

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Study the Lists

The primaries to select candidates for the different tickets should command the attention of every citizen who hopes, through efficient and honest officials, to obtain better government.

These party affairs, and the conventions which will follow, are as important as the election in the fall. When the tickets are named, the choice is limited to one of two candidates.

Those who have a sense of party loyalty should attempt to see that their own ticket is composed of men and women who will command respect and confidence.

It would be a fine thing to have two tickets equal in integrity. It would be fine to have a contest in which there is a competition in virtue, rather than a struggle to eliminate the unfit and the venal.

Two tickets on which no name that demands apology or excuse appears, would produce a fine situation. Two tickets on which no candidate is under secret obligation to any seeker for special privilege, no bondage to any particular group, would make the situation of the citizen who wants nothing from government but a square deal, easy and comfortable.

The state and the county have had too much of bossism and chicanery. Public office has been used not to help the people but to enslave and rob them. Public office has been viewed not as a trust but as a means to ulterior and selfish ends.

Especially it is necessary to scan the candidates for judicial office. To restore confidence in courts, which has been waning in recent years and especially under the burden of prohibition enforcement, is one of the major problems of present day life.

Justly or unjustly, more and more people believe that it is increasingly difficult to obtain justice. More and more are believing that human rights are subordinated and forgotten, and constitutional guarantees, especially of free speech, are being forgotten.

In the selection of local candidates and of delegates to the state convention, the people have their opportunity to protect themselves against the unfit and the slavish.

The most profitable pursuit for every citizen in the next few weeks is a close study of those who aspire to public office.

A campaign next fall in which there would be a competition between those who have only recommendations to offer would be an innovation. It is possible to have two tickets on whose lists are only those against whom no attack can be made. But it requires intelligent interest and some sacrifice on the part of the voter.

## The Timeless Gillette

Tonight and tomorrow night the youth of yesterday will thrill again to the shrewdness of Sherlock Holmes, who stepped from the printed page to real life under the genius of William Gillette.

The youth of today will get the same thrills that their fathers felt, for there is something in mystery and crime and its solution that appeals to every generation, no matter how tastes in other directions may change with new times and new customs.

It is something of an event to see Gillette on his farewell tour.

The world watches Edison in his laboratory, still enthusiastic in his search for new facts and new utilities for the public good. It watches Rockefeller, still alert in finance when the dollar has lost its meaning to him. On the stage there is left Gillette, who plays upon the emotions of men and who resists age as his detective prototype resists defeat.

To those whose tastes in stage matters have not become synthetic with the coming of the screen and the talkie the visit of Gillette should be important.

## Giving Murderers the Breaks

Commenting on the high homicide rate in the United States, Statistician Frederick L. Hoffman gives voice to one of the most shop-worn and musty stereotypes in the whole museum of conventional crime interpretations. He lays the high murder rate chiefly to our freedom in buying and carrying pistols.

"The root cause of the evil unquestionably is the ease with which concealed weapons are obtainable and distributed." He warmly recommends the universal adoption of laws like the Sullivan law in New York state. This would require the possession of a permit before one could legally carry small arms.

This conviction that laws restricting the freedom of buying and carrying pistols will check murder is perhaps the chief example of the triumph of emotion over logic and sense in the whole field of crime discussion, and this certainly is saying a great deal.

What happens when a state passes an effective law against gun-toting? Decent and law-abiding citizens virtually are disarmed. If one applies for a permit he is likely to be browbeaten and insulted by the police and gives up his intention in despair or disgust.

Therefore, the law actually does succeed in putting an end to pistol-toting on the part of those who might use such arms for protection and never for criminal ends.

Is the law equally effective in reaching the crooks, against whom it actually was directed? Not at all. The criminals buy and carry revolvers as freely as ever. They are offered for open sale in stores, pawn shops and mail order houses. If for any reason these sources of supply are cut off, there is no trouble in bootlegging these small arms. There always is a ready supply in the underworld.

It has been suggested that a way out would be to let the private manufacture of pistols and

make it a government monopoly. But it would be easy and natural for government-manufactured revolvers to pass from the hands of the good citizens who originally bought them to crooks.

In any event, the criminals easily could smuggle pistols from other countries. Even if the whole world laid off the private manufacture of small arms, it would be perfectly simple for the crooks to make their own pistols.

In short, there is absolutely no conceivable manner in which the underworld can be prevented from getting an ample supply of pistols. Therefore, every law against gun-toting is only a law disarming the law-abiding and an invitation to the crook to take a pot shot at the decent citizen.

The sensible thing would be to enact a very liberal permit law, enabling any person of good character to buy and carry a pistol without threats or insults. There should be public encouragement of the application for such permits. Pistol practice on the part of citizens should be stimulated and rewarded. Special public honors should be showered on the private citizen who drills a crook.

