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PUT DOWN THE "REDS"

FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM suggests that in prohibition enforcement there be a clear-cut division of authority between the government and the states,—the government handling manufacture and transportation, the states the distribution and sale.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson tells Mr. Wickersham to shut up, and brands him as a "Wet."

The other day a prominent Wisconsin Wet declared that the 18th amendment does not prohibit a state (only an individual) from manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors and suggested that the state that Sehlitz—or was it Pabst?—made famous should go into the business once more.

Whereupon a prominent Wet arose on his hind legs and urged that Uncle Sam call out the marines and enforce the liquor laws in this country, just as they enforced the election laws in Nicaragua,—with shot, shell, and the famous water cure.

We wonder if there are not many people as tired as we are of this eternal yapping by radicals on both sides of this controversial question. Those who criticize as temperate a suggestion as Mr. Wickersham's are, to our mind, almost as foolish as those who in face of the present law would maintain a state should go into the liquor business.

Why not by common consent drop this radical bally-boo on both sides,—at least until the hot weather is over, or some political crisis arises which makes a decision on this issue necessary again?

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION

MEANWHILE it is reassuring to learn that the committee on law enforcement recently appointed by President Hoover is hard at work. Fortunately, they are not types who will be stampeded one way or the other by political threats or popular clamor.

They are attacking the problem as it should be attacked, from all sides, and without any preconceived opinions, or fixed ones. And while they will probably make no public report for many months, when the report is made we venture to say it will be the most stimulating and important pronouncement issued in the present generation.

In this direction it is interesting to note that suggestions are coming to the committee from all parts of the country, one of the most comprehensive being from Wade H. Ellis, prominent attorney in Washington and former Assistant Attorney General.

In commenting upon this Mark Sullivan, well known newspaper correspondent and author, says:

As respects law enforcement in general, Mr. Ellis makes ten recommendations. To state them here very briefly and, therefore, with the handicap of omitting Mr. Ellis' convincing argument for each point, his recommendations are:

"Strengthen police departments in the communities where they are most needed, and more and better paid judges, prosecuting attorneys, and all authorities that have to do with detection and punishment of crime.

"Stop at once the manufacture and sale of firearms, especially the pistol, except under state or government supervision.

"Promptly deport all aliens convicted of major crimes.

"Some central bureau or authority which, like Scotland Yard in England, can act as a sort of clearing house in assembling the records of habitual criminals and all information that may be made quickly available to local authorities. Such a bureau might well be established in every state capital, with one national agency for the whole country, located either in Washington or in some more central city.

"Simplify or abolish the indictment. It is the basis for every legal skirmish—often, when badly drawn, permitting a guilty man to go free.

"Abolish the necessity for trial by jury in practically all criminal cases by permitting the waiver of a jury trial within reasonable limitations and under appropriate safeguards.

"Increase everywhere the so-called 'arbitral' courts for the arbitration of purely civil controversies between individuals, so as to take some of the burden of work off the ordinary courts and judges.

"Make it a paramount duty of lawyers themselves to expose and disbar every unworthy member of their profession who so advises or protects professional criminals as to make himself a partner in their crimes.

"The newspapers can make crime, not interesting and heroic, but hideous and cowardly, by emphasizing the cause of the 'victims'.

"The people themselves, in every state and every community, must get into this fight for orderly government. Our whole trouble has been produced by the complacency and supineness of millions of good men and women all over the land."

It is mainly because of the newness and the impressiveness of Mr. Ellis' suggestion about prohibition—and the certainty that it will provoke widespread discussion—that led the present writer to take Mr. Ellis' address as the subject of this article.

Mr. Ellis' concrete suggestion about prohibition enforcement has to do with the fact that some states do not enforce it. The facts on this point are that three states never passed state enforcement acts, and three other states, which once passed state enforcement acts, have now repealed them. One hears in Washington that this tendency of the states to recede from the work of enforcement is increasing and that some other states are about to join the list of those repealing their enforcement acts. Where states never passed enforcement acts, or, as in the cases of New York and Wisconsin, passed them but repealed them, it follows that the federal government at Washington has within those states the whole burden of enforcing them.

Under this condition the tendency up to the present has been to say that the federal government should go right on enforcing within such states; indeed the tendency has been to say that where a state stops enforcing the federal government should increase its activity and vigilance within that state.

Mr. Ellis suggests precisely the opposite course. He says: "It is important to inspire a greater sense of personal and local responsibility. . . . The power and obligation to enforce prohibition is precisely as incumbent upon each and every one of the 48 states of this Union as it is upon Congress. There is absolutely no difference either in the power or the duty. . . . Now

I suggest that the American people put this concurrent obligation into effect. Let us have a fair and square showdown on the subject. Let us insist and require that every state which is doing its part by legislation and enforcement to secure obedience to the prohibition amendment shall have the help and co-operation of the federal government and."

Now Mr. Ellis comes to the meat of his suggestion: "Every state which refuses to do its part to enforce the prohibition amendment shall not have the support of the federal government."

This means that, as respects Wisconsin, for example, the federal government should withdraw from ordinary local prohibition enforcement within that state. The federal government would, of course, continue to prevent smuggling into Wisconsin from Canada. The federal government would pointedly and with particular care help to prevent smuggling of liquor from other states into Wisconsin. The federal government would also within Wisconsin suppress wholesale manufacture of a sort likely to be transported into dry states, but the federal government would withdraw from hunting down or punishing or preventing small federal violations within Wisconsin of the sort that a state is commonly expected to handle through its own police power.

