



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Case of Dale

Upon the guilt or innocence of George Dale on federal charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, the courts ultimately will pass.

But until there is a very definite decision of guilt, public opinion should withhold judgment.

Of all officials in Indiana, Dale has gathered to himself the largest and most vicious group of enemies, who are also public enemies.

Dale, through a long term of years, has made a business of inviting enmity from those who, though powerful, have imposed upon the public.

Dale fought the powerful Ku-Klux Klan, and the people may well remember that federal officials in this state owe their power to the influence of the Klan, and that goes especially for the two United States senators who dictate all such appointments.

Dale opposed the corruption of city and county government in Muncie and his daring exposures of crookedness brought him into conflict with the political machines.

It was Dale who was sentenced to jail for daring to oppose corruption in courts and the supreme court of this state, in order to justify a judge, wrote the vicious principle into the law that truth is no defense in a case of contempt.

Dale, the people will remember, did not hesitate to jeopardize his own liberty in behalf of public interest.

It was Dale to whom the people of Muncie turned when they tired of graft, viciousness and corruption.

The people of that city will testify to the fact that under the administration of Dale the city has been cleaner morally than it had been for years. They also know that he has reduced tax rates and conducted the city on a basis of economy and efficiency.

This record should at least demand that public opinion give Dale the benefit of that principle of law which holds that all men are innocent until proved guilty.

The conduct of federal officials in the arrest of Dale suggests even more strongly that this tolerance be shown to the foe of intolerance.

The public will not be able to understand why it was necessary to expose the mayor of Muncie to the rigors of a cold winter drive after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning in order to place him in an Indianapolis jail. That smacks too much of vengeful brutality on the part of avowed enemies.

Until Dale is convicted, and that may be very remote, he should at least be protected against cruel and inhuman acts on the part of his captors.

Rewards Versus Punishment

The slogan of the old school of pedagogy and child rearing was "spare the rod and spoil the child." Modern psychology has proved plainly enough that there is no absolute validity in this rule. The rod may produce a spineless personality or a resentful anarchist quite as much as a model child.

As a result, we have seen the development of the opposite school of thought—the notion that we should do nothing with children but permit them to follow their own inclinations—neither reward nor punish. Let them graze and voluntarily formulate codes of conduct as the result of personal experience.

As usual, sanity seems to lie in a middle course. It may be foolish to attempt to build personality solely on blacklocking for bad behavior. But it is certainly helpful to hasten the development of desirable behavior patterns through rewards for good conduct—provided our judgment of the latter conforms reasonably well to the dictates of science and progress.

At any rate, the answer to this issue of whether punishments or rewards are most potent in producing desirable types of human beings is of the greatest practical importance. Upon it hinges not only our whole system of pedagogy and family discipline, but also the wise administration of our penal and reformatory institutions.

We need expect no opinion possessing the status of divine revelation on the subject, but the recent report of Professor E. L. Thorndike well may command our respect. He is an educational psychologist of long experience and great prestige, and has been noted for moderation of viewpoint. He recently announced the results of a comprehensive experimental study carried on under his direction by the institute of educational research at Columbia university.

The results of these investigations seem to confirm the conclusions of the "reward" theory:

"The general plan is to give a person the choice to do any one of several things, only one of which is right. If he does the right thing, he is rewarded; if he does the wrong thing, he is punished.

"The extraordinary result in such cases is that the punishments do no good whatever. Punishing for the wrong acts does not make them less likely to occur. The person improves only because of the rewards for the right act. If a person does the right act and is rewarded, he is more likely to do the right act the next time. But if he does the wrong act and is punished, he is not less likely to do it the next time.

"We have thought that our fines and beatings and jails and electrocutions cure men of evil tendencies, when the real power lies in the rewards for decent behavior. We scold and beat children, and shut men up in cells for wrongdoings, but never reward them when they keep the peace and serve mankind."

While this particular piece of research need not be regarded as absolutely conclusive, and as closing the issue to debate, it certainly marks the line of procedure along which we must move if we wish to supplant heated emotional opinion by cool objective facts.

It records, moreover, with the experience in prison

administration. The successful wardens and superintendents have been men like Osborne, Lawes, Ashe and others who have sought to evoke decent responses in their convicts by appealing to their better sentiments.

