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

The End in Sight

When the party that sponsored the Wright bone dry law and boasted that Indiana had the harshest law of any of the states confesses failure of that law, the end of the prohibition experiment is in sight.

It is significant that the Anti-Saloon League has lost its power to terrorize either delegates or candidates. In fact, every wise candidate knows that the support of that body, which was once an essential to election, is now a most decided liability.

The Republican proposal to resubmit the eighteenth amendment to the people is an advance. Its declaration in favor of the amendment of the Wright law to make it conform to any federal enforcement law is better.

When Arthur Gilliom, then attorney-general, made this proposal four years ago, he was ostracized by his party associates and looked upon as a heretic.

Even during the last session of the legislature, when such a repeal was proposed, the power of the fanatical drys was so great that members of the legislature were afraid to act.

The law has always been a monstrosity and never enforced, except in rare cases when some individual was under official disfavor.

The attitude of the Republican delegates indicates that the ranks and file have little sympathy with the practices of the prohibition department.

It is significant that there is enough sense of fitness not to adjourn without attacking the law under which the prohibition cheka obtained a sentence of George Dale, mayor of Muncie.

It will be remembered that one of the charges on which Dale is under sentence to eighteen months in Leavenworth was that he had brought liquor to a Democratic convention. Dale denied it vigorously. The evidence was scant but the charge served its political purpose.

His chief of police is under sentence and the main charge against him was that he had taken part in a convention of the American Legion at Louisville.

Such a precedent is dangerous. The delegates must recognize this. There might come a time when it will be unsafe for others than Democrats to bend the prohibition law. That would be too bad.

A Compromise Relief Bill

The Garner relief bill, passed by the house, is a pork barrel measure which should not become law. The Hoover relief plan is good, but does not go far enough. A compromise is necessary.

That compromise is provided by the \$2,000,000,000 Wagner bill, which was reported favorably by the senate committee Wednesday. It will pass the senate if the administration ceases obstruction. It should be accepted by the house conferees and signed by the President.

Fortunately, there no longer is disagreement over the need of federal unemployment relief. It should have been provided two years ago. But the administration and the conservative Democratic leaders insisted that private charity could do the job.

When it was proved by the President's own experts that philanthropy was giving only one-quarter of the relief funds, and that local and state governments were providing three-quarters, it was argued that the latter could go on carrying the load.

A year of deepening misery has been required to show Washington that local government funds in many states are exhausted and that others have reached the limit of their borrowing power. But now that this is clear, there is a general willingness in congress to provide unemployment aid before adjournment.

This laudable motive was chiefly responsible for the passage of the defective Garner bill under the worst gag rule since the infamous railroading of the Hawley-Smoot tariff monstrosity.

Aside from its invitation to pork barrel grabs, the Garner bill is inadequate because, while carrying \$2,300,000,000 for nominal relief, the actual jobs or food provided for unemployed would be relatively small. It concentrates too much on the form of public works, which furnish a minimum of labor.

Both the Hoover and Wagner plans have the advantage of turning the bulk of the expenditure—\$1,500,000,000—to income-producing construction projects. That is in addition to the \$300,000,000 advances to states for immediate relief.

The main dispute in the senate between the administration and the Democrats is over the added \$500,000,000 bond issue, which the Wagner bill would devote to federal public works. There are good reasons why the President should break the deadlock by accepting this provision.

In the first place, he, as well as congress, already has authorized the projects for which this money would be used. Second, about half these projects now are in the appropriation bills to be covered by taxation.

It is not asking much of the President, in the interest of compromise, to accept that remaining \$250,000,000 for approved public works—especially since the Democratic Wagner bill incorporates virtually all the Hoover plan.

This Wagner compromise bill is the answer to the question whether the unemployed will get quick relief. It is the answer to the question whether congress shall remain in Washington until after the Democratic convention and turn the session into a partisan campaign free-for-all.

It is the answer to the question whether a deadlocked congress, in desperation, finally will take the Garner bill or something worse.

The time has come for the President to get out of the way and let the Wagner relief bill become law.

Depression Graduates

What will happen to the young men and young women after they receive their diplomas this June and walk out into the world to get jobs?

There are 756,000 boys and girls being graduated this year from American high schools, and 131,500 from colleges and universities. Some will continue their studies. Others, too poor for that, will return to city homes and farms to bide with the old folks while they wait for better times.

Most of them will take their places at the end of the long queues of jobless, trying to sell in a glutted labor market their eager youth and new-found knowledge.

We wept for the generations of 1917 and 1918 that were graduated from the campus into the trenches of France. Shall we feel only pity for the depression graduates? Perhaps we should envy them.

