

## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD . . . . . President  
BOYD GURLEY . . . . . Editor  
EARL D. BAKER . . . . . Business Manager

Phone—Riley 5551

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 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, 65 cents a month.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1933.

## CUTTING COSTS

The plan to give the Governor approximately absolute authority to employ and discharge state employees, to fix wages, to limit expenditures, has much to commend it.

The Governor of the state is held responsible for results. He can not function without the proper authority.

State administration, in most of its aspects, is a purely business proposition. Business men have long held to the theory that if the same principles that are used in business were applied to government, the cost could be reduced materially. Now it is proposed to give the Governor a chance to do exactly that thing.

A more timid man than Governor McNutt might shrink from the responsibility that such a reorganization of state government will bring.

While the power of patronage is looked upon as a mighty weapon in politics, it works both ways.

If the cost of government is not reduced, if the service is impaired, the protest is certain to be much greater than political results inspired by those who have received jobs.

Under the present system, the public can not locate responsibility for any shortcoming. Numerous boards, commissions and minor officials have authority. The Governor, who gets most of the blame, is helpless, unless he wishes to be in a continual quarrel with his board members.

Complete authority and inescapable responsibility should get the necessary results. The cost of government must be reduced. The Governor should be given a free hand to cut out the extravagances. It is not an enviable job.

## KEEPING THE SCHOOLS

The proposal that the state pay the minimum wage of every teacher in the state calls attention to the fact that there are many districts and localities which are no longer able to pay for the maintenance of schools.

No longer will the tax receipts stretch far enough to provide for education. Farming localities, once prosperous, can not pay. In the mining regions, children must grow into manhood and womanhood illiterate, unless some drastic change is made in the method of raising money.

There will be general approval of the declaration of Governor McNutt that the children shall not be neglected and that the deflation shall not hit at the rights of the boys and girls to an education, or the start toward an education.

But what is happening to the schools will soon happen to other agencies of government unless men are given work and prices of commodities, especially farm commodities, are increased.

Some cities will run short of money to pay police-men and firemen and the garbage collector. Hospitals may be closed. The health departments will suffer.

The proposed sales tax to raise the revenues for the schools is much more likely to add to the difficulties now encountered by the districts which face the abolition of schools unless the state comes to the rescue. That will decrease the buying power of the consumer of the products of farm and mine.

All will agree with the decision that the schools must be maintained. Getting the money is a different problem and will force a frank facing of facts.

## THE WAR ON HUNGER

A hunger relief bill has been voted out of committee and is before the United States senate for action in the short session. Combining the Costigan-La Follette and Cutting bills, it is a lifeline for 3,000,000 destitute families and 1,000,000 homeless youths.

The revised bill separates hunger relief from business and public works loans. A separate board of three, including an expert social worker, would administer outright grants to the states. Of the \$500,000,000 set aside for the next two years, \$15,000,000 is earmarked for transient care. These sums are needed desperately.

The country is spending \$1,000,000 a year now on relief. More than a third of the unemployed are on charity. But every report proves that the states and communities are about at the end of their resources.

Private charities and local public funds are depleted. We have reached the third phase of the relief campaign—federal aid.

At the senate committee hearings, two-score relief workers from many states testified. They had come from the firing line. Practically all of them said that the fight against hunger is going against them. Practically all urged quick and ample federal grants.

If any one doubts that this rich country's enemy today is hunger, let him listen to these hunger fighters:

Harry L. Hopkins, New York state chairman of emergency relief: "At a conservative estimate, 500,000 families in the United States are not getting relief because they are receiving it."

Van Bittner, United Mine Workers, Fairmont, W. Va.: "Our people are hungry. Our children are crying for bread. They do not have sufficient clothing to protect them from the blasts of winter."

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman joint committee on unemployment: "Semi-starvation is sweeping across the country with the ravages of a plague in its wake."

