



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## A Civic Loss

The dishonest and disorderly will feel a little more safe today. The upright and the decent will feel a little more apprehensive. Many citizens will moisten of eye. Jerry Kinney is dead.

His passing is a loss to the city. During long years of service upon the police force, in shifting positions as political changes came to the city administration, he won and kept the respect of all citizens.

In a day when graft and corruption are not unknown to departments of safety, and when rewards of the dishonest officer in large cities are great, no one ever impugned the honesty of Jerry Kinney.

He was a good citizen as well as a good guardian of the law. He was a friend to those with whom he worked. He was esteemed by the public.

He set a standard by which his successors will be measured.

## The Important Matter

During the coming year, political leaders will probably learn that the people will be more interested in issues than in men during the next campaign.

Political leaders are spending much time and thought on candidates for offices of Governor and of President, while the people anxiously are looking for a party that will write for them a new declaration of independence from the tyrannies of the present era.

It does not matter much whether one man is favored at this time above another as a candidate. It does make a great deal of difference as to whether one of the two parties furnishes some opportunity of solving some very great problems.

In this state there is the outstanding question of whether the public utilities shall continue to own the government and to burden the people with their exorbitant and exactions. Public ownership of government is a live question. That might even lead to public ownership of utilities.

In the nation there are the outstanding questions of prohibition and unemployment.

The people are demanding settlement of these problems. They are tired of evasions and experiments. They want relief.

There should be men in both parties who have ideas on the question, men who are strong enough to force parties to take the part of the people.

Hard times turn thoughts of voters to real issues. In prosperity the majority is indifferent. But this is a different time. The people are awake even if many political leaders seem to be asleep.

## Another Half-Baked Report

Half-truths constitute much of the Wickersham crime commission's latest report on prosecutions. In that respect it is akin to the commission's misleading report on prohibition. Even Commissioner Lemann, chairman of the committee on prosecutions, refused to sign the body of this new report.

It is true, as the report states, that "at times an obstacle to effective control and efficient prosecution has been found in the power of the senate with respect to appointments." The claim of the senate not merely to exercise a collective power of rejecting nominations, but to dictate appointments as the patronage of the senators of the state in which the district lies, often has had a bad effect upon personnel and conduct of the office.

Certainly senators who misuse their office for patronage purposes deserve all the condemnation that the commission or anyone else can give them.

But the unworthiness of some senators does not relieve Presidents of their share of the blame for the evils of patronage appointments, for Presidents alone have the legal responsibility for the nominations.

As a matter of fact, the recent record of the senate in trying to block until presidential appointments is good. The senate blocked the "master political stroke" involved in the Hoover nomination of Judge Parker, of yellow dog contract fame, to the supreme court.

When the President yielded to politics in putting Watson and Hopkins on the federal bench in Pennsylvania and Kansas, liberal senators protested.

The commission inaccurately reports that federal prosecutions are now controlled centrally by the department of justice. Control of local federal prosecutions by Washington at times has been attempted, and has been criticized severely.

The commission thinks such control is a good thing, and would subject local law enforcement to direction from Washington. Doesn't the commission know that a distant bureaucracy is far more susceptible to politics and far more dangerous?

The danger was demonstrated by Daugherty's use of the federal prosecution machinery to persecute Senator Wheeler, who had uncovered scandals of the Harding administration.

Central control which the department of justice exercises over appeals in federal cases is not good advertisement for the Wickersham theory.

Only a few days ago, Senator Couzens called attention to the loss of a million dollars in taxes on the estate of Mrs. Hill, the railroad builder's widow, as a result of the department's refusal to appeal that case.

Apparently the commission dislikes popular and local control of law enforcement. It says the direct primary has had a bad effect on the office of the public prosecutor. The report cites no evidence for this careless generalization, and there are known facts which discredit the statement.

The commission favors centralized control of prosecutions in the hands of state officials, rather than local officials, and in this connection deplores clashes between state and local authorities in labor strikes.

This loose language makes good propaganda for union-baiting employers, but it travels far from the impartial purposes for which the commission was created.