The old lords of the earth have failed. Their system brought wars, unemployment, insecurity, and misery. Among them appears no authentic and courageous leader fit for the days to come. Baffled at what they have made of civilization, they are about ready to go.

Most of the young are clean of the old lies. They

Blocking Economy

The federal budget-balancing plan is jeopardized by the senate's unwillingness to accept economies. It did a fine job in putting through the tax bill. But the job is not complete until economies, allowed for in fixing the tax total, actually are made.

One of the committee economies which the senate has thrown out is \$48,714,000 for veterans. Apparently the lobby pressure was too great. The proposed economy would not have touched general veterans' relief, but only special items, such as hospital and other allowances for disease not contracted in the service, and reducing the retirement allowances of emergency officers with other incomes.

As pointed out in the debate, about 25 cents of every dollar spent by the government goes to veterans. Since there must be economies, the relatively small one applied by the committee to the vast veterans outlay is only fair.

On another flight from economy, the senate appropriations committee provided summer vacation camps for thousands of school boys and restored 2,000 army officers which the house found unnecessary to national defense. The total cut in army expenditures, including public works, is only about one-third the cut in interior department expenses.

The Republican old guard is chiefly responsible for blocking these economies. It is futile for the administration to try to balance the budget with one hand, and at the same time unbalance the budget with the other hand.

Pershing on Crime

In the fall of 1917, General "Black Jack" Pershing was having luncheon with Marshal Franchet d'Esperey. It was during an attack, and the marshal and the general were discussing things at home.

Pershing told the marshal that he had heard that in the United States prohibition was being discussed.

He said he was "frightened that they might put it over on us" while the troops were gone. Both agreed this would be a "terrible" thing.

Recently, Pershing was having another luncheon in France. Prohibition had been "put over" while the boys were overseas, and his country had tried it for twelve years. What he feared had come about in a degree quite as "terrible" as he prophesied.

"Prohibition undoubtedly is the basis of the racketeering that exists in America today," he told members of the America Club. "The bootlegger and gangster have made much money and have made easy money, money that ought to have gone into the United States treasury to help relieve the deficit. They have made so much money they do not know what to do about it."

He said more about "lawlessness, brigandage and racketeering."

"Who is to blame? The American citizen himself, because he does not rise up," General Pershing answered.

McGraw: A Baseball Legend

Any baseball fan under the age of 35, or thereabouts—and there are a good many million in that classification—is unable to remember back to a time when John McGraw was not manager of the New York Giants.

His resignation, therefore, seems like a fundamental change in the institution of big league baseball itself.

Quitting the game, he steps into baseball's academy of the immortals. There, with such names as Cobb, Mathewson, Chance, Bresnahan, Evers, Wagner, Young and all the rest, he takes his place among the legends of the game; the legends that every youngster hears when he learns the game, the legends that help to give the great American game the color and sparkle that make its appeal perennial.

New Yorkers are beginning to lose their faith in Jimmy Walker, following the disclosure that he over-drew his \$10,000 letter of credit from a bus man on his three-months trip to Europe. They contend that anybody ought to be able to live for three months on \$10,000.

A bulletin from the Akron department of health reads: Mrs. H. is released from quarantine, and is granted permission to start work on milk bottles, after being boled thirty minutes. You might say she was still in hot water.

When asked what they would do if they were given control of the university, 338 out of 430 Princeton seniors replied, "I'd hire a good football team." Which proves that they haven't been frittering away their time learning about poetry or Greek.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ONE of the craziest ideas extant is that women prefer men whom they can manage.

I am convinced that the worst injury our sex has suffered is the generally established opinion that the ambitious wife likes her husband to be spineless.

Indeed, it no longer should be a question as to who gives and who receives orders in marriage, since good teamwork is the only thing that counts.

I believe, however, that all women admire and would prefer to marry strong-minded men, especially if that strong-mindedness is tempered with good sense, justice, and kindness. A good many matrimonial fatalities are the result of negligence and soft-heartedness on the man's part.

He becomes buried in his business and permits his wife to have conversational leeway and sometimes a regular monopoly on complaining. He merely smiles when she begins to rattle about his faults.

He steals himself to silence when she scolds, and, like most males, having sold himself the silly idea that gentlemen must not defend themselves from the ladies, he lets her tongue wag incontinently.

Most of them will take their places at the end of the long queues of jobless, trying to sell in a glutted labor market their eager youth and new-found knowledge.

