

## The Indianapolis Times

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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933.

### REGULATING THE MARKET

IN ethics, as one cabinet member has pointed out, there is no more blame to be attached to a big operator losing big money in big grain speculations than to a little fellow losing a little money in the same manner.

But in the big fellow's speculation there is social significance.

If the little man holds 10,000 bushels of grain on margin, prices drop, and he is sold out and his wheat or corn dumped on the market, the effect on the market is of minor consequence.

But if the big fellow with 13,000,000 bushels gets caught in a falling market, has no more money to meet his margins, and has to sell out, the dumping of this vast amount on the market will push prices even lower and demoralize the whole price structure.

This would have happened today had not the President, his secretary of agriculture, and the Chicago Board of Trade stepped in to prevent further violent fluctuation in grain prices.

Pushed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace, the Chicago board has decreed that henceforth until further notice the minimum prices below which no trading will be allowed will be those which prevailed when the market was closed last Friday.

Fluctuations of prices in any one day are to be limited to 5 cents for wheat, and other grains in proportion.

Here, then, is another form of wheat price-pegging, the aim of the ill-fated Hoover federal farm board, which threw away almost half a billion dollars in endeavoring to maintain a fair price for this cereal.

With all the various complicated forces at work in the wheat market, the intricate technicalities of operations on the Chicago Board of Trade and elsewhere, price-pegging at best is dangerous.

Yet, as the New Deal is getting under way, as inflationary forces are gaining ground, and as we attempt international wheat and trade agreements, the market somehow must be prevented from violent ups and downs. The new regulations may serve that useful purpose.

### AN APPEAL TO REASON

RESPONSE from the country to the Roosevelt blanket code plan for recovery is enthusiastic. It should be.

Only by a quick rise in purchasing power can we close the dangerous gap between rising prices on the one hand and low wages and unemployment on the other. Given three or four months in which to get the codes for individual industries into operation, no emergency action would be necessary. But purchasing power is essential now.

So the President probably is resorting to a temporary general code for shortening of hours and increase of wages, depending for its success upon voluntary co-operation of employers, labor, and consumers.

Despite the fact that a large majority will co-operate with the President, a minority probably will not. A minority can wreck the plan and delay recovery unless it is brought into line.

To assure that this minority will be as small as possible, the administration is embarking on a gigantic publicity campaign.

The bands and uniforms of war time will be missing. There will be no crusade of hatred to stir emotions.

But the absence of these old accessories of mass action can be turned to advantage, if the administration is sufficiently frank with the public. For Americans instinctively resent the appeal to mob psychology, in which they become merely members of a herd.

Bands, uniforms, and hate slogans may be necessary to an emotional regimentation of a nation. But emotion is not going to put over the Roosevelt recovery plan or get us out of the depression. What is needed is less emotion and more intelligence.

The publicity campaign should be an appeal to reason—education instead of ballyhoo.

The minority which does not want to co-operate probably can be persuaded if approached on the basis of intelligent self-interest. None wishes to be clubbed into accepting anything.

Doubtless in extreme cases nothing short of a boycott will stop the manufacturer or merchant determined to cut the throats of decent competitors. In such cases certainly the government is right in encouraging other business men and the consuming public to stop buying from the offender, for the same reason that a culprit trying to sink a ship or wreck a train must be restrained.

But such cases should be very rare if the government and the co-operating majority of employers, labor, and consumers begin by trying to convince the doubter, rather than by clubbing him.

### WORDS OF WISDOM

IN President Roosevelt's remarks to the forest army was a paragraph which ought to be tacked up where every citizen could keep his eyes on it during the next year or so.

That paragraph reads as follows:

Too much in recent years large numbers of our population have thought of success as an opportunity to gain money with the least possible work. It is time for each and every one of us to cast away self-deceiving, nation-destroying efforts to get something for nothing and to appreciate that satisfying rewards and safe rewards come only through honest work.

Here is one of those little observations to which all of us are ready to give lip service, but which we are not quite so ready to put into practice in daily life.

The stock market has been boiling up toward the rim of the kettle, and a good part of its rise could be accounted for solely by the desire to get something for nothing. The man

who bought Amalgamated Clothespins at 13 last winter and sold out recently at 98 may be a smart fish, but he has enrolled himself among the something-for-nothing boys and any recovery that takes place will come in spite of him and not because of him.

For that man is a symptom of a national disease; a disease that came upon us most virulently during the gay '20s and which has had us flat on our backs for the last four years.

In the old days the country's admiration went to its builders, its doers, its men who got things done and made it possible for their fellows to get things done.

