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PROBATION AND PAROLE

IN the annual report of Sanford Bates, Federal Prison Director, are answers to the hysterical attacks upon America's probation and parole systems and its unwieldy prisons. The public, says Director Bates, must distinguish between the treatment of the hardened desperado and "the man who is a criminal by force of circumstances, the accidental offender, the feeble-minded, the underprivileged and the sorely tempted." To keep reclaimable men behind high walls longer than necessary is not only wasteful of humanity but of money.

Given efficient, non-political supervision, probation will prove itself, even during these difficult times.

"The savings effected by the probation system in avoidance of jail board and in the collections of fines and costs from probationers will be as usual more than offset the expenditures upon the system," says the report. "It is a paying investment not only in dollars and cents but in community protection and redemption of individuals."

Parole also pays. Out of 88,000 arrests in the larger cities during the first quarter of 1934 only 873 were found to be on parole at the time of arrest.

"Such data," says the report, "scarcely support the thoughtless and superficial statement that parole as a method of penal treatment has failed. For every case of parole violation, a dozen cases can be cited where properly administered parole treatment has been instrumental in adjusting a former prisoner to the struggle he faces."

If the states will man their probation and parole systems with capable merit men, they will be found as effective in the battle against crime as the punishing arm of the law-enforcing army.

A COSTLY METHOD

THE very purpose of the resurrected House gag rule will make it self-defeating in the long run. It is to be used to prevent a vote on measures which the Administration considers unwise. For a while, it doubtless will serve its purpose. But minorities and their causes tend to thrive under suppression. In the primary and general elections last year, the voters chose many candidates who espoused policies more radical than those of the Administration. By using the gag rule, the House leaders intend to reduce these left-wingers to the status of untouchables, and pigeon-hole their ideas as unthinkable.

But the voters will go to the polls again next year and again two years thereafter. They will remember and act upon the issues not then settled.

The fantastic Townsend old-age pension plan is one of the unwise measures that will be bottled up this winter by the gag rule. But a proposal with such wide popular appeal can not be disposed of in this way. It should be met in the open and voted down on its lack of merit.

With a 3-to-1 partisan advantage in the House, the Administration should be able to defeat unwise measures by fair methods that will persuade rather than anger the electorate. The confidence of the electorate is the most valuable and effective asset of the President. This popular confidence should not be jeopardized by House dictatorship.

ONLY ONE KINGFISH

"HE ain't helped me yet," says Kingfish Huey Long of President Roosevelt, adding that some day "maybe he will help me, then I'll help him some more."

A wistful, disarming fellow is the Kingfish. As if he needed help! Louisiana's taxable resources are at his command with hardly any accounting. Louisiana citizens are his subjects. He has the support of their Governor, their legislators, their constables, their congressmen and their other Senator. He usually has the votes of three or four other United States Senators. And many outside of Louisiana who resist his dictatorial quack for fear he will take to the hustings against them.

But isn't the President "helping" the Kingfish? With the unpaid bills of recovery piling up, is not the Administration's failure aggressively to tax on the basis of ability to pay just so much grist for the Kingfish's mill? Does not the wily Kingfish take advantage of this to build up his popular myth that all men may become rich merely by chopping off the heads of a few billionaires?

BROUN — FANATICISM

"I WILL never be more serious. These abide these three—faith, hope and fanaticism, and the greatest of these is fanaticism."

So writes Heywood Broun in his initial column of the new year, thereby satisfying the curiosity of friends, admirers and readers as to the object of his latest, but manifestly ardent, politico-journalistic passion. While this affair has not been forecast by rival columnists, it comes as no surprise to those familiar with Heywood's wide range of taste in objects of editorial affection.

Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism and Communism—Heywood has flirted with them all, appraised them all critically and rejected them all as unfit to share his journalistic bed and board and unworthy of the championship of his pen. But Cupid is resourceful, and the Isms family has been blessed with more daughters than there are Sutherland sisters. Behold another, Fanaticism, as the latest to intrigue the interest of our Don Juan of forlorn causes.