We wept for the generations of 1917 and 1918 that were graduated from the campus into the trenches of France. Shall we feel only pity for the depression graduates? Perhaps we should envy them.

Traitorous though it may sound, we need more Communism in American marriage. Thomas Woods in his recent book, "New Minds: New Men?" shows the possibilities that lie within the Russian experiment when it comes to woman's contribution to the nation.

For Russian men are thinking of woman and her problems just as seriously as they are considering their own. American men must do likewise.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

One Can Not Review What Has Happened on This Old Earth Without Realizing There Is Danger in Too Much Organization.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The needs of average people are, and always have been, comparatively simple. They consist of a reasonably good house in which to live; a comfortable bed in which to sleep; an adequate supply of food and clothing; a fire by which to cook and keep out the cold; a fair amount of time for play and self-expression.

Left to their resources, average people will go far toward providing such things for themselves, and will grow stronger in the process. It stimulates their ingenuity, teaches them to think in elemental, and keeps them in close contact with life.

We think such people as primitive because they build and work along limited lines. They lack the organization to produce great monuments, or create the gigantic enterprises by which we have come to set such store.

At the same time, history is a running record of their ability to meet and conquer the more sophisticated tribes.

One can not review what has occurred on this old earth without realizing that there is danger in too much organization, that human being must hoe their own row to a certain extent for the sake of mental and physical vigor, that slavery to ritualism, or mechanized life, develops weakness.

Turn Against Tyranny

THEY are not entirely wrong who warn us of the demoralizing effects of machinery, especially as it is being employed to produce huge economic combines, and they are not entirely right who look for relief through the political control of such combines.

Subordination of individual liberty amounts to the same thing, whether brought about by a trust in the United States, or a Soviet in Russia. For a time the marvels it accomplishes may persuade people to like it; but in the end they will turn against it for the same reason that they have turned against every form of tyranny.

Over-organization always has, and always will, involve two results—first, dictatorship to compel efficiency, and then chaos, because human nature no longer can stand the strain.

Both these results are rooted in the demoralizing effect of over-organization on average people. Average people can not maintain energetic interest in their work when herded together in vast multitudes, can not keep that sense of personal responsibility which goes with personal achievement.

They are bound to slack on the job, which means that the machine must be made to whirl a little faster to drive them. Then comes the efficient expert to perfect the scheme, the factory boss to back him up, the trade czar to standardize all operations, the combine to squeeze a little more profit for stockholders, and, finally, an effort to eliminate all competition by the establishment of a nation-wide, or world-wide, monopoly.

Opposes Super-Planning

IN the face of such a set-up, the workers have no choice but to organize for their own protection. There are strikes, lockouts, conditions become intolerable and desperate when greed leads to over-production.

Then we hear talk of dictatorship, as we are hearing it right here in America today. And this talk involves the same end, whether emanating from a Fascist, or Socialist viewpoint. There simply is no escape from dictatorship under uncontrolled.

Centralized power means tyranny, whether it represents the state or private enterprise. The only way of preventing dictatorship and tyranny is to balk unified control, to demand a minimum of government, both in the economic and political field.

A minimum of government is obviously inefficient according to present-day standards, but it's democracy. Had the Romans stayed with it, they never would have fallen prey to a semi-barbaric world. Had the Babylonians stayed with it, Cyrus never would have taken their city.

For one, I have no faith in super-planning. I believe that our real task is to make the largest possible number of people in this country self-sustaining, not only from an economic standpoint, but from a moral, spiritual, and political standpoint as well.

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Another character named Constantine—or words to that effect—kept popping up every now and then, but I never quite got her straight. Oh—and I almost forgot—Perkins, the butler, had served the Earl's family faithfully for forty years.

It later was discovered that he had spent half a century in Dartmoor prison, but that did not come out until he was stabbed in the back with a curious Oriental dagger, which was snatched from the wall of Fred's library.

Gilda was anxious to keep the innkeeper at roulette, secret (Bartlett), by pretending to be the Black Abbot or a Black Rabbit, I did not stand in the way of his pleasure. Indeed, I sat down to share the thrills, if any.

The etherized drama included rifle shots, the clanking of chains and sudden screams, and yet no chills played up and down my spine, because I never could tell whether some of the characters was being high-handed or murdered.

And after the first ten minutes I grew a little indifferent, although I had a slight preference for murder in the case of the entire cast.

Giving Away the Plot

GILDA is in love with Leslie, but his brother Bartlett is secretly insane. Besides, Bartlett is only a half-brother. The estate is heavily entailed, and Ferdinand has been

The Pot and the Kettle!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

'Why' of Vegetarianism Is in Doubt