The railroad builders, the steel builders, the auto magnates, and their brethren, may have been guided by some cloudy ethics now and then and they may have profited unduly occasionally—but at least they gave the country a definite return for their wealth.

A decade ago we started shifting our admiration to the clever lads who put up their booths at the cross-roads and levied toll on passing commerce; the men who made their fortunes by juggling stocks, who got rich not because they produced something we needed, but because they got in on the ground floor and let the elevator carry them up.

Unless we can turn our admiration back to the builders instead of the takers, the recovery which now is in progress will do us precious little good.

### LET'S HAVE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS

IF President Roosevelt is to execute his realistically conceived and forcefully expressed foreign policy, he will need the aid of alert, devoted, and astute ambassadors in the main capitals of the world. We must have in these posts men who realize that they represent the interests of the United States and not those of the foreign country in which they temporarily are residing.

The fact that we are today so deeply and seriously involved in international bitterness and confusion may be traced mainly to the fact that two of our most famous ambassadors of the last twenty years seemed to be more concerned with advancing the interests of England and France than in promoting those of the United States.

This reference is to Walter Hines Page and Myron T. Herrick. Page played a leading role in heaving us into the mire and Herrick an equally powerful part in keeping us there.

When Page reached London in 1913, he informed the British that "the United States is yet English-led and English-ruled." This gave Britain encouragement to refrain from restraining their allies when they plunged Europe into blood in 1914. Once the war was on, Page became more sympathetic with Britain than with the effort of his chief at Washington to preserve some fragments of American neutral rights from British depredations.

Instead of supporting President Wilson's policy, he aided Sir Edward Grey in composing his obstinate replies to our protests. Grey gives a characteristic revelation on this point in the following passage:

"Page came to see me at the foreign office one day and produced a long dispatch from Washington, contesting our claim to act as we were doing in stopping contraband going to neutral ports. 'I am instructed,' he said, to read this dispatch to you.' He read and I listened. He then said: 'I now have read the dispatch, but I do not agree with it; let us consider how it should be answered.'"

This revelation stirred the New York Times, certainly not an Anglophobe paper. It commented editorially as follows:

"For a parallel to this action, the records of diplomacy probably would be searched in vain. An ambassador is right in doing all he can to maintain friendly relations between his government and the one to which he is accredited . . . but an ambassador's first duty is, after all, to the government which he represents."

To act as Ambassador Page did was to follow a course for which it would be difficult to find a precedent and which could not be made common in diplomatic practice without demoralizing and disastrous consequences. Little wonder that, in exasperation, Wilson pronounced Page "more English than the English themselves."

Page thus sabotaged our efforts to protect our neutral rights, convinced Britain that we would enter on the side of the entente, and prevented any negotiated "peace without victory." In the end we entered the orgy of bloodshed and for this step no single individual had heavier responsibility than Walter Hines Page.

Our entry into the war made possible the "knockout blow" and the imbecile and oppressive treaties which followed.

If Page helped greatly to put us into the war and to make possible the international anarchy of 1918-1933, Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France during the Harding and Coolidge administrations labored mightily to keep us from taking a statesmanlike and independent attitude in rescuing the United States and Europe from the floundering, bickering, selfishness and brutality of post-war Europe under French dominion.

Herrick was captivated by the brilliance and grace of French society and quickly became vigorously Francophile. In this respect he thoroughly matched the Anglomaniac of Page. For nearly a decade he was able to dissuade our government from taking any realistic or positive steps to curb French policies which were ruining the western world and operating directly to the detriment of ourselves.

Not even in the Ruhr invasion was our state department wholly able to discount and override Herrick's apologies for La Belle France. His activities are less well known than those of Page, but they were not less determined or decisive.

Mr. Roosevelt just has raised this country to a position of independence, dignity, and statesmanship in international affairs which we have not occupied since the winter of 1916-17. He well may give his ambassadors the advice which Woodrow Wilson gave to Bainbridge Colby: "Now be an American. Our men last only about six months in England and then they become Anglicized."

It is not only our ambassadors to the court of St. James who will profit by this salutary admonition.

### RACING FOR RUSSIA'S TRADE

AN interesting sidelight on the possibility that the United States soon may recognize Russia is to be found in the news that French and British industries are making hurried efforts to arrange for additional long-term credits for the Soviets, in the hope

that they can get some of the fat orders which American firms are expected to get if recognition is effected.

Russia is in the market for all kinds of things that American factories produce, and if diplomatic relations between the two governments are established there is every reason to believe that a lot of very welcome orders will result.

