

ARMY OF BOY WANDERERS IN SOUTH GROWING

Hospitable Population Is Able to Offer Little to Outcast Youths.

Brigadier-General Delham D. Glassford, former Washington police chief, whose humane handling of the bonus army last summer brought him into conflict with the administration, has been studying the problem created by hundreds of thousands of wankees boys in this country. At present he is visiting the southeastern states, to which large numbers of the wanderers have flocked during the cold weather.

By GEN. DELHAM D. GLASSFORD
GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 21.—Heading south, the American army of outcast youth finds at best a little more sunshine to cheer it on its hopeless way.

And that is about all the hospitable southland can afford this year to the stranger at its door.

A close-up study of conditions in the small mill towns and cities of Virginia and the Carolinas convinces me that these states and communities are doing their utmost with funds at their disposal to handle the transient situation. What they are doing is far from adequate, but that is not their fault.

Our economic blundering has thrust out upon the road to wander in search of a job, of food, of shelter, fully a million men and boys. A large proportion of these drift through the south Atlantic states at this time.

The states, already overburdened, can do little or nothing to salvage this tragic waste of youth and manpower. For the destitute transient, however pathetic his plight, the best they can do is "a night's flop, a plate of beans, and shove him on to the next stop."

Flop Houses Jammed

It is difficult to get an estimate of the actual number of transients passing through a town. Rarely do the authorities make a tabulation. They will tell you that the missions are overcrowded, the flop-houses jammed, that numbers sleep on floors, in the railroad station, in the jail.

But, they all repeat, and this emphatically, that the percentage of boys in enforced vagabondage is rapidly increasing. In a later article I shall try to give some figures on this question.

I made my way through a gloomy alley to find the entrance to the Greensboro Salvation Army Rest. A slim boy with a shock of black hair opened the door and peered into the darkness at me: "Want a bed for the night?" he asked. "Did you work today?"

Never Tell Real Truth

He was Walter Scott Browning, age 16, and evidently of literary lineage. D. A. Shelley, in charge of the rest, had employed young Browning for a few days in the hope of finding out something definite about him.

"I never have yet known one of them to tell the real truth about himself," Shelley said.

The two floors were crowded with boys and men in their early twenties. I immediately was struck by the scarcity of older men and by the complete absence of that type readily recognized as habitual hobo; both are more marked proportionately in our metropolitan missions. The average age of the one night lodgers in the Greensboro Mission, Mr. Shelley informed me, was 18 years.

One of the reasons for the youthfulness of his charges may be due to Shelley himself. He knows how to handle boys, and word of him probably has traveled far and wide on the grape-vine telegraph of the world.

His Buddy Was "Trapped"

A knock at the office door, and in came a diminutive, cocky youngster. He said he was Harry Price, 16, and Shelley recognized him as Robert Farmer, 14, who had been given lodgings for two nights during the December blizzard. In one month this lad had aged two years, and learned the use of an alias. On the road to youth develops rapidly.

Robert told a story of his buddy, Jack Long, who had been arrested in Spartanburg. It was a confused tale with many characters in the plot.

"But what did he do?" I asked. The youngster eyed me sharply: "Nothing," he said, "they jes' tapped him."

I shall try to find out why Jack was "tapped."

TRADE COMMISSION CHOICE IS IMPORTANT

Roosevelt's Selection to Show Liberal or Conservative Trend.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President-Elect Roosevelt's choice of a man to serve on the federal trade commission, filling the vacancy left by C. W. Hunt's resignation, is being awaited with interest second only to that manifest in cabinet appointments.

To business the appointment is of more importance than any of the cabinet posts, except treasury secretary and attorney-general. Selection of a conservative or a liberal will determine to a great extent what the attitude of the new administration is to be in regard to control of business practices.

It has been indicated that the Roosevelt administration may attempt to restore the trade commission to the position of importance it was intended to occupy as protector of the interests of consumers when it was created in the Wilson administration.

With the appointment of a new Democrat to the commission, President-Elect Roosevelt's party will assume control at once, and if further reorganization is necessary, two more vacancies will occur during President Roosevelt's four year term of office.

