

The Indianapolis Times

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

Enlightened Penology

One of the most creditable acts of President Hoover was the appointment of Sanford Bates as director of federal prisons. Bates had a splendid record as commissioner of corrections in Massachusetts. Now he amply has vindicated the hopes of those who expected him to introduce enlightened methods into administration of federal penitentiaries.

His special report, just made public by the White House, is a fearless and able summary of what it means to apply sense and science to treatment of criminals. His reference to efforts to remedy the frightful overcrowding of federal institutions is no more than might be expected from any efficient prison administrator.

But his observations on the methods of treating prisoners form a genuine contribution to penal science.

Bates asserts that scientific treatment, rather than savage punishment, should be the aim. This requires an adequate staff of experts to study each criminal individually and prescribe treatment according to the facts discovered regarding his personality and life story.

The ultimate purpose of treatment is reformation. This never can be achieved by indiscriminate mass administration, in which all are handled alike, regardless of personalities, age and crimes. Stress is laid upon the success of prison camps where the honor system is maintained fully.

Several passages in Bates reports are especially worth producing:

"It will take much patience and intelligence to supplant the traditions which have governed our prisons for so many years with a system of scientific discipline. It will not be enough to ameliorate the rigors of the prison of the past unless we can substitute for them the stern discipline of self-education and self-improvement."

"A prison need not have dirt, idleness, graft and cruelty to deter persons from committing crime. If the experience of punishment makes possible an acquaintance for the first time with some of the higher things of life it still may be very desirable disciplinary experience."

Bates does well to insist that all this in no way means coddling of criminals or removal of fear of imprisonment. It does not mean that the resources of science at last may be turned to the service of this important social effort.

Bates should have many years in his present post to apply his wholly commendable and practicable program.

Barnes' Opinion—and Ours

Harry Elmer Barnes, special contributor to this newspaper, is known as a liberal.

In a recent article on a labor subject, he said: "We do not ask Mr. Green to accept William Z. Foster for a buddy, but Foster certainly is no further removed from the interests of sane labor organization than Matthew Woll, or John L. Lewis, two of Mr. Green's trusted lieutenants."

The essence of liberalism is tolerance—broad-mindedness, freedom from bigotry.

In that statement we think Barnes slipped from his role, as we all do from time to time. Anyway, we want to express our own editorial opinion of William Z. Foster. And even at the risk of being called a bit bigoted ourselves, we desire to say that we think no more essentially anti-social being than William Z. Foster ever came within our observation.

We do not believe he ever breathed a constructive breath in his life. Destruction is the beginning and the end of his philosophy. He would declare war on the millennium and dynamite Utopia.

We have had our differences with Matt Woll and John L. Lewis and William Green and others who represent the "administration" in the A. F. of L.

But to classify them or any one of them in the same category with William Z. Foster, to mention them in the same sentence, to put them in the same nest with society's leading rattle-snake—that's not what we call liberalism.

During their lifetime, Green, Lewis and Woll, particularly in the time of Gompers, have played parts in a mighty movement that brought to labor higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. That fact stands to their credit. Differ with them as much as we may now, that accomplishment can't be wiped out.

And what did William Z. Foster ever contribute to the working man in all that time? The answer echoes—"Nothing but hell."

For Safety

The United States commerce department's decision to withdraw, temporarily, Fokker tri-motored planes from passenger traffic on the airlines took commendable courage. There is bound to be criticism of this action, but it seems to us that no precaution to protect the lives of air passengers is too great.

The Fokker wing, admittedly one of the strongest in service, is so constructed, we understand, that frequent inspection and thorough maintenance are difficult.

The present withdrawal of thirty-five Fokker planes from passenger traffic is to see that all these wings are in proper condition. If they are—or if not, as soon as they are repaired—the planes will be put back in service.

If there is even a doubt about the condition of any plane, now is the time to find out about it, and not after more people have been killed.

The very existence of air transport depends upon its record of safety. What may seem a drastic action today will be forgotten tomorrow in the continued increase of safety in flying which this action helps make possible.

Labor Injunctions

When congress meets again, and again is asked to curb the use of anti-labor injunctions, those who have stood in the way of this legislation for years will find one of their most useful weapons badly weakened.

