



## 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, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, \$5 cents a month.

ROY W. HOWARD,  
Editor

EARL D. BAKER,  
Business Manager

PHONE-Kiley 5551.

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."

### Who Wins This War?

Cheered by thousands of Bolivian citizens, says the dispatch, a troop train left La Paz. Two thousand women paraded to the presidential palace, carrying banners pledging their lives to the fatherland.

The principal of the normal school exhorted the women from a balcony to be ready for Red Cross service on the field of battle.

It has the ring of real war, hasn't it? It probably is real war. Many of the Bolivian boys on that troop train may not come back to La Paz. The files that swarm battlefields, the vultures that circle above, await them.

We have no similar dispatch at the moment from Asuncion, but it is reasonable to suppose that Paraguayan sweethearts are kissing Paraguayan boys well, that Paraguayan women are pledging their lives to their fatherland.

And who will win this war? That's easy: The files and the vultures. For if it goes the limit, if it becomes what it threatens to become, a war on the grand scale between the whole people of the two patriotic and excited countries, it will not end until both are ruined.

There can be nothing in that strip of border land they call the Chaco of value equal to the losses each nation will sustain.

Bolivia and Paraguay both must lose. Indeed, aside from munition makers in other countries, it is hard to see where there is to be any profit from this war.

South America as a whole will suffer from it, and, to some degree, North America and Europe.

That shooting has begun in the Chaco is particularly distressing, because of the patient and sincere international effort since the clash of December 19, 1928, to find a solution of this dispute.

The American government has arranged repeated conferences in Washington, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Columbia have been exerting their good offices to forestall an armed clash.

And back of it all there is fifty years of effort to promote a spirit of Pan-American harmony that would tide over such crises.

No holocaust of bloodshed and human misery can lead to any result other than that which might be forecast by careful analysis now and brought about by continued patient negotiating.

War will compel partisan alignment of neighboring countries and increase the difficulties of negotiations.

Notwithstanding racial prides and traditional hatreds, there has been every evidence that the responsible statesmen of both countries realize all this. But they are harassed continually by military outbreaks, such as that which now has precipitated the movement of troop trains.

Apparently, unless these statesmen can find a way to control the military men of their respective countries, Bolivia and Paraguay are headed back toward the tribal state, out of which, along with the rest of the world, they have been climbing pain-

### A Vote in December

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, in the closing hours of the congressional session, did a notable job in straightening out the prohibition question, previously tangled by parliamentary tactics.

As a result of his successful attempt to place his repealer of the prohibition amendment before the senate, that body adjourned with this measure its "unfinished business."

The senate, reconvening in December, will have the Glass resolution up for debate and a vote.

This means that the voters at home will have an opportunity to let senators and representatives know what their congressmen should do this fall. While the members of congress elected in November will not take office until the following March, the December session will have the election results as a guide.

The Glass resolution provides for ratification by state conventions, prohibits saloons and pledges federal aid to prevent shipments of liquor into dry states.

It would submit to the people a safeguarded substitute for the present silly system.

The vote of 37 to 27 by which the Senate decided to take up the Glass resolution should give heart to sober citizens who long have sought intelligent action against the evils of the present system.

The vote was the first on the repeal question since the eighteenth amendment was submitted fifteen years ago. It may be regarded not necessarily as a test of whether senators are wet or dry, but as to whether they are willing for the people to decide the issue.

When the vote comes on submitting a repeal resolution to the states, a two-thirds majority of each house of congress is necessary.

It is heartening in this connection to note that the senators favoring consideration of the resolution cast within five votes of a two-thirds majority of those voting.

### Human Nature on Trial

A note, found on Manhattan bridge, after Domingo Sica, 54, had jumped into East river, should be pinned over the desks of the members of the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation board. It read:

"My body will be found in the river below. I am one of the unfortunate of the times. Fairly well off a year ago, now a pauper. The failure of one bank wrecked my business. Now another bank threatens to take our home."

"The gas just has been closed. We have a 2-weeks-old baby, who surely will die, now that we have no gas for his food. I leave a wife and seven children. Please save my family funeral expenses. Any old place will do for me."

Congress has placed in the hands of seven men named by the President the spending of two more billions of federal dollars for public works and hunger relief. The loans are to be made public once a month.

It is a political year. Never in our democracy's history has so much money and power been entrusted to seven appointive officials. And not since Job's day have seven plain men been placed in the way of such great temptation.

Pressure already has begun from the states. Pennsylvania wants \$45,000,000 for relief. California wants a third of a billion for self-liquidating works. The states, from powerful Illinois to lesser Arizona, are moving on Washington.

Influential corporations and individuals soon will begin lobbying the R. F. C. board, as even congress has not been lobbied.

