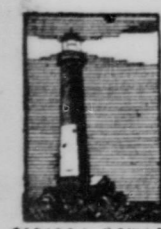


## The Indianapolis Times

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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1933

### NO TEARS FOR LONDON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald Thursday put up a brave front in trying to prove that the London economic conference was not a failure. In the ordinary sense, certainly, the conference was a failure.

But this need not be taken too seriously. The only persons who think all is lost because of the conference collapse are those who expected impossible miracles from it to begin with.

We Americans, especially, are sometimes naïve in our ideas about such conferences. We are prone to think of them as meetings which can change world events—just as we once believed that a prohibition law could make the country dry.

Actually, a law is effective only to the degree that it reflects public opinion; it merely ratifies, or gives legal recognition to, a public will which already exists. So with an international conference; it merely puts a formal stamp on conditions or agreements already arrived at—or reflects the absence of such unity among the nations.

Thus the London conference was damned before it opened. Basic conditions and policies in the individual countries were such that major agreements at the conference were impossible, as this newspaper and many others pointed out in advance.

Much of the disillusionment regarding the London conference springs from the exaggerated faith of Americans in public meetings, especially international gatherings. The simple idea is that any international problem can be solved provided you can get enough representatives around a table to talk it out in front of the world.

The opposite is true. The records show that the open covenants are secretly arrived at. And when they are not arrived at secretly, no covenants are produced.

The reason is obvious. International agreements are a matter of trading. Each side must sacrifice something. This can not be done publicly, because national feeling at home will not permit it.

Thus public sessions of international conferences rarely are honest. The speeches and statements are of two kinds: Sweet nothings or declarations for home consumption. The first kind does not advance actual negotiations, and the second kind retards or wrecks actual negotiations.

That is why the important part of a conference is not the conference itself, but the advance "preparations." If the secret "preparations" result in general agreement and satisfactory trading, then the big public show has a good chance of success.

Otherwise, the public show will fail, and increase friction. Hence the frequency with which international conferences are called off altogether or repeatedly postponed.

The mistake of the London conference was in allowing it to meet. Preparations—and fairly successful preparations—had been made by President Roosevelt in his confidential conversations with Prime Minister MacDonald and other foreign leaders. But that was in the spring.

By summer, conditions were changed vastly, not only in the United States, but elsewhere. By that time, however, there had been so much ballyhoo about the conference to save the world that the politicians were afraid to disappoint the public by calling it off.

They guessed wrong. The public is more disappointed as it is. And the advertised friction and sharp exchanges at London may make future agreements more difficult.

But we should not forget that the important thing is a beginning of national recovery. If we can keep on putting our own house in order, and if other nations will follow our example in their own way, within a few months the nations should be able to negotiate international economic agreements so essential to the welfare of all.

### THE DRY'S ELATION

THE organized dries are jubilant. They see a loophole in constitutional law through which repeal of the eighteenth amendment can be blocked. And they are preparing to take immediate advantage of it.

Seemingly, it matters little to these dries that repeal is the popular will of the people. Seemingly, the fact that twenty states—all that have voted—have endorsed repeal means nothing to them.

The organized dries apparently are not concerned about majority or minority opinion—whether or not the public really wants the eighteenth amendment. Their sole concern is prohibition and they are determined to save it at all costs.

The loophole in question is the decision of the Maine supreme court, doubting the legality of a state repeal convention in which delegates would be elected at large, instead of by districts.

With this decision as a base, the dries plan to appeal all elections in which delegates were elected at large to the United States supreme court.

They are confident that the highest court in the nation will sustain their appeal and that elections in a half dozen states, including New York and New Jersey, will be thrown out.

The fact that New York voted for repeal by an 8-to-1 majority and that the dries were shown under by a 6-to-1 vote in New Jersey seemingly makes no difference to these ardent prohibitionists.

They still intend to contest the two elections on the absurd grounds that the delegates elected in these two states were not "truly representative" of the people.

In short, they maintain 8-to-1 and 6-to-1

majorities do not represent the true will of the voters.

Of course this is not the first time the organized dries have resorted to questionable weapons to block a showdown on prohibition.

For years they have exercised political pressure on congress to prevent any move toward modification or repeal. And with their huge chests of campaign contributions and organized strength, they were able to block a showdown until the Roosevelt New Deal came along.

