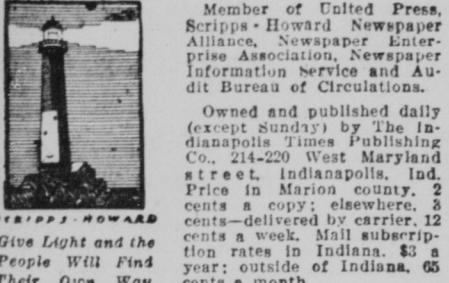


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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1933.

LIFE IS SAFER

IN spite of the fact that 170 persons gave up their lives on Independence day, an American's chance of dying with his boots off continues to grow, as the result of crusades by safety workers.

The National Safety Council reports that deaths from accidents in 1932 numbered only 88,000. This sounds large, but in 1930 the number was 99,300.

Last year motor accidents killed 29,500 persons, or more than homicides and suicides combined. Next to streets and highways the most perilous spot in America is the home. Home accidents are increasing, and last year accounted for 28,000 lives.

Occupational accidents, even in a depression year, killed 15,000. Public fatalities, outside of auto deaths, totaled 18,000. Only twenty-eight passengers were killed in railroad accidents, a remarkable record, compared to railroading's early years. And out of 365 deaths from flying, 195 were those of pleasure fliers.

The drop in motorists' deaths since 1913 has been noteworthy, particularly in recent years. In 1931 deaths from auto accidents totaled 33,675. Last year's percentage of decrease was double the increase in motor travel.

The occupational death rate also is declining, having dropped from 20,000 in 1929 to 15,000. Mining, lumbering and construction are most hazardous. Industrial accident frequency rates have declined 61.5 per cent since 1926.

The safety movement just has completed its twentieth year. In its two decades the American accident death rate has declined from 88.5 per 100,000 persons to 70.5. Had the 1913 death rate continued, 175,000 persons now living would have been killed.

Collective effort is saving lives. It also can make those lives more livable.

THAT SMITH-ROOSEVELT SPLIT

DEVELOPMENTS following logically from the administration's recovery program are providing an interesting sidelight on one of the most perplexing features of the 1932 presidential campaign.

One of the high spots of that campaign was the apparent coolness between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith.

The two had been comrades in arms for years; furthermore, they evidently had been fairly close friends as well. Roosevelt twice had put Smith in nomination for the presidency. Smith had turned over his job at Albany to Roosevelt.

But 1932 brought a break. Roosevelt spoke of the forgotten man and Smith promised to take off his coat and fight all demagogues.

The Chicago convention flag left a scar that refused to heal. Not until late in the campaign was there a reconciliation, staged amid the floodlights; and even then hints of soreness persisted.

Gossip had it that the rift was personal. Roosevelt was accused of having gone high hat; Smith, of nursing wounded vanity. Now, however, the basic difficulty becomes fairly clear.

Smith's recent editorial in the *Outlook* reveals that the gulf between himself and the President is almost as wide, fundamentally, as that between the President and ex-President Hoover.

The recovery act, says Smith, "will cripple initiative, legalize monopoly, raise prices and require higher tariffs." It "goes beyond anything my imagination can follow." The common man is likely to "get lost in the shuffle." We are apt to "sell our American birthright for a mess of Communistic pottage."

These comments show that the rift of a year ago was based on something deeper than personal pique. Roosevelt had one political philosophy; Smith has one almost diametrically opposed to it.

Both used to be classed as liberals. Roosevelt has taken the ultra-modern fork in the road and has gone on to evolve a new theory of democracy. Smith has clung to the traditional conception of democracy and has veered steadily toward conservatism.

It is not likely that we ever again shall see these two men in the same camp. The cleavage between them is too deep and wide.

That editorial in the *Outlook* reveals a basic disagreement too profound to be overcome.

REVIVE THE PROHIBITION PARTY

MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH of Des Moines, who succeeds Mrs. Ella A. Boole as president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, says she will be a Carrie Nation type of leader if necessary and that her political affiliation is "the Prohibition party, when there is one."

