



# 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."

## More Important Than Governors

What the Governors may say or whisper about matters over which there is no controversy is not as important as the message delivered in Indianapolis Sunday by William Green, head of organized labor, and Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

They came to dedicate the new building of the Barbers International Union. But they sounded a note of real significance to industry, labor and society.

Davis declared that there must be no reduction in wages. That is important, as it comes from the state where labor receives scant consideration. It comes from the home of the steel trust and the coal barons.

The warning of Green was even more important. He called attention to the unemployment of six millions. He saw little hope for relief unless President Hoover immediately calls a conference of the leaders of labor and industry and makes some practical effort to bring the consuming power up to productive capacities.

But he took a new step when he declared that it is the right of labor to work. He declared that if it is necessary to go to a four or a five-day week that must be installed. If hours must be shortened in order to distribute available labor equitably, that must be done.

The new slogan of the right to work means much. Organized labor has not always been as far sighted. At times it has failed to give the right answer to the problems of workers.

But with labor now demanding a solution, and in position to make a demand effective, perhaps the hours at Valley Forge may be shortened.

## Perjurers' Paradise

Perjuring men into and out of jail used to be considered a serious crime. The Egyptians made it a capital offense. The Romans threw perjurers from the Tarpeian rock. The Hebrews required perjurers to be punished from the same crime for which they falsely swore against their brethren.

In 1931 America, it seems, all a perjurer need do is to cross his fingers as he takes the stand to swear away life or liberty. Perjury is one of our big industries.

"Perjury has become so general as to well-nigh paralyze the administration of justice," says Samuel Untermyer.

"The practice of perjury has come to be surrounded with a practical immunity," says Charles H. Tuttle, former United States attorney of New York. "It sends honest men to jail and turns loose on the community predatory law breakers of every kind."

"Arrests for perjury are rare, convictions rarer," writes Dorothy Dunbar Bromley in the current Harper's magazine. "Too many judges are supine in the presence of perjury. . . . Juries have no real understanding of the gravity of the offense. . . . The great majority of lawyers are privy to perjury."

The court calendars bristle with examples. The outstanding one is the Mooney-Billings conviction, effected by means of five perjurers, not one of whom has been punished. The arch-perjurer and suborner, Frank Oxman, was arrested and subjected to a farcical trial.

MacDonald, the two Edeas and the Smith woman are at large, in spite of the fact that their lies would have, but for the clemency of Woodrow Wilson, sent Mooney to the gallows.

Here is a condition that should stir to the depths the American bar. It is eating away the foundations of our entire machinery of justice. Laws will do little without a change in attitude from the judges and the lawyers themselves.

As Mrs. Bromley says, the leaders of the legal profession must "give up their laissez-faire policy and determine to discipline summarily all lawyers who soil their hands with perjury."

## Ten Miles Up

Scientists say Professor Auguste Piccard's ten-mile balloon ascent will prove little that they already had not discovered through experiments with balloons that carried only instruments as passengers.

But even if they are right, what difference does it make? That does not detract from the feat of Piccard and his companion, Charles Kipfer.

Their astounding flight is important even if nothing new was discovered in those calm, frigid strata of air ten miles up.

Look at it as another achievement of earth-bound man and you get the significance of the flight. Look! Here were two men, sealed in a globe of metal, tied to a frail bag of gas, soaring higher into the limitless skies than any other living things ever had before!

It was no stunt, and that adds to its importance. The flight was an idea, carefully planned, carefully executed.

Piccard's observations of the stratosphere may reveal important facts hitherto unknown. Then cold science will hail his flight. In the meantime, we do.

## Hoover's Hairshirt

After "two years of fever and tumult in Washington," Hoover was glad to rest a moment in the quiet of the Union League Club, he told the Philadelphia aristocracy on Memorial day eve.

He hoped, somewhat plaintively, that the handsome Hoover portrait presented to him by that club would "serve as an antidote to some of the current portraits under which I suffer."

Then at Valley Forge, in his Memorial address, he said: "You have each one your special cause of anxiety. So, too, have I."

From all of which we gather that the hairshirt psychology from which the President suffered a year ago has grown to trouble him during the passing months.

We wonder whether the President is not worrying too much about "the fever and tumult in Washington" and the critical "current portraits under which I suffer."

Once a man gets the fixed idea that he is being "mistreated and misjudged by his fellows, he is apt to get a distorted idea of everything else.

