

# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

**Dale Is Sentenced, Yet—**  
GEORGE DALE, mayor of Muncie, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months on charges of conspiring to violate the prohibition law.

The prison term is either much too short or entirely too long. For Dale happens to be something more than mayor of a second-class city. He stands for something far different than the ordinary politician who climbs his way into office by intrigue, by secret deals with contractors and job seekers, by bargains with senatorial aspirants.

Dale has a lifetime record as a fighter for the principles on which this country was founded, against graft in high places and low, against the intolerance of the Ku-Klux Klan, when fighting invited assassination, against domination of government for selfish purposes.

A thousand years in the darkest dungeon would be far too short a term for a man who obtained the confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens by such a record and then betrayed them. That would betray causes as well as people.

One second in jail is much too long if Dale is innocent.

It is because the men who know Dale best, who have watched his brave fights in the past, still have faith in his integrity and his honesty and are trying most desperately to retain their faith in the federal courts as temples of justice that the sentencing of Dale comes as a distinct and profound disappointment.

They feel that a great opportunity to restore confidence in courts has been missed.

The theory of the government, on which it convicted Dale, was that he had conspired with a group of bootleggers who had been disappointed in their corrupt efforts to name a different candidate and that after becoming mayor he refused to give them protection.

To support this charge the government brought men whom Dale had arrested, men whom he had driven from crime, men who had every reason to hate him.

It brought but two men charged with the sale of liquor in Muncie and tried to bolster up a preposterous case by palpable perjuries concerning trips with a "blond" woman to neighboring cities, a tale that became at once an apparent falsehood when the accusing witness attempted to go into details.

UNCLE SAM, appealing to the prejudice of men by unproved and wholly irrelevant suggestions of sex scandals, is not the most pleasing picture that has been painted of that gentleman, but it was painted by the district attorney in his efforts to convict Dale.

Out of the entire list of witnesses against Dale there was but one man who pretended to be a business man. This witness admitted that, a part of a former city administration, he had been a silent partner in a protected gambling house. His grievance and that of his partner, also a witness, was that Dale had Carrie Nationed his joint.

No witness suggested that Dale took money. Instead, the acts charged against him, even if they had been true, were trivial as compared to violations permitted in any large city.

Not a witness appeared whom the jury would believe in any other place than the witness stand of a federal court. That we have reached the point in this country where admitted perjurers, admitted grafters, admitted criminals, are given credence and men to whom the people have given their confidence are discredited is a serious matter.

THE reason may be found in the editorial columns of a leading newspaper, hostile to Dale, which, gloating over the verdict, brazenly announced that the people believe an indictment in the federal court is equivalent to a verdict of guilt, because unfounded charges are not brought by the federal government.

Its motives may be found in the fact that in its distorted descriptions of the trial it constantly referred to Dale as the "Democratic mayor." It gave no political adjectives to the Walbs, the Duvalls, the Jacksons, and other spawn of the Ku-Klux Klan when justice found them.

But, unfortunately, the statement as to the mental attitude toward the federal court is too well founded, due perhaps to the fact that it was true, until the prohibition era, and the corruption that came with it, turned these courts into police tribunals and government agents into checka of secret police.

It was only when the prohibition police entered into our modern life that it became very important to return to the principle that innocence is presumed until guilt is proved, and away from the monstrous thought in public mind, especially in the minds of those selected as jurors, that men are guilty when charged by a political prosecutor and questionable prohibition agents.

The record of the prohibition department for either integrity or efficiency is not such as to cause us to abandon the ancient safeguard of liberty for the new theory of infallibility of the federal court.

It will be necessary, if we retain faith in courts, to stamp out such a monstrous violation of our traditions.

The truth is that Dale was elected mayor of Muncie by the moral people, not the criminal element. The people turned to Dale because he had made a courageous fight for honesty and decency. They were disgusted with former administrations and tired of protected vice and gambling, tired of bootleg graft, tired of the graft in public business.

