

The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Buying on Time
Many a man on the street says that the business depression was brought on or at least made worse by installment buying, which loaded consumers with deferred payments which they were unable to meet, finally bringing their purchasing power to an end. This is specious.

If industry had not needed to solicit purchases on very generous terms to distribute its accumulating products, it would not have done so. Had industry failed to market its surplus by this means, the depression would have come sooner; that is all. Installment buying is not in itself unsound. There is nothing wrong with the principle of paying for an article as it is used. The trouble is two-fold: (1) Industry overproduced by working longer hours than was necessary; (2) Wages, though increased, were not made high enough to give the workers enough to consume the enormous quantities of goods that were flowing from the machines, constantly speeded up by American technical genius.

If industry had not had the outlet of installment buying, it would be worse off than it is. Automobiles, electric refrigerators, and radios have not been placed in too many homes. If the great industries which produce these things are to prosper and keep their workers employed, the market for these "luxuries" must be maintained and widened.

The trouble is not that there have been too many installments for the pay envelope; the trouble is that there has not been enough in the pay envelopes to meet the installments.

Wilbur Should Choose

Stanford university trustees announce, as President Hoover recently predicted they would, that Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur will continue to be president of that institution and will continue to be on leave of absence from it for another year, while he serves as secretary of the interior.

The trustees have stopped Wilbur's salary and have announced that the acting president, Dr. Robert E. Swain, will "exercise all the functions and responsibilities of the position of president."

But these announcements alter Wilbur's actual position before the public in no respect whatever.

Whether or not Wilbur's salary is stopped, whether or not another man is in active control of the university, Wilbur still is president of Stanford, with its \$7,000,000 investment in public utility securities, and its large public utility representation on the board that has granted him leave.

Likewise, Wilbur still is a member of the federal power commission, now considering an unprecedented proposal to exempt from all federal regulation and control the Appalachian Electric Power Company, in which some two million dollars of Stanford money is invested.

It is obvious that Wilbur, whether on salary or not, is as clearly allied with the university as ever. It is equally obvious that the financial interests of the university and the public interest may conflict sharply in this Appalachian company case.

It remains just as urgently desirable as it was before the announcement of the trustees that Wilbur relinquish one loyalty or the other.

Strap and Dungeon in Reform Schools

The appalling brutalities recently revealed by the New York Telegram in the discipline of the Connecticut school for boys naturally raises the question of how widespread such practices actually are today. What is the nature and frequency of punishment in reform schools?

Hence we may welcome as unusually timely and illuminating the survey conducted confidentially by a well-known New York social engineer.

He wrote to some 143 institutions for juvenile delinquents with a population of approximately 30,000 inmates. He sent a carefully prepared questionnaire requesting information as to types of punishment employed. He endeavored to encourage frankness and co-operation by asking that the name of the institution should not be supplied on the sheet returned.

He received specific replies to his queries from thirty-one boys' schools and twenty-two girls' institutions. What did he find out? Four institutions for boys and five for girls asserted that they did not employ any of the punishments listed—meaning that no restrictive or corporal punishment was employed, if they told the truth.

Restrictive punishments seem in almost universal use. Twenty boys' schools and thirteen institutions for girls employ enforced silence as a disciplinary measure—the silent period lasting from fifteen minutes to thirty days. Standing on the line is utilized in sixteen schools for boys and five schools for girls. The period varies from fifteen minutes to thirty recreation periods.

The dark cell is employed in nine institutions for boys and nine institutions for girls. The period of confinement ranges from twelve hours to three months. Shackles, leg-irons, strait-jackets and handcuffs also are used rather freely.

Corporal punishment still is widely prevalent. Twenty boys' schools report its use. The instruments used in order of popularity are: Strap, paddle, hose, rattan, ruler, rope, whip and hand. The strokes varied from two with a ruler to 150 with a hose. Corporal punishment was in use in eleven institutions for girls, with the strokes running from five to fifty.

Other sundry punishments such as washing the mouth with soap, giving castor oil and applying capsicum ointment to sensitive parts are in frequent use. The two latter punishments are used mainly to repress sex offenses. Douching with pitchers of cold water is reported.