The flurry produced by recognition talk among the French and British exporters indicates that foreign manufacturers appreciate the potential value of the Russian market, even if some Americans do not.

### THE 'RED MENACE' FADES OUT

THE Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist party in America admits plaintively in a recent issue that the Communist party has failed to become the revolutionary spokesman for the American proletariat.

The paper complains that "we still are isolated from the main masses of the American industrial workers," and regretfully states that "we still have no firm contacts with these sections of the workers, and we are not keeping pace with the general revolutionary advance."

All this simply confirms what a lot of independent observers have said before: That there is not, under present conditions, the slightest danger of Communism becoming a menace in the United States.

American workers have been tried sorely in the last few years, and they are demanding a new deal; but they still are a long way from fitting Moscow's special brand of spectacles on their eyes.

### A LESSON FOR CENSORS

THE Chicago judge who was urged to clamp down on certain Century of Progress sideshows, in which semi-nude females were on display for the delectation of visitors, seems to have expressed, in his refusal to act, a philosophy that all self-appointed censors profitably might study.

"As far as lewdness is concerned," remarked the judge, "I have my own opinion. You know we have a lot of boobs in this country and we have to cater to them. This court is not trying to reform the world. If there are nude models, what of it?"

There is a good deal of sense in that. The land is indeed full of boobs, and if the boobs are so sunk in boobydom that it seems sensible to them to pay out good money for peep-show thrills, the rest of us needn't worry our heads about it very greatly.

If, as the judge says, there are nude models—what of it?

"I was just Aimee's pet poodle," wails Mr. Hutton, now suing the evangelist for divorce. Maybe that's what comes from all that puppy love we were reading about just after their wedding.

Yale professor says beer is fattening and will increase the waistline. Now, it seems, we shall be able to detect the beer drinker not only by his breath, but also by his breadth.

Scientists declare that June 21 is the longest day in the year, but the average man no doubt will insist that it's the one just before his vacation begins.

Unmarried men in Italy pay a tax of \$65 a year for the privilege of remaining bachelors. Many husbands will agree that it's worth it.

What the average man needs is a necktie of a color that will match the color of the gray his wife prepares.

We take it that President Roosevelt's rapid recuperation from his recent cold merely was part of the Roosevelt recovery program.

### M. E. Tracy Says:

EVER since the war we have been trying to make permanent plans for peace, social betterments, and other idealistic objectives. Our uniform lack of success harks back to a stubborn refusal to recognize that we were in poor shape to undertake such tasks.

People fighting a fire are in no condition to formulate rebuilding programs. They first must clear away the rubbish, blow up foundations, and get set for a new start.

The assumption that we could forget the war when the Versailles treaty had been signed was ridiculous. We barely have begun to pay off the debt or repair damages. We still are struggling to overcome its effect.

The depression, debt load, burdensome taxes, and trade barriers under which we labor all can be traced to what occurred in Europe between 1914 and 1918. The emergency brought on by that catastrophe has not been met. The political chaos, social confusion, and economic dislocation which resulted remain to bewilder our best minds.

What is more, they will continue to remain as long as governments pursue the fatuous notion that they can extract relief from one another.

GOVERNMENTS must get on their own feet before they can make effective contributions to world-wide recovery, must get back to work, restore buying power, and create business at home.

The theory that bankrupt or near-bankrupt states can accomplish anything of value by striking hands over a council table defies common sense.

Recovery depends on rehabilitation at home, not only in this country, but in every other. Neither should such course be regarded as isolation. People who take care of themselves are not necessarily selfish. There is a deal of difference between self-sufficiency and antagonism.

Many find encouragement in the obvious failure at London, but the United States and all other great nations would have been worse off had the conference succeeded as originally planned.

The Roosevelt program virtually would have been destroyed, while Britain, France, Italy and Germany would have found themselves hedged about with agreements and commitments which none of them is in position to fulfill.

DURING the last fifteen years, nations have suffered from nothing so definitely as an entanglement of vital interests. This entanglement needs to be cleared away, rather than complicated. They are laboring under too many restrictions which can not be removed or overcome, except with the improvement of conditions within their own borders.

The problem confronting them is one of more work, higher wages and increased prices. Until the general earning power of civilized humanity has been raised, it is futile to discuss the idea of stabilization, tariff reduction, or improved foreign trade. Such difficulties must be overcome by each government before they can be handled on an international basis.

Under existing circumstances we not only lack the substance, but the frame of mind, to co-operate effectively. It is a good thing that the conference failed.

