

# It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, July 18.—"You can not expect," said Cardinal Newman, "a sinless literature of a sinful people." I would like to toss off that quotation as if I were profoundly familiar with the writings of the famous cleric, but honesty compels me to admit that it was culled out of a communication from the National Council of Catholic Men. Mr. Edward J. Heffron, director of the Catholic Evidence Bureau, praises me, a little ironically I'm afraid, for frankness, but he would rule me out of any debate concerning the scouring of the screen on the ground that my views are extreme beyond all reasonableness.

He reminds me that on several occasions I have confessed myself as being in favor of ribaldry on the stage. I will admit as much, but I would like a little space in which to clarify my position. A certain robustness of language and of situation always has seemed to me far more healthy than sly innuendo. Very often it is the gilt and tinsel which offends me rather than the gingerbread itself. If I may speak in symbols I would contend that the most moral sort of fan dance would be one in which a figure of speech and not Miss Sally Rand.

Just what will happen to the motion pictures I do not know, but the pressure of moralists in the theater has not promoted morality values. Liquor is not the only commodity which may be bootlegged. My guess is that there will be an immediate and sweeping change in the matter of outward order and decency. And my second guess is that there will be a great increase in the practice of sneaking things over. I doubt if Mae West is the last of her line. More subtle approaches are distinctly possible.

On numerous occasions I have heard it said that there can be no possible quarrel about what is clean or what is decent. It seems to me almost impossible not to quarrel about them. Let us assume, for instance, that everybody could be brought into an agreement that from this time forth nothing on the stage or screen or in literature should be approved unless it were clean. I say that such an agreement would not constitute a peace treaty. It would be the beginning of hostilities.

## For Instance, Take This—

FOR instance, take the case of Maugham's novel, "Of Human Bondage." I have not seen the picture, but several friends tell me it is conspicuously good and that Leslie Howard gives one of the most moving performances ever seen upon the screen. I find Richard Dana Skinner, a motion picture critic of "The Commonwealth," speaking of it as an interesting picture although he adds, "It is not entirely a pleasant story." Yet, on at least one list which I have seen, "Of Human Bondage" is rated as offensive and not to be patronized.

There is a real danger that some people may become confused as to distinguishing between "indecent" and "unpleasant." Certainly the creative artist in every field is going to be handicapped if he is forced to portray only pleasant things. That would not be good for art. I do not think it would be good for citizenship.

"Of Human Bondage" in its original form contains certain passages which might shock certain people and it is one of the most eloquent of moralistic tracts which I know. Maugham wrote the tragedy of a man who could not escape from the physical thrill of an unworthy attachment. The novelist scours the world, the flesh and the devil.

## How Can It Be Done?

I am not ready to bleed and die for every product which has come from Hollywood. But I still think it is an enormously delicate job to separate the false and true. As far as the theater goes, the difference may not even lie in the manuscript, but in the mood of the production. I hope that I can get pretty general agreement that "She Loves Me Not" is an innocent and highly diverting comedy. But it contains lines and situations which could be made shocking if hampered a little harder.

I am willing to listen and even to hold my peace while the case is being developed, but I have never heard any formula which would suffice to ban the outrageous in entertainment and at the same time never harm so much as a single tone of honest, sincere and profoundly useful creative effort. I want to know how.

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## Today's Science BY DAVID DIETZ

THE unusual distribution and movements of the high and low air pressure areas which caused the drought of the early spring and summer gave official weather forecasters more than the usual amount of trouble in predicting the weather. Since July weather is beginning to show signs of a return to normalcy, perhaps the amateur meteorologist can again join in the game of guessing the weather.

Last summer I gave, in this column, some rules on how to predict the weather from the daily weather map. Recently I have received requests from several readers for the same information and on the supposition that it may interest more readers I am repeating the information today.

A good guess as to when the temperature will be like can be made by noting the latitudes of the "highs" and "lows" on the daily weather map.

HIGH pressure area, as the name indicates, is one in which the air pressure is high. A low pressure area is one in which the pressure is low. As one might expect, air naturally flows from a high pressure area into a low pressure one.

But because of the tendency of winds to turn to the right in the northern hemisphere, a tendency which results from the rotation of the earth on its axis, the winds, as they flow into the low pressure area, take on a whirling motion.

The low pressure area, therefore, becomes the center of a whirling system of winds. In the northern hemisphere, the direction of the whirl is always counter-clockwise, that is, opposite to the direction in which the hands of the clock move. Such a whirl is known technically as a cyclone.

In the United States, the cyclones, or to put it another way, the low pressure areas, usually drift slowly eastward across the country.