The author has compiled an approximate estimate of the percentage of the boys and girls in these institutions who thus are punished each month. He estimates that 12 per cent of the boys and 15 per cent of the girls are given the silent treatment. Twelve per cent of the boys and 3 per cent of the girls have to stand on the line. Two per cent of the boys and 6 per cent of the girls get the dark cell. Six per cent of the boys and 5 per cent of the girls receive corporal punishment.

The chief offenses punished are insubordination, running away from the institution, sex offenses, lying and violence to officers.

The figures are both illuminating and disconcerting. It may be assumed that the institutions which replied—a little more than one-third of the total—were the most enlightened and the least ashamed of their record. Hence, the conditions tabulated above probably represent on the whole the best which exist today in our institutions for youthful delinquents.

Yet we have in full swing all the classic punishments which have been used in enforcing discipline in prisons for adults during the last century and have been condemned unreservedly by prison reformers for a century. The statistical story is, moreover, the most pleasant way of describing the situation. Where the strap swings freely other kinds of brutality inevitably exist.

This report shows us plainly enough why the child delinquent, already warped and handicapped,

on arrival, usually is perfected in his criminal bent by the time he is graduated from the reform school. And yet these institutions are our pride and joy among penal and correctional institutions as a whole. If so, what about our reformatories and prisons?

They Found the Reds

The Ham Fish committee that is sleuthing the U. S. A. in search of reds is reported to have found the proscribed color, if not in this country, then in the neighboring land to the south. Word comes from California that while sojourning in the sunny south some committee members slipped across the border to spend a refreshing night in that far-famed Mexican spa known as Agua Caliente.

Doubtless they found there in that mecca of tired millionaires and movie queens plenty of the color their eyes are attuned to see—red wine, red chips, the rouge et noir of dizzy roulette wheels, the carmine lips and cheeks of dancing señoritas, the long red mahogany bars of nearby Tia Juana.

No one will begrudge the overworked investigators their little adventure. It's a dull job looking for menaces. Besides, after all the time and money the Ham Fish junket will cost him, Uncle Sam will want to hear of all the reds there are.

That Neighbor's Tomcat

From Nebraska comes word of the bitter fight to defeat Senator George W. Norris, who, disgruntled Republicans assert, "has as much right to call himself a Republican as my Democratic neighbor's tomcat."

Norris, it seems, is standing on his record, as he successfully has done for some twenty-odd years, is apologizing for nothing, and declares, "I will wear no man's collar, even if that man be the President of the United States."

About three years ago the president of the state university of another independent commonwealth in the mid-west published a "prayer for those in government." It was intended chiefly for the guidance and inspiration of members of the Wisconsin legislature.

But so thoroughly does Senator Norris live up to the principles described in that petition that it seems pertinent to quote from it at this time:

"Save us from the sins to which we shall be subtly tempted as the calls of parties and the cries of interest beat upon this seat of the government."

"Save us from thinking about the next election when we should be thinking about the next generation."

"Save us from thinking too much about the vote of the majorities when we should be thinking about the virtue of measures."

"Save us from making party an end in itself when we should be making it a means to an end."

"Help us to make party our servant rather than our master."

"May we know that it profits us nothing to win elections if we lose our courage."

"Help us to serve the crowd without flattering it and believe in it without bowing to its idolatries."

Picking a Loser

When we intimated yesterday that the state department had done a dumb thing in aligning itself against the revolutionists in Brazil, we didn't truly appreciate our own good judgment.

"It is not expedient," we remarked, "to incur the enmity of a large revolutionary group which tomorrow may assume control in Brazil."

In every issue in which this sapient observation appeared was a dispatch from Rio telling that the revolutionary party already had taken control. They hadn't waited for the morrow.

Which raises the question of not merely how intelligent is our state department, but how well informed?

Yucatan, faced with an acute hemp situation, is seeking financial aid in this country. You might guess they knew the ropes.

Eugene O'Neill, American dramatist, is writing his plays in a French castle. Maybe he feels his royalties entitle him to live like a king.

