



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 3351 MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1930.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

Your Own Slate
Write your own slate in the primaries and then

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 endorsement 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 slate making largely. They hope to win by enlisting the support of the active hustler in politics.

Loot over the lists carefully, especially of the delegations 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 flossy eastern 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 chancery 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 letter to the editor:

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 to day. 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 and astrophysics.

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.

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.

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 203d 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 1737, 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 and 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 drudgery of settling new colonies which confines the people to mere necessities, 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 Tallyrand.

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 fireproof.

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.

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 Roosevelt 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 shelf Teddy in the vice-presidential berth, being aided in this endeavor by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who was willing all ways to aid a neighboring machine in distress.

EDDY 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 Governor of New York.

They got along as well as could be expected, though 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.

After his training at the university, 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 Greisheim 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.

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.

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 endorsing Teddy which ended Hanna as a possible contender and insured Roosevelt's nomination in Chicago.

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 to day. 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 and astrophysics.

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.

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 endorsement 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 slate making largely. They hope to win by enlisting the support of the active hustler in politics.

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

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 endorsement 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 slate making largely. They hope to win by enlisting the support of the active hustler in politics.

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

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