We can foresee for the new love no great tranquility, peace of mind, contentment or constancy during the period of the courtship,

but we can assure her on first hand information an experience that will be educational and inspiring. Though it may be punctuated with a few headaches, and even an occasional pain in the neck, it will never be marred by a trite or bromidic statement, a moment of ennui or a lack of entertainment. And as for the delights of surprise and the unexpected—just wait.

Meantime we can see two immediate advantages accruing from Mr. Broun's newest enthusiasm. First Fanaticism has been running in such crazy circles and shrieking such incoherent gibberish since 1929—and earlier—that a little co-ordination, yes, and even regimentation, of the yowling would be a contribution to the joy of living.

Secondly, Mr. Broun is never more interesting or more entertaining than during those occasional intervals for the duration of which, even though it be with his tongue in his cheek, he promises to forswear cap and bells and bladder.

As his plan to carve himself a niche in history alongside Cotton Mather, John Roach Straton and Carrie Nation should produce some entertaining copy, we would venture but one suggestion, namely, that Heywood locate his niche fairly close to Carrie, just as a gesture of camaraderie.

After all, Carrie used a hatchet.

BLOCK CRIME ALIBIS

ONE of the things which the last year brought us was a new attitude toward our crime problem. We are no longer discouraged about it, or ready to admit that the problem is insoluble. Some of our most notorious lawbreakers are under the ground and some of them are behind the bars, and we are beginning to see that putting them there isn't an impossible job, after all.

Nevertheless, our machinery for dealing with criminals needs overhauling; and one of the places that needs it the most is the courtroom where the crook stands trial.

Prof. Mason Ladd of the University of Iowa discussed recent changes in the law of evidence before the 32d annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, in Chicago recently.

There are ways, says Prof. Ladd, by which we can make the conviction of guilty persons easier without increasing the hazards which an innocent man must face when he goes on trial. One of them is by tightening up the laws governing an alibi defense.

Let us provide, suggests Prof. Ladd, that where an accused person plans to plead an alibi he be required to give notice to the state's attorney in advance of the trial.

As things stand now, a man being tried in San Francisco can assert that he was in New York when the crime was committed, and it is practically impossible for the prosecution to meet his claim when it is sprung suddenly in the middle of the trial.

If advance notice were required, the state could make the necessary investigation ahead of time and marshal evidence to refute the claim, if the claim were false. Some states already have such a law; Prof. Ladd suggests that the law should be universal.

Then, he continues, the state should be allowed to comment when a prisoner takes advantage of his constitutional rights and refuses to testify. In 42 of our states the criminal may refuse to testify and the prosecutor may not remark upon it in any way.

Surely no innocent man's rights would be jeopardized if the state were permitted to draw inferences from such silence.

Lastly, Prof. Ladd urges that criminal law be revised to permit the impeachment of one's own witnesses. As things stand now, a crook may bribe or intimidate the state's star witness so that that witness, on the stand, will give testimony contrary to his former statements—but the state can not expose that witness before the jury, and the criminal wins by a technicality.

Here, again, a simple revision in procedure would make it harder for a guilty man to win acquittal.

None of these changes would increase the hazards for an innocent man. As Prof. Ladd suggests, they would simply provide a fair trial for the state as well as for the defense.

HOPE FOR "WHITE WINGS"

IT is interesting to notice that Mayor La Guardia of New York has promoted a former "white wing" in the street cleaning department to a \$4500-a-year position in charge of all uniformed forces of the department.

The new superintendent started wielding his broom 28 years ago at a wage of 25 cents an hour. Now he gets recognition, promotion, and a comfortable salary.

The interesting thing about it is the fact that we generally look on the street cleaner's job as the one job which, above all others, has no "future." Any other worker can win promotion by industry and efficiency—but not the "white wing."

It is somehow rather pleasant to learn that this notion is wrong.