The bankers' association in Nebraska has offered \$3,000 for every bandit killed. Perhaps this move is designed to relieve the depression there.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

GENERAL HENRI GOURAUD of France, who came here to attend the American Legion convention, declares that he sees world peace near.

We congratulate the general on his marvelous vision.

Lee Phillips, heir to a vast oil fortune, is working in a Kansas City filling station to get the attitude of the customer.

He also is likely to get the attitude of the bandit.

Fate has dealt very harshly with Bishop Cannon. Two years ago he was a militant force, but now he faces dismissal from various organizations and his son is charged with passing bad checks.

Safe to say Raskob will not contribute to a fund to lift the pressure.

ROBERT MILLS, a 12-year-old boy in Nova Scotia, prevented a train wreck by waving the red lining of his cap.

He is lucky that he wasn't arrested for being a Communist.

The office of the Brazilian consul at New York is thronged with young Americans who want to go to Brazil to fight, just for the thrill of it.

All through history much of the "patriotism" has been a desire to hit the high spots.

It seems we were wrong to think of the Eskimos sitting round a flickering candle in an ice cave, eating blubber, for the sailors who go north to trade with them report many families making \$40,000 per annum from the sale of furs.

AND they are real spenders, handing out \$300 a ton for coal and \$375 for airplane rides.

It ought to be a fertile field for the blue sky artists who annually despoil our countrymen of hundreds of millions.

Dr. L. G. Roundtree of Rochester, Minn., states that by cutting two small nerves along the spine one can be cured of a clammy hand and given a warm clasp that will make the recipient tingle with temperature.

This should be interesting to the gentleman with a gelatin clutch who desires to enter politics.

The candidate is hopeless if his handshake reminds the public of a can of fish worms.

He must grab the voter with authority, imparting the idea of ruggedness and wide jurisdiction. Otherwise he is doomed.

W. E. Tracy

SAYS:
We Tolerate Most Anything for the Sake of Speed, and Excuse Most Anything on the Ground of Good Intentions.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, head of the Chinese Nationalist government, becomes a Methodist, which means more tough luck for the Chinese reds who have been massacring Christians and holding missionaries for ransom.

Heading a report recently issued by the League of Nations, Liberia abolishes slavery, conscript labor, and the practice of holding human beings as security for debt.

Frau Stressemann, widow of the late German chancellor, brings a Fascist ruler to book for saying that her husband was paid \$240,000 to support the Young plan.

President Washington, Luis of Brazil is run out of office within two days after President Hoover of the United States tries to help him out by forbidding the sale of arms to Brazilian revolutionists.

Give Heed to the Freight

YOU now can make color on ice if you have the right kind of machine and know how. So, too, you can phone from New York to Australia at the rate of \$15 a minute if you have the price.

Next Monday the king of Siam will phone his ambassador in Washington from Bangkok. What he will say might easily be of more importance, but nobody thinks of that.

We are more concerned with the vehicle these days than with the freight it carries. The big idea is to make faster time, transporting things, even if the things are not so good.

In spite of all the speedy trains, trucks and steamships, many people are hungry, and in spite of all the telephones and broadcasting stations, many people lack information and ideas.

Little more attention to the freight probably would do no harm, even if it meant a little less to the carrier.

Consider the Bee

GENERALLY speaking, we are overloaded with rolling stock, especially in this country. What we need more than anything else is freight to make it worth while, freight in the form of goods and intelligence.

We are transporting too little, and some of what we are transporting might just as well be left behind.

Too much useless motion, too much useless noise, too much going hither and yon for no reason, too much aimless activity.

A fly in the kitchen covers as much ground in a day as does a bee traveling between its hive and the flower bed. The bee makes honey, the fly nothing but specks. We could stand a little more of the bee complex.

Motion; Lost Motion

WE are oversold on motion; want to be doing something all the time, though we can't tell why, or whether it's worth doing; want to be going somewhere, though we have no idea where, or what we shall find when we get there.

That is one reason why we are in a depression, why we have an eighteenth amendment, why racketeers are running away with many of our city governments, why we can overcrowd prisons without making any headway against crime, why increased pay fails to produce a better grade of officials, why all the platforms, pledges, and other forms of political windjamming means so little.