"The anti-injunction bill violates state's rights," opponents have cried. Yet within the last few months legislatures in many states have debated taking the lead in this matter and themselves attempting to stop the abuse which the federal government has neglected to halt.

As a matter of fact, the cry of state's rights never has been a valid one in opposition to this bill. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school and Nathan Greene point out in a study of the labor injunction they just have made.

"State's right invariably is the voice of obstruction when federal legislation is invoked, but never has it been put to more sardonic use than in the present instance," they say.

"The federal judiciary has for decades set the pace not only in the abundance of labor injunctions or

in the breadth of their application and in the ever-widening orbit of their interdiction, but also in fashioning legal restraints upon the organized activities of workers which 'reminds of involuntary servitude.'"

"Federal courts frankly have refused to follow state policy and have intervened in such local affairs on the basis of their conception of some transcending national policy. But congress is powerless to bring such decisions in conformity with its determination of national policy."

"Federal courts can invade state policy by judge-made law. But congress is impotent to define law for the general guidance of its own creations."

The federal government is consistently more timid than state governments, less able to hear the calls of oppressed people, and less willing to move in their behalf. But perhaps, now that others have led the way, it will find it possible to follow.

He Is Old And Sick

The end of Albert B. Fall's fight for reversal of his bribery conviction leaves us all well agreed upon one thing. None of us wants to see him go to jail.

The jury that found Fall guilty as United States secretary of interior of taking \$100,000 from his friend, Edward L. Doheny, recommended mercy for him. The judge who sentenced him, while saying that the case would warrant imposition of a maximum three-year jail sentence and \$300,000 fine under normal conditions, imposed a sentence of one year and \$100,000 fine because of Fall's physical state, and announced that he would suspend the jail sentence if a delay in its execution had not been assured at that time by decision to appeal the conviction.

A civilized community does not demand that a sick old man go to prison to die.

Punishment such as was imposed upon Fall—justly, we believe—is not imposed for the purpose of retribution.

If its purpose is to prevent the offender from again committing his offense, that purpose need no longer be considered. If it is intended to protect the community from corruption on the part of future public servants, that purpose has been fulfilled as well as it can be fulfilled in any case.

Fall's fellow citizens do not begrudge him whatever of peace he yet may find in life.

An Honest Man

Rarely have we read an address so surprising in its frankness as that of Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, before the International Chamber of Commerce convention. No Communist could bring a worse indictment against the financial and political leaders of the country.

Traylor charged that in 1927 the responsible bankers and government officials knew that the speculation orgy, unless checked, would lead to the crash of 1929, and yet remained silent.

"Few warnings were issued, and few attempts were made to attract public attention to the danger that threatened."

"We have not failed because of ignorance of economic theories, but because of our utter disregard and defiance of all economic laws."

"Ambition, stupidity and greed have dictated policies and trouble has been the result."

No truer word has been spoken of the cause of this depression.

Those bankers and business leaders and Washington officials, who saw the danger signal and ran the country full speed ahead to the wreck of 1929-30, have a lot to answer for.

To Melvin A. Traylor, for the honesty and courage of this confession, which implicates so many of us, the country is indebted greatly.

Mussolini is reported to be an expert violinist. And yet there are some who insist he never rests his chin.

Berlin scientists find that persons under the influence of liquor sunburn more easily than sober persons. This may explain why so many look "off-color" after a drink.

"Let's make toupee," as the bald-headed man said to the wig-maker.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

OVER in Ohio they are making an effort to stabilize matrimony and reduce divorce by injecting a little more deliberation into the approach to the altar, and beginning in July all candidates for marriage must wait five days after the application for a license.

This will help to the extent that it will cut out the darddevil side of it, it will place an obstacle before those who enter into it on the impulse, particularly those who refuse to "take a dare."

But as a substantial remedy for our present wholesale flying of the domestic coop, it will not amount to much.

THE altered condition of human society is at the bottom of the lightness with which marriage vows are now worn.

In the old days, when the home was everything, when there were few outside diversions, when distances were great and children were fashionable, matrimony meant a lifelong partnership.

