



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 2 cents a copy. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, \$5 cents a month.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 5551. SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1932.

Member of United Press Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Hoover's Speech Shows That He Is the Same Phlegmatic, Slow-Moving Standpatter That He Always Was.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—President Hoover's acceptance speech was illogically self-satisfied and disappointingly unoriginal. He appears to have learned something about war debts from his 1928 opponent, former Governor Al Smith, and something about prohibition from the Democratic platform.

Whether he has learned anything from the depression is not so clear. He still believes in prosperity and, having failed to preserve it, thinks the American people should give him a chance to restore it.

He still sympathizes with the dregs, but recognizes the necessity of being wet.

Virtually all the interesting suggestions President Hoover made can be traced to borrowed ideas or changed opinions, and the changed opinions come too late to be regarded otherwise than the products of submission to pressure.

One can not read what the President says about changing the eighteenth amendment, or about the debt problem, without suspecting that he voices a synthetic viewpoint, rather than his own.

As some ardent Republican editors have observed, his speech bore little resemblance to that of Governor Roosevelt. Obviously, it was not made on the spur of the moment, contained few rough spots, and had every earmark of being prepared carefully.

Indeed, his studied character was apparent as he left the impression that it might have benefited by some collaboration, if not editing. Not that such a thing is unusual, or would reflect on the author, but that it scarcely reveals a great leader.

Follower, Not Leader

NO matter how completely President Hoover may have changed his mind about some things, particularly prohibition, the man himself has not changed. His speech gives no hint of that.

He is the same phlegmatic, slow-moving standpatter that he always was, capable of readjusting his attitude when forced to do so, but somewhat prone to confuse statesmanship with politics, an engineer at heart, trying to meet emergencies by the type of mind that is regarded as valueless. It can be depended upon never to make the mistake of being too radical, or impulsive.

It also can be depended upon to function reliably, if not brilliantly, under compulsion. But it is powerless to move by itself. It needs the force of circumstance or the guidance of keener intellects.

Herbert Hoover never has been the man by himself that he was under Wilson. He is an able executive as long as some one else furnishes the initiative and inspiration. He can draw a wonderful set of plans after some one has given him the big idea, or do an excellent piece of work after some one in whom he has confidence has convinced him it is worth while.

Copies Others' Ideas

PRESIDENT HOOVER should have been first to perceive the need for repealing national prohibition, and should have lent his influence to the adoption of a straightforward plank by his party.

Instead, he dabbled in an atmosphere of hesitancy and bewilderment, listening to dregs one day and to the next.

His advisers were split, and no group had power enough to dominate the situation. When the Democrats came out with their brief, clear statement, he caught the notion that, while cancellation of war debts was too unpopular to be considered, they were bound to be scaled down and that something might be done to soften the effect by arranging a loan which would increase our export trade. But the original idea was not his.

President Hoover seems to think that his record is the real issue in this campaign. In an academic sense, that may be right, but in practical politics, the voters should look a little deeper.

President Hoover's record was made largely by those who had his ear, by a comparatively small group of friends, associates and advisers. That group is the real issue.

People's Voice

Editor Times—In your views of the people, Mrs. Martha Simpkins says she believes the young people are as well off morally and physically as they were twenty-odd years ago. I believe that at heart that they really, truly are, and only are trying to have what they call a good time.

But if Mrs. Simpkins is a truly good sport, and can get some persons who know the ropes well, and go with them on an all-night trip, say for instance Saturday night, to every dance hall, roadhouse, speakeasy, cabaret, everything of the kind that they can get into, and in fact that there is to be seen, by the Sabbath morning she will understand why people want beer and light wines legalized, not only for the much-needed revenue, but to save the morals of the people before it is too late.

Just because she does not see these things is no reason they do not exist.

People do not ask for the saloon's return, but the woman who passed there was no more of a by-word among the men who congregated in front of them than they now are by the crowd in front of the poolrooms.

Some of our womanhood do things today that make the rest of us blush because we are women and what some of these young girls are going to tell their children I, for one, don't know.

True, some who were confirmed drunks are trying to do right, but even then they did have stuff that was decent to drink, as such stuff goes, but now a self-respecting girl would not drink it.