Since then, prohibition's ultimate doom has been an accepted fact. Every state voting to date has gone for repeal. Even the traditional dry southland and such states as Iowa and Indiana have added their votes to the swelling repeal chorus.

Yet, the organized dries persist in hunting loopholes through which to block showdown elections. Already, they have lost their first fight—an attempt to stop Ohio from voting on repeal next Nov. 7. The Ohio supreme court rejected their petition to postpone the election.

Now they are making a similar attempt in Missouri. And, using the loophole conveniently provided by the Maine supreme court, they intend to seek nullification of all elections held to date where delegates were selected at large, instead of by districts.

As a matter of fact, the decision of the Maine supreme court is hardly a justifiable loophole for an appeal of this kind. The arguments for election by district stress the fact that it allows more representative selection of delegates, that it protects the rural areas which normally would be outvoted by the more populated city districts.

Yet, does it? Consider Pennsylvania's case, where the state will elect next Nov. 7 delegates-at-large to a repeal convention.

In Pennsylvania, congressional, senatorial and legislative districts are divided so badly that a fair, representative vote on the district basis is impossible. Many rural districts, for example, have only two-thirds or even half as many voters as city districts.

If delegates were elected to a repeal convention by districts, this would mean that rural voters—the backbone of dry strength of this state—would elect far more delegates for the same number of votes than their city cousins.

In other words, the farmer in some districts would have two votes to the city mechanic's one.

And still the dries insist that an election of delegates-at-large—with each vote counting alike—is not "truly representative."

### WHY, MR. RILEY!

EVERY now and then, some judge or magistrate hands down the opinion that man should be master of his own household.

And millions of husbands, upon reading of the judge's opinion, merely chuckle and tell each other that the judge is probably a bachelor, or else he would know better than to make such a statement.

But Tuesday, Police Magistrate Patrick F. Riley of Pittsburgh—himself a married man—delivered that same opinion in passing judgment upon a prisoner who had blamed his wife for running afoul of the law.

"You should be master of the house," said Mr. Riley, as he imposed the customary \$25 fine or thirty days in jail.

Perhaps Mr. Riley is the master of his own household. If so, he is a rare exception.

But the millions of other husbands who meekly take orders from their wives will not be convinced.

They still will be of the opinion that Mr. Riley should know better.

### THE SHRINKING EARTH

THE air is full of distance fliers. Lone pilot Wiley Post flies around the globe smashing records. General Balbo, who brought his fleet of twenty-four planes from Italy in history's most spectacular mass flight, is en route home to Rome. The undaunted Molliions, who flew from England, are projecting an air trip to Bagdad. The Lindberghs are in Greenland.

These ocean flights are reminders that science is shrinking the earth each year into a smaller and smaller planet. In a few years, flier Post says, planes will be circumnavigating the globe in forty-eight hours.

In view of what the inventors and aviators are doing to bring nations closer to one another, how absurd appears the growing economic nationalism that seeks to force nations back to the isolationist ideals of the clipper ship days!

The nations are interdependent, no matter how loud the eagles and the lions of nationalism screech and roar. World wheat and cotton conditions helped our midwest farmers and southern planters more than the heroic efforts of Secretary Wallace's "A. A. A."

The phenomenon of 25,000,000 workless men of the world is almost as important to our prosperity as our own 12,000,000 jobs. We can manage our own currency and control our own industry, but a foreign news flash can change the domestic situation overnight.

### SHIFTING TO IDLE FARMS

THE government's effort to place unemployed city workers on farms, where they can support themselves and their families, constitutes one of the most interesting experiments in the entire recovery program. Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, under presidential order, will have \$25,000,000 to spend on the endeavor. The consequences will be more far-reaching than the modest beginning indicates.

What to do with hundreds of thousands of workers permanently displaced in industry has been one of the most baffling problems of the economic and social reorganization now being attempted.

Coal mining furnishes a case in point. Authorities estimate that there now are probably 250,000 idle miners who never can again find work digging coal, even under the most favorable circumstances.

There is no longer sufficient demand for fuel to warrant their labor, because of the development of water power, use of oil for fuel, and other factors. What is true of coal mining is true in less degree in scores of other occupations.

Obviously, direct relief, which now is such a heavy burden on taxpayers, will not solve the problem permanently. It is necessary and desirable in the present emergency, but can not be adopted as a permanent method of

providing food and shelter for large numbers of the population.

Moreover, the government is engaged in a gigantic effort to reduce agricultural output, and any increase in productivity would defeat this effort.

