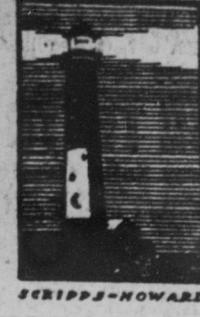


The Indianapolis Times



(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, ROY W. HOWARD, FRANK G. MORRISON,
Editor President Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551 TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1931
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

From Lincoln to Limbo

More than ordinary gall will be needed by the leaders of the Republican party in this state to read, two days hence, the immortal address of Lincoln.

So far has this leadership led its organization away from the ideals of the man who believed in a government of, by and for the people, that it now proposes to set aside the right of even representative government.

One of the duties of the present legislature is to provide a new geography for congressional elections. The state will have one less member two years hence. The change is necessary if the intent of the founders of this government that the people should choose members of congress from small districts and thus keep the government close at all times to the people is to be preserved.

Now, under the advice of party leaders, the Republican caucus of legislative members declare against any law, no matter what provisions it makes.

In essence, the declaration is against our present form of government. In practice, it means that the government is to be removed from the people and made so remote as to be unreal.

Here, in the final analysis, is the same sort of anarchistic thinking that produced a Jackson and a Robinson under the regime of Stephensonism and Coffinism. Here is tangible evidence that the leadership of that party has not changed in its attitude, even though state and federal prisons have made necessary some changes in personnel.

The birthday of Lincoln would be a mighty fine time for voters of the Republican party to journey back to Lincoln and away from the limbo of forgotten ideals.

Annoying Children

Why do children annoy their parents?

Dr. Mandel Sherman, director of the child research center, says there are 2,124 ways in which children annoy their parents, and that the greatest number of annoyances were caused by disobedience.

Some are annoyed because their children are too slow, some because they are too quick or alert, some because their children were not neat. Other parents were annoyed by too much priming.

All that, however, can be laid to disobedience. That is, children annoy their parents because they don't accept their parents as infallible. Many parents have what might be called the God complex. Having much power over the lives of their children, many parents measure the intelligence of their children by their own.

But for biological and other reasons, ignorant parents don't understand some children are smarter than their parents and can't accept parental wisdom as infallible. This leads to rebellion—and rebellion often is rational.

The easiest way for a parent to "make children mind" is to spank them, whip them and even beat them. Unless there is an appeal to the child's reason, whipping is worse than useless. Some children grow up without ever forgiving ignorant parents for punishing them for intelligent disobedience.

Many boys are sent to reform schools because they are smarter than their parents, their school teachers and railroad detectives who want to get rid of boys who play around railroad cars. The dumb bells never are sent to reform schools; they obey orders.

Boys who are smart always annoy parents, teachers and others who can't handle them because they haven't brains enough. Idiots are easy to handle and seldom annoy anybody.

Whipping children to make them mind is ignorant brutality. The rising tide of intelligence is taking away from teachers the right to punish children who are more intelligent than their teachers—the children who annoy both ignorant parents and ignorant teachers.

Children don't like their home and don't like their school, it is safe to assume that there is something the matter with both parents and teachers. But it generally is assumed that there is something the matter with the children—and in many cases that is an ignorant assumption.

One hope of this country may be found in children who annoy both their parents and their school teachers. There is little hope in morons who are obedient to physical force.

That's the trouble with Hoover—he wants to make everybody mind.

George Otis Smith

Whether President Hoover wins or loses in the court proceedings over his power commission chairmen, George Otis Smith, he is certain to win a temporary victory, at least, on the wider issue involved, the existence of which he is pleased to deny.

So far as enforcement of the federal water power act is concerned—and we still believe this is the only factor of importance in the whole matter—President Hoover has the upper hand.

If Smith is removed from the commission, he will not be removed for months, perhaps for a year. In the meantime, he can exercise all the functions of chairman, and his acts will be binding, in spite of his repudiation by the senate.

If he is removed from office by the courts, it still will be Hoover's privilege to name his successor. And if the President picks a man whose views on power and enforcement are similar to those of Smith—or Hoover's first choice for the place, Edgar Jadwin—there is little the senate can do about it, provided the man's past record does not clearly reveal circumstances uniting him for office.

If Smith should be ousted during the recess of congress, Hoover would be able to make a recess appointment and turn over administration of the power act to his new choice for a time, at least.

But even if the trump cards are all in the hands of the President, the senate is correct in demanding that Smith be removed from office.

In the first place, the senate is clearly in the right in this matter, and that alone is reason for fighting. It has taken the only way open to it to register the people's edict at the polls last November—an edict in behalf of public regulation of power companies.

