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SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1933.

THE GREAT GARBAGE BATTLE

SOME people are getting a laugh out of the city's campaign against garbage hijackers. The idea that a man can be arrested for stealing anything so worthless is rather amusing.

Yet garbage is not worthless to the city and hence it has genuine value to the taxpayer. Indianapolis has spent a large sum of money to construct a processing plant which extracts valuable by-products from the things the ordinary citizen wastes. Grease for soap manufacturing and feed for livestock are made from garbage and sold by the municipality.

If the garbage plant can not get enough raw material it becomes just that much more costly to the taxpayers.

Have as much fun as you like over the sanitary board's insistence on getting all the available garbage in the city, but while you are chucking remember that the board is trying to save you money.

The sanitary commissioners are showing commendable zeal in attempting to plug this small leak in the city's revenues. If the same spirit were shown by every other city department the taxpayer could hope for some relief next year.

That city budget must be reduced. The city's income must be increased.

CONTROL

After studying the liquor control report turned in by his personally selected commission of expert investigators, John D. Rockefeller Jr. announces his conviction that two primary considerations should guide liquor control legislation—abolition of lawlessness and promotion of temperance—and that the one certain way to stamp out bootlegging and other evils of illicit traffic is to eliminate the profits therefrom.

Mr. Rockefeller might have put the matter in fewer words by stating that control of lawlessness depends upon control of the profits from selling liquors, control of temperance being beyond the reach of law.

Upon the voting of repeal, more than half of the forty-eight states will have statutory or constitutional prohibition. Some of these states will, undoubtedly, attempt to control through more or less "dry" legislation. At any rate, it will require a long time for discovery and adoption of anything like a general plan of control. Meanwhile, harvest time for the bootlegger—unless the federal government controls the profits of the legitimate traffic, and profits always depend upon the prices of the goods dealt in.

In the case of liquor, there is involved in control of prices and profits control of the quality of the goods. With good liquors at a reasonable price, none save the foolish, mentally and morally defective, will risk death, blindness, paralysis and general degeneracy on cheap rotgut; and, at heart, the common attitude of society toward such consumers would be merely to wish them well on their road to some sort of mundane hell. Reform of reckless, hard drinkers is at a low ebb, save in dubious reforming instances when we jail them.

The field for the illicit traffic, with all that we've endured under alleged prohibition, is highly promising. That traffic, as any other, is to be controlled by eliminating its potentiality for profits. The ordinary temperance promotion is right but hopeless as to control of liquor lawlessness. We've had, in the past thirteen years, enough of alcoholic deaths, poisonings, blindness, fatal auto "accidents" and organized crime to vaccinate temperance considerations into a people ten times our size.

Aim at the profits! And, right here, as usual, enters the difficult matter of taxation. Tax too high and numerous and happy are those in the illicit traffic, a policy somewhat resembling that, in possible final effects, of pegging the pork market by prematurely butchering our pregnant sows.

ONLY SEVEN WEEKS LEFT

THE first concern now of friends of temperance and advocates of repeal is to avoid chaos after Dec. 5.

Florida's overwhelming rejection of the eighteenth amendment brings to thirty-three the unbroken phalanx of states whose voters have decided for reform. Six more states voting Nov. 7 are certain to bring the total past the necessary minimum of thirty-six, and the total of ratifying conventions already scheduled will bring final annulment on Dec. 5.

The tremendous wave has moved much faster than any one believed possible. Prohibition's strongest opponents thought six months ago they would have at least two years to prepare for the problems of repeal—chiefly control and taxation.

Ten of the nineteen states where liquor sale will be permitted as soon as repeal is completed already have acted, by setting up state control and, either tax or license systems. In other states, where state prohibition is being forced out by popular sentiment, leaders are planning control systems to prevent a disastrous and anarchic hiatus.

But in the nine so-called "wet" states which have not yet acted, something must be done within the next seven weeks. These states are Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. Preprohibition local licensing regulations will be effective in many of the communities involved, but the vicious old-time system of free-flowing liquor and huge profits flourished under them. That system should not return, even in a few states. The cost is too great. There should be adequate control.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has asked the Governors of these states to call special legislative sessions at once to meet this critical situation. This is not too much, or too expensive, to ask.

The legislators have the failures of the old

wide-open system and of the eighteenth amendment to guide them. They have the successful examples of many of the European nations and Canadian provinces to guide them, as well as the examples of the ten forward-looking states which have adopted various control systems, each deemed suited to that state's needs.