SHORT LIFE SEEN FOR BARTER

System to Vanish When Depression Lifts, Say Experts

This is the last of a series of six stories on the "Back to Barter" movement.

By ROBERT TALLEY
NEA Service Writer

ALTHOUGH they recognize it as a valuable relief measure in a period of distress, experts who have studied the "Back to Barter" movement have no fear that it holds any real threat for business or banking as now established.

Such eminent economists as Professor Irving Fisher of Yale and Colonel Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland may disagree as to the wisdom of fiat money that certain cities are issuing to meet their pay rolls, but as to barter's menace to business—or rather, the lack of such a menace—there seems to be unanimity of opinion.

Taking the current estimate that a million persons in America now are getting a living through barter of labor or goods, Bradford B. Smith, chief statistical assistant to Colonel Ayres, presents these figures:

"If we assume that this number represents 200,000 families and that each family by this method is maintaining a living standard of about \$1,500 a year, then the total amount represented by barter in a year is about \$300,000,000.

This is a surprisingly large figure, but it shrinks when compared with a national trade in the neighborhood of 1,200 billion dollars.

This comparison suggests that barter plays a very small part in the trade life of the nation, although it may play an important part as a relief measure."

It is very unlikely, he continued, that barter ever will play a major part in American business.

"The well-stocked Yellow Springs Exchange, resembling a store, swaps not only farm products for manufactured goods, but also will swap anything from a cord of firewood cut by jobless men to piano lessons given by a jobless music teacher. Scrip is the medium.

Dr. Morgan . . . "I do not believe my home will burn down tonight, but I have fire insurance on it."



Dr. Arthur E. Morgan . . . "I do not believe my home will burn down tonight, but I have fire insurance on it."

country, we must remember that we are supposing not merely a different form of exchange, but also an entirely different form of civilization," he continued.

"Business in the United States today is suffering from a contraction in the volume and, more especially, the effective use of its money.

Bank deposits, which represent the chief money of the nation, have shrunk some 25 per cent and their use has suffered a corresponding shrinkage.

"Barter has sprung up as a means of meeting this temporary condition. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that with the arrival of business recovery, barter methods will vanish as magically as they have appeared."

A business side of barter is given by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Ohio's Antioch college

at Yellow Springs. His Antioch faculty is making an interesting experiment there.

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Dr. Morgan, the engineer who bossed the job of building Dayton's flood prevention system, admits the limitations and difficulties of barter, but views it as "economic insurance."

"Nobody knows what the future will bring," he said. "England has been on the dole for ten years now and may be on it for another ten. We are entering on the fourth year of our depression, and the end is not in sight."

"Even if industry got back to 1929 production tomorrow, technological improvements still would

leave from six to eight millions unemployed.

"Our production scale is exceeding our needs. We may be in for a new kind of hard times. If our country is in for this kind of trouble, an exchange policy may save us from a disastrous collapse."

"I do not say this is coming. I do not believe my home will burn down tonight, but I have fire insurance on it. The same comparison might be made with barter and business."

DR. MORGAN'S Midwest Exchange is designed as a credit clearing house to enable manufacturers and others to exchange their products largely without use of money.

Politicians view barter and exchange in varying lights, as shown by opinions at Washington.

"The barter and exchange system will continue to spread unless a financial readjustment program can be worked out," said Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the house agriculture committee.

"We must readjust our system to make money more truly a measure of value. Debts contracted before the deflation of the dollar can not be paid in today's dollars, which so unfairly represent commodity values."

"Meanwhile, the barter and exchange method, with the use of scrip, is a very valuable step pending restoration of deflated values."

"The man who refuses to pay his honest debts is without standing, esteem or respect in the community," said the Hoosier senator.

"France and other defaulters have placed themselves in this category in world opinion."

France Called Worst

"Indeed, the behavior of France is far worse than that of any other nation, for she freely admitted her capacity to pay, and at the same moment when she violated her obligation to the United States, had the audacity to extend credit to Austria in a sum practically as great as the installment due the United States which she had refused to pay."