Dale was elected because he promised to clean up Muncie—and he cleaned out the foul places and the foul practices as far as humanly possible.

COMMON sense suggests that had he been corrupt, or had he protected criminals, some protest would have come from Muncie instead from a secret source, not yet identified.

The two daily newspapers, jealous of Dale's little weekly paper, which had triumphed over both, would have protested publicly.

The ministers of that city would have demanded reforms if Dale had failed to keep his pledges.

The unanswerable refutation to the charges against Dale lies in the fact that the decent elements of Muncie made no protest.

THE record of Dale should stand him in stead. He was sentenced to the penal farm for contempt when he was fighting the control of courts by the Ku-Klux Klan. In that fight for a free press, the arrogant klan judge was impeached in the house of representatives and all editors were safer from censorship and tyranny.

Dale made history in that case. He may be making history in this.

The people may decide that even in federal courts there shall be no suggestion that men are guilty when an indictment is returned.

They may get away from the reversal of moral standards for witnesses and once again permit a lifetime of honest and fearless struggle for decency to give some protection against the word of the abandoned, the criminal, the confessed perjurer.

IT even may cause the people to think seriously on the desirability of continuing a system of life terms for federal judges, for it is only through judges that the people can find security against the government's vicious system of prosecutions in prohibition conspiracy cases.

It may be decided that the reasons for life terms for judges are outweighed by more important considerations of substantial justice.

In the meantime, Dale will appeal. The least he deserves is that public opinion be reserved until the highest courts speak.

## The Higher Tribute

A Boston lawyer's proposal to draft "Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States supreme court to serve as President" is doubtless a high tribute to this great liberal jurist.

But a still higher tribute, we think, will be the feeling of a host of intelligent Americans that Justice Brandeis should remain Justice Brandeis.

This feeling may be in part the same that underlay regret for Justice Hughes' resignation from the supreme court to run for the presidency—a feeling that the nation's highest bench is high enough for any man.

But in Justice Brandeis' case there also is nationwide recognition of the peculiar and extraordinary value of his liberalizing influence in the present makeup of the supreme court.

Justice Brandeis, we think, is one of the largest, finest assets of these United States—just where he is.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

A VAST concourse of women from all parts of the country will go to Chicago this month to appear in person before the Republican and Democratic conventions, in the interest of world peace and a reduction of armaments.

This is, I consider, a very sensible enterprise. The gap between the demands of the people and the action of our government in the peace movement, as the committee points out, is very striking. No one will deny that.

It is just as well, therefore, that women, as well as generals and admirals, let politicians see that they, too, mean business when they ask for lowering of war expenditures and some efforts toward the establishment of better international relations.

College students are joining in this demonstration. Young people demand to be heard on this subject, which is so vital to their future.

THE main reason we spend such great sums for war purposes, I believe it generally is conceded, is because the army and the navy keep up powerful lobbies at Washington and work ceaselessly for this purpose. They do so, we will presume, because they believe they thus can best safeguard America's interests.

Well, most of the rest of us do not agree with that. Not only the ordinary man who has to do the fighting, but practically all our economists, most of the scientists, educators and work ceaselessly for this purpose. They do so, we will presume, because they believe they thus can best safeguard America's interests.

This is not merely the opinion of an unthinking mob and a few newspaper columnists. It is the belief, arrived at after long study, of the great minds of this country and of the whole world.

Why, then, must we longer be subservient to military lobbies?

# M. E. Tracy

Says:

The Bonus March Is Ridiculous, Not Only in Conception, but in Purpose.

THIS bonus trek to Washington is a pathetic, futile peace of nonsense. One only can guess where the idea originated. It certainly bears no relation to patriotism, or common sense.

Have these men forgotten who their relatives and friends are, that they suppose the American people, or congress, can be influenced by such an exhibition?

The thing is ridiculous, not only in conception, but in purpose. It merely adds to the confusion and distress already prevailing. It lacks the remotest possibility of success.

This is no time for men without visible means of support to march on the nation's capital. The public has enough on its hands without providing food and transportation for such a venture, while congress is in no mood to be impressed, or intimidated.