Rewards for good behavior, if systematically and honestly carried out, rarely have failed to produce satisfactory results. Hard-boiled and repressive prison administration has left in its wake riots, bloodshed, bitter resentment and a great social menace in the way of discharged prisoners resolved to get even with society.

Of equal interest and civilized implication is the report of the Battle committee on prison labor in New York state. The members recommend putting all prisoners to work, teaching trades to the unskilled and vary work in such way as to avoid paralyzing monotony or bitter resentment.

Nothing is more demoralizing to convicts than the prevalent idleness. Nothing makes reformation more unlikely than inability to earn a living at a lawful trade after release. Nothing is more likely to breed the conditions ripe for prison rioting than either idleness or work which borders on slavery.

Dangerous Judges

Congress is doing a magnificent thing for the working man in approving the anti-injunction bill. But it is not enough. Another task remains before organized labor can be secure from the menace of the injunction.

The federal court must be protected from men like Judge James H. Wilkerson of Illinois and Kenneth Mackintosh of Washington, nominated for the circuit bench by President Hoover.

When congress passed the Clayton act in 1914, it thought it had protected labor from the partisan injunction. In language which seems unmistakably clear, it provided that "No such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means to do so."

Six other clauses equally clear of intent to assure the rights of collective bargaining, followed the act.

Yet today more tyrannous injunctions are being issued than ever before. Decisions by federal judges, particularly decisions by a majority of the membership of the United States supreme court, have so interpreted this law that Justice Brandeis said of one of them: "If on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, congress created the Sherman law and the Clayton act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which remind us of involuntary servitude."

As long as judges possess the power to construe, they possess the power to alter the intent of written laws, and lawmakers have no recourse save in the right of the senate to prevent appointment of unsuitable men to the federal bench.

Judge Parker, nominated for the supreme court two years ago, was one of the federal judges who has used judicial power to set aside the protection which the Clayton act tried to give workers. He very properly was refused confirmation by the senate.

Judges Wilkerson and Mackintosh, who have been nominated for the circuit court of appeals, a position powerful in itself, and also a stepping stone to the higher court, have issued some of the most indefensible injunctions in the history of this country.

If they were to participate in construing the new anti-injunction bill it is extremely doubtful whether even its sweeping declaration in behalf of workers could protect labor's rights.

For the same reason that it killed the appointment of Parker, the senate should vote down Wilkerson and Mackintosh.

Planes vs. Infantry

A glance back at the record around Shanghai leads one to wonder if the offensive power of the airplane in modern warfare may have been overestimated a little.

Throughout this conflict the Japanese were well equipped with modern airplanes, while the Chinese, to all intents and purposes, had none at all. The Japanese bombers went into action almost daily, before the beginning of this month it was announced that they had dropped more than nine hundred bombs, most of them large ones.

But the Chinese lines held longer than any military expert had dared predict. Isn't it just possible that the infantryman still is the final arbiter of war, despite modern inventions?

Airplanes are exceedingly useful weapons, but they have not yet made the old-fashioned foot-slogger obsolete.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

I HAVEN'T really got anything against the generals and admirals, though I find myself picking on them frequently. I know they are fine, likable fellows and ready to give them three cheers for anything they have done to make the world safe for democracy and for remembering the Maine and for preserving the Union back in '61.

And it must be pretty tough to spend most of your life fighting for your country, only to have a bunch of pacifists calling you names. That, I imagine, is the usual reaction of the military gentlemen to war criticism.

Yet we all realize that they are only the victims of a system, like the rest of us. And we are anxious to get rid of the system. In that effort we hardly can expect the generals to march with us. They have chosen the profession of arms, which always has been an honorable calling, and since it is the only one they know, they believe in it and defend it.

But it's the profession and not the men who follow it that the peace advocate resents. It is the density of mass thinking he hates, the sort of thinking encouraged by the admirals when they say that war is the only way to settle quarrels.

I HAVE before me an editorial written by Sam W. Taylor, and along with a letter from the lieutenant-colonel of Ft. Riley, Kan., highly recommending it.

Two sentences from the editorial read: "Men can not be trained in a few months of preparation for war which strikes like a bolt out of the blue and comes upon a nation without warning."

"We can not fail to realize that so long as human beings exist, there will arise causes for disputes which may not be settled amicably."