RAZE THE SLUMS

SECRETARY HAROLD ICKES plans to organize a federal slum abatement corporation, with power to condemn land, raze crime-breeding slum tenements and erect homes for rent or sale at reasonable rates.

Nothing, economists agree, will help more quickly to pull America out of depression than a nation-wide rehousing movement. At least 9,000,000 "homes" are unfit for human habitation, many million more should be modernized and fitted to 1934 needs. For months the federal government has stood ready to aid cities. Long-term loans at 4 per cent have gone begging. Only sixteen projects, costing in all some \$40,000,000, have been accepted by the housing board. The public works administration was ready to loan \$200,000,000 or more.

But owners of available land have been clinging to 1929 values and refusing to take losses on speculative prices. Two cities have been held back by debt or inhibited by state laws from undertaking rehousing work themselves. Only Ohio, of all the states, allows cities to build and own tenements. While other states hold back in liberalizing their laws the government has been deluged with doubtful private housing schemes, some amounting to little more than confidence games.

When private and state initiative fail in a national crisis, the federal government must act.

NEW DEAL RELIEF

A 15-year-old boy has been supporting his widowed mother and sister by working after school for a dairy. He is going to lose his job because NRA codes forbid employment of children under 16. But what will he and his mother and sister do for food and shelter?

The children's bureau of the department of labor heard of this case and hundreds of others like soon after the NRA began its child labor crusade and realized something must be done. It appealed to Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins and orders went out at once to all state relief boards directing them to find out from public schools what children with work permits are being deprived of a chance to earn.

Where investigation shows that such children are the sole support of dependents an attempt will be made to find work for an adult in the family, or, failing this, relief will be given. The government is not going to wait until these families have gone through the suffering of destitution and have finally been forced to appeal for help. It is going to help now.

This is one of the brilliant stars in the crown of the new deal relief administration. There are many others—for to the full extent of the means at hand it is trying to end the hideous conditions that have disgraced the United States for the last few years. It is trying to end slow starvation on insufficient relief, and also degradation of spirit.

Americans may feel just pride in this new policy of their government.

INDUSTRY, THE SAVIOR

IT commonly is said these days that we are in the midst of a bloodless revolution in the United States.

The statement either is pleasing or terrifying, depending on your mental attitude—and, perhaps, on the number of high-powered securities you have in your safety deposit box. But it is not quite accurate. That there has been a revolution in the realm of ideas is too obvious to need comment. Both the boom-time psychology of the Coolidge era and the what's-the-use attitude of more recent years are gone for good. But whether we are to have an actual revolution in political and economic life—a full transfer of power from one class to another—still is a matter for the future to determine.

We haven't had it yet. Whether we are to have it depends largely on how well the owners of the means of production, transportation, and distribution are willing to play ball under the new rules that have been devised.

Willis Thornton pointed out recently in a dispatch from Washington that there are two courses open to the NRA set-up.

It can go ahead to a more or less complete socialization of industry, under full control of Uncle Sam; or it can become a referee in the competitive struggle, standing by to enforce the rules of fair play and to see that every contestant gets all the breaks that are coming to him.

That the capitalist would prefer the second alternative goes without saying. Whether the second alternative is what he gets depends almost entirely on him. If he plays ball, well and good; if not, he is likely to wake up some morning and find that this bloodless revolution which people are talking about already has taken place.

What does all this mean, in actual practice? Simply this: Industry must adapt itself to the new rules as they are drawn up in Washington. The industrialist who shuts down a plant rather than deal with strikers, who chisels at his NRA code, sabotages the new deal and tries to continue in industrial relations the attitude of a steel baron of 1919 simply is persuading people that the evils of capitalism can't be abolished without abolition of capitalism as well.

Given the present temper of the American people generally, it is certain that failure of the NRA will be followed by measures immeasurably more stringent. And success or failure of the NRA depends, in the last analysis, on the intelligence and good will of the rulers of industry.

POLITICS OR BUSINESS

DR. ARTHUR E. MORGAN, chairman of the government body which has the vast Muscle Shoals development in charge, plans to have everybody who works on the project—even down to pick-and-shovel laborers—chosen through civil service tests.

Political pressure from congressmen who want jobs for their constituents has become

so great that he has been forced to this step, he says, and he adds significantly:

"If the government goes into business, it has got to go into it in a business-like way." Right there Dr. Morgan has put his finger on one of the most important elements in the whole case. Much of the fear of "the government in business" arises from the justifiable belief that big government jobs are apt to become happy hunting grounds for the patronage boys.

