

## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations. Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland-st., Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 3 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month. Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way. Phone Riley 6551.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1936.

### THE SYMBOL IN THE BELL

WE can think of nothing more fitting for the Fourth of July, 1936—all present issues considered—than the following, written by Raymond Clapper after a visit to Independence Hall:

"How like the history of our national experiment in liberty is the story of the Liberty Bell. It is a perfect symbol of the struggle through which this new concept of the American people has survived. The Liberty Bell is small, not more than three feet high. It was cast in London, ordered for the new Pennsylvania Statehouse in 1752, a quarter of a century before the Declaration of Independence. As if with prophetic insight, the order for the bell specified that it should bear the biblical inscription: 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto the inhabitants thereof.'

"Upon its arrival from England, the bell was hung in the Statehouse yard. It cracked upon the first ringing. Then it was melted down and recast, with the addition of more copper to make it less brittle. Anything, be it bell or Constitution, is apt to crack if its structure is too rigid. In this world, as in the construction of a giant ocean liner or a bridge, there must be provision for flexibility, for expansion and contraction, so that the structure does not break under daily stresses. Still the bell was not satisfactory and it was melted down and recast for a third time.

"Then for many years it served very well. In 1776 it was rung on July 8—not July 4—to proclaim the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It did not crack then. For exactly 59 years, to the day, it continued to peal out its reminder of American liberty in the quiet of Independence Square. But on July 8, 1835, when the body of Chief Justice John Marshall, who had died two days before being removed to Virginia for burial, the Liberty Bell was tolled. It cracked beyond repair.

"Metallurgists say that this fatal crack had been long in the making. Molecular crystallizations were taking place inside the bell, unobserved to the naked eye, as under interpretations of John Marshall crystallizations were occurring in the Constitution which were to have fateful consequences in the years to come.

"Finally, these flaws caused the open crack in the bell.

"So, today your mind wanders back to that small bell, the totem of our liberty—and you wonder what it is trying to tell us in this year of Our Lord, 1936, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred sixtieth."

### BACK TO WARFARE?

THE United States Supreme Court in its Guffey Coal and New York Minimum Wage opinions has said in effect that neither Federal nor state governments may regulate the hours and wages of industrial workers.

There is left in the law, therefore, only one instrument for working men seeking to improve their conditions. This is collective bargaining, bulwarked in the Wagner-Connelly Act that defines fair and unfair practices affecting commerce and sets up the National Labor Relations Board to adjudicate disputes arising in the process of bargaining.

Now the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati has ruled that this board has no power over such relations in the auto industry, since the making of autos is an intrastate operation. Previously the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals had said from New Orleans that the board had no power in steel factories, shortly following which decision the powerful Iron and Steel Institute told labor organizers that it would fight their efforts to unionize steel plants.

With the lower courts seeking to narrow the government's sphere so as to exclude it from the big auto and steel factories, and with the "economic royalists" of the steel empire challenging the workers' right to unionize peacefully, the question arises: What will the Supreme Court do?

If it locks the third and only remaining door, it will put the workers right back where they started from, with the strike as their only weapon against a return to a servile status.

Before Congress enacted the Wagner-Connelly law American workers had created through years of strife certain effective unions. Into the building of those unions went fear, class hate, social disorder, all of which was paid for by employers, workers and the public in treasure and in blood.

Must the workers be turned back to that by the Federal courts?

### LABORER AND HIS HIRE

WHEN the rights of labor are mentioned, most persons think of those who toil in mills and mines and transportation; the organized groups, and others in similar lines.

There has been news lately to remind readers that the labor problem is not all for the cities, the mill towns or the mining camps. An Arkansas paper, the Earle Enterprise, condones, if it does not point with pride, to the fact that flogging has curbed disturbance among sharecroppers and forced field hands to toil long hours for 75 cents a day, instead of the princely \$1.50 wage they had demanded.

At Hampton, N. J., those on relief have been told to pick berries at a rate of pay so low that an average toiler can earn but 50 or 75 cents in 11 hours of strenuous toil.

No reasonable person pretends that 75 cents a day can be counted a living wage, if gauged by any wholesome standard. Yet any investigator will learn that these examples taken from the news of the week nearly reflect the plight of farm labor the country over.

Farmers will reply that their own economic condition permits of no better pay. In many instances that may be true, but it shouldn't be. Actually, farm wages have long or always been unjustly low, and the working days slavishly long. Farm labor has lacked anything like effective organization, and there has been much of drudgery in the whole tradition of agriculture.