It might be mentioned that the commission's expert on prosecution, Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati, submitted a separate report, which avoided the reefs on which the commission report itself foundered.

## Public and Private Schools

It is widely taken for granted that private schools are hotbeds of conservatism. They commonly are regarded as adolescent country clubs, where social snobbery prevails, and reactionary doctrines are preached.

But, as a matter of fact, one can make out a far better case for liberal teaching in the average private school. The private school rarely is subservient to any local political system or machine. Neither positions nor teaching methods are dictated by partisan politics.

There is no comparable amount of ennobling by patriotic organizations. There are no absurd publicly prescribed exercises in the way of flag and Constitution worship, such as often are forced on public school authorities. There is much less of a tendency toward espionage on the part of powerful pests.

The private schools can choose their own textbooks, free from the political pressure of school boards.

Moreover, the curriculum and distribution of space are more flexible. If a good teacher desires to spend more than a normal amount of time on what he regards as a specially important topic, he can do so, within the bounds of reason.

Goose-stepping uniformity of progress throughout the courses is much less fully insisted upon.

This is no attempt to create the impression that our private schools are utopian centers of intellectual curiosity. There is all too little of that spirit in the best of them. Yet it does seem that the energetic and skeptical teacher has far more rope in a private school than in the average public institution.

## No Arms Cut, No Debt Cut!

Germany's move for a reduction of reparations has revived discussion of American cancellation of war debts. That is natural. Reparations and debts can not be separated, either economically or politically—as the collapse of the fiction of separation, maintained by the Washington government, discloses.

The total of reparations which the allies are to collect from Germany under the Young plan roughly is the same as the United States proposes to collect from the allies on war debts. Thus, in effect and in the long run, Germany is paying us, with the allies acting as collecting agencies.

Experience proved that Germany could not be made to pay for the war, as the allies originally planned. For two reasons: With restricted world markets and internal weaknesses resulting from the wrench of war and revolution, Germany could not make enough to pay the full war bill. And even if she could pay for the war, she would have to do so by dumping goods abroad and otherwise ruining the allies—which the allies in self-protection could not permit.

Therefore, the Dawes plan was revised downward to the Young plan, and in the Young plan was left a loophole for the further reduction. All that camouflage was necessary because time was required to let the politicians and public opinion catch up with economic facts. Now at last the economic facts can not be evaded any longer.

The alternative to allied reduction of reparations is German default and repudiation, and possible German Fascist revolution. A German Fascist-militarist revolution probably would result in another European or World war.

A German repudiation of debts would shake the financial structure of every capitalist country, especially the United States.

In this emergency one very simple solution is offered by the allies and by many Americans: The allies will reduce or cancel Germany reparations provided the United States reduces or cancels allied debts.

This should be done by the United States not only in the interests of European peace and reconstruction, but for America's selfish interest which is tied up with the peace and prosperity of European and European trade, it is said.

The trouble with this solution is that it is too simple; it states only a half truth. It neglects the fact that the United States already has canceled war debts from 25 to 75 cents on the dollar, and that the savings has been squandered by allied governments on increased armaments.

The American farmers and workers, who must pay for the large share of those debts already canceled, resent very bitterly being maneuvered into a position in which they are paying for European preparations for another war. And these American taxpayers have no intention of allowing further debt cancellation for war purposes. We don't blame them.

To use debt cancellation as a trading club is not a pleasant task. But we see no other way open. If the allies want to risk European revolution and war resulting from German chaos, rather than agree to arms reduction along with reparations and debt reduction, they will have to take the consequences.

The solution is not debt-reparations reduction. The solution is debt-reparations-arms reduction.

"I hope everything comes out all right," as the appendix victim said to the surgeon.

For exciting news these days, there's no place like Rome.

Many a man who arises with a grouch in the morning usually goes from bed to worse.

Making oratorical gestures, says Political Pete, is largely a matter of form.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

ONE of the greatest decisions in the history of the supreme court at Washington is the one setting aside the Minnesota gag law, which authorized the state to put a gag on the newspapers, for had it been upheld the government could have proceeded to muzzle the free speech of the individual and stamp out liberty as everybody has understood it in America.

