

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Your Own Slate

Write your own slate in the primaries and then vote.

This is the only safe way for the citizen who hopes that his government will not rob but protect him, and who resents the idea of politics dictating decisions of courts, giving privileges in administrative office and supporting pay rolls filled with the inefficient.

The politicians hope to destroy the primary. They want to go back to the convention system, where a few leaders, who in victory become bosses, select both tickets.

They rely upon the indifference of the people to help them in this plan. They argue that the primary has given poorer officials than the conventions. The facts, of course, do not support that contention. The results of the convention system can be seen at the statehouse, where every official now in power was selected in that manner. No one could argue that this system is ideal.

In the coming state conventions there is little hope of relief, especially from the Republican convention. There is small hope that the voters, unless they awaken to the importance of selecting decent delegates, will have any new names on that ticket. And new names are needed badly.

It is unthinkable that indorsement will be given to the theory that truth is no defense to a contempt charge or that approval will be given to delay in decisions in cases which have a political aspect. But the unthinkable is likely to be a reality.

Nor can the convention system claim much when it is practically certain that the present secretary of state will be given a renomination largely because of the political tradition which forces party leaders to give every incumbent a second chance, no matter what the record.

The primary is the one hope of any pretense at self-government and it becomes a useless weapon unless the voter who wants nothing but a square deal goes to the polls and casts a vote for those who represent his viewpoint.

The large number of candidates makes the task perplexing. The candidates trust to state making largely. They hope to win by enlisting the support of the active hustler in politics.

Look over the lists carefully, especially of the delegates to state conventions from your wards and precincts. They will be important in June. Pick a few who have no rings in their noses.

## A Kaiser of Education

In the beautiful country of the Cumberland gap stands a citadel of learning named in honor of the Great Emancipator. The Lincoln Memorial university was founded to bring higher learning to the stalwart mountain-folk of this area. It is endowed principally by rich men of New York and Washington.

Most of the endowment was raised by the present chancellor, John Wesley Hill, eminent patriot and bosom friend of the late President Harding.

Having secured the funds to operate the plant, Chancellor Hill believes he is entitled to regard the site as his feudal patrimony. Such frills as academic freedom and tenure do not enter into the perspective of this stern educator.

The contracts of the professors are "terminable by the university without notice and without cause." The eminent Tennessee lawyer, Dr. John R. Neal, brands them as worse than the "yellow dog" contracts of the mining areas.

The Lincoln Memorial university may not be famous in the annals of scholarship and science, but no old and stony institution is more flush with administrative novelties. It boasts both a chancellor and a president. The relationship is not unlike that of the kaiser and his chief-of-staff.

Chancellor Hill is accused of assuming absolute power "to hire, discharge, and brutally to berate teachers at his whim," unchecked by any higher power. The chancellor's ax has fallen frequently and in high places.

In 1926 Hill fired President Matthews. In 1928 Dean Lewis and a large fraction of the faculty were amputated. Now President Roop and about half of the faculty which opposed Roop's policies have been let out. Here is administrative impartiality for you!

Next the students appear on the scene. They went out on a sympathetic strike. They tried to hold a meeting on the campus, but were dispersed. So they walked a couple of miles across the border into Thomas Jefferson's old state and blew off steam. The president of the student body was arrested and held in \$1,500 bail for "using profane language, rioting, and disturbing an educational assembly."

Deputies, like unto the coal and iron police of the mine country, were brought in to patrol the campus and protect the chancellor's castle. The students forthwith baptized the deputies with buckets of water thrown from the dormitory windows. Whereupon the students were threatened with eviction. The students came back with a telegram to Governor H. H. Horton petitioning him to send in the National Guard:

"We, the students of Lincoln Memorial university, are being threatened by rough-appearing deputy sheriffs, who are carrying on a campaign of terrorism and are making arrests. We respectfully do request that you dispatch a company of National Guard troops immediately."