Popularity can not be pursued effectively. If the President thinks too much about pleasing people, he

will not please. Popularity for him must be a by-product of achievement.

The people do not demand that the President always agree with them. They ask only that he be sincere and courageous in his own beliefs.

The most severe criticism of Hoover by the people has been when—as in the tariff and party reform—he seems to lack the courage of his own convictions.

But in any event, his present mood of weariness and self-defense will not inspire the President's best efforts, either for himself or for the country.

## The Radio in Education

The enormous significance of radio in the future of education, especially adult education, is obvious. Hence, we may well watch with immense interest any proposal to utilize and supervise such education. Important sessions on this subject are in progress in New York City.

A new national council on radio in education just has been formed. It grew out of suggestions made in a meeting of the American Association for Adult Education. Funds for maintenance have been provided by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the Carnegie Foundation. The following official statement describes the manner of operation:

"The council has undertaken to make its office a clearing house of information about educational broadcasting as facts become available for close study and analysis. Committees, functional in character and representing subjects which admit of presentation by radio, will undertake to have programs of high quality in such subjects devised by qualified people. Members of these committees are being enlisted from all parts of the country.

"The committees will be small enough to permit concrete action and large enough to be thoroughly representative. Eventually, in certain geographical areas, local councils will be formed to represent the national organization and to accomplish in those localities whatever the national council attempts throughout the country.

"At least one qualified person in each state will be assigned to report at regular intervals on broadcasting conditions which affect development of education by radio."

The general idea is splendid, but there is no guaranty whatever of toleration of liberal or progressive features on the air. Out of fifty-four members of the council, only six might be called liberals and only two progressives. Not a radical appears on the roster.

No sensible person would demand a council which went to the other extreme. Yet no list of sponsors of adult education can inspire the confidence of even progressives unless it includes a liberal sprinkling of such names as Henry Linville, W. H. Kilpatrick, Alexander Meiklejohn, Jane Addams, Margaret Sanger, Max Eastman, John Dewey, Stuart Chase, Roger Baldwin, William Bohn, Alvin Johnson, William A. Neilson, Glenn Frank, John B. Watson, William I. Thomas, J. Milner Dorsey, James Harvey Robinson, Charles A. Beard, A. J. Muste, Sidney Hillman and Fannie Cohn.

## Racketeers in Ye Olden Day

In a recent column, "T. P. A." ventured the guess that "possibly the next debunker will tell us that the little affair in Boston harbor was managed by the tea racketeers."

As an actual matter of fact, we shall not need to wait for the debunkers of the future to tell us that. The solemn historians of the revolution have been telling us this for a generation.

Fisher, Van Tyme, Becker, Harlow, Andrews and others have made it clear for all time that the tea party was a perfect case of early "hijacking" ordered by the so-called "prince of smugglers," John Hancock. It was engineered by his henchman, Samuel Adams.

To help save it from bankruptcy, the British government allowed the British East India Company to ship its tea into the colonies free from the British duty. This made it possible to sell the tea more cheaply than the colonial merchants could smuggle in their tea. Hence, the British East India Company had to be blocked or the colonial smuggling trade in tea would be ruined.

We do not assume to judge motives or assail the economic morals of the colonial fathers. But a more classic example of racketeering never has been executed in America.

"That's a dangerous case," as the dry agent said looking over a seizure of contraband.

## REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THE other day we were talking with one of the men in charge of the Hoover dinner at Indianapolis, and we were impressed strongly when he said: "We have arrangements made to feed 5,000 people at one and the same time!"

There was something about the thought of so many people feeding simultaneously which carried us back to days when large dinners entailed vast hardship upon the children in that they were denied a seat at the first table and were compelled to plug their appetites until the favored had filled themselves.

We think that this was the crowning outrage of things as they used to be, for the tallest redwood tree in California is but a buggy whip alongside the appetite of the kid who had to "wait" in those departed times.

USUALLY this ordeal happened on a Sunday when folks were brought home from church and usually it was in the summer time when fried chicken was in full bloom—fried chicken and sweet potatoes and gravy with lumps in it.

We still recall the anguish with which we listened as the guests complimented the food as it passed into history and how we saw red as "Brother Jones" concluded he would take a little more white meat.

And the exasperating thing about it was the airy nonchalance with which the carefree consumers chattered as they devoured our substance.

Why didn't they eat as rapidly as possible and talk afterward?

AND when one of them would launch into a long story it was enough to make a bolshivist out of the most mild-mannered kid who ever wore a Sunday necktie.