Well, there is one still, albeit of late much attenuated, and has been right along since the national prohibition convention at Chicago in 1889, which resulted in the first appearance of a Prohibition party and plateau in the 1872 presidential campaign.

We hope repeal of the eighteenth amendment is going to mean reinstatement of the Prohibition party as the natural and proper refuge for all ardent prohibitionists who still think this the paramount national issue.

Since 1920 the Prohibition party has hung on chiefly by abusing Republican and Democrats for "nullification, corruption, and maladministration" under the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act.

The Prohibition party platform of 1924, 1928, and 1932 scouted the possibility of any

We Must Build Up Our Navy

An Editorial

THE world for the moment has scrapped the anti-war treaties and blocked disarmament. We are forced to build up our navy to quota strength. The decision has not been made by us, but by the other powers.

The decision is not irrevocable. It can be reversed by the other powers whenever they are willing to abide by the anti-war treaties and to accept our repeated and standing disarmament offers. Meanwhile, we shall arm.

Japan broke the anti-war treaties. The other powers were unwilling to do anything about it. In our attempts to uphold the treaties, the United States was isolated. We were the goat.

Japan now holds the conquered territory. Following the initial failure of the powers to stand by the treaties, Japan was encouraged to go farther. There she will remain. Nothing short of war, if that, can dislodge her. And the United States certainly has no intention of going to war with Japan on this issue.

Whether we like it or not, that is the situation. Japan defied the treaties and got away with it. Any other strong nation can do likewise.

Nevertheless, we were willing to go on with disarmament plans. Japan was not. The European powers were not. Together they just have sunk the Geneva disarmament conference and are increasing their navies. That is the net result of more than a decade of American effort for disarmament.

Our method having failed, we must, as realists, try the other method. The other method is to meet them on their own self-imposed terms of preparedness. When the world sees that the United States is rich enough and strong enough to play the preparedness game, perhaps then the other powers will be glad to bargain for disarmament and real peace treaties.

That was the costly, but effective, method by which we achieved the Washington naval treaty—the only effective arms limitation to date.

It is important, however, that the American government, in being forced into its new naval building program, make clear to our own citizens and to the world that only our method temporarily is changed; that our end remains the same.

Our purpose is a warless world. For idealists, yes. But also for practical reasons. War does not pay. All lose by war.

The practicability of peace has not been disproved by the tragic drift toward force. The great world powers merely have proved their temporary inability or unwillingness to co-operate for peace.

We dare believe that this epidemic of militarism and supernationalism is temporary. It was a long and fair experiment. We did more than talk and beg. We acted. We deliberately held our naval strength far below treaty quota limits as an evidence of our good faith. All to no avail.

Improvement "so long as friends of prohibition law divide themselves among political parties seeking the votes of the law violators and the nullificationists," and stressed the need of "a party thoroughly committed to the maintenance and enforcement of prohibition law."

There was logic in this. There still is place and function for a Prohibition party in which die-hard prohibitionists can concentrate their efforts and work off steam.

The Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. should go back to the Prohibition party and leave Democrats and Republicans free to rejoice over their deliverance. Mrs. Smith is entitled to her affiliation. She should regain and revive it.

THE VALUE OF PLAYGROUNDS

ABULETIN from the National Recreational Association hammers anew on a point which requires especial emphasis in time of depression—that lack of public funds must not be permitted to cut down the recreational facilities available to children.

To begin, the bulletin points out that children must, and will, play. Not only for their happiness, but their health and character, are bound up in their play.

Under modern urban conditions, the public has to make provisions for playgrounds. If it fails, children are cheated of their rightful heritage.

In addition, public expenditures on playgrounds are connected directly with expenditures on jails, juvenile courts, prisons and the like. If we skimp on our playground expenditures now, we shall pay double, in less pleasant ways, a little later on.