Now an injunction has been issued by the Tennessee court restraining two sympathetic professors and their wives from aiding the students and restraining the president of the student body from entering the campus.

The Association of American University Professors and the American Civil Liberties Union promise to investigate the situation. In the meantime, here is a libretto to challenge the fiber and imagination of the most ambitious composer.

## Wigmore and the World Court

Should Colonel John H. Wigmore represent the United States on the world court? A memorial signed by many prominent Americans says that he should. We believe he should not. We think that such an appointment would be as unfortunate as the selection of Judge Parker for the supreme court.

Colonel Wigmore is especially expert in the fields of evidence and torts. He also has a respectable knowledge of international law, though he would not rank as one of our leading specialists.

Unfortunately, while a scholar and tireless worker, Colonel Wigmore does not possess a judicial mind today. In this sense he is a war casualty. Since he was a colonel in the judge advocate-general's office, his bearing has been more military than judicial.

He has shown violent prejudices. He came out

strongly for repressing pacifist students and meetings at his own university—Northwestern. Concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case, he wrote a bitter invective. This seemed to many persons to reflect seriously upon the ability of this expert on evidence to consider evidence in a calm and judicious fashion.

No judge on the world court should be a single-track propagandist—either for pacifism or for radicalism. Nor should he see red when he hears those words. No man should sit on the bench of the world court who would be incapable of giving a square deal to a state ruled by a radical or labor government.

Would Colonel Wigmore be capable of dealing objectively with a case presented by a British labor government? Perhaps he would, but he would have sent Ramsay MacDonald to prison if he could have got his hands on him in 1917.

## Undermining the Supreme Court

If every member of the senate opposed to confirmation of Judge John J. Parker for the supreme court votes against him, he will be defeated. That seems clear from an unofficial Scripps-Howard poll of the senate.

There is danger, however, that at least five Republican senators who have vigorously urged withdrawal of Parker's name might vote for him on a roll call. Their justification for thus violating personal conviction and sound social judgment will be the partisan obligation to stand by the President.

Under the present division of sentiment in the senate, it is possible these five votes may be decisive. They may result in the elevation to the supreme court of a nominee who is, in fact, resisted and opposed by a majority of the senate.

President Hoover can not afford thus to allow supreme court appointments to be reduced to the category of first-class postmaster's posts. To do so would be to undermine further the confidence of the nation in its highest judicial tribunal.

The list of men in the United States who, by demonstrated ability, experience, and broad-gauge judicial temperament are potential supreme court material, is at all times relatively small. Judge Parker never was on that list. No man whose only reputation is in politics is on that list today. No man whose judicial and political acts have outraged two vast sections of national opinion ever can be on it.

If President Hoover insists on making a political appointment to the supreme court, senators at once are absolved from party allegiance. For obviously Judge Parker is a personal choice for whom the party is unwilling to accept responsibility.

In these circumstances it is the duty of every senator to vote on the real issue in the Parker case. That issue is, shall partisan considerations be decisive in contested supreme court appointments?

By determining this issue rightly, the senate can do much to restore national confidence in the supreme court.

Say what you will about Chicago, more killings are made on Wall Street.

The henpecked husband will be cheered at the announcement of the Cornell professor who said that a woman's brain is only equal to that of man.

Henry Ford claims that the automobile has raised the average intelligence of the people. The only one you can't tell that is the traffic cop.

President Hoover has had installed a library in the White House and already jealous politicians see an effort to put one over the library of congress.

A man in Massachusetts who allowed his glass eye to fall out later found a street urchin using it in a game of marbles. Surely the boy had an eye for business.

## REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

THE intimate friendship which exists between Ruth Hanna McCormick and Alice Roosevelt Longworth is a vastly different proposition than the old relationship between their respective and illustrious fathers. Mark Hanna and Teddy were emphatic opposites in everything except bluntness.

Hanna was opposed bitterly to Roosevelt's nomination for Vice-President at Philadelphia in 1900, regarding that as the sum of all calamities, and so was McKinley opposed to it, partly because he thought Roosevelt could do the party more good as a candidate for re-election as Governor of New York.