Most of the demands will be legitimate, many of them must be met. But all the time this new superboard must keep foremost in mind the families of the 11,000,000 "unfortunate of our times."

Every decision must be made with an eye on a

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE best evidence of our inability to meet emergencies with courage lies in the fact that we still are trying to run things in 1932 by the rules of 1919.

For example, the other day a 60-year-old man, homeless and without a job, constructed himself a temporary shelter upon the fire escape of a vacant house. He pleaded to be allowed to remain there for a few days to rest. He was harmless and tired.

But, according to city laws, this was not permissible. The policeman made him move on, although he knew the poor soul had no place to go.

The officer may not have been to blame for this, but certainly the system that forces him to such action is culpable.

Men always should come before laws. Human welfare is more important than city regulations. Rules that can not be broken in emergencies when comfort and even life is at stake, are not worth making.

And the civilization that is more concerned with its codes than with its citizens is an unworthy one.

THE truth is that we are choking ourselves to death with red tape. We flounder under its entanglements like fish out of water. The laws we have made are devouring us. We are stifled, strangled, slain, by the multitudinous statutes enacted to make us free.

Desperate indeed is our case. We can't change a bad law for years because our lawyers can't always find a legal precedent to follow and a precedent any lawyer is lost.

We can't get food to the starving, mostly because the welfare and charitable agencies to which our money is given are so hampered by mandates that the poor applicants starve while they are examined and observed.

A dying man will expire before he can break through the red tape required to enter the average hospital.

Columbia, the gem of the ocean, is a suicide. We might be able to control our public utilities, and if the lobbyists don't control with the dough, have a government by the people.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

No Business Enterprise Is Big Enough to Stand Alone; It Must Have Help of the Little Fellow.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A committee of bankers and industrialists, representing the Fourth Federal Reserve district, urges more liberal credit for small business enterprises.

That touches the real source of trouble.

Big business always was, and always will be, dependent on small business.

This slump did not begin with billion-dollar concerns, though many thought it did.

Small business had broken down long before the Wall Street crash, and it had broken down largely for lack of legitimate credit.

During 1927 and '28 enormous sums of money were diverted from commerce to speculation, sent to the call market, where feverish trading had sent interest rates sky high.

That credit stringency resulted. Not only thousands of small business enterprises, but many rural banks, collapsed under the strain. Big business lost money, but the prospective market on which stocks had been boomed and speculated suddenly woke up to the fact that they were playing with bubbles.

Everybody laughed.

Now the New York power authority recalls that Undersecretary of State Castle last summer denied there were any negotiations with Canada. And somebody dug up a statement made by Hoover when he was commerce secretary, belittling the benefits of the proposed waterway.

Hoover wired back in effect: "Don't bother, little Governor; run along and finish your fishing. We'll handle everything, in fact, we've been negotiating with Canada for three years."

The President seems to have got his joke.

### "Cease Firing!"

Representative La Guardia of New York has written a letter to Attorney-General Mitchell urging the government to stick its smoking guns and declare a sort of armistice in the prohibition war until the people translate their will into law and repeal the same.

The telephone company can't pay dividends without subscribers, nor will it do General Motors any good to put out a couple of million cars unless there is a demand for them.

It requires a lot of work to provide a good market for steel.

The telephone company can't pay dividends without subscribers, nor will it do General Motors any good to put out a couple of million cars unless there is a demand for them.

The President seems to have got his joke.

### "Credit Use Perverted"

NOTHING has done more to prolong the agony of this depression than the perverted use of credit.

An incalculable number of small business enterprises has been destroyed in obedience to the theory that big business could be revived, or stabilized, without help from below.

Instead of stimulating production that would call for more production through increased consumption, we have assumed that if factories at the top could borrow enough money, things would turn out all right.

Some of them have borrowed, but to no good purpose, because there was no market.

Our real weakness is, and has been, right down to the people who live, where the consumption originates, where the individual makes trade for bakers, delicatessens, garages and machine shops, and where these, in turn, make trade for a few gigantic establishments.

"I do not take the position that the law already has been repealed. I do take the position that from this point on enforcement should be kept within the law and all measures and policies heretofore followed by your department in destroying property and assaulting and killing should be abolished."

This request is reasonable. Since the destruction of lives and property even before the conviction of crime is a bit unusual, anyway, it is not too much to ask the dry squads to cease firing for awhile. In the meantime, we may conclude a peace treaty by means of repeat.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.

Credit has to be returned to the side streets and small communities, to the place where business and consumption originate.

The idea that it will "trickle down" if dispensed at the top, is bunk, as the last three years have demonstrated.

They all look to little fellows for a market, whether as ultimate consumers, or go-betweens. The bigger the concern, the more small customers it must have. When they fall, it fails.

You can pour all the money into a power company, or a steel plant, that you like, but if there isn't a market, it won't do the slightest good.