We still recall the hushed breath with which it was announced that so and so was a "divorced woman." The town that had one of them was remarkable, while the presence of two of them would have caused a riot.

Things are slightly different now.

The children of this age have no conception of the change which has occurred in the American home these last forty years.

It has been greater than the change in any century or pair of centuries.

WHEN two people entered into the long partnership forty years ago they did it knowing that they were putting on heavy harness, for the home was a workshop.

There almost anything the family needed was made.

Nothing was bought, except the things which could not be produced at home.

Clothes were made at home, all the clothes for all the children; they were cut down as long as they held together. Carpets were woven in the neighborhood and the carpet rags were cut and sewed at home—carpet rags by the mile.

Soap was made at home, soft soap and hard soap, too.

We can feel our eyes sting yet as we remember the smoke we encountered as we stirred the kettle in the back yard.

Every piece of fat meat was saved for that kettle. Underwear was made at home, stockings and socks were knitted there; hair was cut at home, boots were greased and blacked at home. Fruit was canned there; meat was cured.

People got along with each other because they were too busy to fight.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Turkey Has Made More Progress in the Last Ten Years Than in the Previous 400, and Kemal Is Largely Responsible.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Mustapha Kemal wins his third election as president of Turkey. It was a foregone conclusion that he would. That, however, is not the important point.

If ever a man earned the right to run a country, it's Kemal.

Of all the post-war leaders, Mussolini and Lenin included, none can show a longer record of sweeping innovations.

Turkey has made more progress during the last ten years than during the previous 400, and Kemal is largely responsible for it.

He not only has abolished the fez, whiskers, and polygamy, but has brought about separation of church and state, and substituted the Latin for the Arabic alphabet.

While doing all this, he has found time to attain a certain degree of skill in poker and cultivate a taste for jazz.

Lipton Wins at Last

IT has taken Sir Thomas Lipton three times as long to get into the Royal Yacht Squadron as Kemal required to make over Turkey, and Sir Thomas is not so slow.

Breaking down British tradition, however, makes such venerable institutions as the fez or polygamy look like 30 cents.

Sir Thomas once had run a grocery store, which was contrary to all rules for membership in the Royal Yacht Squadron. The late King Edward felt quite sure he could get Sir Thomas by in spite of this handicap, but put it off too long.

After his death, no one could be found with sufficient pluck or courage to make the attempt.

With a labor government in power, however, and with Sir Thomas approaching 81, the boys seem to have decided it would be all right to make an exception in his case.

All Have Right to Land

BRITISH Tories are going to make many such exceptions in the future, and they are going to involve things of more consequence than membership in a yacht club.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden dropped a very broad hint of what is just around the corner during his address on the land tax Monday night.

"Land was given to us by the Creator," he said, "not for the private use of the dukes, but for equal use by all his children."

"Restriction of freedom in the use of land is a restriction of human liberty."

The Irish Free State just has converted 70,000 tenant farmers into land owners by taking over the large holdings which they occupied and will do the same thing for 80,000 more next November.

England is moving toward similar action, whether the labor government survives or not.

Booze Is Cheaper

WHILE we were talking about England, it is interesting to learn that the first automaton has been opened in London.

Though based on the American model, this automaton has some very distinct advantages.

For one thing, customers can get it as well as food, with no regulations as to alcoholic content, and they can get it at from 6 to 12 cents a shot.

Gasoline may be higher in England than it is here, but liquor is certainly cheaper.

Tariff Is Barrier

WHAT has happened to liquor in this country, to gasoline in England, to whiskers in Turkey, and to one thing or another everywhere serves to remind us how profoundly times have changed since

we had a boy and how hopelessly dependent on people are becoming on one another throughout the world.

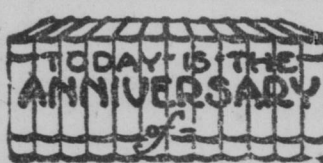
Frontiers would have little left to stand on, were it not for political tradition and the artificial barriers growing out of it.

Humanity abandoned nationalism long ago in art, literature, and religion. Who can doubt that it would have given a far smaller place in commerce but for the hangover of medieval statecraft?

It's a curious thing how stubbornly we cling to tariff walls, though in many instances they prevent us from obtaining the very things we need.