But Thomas C. Platt, boss of the empire state, was weary of having his plans thrown upon the scrap pile by the youthful Governor and seeing no other way out of it, schemed to shelve Teddy in the vice-presidential berth, being aided in this endeavor by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who was willing always to aid a neighboring machine in distress.

TEDDY didn't want to be nominated for Vice-President, regarding it as a rusty side track, but when he reached Philadelphia he found that Platt and Quay, aided by his explosive admirers, had determined to turn the trick and he acquiesced, much to the exasperation of Mark Hanna.

When McKinley fell at Buffalo and Roosevelt rushed from the Adirondacks to take the oath of office in the home of Wilcox, Hanna looked upon the youthful successor with undisguised misgivings, his fears being somewhat lifted by Roosevelt's pledge to carry out the program of McKinley.

They got along as well as could be expected, Roosevelt in the White House and Hanna in the senate, their relations being apparently very cordial, but along toward the approach of the 1904 convention Hanna was found to be collecting delegates, and it was sure this was not in the interest of Roosevelt.

WHEN the latter prepared for battle, he was ably assisted in Ohio by Hanna's senatorial colleague, Joseph B. Foraker.

Foraker insisted that Roosevelt be indorsed for nomination, while Hanna wished to prevent it.

Then Roosevelt sent a wire to Foraker, saying that his real friends would favor a declaration for his nomination and Hanna bowed to the situation, the convention indorsing Teddy which ended Hanna as a possible contender and insured Roosevelt's nomination in Chicago.

Had the President's daughter married a gentleman not in politics, she might have entered the arena as has Ruth McCormick and had she done so, our politics would have a very colorful figure, for Alice Roosevelt Longworth is more like her father than are any of her brothers.

## SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

Famous Society of Scientists to Observe Anniversary of Its Founding This Month.

THE American Philosophical Society, America's oldest scientific society, will celebrate the 203rd anniversary of its founding with a three-day meeting this month.

Benjamin Franklin, a great scientist as well as a great statesman and patriot, founded the society.

The meeting will be held April 24, 25 and 26. Famous American scientists—members of the society—will present a series of papers on the latest advances in many fields.

An important part of the meeting will be supplied by two symposiums, one on the subject of education, the other on the new developments of astronomy and astrophysics.

Another feature of the meeting will be an address by Professor William F. Albright, professor of Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins university and former director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. He is to speak on "A Millennium of Biblical History in the Light of Recent Excavations."

The symposium on education is being organized by President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore college.

## Franklin

SINCE 1789, the American Philosophical Society has been meeting in its own quarters, a building adjoining Independence hall in State House Square, Philadelphia.

Here in a room with walls covered with priceless relics—paintings of early statesmen and scientists, medals and scientific instruments which belonged to the pioneer scientists of the American colonies—the foremost scientists of America have gathered each year for an annual meeting.

Like so many important things in American life, this society had its origin in the genius of Benjamin Franklin.

In 1727, Franklin, who had just come of age, organized his friends into a society which he called the Junto. At first the membership was limited to twelve.

But Franklin felt that "virtuous or ingenious men residing in the several colonies" ought to be invited to meetings at Philadelphia. On May 14, 1743, he wrote a letter to these men in which he said:

"The first rudiments of settling new colonies, which confines the people to mere necessities, is now is pretty well over and there are many in every province in circumstances that set them at ease and afford leisure to cultivate the finer arts and improve the common stock of knowledge."

From this letter grew the American Philosophical Society, into which the Junto was merged.

Early members included George Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton Lafayette and Talleyrand.

## Campaign

THE society is engaged in a campaign to raise \$2,250,000 for erection and endowment of a new home. Half the money is in. The old building, despite its magnificent historical connections, is not adequate. It is too small and not fire-proof.

The new building is to stand on the Parkway, within site of the museum of art and the free library, adding another structure to a great civic center.