When Smith took the lead in dismissing from office the two members of the power commission staff who had performed the obvious duty of enforcing the

water power act, he disclosed his point of view more clearly than he could have done in any other way.

His attempt to label the proceedings against him a recall will not cloud this fact. Neither will Hoover's denial that there is any power issue involved here.

In the second place, the senate's determined stand has done something to educate the four other members of the commission about the water power act, of which they frankly knew nothing when they came to Washington.

If Smith stays in office, he will stay with the senate's repudiation always standing against him. If he goes, we can hope, at least, that Hoover, aware of aroused public opinion, will not make a third inept selection for this chairmanship.

In 2,250 Years

Persons of long memory may recall the higher tariff law passed last summer, which was pledged to "revive prosperity within thirty days." One of the chief reasons it has not revived prosperity, but has increased depression—as this newspaper warned it would—is its destruction of our foreign trade.

Official trade statistics for 1930, just issued by the commerce department, reveal a drop in exports from \$240,995,000 to \$243,381,000, a decline of \$1,397,604,000. The higher tariff, which prevents the normal exchange of goods, is not the only cause, but a major cause, of that export loss.

If those lost foreign orders, amounting to \$1,397,604,000, could be dumped into our laps today, hundreds of closed factories could be opened and hundreds of thousands of hungry men could be given jobs.

It was promised that the tariff commission would rectify any tariff wrongs in the new law. That was more than eight months ago. Now we have the first action of the commission. It has recommended and the President has agreed on the status of seven commodities.

One rate is increased, two allowed to stand, and four decreased. But of the seven rates handled, only one—and that an unimportant commodity, linoleum-flour—was reduced below the high level of the old Fordney tariff law.

At this rate of speed, the 3,000 tariff rates can be reformed in 2,250 years. What a consolation for the factory owner who has shut down, for the merchant whose customers can't buy, and for the man who can't get a job!

A Contrast

At the age of 12, T. I. Mardy Jones worked in a mine in South Wales. His station was an humble one. But he was an ambitious lad. He yearned to know things. He wanted to be somebody.

He studied hard at odd times. Finally he was admitted to Oxford, from which he was graduated in due season.

Twenty years ago he was married. So successful was his domestic life that it brought an award to the Joneses for the happiest married couple in Essex.

Other honors came to him. He was elected to the Royal Society of Economists. He became parliamentary agent for the South Wales miners' federation. In 1922 he was elected to the house of commons by their own.

But for biological and other reasons, ignorant parents don't understand some children are smarter than their parents and can't accept parental wisdom as infallible. This leads to rebellion—and rebellion often is rational.

The easiest way for a parent to "make children mind" is to spank them, whip them and even beat them. Unless there is an appeal to the child's reason, whipping is worse than useless. Some children grow up without ever forgiving ignorant parents for punishing them for intelligent disobedience.

Many boys are sent to reform schools because they are smarter than their parents, their school teachers and railroad detectives who want to get rid of boys who play around railroad cars. The dumb bells never are sent to reform schools; they obey orders.

Boys who are smart always annoy parents, teachers and others who can't handle them because they haven't brains enough. Idiots are easy to handle and seldom annoy anybody.

Whipping children to make them mind is ignorant brutality. The rising tide of intelligence is taking away from teachers the right to punish children who are more intelligent than their teachers—the children who annoy both ignorant parents and ignorant teachers.

Children don't like their home and don't like their school, it is safe to assume that there is something the matter with both parents and teachers. But it generally is assumed that there is something the matter with the children—and in many cases that is an ignorant assumption.

One hope of this country may be found in children who annoy both their parents and their school teachers. There is little hope in morons who are obedient to physical force.

That's the trouble with Hoover—he wants to make everybody mind.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

GENERAL SMEDLEY BUTLER made a mistake.

He should have plotted to cheat his country out of its oil reserves instead of telling stories about Mussolini.

It's a great country, particularly in its law-enforcing department.

If the navy wishes to serve notice that everybody in it who talks about Mussolini will be reprimanded or we can see right now where all enlistments will cease and the navy will have to resort to conscription.

Why not give that side of the picture a little attention? Why not consider art, culture, sport and recreation as work products?

Golf has put a lot of men at work and kept them at work during the last twenty years. Who knows what we could do in other fields of diversion along the same line if we were to put our minds on it?

Man is blessed with a capacity beyond his immediate needs, no matter how simple or complex the age in which he lives. It was so in the jungle, and it is so in twentieth century America.

The only way he ever has been able to keep busy is by doing something else, something he just likes, something that appeals to his curiosity or imagination.

Why not give that side of the picture a little attention? Why not consider art, culture, sport and recreation as work products?