SOME time ago E. H. Bowie, national forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau, formulated a series of rules in a bureau publication titled "Weather Forecasting in the United States." These may be summarized as follows:

A high-pressure area over the southeast and a cold wave in the northwest usually indicate a storm development in the southwest and general precipitation.

Storms which develop in the southwest and move normally are quickly followed by clearing weather, but a storm forced to the left of a normal track will be followed by the development of a second storm.

Troughs of low-pressure coming from the west may be narrow or wide. Narrow troughs move slowly, storms developing at extreme northern and southern ends. Wide troughs may develop extensive storm areas.

When northern end of a trough moves eastward faster than the southern end, weather conditions in the southwest and south remain unsettled, but when the southern end of the trough moves faster, settled weather follows.

Storms that start in the southeast do not gather much intensity until they begin to curve toward the northeast.

Marked changes in temperature of southeast and northwest quadrants of a storm imply an increase in intensity.

# The Indianapolis Times

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Second Section

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## THE WORST CRIME—POLLUTION

### Whisky Wastes Contaminating Waters Around Aurora

BY ARCH STEINEL

THE highball sparkling in your glass may have helped kill a fish.

The bead on those three-fingers of Bourbon may have helped result in illness for some swimmer before it became a bead.

That blend you're sampling may have helped cause a cow to turn tail and hunt fresher water.

It all depends whether your repeat TNT comes from the bank of Tanner's creek, near Greendale, Ind., whether your rickety is responsible for polluting streams and resulting in loads of bacteria seeping into the Ohio river to the extent that the town of Aurora is forced to inject chemicals in its water to take out abhorrent tastes.

Tanner's creek, if it could sing, would rate tenor lead in "How Rye I Am." It is a creek that never seems to move in Dearborn county between the towns of Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Burdened with a load of pollution from a distillery, its scummy top barely ripples toward its mouth, the Ohio river.

Flanking one side of the creek are the busy distilleries of Joseph Seagram & Sons and the Quaker Company. Carloads of whisky, manned by company guards, are switched in and out of right-of-ways by roaring engines.

Coming upon the town of Lawrenceburg at night one is choked by the odorous creek only to receive a cleaner molasses odor in a day-time visit to one of the distilleries.

The sewer spillway at the Seagram plant, where approximately eight hundred men work, discharges, according to a test by The Indianapolis Times, 10,000,000 bacilli coli per 100 cubic centimeters into Tanner's creek.

TWO miles north of the distilleries the creek's bed is shallow but pure. Only 100 B. coli per 100 cubic centimeters show at the creek's head.

Four miles from the creek's mouth by road is the town of Aurora pumping its water from the Ohio river.

A laboratory sample, taken at the water pumping station, shows that the distillery pollution, although diluted by the mammoth Ohio, carries 10,000 B. coli per 100 cubic centimeters.

Youths swim in the Ohio at the point where the sample was taken. Two misses, who refused names but no pictures, dived from a rowboat into the sweeter of the very water from which the sample was taken.

Aurora's treatment of its water supply makes the river water as taken into the pumps unsatisfactory for drinking purposes when the B. coli count reaches 6,000 per 100 cubic centimeters.

The Times' test showed 10,000 B. coli.

AURORA has kicked until it is blue in the face at the pollution by the distilleries. It has appealed to the state board of health and inspectors from the sanitation department are checking Tanner's creek.

Although it has odors coupled with mosquitoes from the creek to bother it, Lawrenceburg is not bothered as to drinking water. Deep wells provide the town with ample water.

But Lawrenceburg, through its mayor, Jacob Spanagel, joins Aurora in desiring the nuisance at their backdoor abated.

"At times it smells very bad," says the mayor, "but that is our only inconvenience. As a city we are going to clean up and already have received approval from the government for the construction of a sewage disposal plant to cost \$55,000."

The mayor hopes that Lawrenceburg's example may prove to be a spur to the distilleries.

Lawrenceburg and Aurora have had distilleries since the flatboat days on the Ohio river when rye and corn whisky brought 40 cents a gallon and whisky makers—because of moonshine stills.

ONE traveler in the Ohio valley of the long ago acclaimed the country near Aurora and Lawrenceburg, as, "Their general distill whisky, their colonies keep taverns, and their statesmen feed pigs."

Tanner's creek in 1822 had a Methodist camp meeting and the first temperance rally of the valley began when one speaker talked on the "Cost of a Bottle of Whisky."

Today the cost of that bottle of whisky has not only banished fish life from the creek but is feeling with tentacles of pollution for a grip on the aquatic and summer resorts on the Ohio river.