## Frankness Is Needed

WE have reached a point where frankness is needed. If, under existing conditions, this country takes proper care of its weak and infirm, it will have done all it can. As for able-bodied men, whether they served in the army, or not, they should look out for themselves.

The energy required to mobilize and transport 7,000 men from the various parts of this country to Washington could have contributed something of value back home. Every one would be better off had it been devoted to that purpose.

We are all wasting too much time and effort on attempts to get something out of other people, especially out of the government.

## Government Aid Limited

SOME people think that the resources of the government are inexhaustible. That, of course, is not true. The government has nothing to produce, nothing to create, and it must take from another. Its power to take is limited by the earning capacity of its citizens.

That earning capacity has shrunk some 40 per cent, if not more, during the last three years.

The government's one hope of doing more for veterans, or any one else, depends on restoration of private income through recovery of private enterprise.

## Old Idea Disguised

THE demand for a cash bonus, coupled with the idea that inflation was desirable, gave rise to the Patman bill.

That bill provides for a cash bonus through the simple process of printing some two billion dollars' worth of paper money and handing it out to the veterans.

It sounds plausible, but it is only the old greenback idea in disguise. It cashes for veterans are provided by such method, why not cash for other requirements? Does any one suppose that if we start printing paper money, we will quit short of chaos?

## Inflation Is Peril

INFLATION is a dangerous adventure. Undoubtedly, a reasonable amount would help, but only if carefully planned and controlled. The proposition of printing so much paper money, not for the common good, but to meet this or that emergency would establish a precedent which might lead anywhere.

If such proposition could be forced through congress by the presence of a few thousand impoverished citizens in Washington, what proposition would lack the required backing?

All kinds of paper money for all kinds of schemes would be forthcoming if that method once proved effective. Millions of people are ready for a trip to Washington if the public will provide food and transportation, and if the chance of getting money out of the government looks promising.



## ALLIED SUCCESS

June 4

ON June 4, 1918, French and American troops combined staged one of the most bloody battles since the late German offensive began.

Massed west of Chateau Thierry, the allied forces beat off repeated attacks of desperate German troops, who mercilessly were driven "on to Paris."

In these attacks the German suffered severe losses. French and American troops were firmly entrenched, and made no effort to take any ground.

The object seemed to be to take such a heavy toll of lives that the German rank and file would lose its morale.

English troops, also, had a successful day, recovering Thillois, southwest of Rheims.

## Questions and Answers

Do fish sleep?

Fish are unable to close their eyes, and do not sleep in the ordinary sense of that word as applied to mammals. According to the United States bureau of fisheries, experiments with special apparatus indicate that fish are more active at certain times, and that periods of inactivity, which are variable in degree, may be comparable to sleep in the sense of physiological rest.

What was the attendance at the five principal state parks for the 1931 season?