Both of these statements, so highly thought of by the lieutenant-colonel, seem to me misleading, if not false.

Wars do not come like bolts from the blue. A common sense consideration of the causes that bring them on could always avert them. They brew for years and thrive on the personal ambition of tyrants.

And nothing ever will make me believe that the race is so hopelessly bestial that it never can learn to settle its disputes without slaughter. We can do what we think we can do, or we are less than men.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

The Sentiment Against Prohibition Has Become Too Overwhelming to Be Denied a Voice. The Deadlock Will Not Be Tolerated Much Longer.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The new tax bill should be entitled "A Measure to Relieve Bootleggers." An added levy on incomes, manufactured goods and amusements is made necessary by the fact that liquor pays nothing.

Instead, liquor is permitted to finance the worst reign of racketeering, blackmail, extortion and corrupt politics that ever afflicted a civilized country.

Decent people, no matter how industrious, or hard-pressed, are asked to make greater sacrifices, while organized thuggery grows richer and richer.

Each gallon of lubricating oil will contribute 4 cents to the government, while each gallon of hooch contributes ten times as much to lawlessness.

Kidnaping followed hijacking, just as the milk racket followed the beer racket.

Volsteadism Indicted
DR. CARL J. WARDEN of Columbia university is not extravagant in attributing the Lindbergh kidnaping to the malicious influence of Volsteadism.

Nothing has done so much to teach the criminal element how to prey on peaceful and unsuspecting people.

As Dr. Warden points out, we didn't know much about gangs and rackets, until prohibition set the stage for their profitable operation.

Rule by Hoodlums

BY undertaking to purify the individual through mass regulation, we have succeeded only in making life miserable and unsafe. With the law-enforcing machine tuned up to watch auto drivers, or detect alcoholic breaths, the thief, yegg and cut-throat have enjoyed free range, and with huge sums ready to back them up, they have had ample funds with which to buy protection.

Crime on the one hand, corruption on the other; cities going bankrupt, school teachers going unpaid; business down by one-third and taxes on the increase, while beer barons take a place among our most important industrial leaders and become the arbiters of local politics in many sections.

A Nation Gagged

PRESIDENT HOOVER is reported as still cold toward a dry referendum, chiefly because he thinks it has no chance for success.

In his opinion, we are informed, no less than thirteen states can be depended on to stand by the eighteenth amendment. That makes repeal, or modification impossible. Nine of those states are classified as Democratic, and that furnishes the Republicans with an alibi for doing nothing.

The much touted nonpartisan attitude toward this high moral question seems to have accomplished little, except to make us inarticulate. Apparently, no faction, or party in this nation can function efficiently, except the aid of the criminals and racketeers. They have gained steadily during the last twelve years.

Storm Clouds Darken

THERE is a storm brewing in this country, and wise politicians will keep close watch of its progress.

The American people have stood about all they can.

The new tax bill comes pretty near being that proverbial last straw.

It is a sorry state of affairs when people whose wages, or incomes have been greatly reduced must dig into their pockets for more cash because neither of the political parties has courage enough to knock the main prop out from under a crime epidemic.

If such a situation continues, the people have but one choice, and that is to wreck either the Democratic, or Republican party in order to make room for a medium through which they can express themselves.

This deadlock will not be tolerated much longer. The sentiment against prohibition has become too overwhelming to be denied a voice. People are associating the "noble experiment" too closely with most of their present troubles not to insist that something more sensible be substituted.

Questions and Answers

What was the purpose of an issue of Netherlands postage stamp in 1929 with the inscription "Voop Het Kind" (for the child) and a picture of a child riding a dolphin?

In addition to the regular postage stamps carried various surtaxes in proportion to their face values, which were applied for the benefit of the Child Welfare Societies of Holland.

Does it injure the plant to paint the flower-pot?

The Bureau of Plant Industry says that painting flower pots has a detrimental effect on plants. The unpainted pots are porous and permit evaporation, and a transfer of water, whereas painted pots defeat this purpose.