Dr. Jacob Billikoff, Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities: "Many states have no resources to fall back on. The majority of cities are smashed and crippled financially. You can't expect unemployment relief from them."

H. L. Lurie, Bureau of Social Research, New York: "Few of the large relief agencies are giving as much as \$1 a week a person for food and in some of the organized cities the amount has fallen to as low as 50 cents a person a week."

Miss Helen Hall, University Settlement, Philadelphia: "Philadelphia has gone through four periods when there was no money for unemployment relief. Of the 52,000 destitute families left without relief, 37 per cent were not getting the normal three meals a day."

Clarence E. Pickett, American Friends Service Committee, on conditions in Kentucky and West Virginia mine regions: "Warm clothing is almost non-existent. In Kentucky I received notice that

three schools had to close because of trachoma. One looks with a certain amount of trepidation on what might happen if millions of our people come to feel that the state is their enemy."

Karl De Schweinitz, Philadelphia Community Council, on overcrowding, due to evictions: "Out of every 1,000 families applying for help, 220 families are living with somebody else. One child said: 'In the last year we have lived with six different families. At first they were glad to have us, but after a while they get very tired of you!'"

Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago Jewish Charities: "With Chicago standards, you would need a federal fund of well over a billion dollars. It is a terrific figure, but we are in a war."

We are in a war. In the last war we spent \$35,000,000,000 in two years to beat the enemy over seas. Shall we refuse to spend one-seventeenth of that to beat the enemy at home?

## THROWING AWAY \$2,500,000

Constituents of those congressmen who voted \$2,500,000 for citizens' military training camps next summer, in the war department appropriation bill, will have good reason to laugh when economy is mentioned in future appeals for re-election.

If there is any activity of the federal government which well could be dispensed with in hard times, this is it. These summer camps, at government expense, for boys selected by their congressmen, have little or no military value, and high officials of the army so have admitted. Their political value is, of course, a different thing.

President Hoover recognized this fact when he recommended that the appropriation for 1934 be drastically cut, and only \$1,000,000 allowed. With even greater courage and regard for duty, the house appropriations committee recommended that the camps be eliminated altogether. The house has overridden both objections and provided \$2,500,000 for free vacations.

If this money were being spent by the government to feed, for a month, residents of the different congressional districts who would have little or nothing to eat, otherwise, during that period, the expenditure might be justified.

It is very probable, however, that candidates will be chosen either for their theoretical value to national defense—and that surely requires a strong, well-nourished body—or else for their potential value to the recommending congressman the next time he runs for office.

Taxpayers who will provide the money for these camps, and hungry Americans whose needs certainly should command any money the government can find to spend, alike will be justified in feeling that the lame duck house of representatives has treated them badly.

It remains to be seen whether a lame duck senate will exhibit greater devotion to the cause of economy.

## OUT OF THE DARK

The final report of the Hoover national advisory committee on illiteracy is cheering. Illiteracy in the United States has been reduced by one-third in the last decade. The 1930 census shows a 648,152 reduction in those unable to read and write.

Since there was an increase of 17,044,426 in population in that decade, the actual decrease in illiteracy is substantial.

Outstanding in the ten-year crusade against ignorance were various state projects in adult education. Louisiana, for instance, brought 90,000 of her citizens out of the dark. Georgia gave instruction in the rudiments of learning to 118,000.

The national committee organized forty-four state branches, all of which are at work carrying on where it, because of lack of funds, must cease work. Apparently the committee has succeeded in making the nation "illiteracy conscious."

The next decade should see an end to the disgrace of illiteracy in this republic. There still are 4,283,753 Americans unable to read or write.

"Bad Manners to Be Shown at Playhouse," says a New York headline. And here we had been thinking every theater in the country had its late arrivals.

democracy, this is 4,283,753 too many.

Young married couples seem to get along best when near relatives are far away.

A scientist says we could live indefinitely, like the 21-year-old chicken heart, if it weren't for our heads. Bad as they are, who'd want to be without em?