If Uncle Sam is going into business on a large scale—as, apparently, he is—it is highly important that politics be divorced from the passing out of jobs.

SIMPLE, BUT EFFECTIVE

THE foreman of a grand jury in a midwestern city recently startled the law enforcement officials of his town by initiating his own investigation into the activities of racketeers and gangsters. Among the things he sought to find out was why the police were not readier to move against criminals for possession of firearms.

"The police chief," he pointed out, "must know fifty racketeers and criminals who go about the city carrying guns, or accompanied by bodyguards who carry guns. Why can't these men be arrested and prosecuted for carrying concealed weapons?"

Why, indeed? That's a question a vast number of citizens would like to have answered. The laws of practically every state provide penalties for carrying concealed weapons.

It is a trifle hard for the ordinary citizen to understand why an alert administration could not use this law to put a very material crimp in the activities of an underworld which habitually goes armed.

A CHARMING GENERAL

HOW can one possibly hesitate about clasp- ing to one's bosom, metaphorically speaking, that splendid fellow, General Johnson, general of NRA? In order to promote his "Buy Now" campaign, the general kindly offers some gospel to merchants, which same this paper is strongly tempted to accept as divinely inspired.

"In order to increase sales," advises the general, "two courses of action are absolutely essential. First, give the public attractive, fairly priced merchandise. Secondly, aggressively promote your products to the public. The modern method is advertising."

Good bargains aggressively advertised! Solomon himself couldn't have thought up a better plan for bringing down two birds with one stone.

FOILING THE GANGSTERS

ONE of the by-products of the blue eagle's activities apparently is going to be a ruling whereby machine guns no longer will be sold to gangsters.

The code for arms manufacturers includes a paragraph under which the manufacturers agree not to sell machine guns to any one except government agencies and such private corporations as maintain regularly organized police departments of their own.

Here is a rule we have needed for a long time. Our complacency in permitting trusts of high and low degree to possess machine guns has been little short of idiotic. Any scheme whereby possession of such weapons is restricted to those who have a right to possess them is bound to meet popular approval.

China has adopted the use of the period in its writing. And Japan has not yet come to a full stop.

A Londoner died two minutes after the time he had predicted for his death. Death may be late, but it never disappoints.

M. E. Tracy Says:

HITLER's ministry of justice announces that it will permit doctors to put incurables out of the way under certain conditions. One condition is that the patient request it if mentally capable of doing so, or if not, that it be sanctioned by near relatives. Another condition is that the diagnosis of incurability be confirmed by at least two doctors representing the state.

Euthanasia, they call it—good death—and the problem it involves has set all Germany by the ears. Roman Catholics, contending that God alone has the right to take life, voice as much opposition as they dare under Nazi rule. Orthodox Lutherans, committed to a similar view, are equally unfavorable. Both Catholics and Lutherans, however, have more than once condoned that form of wholesale murder known as war, which weakens their argument.

As most people readily perceive, the question is not one of governmental rights, but of social justice and good sense. Few quarrel with the idea of preventing useless suffering, but many shiver at the doors it opens when carried to the point of sanctioning death.

HOW many people have expressed a willingness to die when undergoing the pain of some long drawn out disease only to get well and enjoy life afterward? How many cases have been pronounced incurable only to prove that doctors were too pessimistic or had made a mistake?

Twenty years ago the civilized world looked upon leprosy as incurable, but now it is ready to concede an element of hope. The same thing is true of tuberculosis, lockjaw and even cancer. Sometimes, a patient's doom is self-evident, but generally it is so near the end as to make intervention unnecessary.

The hopelessly insane furnish the best ground for removing incurables, but who knows what we may gain by continuing to study and experiment with them?

The idea of permitting human beings to linger on and suffer for the sake of knowledge is very unpleasant, but where would we be today without it?

TAKING the cold-blooded Nazi view of this question, how can the medical profession learn to overcome incurable diseases by putting patients out of the way?

Very little has been learned by treating people who were destined to get well. If a policy of killing off consumptives had been instituted 100 years ago when they were regarded as incurable, civilization would have been robbed of a splendid triumph.

Well, what we regard as incurable today may prove otherwise tomorrow, but how are we going to know if we destroy the best possible source of knowledge?

Of course, there are many other angles to the problem, such as the opportunity for compounded crime, the denial of an individual's right to fight for life and the inhumanity of deciding that he has no chance on the imperfect knowledge we now possess.