We tolerate most anything for the sake of speed, and excuse most anything on the ground of good intentions. Appealing to the emotions has become our chief stock in trade, whether it's for a murderer, a change in the Constitution, or a new brand of lipstick.

We Need Common Sense

WE can find plenty of queer and devious ways to do what we want, when we come to the simple question of whether it ought to be done, we often are unable to give a straightforward, intelligent answer.

Out in Chicago, they are trying to round up "public enemies" on an old vagrancy law—"public enemies," openly accused of murder, graft and corruption—and pretending that constituted authority will have suffered a complete defeat if the law fails to work.

Out in California, they are keeping Mononey and Billings behind the bars for a crime which is generally agreed neither of them committed, on the ground that they have committed other crimes.

How long can we hope to maintain confidence in the government, or respect for the law, under such conditions?

The problem of stabilization includes the resumption of common sense as well as the resumption of business.

TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY

ON Oct. 25, 1863, after Little Rock Ark., was occupied by federal troops, the confederates retaliated by attacking a federal garrison at Pine Bluff in an effort to break federal communications.

The attacking confederates were a small force which had eluded pursuit in the general confederate retreat. Their attempt to recapture the garrison was repulsed with decided loss.

On that same day the federals occupied Arkadelphia and forced the confederates to retreat toward the Red river.

After the Pine Bluff engagement, Arkansas was restored to federal authority except a small district in the extreme southwest. Desultory fighting continued until Nov. 12, when, with the last active existence of confederate authority in Arkansas wiped out, a meeting was held at Little Rock to consult on measures for the restoration of the state to the Union.

What is the meaning of the name Wynne?

It is a form of the name Wynne, meaning "white."

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

TWO SOLDIERS DID NOT KNOW THAT THE WAR WAS OVER UNTIL 1929

TWO GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM A CAMP IN SIBERIA AND AFTER YEARS OF HARDSHIPS FINALLY ARRIVED HOME IN BEUTHEN, SILESIA.



Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" which appeared in Friday's Times:

Goldfish Earrings—The third empire, ruled by Napoleon III, was the scene of some extraordinary extravagances of style. Numerous woodcuts of that period testify to the bizarre fashion of live goldfish earrings.

Reference: "Petticoat Court," by Maude Hart Lovelace, John Day Company, New York, 1930.

The Pressure in Water From a Nozzle Is Zero—On leaving the

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

INCREASING speed of motor cars, congestion on roads, and many other factors have added to the hazards of motor travel.

Motor accidents are reported in increasing numbers. Both the number of deaths and the amount of incapacity brought about by such accidents show increasing figures in the available statistics.

The manner in which accidents occur have been studied by experts with a view to issuing cautions against them and a number of rules have been formulated which, if carefully observed, will aid in preventing many cases.

The safe driver has to look out for every one else as well as for himself. He has to bear in mind that a car going more than fifty miles an hour is not in control. He has to realize the special danger of crossings, intersections and schools.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

IT has been said by some that the nineteenth amendment, which gave women the ballot, has been a disappointment.

Commentators who hold this view explain that people vote just about as they did when elections were left wholly to men.

I can see no reason for disappointment in that fact, and I admit the fact. What else should anybody expect? Indeed, what else would anybody desire?

Women have not done all they might with the ballot, but neither have the men, and I am pleased to observe that the mental and emotional processes of human beings are strikingly similar, irrespective of sex differences.

During the fierce campaigning which went on for suffrage, few feminists made the claim that women should be allowed to vote because they were better than men; it was a much stronger argument—that they were just as good.

Colonel and Judy

THAT contention seems to hold true. The fundamental character of the electorate has not been changed. Each of the two major parties has drawn its reasonable share of the new voters.

Like men, women are for a high tariff or a low tariff, states' rights or an increasing share of power for the federal government.

It has been held that in the prohibition issue women are largely inclined to the dry cause. This may have been so a couple of years ago, but the recent drift toward repeal has been added by many prominent women leaders.