"The international bankers," said Senator Charles L. McNary, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, calls the method "too crude to last."

Likewise, there is conflict between the economists as to the wisdom of fiat money which has arisen in certain cities as an adjunct of the barter movement.

Professor Fisher of Yale is a strong supporter of the scrip plan like that employed in Hawarden, Iowa, in which the city pays employees in scrip and raises the money for its redemption by means of a stamp tax on each transaction in which the scrip figures.

The city governments of Dayton and Toledo now are considering the adoption of such a plan to meet their pay rolls.

Colonel Ayres, equally well known as an economist, recently made a study of such scrip systems and concluded that they were sound.

One of the reasons for his conclusion was that this sort of money would drive real money into hoarding.

(THE END)

Harm in Moderate Use of Alcohol Denied

This is the second of two timely articles by Dr. Fishbein on the effects of alcohol on the human body.

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

THE effects of alcohol on the activity of the brain and the mind vary according to the individual concerned. Everybody knows that some get silent, others get noisy, some seem happy, and others weep.

THE effects of alcohol on the sex reactions are not direct, but have to do wholly with the appetite.

THE effects of alcohol on the male constants so that to some extent intoxication is a test of character. A weeping, melancholy person will regularly weep when drunk, and a talkative man is more talkative with liquor.

In a review of the effects of alcohol on the human body, Dr. Harold T. Hyman has summarized the evidence as to what alcohol does when taken by healthy persons.

It has been thought that various alcoholic drinks have an effect on the kidneys, increasing their output.

Dr. Hyman points out that the increased output when beer is drunk is almost wholly due to the increased water intake.

Dr. Hyman explained that this entirely new method of select-

stimulate the secretion both of mucus and of gastric juice; as well as of saliva.

Much depends on the nature of the contents of the drink in which the alcohol is taken. If there are bitters, these serve to stimulate the appetite.

Doctor Hyman says, "There is no pharmacologic evidence to confirm the belief that moderate, non-toxic doses of alcohol, taken daily by the normal individuals, are deleterious either to him or to his progeny."

In other words, there is no scientific evidence to prove that alcohol taken in moderation ever

alcohol on the mind. Since it breaks down the higher inhibitions in the brain, it sweeps aside barriers to extraordinary sex conduct.

Doctor Hyman says, "There is no pharmacologic evidence to confirm the belief that such drinking leads to chronic alcoholism. Doctor Hyman feels that the ranks of the chronic drinkers are commonly recruited from inferior and psychopathic persons."

On the other hand, Dr. Horatio M. Pollock found, in examining a considerable number of mental defectives who also were alcoholics, that the habits of drinking were formed very early in life and that in only a small percentage of the cases did an abnormal mental condition precede the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

The vast majority of people do not have any real knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the body, but do have a tremendous number of superstitions.

Practically all of the widely advertised remedies for female complaints contain considerable amounts of alcohol.

The alcohol does not have any direct effect on the organs concerned, but acts wholly on the mind of the person who takes the remedy.

Names, he says, are difficult to remember, but faces—that's different! All he has to do is to open his drawer, gaze on the countenance of man or woman, and he knows right away whether it's the one he has in mind.

Eventually it developed that new members seeking secretaries are given a peek, too.

"It's natural," contends Trimble, "that a member should want to know what his secretary will look like. Some, you know, are very particular."

Then Trimble mentioned a certain secretary whom he had suggested to a new member as being particularly qualified, and, by coincidence, she proved to be one of the most beautiful girls in the house office building. Trimble, it appears, is not one who holds that brains do not accompany beauty.

Received splendid results from my house for rent ad in The Times, says H. R. Mathews, it cost less than a want ad in any other Indianapolis newspaper.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Dept. SYR-32, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want the bulletins checked off on the above list, and inclose cents in coin or loose, uncancelled United States postage stamps to cover return postage and handling costs.

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City State

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. Code No.

ing secretaries solely was a means of permitting him to remember the identity of applicants in case a call came for a secretary.

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