

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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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 gradually 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 blackjacking 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 reformatory institutions.

We need 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 contentions 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 accords, 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 constraining 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 am 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.

"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."

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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.

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.

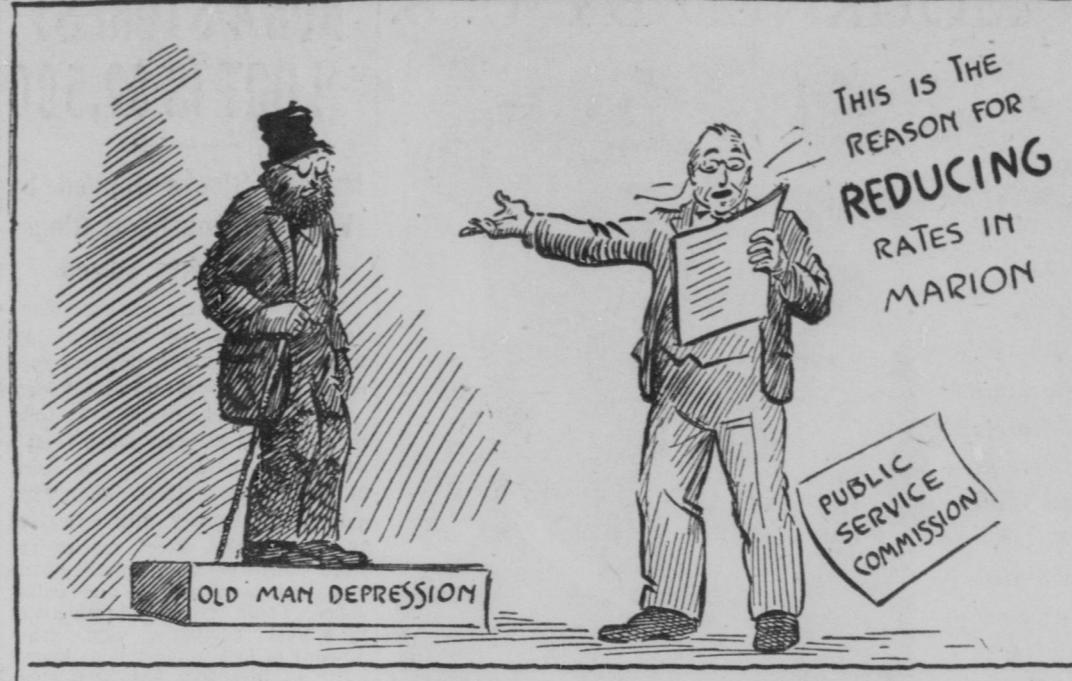
M. E. Tracy

Says:

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

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932.

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 Hygiene, 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 jobs hour after hour.

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 with the maximum capacity, the rebuilding of the tissues is proceeding at a far greater rate than normal.

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.

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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.

Ideas and opinions expressed in this column are those of Dr. Fishbein, a nationally known and respected physician, and are presented without regard to their author's personal dispositions with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

Especially is this true in the case of athletics. 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.

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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 office building caucus room on Monday, March 14, 1932, to give us the benefit of your advice and suggestions concerning this subject.

The first big jolt the people got in this way came by prohibition. When it struck us we were the least criminal and the most patriotic people of any nation on earth, while our prisons stood at a very low ebb in population. We just had loaned our government billions of dollars and just had sent millions of our boys across the sea to fight and die for it.

It was a glorious morning for our country that when, like a thunderbolt of a clear sky, fanaticism said, through prohibition, that we were a nation of criminals, then to prove it hired swarms of snipers and spies to watch us and our homes.

Then, like the old adage, "If you want to make Jack a bad boy, just tell him a few times that he is," the fanatics have yelled "criminals, put them in prison" at us so much that we have become that way, and all stand in fear of one another, and it is fear of one another that is the cause of our financial breakdown.

A. R. WILKINSON.

Editor Times—I firmly believe that our present moral and financial breakdown has been caused by suggestions coming through the channels of fanaticism.

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