



The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Paroled Prisoners

It would be unfortunate if a system which has merit and humanity should be discarded because of the lax operation by those none too carefully selected to administer it.

Yet this is what may happen to the parole system if rage against the so-called crime waves by paroled prisoners should put pressure upon the next Legislature.

The activities of one paroled prisoner, and the manner in which he kept his liberty, indicate that the trouble is not with the system but with those who have charge of it.

This paroled man, in a very brief period of time, committed at least fifteen robberies and holdups. He has confessed, say the police, to this number.

While he was at work on these crimes, the city had all the appearance of being terrorized by an army of thugs and criminals. It turns out that there was just one bandit busy and that what appeared to be a "crime wave" was the work of a single individual.

That may suggest that it is not wise to jump to conclusions about the prevalence of crime. What a half dozen men of his tendencies and daring and zeal could do rather staggers the imagination.

But this man happened to be on parole, free on the theory that he had been reformed and was again ready to take his place in society as a useful member.

He reported regularly, and the head of the prison board, an appointee of Governor Jackson, signed his reports each month while he was busy at his burglaries, declaring that to his, the trustee's knowledge, the paroled man was at work at a useful occupation and leading an orderly life.

Just what excuse any citizen could have for turning in reports on a paroled man without very definite knowledge of the facts is hard to understand. For an official, the case is worse.

The very theory of the law is that a responsible citizen shows some personal interest in the paroled prisoner and vouches for his good conduct.

Under that system thousands of men who have made mistakes have again found useful places in society and have become decent citizens.

That a prison official so violently uproots the theory of the parole system by personally vouching for the good conduct of one violator who was nightly stealing and robbing and threatening human life demands more than an explanation. There should be some way of making officials and citizens alike understand what the law means and what it intends. It is certain that any official who acted as one official did in this case ought not to be further intrusted with its enforcement.

The system has worked too well and accomplished too much good to be jeopardized by the continuance in its administration of any one who brings it into disrepute as has been done in the case now before the public.

How About the Other Side?

When the nineteenth international congress against alcoholism opens in Antwerp, Aug. 20, the United States will be represented by Dr. J. M. Doran, Federal commissioner of prohibition.

Dr. Doran, according to his own statement, will present a paper there expressing the opinion that prohibition in America has been wholesome and beneficial to the Nation.

The significance of this opinion lies in the fact that it carries official weight and will be delivered before a political convention, but before an assemblage of students and scientists.

The international congress against alcoholism is no ordinary gathering. It is composed of thinkers, laboratory workers and experts in the economic, social, and political sciences.

Their meeting is in the nature of a clinic, at which every phase of the influence of alcohol upon the human race will be discussed.

We have no objection to Dr. Doran's stating his opinion. We believe he is sincere in his views. But differing with him as we do concerning the effects of prohibition in the United States, we wish that some one of equal prominence were on the program of the congress who could describe the other side of the picture.

Perhaps provision has been made for this; if not, the learned congress will not have a complete survey of the question of alcoholism. Prohibition, with its sumptuary legislation, its fostering of contempt for law, corruption of officials and commission of crime, can not be adequately presented "sunny-side up."

Congress and Roy O. West

Some twenty years ago Congress passed a law that is of particular interest today in respect to Roy O. West of Chicago, newly appointed secretary of interior.

The law provides that "no member or agent of any firm or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of a corporation, joint stock company, or association or firm shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation, joint stock company, association or firm."

Next winter legal minds in the United States Senate will grapple with interpretation of this law as it applies to West and his extensive holdings in private power companies.

But meanwhile, to the lay mind, the facts surrounding West's appointment present no very difficult problem of propriety.

West is Samuel Insull's friend and attorney, and a large investor in his power companies. Insull has

M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"Say What You Will About Trans-Atlantic Flights and Polar Expeditions With Death as the Too Frequent Reward of Heroism, They Are Contributing a Lot to Making Our Young People Think Healthily and Robustly."

FOUR married women were tried in New York Friday—two charged with shoplifting and two with passing bad checks.