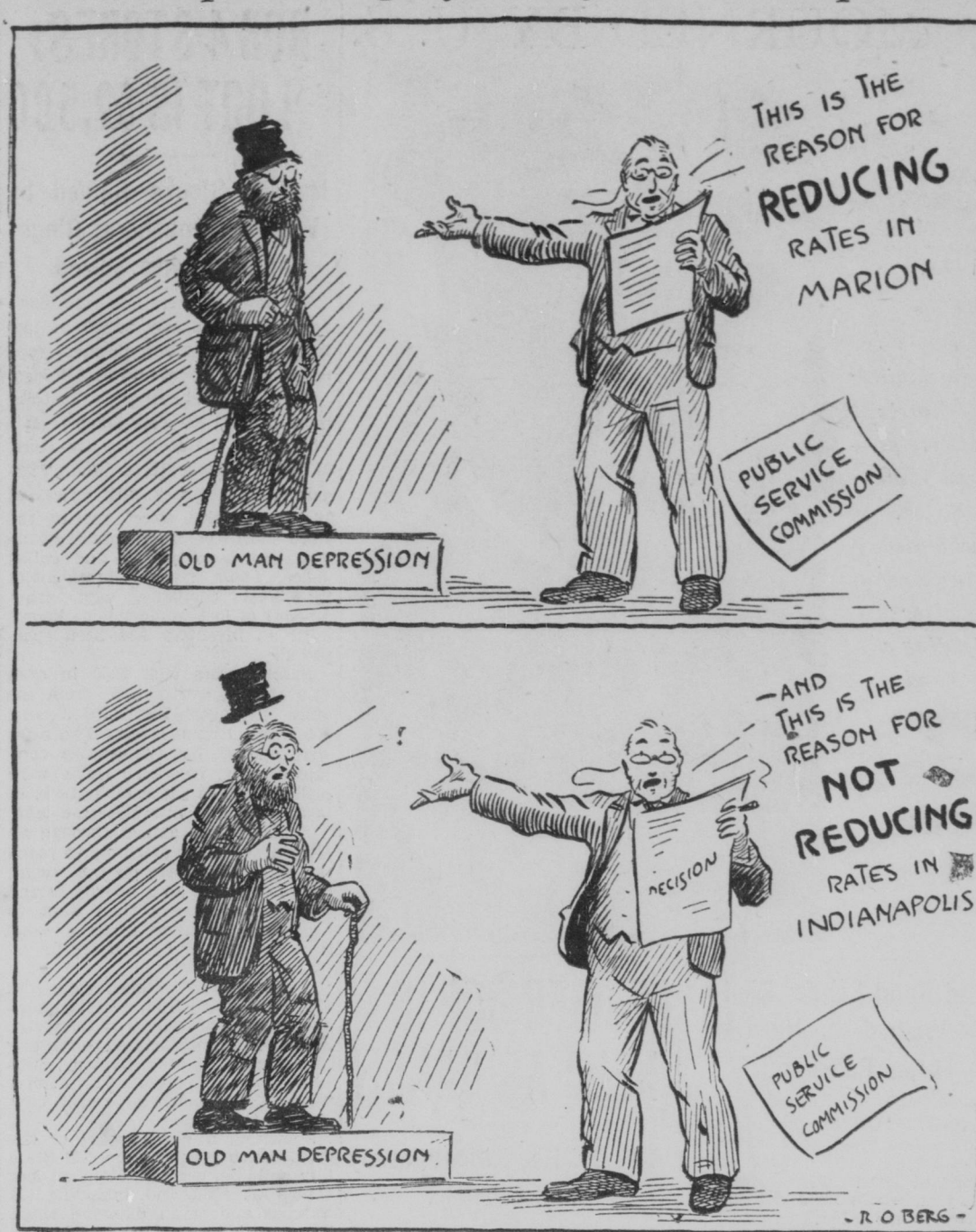
How many stars are there?

The total number of stars in the entire sky visible to the average unaided eye is between 5,000 and 6,000; the number visible through powerful telescopes exceeds 100,000,000; the total number that can be photographed with the 100-inch telescope is probably well over a thousand million; it is estimated mathematically that the grand total is thirty or forty thousand million stars, most of which are, of course, beyond the reach of present telescopes.

What is the official world automobile speed record and when was it made?

The official record is 245.733 miles per hour, made by Captain Malcolm Campbell in his special built racing car, at Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 5, 1931.

Simple Enough for Anyone to Grasp



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Recovery From Fatigue Important

This is the first of a series of five articles by Dr. Fishbein on "That Tired Feeling: How You Get That Way and What to Do About It."

