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

Ohio's New Senator

Roscoe C. McCulloch, the Canton (O.) lawyer whom Governor Cooper has appointed to the United States senatorship to succeed the late Senator Burton, will just get settled when he will have to start campaigning for re-election.

In fact he will not get settled comfortably, for it takes about a year to set up a campaign, and the law requires that McCulloch will have to go before Ohio voters next fall. But McCulloch is young for the place he has reached, being only 49. He is used to campaigning. He has campaigned for congress four times, winning three, and was a strong contender for the 1920 Republican nomination for Governor.

McCulloch should make a creditable senator. He will be a hard worker, and earnest, according to his lights. He will be a "regular" member of the Republican majority in congress.

Unless a miracle saves the standing of the Republican senatorial majority, which thoroughly has muddled the tariff issue, we do not envy McCulloch his campaign job next fall.

The Man Hunt Goes On

Those interested in gunning for Communists and radical laborites should not get too much excited over the open season in North Carolina. The hunting seems unusually good the country over just now.

In the Yuclapa case in California several defendants have been given a heavy prison sentence for flying a red flag from a summer camp of laborers' children. One escaped through suicide.

Five members of the Communist party in Chicago have been arrested and charged with robbery and violating the state sedition act. Bail of \$15,000 each was demanded, the judge setting the bail after conferring with members of the American Vigilantes, a Chicago patrolling organization headed by H. A. Jung.

Five Communist workers in the Ohio coal fields have been arrested at Martin's Ferry in Belmont county, charged with criminal syndicalism. The district attorney has offered to let them alone if they will leave Belmont county and run to cover elsewhere.

Three Pennsylvania radicals have been denied an appeal by the United States supreme court in the Woodlawn case and must serve their sentence of five years under the state sedition law. A dozen similar cases are on the court dockets in Pennsylvania. The Woodlawn decision will serve notice on the Pennsylvania prosecutors that the bars are down.

The delirium of 1918-20 was deplorable enough, but it could at least be urged in extenuation that a question of war and reconstruction was involved. The present sniping against radicals comes in a period of peace, order and plenty.

The Communists doubtless are fanatical. Yet Voltaire laid down the famous maxim that true support of real freedom of thought means that we shall be more insistent upon letting our opponents have their say than in hiring a hall for our friends to air their opinions.

Moreover, as history often has so demonstrated, the best antidote for dissent is to encourage the development of its lung power. Gag a "red" and his species multiplies over night.

A Federal Prison Program

Federal prisons have been overcrowded shamefully for several years. Atlanta, with a capacity of 1,700, has this year at times held as many as 3,779 prisoners. Leavenworth, with a capacity of 1,500, houses 3,727. McNeil island's facilities, supposed to care for 657, have been stretched to accommodate 978.

The food of prisoners is prepared badly and served improperly. Industries have been established for only a few. So most of them are compelled to spend their time in idleness, which frays nerves and breeds disorders.

These facts and others were cited by Attorney-General Mitchell in an appeal for appropriations of \$6,500,000 over a period of five years for establishment of five new federal prison units.

Mitchell urged the need for employment to accomplish personal reconstruction. "He said that the probationary and parole systems were not working properly because sufficient funds had not been provided.

Surely congress will not begrudge the small amount asked to bring the federal prison system "in the near future somewhere near modern enlightened standards." The existing condition is not new. It has developed gradually, and has reached a point where action is imperative. Mitchell finally has offered a definite corrective program.

Few will quarrel with his explanation of his purpose:

"We have no purpose to make the federal prisons pleasant places for the inmates nor to indulge in sentimental coddling of the prisoners. We advocate proper housing, nourishing food, steady work. Strict discipline, and an educational program for prisoners, not because it makes life more agreeable for the inmates, but because it is in the interests of society.

"The prison of the future should be at once a disciplinary school for those who can be reformed, a place of segregation for the incorrigibles, and a laboratory for the study of the causes of crime."

Hyphenated Americans Once More

One of the chief epithets coined during the late World war was that of "hyphenate." As a term of approbrium, it was particularly hurled at our German-American citizens, accused of divided allegiance. Alarmist pamphlets were written on "the tentacles of the German octopus in America."

This charge was directed against a large group of our citizens who had gained distinction for their contributions to our culture from the days of Carl Schurz, Francis Lieber and Franz Sigel to those of Victor Berger.

With the return to calm reflection in the post-war days, a candid examination of the facts has proved that there was little or nothing to the allegation of disloyalty on the part of our German-Americans. At the most, they desired to give the German version of war origins a hearing and to have our state department as sensitive to British violations of our neutral shipping rights as it was to the German submarine campaign.