Golf has put a lot of men at work and kept them at work during the last twenty years. Who knows what we could do in other fields of diversion along the same line if we were to put our minds on it?

President Hoover states that the proposition to have congress help the starving strikes at the roots of self-government.

We've heard statesmen say the same thing at least 50,000 times, but the roots are still doing business at the same old stand.

FRANCE and Italy are both wearing chips on their shoulders and talking about expensive navies. And yet when the matter of paying what they owe the United States was before the house both of them played the baby act and Uncle Sam cut it away down.

They'll build their navies with the money owed us.

The Red Cross money is about half raised, and if the victims can hold out a month or so longer it will be all right, except that it won't go around.

Down at New Britain, Conn., Arthur Sullivan, a blind newspaper reporter who recently rescued his wife from death by fire, is undergoing a skin-grafting operation in an effort to save her life.

And yet a lot of us in perfect health complain

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Plenty of Money Is Available and at Cheap Rates of Interest, but Those Who Need It Most Can't Get It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—You've read all about the Oakland fire, of course—the poor, crazed horses, screaming and kicking in a hopeless struggle for life, the trapped human beings, deeds of heroism, stupendous money loss, and possibility of arson.

Like most other people, you've probably exclaimed, "what a pity." Then you've gritted your teeth and declared, "they ought to do this and so with the son of a gun who set it," if it was set and they ever catch him.

Four men and a half million dollars' worth of horse flesh gone up in smoke, for no reason in the world, except somebody didn't take time to think.

A case of putting the horse before the stable, which is no better than putting the cart before the horse, and the show before everything else.

Be Wary of Secrets

THE trouble with the Butler case seems to have originated in putting the show before everything else.

Couldn't think of anything but a grand stand play when Mussolini bellowed.

An abject apology wasn't enough.

Only a court-martial would satisfy the situation.

A night's sleep and there didn't seem to be much sense in a court-martial, just as there wasn't in the first place.

General Butler merely made the mistake of passing on some information which had been given him with the "I'll tell you, but you mustn't tell" principle.

That kind of information always is dangerous, even if true.

Never repeat anything which comes to you with the warning that it won't stand daylight. If the fellow who got it first doesn't dare show it, rest assured that it is unsafe.

Uncle Seesins Grasping

A N Arkansas bank registers

What appears to be a rather serious complaint against one method of government relief work.

He says that bankers in his section are refusing to loan farmers money because Uncle Sam is gobbling up all the security to cover seed loans.

It seems that when the good old uncle makes a seed loan, no matter how much, or how little, he demands a first mortgage on the crop.

That leaves nothing but a second mortgage for bankers, and you know how bankers feel about second mortgages.

You can't blame Uncle Sam for wanting to get his money back, but it doesn't strike you as pretty rough to demand the whole crop as security for the seed.

A Money Mixup

M EANWHILE, President Hoover has succeeded in re-enlisting the good offices of Senator Robinson in his efforts to get around that \$25,000,000 relief fund bill.

Instead of \$25,000,000, it now looks as though the boys would take \$20,000,000, and that, instead of being given away, it also would be loaned.

If the seed department has gobbling up all the security to cover its advances, what will Uncle Sam do?

Denial of credit, or the extension of credit under impossible conditions, appears to be one of our worst difficulties.

Plenty of money available, and yet those who need it most can't get it.

Thinking in Ruts

T HE obsession continues that the one sure remedy for our economic ills is to slow down.

That comes from thinking in ruts.

For some curious reason, we can't get away from the notion that basic industry and routine trade so must be arranged as to provide work for everybody, and probably never will.

Alexander Hamilton said that four persons could provide the necessities of life for 100 in his day. The chances are that it requires a larger percentage now, but even so, we must look to other lines if every will.

Man is blessed with a capacity beyond his immediate needs, no matter how simple or complex the age in which he lives. It was so in the jungle, and it is so in twentieth century America.

The only way he ever has been able to keep busy is by doing something else, something he just likes, something that appeals to his curiosity or imagination.

Why not give that side of the picture a little attention? Why not consider art, culture, sport and recreation as work products?

Golf has put a lot of men at work and kept them at work during the last twenty years. Who knows what we could do in other fields of diversion along the same line if we were to put our minds on it?

And one or two were unkind enough to be reminded of the fact that Robert Louis Stevenson once did a book called "Travels With a Donkey."

I have no means of knowing just how the rarefied air of the great southwest will affect what I am pleased to call "my inspiration."

Yet that much I can promise already. From my two typewriting fingers there will drip no pen portrait of the great Painted Desert, New Mexico.