Further proof that silence is golden—"Kingfisher Long's one-man filibuster cost the taxpayers \$15,000 a day.

Not an instant was to be lost: the people must be gathered to the hills or perish. Hastily set fire to his rice ricks—all that he had—and furiously rang the temple bell. His neighbors in the fields below heard the sound, and looked up and saw the burning place.

They rushed to the hill to help their neighbor, as they thought, in his dire plight. Then, looking back seaward they saw the wild waters rushing in over the place where they had been working, and understood how they had been saved.

The story tells how after the disaster was over and the man had been repaired—the man who had done this heroic self-sacrificing act being still alive and their neighbor—the folk of the village used to go to the temple and worship his spirit.

It was as if through the saving act of a neighbor and friend there had been revealed to them a swift touch and vivid glimpse of "A Living God," which is the title of the story.

It takes one back to the hills of Galilee, where, long ago, a

Without being blessed with a too delicate esthetic sense or even a slight degree of prudishness, most of us enjoy now and then an off-color wisecrack, if it is clever. But most of the stuff one hears on the stage these days is not clever. It is only vulgar.

It is the sort of thing that dirty-minded little boys used to giggle over behind the barn. Because it bears the New York trademark, it is accepted in most places as "the thing," even though it is obvious trash, without the slightest appeal to our sense of humor or fun.

Personally, I don't believe that the majority of any audience, anywhere, really likes three hours of vulgar bedroom scenes, hoary jokes based upon the natural functions of the human body and moron antics.

Most of us, although we may pretend, to impress others, really feel a faint shrinking, a ghostly sense of shame, spiritual humiliation. This is the only reasonable way to excuse our taste.

As a people, we can't be degenerated into such a company of driveling perverts as a good deal of our stage entertainment proves to be.

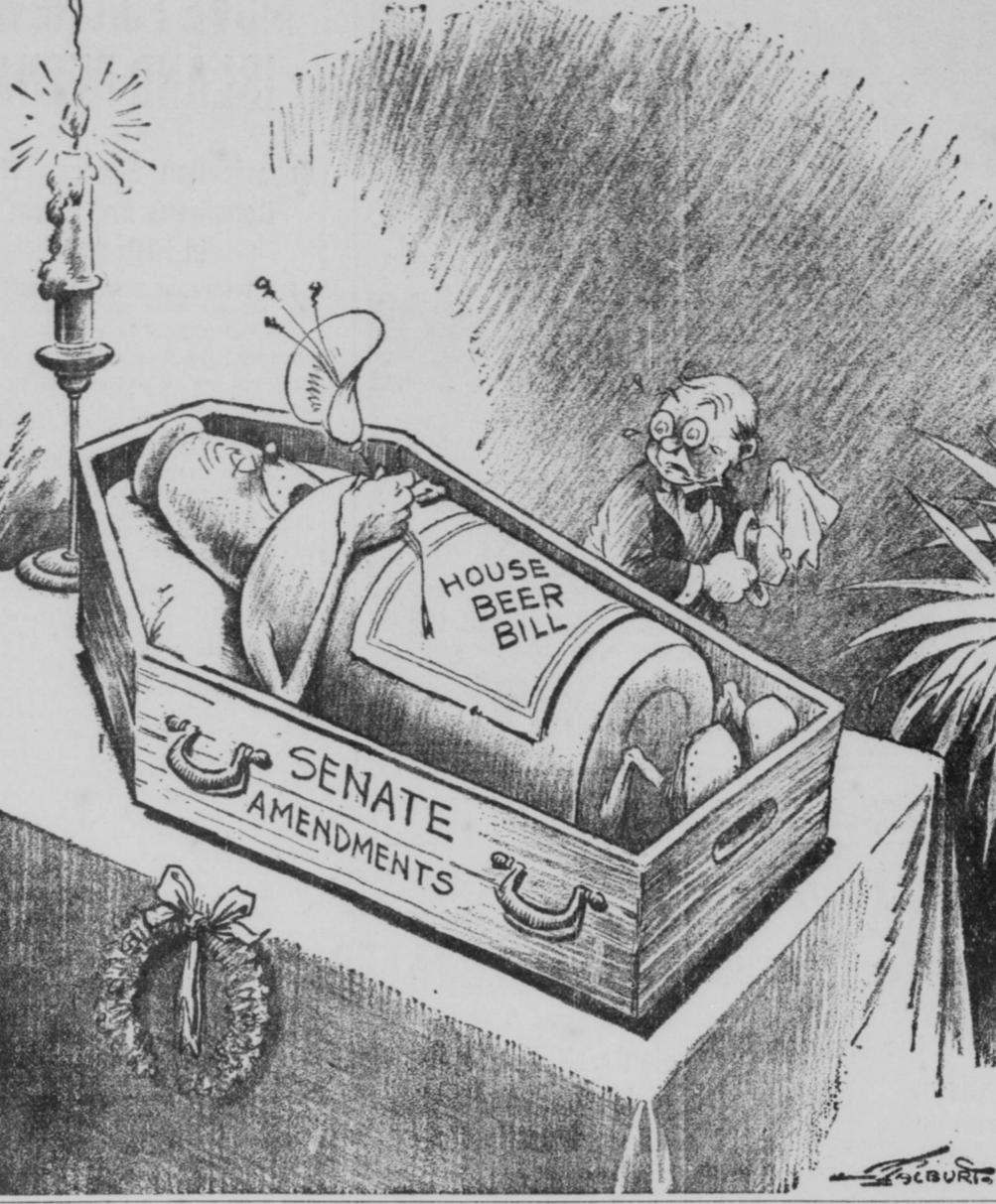
If this is where sophistication has led us, then we have been traveling in a great circle and are right back where we started from—the old livery stable.