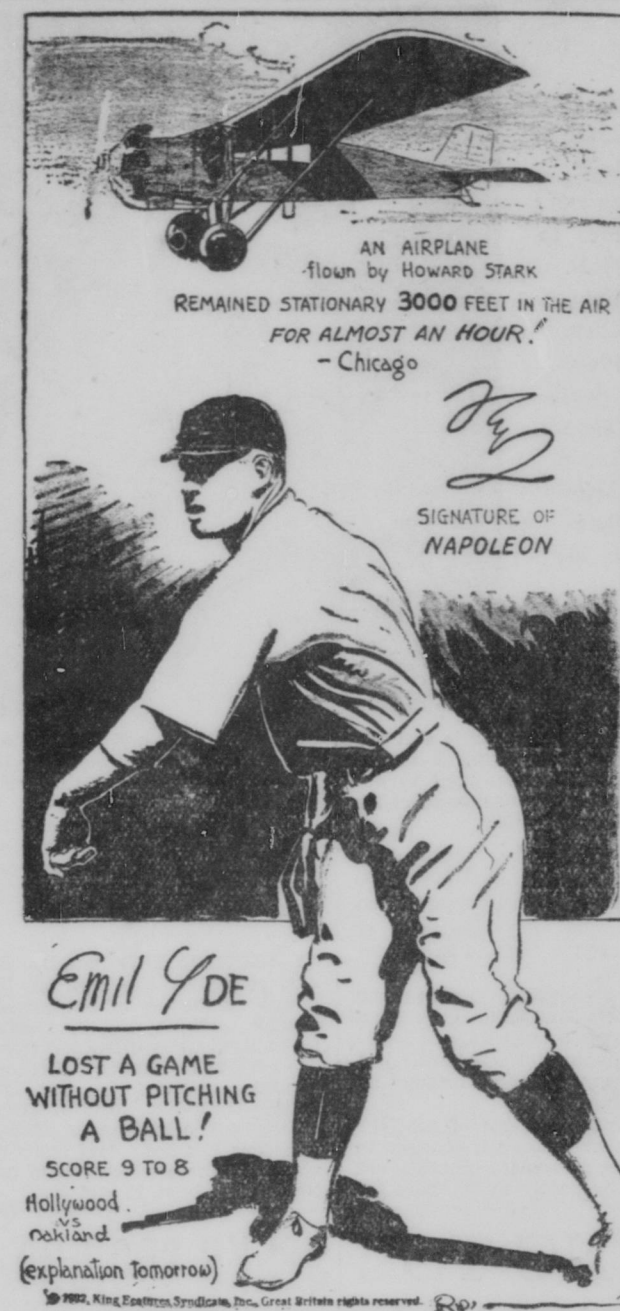
There were 540,087 paid admissions to the six principal state parks during the 1931 season. May 1 to Sept. 30, according to figures from the state conservation department.

Park attendance was listed as follows: Turkey Run, 131,601; McCormick's Creek, 22,932; Clifty Falls, 121,078; Humes, 201,421; Pokagon, 32,844; and Spring Mill, 30,410.

# BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

BY REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE  
**RIPLEY**



Emil G. DE  
LOST A GAME WITHOUT PITCHING A BALL!  
SCORE 9 TO 8  
Hollywood, California  
(Explanation Tomorrow)

All items in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" which appeared in Friday's Times were self-explanatory.

## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

# Some Drugs Help to Curb Epilepsy

This is the second of two articles by Dr. Fishbein on epilepsy.

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

IN an epileptic attack there is nothing immediately necessary, except to prevent the patient from injuring himself or from biting his tongue. Powerful sedatives may be administered to induce rest and to prevent exhausting seizures.

Emotional excitement may bring on an attack and patients must avoid such stimulation. The attitude of people who surround the patient who has epilepsy is of the greatest importance in maintaining normality.

There should be an attitude of cheer and hopefulness, rather than one of gloom and despair. As soon as possible, the intelligent patient should be given some understanding of his trouble, but this should be done in such way as to prevent the feeling of despair.

There are now many drugs which are useful in lowering the number of attacks. Many of these drugs, taken constantly in large dosage, may bring about skin eruptions, digestive disturbances, or dullness, so that they must be administered with care.

Most of the patent medicines sold as cures contain large amounts of dangerous drugs. The patient thinks he has been benefited because his attacks are less frequent, whereas he actually may be harmed by continuous use of the preparation.

Some years ago it was shown that fasting was of aid in diminishing the number of attacks. Then it was found that the use of a diet called the ketogenic diet brought about a state in the body similar to that brought about by fasting.

A ketogenic diet provides a low mineral intake, the removal of water from the body, a change in the bacteria of the intestines, and a mild acidosis.

All these factors seem to be important in lowering the number of convulsions.

It has been found advisable, particularly in epilepsy in children, to develop diets which provide a fair amount of food, but which are ketogenic in character, and which at the same time lower somewhat the water intake.

Such children also must be given yeast or yeast extract, orange or tomato juice, and cod liver oil to provide the necessary vitamins.