Under such conditions the criminal will think twice before he "sticks up" a passerby. It may make crooks a little more nervous on the trigger in desperate circumstances, but the general result will be to keep their fingers away from triggers. They will not be so likely to pull their gun on a man who may be better armed and quicker on the draw.

## Two Budgets

A minimum of health and decency budget has been worked out for a laborer and family of five by the United States department of labor and the labor bureau. It was estimated that in New York City in December, 1929, this would run to \$2,179.95.

The items were estimated and distributed as follows: Food, \$915.58; clothing, \$361.81; rent, \$311.73; light and heat, \$93.74; house equipment, \$71.94; miscellaneous, \$425.15. It was estimated that the average yearly earnings for laborers employed in factories was about \$1,300.

Writing in Fortune, a young New York banker just has estimated his "minimum of health and decency" budget at \$48,475. Among the items he lists are: Rent, \$7,000; household expense and service, \$11,280; theaters and night clubs, \$1,400; medical attention, \$2,250; clothes for wife, \$5,000; summer house, \$5,145. He puts \$48,475 as the irreducible minimum and asserts that he needs an annual income of \$75,000 a year to save any decent sum of money.

Perhaps there is no moral to be drawn from the above figures, but they afford further confirmation of the fact that the United States certainly is a land of contrasts.

## Warring Pennsylvanians

Some good may come out of the Pennsylvania senatorial campaign after all. The contenders and their supporters have begun to call one another names. Before primary day the state may learn a lot of things it ought to know.

First to break from his moorings was Joseph R. Grundy, the urbane and unflinching senator-lobbyist himself. The strain of battling Vane and his Philadelphia political symphony at one end of the state and Mayor Cline and his Pittsburgh organization at the other, with only tepid support from the Mellons, seems to have proved too much for the Grundy temper.

When Sheriff Cunningham of Philadelphia happened to predict that Grundy would get "the greatest licking of his career," Grundy could not refrain from replying. He branded the sheriff as the representative of corruption and said he would scorn an alliance with him.

"The sacrifice of self-respect that such agreement would mean would be too high a price to pay for any office in the state or nation," said Grundy. He paid a similar compliment to State Senator Sam Salus. And Sam came back with the assertion that Grundy had obtained an excessive price for land sold to the state for Valley Forge park.

Councilman Charles B. Hall, lumped with the others by Grundy, suggested that the latter issue no more statements when he is angry or disappointed. Let's hope Grundy disregards the advice.

## REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THIS country needs a lot of things a great deal more than it needs this book by ex-convict Gaston B. Means which parades once more those skeletons which served as a political escort for the late Warren G. Harding.

If Harding were alive and a candidate for office, the blood-lust of the arena would make such an unveiling relevant, but Harding is dead and entitled to his repose.

Harding was the last man who should have been nominated for the presidency, for that is a position which calls for a man who has eyes in the back of his head and ears on his feet, for there is a slicker behind every circumstance, seeking to gold brick the chief magistrate, and Harding was a good-hearted but unsophisticated representative of back-slapping politics.

HE played the game the same old way most members of the human race have played it in all parties; he believed in his friends, and like most members of the boisterous profession believed that the administration of government is a little matter between friends.

This isn't an ideal way to pilot a republic, but it's done in most cases.

To say that Harding knew of the crookedness going on around him would be to say he was insane, for it was inevitable that such crookedness should explode and destroy everybody in the neighborhood, and Mr. Harding was not courting destruction.

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This very book which seeks to blacklist Harding forgets the text, for it actually presents him as a sucker, rather than a corrupt man, since it tells us he always lost at poker.

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Statesmen whose honor is off color do not lose at poker, for those who wish to use them let them win.

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Of course, no President should speculate in stocks, since his official acts affects markets and in turn his holdings might influence his official acts, yet this book informs us that Harding's adventures among the bulls and bears were so disastrous they endangered the family fortune.

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Had he had dishonest contacts he could have sat in the watch tower of legislation and played the Stock Exchange and won—but he did not.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Holland Crowds Back the Sea to Find Land for Her Millions, Rather Than Grab It by Conquest.

PEOPLE wonder how Stalin holds his job. Some say it is to the ignorance and inability of the Russian masses. Others argue that the Russian masses are helpless.

Why not give frankness some credit? Whatever else may be said of the man, he says what he thinks.

You can disagree, but you can not misunderstand him.

He even can change his mind, without making an alibi for himself.

At this time last year, he was all radical, ready to go the limit, and lambasting the conservatives because they advised a more deliberate policy.

Now, he reverses his position, but apparently without losing much by way of popularity.

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The outside world takes it as just one more incident in a deep, dark mystery.

In any other country, Stalin would be put down as a partisan renegade.

We do not expect statesmen to change their minds, much less to be frank about it.