Now both parties are promising to help the farmer, and one of them has. Moreover, both are strong in protestation of friendship for labor, and articulate labor leaders should think beyond their own crafts, and insist that farm workers, too, should share in the sort of progress that makes for civilization.

### THEY MEAN BUSINESS

PREPARATIONS for establishment of merit systems in the Indiana Public Welfare Department and the Unemployment Compensation Insurance Department indicate that those working on the program mean business.

There are enough loopholes in the new state social security legislation to permit spoils politics to dominate.

Some of those in authority have not been looking for loopholes. They have been looking for sound methods of public personnel management. And they are finding these methods. Preliminary studies have been made by capable committees. Other expert outside counsel has been enlisted.

Now the United States Social Security Board is to lend a hand. Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, liaison officer between the national board and the Department of Labor, is to be sent here later to consult on the program.

This is an excellent beginning.

IN some state departments the methods of selecting personnel have been improved. In too many others the costly patronage system rules. State platform pledges by both major parties for a strong state merit system is frank recognition of its need.

The merit plan for these two departments should be drafted with a view to having it fit into an administrative personnel system for all departments. Legislators already are being canvassed on this broader proposal by the Indiana League of Women Voters. The 1937 General Assembly will be asked to write it into law.

Indiana can make a name for itself by thus introducing sound methods of efficient public personnel into its state government.

### JULY 4TH MOVIES

ONE of the more sensible things being done to promote a sane celebration of Independence Day is the moving picture party put on for youngsters by Indiana Indorsers of Photoplays.

As a result, about 2000 children are spending part of their time today watching Shirley Temple in "The Little Colonel." This kind of Fourth-of-July party has been an annual event for 15 years. Its success has been such that a permanent organization was formed this week to assure its continuance.

### PRACTICAL CHURCH WORK

THE decision of the Mormon Church to resume the responsibility of caring for its own needy strikes a new note in the national relief discord. The working out of its plans will be watched with interest.

Few other churches are as well equipped as the Mormons to remove destitute members from government-supported relief rolls and provide for them through tithes and co-operative enterprise.

The Mormons are a disciplined group. They have a background of wide experience in successful management of the church's extensive properties and businesses—an experience which will serve them well in directing the co-operative farms and factories and community warehouses through which they plan that impoverished members shall earn a livelihood, aided only by the tithes of more fortunate members.

In some ways the Mormon plan is similar to the Upton Sinclair EPIC plan which the voters of California turned down, and similar to the Ohio FERA plan which the government abandoned when it found that in the production and exchange of relief workers' goods it was creating an economic system within and to some extent competitive with our larger economic system.

If the Mormon Church succeeds in taking care of the 80,000 members now on local direct-relief and Federal work-relief rolls, it may point a way for other private endeavors toward solution of this great national problem. But it is hardly a pattern which government itself will want to apply in a large-scale program for the whole 20,000,000 now dependent on government jobs and doles—at least not until every possible effort has been made to reabsorb these millions into our one economic system.

### CHILDREN OUTDO ADULTS

TRAFFIC accidents are no respecters of age. Yet since 1922, when the national child safety education movement began, children of the elementary school age—from 5 to 14 years—have led the way in traffic safety.

School Superintendent Paul C. Stetson reports no fatal accidents occurred where patrolmen were on duty during the 1935-36 school year. The accident rate for Indianapolis school children was 2 1/2 per cent lower than for the nation as a whole, he says. The nation's child death rate from traffic last year was 11 for each 100,000 population; for all ages it was 29.

If everybody had been as careful as the children, we would have had 14,000 traffic deaths last year instead of nearly 37,000.

### A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

TODAY is the Fourth of July. And the Fourth, especially in campaign years, sees us in a fever of patriotism. We palpitate with love of country during presidential races.

And to listen in on political conventions is a liberal education in One Hundred Per Cent Americanism. The fellow who didn't know us very well might think we went a bit heavy on the self-praise, for according to the speechmakers the Party can do no wrong.

It may be that the committeemen discuss in private the mistakes of leaders and the shortcomings of platforms, but you'd never guess it from their spokesmen out front who almost burst their buttons while they recite the virtues of themselves and their side. Such chest thumpings! Such floods of compliments! Such absurd vainglory!

Instead of adult men and women who are come together for formulating plans for good government, we have such posturings as would do credit to a race of Zion checks. No restraint, no serious appraisal, no humility for past mistakes.

We accept this sort of thing during campaigns because we have always accepted it, without analyzing its stupidity. And for exactly the same reason we accept the acclaim about our country's perfections on each Fourth of July, although it goes against every natural instinct, every grain of common sense, humor and racial tradition.