Mush from the distillery of the Seagram company was seen by a Times representative pouring into the creek. A farmer on the opposite creek bank from the distillery purchases the distillery's slop to feed his hogs, sheep and cattle. His major income is derived from feeding livestock the slop which is piped across the creek to his farm.

Officials at the Seagram distillery refused to comment at first on the pollution of the creek. Later they said that the plant wasn't pouring mush into the creek. When told that their wastes had been seen rolling in a white sludge down the spillway they admitted the possibility that plant trouble might have caused the pollution of the creek.

"We've talked to state health



board men and they seemed to think we were operating all right," asserted W. H. Reed, plant manager.

STATE sanitation engineers assured The Times that no official approval of the manufacturing methods of the distillery in relation to pollution had been given.

A short distance north of the Seagram plant is the spillway of the Quaker company. The water of was markedly clean and not much from wastes.

Quaker officials said they had spent \$2,000 for the purchase of coagulating tanks and assured The Times that no objectionable wastes would be poured into Tanner's creek by their plant.

In Aurora the water plant's chief engineer, Lawrence Lockwood, tells how he is forced to boost the carbon content in Aurora's water to thirty pounds a day in order to kill the taste of industrial wastes.

"I've seen the time along the river when the wastes from the distilleries would make water-dogs and crawfish crawl up on the bank and turn up their heels. It's worse now than it has been in the last ten years," said Mr. Lockwood.

In Aurora, Dr. J. P. Treon, city health officer, urges that the United States government step in and do something to stop the continuous pollution of the Ohio river.

"Before prohibition there was much agitation to clean up the river but the buck always was passed to other industries and other cities. Conditions are bad from a health standpoint," says the doctor.

"Water is a good spreader of disease, the mouth is next, and some of the head colds and nose irritations in the city can be attributed directly to bathing in the river," declared the health officer.



Crawdads are not easy to catch, as the apparent industry of these two youngsters (upper) shows. The difficulty is the sewage wastes from distilleries along Tanner's creek. The photo was taken on the Ohio river near Aurora.

Here is the spillway (lower) at the Joseph Seagram's distillery pouring pollution into Tanner's creek. Pollution from the creek is detrimental to fish life and swimming in the Ohio river.

ONE fisherman, Henry Herrier, told how he put a box of fish in the river near the mouth of Tanner's creek and how the fish died from the effects of the polluted waters of the distillery wastes.

A few hardshells, however, point that Lawrenceburg and Aurora have had distilleries or been close to them since their swaddling clothes days and should be used to the pollution by this time as long as the distilleries are hiring

men and women who have been out of work and paying them a competence that gives bread to their families.

And if the argument should wax too warm one can always find a peacemaker, somewhere, who offers to split a pint just to show that something with a real bead on it will banish the bacteria thoughts and kill the blues if it won't knock a B. coli in the head.

Next—Our No Mean City.

## TODAY AND TOMORROW

By Walter Lippmann

ON the first day the leaders of the general strike took steps to make the strike less general. They told the workers on the municipal street car system to return to work.

They relaxed the blockade of food supplies. At the same time, Mr. Vandeleur declared publicly that the strike committee would assist in the provision of all vital services and that it did not question the authority of the civil government.

These moves are a strong indication either that the leaders of organized labor in San Francisco were stampeded into the general strike against their better judgment or that they resorted to it without really understanding what a general strike is. In either case, they are now in the position of men who are trying to strike softly with a very sharp weapon.

The history of general strikes shows clearly that they can succeed only if at the very outset they completely paralyze the whole life of the community by making it impossible for public authority and the people generally to act.

Failing such a decisive stoppage of the whole social machinery, any reasonably intelligent community will organize resistance and find ways of mitigating hardship, and in the end break the strike. That is the reason why a general strike never has been recognized by experienced labor leaders as a legitimate method of collective bargaining.

IT can succeed only if it is revolutionary in the sense that the strikers' organization becomes politically supreme. A general strike must strike at government, if it does not, government will break the general strike. It will break it because government itself can not be conducted if the strike is really general; because the public needs will require it to restore those very services which the general strike seeks to stop.

Now, it appears that in San Francisco the strike is being managed by leaders who really do not wish to make it general, who do not wish to challenge the government, who do not wish to cause too much trouble to the public. But that means that they will incur the blame of general strike without achieving the only result which a general strike is capable.

The fact that they are unwilling to starve the public will not cause the public to acquiesce in the in-convenience and economic loss; on the contrary, it will encourage the public to react all the more effectively because the public is not forced to surrender. Thus the forces which will oppose organized labor in this struggle will be augmented by the great mass of people who, not having been terrified into submission, will have been provoked into resistance.