The newspapers are not given to lie about anybody. They are compelled to adhere to the truth, and if they do not lie about anybody they are liable in damages, just as an individual is liable if he speaks falsely about another.

The danger in the Minnesota gag law was that it placed official crookedness beyond criticism; it made a little Mussolini out of every two-by-four grater who is holding public office; it wrapped around the crook the fiction of former centuries, "The king can do no wrong."

WE saw the other day where some statesmen regretted that the Minnesota law had been set aside, for they did not like to have their sins find them out.

The truth is that the papers of this country are very gentle in their handling of public officers. If they published all they knew about all of them, many of them would not appear in public, except in the dark of the moon.

Wolves, burglars and crooked politicians do not like the light of day; they operate in the shadows, so you may put it down that the public official who would abolish the liberty of the press has something in his record which he wishes to hide from the grand jury.

According to the interior department, it costs 60 cents a day to educate a child in the average city schools, which should impress one that the American system of free education is the most wonderful feature of modern civilization.

This is by all odds the greatest thing in America.

LECTURING in Brooklyn, John Galsworthy, English author, named the three greatest American writers and Sinclair Lewis did not even get honorable mention.

All of which shows that Galsworthy is a gentleman of discrimination.

Bishop Cannon has sued Representative Tinkham for \$500,000, claiming that Tinkham damaged his reputation to that extent.

There's one fine thing about a libel suit and it is that you don't have to be a piker in your demand; you can become astronomical in your figures.

## M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Public Office Used to Be Regarded as a Matter of Honor, but Now It Is Regarded as a Matter of Pay.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The New York police are looking for Willie.

Willie is a young man of 16 who shot a pal in Los Angeles with a gun he stole from a New York cop. Incidentally, he claims to "have committed fifty robberies—twenty on the east coast and thirty on the west."

Added to this, he has escaped from two reformatories.

One is forced to admit that Willie has talent, which is none the less genuine because it has been employed in the wrong direction.

MOST people will dismiss Willie as just another interesting episode.

That is one reason why he and hundreds more of similar bent are inspired to trust their stuff.

Willie typifies an inescapable side of this sophisticated era.

You can't put a premium on precocity without getting a dose of it in all directions. Can't glorify stunts without inviting just so much mischief and nonsense.

Child prodigies, child tree sitters, and child crooks go together.

CROOKS Pay Better

IN its latest report, the Wickersham commission says that too close an affinity has developed between criminal justice and politics.

No one familiar with the situation will deny it.

After all, politics is just a method of doing something by means of organized effort.

When honest people allow crooks to run away with the organization, they must expect to pay the price.

Public office used to be regarded as a matter of honor. Now it is regarded as a matter of pay. Crooks pay better than the public, and there you are.

Character at Root

WHETHER you take Willie, whose hunger for publicity inspired him to strut, or a district attorney, whose hunger for cash inspired him to graft, the problem of lawlessness goes right back to character.

We are not going to cure lawlessness by appointing prosecutors instead of electing them, or by any other change in technique.

Old Pope wrote, "just as the twig is bent, the tree inclines."

Too many twigs are being bent the wrong way.

As most any parent knows, the fundamental conceptions of a child are developed during the first eight or ten years.

Helpful as it may be, most of our scientific warfare work comes into the picture afterward, which accounts for its failure.

Home Life Decides

THERE just isn't any substitute for the right kind of a home and the right kind of environment during the first few years of a child's life.

The damage resulting from lack of them simply can not be corrected.

As long as 8 or 10 per cent of the babies in this country are turned loose to forage for conscience, morality and a sense of values for themselves, because mama or papa can't agree on the way to play a hand of contract bridge or have sex, let us face the fact that the more better, we can expect an increase of child delinquency and crime.

As long as we fall for the illusion that a life can be straightened out in a reformatory or a state prison, after it has gone wrong for twenty years, we are doomed to get unsatisfactory results.

Up to Parents

INTELLIGENTLY directed self-expression is the right privilege of children, but it is impossible if and when the parents become so bent on satisfying their own whims, caprices, and appetites that they shrink the job.