We have to tolerate pain and bear burdens in order to grow. The promise of a foolproof world invariably includes the prospect of a world full of fools.

The Editorial Scissors



:: The Message Center ::

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire

(Times readers are invited to express their views in these columns. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less.)

By Charles Burton.

More than 150 years ago our forefathers proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that the supreme function of government is to make secure for men their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Moreover, the fathers declared that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish such and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Such are the basic principles of human liberty and genuine Americanism laid down by the founders of this republic.

It now has come to pass that there has grown up in this nation a system of business industry and finance which has enthroned economic kings and financial barons over our lives, vastly more powerful, more irresponsible and more dangerous to human rights than the political kings whom the fathers overthrew in our American revolution in 1776.

These economic rulers now have such absolute control over the economic life of the people as to threaten the very foundation of this republic.

Under this system of production for private profit, these rulers have created conditions that are intolerable. They have drawn billions in profit, rent and interest, and they have slashed our wages and the prices of our farm products to nothing short of penance. They have used the marvels of the machine age not to lift the burden of toil from our shoulders, but to speed up beyond human endurance and to throw jobless millions upon the streets.

They have taken the products of our labor and not paid us enough to buy back the goods we have produced, causing overproduction and underconsumption. They have wasted our natural technical and human resources and led us into more tragic periods of industrial chaos. They have mortgaged our farms and sold them from under us.

They have lived in mansions and evicted us from shacks, led us to trust in their banks and stolen our savings. They have invaded our civil liberties, thrown our leaders into jail, entrenched themselves in power by controlling the schools, the press and the government. They have spent billions on bombs and battleships, while we have gone cold and hungry.

Mr. Maddox admits that he is an expert on subversive propaganda. We congratulate him for his modesty and agree that he knows how to use all of the tricks of the propagandist such as distortion of fact, insinuation by appeal to prejudice, etc. It is not sheer stupidity on the part of Maddox, it is worse than that. It is the same tactics he used in another newspaper column a few months ago.

He fears a mysterious something will undermine American institutions, but he does not deny that financial racketeering already has done much of that. He does not deny that an army manual on efficient training discredits democracy. He is the artful dodger.

Does he fear the Socialists because they would have the banking system socialized? Socialized banking would mean no more wrecked banks, no more speculative finance, no more contracted credits and currency, causing foreclosures and confiscation. Socialized banking would mean sufficient credit for industry.

Does he fear Socialists because they want the key industries such as coal, communications, transportation, steel, all utilities, etc., owned and operated by the people to give them to act on the naked skin of the body.

Physicians know now that goiter occurs more frequently in areas in which there are large bodies of drinkable water. But it remained for science to determine that it was the lack of iodine in such water that was responsible for the increased amount of goiter in these sections.

More than 300 years before the beginning of the Christian era, Hippocrates wrote a chapter on "Airs, Water, and Places," pointing out why some regions were more healthful than others. He wrote that "inhabitants of a region which is mountainous, rugged, high, and watered, where the changes of the seasons exhibit sharp contrasts, are likely to be of big physique, with a body well adapted for endurance and courage."

:: A Woman's Viewpoint ::

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE Communists of Russia do not believe in God, but they do believe in man, which strikes me as pretty much the same thing. Their belief is exemplified in their adult educational program and their care of children.

We in America who do believe in God might profit by their example. To be sure Russia with its 65 per cent of illiteracy in 1917 has more material for her experiments, but we also can show a good many adults who could do with a bit more learning.

Most of us know our ABC's, but far too many are content to rest upon former educational laurels. As if a sheepskin contained some perpetually sustained magic, we go home and make very little effort to

How About It?

By L. B. N.

It's about time we had another city election and vote for a new mayor—if only to get that safety board out of office. Of all the stupid, insane blunders, our current safety board certainly has topped all records with their moves since it took office.

The tow-in law was a dandy and the recent removal of the traffic semaphores is the best yet. Indianapolis used to be called "an overgrown hick town," and I thought we were growing out of it. But I see that the safety board is composed of a bunch of hicks and a hick town we must remain.

What's the matter with Mayor Sullivan? Can't he talk up for himself? We need a safety board and need one badly. Politicians are out—we've got enough of those.

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Moreover, Hippocrates contrasted such people with the inhabitants of hot, undrained regions and said: "If there be no rivers and the water that the people drink be marshy and stagnant, the physique of the people must show protruding bellies and enlarged spleens."

The famous Greek, father of modern medicine, recognized the malaria which affects people who live in low, marshy areas, without having any clear understanding, as we have today, about the nature of malarial disease.