Mr. Ellis says: "What would be the effect of this? . . . In my judgment, such a bold stroke would have an immediate and electrical effect all over the country. The people of every state in this Union would realize for the first time that the enforcement of prohibition is primarily their business. It would set them to thinking as no other experiment would."

Personal Health Service

By WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received, only a few can be answered here. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of this newspaper.

THE CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF PIGEON BREAST

Pigeon breast is better known to some people as chicken breast. It is a deformity of the thorax, as if the sides of the chest were pressed together and the breast bone forced to bulge.

The chest is very narrow but very deep from front to back. In nearly all cases this deformity is the result of rickets in infancy. When a child presents the deformity in moderate degree, it is likely to disappear spontaneously, just as moderate bowing of the legs does, as the child grows older, especially if the child gets plenty of active exercise in the open air. There is nothing better for moderate bowlegs than a bicycle, tricycle or pushmobile, and suitable space for the kid to ride it. Likewise there is nothing better for moderate pigeon breast than a convenient swimming hole or playground where the kid may get into the game with his pals and train his "wind" by hard running.

Here is a good line of treatment for parents to follow out with the pigeon-breasted child. It is most effective if begun while the ribs and breastbone are still soft, say at the age of 3 or 4 years. Place the child recumbent on a firm mattress. Place your hand on the child's sternum (breastbone) and press down moderately while the child takes deep inspirations and expirations. This must be carried out systematically and regularly, each night and morning, with a definite number of deep breaths in each session, perhaps half a dozen breaths at first, and after the child learns how to do it perhaps 20 breaths.

When the child has learned this exercise well, a heavy sandbag may be placed on the chest as a weight, instead of parent's hand. This sand may be 10 pounds at first. Later it may be increased to 20 or even 25 pounds.

At all times while the child is receiving this treatment it is a help to place some light object on the belly and let the child see how high he can lift this object by inhaling a long breath; then how low the object will sink as the breath is exhaled. Only do not permit the child to hasten the breathing or indulge in sudden movements.

It is always important to make sure there is no obstruction of natural breathing thru the nose. If the child's mouth is open except during active play or running, for instance when it is natural to breathe thru the open mouth as well as thru the nose, have the doctor make an examination of the nose and throat and remedy any obstructive condition the examination reveals.

At this age, too, a skilled dentist may correct irregularity or malformation of teeth and palate by means of suitable appliances, or treatment over a period of a year or more.

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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

1. South American country	11. Emptied light
2. Window lights	12. Common laborer
3. Venetian serenade	13. Act of selling
4. Hunting tools	14. Before
5. Monstrous poem	15. Canvas propped for a boat
6. Ostrich	16. Article of belief
7. Discriminating	17. Cotton cloth
8. States	18. Avalanches
9. Implement	19. Constellation
10. Grassy spaces in a forest	20. Part of a helmet
21. Japanese coin	22. Animal flesh
22. 16½ feet	23. Sea urchin
23. Lumpy	24. Domestic animal
24. Cynical animal	25. Part of a minstrel show
25. One thousandth of an inch	26. Deteriorates by use
26. Arrive	27. Not easily held
27. Refresh	28. Having depth
28. Metric unit of capacity	29. Implement for twisting
29. Aspiring self	30. Shutter
30. Equality	31. Steps for crossing a fence
31. Household animals	32. Plant with aromatic seeds
32. Machine for smoothing wood	33. Character in "As You Like It"
33. Extent of surface	34. Regale
34. Daughter of a sister	35. Cronies
35. Sky	36. Elaborate solo
36. Pines	37. Discard
37. Thus	38. Kind of horse
38. Of recent origin	39. Exist
39. Decorates	40. Automobile
40. Cobble	

DOWN

1. Paroxysms of extreme pain
2. Banish
3. Put into cans
4. Second-hand
5. Private
6. Beverage
7. Close by
8. Heron
9. An organic whole
10. Heavily portrayed

20. 16½ feet

21. Before

22. Animal flesh

23. Sea urchin

24. Domestic animal

25. Part of a minstrel show

26. Deteriorates by use

27. Not easily held

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woman governor or president to find she couldn't change her mind after pardoning a convict.

Why mince matters? If it is wrong to shoot snufflers, stop it. If it is right, do enough of it to stop smuggling.

Americanism: A national cult inspired by the Bible solely surrendering to one inspired by advertisements.

If the crime commission is going to waste time studying all law violations, Hoover's term will be over before it gets past the Ten Commandments.

Borah letters serve as passports in Russia, and any day now the White House may call that "highly unusual."

The fact that American jazz torments England arouses little sympathy in the man whose drain pipes are clogged with sparrow nests.

The British shouldn't get the wrong impression from Mr. Dawes' reluctance to expose his shins. He's a college man, all right.

We haven't seen the paper published by lunatics at Humberstone, England, but we can guess which emblem strips it uses.

Correct this sentence: "I don't keep a tooth," said he, "a single day after I discover it's a menace to my health."

The Earl of Derby, famous English sportsman, comes to America next spring to see the Kentucky derby and other races, and wants particularly to see Senator Borah.

The noble earl pronounces his name as though it were spelled "DARBY." The British are weak on pronunciation.

Lord Derby once said: "Senator Borah seems to think we British are ogres." Borah replied: "No, I admire the British, who have always been loyal to their flag, and which, I think, is worth preserving."

Joseph E. Widener is said to

a pound, for the finest fruit. Canners call that price prohibitive.

Why not help growers do