



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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BOYD GURLEY,  
Editor

ROY W. HOWARD,  
President

EARL D. BAKER,  
Business Manager

PHONE—Riley 5551.

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

### The Secret's Out

The sole purpose of the tariff is to protect the working man. Capital does not need it. This is the secret which Senator James Eli Watson, chief apostle of the tariff, gave to the public last night.

Queen how the thing has worked, how great fortunes have been amassed in protected industries, by the owners and the workers in those industries are today jobless and hunting for work.

Queen how every tariff has created a new crop of millionaires and the "protected working man" has lost his job at the first sign of disaster.

There are those in Indiana who have memories. They do not forget that when the people were protesting against the Grundy measure, Watson arose in the senate and declared that if he did not know that within thirty days after its passage there would be no idle men in this country, he would vote against it.

The thirty days have gone into thirty months and the lines of jobless have increased. Specifically, workers in the automobile factories of this city can trace their idleness to this measure against which the heads of factories protested at the time of its passage.

Some man who had a good job before the tariff was passed and today has none may want more details. He may ask Senator Watson just how much higher he will put the tariff in order to send him back to work—and when.

### Two Years Late

Two years late, an attempt is promised to create public work for the unemployed in Indiana.

Two years late, it is being recognized that charity is not only the wrong answer but so costly as to become impossible.

The only relief, as The Times pointed out three years ago, is work—and work at a saving wage.

Governor Leslie, so it is reported, will endeavor to borrow money from the government for cities which will promise to use the funds to give work on public buildings, municipal water plants and sewer systems.

Such communities will burden themselves with an interest charge and rely on inflation to permit them to finally pay the bill.

One of the causes of depression and of confiscation of property through taxation is the fact that just such debts have been incurred in the past.

The plan, despite this factor which will be a cause of trouble in the next depression, has real merit in that it recognizes the right of men to earn their own living, the right of children to be supported by fathers with jobs, the right of wives to live an American life, not one of penance.

The plan, of course, will fail if those who are backing it as an escape from charity refuse to demand that the workers who do this work be given a decent wage, not one dictated by present competitive prices.

If those in charge continue to regard labor as a commodity, to be bought at deflation prices, it will do little for the worker and nothing to bring back prosperity.

The further announcement is made that the projects are to be self-liquidating. That suggests that they must earn money to pay back the loan.

The view of what and what are not such projects may widen if this is to be a permanent method of taking up the surplus labor. In time the public may decide to finance projects of production or distribution where, after the first cost is liquidated, the business will belong to the workers. That day, however, will probably wait until the next slump.

### Dangerous Business!

Certain Republican spokesmen and orators are resorting to the Mark Hanna method in their efforts to serve their cause. The Mark Hanna method is to campaign with fear.

In 1896 it went to the extreme of employers actually notifying employees that the factories would not open on the day after election in event of a Bryan victory.

Because McKinley won, that strategy, despite its utter defiance of the spirit of democracy and its cruel ruthlessness, has been accepted as traditionally effective, and has reappeared in various guises. So today it is being employed.

If times were not so critical—if they were even no more critical than in 1896—if such confidence as does exist today were not so vital, this might be passed off as "politics."

But as things now stand, it is about the most dangerous weapon that could be employed. It boils down to a proposition of: "If we can't run the ship we'll sink it."

The idea, of course, when thoughtfully analyzed, is ridiculous. For any political party to arrogate to itself the assumption that it possesses the only brains and the only equipment by which the country can be saved should be laughable, particularly when the party happens to be one which, having claimed perfection, has given a four-year demonstration of imperfection.

But the fact of the matter is that, with the times so out of joint, with hardships so widespread, any threat of further disaster fits the psychology of the moment, adds to the general gloom, and thereby is a blow to such courage and such confidence as remain.

Therefore, we say that this revival of the Mark Hanna method is dangerous business.

It should be repudiated by every Republican campaign manager, by every prominent leader, by President Hoover himself, by all who put patriotism above politics.

We do not believe that America has come to the pass where good Republicans will approve of burning the house to warm the party's baby.

### Too Many Governments

In Oklahoma the state Chamber of Commerce proposes to merge 77 counties into 37, lop off 20 useless county governments, prying from the pay rolls hundreds of tax-eaters, saving property owners \$17,000,000 a year in taxes.

Here's a real reform. Instead of blaming Uncle Sam for all their tax troubles, states can begin reducing overhead by consolidating their local government units and making them conform to modern conditions.

The United States now supports 250,000 separate government units—school, road, irrigation, drainage and other districts; townships, counties and cities.

New York, in spite of recommendations by both Governors Roosevelt and Smith to consolidate, supports 13,644 units of government, many of which are utterly parasitic. Michigan groans under 8,230 units, supporting at the public feed trough 42,902 officials.

