischief, some queer new agency of transmission that carried the baleful message across leagues of barren country and right through those grim walls?

No, we won't appeal to the League of Nations for a decision, but just on making snappier films.

Questions and Answers

What is the United States Home-stand Act?

It is a law enacted by congress, authorizing any American citizen, or alien who has filed a legal declaration of intention to become a citizen, 21 years old or the head of a family, to enter upon any unappropriated public land and occupy 160 acres or less, and after five years residence thereon, and cultivation thereof, to receive title to the land.

Where was the first Baptist church in America founded?

It was the church established by Roger Williams in Providence, in 1639, although the honor is disputed by the First Baptist church of Newport, organized, it is claimed, with John Clarke as its pastor, the same year or shortly after.

What does "Ltd" stand for after the name of a company?

It is for Limited, a class of corporations more common in England and the British colonies than in the United States. It simply means that the liability of the stockholders is limited, and their stock is non-assessable.

Where is the first airplane that was made by the Wright brothers now?

In the Science Museum, South Kensington, England.

What is second growth timber?

Timber that comes up naturally after cutting, fire, or other disturbance.

What can suede coats be cleaned?

Wash them in warm water with pure soapsuds to which one teaspoon of household ammonia to the gallon has been added. Rinse lightly and stretch to the desired size to dry.

As It Has Always Been

MEN with hardened hearts. They're the old formula. They have been the rulers of the world. Did Caesar scruple or Napoleon blanch at the sight of blood? The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders. Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes. We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree. Remember the Maine, and make the world safe for democracy.

The Lord's going to set this world on fire—some of these days.

Just Wasting Her Time!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Arthritis Curable If Detected Early

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor of the American Medical Association and of *By Health Magazine*.

IN a survey of the significance of chronic inflammation of the joints as an economic problem, Dr. Robert B. Osgood points out that in a state of four and a half million people there are approximately 10,000 cases of cancer; 25,000 cases of active tuberculosis; 50,000 cases of diseases of the heart and blood vessels and 150,000 cases of so-called rheumatism.

Patients with any of the first three types of diseases either recover or die fairly quickly. Persons with chronic rheumatism, however, neither recover quickly nor die easily.

This condition has affected animals and man for at least a million years. "The fossil remains of the oldest known dinosaur," said Dr.

Osgood, "make it certain that he suffered from cricks in his back before he became a fossil."

Rheumatic diseases are responsible for a terrific loss of time and thereby of money. In England they caused one and a half million weeks of idleness in one year, and cost the relief agency \$10,000,000.

Far too often chronic inflammation of the joints is looked upon as an incurable condition and one which is impossible to control. There seems to be reason for believing, however, that attention given early and adequately to this condition will bring about success in its treatment. In order that treatment may be given adequately, it is necessary that it be recognized earliest.

The physician who makes his diagnosis does so on the basis of definite changes that take place in the tissues, including particularly

the surface of what are called the synovial membranes and of the bones involved in the joints. The synovial membranes are the tissues which enable the joints to move freely and which act as lubricating surfaces.

In the national hospital for arthritis in Sweden it is found that approximately 60 per cent of the patients properly treated early have either permanently recovered or after three years become enabled to take care of themselves.

The whole purpose of this discussion of the subject is to urge people who have pain in the joints, who suffer with inflammation of the joints, or who have the slightest indication that they suffer with such a condition to go prompt and complete medical attention before the condition produces permanent damage and crippling.

"Telescopes are of two kinds—refractors and reflectors. In the reflecting telescope, which is the more familiar variety, since opera-glasses and spy-glasses are of this type, a large double convex lens, called the object-glass, at the upper end of the telescope-tube gathers the light from the celestial bodies.

In the reflecting telescope, however, a large concave mirror, silvered on its back, as is the case with the ordinary mirror or 'looking-glass', and mounted at the lower end of the tube collects the light from distant objects and performs the same office as the large lens in the refractor.

"The greatest telescopes in the world are of the reflecting type, and the 200-inch will be, since it is both easier and less expensive to construct large mirrors than large lenses."

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

New Telescope Will Bring Moon to Within 25 Miles of the Earth; Astrologer Explains Construction and Principles of Instrument.

A VIEW of the moon such as would be obtained with the naked eye if the moon were only twenty-five miles away, will be furnished by the 200-inch telescope soon to be built upon a California mountain-top near Pasadena.

Possibilities of the new telescope are pointed out by Dr. Frederick C. Leonard, chairman of the department of astronomy of the University of California at Los Angeles, in a bulletin of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Speaking of a twenty-five-mile view of the moon, Dr. Leonard says: "At such close proximity, it would be quite possible to distinguish large buildings, and to perceive other manifestations of life on the moon if it were inhabited by a race of beings like ourselves."

"Unfortunately, since the moon is devoid of air, water, soil and life (at least what a biologist would call life