We know that they come to situations where a change of mind is necessary, because they are human, but we have developed a system which does not permit it, unless, indeed, they are prepared to commit political suicide.

## Common Sense Used

STALIN stands up before 150,000,000 people and says, "Gentlemen, I was mistaken; the course we are pursuing has proved unsatisfactory; therefore, let us modify it."

They take it with calm common sense, because they believe he is telling them the truth instead of trying to cover up his real intentions.

Whenever one of our leaders says anything unusual, we begin to wonder what there is behind it and what he really means.

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Having completed the dikes around it, Holland begins to pump out the first section of the Zuyder Zee.

This section contains seventy-seven square miles of land, and will accommodate several thousand farmers.

It will take six months to pump out the water, which is from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep and after that, two years will be required to freshen the soil.

Three other sections of the Zuyder Zee eventually will be diked and pumped out.

That is the way Holland meets the problem of overcrowding.

Instead of looking around to find territory that she can grab by conquest, she puts her engineers to work.

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Drives Back Sea

IT was 400 years ago that Holland began to reclaim land.

Since that time she has reclaimed more than 1,400 square miles. When the Zuyder Zee is drained the amount will be more than 2,200 square miles.

Her present population is 589 to the square mile, which means that she has homesteaded 500,000 people merely by pushing the seashore back, and eventually will homestead half a million more.

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There are now more than 26,000,000 automobiles in the United States, or about four to every five families.

With incidental trades and establishments, they represent our biggest single industry.

Not only that, but they represent such a revolution in travel as never before occurred.

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Kill More Than War

IT costs more to operate these 26,000,000 automobiles than it does to run all branches of the government.

They furnish work for more men than we mobilized during the World War.

Incidentally, they kill more every three years than we lost in the World War.

Last year they killed nearly 3,000 in the state of New York alone, and one out of every ten was a child.

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TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY

TREATY WITH JAPAN

March 31

ON March 31, 1854, Commodore Matthew Perry concluded a treaty with the Japanese by which they agreed to receive an American consul at one of their ports. This act opened up Japan to the commerce of the world.

Before this time Japan refused to trade with any foreign nation and even showed hostility to American whalers who sought refuge in Japanese ports.

In an effort to promote the safety of American citizens, President Polk sent an expedition under Commodore Biddle to determine whether the ports of Japan were accessible.

After ten days of negotiations with the Nippon government, Biddle received a note advising him to depart immediately and to consult his own safety "by not appearing again on our coast."

At the news of Biddle's failure to come to terms, Perry proposed that if the United States equipped an expedition for him he would lead it to Japan.

The offer was accepted and Perry sailed for the orient with extraordinary naval and diplomatic powers.

When his formidable fleet arrived in the Bay of Yedo the Japanese became panicky. Perry had little difficulty then in inducing Japan to enter into relations with other nations.

## We're Doing Our Best to Be Patient!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Inheritance Is Factor in Complexion

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

EVERYBODY knows that skin is likely to be inherited. Human races are classified into white, black, yellow, brown and red—an inaccurate classification, since the skin color of any race is the result of black, yellow and red pigments brought to the skin by the blood.

The skin color also is susceptible to such influences as exposure to the sun. Observers feel that the color of the skin is determined by the depositing of pigments of the blood controlled through the glands of internal secretion and that these are in turn controlled by the heredity mechanism.

Because of frequent mixtures of races there are now all grades of color visible in various populations. The experts in the study of heredity have attempted to work out the

rules which govern the inheritance of color.

Actually, insufficient amounts of study have been made to establish these laws as certain, although it generally is recognized that the first cross between white and black brings a brown mulatto or yellow mulatto, and that thereafter there are variations without, however, any appearance of a perfect black or white descendant.

The various grades of coloration vary so greatly that it is not infrequent to have difficulties in ascertaining the presence of various amounts of blood of different races.

The same factors apply to the inheritance of hair. Human hair may be straight, wavy, kinky or curly. Because of the tremendous mixtures that have gone on for hundreds of years between people with hair of various types, it is not possible to postulate certainly any type of hair for a child in any given family.

However, the evidence thus far assembled seems to indicate that if a person with wavy hair marries another with wavy hair, the children are likely to have straight, wavy or curly hair in approximately equal proportions.

In the same way, if a person with straight hair marries another with straight hair all three types may occur, but the majority will have straight hair.

If a person with curly hair marries one with straight hair, most of the children will have straight hair, if the father's hair is straight; but most of the children will have curly hair, if the father's hair is curly.

The figures cited were based on the records of mixtures of Filipinos with Chinese in which the Filipinos had curly hair.

R. R. Gates is inclined to believe that these results for Filipinos are reversed in Americans.

## IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

THE breadline winds its weary way each morning to the portals of the Little Church Around the Corner.