"Keeping up with Lizzie" was the trouble in each case. Husband did not produce enough cash for wife to match hats, shoes and dresses with her neighbors, wherefore the urge to pilfer.

Love of appearance may not get so many people into jail, but it does drive a lot of them to useless extravagance.

What does it matter if your neighbor sports a straight eight, while you can do no better than a coughing four? Nothing, if you only have the sense to look at it that way, but everything if you have not.

Any one can moon and mourn over what the other fellow has that he must do without until it becomes a veritable obsession.

Obsession and Crime

Obsessions—many of them developed by mere brooding—are measurably responsible for the crime, trouble and intolerance from which we live.

The young man who shot General Oregon seems to have had nothing but an obsession for his excuse. He brooded over a national problem until the thought not only that it was his own, but that he could solve it by a murder or two.

He will be defended on the ground of insanity, which is logical enough, except that the type of insanity from which he suffered can, and generally is, self produced.

It holds our minds through habits of thought, just as we can warp our bodies through physical habits.

New Ideal

Thinking in itself is not enough. What counts is the thing we think about, the thing we rate as most worth while.

Most of us develop fads and hobbies, which are all right as long as they center around what we can do for ourselves. When they center around what we can do to others, however, they become dangerous.

The boy who makes Jesse James his hero may be just as bright and just as ambitious as the boy who takes Lindbergh for a model. The scientist who goes without his super in order to complete an experiment may be just as much of a fanatic as the religious zealot who goes without food to preach hate.

The sense of value we acquire as children goes a long way in determining whether we are to be come social assets or liabilities.

In this hectic day of jazz, jelly beans and jaded joy riders, the aviator comes as a God-send to our boys and girls, giving them something to think about besides bootleg literature and Charleston marathons.

Healthy Heroes

Say what you will about trans-Atlantic flights and polar expeditions, with death as the too frequent reward of heroism, they are contributing a lot to make our young people think healthily and robustly.

When you become the declarer with a bid of no trump, your opponents try to establish their longest and strongest suit by forcing you to play the higher cards held by you in that suit.

If you hold only one stopper in the suit that is led, you immediately must determine whether you will take the trick on the first round of postpone taking it until some later round.

This problem arises continually when the declaration is no trump and the importance of knowing whether to take the trick or to "hold up" cannot be stressed too strongly.

Assume that you are the declarer with a bid of no trump and examining the following illustration in which west leads the 6 of hearts:

Declarer holds: spades K 8 6; clubs Q J 4.

East holds: spades 10 9 5 4; hearts Q 8; diamonds K 8 6 5; clubs K 2.

Declarer holds: spades A 8 6; clubs A 3 2; diamonds A 7 4; clubs Q J 4.

West holds: spades Q 3 2; hearts A 3 2; diamonds A 7 4; clubs Q J 4.

You immediately must determine whether to take the trick with the dummy on the first round. Applying the rule of eleven, you learn that there are five cards higher than the dummy held by the dummy, east and declarer.

As dummy and declarer hold two of them, you know that east holds the remaining three. You know that west is leading from his longest and strongest suit—that he holds at least four hearts.

The dummy and declarer hold six hearts, making a total of ten. That makes it certain that east holds only three cards in that suit.

It is necessary to exhaust those three cards from east's hand to prevent your opponents from winning three tricks in hearts. If you take with the Ace of Hearts on the first round, east will play the Queen of Hearts as soon as he gets the lead.

After that east will play the Jack of Hearts, west overtaking with the King of Hearts. West will then win a trick with the Ten of Hearts, giving your opponents three tricks in hearts.

On the other hand, if you hold up the Ace of Hearts when the Six of Hearts is played, and also allow your opponents to take the next trick at hearts, you can prevent them from winning additional tricks in that suit by taking with your Ace of Hearts on the third round, thus exhausting east's cards in that suit.

You may now finess safe from declarer's hand toward east, knowing that he can not lead hearts back to west!

The airplane promises not only a new field of adventure, but work for those who can't seem to keep busy, except by amusing, or reforming, their fellows.