Thus, since the earliest periods, men have attempted to relate climate to various disease conditions. The climate includes temperature, humidity, altitude and similar factors.

But there still is little, if any, exact knowledge. Experiments naturally must be extended over a long period of time and include vast numbers of people. It is very easy to misinterpret statistics.

Some of our devotees of handball and golf could stand a good deal more mental gymnastics than they get. The American adult will go to any lengths to keep his arteries soft, which now and then tends to make his head hard.

I wish we could give the kids a general holiday for about three years and do some intensive educational work with the middle-aged.

Education, being a continuous process, consists as much in the art of discarding useless mental trash as it does in accumulating valuable knowledge. The truly educated man is an able forgetter. He can unlearn, as well as learn.

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work to the people, to supply the needs of the country and not to support a parasite class? He states that Socialism is our worst enemy. Whose enemy? Greed, of course.

Socialism teaches no man shall have luxuries until all men are clad and fed decently.

Our roads, schools, bridges, police and fire protection, the Panama canal, parks, public health services and hospitals, streets, etc., are socialized. Too bad that speculative finance can not build pyramids of holding companies on these. Does this kind of Americanism oppose this kind of Socialism? If so, his patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.

When did Socialists ever oppose democratic government? Never, of course. The Socialists' meetings always are open to the public. They are glad to give information.

He alleges that Socialism is anti-Christian. Why then, has Catholic Milwaukee re-elected a Socialist mayor for the last seventeen years? Why does Reinhold Niebuhr of the Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn., of Yale Divinity school, Sherwood Eddy and Bishop John Hayes Holmes serve on the editorial staff of the World Tomorrow, a Socialist magazine? Why did Norman Thomas of the Presbyterian clergy choose to join the Socialists? Because it applied Christianity.

Mr. Maddox has reached the height of audacity in serving up pure nonsense, in stringing together senseless and extravagant mazes of words, such as have previously been known only in madhouses. But we agree with Mr. Maddox in one thing, that he is an expert in subversive propaganda.

Questions and Answers

Q—Does the President receive his salary in cash?

A—He is paid by check or warrant drawn on the treasury.

Q—Are the words recipe and receipt synonymous?

A—A recipe is a statement of the ingredients and procedure for making a medicine or dish, and receipt sometimes is used in the same sense.

Q—Can the President of the United States resign?

A—Yes.

It Seems to Me

—BY HETWOOD BROWN—

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—John D. Rockefeller Jr., the gentleman who built Radio City, has been active during the last few days in issuing charts, regulations and prospectuses about what to do with prohibition after it has disappeared. We are not amused. We are not even much impressed.

I think Mr. Rockefeller disqualified himself as an expert on the very day he gave out an interview which began with the not very exciting statement that neither he nor his father had ever touched a drop of intoxicant in any form.

It seems to me that the obvious answer to any adviser from such a quarter must be "better luck next time, old fellow, and now would you mind stepping down and giving a chance to somebody who knows what he's talking about?"

No Fury Like This

THE younger Mr. Rockefeller was not only an advocate, but one of the prime supporters of prohibition in the days of the great delusion. He seems to feel that the mere fact that he has changed his mind entitles him to the center of the floor. On the contrary, John D. Rockefeller Jr. ought to be compelled to sit in the corner and maintain a complete and discreet silence for several years to come. In fact, I wouldn't mind if some of his playmates leveled accusing index fingers and chanted: "Johnny Rockefeller is sweet on Ella Boole."

Converts to any cause are always a pest, and those who come half way over shout louder than the redeemed on the far side of Jordan. John D. Jr. hasn't caught the idea even yet. It has been submitted to his attention that prohibition didn't work. He now is bowing down to worship a new idol called "Regulation."

My funds are very low, but my wants are simple, and so I will watch dollar with dollar against young Rockefeller up to \$12.85 that any form of regulation will fail just as lamentably as complete interdiction.

Even though thirty-three states have jumped over the fence, Bishop Cannon is more logical than his former supporter. The good gray preacher says alcohol is an evil thing, and so no one should be allowed to drink it even in cocktails or good red bourbon. The bishop is no worse than any idealist who has stubbed his toe upon hard facts. But Mr. Rockefeller is entirely off the reservation. Like Bishop Cannon, he believes that alcohol is poison to mankind, but instead of advocating a policy of sending it to limbo he advises that it be passed around with a medicine dropper and the label "Two drops every twenty-four hours."

Only 2 Possible Choices