A RECORD ACHIEVEMENT

ONE of the brightest achievements of the United States war department seems to have been recorded in connection with the enrollment and mobilization of the civilian conservation corps this spring.

Robert Fechner, director of the emergency conservation work, reveals that the program laid down by President Roosevelt has been carried out to the letter.

More than 274,000 young men have been enrolled in the forestry corps, and upward of 250,000 of them now are in the corps' 1,300 work camps.

Thus in three months more men have been enlisted and put in camps than was the case in the first three months of American participation in the World War.

Apparently a pretty difficult and complicated job has been done with a good deal of efficiency and promptness.

MEN AND THEIR HOUSES

MILLIONS of men out of work throughout the United States.

Millions of people in the United States living in insanitary, overcrowded firetraps, menacing the health and well-being not only of the occupants, but of the entire community.

Can we put the idle men to work building better houses for themselves and others? We have the materials, the technical skill, as well as the men, in abundance.

To devise plans for doing this in the way to contribute most effectively to the social welfare is the purpose of the National Conference on Slum Clearance meeting in Cleveland today.

It is a great problem. Every city needs the advice of these experts and it is devoutly to be hoped that they arrive at a solution.

Evicted from his studio for nonpayment of rent, a Washington, D. C., sculptor became so angry that he smashed all his statues with a hammer. Very likely, he reached the conclusion that his profession was a bust.

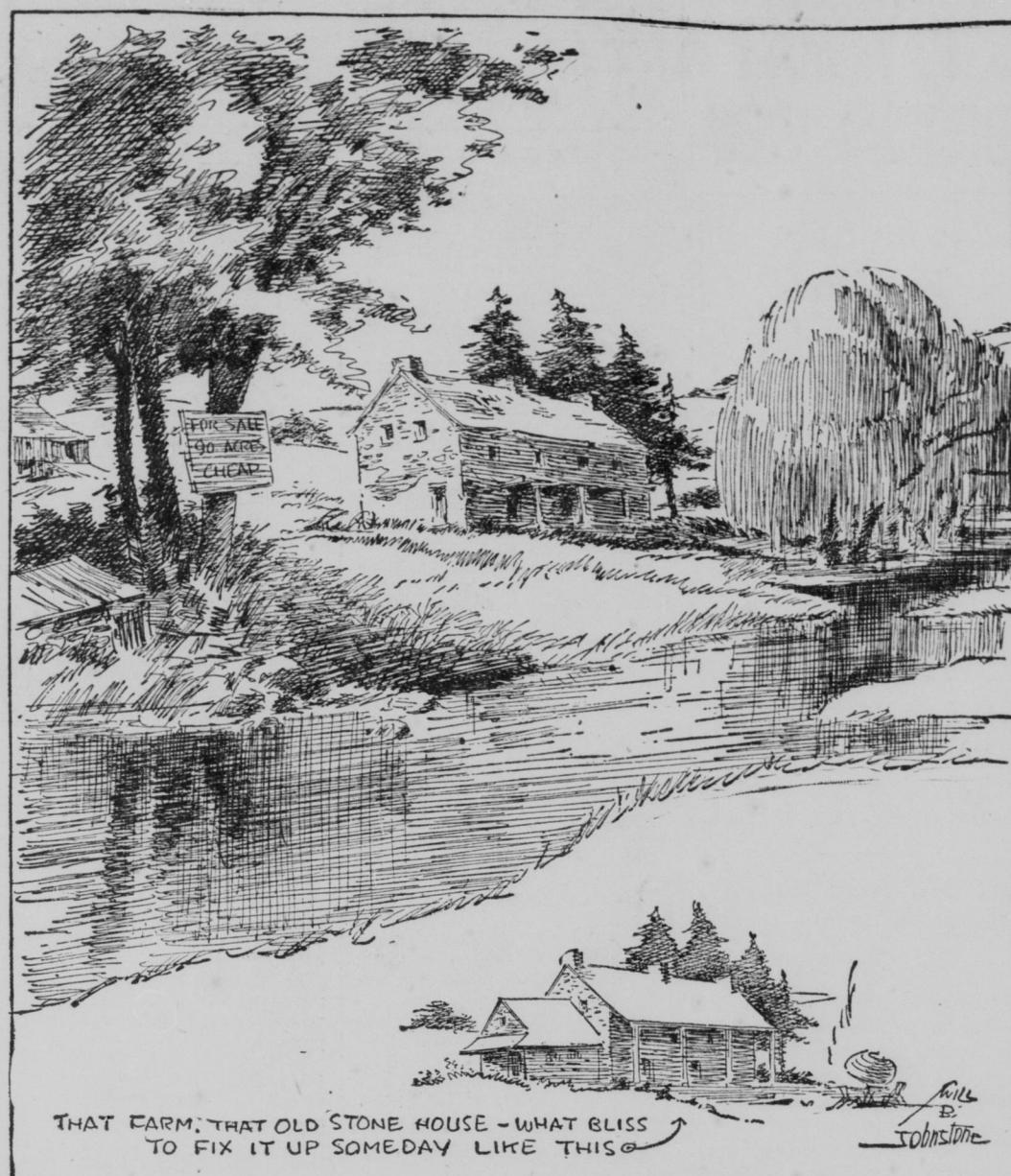
Pennsylvania thief was arrested when he attempted to pawn a \$1,900 watch for a measly \$15. He should have known that time is precious.