No wonder we threw things at the window and rang the doorbell.

We never shall forget one twenty-four-hour dinner when a missionary, just home from Africa, gave a detailed description of his conquests among the savages and how we waiting victims hoped the cannibals would do their duty when that missionary returned.

"Waiting" has largely been abolished and we recall one supper, given by our old friend, the late Hol Shideier of Marion, one of the rarest souls who ever lived. The Governor was there and a Vice-President, but Mr. Shideier served his two kids first, saying: "Gentlemen, the children always are our guests of honor."

That was fine!

# M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Business... Religion and Society Are All Suffering From Too Much System.

ROANOKE, Va., June 1.—President Hoover is right in likening the present situation to Valley Forge, and in declaring that our greatest problem is to protect American initiative from the deadening influence of paternalism.

Memorial day was an illustration in point. Mingled with the dignified ceremonies, there was much winning over inconsequential, ill and vastly more effort to forget them in a sense of hilarity and nonsense than by serious contemplation of the past.

Among other things, 100 people lost their lives, half of them through speeding over slick roads.

## Turmoil Everywhere

A THOUSAND Ku-Klux Klansmen met in Roanoke with Grand Wizard Evans proclaiming that there are two cultures in this country—one Protestant, and the other Catholic—and calling for the public schools to resume religious instructions, with the pope and rabbi left out.

One thousand Communists met in Youngstown with forty in jail and twenty-five to thirty in the hospital as a result.

Just to prove that America has no mortgage on turmoil, Mussolini has banned all clubs belonging to "Catholic Action." A society with 500,000 members, and calls a meeting of Fascist leaders for June 3 to decide what further steps shall be taken in this quarrel with the Vatican.

## Drifting Toward Chaos

THE world drifts steadily toward a season of chaos, and for perfectly obvious reasons. In spite of what was supposed to have been accomplished by the war, the public still is infected with the spirit of Prussianism.

Business, religion, and society are all suffering from too much system, too much organization, too much institutionalism.

What does all this craze for mergers and combines mean, except the philosophy the German war machine applied to economic?

The idea that we can get along without responsibility or personal initiative by group action has become a veritable madness.

## Let's Organize

WHAT is the usual impulse when a problem arises these days? To form an organization with a president, secretary, and board of directors, and then bet on sheer power to straighten things out.

Optimists describe the process as "mass thinking," but good old mob psychology would be a better term. The science and technique which appears to go with it are real on the surface.

At bottom it consists of the crowd and hinges on the amount of material force that can be mobilized.

## Build Pyramids Again

THE skyscraper, power combine, and state aid all stand for the same conception of progress.

We are building pyramids once more, with a superstitious hope that they will preserve and protect the corpse of a dead morality.

Social welfare becomes a substitute for the home, and the farm board, with its \$500,000,000, a substitute for ordinary common sense in the matter of how much wheat, cotton or corn to plant.

Worse than all else, big tributes at the grave of the nine human beings who died in the crash of the Hindenburg, stand for a substitute for common sense for sincere respect.

## Wrong Sense of Values

THE pallid sort of way, the present situation is similar to Valley Forge, but how many of us have suffered as much as the average soldier who went through that winter with Washington?

Times are hard, money is scarce, many people are out of work and many more are hungry, if not starved, but it's far from being any such tragedy as our forefathers faced during the American Revolution, or as other people have faced on innumerable occasions.

That should have been the uppermost thought in connection with Memorial day.

Willie Hill goes over lower Niagara falls in a barrel, however, and gets about as much publicity as President Hoover.

If our forefathers had been governed by such a sense of value, it is doubtful if this republic would be in existence.

Had they been the kind who worried as much as we do over the difficulties of marriage, the necessity of seeing an auto race or a baseball game, and the terrible disaster that occurs when one bets on the wrong side of the stock market, they would have collected conscience funds to pay Great Britain for the tea and given George III a Rotary medal.

## Need Right Thinking

IF our respect for the dead were honest, if we really meant half the nice things we said about them and intended to carry on where they left off, we would have seen to it that every child in this country either heard or hear President Hoover's address.

That was impossible, however. Too many mamas and papas were so interested in other things that they couldn't find time to listen to it, or read it, themselves.

What our children need, more than anything else, and what would go farther to help reverence for the heroic dead, is the right kind of thinking and comradeship on the part of their parents.