Self-praise is not only bad taste in the individual, but a sign of decadence. The man who is satisfied with himself never grows. Complete self-approval means the cessation of progress, and neither political parties nor countries can practice the bad habit without suffering the bad results.

Wouldn't it be grand if we dedicated one Fourth to a study of our sins? As for political parties, they should hold their tongues for a while and let the voters do the talking. Each used up its quota of language in June. From what they said neither Donkey nor Elephant belongs on the banners; only the Peacock truly represents them.

## Our Town

By ANTON SCHERER

THE deep hole at the corner of Washington and Meridian—st—the start of Wasson's new store—once was the site of John Freeman's restaurant. That was back in the fifties, when the corner was known as the Bee Hive Building.

Mr. Freeman was a thrifty, hard-working Negro who came to Indianapolis in 1844. Nobody knew much about his antecedents or his background and nobody cared because Mr. Freeman was a gentleman all the time he was in Indianapolis.

He had married here and had four children. He had other property, too, the most important being four acres lying between Meridian and Pennsylvania-sts., south of the present S.S. Peter and Paul Cathedral. Here he lived in a cabin, part log, part frame, on the southwest corner of the tract, just about where Loxey Motors does business on Meridian-st today. On this tract he "made garden" when he wasn't watching his business in the basement of the Bee Hive.

On June 20, 1853, Mr. Freeman was arrested. The news was enough to turn the town upside down.

ON that day, Pleasant Ellington, a Kentuckian, but then living in Missouri, showed up in Indianapolis and charged Mr. Freeman with being a fugitive slave. He said that the Negro had run away 17 years before.

Mr. Freeman was clapped into jail and had to stay there 60 days before the case came to trial.

In the meantime, John L. Ketcham, Lucien Barbour and John Coburn were retained to defend Mr. Freeman. Given 60 days to dig up what they could about Mr. Freeman's past, they discovered that the accused man told the truth when he said he had lived in Monroe, Ga., from 1831 to 1844, the year of his coming to Indianapolis. They also learned that Mr. Freeman never had been a slave, which was more to the point.

On the other hand, there was no question but that Mr. Ellington had lost a slave named Sam at that time. Sam, it appears, had fled to Canada upon passage of the fugitive slave law and had passed himself off as Mr. McConnell, Attorney Coburn discovered when he went sleuthing in Canada.

Sam accommodated Mr. Coburn in every way he could and even showed him his scars. Sam had a very large burn on the outside of his left leg below the knee going down over the ankle. He also had scars in the back over the shoulders, a mark on his left wrist and another on the left elbow. Moreover, he had peculiarly small ears and large feet. All of which was of considerable interest to the defense because, according to Mr. Ellington's story, that was exactly the way John Freeman looked when he made his escape.

THE upshot of the matter was that Mr. Freeman was acquitted. But he was sore. Sore enough, in fact, that he started a suit against Mr. Ellington for \$10,000 damages. He followed with a suit for \$3000 against the United States marshal who arrested him. The case was tried and resulted in a verdict for Mr. Freeman for \$2000 and costs. He didn't collect a cent and, as far as anybody knows, the judgment still stands on the Circuit Court docket as unpaid.

After that, Mr. Freeman stuck around Indianapolis until the battle of Bull Run. When he heard what had happened he expressed some apprehension that the North might be conquered. Indeed, he went even further and predicted that in that event all Negroes would be put back into slavery.

Mr. Freeman sold what property he had, packed his effects in a wagon and went to Canada to make sure of freedom.

Ask The Times

Enclose a 3-cent stamp for reply when addressing any question of fact or information to The Indianapolis Times Washington Service Bureau, 1615 13th-st., N. W., Washington, D. C. Legal and medical advice can not be given, nor can extended research be undertaken.

Q—Who wrote the popular song, "Home on the Range"?  
A—David Guyon. It was published in his "Texas Cowboy Songs" in 1930.

Q—Is the name Arkansas pronounced the same for the river and the state?  
A—The state name is pronounced "ar-kan-saw"; the name of the river is pronounced "ar-kan-sas."

Q—Which United States government official had supervision over the inquiry into the cause of the Morro Castle disaster?  
A—Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, United States Department of Commerce.

Q—What is the address of the headquarters of the Republican National Committee?  
A—Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Q—Was the second daughter of President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland born in the White House?  
A—Yes.

Q—What is the normal life span of a dog?  
A—About nine years; but some dogs have lived 20 years.