CAN U. S. BE TAXED?

AN interesting little problem seems to have arisen in Colorado, where the Federal Government has taken over ownership and operation of the Moffat railroad to protect some \$10,500,000 in loans.

The Colorado state tax commission has announced that it will tax Uncle Sam for this property precisely as it taxed the private owners in former days. If Uncle Sam declines to pay, lawsuits will be filed to test the statutes which provide tax exemption for Government property.

The growth of Government ownership and operation of various agencies is bound to make this problem acute before long. If Uncle Sam is going to run electric plants, railroads, and the like, can the state tax him?

If not, how are they going to replace the income formerly derived from taxation of those agencies when they were privately owned and operated?

The difference between the United States and Germany, Italy, or Russia is that here the worst a purge can do is clean up the movies.

It's parents who talk baby talk, says a Chicago doctor. The babies simply do so to humor the old folks.

Legislators in Iceland must not get drunk while on duty, under the feeling of power gets them that way.

Liberal Viewpoint

—BY DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

HITLER and the Nazis are reported to have been incensed at the allegation of Miss Elsa Sittell of New York City that "Der Fuehrer" is not a 100 per cent Aryan.

From all reports of Hitler's pigmentation and other anthropological stigmata, it would seem that he can hardly qualify as one of the blond giants. But even if he could, it would not be a point in his favor according to an article in Scholastic by Dr. Harold Rugg, one of the foremost educators, psychologists and social scientists in the United States.

Discussing the topic "Who Are the Superior Peoples?" he challenges the doctrine of the "racialists" that there is such a thing as a comprehensively superior race, be it "Chinese, Malays, Indians, Mexicans, Melanesians, Russians, Hottentots, Eskimos, Germans, French, Peoples of the jungles or of the plains."

He shows conclusively, in the first place, that the differences of ability within each race are far greater than the differences which even the racialists allege to exist between separate racial groups. He is inclined to agree with the position of Professor Hanks that "vastly more important than any possible differences between the average capacities of the European races are the individual differences among members of the same race. An ounce of eugenics is worth a pound of race dogmatism so far as the future political security of the country is concerned."

THE first important testing of the mental capacities of different races took place at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. There "the psychologists measured the mental abilities of the Indians and compared them with the white peoples of the towns and cities of the United States. . . . The psychologists came to the conclusion that in the traits measured the non-industrialized peoples had as much actual ability as the Americans."

More than 20 years later Dr. Rugg was in charge of the Philippine educational survey, in which 30,000 Filipinos were tested with 14 different types of mental tests.

"The survey was conducted under conditions that made possible a rather clear comparison of the intellectual abilities of the Malays and of those members of the 'Nordic' race who live in the cities of the United States. Tests were used that had been taken by a million or more American children."

The results of these tests blew sky-high the dogmas of the believers in racial superiority:

"The results showed three things: on the tests in which language played an important part, the Filipino children were very inferior; on tests which employed a slight amount of language they were somewhat inferior; on the non-language tests they did as well as American children."

"These results astonished the members of the Commission so much that they were checked and rechecked carefully. But we were forced to conclude that even under adverse conditions these Filipino children showed as much 'intelligence' as do our own young people of America. . . . I came away from a careful comparison of the two peoples with the definite conviction that they are approximately equal in mental ability."

STILL more recently Dr. Rugg took part in testing the mental ability of the Puerto Ricans, Chinese and South Americans. All this only confirmed the earlier findings:

"The evidence is convincing that the earlier conclusions of the mental superiority of the Nordics were based on inadequate data."

Applying these and other findings to the German situation, Dr. Rugg concludes:

"This brief introduction to the complicated problem of the comparative intelligence of races has partitioned the mind when the German government is setting up definite racial discrimination against the Jews and other 'non-Aryan' peoples as a cardinal principle of the state, and when anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance are spreading widely throughout the world."

