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

The Tender Hearted Tenders

As expected the county commissioners, who have charge of the county poorhouse, investigated the conditions at this institution which they operate and found them everything which a sick and destitute and aged person ought to have.

True, a grand jury which does not have control said that the treatment of inmates is barbaric, savage and inhuman.

True there is written into the records of the courts the fact that one inmate, suffering from tuberculosis, was sent to the penal farm, not designed as a haven for the sick, for 180 days after, and probably because, he protested that he had been mistreated cruelly at the poorhouse.

The damning fact stands out that no matter what charge was placed against him in the courts and no matter what excuse was given for making a felon of a man who dared to protest, the offense charged was alleged to have been committed weeks before the arrest and no charge was made until after he had gone to the grand jury with a story this jury found to be true.

Now we have the whole circle of tender-hearted tenders of those whose crime is sickness, old age and poverty, terrible crimes against the tender-hearted comfortable and the politicians who profit from the care of these "criminals."

First they are treated, so says a grand jury, with frightfulness and brutality.

Second, if they dare to criticize they are sent to a penal farm as real criminals.

Third, the county commissioners who could change conditions in one minute, say that everything is fine and wonderful.

It seems awful to think of the poor human being, sick and dying with tuberculosis, spending his days at the penal farm. True, he told the judge he would rather go to a jail than back to the poorhouse. Just why he should go to either is not so clear.

The only way that he can get out is by a pardon from the Governor, who personally read his veto message of the Old Age Pension bill to the legislature because he was afraid, so he said, that a dole system would be built up.

It may not be possible to convince him that a man who protested against brutal keepers in a poorhouse ought not to be in jail for the rest of his life. The poor devil might even believe in a dole and therefore be dangerous.

But there is a very definite way of getting rid of brutality in a poorhouse. That is by getting rid of those who practice brutality.

It may not be true, after all, that poverty and old age are really crimes to be punished with barbarism. They may be misfortunes.

Public Affairs Institute

Here and there in spite of a most innocuous looking program, the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia has called forth some thinking on fundamental subjects.

Although prohibition, of course, has absorbed a major part of the attention of those present; although time has been given to serious debate as to whether Sunday school teachers should be more concerned with the number of young people in church societies or with sex-immorality, community health and farm economics, yet a great part of the debate has been more worth while than these subjects would indicate.

The round table on municipal administration, for instance, scheduled to discuss such things as city planning, the problems of a city manager, child health, and public welfare, found itself at the end of almost every discussion back at the fundamental problem of taxation, of determining where in the present crisis money can be secured for carrying on our government, and that is a question which involves the distribution of wealth.

It found itself, when it took up the problem of child health, getting back to the question of birth control with a declaration by Dr. A. J. Carlson of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection that the number of children in any family should be determined by the capacity of the parents to give them an adequate start in life.

It found itself discussing the question of why, when we insist on economic prudence and thrift in the individual, we do not insist that the industrial corporation exercise the same virtues and lay aside surplus earnings for insurance for workers in time of distress.

Until these questions have been answered satisfactorily it is of small avail to try to evade them. They continue to present themselves because they involve the essential elements of our life.

The Lesser Evil

The farm board should accede to the pleas of the wheat farmers, wheat state politicians and the wheat trade to hold its "stabilization" wheat off the market a little longer.

It should do this because the wheat farmers are in no condition now to stand the greater burden of even lower prices. And it should do this because the farmers' distress must be eased if this national depression is to be ended.

The board has announced that it will continue to drabble out its immense stock of "stabilization" wheat in amounts it hopes will not depress the market. But with a great new crop coming on, it appears impossible to do this without lowering prices.

The board, we believe, should never have entered into this unfortunate speculation program. It never should have attempted to peg wheat prices by buying up the surplus. But this does not affect the fact that the board did these things, nor the fact that it now possesses millions of bushels of wheat. It bought this grain at prices far above present prices, and it is having to pay out good federal money for storage charges on it.

Thus, having the wheat, what do we do with it?

It might be given to China, dumped in the sea or otherwise destroyed, but obviously the board will do

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

The Federal Government Treats the Kid of 15 Just as It Treats the Hardened Crook of 50.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A posthumous report of the Wickersham commission deals with the treatment of juvenile prisoners kept by Uncle Sam in various institutions.