### NO LAP DOGS NEED APPLY!



## The Hoosier Forum

I 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, religious controversies excluded. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less. Your letter must be signed, but names will be withheld on request.)

### "DISLIKES" PEGLER AND SULLIVAN

By Pat Hogan, East Columbus

Just why an otherwise perfect newspaper like The Indianapolis Times should blot its pages and insult the intelligence of its readers with the cynicism and idle drivel of Westbrook Pegler and Mark Sullivan is beyond my comprehension.

Pegler broke into print about a year ago in his fatuous attempt to kid the "hay-shaker." He has since tried to be funny and kid the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Congress, Mr. Farley, the Republican show at the public focus, but in reality he is kidding no one but himself.

When he went to Europe during the Italy-Ethiopian squabble, you told us he was a "noted feature writer, humorist, sports writer" and would get behind the scenes and

### Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

A FACTOR of greatest importance in the proper development of the baby's teeth is the food which the child eats.

Research workers have emphasized the importance of an adequate supply of minerals, such as calcium of phosphorus, and particularly of vitamins A, C and D, for the proper development of sound teeth. Such essentials are included in a diet which provides plenty of milk daily or its equivalent in butter or cheese, eggs, leafy green vegetables, and fresh fruit.

For growing babies this is supplemented, of course, by cod liver oil.

Many doctors and dentists feel that coarse foods strengthen the jaws and help to harden the gums. When a new tooth is coming in, the coarse foods serve as a resistance against which the gums may work, to permit the teeth to cut their way through.

Among the substances in the diet most likely to be deficient, calcium is most prominent. Phosphorus is found with a fair amount of abundance in the tissue of meat and eggs. Milk is the best source of calcium, as are also milk products, such as cheese.

It is necessary, however, to have both vitamins A and D in sufficient amount, to make certain that the body will suitably utilize the calcium and phosphorus for purposes of growth. The appearance and the development of the teeth may be used as an indicator of the extent to which the child is being fed properly.

OF the vitamins that are necessary, vitamin A, as has already been mentioned, is found most plentifully in halibut liver oil and cod liver oil, also in butter and eggs. Vitamin D is found particularly in halibut liver oil preparations which are reinforced with vitamin D.

Vitamin C is found plentifully in orange and tomato juice, as well as in other fruit juices.

Until the first teeth of the baby appear, the mouth does well if it is let alone. After the first teeth appear, the gums and teeth may be wiped each day with a soft clean cloth dipped in water, to which a little salt has been added. This should be done very gently because of the tender character of the tissues of the child.

At about 18 months, a soft brush may be substituted for the soft cloth. As the child becomes older, it should be taught to take pride in the appearance of its teeth and to learn to brush them for itself each morning and evening.

If the child likes the taste of tooth paste, it may have tooth paste. If it prefers water with a little salt, it should be given that solution.

Most dentists feel that tooth pastes, tooth powders and similar preparations are equally efficient so far as concerns any possibility of preventing infection. Their chief purpose is to cleanse and polish the teeth.

Claims for prevention of acidity, or other similar medical claims, are not warranted.

tell us all about European affairs. He wrote back that the ex-King of Spain relished stewed goat and second-grade wine, that Baron Allinski had "Dunkel" whiskers, that Duke Dolittle had a camel's hair mustache.

He is by nature an incurable cynic, and the greatest misfit in all the world of journalism.

The Mark Sullivan philosophy is even worse in that it smacks of the doctrine of fatalism and the holier than thou Republican ideals.

With able, intelligent writers like Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Rodney Duttcher available there is no excuse to endure the cataleptic nightmares of Pegler and Sullivan.

### DENOUNCES 'ISMS'

AS IMPRACTICAL

By David Horn

The average person feels that he is a little better than "the other fellow." It is no wonder, therefore, that he will support any kind of "ism" which caters to his pride, vanity, jealousy or what not.

A hyponochia, for instance, harbors the hallucination that he is afflicted, say, with appendicitis. A "doctor" comes along and "cures" him of it by prescribing him a dose of water, salt and pepper. Why should he not pay at least \$100 for the "treatment"—especially when it did not even involve a surgical operation?

Now, while I admit that the average person is no more a hyponochia than myself when he complains, today, of poverty and destitution, yet he surely is laboring under various illusions when he falls for such bunk as communism, socialism, technocracy, Townsendism, Coughlinism, religious fanaticisms and what not. Each of them has nothing but negative attributes and malignant sentiments for its foundation.

Each of them denounces what it does not want, but it does not tell us specifically and distinctly what the heck it does want, and it does not convince us that it has any feasible means of attaining its alleged goal.