"Germany has instituted in all elementary and secondary school courses in the science of 'race' in which Jews are condemned as inferior, vicious, and dangerous. It has made compulsory textbooks of Hitler's own book, 'My Battle,' and books by Alfred Rosenberg and others which are filled with this kind of assertions of racial differences."

"Needless to say, such courses and books have not the slightest scientific standing in the light of the growing body of reliable data I have here barely touched upon."

Capital Capers

—BY GEORGE ABEILL

THERE will be a big change in the newspaper business this week. George Marshall, millionaire laundromat owner of the capital and for the last few months, a newspaperman, is resigning his post as publisher of The Washington Times.

Every one who is anything in Washington knows the exuberant, shiny-haired Marshall—at least by sight. He is seen wherever there is champagne, caviar and entertainment.

He himself gives brilliant and glamorous parties. His bathroom walls are plastered with copies of La Vie Parisienne. He wears morning coats, silk hats, evening dress collars and beautifully laundered shirts with an air of nonchalance that rivals the ads of a cigar concern.

The big question seems to be what George will do now? Is he to re-enter the laundry business and take the "Long Live Linen" trademark which he recently used on an invitation to a party for the retiring Greek minister) on his business cards? Or will he take over another newspaper? Gossip is rife but no one knows anything definite.

In the near future Marshall is to be succeeded as publisher of The Washington Times by Arthur Newmyer, general manager of The Tribune and Item of New Orleans.

THE two sons of the Brazilian ambassador, Senor Oswaldo Aranha, have just arrived in town, but they were too late to receive a dog for Christmas.

Aranha gave a wire-haired terrier named Nicky to 8-year-old Mary Freitas-Valle, son of the counselor of the embassy.

Nicky wagged his tail but declined to drink a cup of Brazilian coffee.

"Maybe he's not feeling well," said Jose. "Perhaps I had better send for the doctor."

The veterinarian came but pronounced Nicky in excellent health. Since then, Jose has been sending for him every day, just to be sure that his canine pet is not ill. "Why take chances?" is his motto.

Counselor Freitas-Valle is pessimistic.

"By the time I finish paying doctors' bills for the dog," he exclaimed, "I'll have no money left."

SENATORS and representatives are back in Washington for Congress.

The ever-cheerful Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, is back from Topoka, apparently little disheartened over the Democratic landslide.

"The longer I live," he remarked, "the more I believe that friendship is the most important thing in life."

But Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana came hurrying in the other day, laden with suitcases, accompanied by Mrs. Overton and their three daughters, Katherine, Ruth and Mary Elizabeth. He reached his apartment at the Wardman Park without having made any observations about Huey Long.

Bland Senator Nathan Bachman arrived from Chattanooga, Tenn., referring casually to the weather, and avoiding political topics.

Witty Mrs. Florence Kahn of California, who has been a representative in Congress since her husband's death 10 years ago, always arrives in plenty of time for the convening of Congress. She has been here for more than a week. "The Kahn family has been represented in Congress for more than 30 years."

Rep. Ike Bachrach, the Atlantic City legislator, is refurbishing his apartment at the Mayflower. He's had it for nine years.

Both Senator Jim Byrnes of South Carolina, and Rep. Joe Byrnes of Tennessee will be much in evidence at the Congressional opening. Genial Joe has been here about a month and Senator Byrnes has returned.

'YOU AND ME BOTH, BROTHER'



The Message Center

[I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire.]

(Times readers are invited to express their views in these columns. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less.)

HE WAS ONE OF THE BOYS IN 1917

By a Reader.
 Time marches on. Middle-aged men of today were boys but a few years ago. Memories of 16 years ago seem as a dream to most of us.

First, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison for preparation to entrain to Halesburg, Miss. Hard training by hard-boiled non-coms—more hard training and drilling and a lot of standing by for orders to leave for France.

At last we are to reap the reward we were all looking for. A trip to France. Sixty-nine from my company were the first volunteers to leave. After a lot of false enthusiasm shown on the part of the natives, we entrain for Camp Mills, New Jersey. We finally embarked on a cattle boat that was resurrected by the British and loaned to Uncle Sam for so much a head. They even threw the British Navy in with the boat I sailed on.

