

The Indianapolis Times

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

none of these things. That would be to admit that its original price-pegging policy was all wrong.

Then, there are only two other things for the board to do; hold its wheat or sell it in such small quantities as will not affect the market.

The latter plan is the better. Admitting that some day it must rid itself of this "stabilization" wheat there is no other nor better way to accomplish this end than to dispose of it in small parcels. This is the board's present intention.

But this is hardly the time to carry it out. Later, when farm prices have gone up again and when the wheat farmer and the nation are in less distress, is time enough to dispose of this surplus.

"An Act of God"

Because the starvation of women and children in the mining camps is not due to an act of God, the national Red Cross has decided to withhold food. To Judge Payne and other Red Cross officials this seems a very logical position. But we doubt that it will be agreeable to the empty stomachs of the hungry.

Perhaps Judge Payne has clarified the relief situation. First, the national Red Cross refuses to have anything to do with unemployment relief—because, of course, the 6,000,000 families are not the victims of an act of God. The Red Cross feels so strongly that it must confine itself to relieving acts of God that it refused to distribute unemployment relief appropriations by the federal government. And now it refuses the appeals from ten states to help striking miners' families.

Since most needs for relief arise from acts of man rather than of God, and since the Red Cross sticks only to God-given calamities, is there not a place for a new national organization of mercy to do what the Red Cross refuses to do?

Speaking of acts of God, Judge Payne might have added that the mine owners who are responsible for this widespread misery do not hold their mines by divine right. For years the mine owners have mismanaged an industry which is basic to the welfare of the nation. Not only the mine workers and the consuming public have been victimized, but the entire economic structure of the country has been weakened. There is a limit to such anarchy. Unless the mine owners bring some degree of order and efficiency into their industry, the nation in self-protection will have to take over that industry.

For ten years the lawless selfishness of mine owners has piled chaos upon chaos until today the industry provides neither a living for the workers, a steady profit for the owners, nor a regulated and conserved supply for the nation. These facts have been revealed by repeated federal investigations. Time and again the operators have been given a chance to organize and reform their own industry, and always they refuse.

Now the federal government is calling them into conference in Washington, pleading with them again to do something.

We do not believe the operators will be, or should be, given many more chances. If continuation of the present anarchy is all the operators have to offer, nationalization of the mines is the only alternative.

If it was an act of God that gave us the mines, we at least should be able to run them without pitched battles and starvation.

The reason so many triangle complications arise may be due to the fact that two can love as cheaply as one.

After his first disappointment in love a young Romeo is likely to find that even a shrinking violet is no easy pickings.

Professor Piccard of stratosphere fame says the earth looks like a big dish from ten miles up. As if to confirm our suspicion the earth was in a perpetual stew.

What this country needs more than bomb-proof buildings is bum-proof buildings.

One of the most ironic things about the weather is our habit of calling a heat spell a "wave."

Plastic facial surgeons, we suppose, think they're pioneers in the uplift movement.

Some girls probably will keep away from the beach this summer to save their skin.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

WE observe that Karl Gerlich of the German institute of naval research just has invented a bullet which will pierce armor plate three and a half inches thick, the grand idea being to put out of business the tanks which all nations have come to regard as the cavalry of the future.

It would be more in harmony with the moratorium if Mr. Gerlich should go to work and try to invent an idea for world peace that would penetrate the doubts and fears of Germany's neighbors.

What a world it would be if all the so-called civilized nations would declare a moratorium on cooking up devilment!

THERE is talk of trying to recover our national honor by bringing back that incomparable patriot, Mr. Jack Dempsey, and placing him in the battle against Mr. Max Schmeling of Germany. But, as we recall, the last time we tried to put Dempsey up against Germany he went to the ship yards.

He might be deterred from combat also by a recollection of what happened to Jim Jeffries when he was dickered out of soft oblivion to regain the prestige of the pale faces by demolishing Jack Johnson. Prize fighters pass out of the picture when they pass up the gloves for several years.

Mayor Cermak tells the world that sixty-seven cities with a population of 100,000 and upward have more crime than Chicago. We are now prepared to learn that sixty-seven towns have more divorces than Reno, in fact that it leads the world in golden weddings.

SOME of our war department strategists propose that we wipe the debts of France and England off the slate in return for their cession to us of their islands in the Caribbean sea, but you'll find that these states will decline, having been able to secure vast debt reductions without giving anything whatever in return.

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.

Mayor Cermak reports a reduction of 8 per cent in Chicago's running expenses, due to the cutting out of unnecessary jobs. He has merely touched the surface, for in Chicago, as everywhere else, one-half of our public officers could be abolished.

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, the great government of ours is keeping more than 2,000 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

WHETHER 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 sending 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 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 his father.

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

In a constantly increasing number 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 asylum, 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 Trietsch, a German-Jewish statistician estimates that there are now 18,080,000 Jews in the world; 4,400,000 in the United States and 2,000,000 in New York.

What is the title of the ruler of Abyssinia?