I think, offhand, of Ida Tarbell as one individual who has been peculiarly effective in breaking the back of Anti-Saloon League contention. And here in New York City, at any rate, there seems to be no disposition on the part of feminine voters to line up with the noble experiment.

The vote was, among other things, a symbol. It did a great deal to give every individual woman ego satisfaction and a feeling of equality. It has done much to help women in industry.

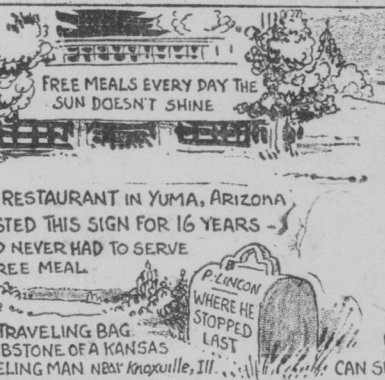
In this field the difficulties of the feminine applicant have been to some slight extent psychological. Women are much too ready to accept lower wages than men for doing precisely the same sort of work. They are not buoyed up by tradition.

They have not fought sufficiently hard against the community's be-

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By RIPLEY

Registered U. S. Patent Office



FREE MEALS EVERY DAY THE SUN DOESN'T SHINE

POSTED THIS SIGN FOR 16 YEARS - AND NEVER HAD TO SERVE A FREE MEAL

TRAVELING BAG WHERE HE STOPPED LAST

OTTO RENTNER of Chicago

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ
More Effective Method of Measuring Human Capacity Is Needed.

THE chief need of the world today is a more effective method of measuring human capacity and of removing the disabilities which limit and reduce its adequate expression.

So says Dr. T. Wingate Todd, director of the Brush Foundation, under whose auspices the first Conference on Adolescence Research was held in Cleveland Oct. 17 and 18.

"The theme of race improvement is not a new one," Dr. Todd says. "It has attracted definite attention for nearly a century and a half, though the adoption of measures with this specific object in view have been of slow growth."

"The spectacular efforts at sterilization of the unfit and crude birth control are by no means the most effective. Less striking but more in accordance with public feeling are the work of the health councils, the school medical service, the associated charities, infant prophylaxis, maternal health and child welfare, and mothercraft, which together already have produced a material improvement."

"Race improvement is as much a social problem as a medical one. It is difficult to segregate the influences respectively of heredity and environment and perhaps the most satisfactory solution is the combining of both as a problem of heritage."

There can be no general panacea for race improvement, Dr. Todd says. Methods must be practical, he adds.

"Our methods clearly must be controlled by adequate medical knowledge and social understanding."

"In the first place our children must be well born. That means proper spacing in the interest of the spread and increased efficiency of the prenatal clinic and the safeguarding of maternal health."

"In the second place our children must be well nurtured. That means development of the infant prophylaxis clinics and fostering the agencies which devote themselves to physical health and mental well-being among our young people."

"Above all, it calls for unremitting effort to continue the improvement of our social and industrial organization."

"By human toleration and sympathetic understanding much can be accomplished. The very stability and predictability of response which are so characteristic of mankind give us clear ground for optimism."

"It is quite obvious that, apart from the general measures for physical and social betterment outlined above, we can expect no specific progress unless we have quite definite standards toward which we can work."

"We must have some means of assessing the worth of our population, present and future. We must know its original value and must register the influence upon it of the adventures of life."

A Relative Term

DISCUSSING the important problem of feeble-mindedness, Dr. Todd points out the necessity of distinguishing between the individual who is insane and "the individual with so narrow a margin of mental equipment that, under modern conditions of life, he hangs ever in the balance between social efficiency and social failure or, it may be, social antagonism."

"Feeble-mindedness," he continues, "always must be a relative term, for there is implicit in it a reference to the social environment which the person in question is called upon to meet."

"Stress of life fluctuates with economic and industrial conditions. Observations carried on during and since the war indicate that the degree of stress is mirrored in the mortality of the time."

"We find that in such a year as 1917-18 the pauper burials in Cleveland are those of men of very poor physical and of low mental caliber as measured by relative cranial capacity."