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

THAT tired feeling is apt to bob up sometimes when you least expect it. It affects athletes, tired business men on their rounds of golf, women and children and workers who must stay at their tasks hour after hour.

It's really fatigue, but many people have associated that word with near-exhaustion for so many years they fail to recognize it when it comes.

Fatigue results from numerous changes which take place in the human body when it is forced to continue exertion beyond the point of maximum replacement of tissue.

Under such circumstances, the

muscles must "run in debt" until the body is able to catch up with its rebuilding process. When the exertion is continued, fatigue becomes more and more apparent.

When this "debt" is continued hour after hour and day after day a run-down condition results, which often is termed "staleness" in the athlete and "overwork" in the individual worker.

The dangers of such a condition are apparent. Ability to combat disease is lessened, work suffers and periods of mental depression are apt to follow.

The natural way to overcome fatigue is by rapid breathing and an increase in the circulation. When these two become synchronized at their maximum capacity, the rebuilding of the tissues is proceeding at a far greater rate than normal.

Especially is this true in the case of athletes. Their training enables them to reach this maximum period quickly and they are able to continue their exertion for long intervals with no apparent ill effects.

In the case of the business man and worker it is different. They are not in actual physical training and their organs do not respond to the strain with such ease. They overcome fatigue slowly.

This recovery from fatigue is most important. It must be accomplished before further exertion if the good health of the subject is to be safeguarded.

Articles to follow in this series will discuss various types of fatigue as affecting persons in varied occupations and will tell what to do to get rid of "that tired feeling."

Next—Fatigue for the athlete.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

GENERALLY I have not been in sympathy with criticisms of congress. The house of representatives may indulge in silly seasons, but, after all, it is the only congress we have.

Quite often I have heard business men blurt out a belief in a moratorium on legislation. They would like to have a two years' adjournment, with the President left in sole charge of the nation's affairs. Big this represents a complete surrender to the theory of strong-man rule. I'm not for that under any of the labels which it wears.

Napoleon never has been one of my heroes, and I think his imitators are perhaps a shade less desirable. The only thing worse than the rule of the strong man is that of the weak one trying to play the part.

The general philosophy of an administration tempered by checks and balances appeals to me. But I must admit a belief in limiting the veto power to one branch of the government.

The executive veto of the President I would defend, but not when it is associated also with the judicial veto exercised by the supreme court. In other words, I feel that there ought to be a check upon checks and balances.

Congress in the Long Run

THE long run congress seems to me a rather better than generally is supposed. In many fights between the Capitol and the White House it is the latter establishment which has proved itself to be in the wrong.

Men of signal ability have functioned in both houses. Under our political modes and customs the President is very rarely the ablest officeholder in Washington. Surely it would not be difficult at the moment to name a dozen national legislators more capable than Hoover, and the same thing was true during the time of Coolidge and of Harding.

Whether you happen to believe in Borah or not (and I am not among his partisans) it must be admitted that his ability rather than his faults has been the barrier which stood between him and the presidency.

But I never have understood why the literate legislators have been so patient in the matter of allowing the fools among their fellows to rush in. Possibly it will always be advisable to admit a certain number of nitwits to the floor.

That is necessary under the ancient revolutionary injunction that there should be no taxation without representation. But the brighter boys ought to restrain their less responsible associates.

Congress should go in more ardently for bluff and spend less time upon circuses.

Picking a Bad Spot

THIS is peculiarly true at the moment. During a time of grave economic and political crisis, faith in America is not heightened by antic display in the federal capital. I mean that at a time when millions are unemployed it seems more than a little silly for Dr. Sirovich to undertake an investigation designed to discover whether the dramatic critics helped or injured "Able's Irish Rose." What will it matter a hundred years hence? Indeed, what did it ever matter?

I speak with feeling because I have received a belated bid to the Sirovich circus. In the form invitation I read:

"It has been alleged that prize fight reporters, baseball reporters, and reporters of a similar nature

now are acting as dramatic critics, while many other dramatic critics only attend a part of the play and then criticize the production as if they had sat through its entire performance."