It is a curious thing that, with all our generosity in providing for the education of children at public expense, we should be convicting their neglect through easy divorce laws, and should be encouraging a type of life which deprives them of a normal home atmosphere.

The thought prevails that we can discover system which will permit us to evade parental responsibility.

It goes without saying that some systems are better than others, but no system ever was or ever will be a substitute for honest, conscientious interest.

That is especially true of those who are charged with the welfare of the nation.

No organization can take the place of a mother, and no efficiency expert can do a father's job.

A good many people seem to believe that the public schools should act as parent and wet nurse, and that weekly visits by a social worker can patch up the damage of a broken home.

Society is being asked to do a lot of things it never was intended to do and can't do.

Crook prodigies and rotten politics are two of the unpleasant results.

Questions and Answers

How old is Gary Cooper? He was born on May 7, 1901.

Was Jessica Dragonette, radio artist, born and educated in this country? She was born in Calcutta, India, and received her education at the Indian Court convent, Lakewood, N. Y.

How long does a person have to live in Nevada in order to obtain a divorce? A new law provides that suits may be brought after a residence of forty-two days.

If you put a live fish in a tub of water will that add to its weight? The weight of the fish will be added to the total.

What is the most famous gambling resort in Europe? Monte Carlo, the capital of the principality of Monaco.

## Amos and Andy in Person



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Hospital Costs Are on the Upgrade

This is the first of two articles by Dr. Fishbein on cost of hospital and medical care.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE people of the United States are not the only ones concerned with the gradual increase in the cost of medical care and particularly with the cost of hospital care. The problem is concerning the whole world.

Development of hospitals, of specialties in medicine, of numerous advances in medical science, both for diagnosis and treatment, and above all the necessity for two or three workers for each individual worker who formerly was employed, explain a large part of the increased cost.

Recently, Dr. M. Seitz has analyzed the reasons for the increase in the cost of hospital care in Germany. He says that the principal sources of expenditure in a large hospital are the catering, medical treatment,

nursing, administration, and maintaining of special departments.

Thus the hospital able to buy food in large quantities and store it, can cater more cheaply than one without adequate storehouse facilities.

Modern electric devices in the kitchen enable the hospital to operate with many fewer employees than are necessary when the dish washing, vegetable slicing, and similar procedures must be done by hand.

Cost of nursing is being reduced by group nursing and by similar plans for dividing the service of one nurse among several patients.

Cleaning in the hospital demands a considerable number of employees. If corners are rounded off, and if the hospital is equipped with the cleaning question in mind, a much smaller number of ward maids and orderlies can be used than in institutions in which this point has not been kept in mind.

Modern hospitals are being constructed more and more with the

idea of reducing the number of workers and in this way distributing the cost.

Patients used to be sensitive on the subject of wards in hospitals. People of the middle class who were not extremely free with their funds felt that in times of illness they had to make an extra effort to have a private room in the hospital.

In modern hospitals, arrangements are being made to care for two, three or four patients in a room especially adapted for the purpose, with sliding screens so that almost a maximum of privacy is furnished at a minimum of expense.

Large wards, containing from ten to twenty beds, now are found only in charity hospitals, and even here there is a tendency to build the hospital in such manner as to provide some privacy.

When four patients occupy one small ward, they are able to save on the cost of nursing and on the other costs associated with hospital care.

Next: The cost of medical treatment.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

ONE old reproach against revues was swept away last week when "The Bandwagon" opened at the New Amsterdam theater in New York City. This will make it a little harder for columnists from now on—at least, for this particular conductor.

Once a year, and sometimes twice, I have been able to assemble a piece around the accusation that theatrical managers never include the purchase of a joke in their preliminary expenditures.

It was easy to contrast the amount of money which went for silks and settings and satins and high-kicking young ladies with the meager expenditure devoted to procuring funny situations and sayings.

But I won't be able to write that column again for a year or so, since the answer lies in "The Bandwagon." Here, for the first time, or very nearly that, is a show in which the writing men have led the way and allowed the costume designers and the scientific architects to follow after.

New but Not Gaudy

IN no sense is this a shoestring revenue pleading poverty of equipment.

