

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, prays 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 glib and tinsel which offends me rather than the gingerbread of speech.

If I may speak in symbols I would contend that the most moral sort of fan dance would be one in which there were not any fans. But I have in mind 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 always. 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 definitely 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 that 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 refined 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 thrall of an unworthy attachment. The novelist scourges the world, the flesh and the devil.

How Can It Be Done?

IT may be that one of the reasons why we should not expect a sinless literature of a sinful people is that vice can not be attacked effectively if it is to be an offstage character. Even the Puritans in their temperance lectures were willing to let the public get at least one glance at the horrible example.

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 a 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 hammered 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 toe 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 normality, 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 what the temperature will be can be made by noting the latitudes of the "highs" and "lows" on the daily weather map.

A 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.

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THE WORST CRIME—POLLUTION

Whisky Wastes Contaminating Waters Around Aurora

BY ARCH STEINEL
Times Staff Writer

THE highball sparkling in your glass may have helped kill a first-rate 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 repeal TNT comes from the bank of Tanner's creek, near Greendale, Ind., whether your rickey 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 Lawrenceburg, Ind.

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 no takers—because of moonshining stills.

One traveler in the Ohio valley of the long ago acclaimed 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 not pictures, dived from a rowboat into the swelter 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.

The B. coli 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 sanitization department are checking Tanner's creek.

Although it has odors coupled with mosquitoes from the creek to bother it, Lawrenceburg is not

"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 offal was markedly clean and not musty 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 waste.

"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 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 waste.

"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.

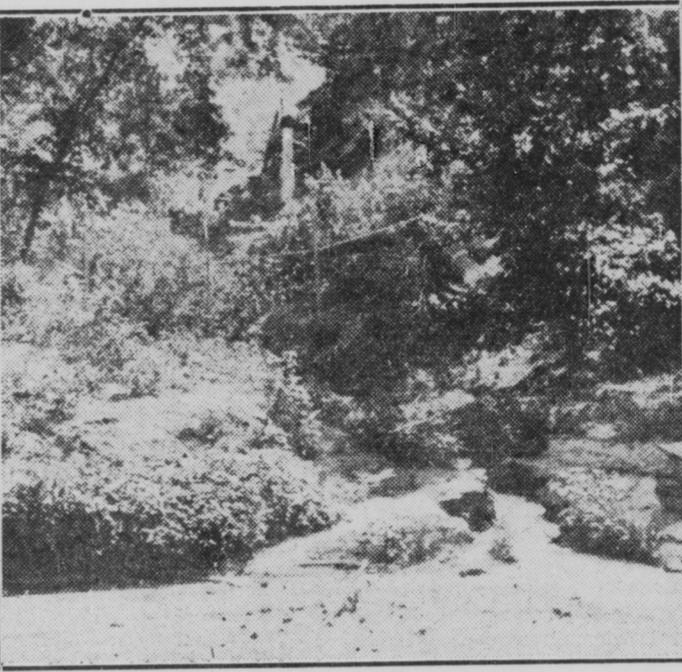
ONE fisherman, Henry Herrler, told how he put a box of fish in the river near the mouth of Tanner's creek and how the fish died from the effects of the polluted waters of the distillery wastes.

A few hardshells, however, point out 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 on the head.

Next—Our No Mean City.



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.

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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 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, 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, 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.

While a community can not tolerate a general strike and must take measures to defeat it in practice and discredit it, it does not enthrone reaction and its inevitable accompaniment, which is a demoralized labor movement, at the mercy of small groups of violent men. These labor leaders in San Francisco have made a grave mistake.

But it is better to provide them an honorable retreat from their mistakes than to crush and discredit them. Their successors will be weaker as against the employers. They are still weaker in their power to preserve the discipline of unionism. They will be weaker and they will not be wiser. The statesmen-like policy, therefore, is to save these men and these organizations from the bitter consequences of their own errors and from those who will seek to exploit their errors.

Hold Kitchen Contest

SIR THOMAS 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 astronauts 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-awfuls 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 are also 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.

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 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 antisепtic substances which may be dropped into the nose.

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



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

A man rushed into police headquarters yesterday.

"I just saw a well-dressed man carrying a machine gun down at Virginia avenue and South street," he stammered breathlessly.

Four squad cars, overflowing with grim blue coats, sped silently to the spot. Out they piled, riot guns cocked.

In a moment they climbed sheepishly back in the cars, returned to the station.

Questioning revealed that the suspects were three members of the homicide squad, detectives Donald Tooley, John Gish, and Ernest Whittet. They had been having an automatic rifle repaired at a nearby gunsmith's.

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