Stirring the sleeping garments and bed linen.

By this time thousands of cases have been treated with this anti-

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

## Passing the Bier



## It Seems to Me . . . by Heywood Broun

I TRIED to say in this column the other day, "It must be remembered that we are confronted by a theory rather than a condition."

Somebody got the notion that I was added and changed it around into the more usual formula. But I meant to twist the familiar phrase in just the way I set it down.

It is my conviction that the world has wasted too much time in trying to solve deep-seated difficulties with skin lotions.

We have used means which everybody recognized as fundamentally unsound, under the plea that if we only could alleviate in any way the immediate pangs the morrow would take care of itself. It is not religion, but opportunism which has been the odium of the people.

There was and probably still is an old vaudeville yarn about a man in a hotel who called a bellboy and ordered a glass of ice water. Two minutes later he asked for another, and after a brief interval, he asked again and again.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

"Oh," said the hotel guest, "didn't I tell you? Well, you see, my bedroom is on fire."

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

But even in those days I must say in justice to myself that I did not regard the campaign as having any particular utility except in so far as it called attention to the fact of unemployment at a time when it was still being played down by those in power. There are few, if any, today who dare deny the fact.

Sooner or later, there must be a dole, although it might be well to call it something else, since the word has earned a quite undeserved unpopularity. Of course, even a dole is no cure, but it does represent the organization of a bucket brigade to take the place of bellboys bearing ice water.

The whole point is that we are not dealing merely with what is euphemistically called "an emergency." I am in no position to be severe with people who cling to this psychology, because I once ran a campaign—more than two

years ago—under the slogan of "Give a job till June."

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

But even in those days I must say in justice to myself that I did not regard the campaign as having any particular utility except in so far as it called attention to the fact of unemployment at a time when it was still being played down by those in power. There are few, if any, today who dare deny the fact.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the bellboy finally said, "I beg your pardon, but would you

mind telling me why you want all these glasses of ice water?"

Even if the entire city had heeded this exhortation no great amount of good would have come from it, since there have been two Junes since and there are more to come.

And so the