From the evidence available at this time there is no reason to think that organized labor in San Francisco is in control of revolutionary forces. On the contrary, all the evidence seems to indicate that it is led by ordinary American trades unionists. But what seems equally clear is that these politically conservative trade unionists are using

## Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, July 18.—The proletariat has struck another blow in England where the foremost hands, or paid crew, of the British challenger, Endeavor, have walked off the boat which is coming to the United States to race for the America's cup in September. The lower classes demanded more wages than Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, the proprietor, was willing to pay, and withdrew, taking the cook with them.

The fact that they took the cook with them seems to be the only note of cheer in a rather distressing situation, for it is widely acknowledged that the only cook worse than no cook at all is an English cook. The rebellious yacht sailors might have served their cause more effectively if they had voted to leave the cook on board to attack the remaining hardy mariners with the deadly blower, the deleterious bubble and squeak, and the character-debilitating blanc mange.

However, there still is hope for the sailors that their tactical error in withdrawing the cook will be redeemed for them by a counter-error on the part of the society yachtsmen who will sail the ship.

## Cooking Is Serious 'Art'

THE society yachtsmen are recruiting replacements from the ranks of the amateurs and this appears to mean that they will carry an amateur cook in place of the professional. No amateur at English cookery can hope to produce results as terrific as those which are achieved by a pro, because English cookery is no haphazard business. It is a serious art in which the deadliest effects are to be attained only by professionals who have dedicated themselves to their careers.

However, the fundamentals of English cookery are such that even an amateur, with his heart in his work hardly can avoid some grewsome effects in the way of boiled putty.

In these circumstances, the only sporting thing for the American yachtsmen to do would be to ship a cook from one of the New England clam parlor, which line the Atlantic coast from Stamford, Conn., to the top of the state of Maine. For every black pudding which the English yachtsmen are compelled to eat under the auspices of their amateur English cook, the Americans, as a sporting proposition, should undertake to consume and survive one order of steamed clams.

For every devilled kidney eaten by an Englishman, the American sailors, in fairness to their rivals, should be willing to place themselves under a typical American minute steak with O'Brien potatoes, prepared by a typical American golf club chef.

## Why Race, Anyway?

IF it comes to that, perhaps it would be just as well to abandon the sail boat race altogether and get down to a real sport, one which is between the two crews to be staged in some typical American roadside restaurant. The sail boat race does not amount to much, anyway.

In 1920, they abandoned one race of the series off Sandy Hook because there was not enough wind to move the boats. Then they abandoned another because the waves rocked the boats. And a third because a walkover for the American Defender because a length of clothes line on the Shamrock IV snapped, allowing her sail to fall down.

In this embarrassing moment the English skipper searched his ship frantically for a safety pin to hitch up the Shamrock's sail, which lay in folds like a dropped petticoat, and Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner, a great raconteur, saved the situation by telling the story of Pat and Mike for the fiftieth time that week.

"Have I ever told you the one about Pat and Mike?" Sir Thomas inquired with that determined gleam in his eye which always gave warning that he was about to tell it again.

"Yes," said one of the newspaper correspondents aboard the Victoria.

"A gentleman never hears a story twice," put in Sir John Ferguson, the London banker, always the gentleman.

"A gentleman never tells a story twice," said the newspaper correspondent, thus winning from Sir John by a score of one up.

## Hold Kitchen Contest

SIR THOMAS then told the story about Pat and Mike again.

It does not make any difference which boat wins the America's cup race. Nobody ever sees the cup anyway and it is impossible, even for an expert, to tell which boat has won until the astronomers arrive at the mathematical result in their laboratory, some days later.

But a contest between the English and American schools of cookery would prove something. The Americans think the English victuals are the worst, but the English are just as certain that American food out-foots theirs. The championship seems to lie between them with no other nation even close.

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## Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

ONE of the most common diseases you will find among children is chronic infection of the sinuses, or air spaces around the nasal cavity.

The sinuses usually become infected along with the adenoids, or when the tonsils are inflamed. They also are infected frequently along with the common infectious diseases of childhood, such as whooping cough and measles.

The increase of swimming and diving among children also is related to the increased amount of inflammation of the sinuses.

You can tell when your child has sinus trouble, if he gets quite frequent head colds or nose bleeds. Fits of sneezing, chronic cough, especially at night, frequent attacks of earache, headache, and fever that can not be explained by some other condition, also may be due to sinus infection.

BECAUSE an infection is present in the sinuses, you may find also secondary disturbances present, such as inflammation of the kidney or of the joints, difficulty in digestion, asthmatic attacks and in fact all sorts of troubles.