With infinite pains, like teaching little children, he goes through the



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Measles Are Mothers' Summer Worry

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the American Health Association.

A T this season of the year mothers worry particularly about measles. When children get out of doors and mingle with other children, they are more easily exposed to infection.

The exact cause of measles has not yet been determined, although it has been definitely proved for this disease, as for infantile paralysis, that the condition is infectious.

Some investigators have found bacteria in the body fluids which they believe are responsible, and others have asserted that the cause is a virus smaller than the ordinary germ.

None of these organisms or viruses has been accepted by the majority as representing the specific cause of measles.

In the meantime, various methods of prevention are being sought, since the condition is widespread and since the bacteria are in some cases more serious than the disease itself.

One of the means of prevention

According to the prohibitionist organization statistics, the Anti-

Saloon League, arrests for drunkenness in 626 cities in the United States have increased from 664 per 100,000 in 1920, the first year of prohibition, to 1,347 in 1924, an average of more than 100 per cent.

Also when prohibition came into effect, 4,500 men lost their jobs and 400,000 blind tigers and private breweries started.

I think it would be better to let the breweries and distilleries run again and put the unemployed to work. This is supposed to be the only dry country in the world. It has the greatest crime wave to show for it.

TIMES READER AND DEMOCRAT.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor, Times—As I am a reader of the Times, I wish to state I do not condemn any newspaper for what it publishes, but I do agree with John Day, 3410 Temple Ave., in regard to prosperity. I think that it is a shame that so many families in this great city are not getting enough to eat. No matter where a fellow goes to get a job, he gets the same answer, "We are full up," or "We don't need anybody."

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TIMES READER AND DEMOCRAT.

With Other Editors

(Lebanon Reporter)

Central Indiana motor bandits have slackened their pace and abandoned the highways for the present at least. The organized drive of police officials backed up by an aroused public sentiment has frightened even the bold bandits.

They have quit their work simply because they are mortally afraid of cold lead and death. The prospect of prison sentences don't worry them, but when police officers began to patrol the roads with instructions to "shoot to kill" all motor bandits of the profession of banditry suddenly became highly unpopular.

We are sincerely gratified to observe that the police officers of Boone county and Lebanon are cooperating with the State police force and the Indianapolis police in the campaign against the bandits.

Putting terror into the hearts of these villainous criminals is the only way to end the reign of terror which they themselves seek to maintain.

Five bandits shot down in the act of robbery will do more to check the crime wave than the arrest of 500 petty thieves who are granted bail and postponed trials.

They may be told that it is hopeless to vote for Smith because he couldn't give them relief if he wanted to. So they may as well vote for Hoover, who has been quite as silent on this issue as he has on the liquor question.

Mr. Graham did not tell his wife friends in Pennsylvania that they had nothing to fear from a Republican administration.

He might have let the record of the party, in these eight years, speak for itself. He might have asked them, privately and in a corner, whether they had suffered any drought. And he might have implied—Oh, well, why bother?

They must have realized how well they are off, despite the bold words of the party platform, passed to the run-hoarseamed cheers of a convention suffering from a general hangover.

From what book was the movie "Stranded in Paris" taken?

From a German novel "Jenny's Escapade" by Hans Bachwitz and Fritz Jakobstetter. It was adapted by John Mankiewicz and John McDermott.

What is the color of robin's eggs? The eggs of American robins are of a uniform greenish blue. The European robin's eggs are white spotted with pale reddish brown.

When and by whom was Smith College for Women at Northampton, Mass., founded?

It was chartered in 1871. It was founded by Miss Sophia Smith, an American philanthropist. She left her estate to establish the college.

What started the great Chicago fire?

It is said to have been started by Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicking over a lantern in a barn.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Hostilities threatening between Poland and Lithuania raise the question in diplomatic circles here of the effect of the Kellogg anti-war treaty upon this and other so-called "perpetual menaces" to peace in Europe.

Poland formally has signified her intention to sign the Kellogg pact in Paris this month with the original signatories, and Lithuania is expected to follow with other small nations thereafter when the treaty is open to all governments.

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