It is legend of the line that in its ranks are represented all the trades and most of the professions. "There are lawyers here, and doctors, too," I was informed by Curly. "One guy with us was a millionaire," he added.

America, the land of equal opportunity, Oh, yeah. Why, certainly—even the humblest may live in hope of the day when he will rub shoulders with some man who in the long ago had his own horse and carriage.

I wouldn't vouch for the lawyers or the doctors. I didn't see anybody in the line yesterday who had a legal or a medical look. But, still, I don't know exactly how a doctor might seem after days of inching his way around the bend from Madison to Fifth.

The line is shorter than it used to be. Now the police make the men stand three abreast. At first they came in single file, and then the coils ran deep into some of the city's finest streets.

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Hungered Docilely

THE whole capitalistic government is filled with fury at the refusal of the unemployed to starve in silence." The only trouble with that, as far as the breadliners went, was that it didn't seem true.

I think it might even be to the interest of the community to expose them to contacts with any sort of violent propaganda. For most of

mitties of action in all industries. And to "smash the war program of the bosses and their government, and defend the Soviet Union."

It would seem to me a rather silly and impossible notion to get the jobless in a breadline all steamed up about the somewhat fantastic and remote possibility of war with Russia. And, as a matter of fact, they didn't get steamed up.

I saw no one who appeared on the brink of following the leaflet's advice to "disarm the Fascist bands of the bosses." You could go quite a long way up and down that line and find none to define a Fascist, let alone disarm him.

But, if the liners regarded the propaganda with apathy, it served to rouse the police. A plainclothesman in indignation threw the papers in the face of two patrolmen and said, "Look what it says about Grover Whalen." It really was not so hot. The commissioner was merely represented as the leader of a Cossack band and the tool of the capitalist.

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Misery Seems Less

PEOPLE objected. They didn't like to come suddenly upon this worm that walks like a man. Numbers are undiminished. In fact, they increase, but with the tripling up, the misery seems less, and everybody is satisfied.

The breadline of the Little Church Around the Corner (which is its official telephonic name) constitutes a charity achieving palpable results. When a man has waited in line from 6 or 7 until 9 or later to get a ticket entitling him to breakfast, you may be sure he's hungry.

Consequently, the question of whether he is "deserving" or not seems to me of singularly small importance. I suggest to readers that they send aid to Dr. Ray at 1 East Twenty-ninth street.

But, having said this much I must admit that the technique of this particular sort of relief is far from being of the shrewdest. Bad business. We give food to a man and then we ask him to beg for it.

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Fellowship of Prayer

Daily Lenten Devotion

Monday, March 31

THE EVIL OF BROODING

(Read Philipians 2:12-18.) Memory verse: "Work out your own salvation." (Philipians 2:12.)

MEDITATION

Work it out! Brooding over trouble is the surest way to hatch a new brood of troubles, or to increase the size of the existing brood. We can rear troubles as we can rear children and chickens. Attention enough will make bugaboos out of troubles and inattention. Courage to keep at helpful tasks will help one to gain the mastery of trouble and to prevent it from building a nest in one's mind. Work is one of God's handmaids.

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Loaves of Propaganda

AS the men stood in ranks waiting for the most part silent, two young women distributed Communist literature. It was of conventional pattern.

Men wholly preoccupied with the difficult business of trying to get a little cereal and some coffee were asked to "elect rank and file committees of action in all industries."

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Prayer

O thou, who dost lift up the heavy hearts of men, keep us from vain and wasteful brooding over our troubles and losses. May we hear thy bidding of good cheer and have the grace to keep our minds at peace amid all the labors and conflicts of our lives. Amen.

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Unknown

DR. TAYLOR then proceeds to list what he considers "two very real reasons" for South Polar research.

"There is first of all," he writes, "the fundamental appeal of the unknown." Our lonely little planet is so far as we know, the only habitat of sentient beings of the human type.

"Surely it is the duty of man to learn all he can with regard to this great new continent of Antarctica, which is certainly not the least in area, for it is larger than Australia and quite probably larger than the whole of Europe."

The second important reason given by Dr. Taylor is the contribution which Antarctic research makes to the world's fund of scientific knowledge, particularly in the fields of terrestrial magnetism, meteorology and geology.

Navigation is dependent upon knowledge of the fluctuation of the compass. These fluctuations are not understood completely nor are their causes known.

Observations of magnetic phenomena, particularly in the regions of the South Magnetic pole, are extremely valuable, as Dr. Taylor points out.

He also points out that meteorologists are now convinced that many of the weather phenomena of the southern continent have their beginnings over the ice fields of Antarctica.

Meteorological research in the region is extremely desirable as the result.

Dr. Taylor's book is one in a series planned by Appleton under the general title of the Appleton New World of Science Series. Watson Davis, managing editor of Science Service, is editor of the series.

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Daily Thought

To give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.—Isaiah 41:3.

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