A wonderful voyage through a sea of hell, no sleep and very little to eat. Ah, we land in sunny France (I often wondered why they ever called it sunny France). Anyhow, we disembarked at La Harve and after climbing up that steep hill that will be remembered by all who had to climb it, we were told it was a rest camp. Any one who ever got any rest in one of these places deserves a medal. After a night's sleep here, we left the next day, for we know not where, but after riding a couple of days in the French box cars, that were originally used for horses, we finally came to a place where we all received our assignments in combat divisions. Then the real pleasures of life were experienced for a few months, but we were so filled up with that exaggerated enthusiasm that nothing was too good for us that we really believed it was true. Well, some of us came back. I am among those fortunate enough to get back for which I am most thankful.

As I sit here looking at a copy of The Indiana Daily Times glorifying the boys as they entrained for Ft. Harrison on Sept. 7, 1917—then pick up a more recent issue, where the same paper (only a difference in name) is opposing the payment of the adjusted service certificates to these same boys. I wonder why I still continue to read it, but I suppose I shall, even though we disagree occasionally.

URGES PEOPLE TO AWAKEN TO NEEDS OF ERA

By a Reader.
 I have been a reader of your paper for several years.

I am somewhat confused about this prosperity. I notice the number of those with million-dollar incomes in America more than doubled in the last year. Where is the NRA? On the other hand, the Government has spent \$5,110,000,000 in 1934 on relief to keep 19,000,000 people from starving. A year ago this number was 11,000,000 and they say the peak won't be reached for some time.

Is this prosperity supposed to be enjoyed by just a chosen few when the multitude of the people need more today than they did at even this time last year? Our Constitution is good, but it seems to me our system is out of date. It has been outgrown through the invention of time and man saving machines.

Now, are we going to stop here and never think of the most important thing before we can run these machines?

Money is a medium of exchange, so therefore, we must put every man back to work at a gainful occupa-

The Crime Problem

By Andrew Jacobs.

Something should be done about our inadequate laws. It has come to the point where a man is entitled to the extreme privilege of offering a defense against the poor, defenseless prosecutor without telling in advance what that defense will be. Such advantage should not be taken of struggling young men as their tender feet brush against the first steps of fame's ladder. I can imagine no more cruel method of discouraging ambition on the part of our budding barristers, to say nothing of blasting the morale of our police department by 5 per cent acquittals.

Our coming legislature should realize that when young lawyers are elected prosecutors that their way should be made easy lest they become wind-broken in the rough and tumble of the great tasks before them. Just think, here in Marion County are 20 some odd promising young lawyers engaged in the brain-racking task of providing their quota of human guinea pigs for the state laboratories at Putnam, Hendleton and Michigan City. Now none of the prospective guinea pigs cares to be elected. Most of them are endowed with a certain amount of modesty which induces them to pass up the honor. They try to show that they are not fit subjects for experiments, not that they would not be willing to sacrifice themselves for the common good, but they might prove misleading.

Most of these prospects come from the new ground that Uncle Sam is now clearing in the near Northwest, and similar territory. The public mind should be disabused. These prospects do not generally come from good families. Perhaps this correction will blast into bits all that maudlin

tion who isn't too old to work and give those too old to work pensions.

There is more work in these United States than the people could do if our money was out and working as it should be. The needs of the people are greater than ever before but we fall back inch by inch and day by day. Why? Because a chosen few who trample under their feet the divine laws of God for the greed of the dollar. What will it profit a man if he gains the whole world?

Remember, this can only be borne so long by the multitudes who bear the tribulations until God will send a leader to take His people out of his bondage, as were the Israelites by Moses.

Why don't the people wake up, or have we reached the turn of the road where man is powerless to act?