For the purpose of remedying this frightful and deplorable situation of the spoken drama, which congress would like to preserve, the committee on patents and copyrights has requested me to respectfully invite you as one of the dramatic critics of our country to kindly be present in the house of building caucus room on Monday, March 14, 1932, to give us the benefit of your advice and suggestions concerning this subject."

One Evil Among Many
JUDGING from the sentence structure employed in the missive, I assume that Dr. Sirovich is among those who hope to grow from infinitive splitter to President. The situation which he outlines may be deplorable if true, and yet it seems a little thing compared to many of the other injustices which parade the land.

For instance, when Kentucky walks out of the Union in suppressing free speech and free assembly, that seems to me rather more important than the problem of whether Bob Garland and Perry Hammond wait to hear the last note of every musical show. And yet there has been no congressional investigation of that "frightful situation."

If I decide to reject the invitation of Dr. Sirovich, it will imply no lack of merit in his communication, but merely a puzzlement upon my part as to precisely what the committee on patents has to do with the fate of the American drama.

But I may not refuse. Once upon a time I tried hard to get to congress. Perhaps a congressional investigation is the next best thing. In fact, if an adequate cast can be assembled, it may be even better.

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Growing of Roses

Do you know the happy adventure of growing roses in your home garden? Success with roses is not hard for the amateur if a few rules are followed. Of recent years nearly everybody who pretends to have any sort of a garden, has from one to a score or more of rose bushes.

Whether you already grow roses, or whether you never have, and want to start, our Washington Bureau has ready for you a comprehensive, but simply worded bulletin, written by a practical rose grower with years of experience, that will give all the information you need for success. If you want your table and your living rooms filled with beautiful roses this year, fill out the coupon below and send for this bulletin—and start the happy adventure.

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Dept. 172, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin ROSE GARDENS, and enclose herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled, United States postage stamps, to cover return postage and handling costs:

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I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Metal Corrosion Loss to Nation in Year Estimated at Billion Dollars.

CORROSION of metals costs the United States \$1,000,000,000 a year, according to Dr. Gustav Egluff of the Universal Oil Products Co. of Chicago.

Dr. Egluff is scheduled to discuss the subject of corrosion at the eighty-third convention of the American Chemical Society, to be held in New Orleans from March 28 to April 1.

The United States, according to Dr. Egluff has the unenviable position of leading in corrosion waste. Almost one-half of the corrosion waste in the whole world occurs in this country, according to him.

He says that it represents more than 1 per cent of the nation's annual business.

The corrosion bill of the petroleum industry for last year is estimated by Dr. Egluff at \$125,000,000. This, he says, constitutes a levy of 1 cent for every gallon of gasoline consumed in the United States.

Iron and Steel

DESPITE the efforts of thousands of workers, Dr. Egluff says, the damage goes on.

"The staggering cost of replacement of rusted-out cars and trucks and equipment in every industry is only a part of the damage entailed by corrosion, for the failure of a comparatively small rusted article may imperil an entire structure and hundreds of lives," Dr. Egluff says.

"Iron and steel remain the outstanding structural materials in most industries and the rusting of iron is the foremost problem in metal corrosion.

"Other metals, too, are subjected to deterioration under given conditions, and the prevention or inhibition of corrosion is a prime requirement for solution of the problems of economy and efficiency."

"By reason of the range and variety of its operations and ever-increasing temperatures and pressures, the oil industry is exceptionally open to vast damage from corrosion."

"The handling of crude oil encounters almost every kind of corrosion problem in the collective fields of production, refining, transportation, and utilization."

Corrosion Causes

BEFORE the crude petroleum has been brought from its underground habitat, it has brought water or brine corrosion into the wells and pipe lines," Dr. Egluff continues.

"Plants for treating distillate oils are subject to corrosion by chemicals used for such treatment while the sulphur compounds present in many crude oils wreak havoc all along their route through oil casing and tubing, storage tanks, stills, and cracking and treating equipment."

"Tanks, steel derricks, and refinery buildings and equipment have their lives shortened by atmospheric corrosion, while all the problems of marine corrosion are encountered by the oil tankers."

"It is easy to understand then, why the corrosion bill of the petroleum industry is so huge."

"Workers engaged in the study of corrosion number into the thousands. Theories advanced to explain the rusting of iron alone would fill volumes, and remedies by the score have been proposed."

"Alloy steels containing chromium, silicon, nickel, copper