Who invented the stethoscope? Rene Theophile Laennec, a French physician, in 1819.

What was the population of Washington, D. C. in 1860? 75,080.

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.

"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 this out 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 it 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 nearly 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.

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

I 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 that 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.

Gallantry

LOUIS WOLHEIM played the incident superbly. He acted 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 sign 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.

Thing to Do

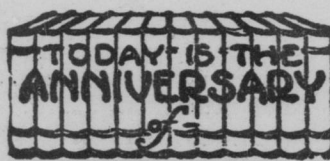
THE flaw in the theory of looseness for art's sake is that immorality is responsible for almost as many catchwords and false traditions as virtue itself. Only very fine spirits have ever been able to sin without self-consciousness. Eighty-three per cent of all dissipation is undertaken not so much from 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 childish. It is not that way in our own day. 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



TARDIEU'S SPEECH

July 9

ON July 9, 1917, Andre Tardieu, the then French high commissioner to the United States, gave a speech before the Franco-American Society in New York in which he outlined a plan for control of supplies in the war. He said in part: "The great duty of the United States at the present moment is to put on the same footing all those who are fighting for the same cause."

"Since you have been in this war you have been best with requests by each of the powers of the entente."

"You gave them a generous answer, but you are beginning to realize that if your assistance should be solicited indefinitely in the same manner, your immense resources would not be sufficient to comply with requests when ill-regulated."

To prevent the occurrence of such situation Tardieu proposed the creation in Europe, as near the front as possible, of an inter-allied committee to centralize all demands, study and control them, and to submit them to the United States on behalf of all the allies, grouped according to their urgency in relation to military operations.

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

And so, if I were an artist, I would not pay much attention to the theory that develop by promiscuous along the primrose path. Certainly I would not walk there through any sense of duty. It does not seem to me that an artist in search of educational experiences presents a very attractive figure. No matter what he says, words must convey the thought, please fly with me and be my love, because I am planning a new novel and it must be animated by fire and by passion."

I should hardly think that any woman would regard it as an endearing proposal.

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 story 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 those written by innocent bystanders. If a publisher wanted a first-rate story of the prize ring he would be far more shrewd to try to enlist the services of Thornton Wilder than to sign up Mr. Tunney.

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Questions and Answers

How many sachems has Tammany Hall?
Besides the grand sachem, there are thirteen sachems.

What is the world speed record for all kinds of vehicles, and what is the record for a land vehicle?
The record for all kinds of vehicles is 357.7 miles per hour, made by an English seaplane, piloted by Captain Augustus Dolebrat. The fastest speed on land is 245 miles per hour, made by Captain Malcolm Campbell, in his special built automobile called Bluebird II.

What is the name and place of publication of the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic?
The National Tribune, published at 44 G street, N. E., Washington, D. C., every Thursday.

Do more people die in the United States of heart disease than of cancer?
According to the latest available figures, there were 245,244 deaths in a year from heart ailment and 111,569 from cancer.

What two daily newspapers in London have the largest circulations?
The Daily Mail has 1,872,418, and the Daily Express has 1,703,000.

What city in Spain is most noted for bull fighting?
Seville.

How old is the king of Italy?
He was born Nov. 11, 1869.

How old is President Hoover?
Fifty-six.

What does Shenandoah mean?
It is an Indian name, said to mean "sprightly stream."

How does Heywood Brown pronounce his name?
He says that he pronounces it to rhyme with coon, loon and moon.

What is the best way to clean a hair brush?
Put a dash of household ammonia in warm water and dip the brush in it several times with the back up. Do not rinse it. This stiffens the bristles so that they never grow soft, and they last as long as the rest of the brush. Wipe the back with a soft cloth and lay the brush

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Many Entomologists Feel That the Insects May Yet Dispute Man's Possession of the Earth.

MAN rules the world today. He drives his locomotives across the land, his boats across the sea, his airplanes through the air. Animals fall for the most part into two classes, those he has tamed and those who are fast becoming extinct.

But many scientists are not yet certain that man will remain in possession of the earth. Many entomologists, as those who devote their time to the study of insects are called, feel that the insects may yet dispute man's possession of the earth.

Dr. L. O. Howard, former chief of the United States bureau of entomology, says that mankind must wage perpetual warfare with the insects, and to support his claim he points to the many problems which both the United States bureau and similar bureaus in all parts of the world must face.

Man's advances have hurt other animals. But they have helped many kinds of insects. Great farms are not only sources of foods for man. They are likewise choice banquets for millions of insects.

International commerce has been an aid to insects. An insect is carried from one country to another. In its native country, the insect may have many enemies—other insects which prey upon it. As a result, its numbers are kept down.

In the new country, the insect may have no natural enemies. As a result, it will flourish until it costs the farmers millions of dollars a year.

New Insect Hordes

THE extent to which America has suffered from the importation of foreign insect pests can be gleaned from a table prepared by Prof. Glen W. Herrick of Cornell university.

He lists thirty-five insect pests of prime economic importance which have been introduced into the United States since approximately 1750.