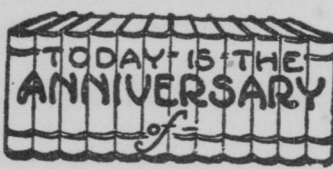
Among other activities planned by the society is the establishment of a "Knowledge Bureau," organized to furnish information to research workers, newspaper and magazine editors, radio speakers and others who wish accurate and dependable data upon various branches of science.

The society also plans to enlarge its own publications, the "Proceedings" and the "Transactions" of the society.

The library in the new building will make the society's collection of more than 500,000 volumes accessible to the public. It also will enable research workers to make use of the many priceless documents in possession of the society.

These documents, because of lack of space and fireproofing in the present building, are stored away in bank vaults.

Dr. Francis X. Dercum, a world-wide authority upon nervous and mental diseases, is president of the society. President W. W. Campbell of the University of California, famous astronomer; Dr. James H. Breasted, one of the world's greatest Egyptian scholars, and Elihu Thomson, engineering genius, are the vice presidents.



## FROEBEL'S BIRTH

April 21

ON April 21, 1782, Friedrich Froebel, a German educator who originated the kindergarten movement, was born in Thuringia, Germany.

After his training at the universities, Froebel decided he would become an architect, but his professor urged him to become a teacher. Froebel agreed and studied for two years under Pestalozzi, the great educational reformer.

Convinced that the education of the nursery must be reformed Froebel in 1816 founded a school at Griesheim in which he proceeded to develop his plans.

More than twenty years later he established himself at Blankenburg where he first introduced the name "kindergarten" for his school.

Froebel's influence upon modern education has been notably effective in the United States, where it has led to the kindergarten system, the manual training movement and other radical changes in the elementary school methods.

One educator has said of the kindergarten that it is "the most important, far-reaching educational reform of the nineteenth century."

## Check and Double-Check!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Trichina Cases Show Need of Caution

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBURN,  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygieia, the Health Magazine.

THE recent reports of severe cases of trichina from the eating of infested meat emphasize again the seriousness of this condition, particularly among people who try to prepare meats themselves without observing proper regulations concerning meat handling and packing.

Not long ago cases were reported from California and newspapers recently have carried reports of cases in Germany due to eating the infested meat of a bear.

Drs. J. C. Willett and C. L. Pfau reported twenty cases recently in St. Louis. A butcher purchased hogs at intervals from the stockyards and slaughtered them on his own premises.

He made part of the meat into green sausage and part into summer sausage. He marketed about sixty pounds of sausage in St. Louis, peddling it from door to door.

A list of his customers was obtained and it was found that all those who purchased and ate the sausage on a certain day had developed symptoms of trichina.

Of the twenty cases, one died. Thirteen of the cases were due to eating improperly cooked summer sausage and the remainder due to eating raw pork sausage.

The first cases were diagnosed twenty days after the beginning of the outbreak. In the meantime, those who were sick had had no indication as to the cause of their illness.

It is an interesting fact that among those who might have eaten the raw pork sausage was one high

school girl who had been taught at school that it was unsafe to eat raw pork and who therefore refused to eat any of the sausage.

Of the group she was the only one who escaped the disease.

It is difficult for the average person to tell by looking at meat whether it is infested. It is safe to eat meat after it is refrigerated properly for a long enough period of time or if it is thoroughly cooked before eating.

Trichinosis is a painful condition, sometimes sufficiently serious to cause death, manifested by fever, prostration, sweating, swelling of the eyes and face, inflammation of the muscles and sometimes complications affecting the kidneys and lungs.

It is a pity that any cases at all should occur when the disease is so certainly preventable.

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 with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

## IT SEEMS TO ME By HEYWOOD BROWN

ADMIRERS and idolaters of Bernard Shaw should join to defend his name and fame by slaying away from "The Apple-Cart," in huge numbers.