One can find some excuse for the tariff as a source of revenue, but as a trade regulator it helps nobody, except as it hurts some one else.

Admitting that certain industries may have made a larger profit because of the tariff now in force, the general benefit has been offset by the markets it either has decreased or destroyed.



JOFFRE AT ST. LOUIS May 6

ON May 6, 1917, the French good will delegates to the United States were acclaimed in St. Louis after an enthusiastic reception in Chicago.

More than 20,000 persons crowded into the Coliseum in St. Louis to welcome the visitors, and as many more stood outside—unable to obtain admission.

From St. Louis the commission proceeded to Kansas City, where they were received with great enthusiasm. They returned to the east stopping off at Springfield, Ill., where Marshal Joffre placed a wreath on Lincoln's tomb.

At Philadelphia the French guests were royally entertained. Visiting Independence hall, General Joffre was presented a marshal's baton made from a piece of one of the independence hall rafters. At the same hall ex-Premier Viviani said:

"We do not feel in America as if we were far from home. The ideals and aims of America and of France are the same."

"It was in this holy place that freedom first was breathed from the mouths of men for the inspiration of every nation."

Where More Light Is Needed!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Mother's Milk Held Best for Baby

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

MOST authorities in diseases of children are convinced that the best possible food for the infant is its mother's milk, particularly during the early years of life.

The problems of modern civilization, the increased responsibilities of women in public life, have caused more resentment against this task of the mother than formerly was the case.

Most specialists in infant feeding have come to believe that it is possible to feed a baby artificially and to produce just about as healthful a child as can be produced by breast feeding.

It seems likely from recent investigation of the subject that under the best possible conditions

this is true, at least for the period after the first three months.

Thus two California physicians compared the rates of growth of breast-fed babies with those of artificially fed, and found that the artificially fed infant had greater rate of gain after the first three months of life than did the breast-fed infants.

It should be pointed out that all conditions favorable to artificial feeding were available, including the provision of a reliable, pure milk, an even climate, regular medical supervision, and the routine giving of cod liver oil, orange juice, and green vegetables. The babies also were given regular exposures of fresh air and sun baths, which certainly are helpful in aiding infant growth.

Even with the demonstrated evidence, the California doctors felt

that in the vast majority of cases breast milk is the best food for infants during the first three months of life, provided the supply is satisfactory and the infant gains weight as it should.

In many cases, mother's milk continues to be the ideal food up to 6 or 9 months. However, after this time, conditions are such that the vast majority of babies will do quite well with complete weaning and, in cases in which the breast milk is not suitable, the babies will do well, even if weaned between the third and sixth months.

Drs. Fisher and Sutton say, "We believe that when the baby can not get at least half of its food supply from the maternal breast, he should be weaned at once and be spared with his mother the annoyances and uncertainty of combined breast and artificial feeding."

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.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

MARY PICKFORD has announced that she is buying up all her old films. "I don't want posterity to laugh at me," is her explanation.

I think Miss Pickford makes a mistake in putting out of circulation celluloid records which may have a vast historical value in a hundred years or less.

It is quite true, as she says, that "the motion pictures are in a very crude state now and would be simply laughable in twenty years." But what of that?

In some of the other arts, practitioners of the past may seem a little quaint after they have died and rested for a while.

But this other quality of being old-fashioned and somewhat out of the mode has given certain products a permanent quality to the seekers for ancient things.

After all, no living artist can make bargains with posterity. Possibly it will smile at those things which seemed to him completely serious. And his burlesque endeavors may move the grandchildren of the race to sympathy and sorrow.

Any Terms at All

MY own feeling is that anybody does well to be remembered when he is gone, on whatever terms.

And yet I was not inclined to quarrel with that.

Mr. Morley's anthology is being used in a number of college and high school courses in English. And I receive half a dozen letters a year in which some pupil writes to say: "I have to do a composition for my teacher on your story 'The Fifty-first Dragon.' What you mind tell me what it means?"

Part of Home Work

SELDOM answer, because I would much prefer to have people guess. And besides, it embarrasses me to find that even in a single literary effort I have become a part of anybody's required reading.