With proper control of the diet and water intake, with rational physical and mental hygiene, a child with epilepsy can today be kept in fairly satisfactory condition.

- 4	+ 1	+ 7	× 75
+ 6	× 100	- 7	+ 4
× 60	+ 8	+ 2	- 5
+ 3	- 6	× 150	+ 5

A "THREE-WAY" MAGIC SQUARE  
ADD FIRST, THEN SUBTRACT, THEN MULTIPLY AND THE ANSWER TO EVERY COLUMN DOWN, ACROSS AND DIAGONALLY WILL BE 300

Monday—"The Mound of 20,000 Ears."

# IT SEEMS TO ME

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

I DO not like the municipal administration of the city of New York; the climate of Manhattan frequently is deplorable and the noise excessive; but how glad I am to be back home after even a single week of exile!

The notion that travel broadens one just doesn't work in my case.

The more I see of cities of the plain and by the lakes and in the mountains, by just so much does my provincialism increase. It is bad manners and the mark of the ignorant to cry the wares of your own town in foreign market places. But I can't help it. I find it impossible not to be snooty to Chicagoans and condescending to Clevelanders.

That is silly. After all, it was not their fault that they happened to be born in such out-of-the-way spots. Nor was it a matter of my own decision first to see the light of day in Brooklyn. One should accept his god-ford that either Chicago or Cleveland was born in Michigan boulevard.

TO Gain Proper Perspective

To make a proper test of any alien community, one should settle down and live among the natives for at least a year. Judgments based on one night at a hotel or a glimpse from the train window are necessarily fallacious.

But in my own case it is too late for such experimentation. Time is fleeting. I do not think that either Toledo or I would be the gainer if I gave a year. That is, if Toledo cared to accept the offer.

And suppose I devoted a full twelve months to residence in Chicago and found at the end of that time that it still was just Chicago. That would only lead to bitterness, recrimination, and possible internal complications.

The present status of things is far better. If I snub at a city or a state and the state of the city happens to hear about it, an obvious rejoinder is within their power. The aggrieved community has but to say, "But what does he know about it?" For that I have only the feeble answer that I know what I like.

Once as the result of a long Pullman day through the wheat fields I expressed the printed opinion that Kansas was not so much, as watched from a club car. Some loyal citizens resented this snap judgment, and one went so far as to prepare a little book enumerating the beauties and other advantages of his home-land. But we were both right. I spoke only as a tripper and not as a trained investigator.

I suppose it might be quite possible for a stranger within our gates to ride in the subway from the Battery to the Bronx and still think very little of us. But that, I believe, can hardly be true of any who survey us from a bus roof or the elevated structure.

## Can't Really Mean It

DEFY even the most ardent middle westerner to stand in the corner of any of our bridges and still say with sincerity that he wouldn't take New York as a gift.

To be sure, in the case of turning over the city to a visitor in that way, I think it only reasonable that certain concessions should be made for the new owner.

I certainly would meet any stranger half way if he said, "I'll take your skyline, but I don't want Jimmy Walker."

Of course, I'd try toicker a little, but I would understand the point of view. I myself am a New Yorker who thinks the city could make a fine bargain by trading Jimmy for \$25 and a left-handed pitcher.

Our mayor who makes the money go never has seemed to me the typical New Yorker, although he frequently has been hailed as such. It is true that when Mr. Walker was stationed officially in Albany we saw a great deal of him here in New York. It is only since he became mayor that his globe trotting and cosmopolitan activities commenced. But one may not bar from membership in the fraternity of true New Yorkers all who occasionally wish to take a look at California, Bermuda, Europe or Havana. Complete loyalty need not entail an anchorage in your own backyard.

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.

## Only Upper Deck View

I HOLD that James J. Walker is more or less an outsider because he knows this town of his so imperfectly. I would like to see something of the O. Henry quality in every one of our executives.

I mean, a passion for the nooks and crannies, a caliph-like curiosity about New York entire. I do not think any very complete portrait of the town can be done under the title of "Manhattan From a Limousine Window."