## The Helping Hand!



## :: The Message Center ::

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

### Help the Idle

By an Old-Time Democrat.  
 TO GOVERNOR PAUL V. M'NUTT: There is one thing I can not understand relative to the appointments made to various offices under the control of your office.

Why is it necessary, as during a time of the financial distress now on us, to fill offices with persons who are in paying positions, and especially with those known to be well off financially?

It seems to me that all positions that pay a living wage should be filled from the ranks of the unemployed. Yes, I know that political plums usually go to the fellow who has contributed financially to the party. However, there are a great number in the unemployed ranks who in the past not only have contributed money, but have given of their time and energy to keep the party intact at a time when to be known as a Democrat meant standing for a principle.

Purely clerical and supervisory positions at least could be filled from the out-of-work army. If the unemployed voter had voted the other way, what then?

An appointment has been made in this county that should have been given to some poor devil who has had to take crumbs for the last three years and not to a chap who has been able to play golf and enjoy all that goes with the sport.

Why not be bigger than a purely "machine-party-plum distributor?"

about this view of conditions, but there certainly is in it the realization that return to fairly normal conditions must be decidedly slow. We all must do our level best and be content with the fact that a little bit of progress on top of what we've gained eventually means full triumph over depression.

President Roosevelt's main endeavor is to get more power for retail purchases into the hands of the masses. It takes purchasing of retail in the hands of our agriculturalists to make the wheels of city factories and freight trains go 'round, and mighty are the Roose-

veltian efforts to get more money into the hands of the farm folks.

How much of his newly acquired money power will the farmer devote to payment of taxes past due and borrowings? Doubtless there will be a considerable "diversion" of new wages by the city worker to payment of borrowings of one sort or another, in one form or another; and, city prosperity depends very largely upon retail purchases.

On Thursday last, in the New York Stock Exchange alone, 7,400,000 shares of stock, the greatest quantity since 1930, changed hands. Many deals by big "pools," undoubtedly, but how much of the new or revived buying power of the folks is going into speculation rather than into retail purchases for which there is an immediate, substantial return for both buyer and seller?

It required time, but the turtle won that famous race by courage and patience in always moving on, doing its best in looking and in going ahead. The hare sat down to theorize, and lost.

### So They Say

An increase now in any existing forms of taxation nearly always means diminishing returns, and it is hard to justify any new forms.—Governor Ritchie of Maryland.

Peace is based on democracy, world organization and good will.—Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins college.

I believe Roosevelt was sent to us by divine providence.—Congressman Arthur Lamneck (Dem., O.).

The only mint julep worth drinking is the one that's made in Kentucky.—Irvin S. Cobb (formerly of Paducah).

Athens had its list of "deserving Democrats"; Greek literature is full of stories about rich families who were unable to keep up with the Joneses in the depression following the Peloponnesian war.—Professor Paul Shorey, University of Chicago.

## Good Doctor Must Pass Strict Tests

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

IN choosing a physician, a point to consider, of course, is: Is the doctor licensed to practice medicine in the state in which he has his office?

Most states conduct regular examinations for licenses to practice, these examinations being given by a group of physicians known as the state medical board of registration and licensure.

In some states, the doctor is required to renew his license every year. Before he can get license he usually must show evidence of his graduation and also undergo a written and practical examination in the basic medical subjects. He must also present certificates of good moral character from at least two physicians who know him.

Other questions to be asked are:

Has the doctor had actual training as an intern in a hospital? Or has he been associated with a practicing physician long enough to obtain practical education in medicine?

The American Medical Association has county societies which pass carefully on physicians who wish to join. Before a doctor can belong to his state medical society, he must belong to his county medical society.

Before he can belong to the American Medical Association, he must belong to both county and state medical societies.

While membership in a medical society is not an absolute guarantee of honesty or of good faith, the physician who belongs to such a society is subject to the criticism of his colleagues and subject also to being called before special committees to explain actions that are not considered ethical or satisfactory.

A patient who much better off with a doctor who belongs to a recognized medical society than in the hands of one who is independent of such organizational control.

NEXT: The ethical physician.

## :: A Woman's Viewpoint ::

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

KATHERINE BRUSH, smart New York City novelist, has admitted that her pet peeve is the small town woman, whom she describes as bigoted and ignorant, with nothing on her mind but other people's business. She acquired this feeling, she says, from a seven-year residence in East Liverpool, O.

The result is that she has gained money and fame by writing stories in which empty-headed selfish hick-town gals go up to New York and take everything in sight. Now I've never been in East Liverpool, but I think Miss Brush's experience in the sticks has been rather too limited. For she doesn't really know small town women. They may, it is true, be somewhat ignorant about homosexuality, fashionable neuroses and how to behave

in a speakeasy, but they have their little points.