SAYS TOWNSEND PLAN NATION'S ONLY HOPE

By John W. Neuman, Field Marshal for the Pioneers of America, 2711 Evanchoe, St. Louis, Mo.

We the people have a new hope to rid ourselves of the Federal government set-up in Washington, D. C., which has ignored our United

States Constitution and Bill of Rights. Our Townsend legions are determined to restore our perfect United States on the foundation laid the years of 1776 and 1789.

Let it hereby be made known that in order to end war, this nation must enforce the laws of our 13 colonial United States of America. The laws are expressed and embodied in our Preamble to the United States Constitution.

Today we face the same condition of taxation without representation as we did prior to 1776 and 1789. Exploiting was refused to King George and company by the American People in the years of 1776 and 1789.

The United States laws protected our right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as a free nation, and machine age progress demands living requirements for all humans on earth to have life more abundant. It was wrong in 1776 and 1789 and it's wrong today and forever.

Old-age humans must have living security. The best living standards pay in order to have living security. The Townsend plan is our only hope for living human progress.

### BLUE DELPHINIUM

BY F. F. MACDONALD

Blue delphinium holds for me A charming secret—quite all its own;

Its message is love and joy-to-be— Sweet serenity when calm has flown.

Other flowers, bright-hued, abound In gay profusion the season through;

But I would barter all blooms I've found— For a slender stalk of matchless blue.

Bring delphinium, Love, to me— Fashioned from bits of the heavens' blue,

With message my eyes alone can see— Of abiding love, steadfast and true!

### DAILY THOUGHT

And it came to pass when the minstrel played, that the hand of the Lord came upon him—II Kings iii, 15.

LORD, what music hast Thou provided for Thy saints in Heaven, when Thou affordest bad men such music on earth!—Isaiah Walton.

### SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"Now, please, Jerry, don't tell this salesman how you should know shoes because you sold them on Saturdays when you were in school."

## Vagabond from Indiana

BY ERNIE PYLE

EDITOR'S NOTE—This roving reporter for The Times goes where he pleases, when he pleases, in search of odd stories about this and that.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—We were sitting on the quarter-deck. The yacht was anchored in the middle of Washington Channel, a neck of the Potomac.

Over to the right was Potomac River. On the other side was the Army War College. You could look over your shoulder and see the Washington Monument.

"The Dooleys sure live in a nice part of town, don't they?" said my friend.

Yep, they sure do. One of the very nicest residential sections in the city. Always a breeze, and not overworked, and it's very little noise. Water for a front yard and other boats for neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dooley own this yacht. They call her the Clari-bel. They live on it all the time, just like you would live in a house. They both have jobs up town, and come home every night.

This all sounds very nice, but Paul Dooley is really in a mess. He's right between the irresistible force and the immovable object, with the devil and the deep blue sea thrown in. He owns this yacht, lives on it, has her all ready to put to sea, and is just busting to go. But—

He can't go unless he quits his job, and he if he quits his job he can't afford to go.

PAUL DOOLEY is an Oklahoman. He finished at the University of Oklahoma these years ago. He had worked on freighters across the Atlantic. He had sailed small boats along the Texas gulf coast. He loved the water, and boats.

So when he came to Washington, two and a half years ago, he decided to buy a boat. He just stumbled onto this thing. It's 75 feet long, and beautifully finished inside, and cost \$54,000 to build. What do you suppose he gave for it? \$3500! The fellow who owned it was broke and Dooley got it for dock storage charges.

Dooley works in the metallurgical laboratory of the Washington Navy Yards. His wife works in the Housing Administration. They live winter and summer on this yacht.

The yacht will sleep eight people besides the crew, and has two beautiful living rooms just like an apartment, and two bathrooms, and a big dining room, and electric refrigerator and gas stove, and electric lights and everything. It even has a coal furnace, to keep it warm in winter.

The Dooleys have a young fellow who stays on the boat all the time. He takes them over to shore every morning, and meets them in the evening when they come from work.

They have a big time on weekends just sitting on the shaded deck.

It costs them about the same, Dooley says, to maintain the yacht at anchor as it would to rent a small house.

The farthest away they've ever been in it was down to Chesapeake Bay, about a hundred miles. They've only had it out once this summer.

Dooley not only wants to go places on his yacht; he even has an icing on his wishes in the form of buried treasure. Mrs. Dooley is raring to go, too.

Paul Dooley has a possible trip figured two ways. One is for just him and his wife and one handy man to go. They could do that for \$125 a