In diagnosing this condition, the doctor depends first on the examination of the nose and throat for the presence of a discharge which usually can be found constantly present in the nasal cavity. There also are inflammations of the glands in the neck. The diagnosis can be confirmed, however, by use of X-rays, which will show the thickening and changes in the walls of the sinuses.

Doctors and even specialists find it exceedingly difficult to treat infections of the sinuses in children, partly because it is difficult to get the co-operation of the child and, second, because of the narrowness of the passages.

IT is very important that you regulate the diet of your children, giving them plenty of milk, cream, butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits, but cutting down to some extent on the sugars. It is also well to make certain that the amount of vitamins received is adequate.

Swimming, diving and strenuous outdoor exercise with cold showers thereafter should be cut down, or eliminated until the condition has been brought under control.

It is sometimes possible for the expert to drain the sinuses, and repeated draining and washing will give opportunity for healing. To decrease the infection that is in the nose, the doctor frequently prescribes antiseptic substances which may be dropped into the nose.

## The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, July 18.—General Hugh Samuel Johnson, sensitive, bulldozing boss of the Blue Eagle, is abdicating in his own way. That is the chief significance of what has been transpiring behind the scenes the last several weeks.

As early as May, Johnson began privately discussing with staff executives plans for a complete reorganization of administrative control. Codification was rapidly drawing to a close. It was only a matter of a few months before the work of the NRA would become almost entirely administrative instead of creative.

No man knew this better than Johnson.

The question then arose, how would this best be done—by a single ruler, or by a commission. Proud Johnson kept trying to ride herd on a job that no longer was possible for one man to handle and which was knocking him groggy with fatigue and exhaustion.

So, while friends began to fear for his health, he hung on long enough to work out a plan for a commission to work out the plan. The President wanted to initiate the reorganization before he sailed.

Johnson demurred. He hadn't completed his set-up.

The President did not insist. Genuinely fond of the ex-cavalryman he agreed to wait. But he ordered Johnson to rest, and showed that he meant it. Like wise, he "suggested" that Johnson curtail his stumping tour.

The same advice was given the general by his former boss, Bernie Baruch, and by Professor Ray Moley. Baruch told Johnson bluntly he was talking too much and too violently. That is why he is making only three or four speeches, instead of the twelve or fifteen he had planned.

THERE is more than one way to skin a cat; also more than one way to get procrastinating politicians to attend campaign conferences.

Chesterfieldian James Hamilton Lewis was made chairman of the Democratic national senatorial campaign committee. He had trouble getting his group together to plan the fall battle in senatorial elections.

"In my vanity," explained the senator, "I took this position, knowing full well it would be difficult to handle. It is always hard to get public men together in the summer. So I called the meeting for Chicago."

"Why Chicago?" he was asked. "Chicago's terrifically hot in the summer, isn't it?"

"Ah," quoth the senator with a twinkle of the eye. "Chicago may be hot. It may be crowded. But Sally Rand is doing a bubble dance. Haven't you heard? I rather thought if anything could draw them anywhere, that would."

BELOW is a continuation of the cross-section poll on the New Deal taken by selecting average citizens in typical cities of the United States. Today's poll was conducted in San Francisco. Interviewed were a shipping executive and a stevedore. Here are the questions and their answers:

Shipping Man—No. Stevedore—Somehow. Should Roosevelt swing more to the Right or the Left? Shipping Man—Right. Stevedore—Left. Do you favor continuation of the NRA? Shipping Man—Yes, with modifications. Stevedore—Yes. What do you think of the Brain Trust? Shipping Man—Government is essentially a practical thing. The-

rists have no place in direct administration.

Stevedore—No brains. Do you still have confidence in the President's capacity to bring the country out of the depression?

Shipping Man—No one man can bring any country out of a depression. I still have confidence in the President's capacity for leadership.

Stevedore—Yes. If Roosevelt was up for reelection this year, would you vote to continue him in office?

Shipping Man—Yes. Stevedore—Yes.

## LIBRARY OFFERS BOOK BY FRANCES PERKINS

Business Branch Receives Work of Labor Secretary.

Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, presents the laborer in his human aspect rather than in his power to produce in her new book, "People at Work," received today at the business branch library.

Other new books on the shelves at the library are "Personal Trust Administration," by Cuthbert; "An Approach to Fire Insurance," by Hale; and "100 Years of Land Values in Chicago—The Relationship of the Growth of Chicago to the Rise of Land Values, 1830-1930," by Hoyt.

## SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"Oh, yeah? Who has Baer ever whipped? A coupl'a bums!"