An erroneous impression that Mary Pickford intends to remove to Texas to live probably arises from the fact that after her divorce from Doug she will be in the lone star state.

The average doctor knows 25,000 words, says a lexicographer. Two that we wish ours could forget are "Please remit."

"There is only one thing to be said when a husband persists in coming home late at night," declares a woman writer. The trouble is, however, that most wives don't realize this.

Dreaming



THAT FARM, THAT OLD STONE HOUSE—WHAT BLISS

TO FIX IT UP SOMEDAY LIKE THIS

:: The Message Center ::

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire

Thank You

By Times Reader.

I AM afraid the working people little realize how much they are obligated to your paper.

I read the editorials of the three papers each day or at least I read the headlines of the articles in The Star and The News, but usually they are so uninteresting or far-fetched that I get disgusted and quit.

The Times editorials always say something. And it surely is a brave bunch of employees that do some of the things that you do. It's almost like concealing your salary.

The most simple-minded can see that you lose the big advertising on account of your hard shooting. And we who appreciate you have nothing to help with except buying the paper, which we realize is a very small item.

Do you know that firms in Indianapolis are paying as little as 12 cents an hour and working eighty-four hours straight time for \$12?

The managers of this company still buy new twelve-cylinder machines, play golf half their working hours, drink high priced whisky and eat at the Columbia Club.

We still need a Patrick Henry along with this new deal.

It is proved by the wholesale butchery indulged in by the warring factors.

Let the other nations clamor for peace and brotherly handshakes, but keep our armaments at their highest possible efficiency and the most powerful nations will hesitate to rupture the peace.

The series of articles written by our foremost army engineers on inefficient and obsolete coastal defenses can not be ignored, or our

is proved by the wholesale butchery indulged in by the warring factors.

In case of war, the giant modern dirigibles, with their long cruising range, high speed and scouting planes which they carry, would afford a protective weapon of unequalled value.—Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Kenworthy Jr., Lakehurst naval air station.

On the whole, I think the average policeman is honest, reasonably competent, and reasonably intelligent. He would do good work if his superiors would let him.

George W. Wickersham, former United States attorney-general.

I can't stay up late and sleep later in the morning; it's too late to teach this old dog new and tricky tricks.

Great liars can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and there is not a woman among them.—Dr. A. S. Rosenbach, bibliophile.

Daily Thought

But Peter said unto him, Thy meat perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God will be purchased with money.

—Acts 8:20.

MONEY is not required to buy one necessity of the soul.—Thoreau.

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