To my notion the small town woman is just about the most up and coming person in the country, cheerful, busy, admirable body that she is. She would, of course, be very much ashamed to be as ignorant of New York as New York is of her, and she likes Walter Winchell.

She is not literary, as the intelligentsia of the culture centers interpret literature, but you can bet your life that she knows twice as much about three times as many things as they do.

She reads the newspapers and magazines and has opinions about disarmament, war debts, Russian recognition, and the nudist colony at Scarsdale. She can cook a de-

## It Seems to Me

BY HEYWOOD BROUN

NEW YORK, July 24.—Sherlock Holmes being dead and gone, I suppose that there is hardly any one who can solve the strange case of Samuel Seabury.

No citizen of New York deserves greater acclaim from his fellow-citizens than Judge Seabury. Any successful campaign which may be waged this year against Tammany will depend upon the findings of Samuel Seabury, and yet he would not be by any means the ideal candidate for a new deal in our municipality.

In destroying New York's favorite son, the great inquisitor was dragged down to the bottom with his victim.

Most of us are willing to admit by now that James J. Walker was something less than a hero. Such have been, but, like Mr. Mack of Moran and Mack, we are inclined to ask, "Why bring that up?" Indeed, Samuel Seabury is the man who shot Santa Claus.

Possibly the analogy is not too perfect, since it was Jimmy who used to hang his stocking up in the not very fantastic hope of finding an orange and a couple of subway cars in the toe. And yet we hated to see Jimmy go the way of most flesh.

Those prolific tobacco advertisers, whose brand slips my memory for the moment, are mistaken. It's more fun to be fooled.

### Labor Not Commodity

FROM very many rostrums hard-working orators soon will be informing the multitudes that under NIRA labor is not a commodity. Here in the land of freedom we set human values above the dollar sign. But exceptions to the rule creep in. I have beside me a mimeographed announcement from a New York employment agency.

It is headed "The Most Remarkable 'Sale' of the Year Begins Today. Never Before Have Such Wonderful Bargains Been Offered." And beneath this scarehead runs the following explanatory paragraph: "Due to business depression, we have in our files for immediate delivery hundreds of thoroughly competent office workers who must be placed at once. Their former 'values' have been disregarded, as it is essential that they 'sell' themselves immediately."

Below come details such as: "Bookkeepers (male)—Full charge and assistants. Many with knowledge of stenography and typing. Formerly \$20-\$30. Now \$15-\$35." "Secretaries and stenographers—Experienced or beginners. Competent, neat. The 'best sellers' during prosperity. Were \$18-\$45. Now \$12-\$30."

The agency also boasts: "Typists—Finest selection in town. Accurate and rapid. Well worth \$15-\$28. Now \$12-\$23."

Furthermore, the customer is advised, "Phone me personally if you are interested in these unusual buys."

### Merely for the Moment

OF course, I know that basically the country is sound. Maybe the competent typist well worth \$15 will not be compelled forever to sell herself for \$12. She had no hand in the making of the conditions which brought about such a bargain "sale."

The manner of the employment office undoubtedly put the quotation marks around "sale" because of tact and delicacy of feeling. But even as it stands there is too much suggestion of the slave market around the proceedings.

"How much am I bid for this experienced secretary (female)? Twelve years in her last place. Do I hear \$18. Will some kind and generous gentleman make it \$20?"

But, though the white-collar worker is not to be blamed for the existence of such conditions just now, he will be at fault if he persists. Two remedies lie ready to his hand. He (and naturally I mean she, as well) can organize.

I have been told that many white-collar workers have been reluctant to do this. They feel that it is beneath the dignity of an office worker to join a labor union. Not dignified, hey? "The 'best sellers' during prosperity. Were \$18-\$45. Now \$12-\$30."

### Weight of the Ballot

AND the office worker can do much to make his lot more secure by voting for such candidates as promise to promote federal and state measures for unemployment insurance. Don't croak your finger and cry "spoken wisdom" at me, for excellent legislation along these lines first was introduced by Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.).

Unemployment is a crisis and a test of our capacity. It can not be handled except through government agencies. Kind words by official spokesmen are not at all, for excellent legislation along these lines first was introduced by Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.).

Unemployment is a crisis and a test of our capacity. It can not be handled except through government agencies. Kind words by official spokesmen are not at all, for excellent legislation along these lines first was introduced by Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.).

I don't see how anybody can keep body and soul apart for \$12 a week.

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## Prayers