That is a disturbing situation. It makes me feel a little bit like Shakespeare and like Milton. I don't want to have to take on any of the bitter enmity which is visited against all authors who get themselves into a curriculum.

However, I probably exaggerate the danger. This dragon, like most others, will cease to wriggle when the sun sets. And I shall be spared the utter damnation of ever going into footnotes.

For, as somebody has said, when an author gets one foot in the notes he already has both feet in the grave.

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Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—So the Old Gold of De Pauw has turned "red"? A few uninformed and prejudiced souls may feel that way, but for the great majority of De Pauw alumni and friends the Old Gold still flares and with nobler meaning for true American ideals than ever before, under the leadership of President Oxnam.

It is well known to most De Pauw alumni that the present trouble seems largely a frame-up by a few De Pauw officials and drafted friends, simply because that organization had Dr. Oxnam on its blacklist—(really a list of great Americans who believe in peace).

To be sure, they have denied having such a list, but that does not disprove its existence. In fact, judging by recent action, this un-American practice evidently still is operating.

If the D. A. R. and the American Legion, too—and I am an ex-soldier and ex-Legionnaire myself—would spend more time and effort in studying and facing the real problems of American life, they could be a strong and wholesome influence in our society.

Some of these problems are lack of justice in meting out judgment in our courts, scarcity of clean city and state government, threatened monopoly of the radio, overemphasis of personal liberty, etc.—the things that can in due time destroy America as a leading nation.

But instead of tackling them, these organizations hide behind a pseudo-patriotism and cry "Wolf! Wolf!" when there is no wolf, and drive themselves and the unthinking public into a frenzy of fear because of an imaginary ghost.

Why be alarmed at a lecture course, with voluntary attendance, that brings Sherwood Eddy, Kirby Page, Maurice Hindus, and Smedley D. Butler, along with other great men, to an educational center?

Isn't that right in line with true education? The American student surely is quite able to distinguish between deliberate propaganda and disinterested social prophecy as any one can see.

Why fear any presentation of various social ideals to a college student body, though they differ somewhat from one's own pet theories? Can it be only because these individuals are such an integral part of the present order of things, corrupt or otherwise, that they have no other choice? Furthermore, it seems altogether too unjust for De Pauw university to carry the brunt of malicious probing alone when the speakers criticized have also lectured in schools all over the country for a number of years.

PAUL VIETZKE.

Editor Times—In your question answer column of April 21, as to what woods are used to make bows and arrows, for bows you gave hickory and yew. No doubt yew is the best wood for bows, but a close second, and preferred by many, is Osage orange. Other woods are lemnwood (Dagame), a Cuban wood, also birch, sassafras, mulberry, ash, walnut, and cedar, the last two when barked with hickory. The wood most used by Boy Scout clubs and indoor archery is the lemnwood.

As to arrows, ash or oak are not suitable at all. Ash is too limber, lacking "spine." When the string is released, it bends and will fly to the right of the target. Oak never is used, as it is too heavy.

The wood for making arrows is Port Oxford cedar, pine, and birch. Cedar is a light wood and generally is footed with a piece of heavy wood, spliced to add weight and proper balance.

Archery is becoming one of our outdoor sports, as archery clubs are being organized in most of the cities

and many of the smaller towns. Nearly all towns in northern Indiana have archery clubs, and last year a state tournament was held at Huntington. More than fifty archers were registered.

There are quite a few archers in the city if they could be gotten together to have a good club here. All it needs is for some one to take the lead.

E. P. FITZGERALD.
108 South Capitol avenue.

Editor Times—From the time of our great President, George Washington, to the present date, our numerous Presidents and legislators have enacted many laws endeavoring to preserve the sacredness of the original principles upon which our government was founded.

Through all of these trials it appears, in my judgment, that instead of us profiting from the experiences of the growth of Europe, and avoiding their errors, more are the fundamentals upon which George Washington encouraged and constituted our original laws, these sacred principles are being abused continuously, and it appears that we are falling in line with capitalistic control.

For example, our chain finance institutions, our continuous merging of corporations. These policies only have created economy in the various institutions at the expense of others. It has caused unemployment, wage cuts, and upset the standard of living of approximately 75 per cent of our population.