Marcus Duffield's article in November Harper's presents evidence that today we have a group of hyphenates in the American population. And Duffield con-

tends that many of them are such against their own will. They would prefer to be 100 per cent Americans in the better sense of that term.

Here is Duffield's thesis:
"Mussolini is attempting to weld together a well-integrated bloc of some four million Americans of Italian extraction. The Fascist League of North America, directed by Mussolini's appointee, Count Di Revel, opposes the naturalization of Italo-Americans. To become American citizens is to be disloyal to Fascism."

"Americanization policies are frowned upon. Determination to become an American exposes any Italian in this country to potential persecution. Italo-American children are taught openly that Italy is their real Fatherland."

"This campaign is being carried on so that Mussolini's program may receive the support of Italo-Americans. He wants to make it certain that they will rally to Italy's assistance in event of war. In short, Mussolini desires to maintain a great recruiting station in the United States."

"That the Italian dictator has done wonders for Italy in a material sense can not be denied. But it must not be forgotten that his achievements have been won at the price of everything the United States has stood for in political and legal tradition."

"However one appraises Mussolini's regime, this much is certain; namely, that the able statesmanship of no foreign leader—he be a Mussolini or a Lenin—can entitle him to interfere with the right of any American to choose his allegiance and to affiliate with the land of his adoption."

We wonder what would have happened if it could have been shown that Moscow was carrying on such activities as those which Mr. Duffield has exposed. Certainly, the printing presses would have groaned under the burden of fat pamphlets for the Key Men of America.

Grundys and the Fathers

American history provides the answer to the wisecracking of lobbyist Joseph R. Grundy, before the senate investigating committee.

He told how much wealth and taxes his Pennsylvania has in contrast with the less populated and less industrialized states of the west, and asserted that wealth can talk big while its opposite must talk little in the making of tariff and other laws.

Our history tells us that it was the idea of the Franklins, the Jeffersons, and the Adamases that property should have its voice in government. Even the value of the black slave was not neglected in apportioning the vote. But the founding fathers also had the idea that wealth should not be the only power in government.

Men, and the personal rights of men; interests which should not be purely industrial; and even ideas were to be represented in congress. So for these very reasons they arbitrarily gave to each state, regardless of its size, wealth or population, two senators.

It was to oppose the Grundys and Vares with men like Norris and La Follette that the senate plan was created. The fact that the senate has members who are blocking the tariff grab of the Grundys shows that the plan was a good one.

The mayor of Lynn, Mass., issues an edict commanding the ladies to wear stockings. With winter just around the corner, it looks to be as good a time as any to issue an order like that.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THE late Senator Burton of Ohio never married, but shortly before his death he said he believed he would be a bachelor again if he had his life to live over. All of which is as if he had expressed it as his deliberate judgment, after having lived eighty years, that carrots are much more appealing than parsnips, when in all those years he never had made the acquaintance of a single parsnip.

The merits of the proposition advanced by the late senator might be argued until the cows come home, after which the jury would be divided hopelessly, each member of it basing his attitude not upon the arguments offered, but upon his own individual makeup, for be it remembered, parents like poets, are born and not made.

It must be perfectly apparent to all who were familiar with the late Senator Burton that he was destined to go through life in single rather than in double harness, that his life was intended to be rendered as a solo, rather than in a matrimonial duet or in a freestyle ensemble, since he was an incurable intellectualist.

HE loved to sit up all night with a river and harbor bill, but we can not possibly picture him walking the floor at 2 o'clock in the morning with an infant, suffering from the colic, singing "Rock a Bye Baby" and tenderly patting the inflated latitude. Had such a crisis ever presented itself to the dignified statesman from Ohio, we believe he would have sent his offspring a steel engraved card, courteously asking to be excused on the ground that he had a previous engagement.

The senator was in error to contend that no man ever deliberately chose marriage or matrimony, for many have done so, feeling that marriage was the proper thing, that it came at a certain stage of life, just like whiskers, while others have favored it because it used to be the only way that one could get a good cook for nothing, a condition which has been somewhat revised by the passing years.

But as a general thing, marriage is not a matter of deliberation; it is a spontaneous combustion.

The distinguished statesman was correct when he said that circumstances determined whom one should take for better or for worse and we are forced to believe that with all his armor of intellectualism, the late Senator Burton might have crumbled into complete submissiveness had he encountered some of the fair daughters all of us have rested our eyes upon.

WE can call to mind a dozen or so who could have made the grave and solemn law-maker and philosopher turn a handspike; we can reconstruct several fair faces from out of the mists of time which would have made the late senator uncertain whether he was chairman of the river and harbor committee or just a plain member of the committee on ventilation and acoustics.

The senator said that a bachelor was more efficient than a married man, which subject life is an arctic appraisal from which all of flesh and blood must recoil with goose-flesh.