## Daily Thought

For wisdom is a defence, and money is a defence; but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it.—Ecclesiastes 7:12.

Knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament.—Daniel Webster.

Who is the author of the proverb "Little pitchers have big ears"? It is an adaptation from the Proverbs of John Heywood, A. D. 1563 as follows: "Small pitchers have wide ears."

## 'That's a Comfort!'



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

# Thousands Seek Children for Adoption

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

WITH modern scientific methods of controlling birth and with the discipline of the average woman to have children early in married life, the problem of securing good children for adoption is being brought more and more frequently to the attention of physicians and institutions.

Most of the children available for adoption are either illegitimate, those abandoned by their parents, or those taken away from disorderly or vicious parents by legal authorities.

With such possible sources, it is not surprising that few are of the highest type, either physically or mentally. The demand for children for adoption far exceeds the supply.

Girls are more often requested than boys. It is important to make certain first of all that there is no chronic blood disease or systemic disease.

In severe investigations, illegitimate children have been found to

be brighter and of better parentage than legitimate children available for adoption. The logic of this fact is easily understood.

Sometimes parents want a child to replace an infant that has been lost, in which case they endeavor to duplicate the physical, superficial characteristics without giving sufficient attention to the mentality and the heredity.

Professor Paul Popenoe mentions an instance in which a woman suddenly decided to adopt a baby because she thought it would look sweet in a coat which she could make from some leftover pieces of white fur.

A physician who has had much experience in the field says that the parents usually come asking for golden-haired, blue-eyed girls with sweet dispositions.

It is merely necessary to take the prospective parents through the nursery to cause them to take the first child that may happen to hold its arms out to them.

It is important to remember from the point of view of heredity that the child is not only the direct de-

scendant of its parents, but the sum of all the ancestry of both for hundreds of years back.

Moreover, nature has extraordinary ways in that it suddenly projects a black sheep into a thoroughly good family, and raises great statesmen, multi-millionaires, and intellectual giants out of mud heaps.

Beyond this, however, is the fact that at least 70 per cent of weight can be placed on the immediate parents in the selecting of an infant with a view to getting a clean history from the point of view of mentality and 30 per cent on the influence of the more remote ancestors.

Popenoe suggests that it is desirable to pick out a child with as good an ancestry as possible, to pick out the child young, and to take the child only on trial.

Because of the difficulties involved in the situation, most institutions having children available for adoption now have definite procedures which they compel prospective parents to follow in order to be assured that satisfactory results will be secured.

# IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE decision in the case of Dr. MacIntosh and Miss Marie Bland may serve to end a conception of life which has become envenomed.

In theory this court is an impersonal body dealing with something of a semi-scientific nature called "law."

In theory the personality and the background of the individual members carry little weight. Unlike legislative bodies, the court is supposed to decide public problems solely by precedent and existing statute.

In certain cases this may be true. But in an issue such as that raised by Miss Bland and Dr. MacIntosh, it is obvious that the nine human beings concerned in handing down a verdict acted much as human beings do the world over and behaved in accordance with their personal alignment and their personal prejudices.

It is not to be said that the law is of an exact nature when the division of opinion finds five on one side and four on the other, with the chief justice and the general weight of authority residing in the minority.

It is not to be said that the law is of an exact nature when the division of opinion finds five on one side and four on the other, with the chief justice and the general weight of authority residing in the minority.

In any case the vote is such a tight one that nobody is entitled to say, "There, for all time, is the proper interpretation of constitutional provisions."

## Academic, Important

I TAKE little stock in the argument that the cases were academic. Dr. MacIntosh is 54, and it



June 1  
GERMAN FOOD ACTION  
On June 1, 1917, Herr von Balthus, German food controller, addressed the Reichstag on the food situation. He said in part:

"In the occupied territories the crops are a great disappointment to the German authorities, as seed will hardly germinate in ruined soil. Rumania has given us much as could be expected, but it is less than was hoped for by the German population."

"With respect to Germany's allies, the situation is not much better. For six years the Turks have struggled for their existence and their production has suffered thereby."

The Bulgars are in a similar position. In Austria the situation is worse than in Germany. Hungary for three years has had poor crops. The rural populations will be subjected to a severe trial."

"It is a hard trial, but the rural population will triumph by bearing in mind that the urban population last winter suffered a still greater trial."

## As We Did in the Past

ANY such opinion veers sharply from our historical precedents. In all the wars of the United States there have been many citizens of worth and repute who have opposed the conflict from beginning to end.