The good old uncle, you understand, is too poor, or penurious to provide a sufficient number of institutions on his own account.

Maybe that's too harsh an indictment, since he wasn't bothered much by the problem of juvenile delinquency until the automobile and eighteenth amendment came into being.

Running police courts is a new job for Uncle Sam, and, as might be expected, he is not doing so well at it.

Treated Like Adults

ACCORDING to the Wickersham report, this great government of ours is keeping more than 2,200 children in confinement. None of them is over 18, while 250 are only 16 or under.

Forty-four per cent, or nearly 1,000 are being punished for violating the prohibition law.

More important than all else, these children were convicted in courts and under statutes designed for adults.

In spite of the fact that it arrests, tries, convicts and imprisons such a large number of children, the federal government does not recognize juvenile delinquency as a distinct, or peculiar phase of the penal system, but treats the kid of 15 just as it treats the hardened crook of 50.

Crime on Increase

WETHER with regard to juvenile, or adult offenses, we are not getting the results from our complicated, expensive system of law enforcement that we should, or that we have a right to expect.

Last year was a record-breaker for murder in New York, with a total of 698 in the state and 494 in the city.

New York is not exceptional in this respect. Murder has increased steadily in this country for the last twenty years, and so have most other serious crimes.

Crime has become such a stupendous factor in our economic and social life that no one can estimate its cost. What we pay for protection, through the employment of peace officers, the maintenance of courts and the upkeep of prisons is but a small part of it. The insurance bill by which we endeavor to safeguard ourselves has grown to enormous proportions.

Teaching Morality

UNLESS our theory of education is all wrong, we have got to find a corrective for this situation in the treatment and training of children.

Well, we don't teach them arithmetic by putting them on bread and water, or shutting them up in the dark, and we're not going to teach them morality that way.

Children do not resent order, system and discipline as long as they have confidence and faith in those who impose it, but their confidence and faith are essential.

A child will do most anything for and take most anything from the man, or woman, whom he trusts. That's where we've got to begin.

Russia's Children

YOU hear a lot of talk about what Russia is going to do when she gets the factories built and the farms in operation.

Russia will not have tested the efficacy of her political system until she meets the first two or three generations of children reared under it—reared in a cold, emotionless discipline.

Millions of these children are running about the countryside right now, giving vent to their surplus energy by joining bands and whooping it up generally, but they don't know the meaning of sympathy, much less love.

When you get right down to brass tacks, the future of any country is determined by the kind of men and women it produces, and what they learn to do as a matter of right, or wrong is vastly more important than what they are forced to do as a matter of compulsion.

Home, the Criterion

OTHER things being equal, no woman loves a child like its mother and no man takes the same interest as its father.

Through one cause or another, many children are deprived of the advantages which go with a normal home and parental guidance.

In constant increasing numbers of cases, society is compelled to shoulder the burden not only of supporting children but of training them. Sometimes, it finds them as orphans, sometimes, as delinquents.

In all cases, it should adopt methods as nearly like those prevailing in the normal home and followed by normal parents as is humanly possible. Whether in the asylums, the courtroom, or the reformatory, the first idea should be to act as the normal, right-minded father and mother would act under similar circumstances.

How many Jews are there in the world and how many live in the United States and in New York?

David Triest, a German-Jewish statistician estimates that there are now 18,080,000 Jews in the world and 4,000,000 in the United States and 2,000,000 in New York.

What is the title of the ruler of Abyssinia?

Emperor.

Who invented the stethoscope?

Rene Theophile Laennec, a French physician, in 1819.

What was the population of Washington, D. C., in 1860?

When and where will the next world's fair be held in the United States?

Chicago, in 1933.

How many airplane pilots are there in the United States and how many are transport pilots?

There are 15,308 pilots in the United States of whom 5,714 are transport pilots.

The real transaction which we should try to arrange with Great Britain is the exchange of the Philippine Islands for Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica and other English possessions in our neighborhood. But John Bull would not be inclined to do this because he wants to keep Uncle Sam in the Orient.

How many wheat farmers are there in the United States and how many are transport pilots?

There are 15,308 pilots in the United States of whom 5,714 are transport pilots.

"Turned Up by a Lotta Bookkeepers!"