READER.

Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

"LET us," cried the militarists, "be prepared for every emergency." We were, with tanks, with gas bombs, the great United States army round out to fight the tattered remnants of the B. E. F. This feat probably will not go down in history as another victory of Manila Bay. No chronicler will have the temerity to mention this exploit. The flag of our country forever must fly at half staff here.

Yet we safely may count upon such results when armed men go forth to suppress riots, uprisings and revolts with the unarmed. For the man with a gun always will find a good excuse to use it, just as a nation with a great army will contrive eventually to get into some kind of a war.

The thing is as inevitable as election. The strength of all tyranny comes gradually with the knowledge of increased power.

How much better it would have been for America if in July, 1932, our army had been unprepared. Had we put our trust in diplomacy rather than in the cavalry, this blot would not mar our record.

Background Workers

"A man can do a great deal of good in this world if he is willing to let some one else get the credit for it."

We have seen that admirable saying itself credited to the late John Morley—and others. Probably the man who actually said it first never got the credit for it, and so illustrates part of its truth.

But whoever "owns" it, how equally and without bitterness it belongs forever to hosts of cheerfully toiling men and women.

Permanent undersecretaries who carry on the real work of government offices, whose resplendent "chiefs" come and go and get all the glory.

Scientific workers in laboratories who accumulate the data and do the patient experimenting from which some inventor strikes the spark and becomes immortal.

Background diggers feed statesmen's minds and help prepare the speeches and projects hailed as "epoch-making."

Sometimes these dim toilers emerge and themselves become famous. But many of them lack the "limelight gift" and go on doing useful work that earn no reward in the headlines.

Without envy, without malice, without the discon-

Background Workers

Every citizen is interested in the threat of the special session of the legislature to legalize a sales tax as a way of supporting state and local governments.

The argument advanced is that the present forms of taxation will not bring in enough revenue to keep the government functioning.

The legislature has fixed definite limits as to expenditures. It is attempting to say that every city shall reduce its expenses by a definite percentage.

That law is bad, of course. In such cities as Indianapolis where there is no hint of waste or extravagance and where economy is practiced, the new law may mean a serious deflation of official activities that will leave the community unprotected.

There are some expenses of government that no mayor can reduce.

The interest on debts is fixed. There is little that can be done in the saving of money for supplies furnished to the hospitals. Nothing can be done about water and electric bills, if the city is to be protected against disastrous conflagrations and to keep its streets lighted at night.

Under the former administrations, cuts could have been made without seriously threatening the welfare of the city. But that period is over. The waste has been eliminated.

The arbitrary tax reduction, coupled with the policy of turning over all tax matters to the state tax board, means that there is likely to be a chaotic condition next year.

It is quite possible that the police force must be cut to a point where it is no protection against crime.

It is possible that the first department may not have funds to run and that the schools will be compelled to shorten their school year considerable.

But now that the damage is done, the tax lobby is bent on preventing an income tax.

That is the real reason for the proposed sales tax. The income tax has wide endorsement. It has the merit of taking money from those who have it. But the sales tax is levied for the most part against the wage and salary workers. It will raise the price of everything that is consumed in the home.

States which have tried the sales tax do not find it a success. It breeds discontent, perhaps because of its stupidity and costliness of operation.

Taxes on incomes can be justified. They measure the ability to pay. Naturally the overly comfortable do not like it. The sales tax is their preference.

The time is short. If you happen to know any of the members of the legislature, you might tell them what you think of the plan to soak the poor in these desperate times and relieve the burdens of the rich.

The Aimless Army

The United States children's bureau rightly is aroused over a situation that is bringing a harvest of social evils. An "aimless army" of 300,000 boys, piled loose from home life and driven by the depression to wander about the land as box car hoboes, "bindie-stiffs," "hitch-hikers" and "flivver tramps," is a prey to forces of degeneration.

After a national study, the bureau finds that, unlike the usual transients, most of these "are young men and boys who normally would be at work or in school." Communities, unable to care for their own, have released into "the vicious practice of 'passing on,' due to the sheer inadequacy of local resources." The resulting hardships and hazards are frightful.