And in most cases no action was taken against those who refused to bear arms. The sharp criticism of the Spanish-American war uttered by Senator Hoar was among the most admired aspects of his public career.

Even in the case of Eugene V. Debs, who spent a year in Atlanta, the prosecution did not rest simply upon the fact that he opposed the war, but on the charge that he had

undertaken to obstruct and prevent the progress of conscription.

It is well to bear in mind that neither Dr. MacIntosh nor Miss Bland is, in any strict sense of the word, a pacifist.

Dr. MacIntosh did participate in the World War, and his present reservation lies merely in his conviction that he would have to personally a justification for another conflict before he would join in.

Without Decision  
No matter what the supreme court may say by 5 to 4, there is no question that in the event of another war a very considerable number of people will stand out and refuse support.

In any such decision as that just handed down, the supreme court of the United States becomes merely another legislative body.

Whether there is utility in giving a veto power to a small group of wise men is a proper subject to debate. But it is nonsense to assume that the judgment of this group are sanctified and beyond all criticism.

The court which stands 4 to 1 on Monday in 1931 can reverse itself by a Tuesday in 1932.

The court has the authority to keep two individuals out of United States citizenship. But no nine men in any kind of robes are sufficiently powerful to alter the fact that the chief duty of the individual is not and never has been to the constitution alone.

There is no sort of law or amendment which can wipe out the human conscience.

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## Questions and Answers

What is the largest attendance at a football game in the United States, and how does it compare with the largest attendance at a baseball game?

The largest attendance at any major league baseball game was 85,263, at a double-header played at Yankee stadium, New York, between the New York Yankees and the Philadelphia Athletics. The largest attendance at a single football game was 120,000 at the Notre Dame-Southern California game at Soldier Field stadium, Chicago, Nov. 16, 1929.

How old was James Oliver Curwood when he died, and what caused his death?

He died of blood poisoning from an infection in his nose from the bite of an insect. He was 49 years old.

For what do the initials I. N. R. I. stand?

For the Latin words of the supercription on the cross—Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudorum ("Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews").

How many persons died of tuberculosis in the United States in 1927, 1928 and 1929?

In 1927 there were 78,530 deaths; 90,659 in 1928, and 88,952 in 1929.

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Antiquity of Man to Be Much-Disputed Subject at Scientific Conference.

THE mystery of man's origin and age will be discussed by leading American scientists at one of the symposiums when the American Association for the Advancement of Science holds its summer meeting in June in Pasadena, Cal.

The symposium, titled "The Antiquity of Man," is in honor of the president of the association, Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia university, dean of American anthropologists. A symposium upon this subject is likely to develop as many opinions as there are speakers, for here is a field in which there is a maximum of scientific speculation and a minimum of evidence.

Scientists in general believe that man developed through a process of evolution from more primitive forms. Upon this point there is no argument among scientists.

The argument is upon the exact relationship of man to the other primates—the anthropoid apes, etc.—the interpretation of such "missing links" as have been found, the way in which man developed, his age, and the place of his origin.

The difficulty arises from the fact that "missing links" are so few in number.

## Osborn's Bombshell

THE "missing links" of chief importance are the Java Ape-man, or Pithecanthropus, and the Pildown Man, or Eoanthropus.

Only a month ago, at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Philosophical Society, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, threw a bombshell into the anthropological circles by insisting upon a reversal of the age of these two fossils.

Java man consists of a skull, teeth, and thigh-bone found at Trinil, Java, by Dr. Eugene Dubois in 1891. Pildown man consists of fragments of a skull, a jaw-bone and nasal bones found in a gravel pit at Pildown, Sussex, England, by Charles Dawson in 1911.

Continuous controversy has raged over both fossils from the dates of their discoveries to the present. In general, however, the opinion of science has been about as follows:

Pithecanthropus is the older fossil, being perhaps a million years old. It represents a primitive creature which was both man-like and ape-like, a sort of transitional type between man and the lower primates.

Pildown man was thought to be about 500,000 years old and to be much more man-like, a true forerunner of the human race.

Dr. Osborn bases his latest opinion upon studies of elephant teeth made by Professor Wilhelm Dietrich of Berlin.

Dr. Dietrich has shown that there was a progressive development in the enamel of elephant teeth through the ages, which makes it possible to date such a fossil with extreme accuracy.

From a study of fossil elephant teeth found associated with the Java man and Pildown man, Dr. Osborn comes to the conclusion