One quarter of North Carolina's counties have less

## M. E. Tracy Says:

Borah Is One Man Who Is  
Trying to Think in Terms  
That Fit the Existing Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The day after Mr. Coolidge told us that everything was quite all right and that we would better be careful about making or recommending changes, Senator Borah came out with a five-point program for recovery.

Beyond the idea of swapping war debts for a one-half cut in armaments, that program contains little in keeping with Hoover policies, or Coolidge conceptions.

It strains the imagination to think of the Republican faction represented by these two men endorsing any such radical measures as the monetization of silver, the reduction of farm obligations, or genuine economy in administration of government.

There has been a great deal of talk about economy, to be sure, but with increased taxes and an unbalanced budget as the result. Nothing of great consequence has been done to lower expenses, but taxpayers have been loaded with a much heavier burden.

Moreover, we have a ready instrument at hand to aid them in any serious effort to prepare themselves for future responsibilities; namely, the public library.

The public library movement has been growing rapidly since the impetus given to it by Andrew Carnegie. In the United States, 6,500 school and public libraries each report 3,000 or more volumes. All taken together, they offer to the American reading public some 155,000,000 volumes.

Here is a stupendous equipment which might be used to make the United States capable of self-government in economic and political fields alike.

The decently equipped public library offers a real opportunity for those with the ambition to better their status in life. Those without trade or profession can learn a vast number of valuable facts about some form of activity which intrigues their imagination, thereby starting themselves on the road to achievement.

Then we are told that nothing is necessary to cure the malady but a little homeopathic medicine in the form of a tariff, or some other kind of subsidy for big business.

Those who have had training, but are out of work, can keep up to date in their knowledge of their trades or professions. Even more important, perhaps, they can get on the way to acquiring a new code of earning a livelihood.

A second trade has been well described by Dean Russell of Teachers' college as the "new frontier" in American history. In the old days when a man was out of work or did not like what he was doing, he could pull up stakes and move west to new opportunities on the frontier.

The actual geographical frontier has been closed since 1890. Yet, if Americans possessed some alternative line of activity at which they might support themselves, this would take the place of the frontier opportunities of the last century. This is particularly necessary today, when inventions are throwing thousands out of work each year.

There still is a third class who might benefit greatly by a more intelligent use of public libraries; namely, those who wish a college education or better, but can not obtain it through conventional channels. There are many today who might be in

college but for the depression.

Then there are hundreds who have had to return home from college because of lack of funds. Any good library can give a young man or woman the equivalent of a college education outside college walls.

The librarian who wishes to educate the youth of America is not hampered by the absurd curriculum which has come down into our modern higher education as an illogical and incongruous mosaic, compounded from every age of the intellectual history of mankind since the cave era.

He can select those subjects which really are relevant to training a person to live intelligently in the twentieth century.

Adequate reading lists in history, economics, sociology, government, literature, psychology and general science would enable any ambitious youngster to acquire as much well organized and useful information as he could in the best college or university.

Now that Jimmy Walker is back home, he can become a candidate for Forgotten Man.

Virgil said that the noblest motive of a statesman is to "do the public good." You don't suppose he was using slang, do you?

The Insull boys don't seem to be enthusiastic about plans for home-coming day.

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As far as extradition is concerned, those former Chicago magnates seem to have been Insull-ated.

### The Library and the Depression

The one thing that American people are provided with more amply than at any other time in our history is spare time. With some 12,000,000 able-bodied persons out of work, there certainly is more leisure than ever before.

This can result in gradual demoralization and disintegration of the personality or in preparation for better days ahead, whether they be under a restored capitalistic system or under some form of Socialism.

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### Just Every Day Sense

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

## Questions and Answers

Is the moon a reflection of the sun?

It is a solid body, a satellite that revolves around the earth, and shines by the light of the sun, reflected from its surface.

Is Esther Ralston, the movie actress, married?

She is married to George Webb Frey, a motion picture executive. She has not announced her retirement from the screen, but has been devoting considerable time to vaudeville for several years.

Name the United States ambassadors to Spain, Cuba, Argentina and Mexico.

Irwin B. Laughlin, Spain; Harry F. Guggenheim, Cuba; Robert Woods Bliss, Argentina, and J. Reuben Clark Jr., Mexico.

Who sells vessels confiscated by the United States coast guard?

They are turned over to the United States marshal of the locality in which they are captured.

What many votes did Hoover and Smith receive in Speaker Garner's congressional district in Texas in 1928?

Hoover, 17,624; Smith, 18,718.

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What are the most necessary innovations in teaching?

It is the teaching of history. Hitherto it has been done only in the most superficial way. From this time forth we should put more stress upon our mistakes in government.

Could any need be greater?

Everybody knows that social economics are taught in a good many schools, but in the main, this subject is dealt with only technically.

Basic principles may be outlined, but present day and future problems and more important still, past mistakes usually are ignored.

Representative government today is on trial in America. One of the duties of citizenship is to train the coming generations so that they may vote wisely and govern well.

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