And surely there are things both grave and gay and problems very pressing which are not apparent to diners in the Central park casino.

Jimmy Walker knows the New York of big hotel banquets, corner store layings, opening ball games, first nights along Broadway.

He knows the high spots. Indeed, he has made some of them. There is more—far more—within our streets and alleys than is dreamed of in his philosophy.

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# Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—I have been a subscriber to The Indianapolis Times and also the Star for a long time, but am addressing this editorial to The Times, because I feel that you are more open in your announcements than the Star. Although I don't quite agree with you in some things, I will say that you generally consider both sides of the question.

For instance, the soldiers' bonus. Being an ex-serviceman, I probably was a little prejudiced against your articles, written by Talcott Foxwell, and hiding under the name, and considered very seriously quitting The Times, but after considering the matter I couldn't see where you at least were trying to be fair, so I changed my mind.

I was reading an article in the Star the other morning written by John Miles. I wonder if he was really sincere in that belief. For one thing if he will show any town with a population of 8,000 where the law is enforced by one policeman, I'll eat my hat. He is a great deal like some more of our leading drags, including W. C. T. U., the Anti-Slavery League, and the Methodist Board of Temperance.

What I can't understand is this: If the representatives are looking for votes, why is it that organizations like the American Legion, United States Bar Association, American Federation of Labor, United States Medical Association and Indiana Manufacturers Association will eliminate the beer barons, the alcohol rackets, a lot of killing, kidnapping, blackmail and thievery, all the by-products of prohibition.

I am not a "booze fighter" by any means. I can take a drink or let it alone, and there are thousands of people just like me.

Whenever you take the profit out of war, you are not going to have any war. The same way with prohibition. Take the money out of the liquor business, and you'll do away with a lot of crime conditions. You'll have the American people in a more satisfied frame of mind, their morale will be improved greatly, and indirectly you will be giving the farms a market for their crops at a fair price, which will make conditions better for every one.

At the same time, the government will be getting revenue from the liquor business, which would do away with a great deal of this nuisance tax, and help end this depression.

TEMPERANCE

Name the capital of the state of Washington?

Olympia.

What is the cost of operating an electric radio?

From one-half to one cent an hour, depending on the size of the radio and the cost of electric current.

What is the annual salary of the Governor of Maryland?

It is \$4,500.

# SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Child's Habit of Identifying Himself With Animals May Be Inheritance From Ancient Pre-Human Ancestors.

A CHILDHOOD trick is being studied by one of America's best known scientists. He is Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, famous anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, who is studying the habit of children of identifying themselves with animals.

The intensity with which some children enter into this game makes Dr. Hrdlicka think that perhaps it is an inheritance from ancient pre-human ancestors.

A few years ago, Dr. Hrdlicka announced the results of a study of more than a decade of children who run on all fours.

He collected instances from all parts of the world of small infants who ran around on hands and legs like small animals.

In every instance he found that these children were unusually strong and active. He believes that all infants would do the same if they were sufficiently strong in the months prior to the time that they learn to walk.

This running on all fours, he believes, is an inheritance also from pre-human ancestors.

Recently, Dr. Hrdlicka has found that some small children who run on all fours identify themselves as animals. The two phenomena, however, are not always found together.

Language of Animals

IN some instances, Dr. Hrdlicka says, the imitation of animals by children goes so far that the child seems to speak and understand "the language of animals," imitating their gestures in minute detail.

He also finds cases where the children insist upon regarding themselves as animals instead of children.

"There are instances of youngsters who for weeks at a time will not respond to their own names, which they know well, but will come immediately when their mothers address them as dogs," he says.

"Among lonely children in particular this form of behavior may develop and continue for a long time. There seems to be a recognition of kinship which passes out of consciousness after early childhood."

Dr. Hrdlicka is engaged in collecting instances of these sorts of behavior from all over the world. He is eager to get authentic reports from parents and others in constant contact with very young boys and girls.

"There is no reason to believe," he says, "