He also says that one alone can make a home, which is as erroneous as to say that one jack is sufficient to open a pot in a poker game.

When it comes to the real values we believe it is more important to give a bunch of kids a thrill on Christmas morning than it is to settle a problem of state and we believe it is a greater dignity to be indispensable to a family than to be chairman of any international tribunal.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

The Fact That President Hoover and Hiram Johnson Have Come to the Parting of the Ways Is Obvious; but Why?

THE election leaves little to be said. Mayor Walker's triumph was a foregone conclusion, and Virginia's return to the Democratic column should have been. Chicago drives another nail in the political coffin of "Big Bill" Thompson, and Indianapolis does likewise by the Klan.

There were certain high spots, of course, such as the election of a Republican borough president in Queens, and the impressive vote polled by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, but by and large, the returns were of a nature to delight the hearts of orthodox politicians.

So far as numbers were concerned, Mr. Thomas polled the largest vote ever cast for a Socialist in New York City, but by the law of percentage, he did not. Morris Hillquit received 145,000 votes in 1917, or 21.5 per cent of the total poll, while the 175,000 votes received by Thomas this year represented only 12.3.

It would have been necessary for Thomas to poll more than 300,000 votes to receive as large a percentage as did Hillquit.

Why This Break?

THOSE who seek signs of what will happen in 1932 might as well ignore Tuesday's results and turn their attention to Washington, where the tariff debacle, the lobby investigation, the prohibition row, and the break between President Hoover and Senator Johnson of California are stirring up real trouble.

What has Senator Johnson done, anyway, that he first should fall of appointment as a delegate to the London conference, and then be snubbed?

The fact that he and President Hoover have come to a parting of the ways seems obvious, but what the public would like to know is why?

Meanwhile, Senator Brookhart trots off to tell the grand jury what he has already told the senate.

What the grand jury can, or will, do about it, is another and vastly more puzzling question.

A three-year-old dinner, at which Jacks were supposed to be hidden on a curtained shelf for convenience of those guests who were not averse to "helping themselves" does not promise very much, either by way of politics or prosecution.

It might have been pre-war stuff, you know.

Brings Out the Truth

STILL, history is interesting even if it does leave us a little helpless.

Since every one likes to read the scandal spread by Suetonius concerning the Caesars, why not a little concerning the great and near great of our own times?

Who shall say what thrilling discoveries we may make if the boys really get excited?

There is nothing like temper to bring out the truth.

Mr. Shearer got mad, brought suit against his employers, and we learned a lot that we did not know about "undercover work" at the General conference.

Backbiting, developed by the tariff row, got Senator Bingham into trouble.

If Brookhart continues his crusade, some others may get their dander up and treat the public to more unexpected disclosures.

Debate has its advantages, even though the Bolsheviks and Mussolini appear unable to see them. They were action, rather than talk, if you please.

The latter suppresses newspapers and applies castor oil.

The former—Joseph Stalin speaking—tells the opposition to "get in line, or—"

What the "or" means is illustrated vividly by the present plight of one Trotsky who can't find much of anything to do but study Turkish.

U. S. Takes Foolish Stand

MUCH as we may disagree with the policies pursued by Mussolini and the Bolsheviks in this respect, and much as we may like to air our opinions concerning them, it is really none of our business.

We have had sense enough to take that position with regard to Il Duce.

When it comes to the Bolsheviks, however, we continue to maintain an absurd and futile pose, declining official recognition, as though such an exhibition of sheer sulkingness did either them or us any good.

England takes a saner view of the situation, with her ministry negotiating, and her parliament approving an agreement for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Why shouldn't the United States do likewise?

What are we gaining by this stubborn refusal to meet Russia in an open, candid way?

On the other hand, what are we not losing?

How are olive trees propagated? How often do they bear?

They are propagated either from fig cuttings, sprouts or truncheons of old wood set in moist ground, or from gnarled, woody buds that form near the base. Such plants begin to bear in seven to nine years and yield crops either annually or in alternate years. The maximum yield is from trees about thirty years old.

Is Firpo, former heavyweight boxer, still living?

Yes. He is in business in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Where and when did Paul Kruger, at one time president of the South African Republic, die?

In The Netherlands in 1904.

Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

'Common Cold' Must Run Its Course

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

THE most common of complaints is probably the most difficult to control. The common cold has been disturbing mankind for a good many years. The public cries loudly for relief, yet it is doubtful that there is any certain method of prevention or cure.

It is recognized that the common cold is rather self-limited and tends to get better in two or three days regardless of what is done for it.

One may soak the feet in hot water, take various remedies, use laxatives, go to bed, drink lots of water or do almost anything else without affecting greatly the amount of time necessary for relief.