We read that many are killed and maimed in boarding freight cars. Disease, vermin, filth, perversion are rife. Many eat nothing but a meager ration of coffee, bread and beans. Their "homes" are the "jungles," their companions and teachers are criminals and degenerates.

It is useless to blame the communities for this condition. But it is criminal to do nothing about it. The remedy appears to be in two channels of endeavor. The first is to see that the young wanderers get ample food, adequate housing and medical care. The second is to do everything possible to keep them anchored—restored to home or given a new home.

Projects such as reforestation camps offer a means of wholesome outdoor work for adventurous young men.

Squalid conditions themselves will help to rob "the open road" of its glamor if the boys are given a decent alternative. The communities' job is to make their homes livable and to prevent disastrous migrations.

This will cost effort, co-operation and money. But whatever the cost, it will be cheaper than the aftermath of crime.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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

BY REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

RIPLEY

THE FOOTPRINTS AND WAGON TRACKS OF THE DONNER PIONEER PARTY ARE STILL VISIBLE ON THE GREAT SALT DESERT AFTER 86 YEARS!

The Donner Party crossed in 1846 on their way to California

W.D. GOULD - of GREAT BEND, Kansas 73 YEARS OLD, CAN TIE HIMSELF INTO A KNOT

Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not," which appeared in Friday's Times:

Eight Hundred Times Under Fire—Brigadier-General Wheeler (1836-1906) resigned a commission in the United States army to join the confederacy, where he succeeded in becoming a general.

Battles connected with his name are Chickamauga, Ringgold Gap, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Johnsonville, Bentonville and numerous others. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, General Wheeler went to Cuba as

major-general of volunteers in command of a cavalry division, adding the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan to his past laurels.

Altogether, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler commanded in more than 200 battles and was under fire 800 times. He had a long and enviable record as a congressman, and was a United States brigadier-general, retired, when he died.

Monday - "Astounding Chest Expansion."

BYRON DUNCAN - of IBERIA, MISSOURI AGE 22 WAS THE YOUNGEST DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

BY REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

RIPLEY

THE FOOTPRINTS AND WAGON TRACKS OF THE DONNER PIONEER PARTY ARE STILL VISIBLE ON THE GREAT SALT DESERT AFTER 86 YEARS!

The Donner Party crossed in 1846 on their way to California

W.D. GOULD - of GREAT BEND, Kansas 73 YEARS OLD, CAN TIE HIMSELF INTO A KNOT

Following is the explanation of Ripley's "Believe It or Not," which appeared in Friday's Times:

Eight Hundred Times Under Fire—Brigadier-General Wheeler (1836-1906) resigned a commission in the United States army to join the confederacy, where he succeeded in becoming a general.

Battles connected with his name are Chickamauga, Ringgold Gap, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Johnsonville, Bentonville and numerous others. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, General Wheeler went to Cuba as

major-general of volunteers in command of a cavalry division, adding the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan to his past laurels.

Altogether, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler commanded in more than 200 battles and was under fire 800 times. He had a long and enviable record as a congressman, and was a United States brigadier-general, retired, when he died.

Monday - "Astounding Chest Expansion."

BYRON DUNCAN - of IBERIA, MISSOURI AGE 22 WAS THE YOUNGEST DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.

A few stutterers prefer to attempt to speak, since, by their effort, they maintain a respect which otherwise they lose.

Most psychologists are convinced that it is desirable that people who stutter learn to meet as many situations as possible as they are developed in life so that enthusiasm and contentment will prevail while resentment and despair are reduced.

Incidentally, it is known that stuttering is more common and apparently more severe among boys than among girls.

Several surveys seem to show that about 1 per cent of all school children stutter. So far as their mental ability is concerned, they seem to be approximately equal to the rest of the population.

Nevertheless, they are held back in school because of their defect so that anything that can be done to help them means better progress in life and, obviously, more useful careers for them.

So difficult is the life of the stutterer in school that many teachers prefer to excuse the child from oral recitation to prevent it from developing a feeling of inferiority and from suffering humiliation.