But the drops and the lights and the dazzling array of color never are allowed to entangle the comedians.

I was particularly interested in the work of Frank Morgan, who was, I believe, making his first appearance in a musical show.

The career of Mr. Morgan illustrates the terrific hit-or-miss quality in theatrical casting. For a number of years he lived somewhat in the shadow of his brother, Ralph, who was always the first choice when anybody needed a romantic juvenile.

If my memory serves me, Frank Morgan in those days, was a sort of a road company Joseph Kilgour. He could get occasional jobs as the

heavy and villainous stock broker who invites the heroine to the seductive supper in his bachelor apartment.

Perhaps the depression has had something to do with it. But in the year and a half the oily villain from Wall Street has disappeared utterly from the American drama.

Possibly the public realizes that he no longer is in a position to ruin a miss, however spotless. He can't afford the chicken salad and the champagne, which are necessary.

Indeed, it might even be possible now to do a play in which a stock broker appears as a hero.

Frank Morgan's climb into his own was first accomplished in "The Firebrand." There he appeared as a somewhat muddled monarch and gave a performance which set audiences and reviewers on their several ears.

After that, casting directors and Mr. Morgan came suddenly to the realization that they had on call one of the finest slyest comedians the New York theater has ever known.

It was a revolutionary discovery. It might almost be set down beside the Boston Tea Party. For it marked a break with a long standing dependence upon the products of Great Britain.

Until Mr. Morgan showed that one could be quite side-splittingly vague in the native tongue, all managers had proceeded on the theory that every slyest role must be played in English dialect.

Even without a tariff, an infant industry came at last to its fruition.

I think it is a fine thing for all actors to be stagestruck. This is by no means true of the entire profession but some of the best certainly profit from the affliction.

Will Rogers is a notable instance. Coming to articulate appearances comparatively late in life, he simply loves the chance to get before an audience and talk. Some of his fellows have complained to me that when a benefit is given, Mr. Rogers is likely to provide a very large proportion of the entertainment once he gets before the footlights.

The matter of ceremonies may whisper to him before he goes on. "Try to keep within ten or fifteen minutes. But applause and laughter mixed together make a heady beverage."

A couple rounds of merriment, more or less, sets Rogers for the evening. He can not stop when the mood is on him. And none but the impatient volunteers in the wings would have him curtail his efforts.

Another famous American is a person somewhat similarly endowed. I once got Clarence Darrow to appear, as he said, briefly, at a benefit. I called for him at his hotel to fetch him around to the performance. He seemed tired and worn by various activities. There was a sag in his shoulders.

Merely the Call of Duty

"Till go," he said, "because I promised. But don't expect me to do anything more than walk on and then come off again."

But the opening of his address

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Barometer Is Useful Instrument to Teach Weather Facts in Home.

THE amateur weather student will find his enjoyment of the subject greatly increased if he owns a barometer. The mercury barometer, such as is used in the United States weather bureau stations, is an expensive device. It is unwieldy in the hands of the layman, and, therefore is not recommended to him.

But good aneroid barometers are inexpensive and easy to use. A good one can be had for about \$5, although better models can be had at prices ranging up to \$30.

It is a mystery to this writer why more households do not contain barometers. The instrument is particularly useful to teach children the facts about the weather.

The aneroid barometer has a circular case with a dial at the front. A pointer, moving across the dial, registers the air pressure. This type of barometer does not make use of a column of mercury.

Instead, there is a little metal box inside the case. Most of the air has been pumped out of this box. The pressure of the atmosphere causes the sides of the little box to be pushed in, the amount being proportional to the pressure.

The pointer is connected by a series of levers to the outside of the little box. As a result, a slight movement of the sides of the box is registered as a considerable movement of the pointer across the dial.

There is an extra pointer on the barometer which can be set at any point on the scale by moving a little knob. This extra pointer is very convenient in using the barometer.

## Reading the Dial

AS a rule, the scale of the barometer is divided into four sections, with the words "Fair," "Changeable," "Rainy," and "Stormy," written upon them. But the fact that the pointer of the barometer happens to be in one of these sections does not indicate that weather of a corresponding nature can be expected.

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