It is known that there are cer-

tain remedies which will suppress the excretion from the nose that flows so fluently, and other remedies that will give relief from pain. These things are directed, however, at the symptoms, but not at the cause.

Sir E. Parquhar Buzzard, one of the leading British physicians, emphasizes that the common cold is not curable because it is only the manifestation of a battle royal between invading microbes and the tissues of their victim.

"All that we can do," he says, "is to render aid to the latter to shorten the struggle and hasten the almost inevitable victory."

He feels that the common cold is preventable, but that actual enforcement of the effectual preventive measures would produce such a social upheaval and raise such an outcry from the public that no min-

ister of health ever is likely to risk his position or his party by bringing them into force.

A common cold is essentially an attack of germs on damaged mucous membranes. The membranes may be damaged by heat, by cold, by dust or by a dozen other factors.

The germs that do the attacking may vary in virulence according to the person from whom they come.

In view of the present status of our knowledge of a cold, it is reasonable to suggest that wisdom demands aiding the body in every way possible to overcome the bacteria.

A body that is resting, with the bowels moving freely, using the right food and getting plenty of fresh air and sunlight is more likely to overcome germs than one that is fatigued and suffering with repeated attacks on the mucous membrane by bad environment.

I like this approach to the subject of history. It reminds me that he is a part of his universe, that his story is part of the story of the universe.

We have had the economic interpretation of history. Such writers as Parsons are giving us a biological interpretation, even a cosmical interpretation.

They make us realize man's relation to the planets circling the sun, to the hills and mountains of the earth, and to the other creatures which roam the face of the earth.

Modern Age

IN volumes two and three, Parsons traces the history of mankind from Egypt and Babylon into the middle ages. Volume four begins with the Renaissance and carries the story down to the present.

It is interesting to note that he calls the present "The Age of Science and Democracy."

"Science and democracy have been the two basic forces of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries," he writes. "It can be argued that of the two, science was the more fundamental. Perhaps, when a fuller perspective is possible, the present era will be regarded as the age of science."

Writing of the rise of modern science, he says:

"Pure science inspired the intellectual growth of this age. Applied science erected its physical background."

"Both ideas and economic facts were potent forces, and, despite the contemporary tendency to stress the supremacy of economic forces, no means of weighing the two elements are known."

"The political and artistic history of these centuries best can be portrayed against this significant background of minds and machines."

THE contemplation of celestial things will make a man both speak and think more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs.—Cicero.

That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.—St. John 3:6.

Nov. 6, he encompassed within a mile of the town, having arranged to confer with the Prophet the following day. On the morning of Nov. 7, the Indians attacked the camp, but after two hours of stubborn fighting were driven from the field.

Harrison marched to the town, found it deserted and destroyed. It was partly because of this victory that Harrison was placed in charge of American troops in the west.

On Oct. 11, 1811, while Harrison was building a stockade on the site of Terre Haute, one of his sentinels was killed from ambush. Harrison considered this the beginning of hostilities, so he marched to the site of the village of Battle Ground, where the Prophet, a brother of Tecumseh, was believed to be inciting the Indians to war on the whites.

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SCIENCE

By DAVID DIETZ

The Stream of History Starts With the Birth of the Earth and Is a Great Work.

WHAT is the use of a book without pictures? asked the famous Alice of "Alice in Wonderland." Apparently Geoffrey Parsons agreed with Alice, for each of the four volumes of his "The Stream of History," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons is magnificently illustrated.

There are approximately 150 illustrations in each volume and all are excellent.

Parsons begins his history where a history should begin—not with the dawn of civilization or even with the activities of the cave man, but with the birth of the earth.

Both H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History," and Hendrick Van Loon in his "Story of Mankind," devoted some introductory matter to the origin of the earth and the procession of life upon it prior to the coming of man. But neither, at least so it seemed to me, gave adequate attention to this phase of the matter.

Parsons does better, devoting almost the entire first volume to it. The chapter titles in this volume indicate the general plan. They are: "The Stream of the Past," "Our Fragment of the Sun," "The Ever-Changing Earth," "The Mystery of Life," "From Amoeba to Man," "The Coming of Man," "Ancient Hunters of the Old Stone Age," "Herdsmen and Farmers of the New Stone Age," and "What Primitive Man Thought and Felt."

Hour of Flame

PARSONS writes simply and with charm. "There was once," he tells us in the opening paragraph of his history, "neither printed page nor man nor earth. Of the solar system, there was only a great sun soaring through space."

"In an hour of flame and rending it sent forth blazing fragments which cooled into dark and spinning balls circling about the sun and shining in its light. Upon one of the smaller of these had developed all that we live among and are mountain and ocean, green things, fish, the great animals of the land, and, finally, mankind."