Many have said that this second-rate Shaw and the fact that the Guild production is intensely dull has not altogether escaped public notice. But the chief count against the play is of a far more serious nature.

A genius must have his second-rate interludes. Upon occasions in the past Shaw has been dull. I would hold him now not for such minor things, but for the sin of blasphemy.

Through the long years he has railed against established institutions, against current morals and conventional economics. He has spared neither church nor state, Nor even medicine.

But through it all has run a fierce consistency and fidelity. Until today Shaw has been true to the one thing worthy of any good man's allegiance. He has respected himself.

## But Hold On

IT was well enough for him to poke extravagant fun at the British empire, at doctors, at hell and heaven, when he mocked the teachings of George Bernard Shaw, he goes too far.

I would appeal from Bernard, antic, to Bernard, passionate. What right has this old and prosperous Britisher to sneer at the young Irishman who fought the brave fight through preface and through rain?

He's sneering at his better. There was a day when Shaw would go to any street corner, even if only one or two were gathered together, to preach the gospel of salvation through the emergence of a labor party. He meant it.

They were fools who took this dedicated fanatic for a clown. But now with victory just around the corner he snatches off his hair shirt and whirls it roughly around his head with a shout of "Whoops, my dear!"

If "The Apple-Cart" means anything at all, it says that leadership inevitably must rest in the hands of the lone and inspired aristocrat. The democracy of labor government is a delusion, because people in the mass are fools and always will be. King Magnus can twist them round his little finger because in him flows the best blood in the land.

## We Remember

BUT if Shaw has forgotten what he said in the old days, we have not. He is not good enough to tear down the things he built up with young and eager hands.

The scheme of society he outlined will outlive him, no matter how many years of playwrighting lie before him. He may draw a cheap cackle from the rest, but you can't recover a true Shavian.

The crass vulgarity of the present exhibition will be palpable to those who know their Shaw.

It might not be amiss to advise the sage to sit down through a long afternoon and re-read his own col-

lected works. With particular attention, I should say, to the prefaces.

First of all, I wish to call to his attention the paragraphs in "Major Barbara" built around that swinging phrase, "let him be poor."

Does Shaw, by any chance, remember: "Now, what does this 'let him be poor' mean? It means, let him be poor. Let him be ignorant. Let him be a standing exhibition of ugliness and dirt. Let him have

rickety children. Let him be cheap and drag his fellows down to his price by selling himself to do their work."

That is the stuff to rouse and touch even the heart of an arrived and successful fashionable playwright, who in his later years has endeavored to take on the archness of an Oscar Wilde, and the flip smartness of an Oscar Wilde.

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## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Whatever Else International Parleys May Accomplish, They at Least Are Spoiling the Agreeable Game of Lying.

IT looks now as though the naval conference would come to a far happier ending than some people thought.

Barring accidents, a treaty will be signed Tuesday—a five-power treaty if both France and Italy ratify; a three-power treaty if either refuses.

Most any one could find something to quarrel about in the various provisions of this treaty as they have been reported, but that is of far less consequence than is the fact that a comparatively few men sitting around a table have found it possible to arrive at an agreement with regard to so vast a subject.

Whatever else may be said about it, this represents real improvement over the old order.

The old order could be polite in public, because it was able to do so much dirty work in private. The newer way calls for more brutality in speech, even though it aims at less in action.

A dozen diplomats plotting war on the part of their representative governments need never employ an unkind expression toward one another when they meet.

As a matter of fact, there was very little straightforward criticism preceding the great war—so little, indeed, that few people had any idea that it was imminent.

The diplomats at Moscow, Berlin, Paris and London could afford to be exceedingly courteous, because the system did not call for them to show their hands.

## Talk Out in Meeting

WHILE the naval conference has been in session, we have heard some rather unpleasant things said about us by their representatives of other countries, and the people of those other countries have suffered in exactly the same way.

The last three months probably have brought out more straightforward criticism than occurred during a similar period preceding the great war.

As a matter of