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Avoid Constipation in Hot Weather

This is the second of a series of seven articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on "Summer Care of Health." In the light of new data on proper diet, dress and exercise during the hot months, this series should now prove particularly timely.

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

IN very hot weather with considerable humidity, the condition of health depends on proper clothing, rest and diet.

Wet clothing is a good conductor of heat. Hence, if damp clothes are worn in hot weather, there is danger of chilling. People who go bathing and then sit around in damp bathing suits find it very promptly.

In hot weather, the air which is inhaled is rarified by heat and contains less oxygen; therefore, there is a tendency to retention of carbon dioxide in the blood. Some people insist that is partly the reason why they tire so easily in hot weather.

People who live in the tropics have a pulse rate that is slightly higher than that of those living in the temperate zone. It is believed that it is related to the breathing rate.

People are also inclined to be more irritable in hot weather than in cold weather. In the tropics there is a condition called "tropical irritability," which is supposed to be due to some change taking place in the nervous system in hot weather.

However, these things have not been definitely established. It is

quite possible that irritability is due to the changed conditions under which people live.

In hot weather there is less appetite, less desire for meat, and a greater demand for spicy articles of food. Physicians who live in the tropics insist that this is due to a lowering of the power of digestion associated with living in hot weather. However, this is not necessarily so important as the danger of constipation in hot weather.

In hot weather much moisture is lost from the skin, therefore, the material in the bowels tends to be exceedingly hard and concentrated.

In order to overcome the tendency to constipation in hot weather, it is advisable to drink lots of water and also to take considerable quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables.

IT SEEKS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

HAVE always been a little dubious as to the validity of the familiar theory about the artist and the life of sin. If one were an artist it would, of course, be a convenient theory.

Some hold it is good for the man of high talent to be fairly footloose from inhibitions. With certain nice reservations it may be to his advantage and to the advantage of the world in the long run, that he should find in life the things he wants. But, for that matter, the same rule holds good for other individuals who are not artists.

Thing to Do

THE flaw in the theory of looseness for art's sake is that immorality is responsible for almost as many catchwords and false traditions as virtue itself. Only very fine spirits have ever been able to sin without self-consciousness.

Eighty-three per cent of all dissipation is undertaken not so much from any honest longing as from a feeling that it is the thing to do.

The reservoir in Central Park could be filled to overflowing with cocktails which were imbibed by persons who did not really want them but feared that refusal would seem a little churlish.

It is not that way in our day. The man who refuses a cocktail, whether he wants it or not, is set by the company as a prig and a Puritan. He is a jingo who believes in the maintenance of a big navy and intervention in Nicaragua.

There are sharp claws in the velvet of gallantry. The emancipated woman may be a courageous soul who has just come into heaping handfuls of new freedom. But the emancipated male has precious little freedom. Indeed, he confesses as much by adopting the descriptive phrase "a regular fellow."

What's Sauce

WITHOUT doubt Joseph of the Bible is the most maligned character in all history. He fled from an entanglement for the sufficient and excellent reason that it was not to his liking. For centuries since his name has been held up to scorn.

The world holds that the conduct

of a woman is excellent when she refuses the advances of a man. That same world sniggers contemptuously when it hears of any man who has refused the advances of a woman.

For me the most eloquent moment in "What Price Glory?" was not directly concerned with war and battles. Through one brief scene the play touched something much more fundamental.

Captain Flagg, just back from turmoil in the trenches, make love to the resident French belle of the village.

Gallantry

LOUIS WOLHEIM played the part of a man consumed with deep fatigue. There is an old wives' tale that soldiers home from the wars, even for an hour, must be gallant and insistent in their dealings with all women.

Captain Flagg was under the tug of this tradition. His inclination could not be considered. And so, with all the good will he could muster, he made love to the fat siren. She refused him.

With a happy sigh he accepted the rebuff and went to quarters, bearing with him brandy. Under the circumstances no blame could be attached to him. He had asked and been turned down. Honor, at least, was satisfied.

Mirrors

FOR that matter, what is the source of this nonsense about a writer's having to experience life in order to write about it? Very possibly a person never touched by any emotion will find it difficult to create in his own stories authentic pathos and passion. But surely it is silly to suppose that he must mirror his own experiences in any exact way.

The greatest tales of adventure

are