PEGLER SCORED FOR TOWNSEND COLUMN

By L. L. Hopkins.
 I am unpleasantly and disgustingly surprised to know that The Times and Scripps-Howard papers would tolerate in their columns such filthy, scurrilous and slanderous accusations as those contained in the article by Westbrook Pegler in your issue of Jan. 3 and the hint that our worthy President entertains such sentiments but does not dare express them for fear of arousing "phony fury" (it would be much more than phony) is a direct libel against the Chief Executive of the United States.

We sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, that such drivels as the article contains will never again be allowed to insult the intelligence of your readers.

It is plainly evident that Mr. Pegler knows nothing about the proposed Townsend plan or the character of the people sponsoring it.

sympathy for the average candidate. The average man on the street, no doubt, thinks that the man in the Criminal Court dock is a useful citizen or a person of unusual attainments. Such isn't true. The vast majority of them should be thankful to get a permanent home and a new suit, even if it had stripes, because very few of them have enough clothes to actually cover the law. They are people who have not labored for years.

Many of them are rather blind and have groped around for years without finding a job even in the floodlight of prosperity. They grow up with vermin and in bad environment. They had their opportunity when they were bouncing babes to thumb their noses at the slums and walk out and take up their residence in a better community and soak up poise and honesty from rubbing elbows with corporation lawyers and presidents. They had their chance to join up with the better element and they passed it up. Therefore, dear reader, have no hesitancy in joining up against the denizens of the underworld. Most of them are not old enough to cut any figure anyway.

Something is going to have to be done or our entire government shall fall into the hands of people who will cater to the lower classes.

Laws do not have to be enforced against our better class. If the roughnecks let their property alone there would scarcely be any need of criminal laws. The task of the civil law has almost been accomplished. If we should continue on with it, as is, within a decade all the property would be in the control of a few enough people that they could agree. Then there would be no more law suits.

It is extremely doubtful that such a mind as his evidently is would ever be capable of understanding this Townsend plan, which seems to many millions of our people like an inspiration from God and has brought a smile of cheer and hope to many, many faces so recently dreary with privation and despair.

Let us hope and pray that they be not disappointed.

Editor's Note—You realize, Mr. Hopkins, that Mr. Pegler, as a columnist, is entitled to express his own views on any current matter.

MONEY SHARKS STILL INFLUENCE LAW MAKERS

By Harry Ryker.
 What would happen if there was nothing purchased except the bare necessities of life? Starting today, suppose everybody ceases to spend any money for anything except that which is absolutely necessary to maintain their existence.

There would be no more radios, radio tubes or other things connected with this industry, sold. The manufacturer of radios, the builders of broadcasting stations, those maintenance men who keep up these stations, the announcers and musicians and radio artists would all lose their jobs.

The candy and chewing gum manufacturers would lose their jobs.

Let the husband render unto the wife due benevolence; and likewise also the wife unto the husband.—I Corinthians 7:3.

There is no disparity in marriage like unsuitability of mind and purpose.—Dickens.

TO HARRIET

BY POLLY LOIS NORTON
 Hers is a talent for frail imageries, Words of soft sound that haunt with perfumed mist. Gay patterns, brittle glass, by the sun kissed; While I use harsher things, warmer than these.

Pale phosphorus ghosts glow through her simplest word, Unseen soft hair entangles round our feet; Hers is a lovely harping, bittersweet, I'd best pass by, unstrung, tiptoe, unheard.

SO THEY SAY

It's time we were debunking the idea that music is uplifting and stirs noble emotions. Except for a half dozen of the greatest compositions, music leaves people just as wicked as the day they were born. And that's pretty wicked.—A. Walter Kramer, editor of Musical America.

Ever since I was a boy in Donegal, every change has been hailed as revolution and red ruin. But it has not been so.—George Russell, the poet "AE."

Changes in man are appallingly slow. Each new generation starts from scratch.—Prof. James H. Breasted, University of Chicago.

Machines without people are dead.—Stalin.

DAILY THOUGHT

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