These and other difficulties, however, do not seem insurmountable. The farms on which workers will be placed presumably will be subsistence homesteads, which would not materially add to the glut of farm products.

The emigrants would have the friendly cooperation and assistance of the government. And small farms adjacent to cities would offer possible part-time industrial employment.

The project may be an important factor in final and permanent solution of the unemployment problem, present even in the best of times.

### ON THE LEVEE

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY contractors are reported ready to present a code of fair practices which will remedy the ills complained of when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People found conditions of virtual "slavery" among their workers.

We hope this is so, and that the code provides fair hours and fair wages for the thousands who labor on the levees.

How much better it is to see enlightened employers prohibiting child labor on their own initiative than to see this done by the powerful arm of the federal government.

How much better it would be to see Negro labor on flood control projects get humane treatment, decent wages by decision of their employers, rather than by federal orders, following a senatorial investigation.

The senate's authority to investigate Mississippi valley labor conditions, as reported by the N. A. A. C. P., still exists. This is a whip that can crack over recalcitrant employers' heads. But it should not be needed.

### HERE'S REAL COURAGE

TO be a successful dictator, you need the wisdom of a Solomon, the thoroughness of a Napoleon, and the rash daring of a Caesar. But mostly the rash daring of a Caesar.

Frankly, some people may have had some doubts that Adolf Hitler had all these qualities, especially the latter. But now who can doubt it?

Through Frau Magda Goebbels, wife of his minister of propaganda, Hitler now proposes to set up a government fashion bureau and become arbiter of dress to the German woman.

From this time on, nobody can question the rash daring of Herr Hitler, who proposes to tell 30,000,000 women what to wear, even through a feminine minister-without-portfolio. It is colossal!

But there is a pretty good chance that it won't work. You can tell a man how to run his business, and make it stick. You can make him salute every dictator's underling that comes along, and make it stick. You can tell him to wear a black shirt, or a brown shirt, or even a nightshirt, and make that stick, too.

But when it comes to telling a lady that she must wear a straw hat, or a felt hat, or a large hat, or a small hat, or a German hat, or no hat at all—well, sticking your head into a lion's mouth is just innocent fun beside that!

Sound engineer figures that 30,000,000 words are spoken on the sound stages of Hollywood every year. Huh! That talkout of technicians that closed the studios isn't a strike. It's a protest!

Chicago speculator reported to have bought (but not paid for) 13,000,000 bushels of wheat. Probably just wanted to be sure he'd have pancakes next winter.

The recovery act is to be administered by the use of codes. And leave it to General Johnson to make sure it isn't a cipher.

## M. E. Tracy Says:

THE object of our recovery program is to help business through stabilization of prices, wages and values on a steadily ascending scale. This does not square with the wild, illogical, uncontrolled orgy of gambling that has taken place in the stock market.

Any man can ruin his credit and reputation by playing poker. The same thing is true with respect to our largest commercial and financial interests.

Marginal trading in stock has little to do with promotion of industry. It does not provide capital for legitimate enterprises, increase earnings, or create confidence. On the other hand it diverts credit and breeds a dangerous frame of mind.

We have no time to waste on gambling. Our business executives have all they can work up, without knocking off to watch the ticker. The processes of readjustment will lead to enough fluctuation without the demoralizing effect of unintelligent betting.

CONTROL of our great stock and grain exchanges is more essential than control of our manufacturing establishments. They stand forth as monuments to the anarchy of unrestrained freedom. The sweatshop competition, about which we have talked so much, is insignificant compared to their disrupting influence.

We can not hope to make substantial, dependable progress so long as our credit system is exposed to the raids of speculation. Such a set-up is irreconcilable with the purpose we are trying to achieve.

The nonsense of tolerating any system by which the value of securities can be changed 4 or 5 per cent in an hour should be apparent. So should its effect on the public mind.

Whether measures can be devised to hold such trading within reasonable limits is doubtful. If they can not, we have no choice but to close exchanges until such time as our more important securities have been stabilized.

If it has become necessary to tell the honest, hard-working individual that he can not put in more than thirty-five to forty hours a week, to make room for his unemployed neighbor, is it not time to sweep gambling aside?

Is it not time to free capital and credit from this cancerous growth which feeds on a manufactured psychology?

WHAT have the six or eight million share days to do with the progress of legitimate business? What do they represent except the vagaries of three-card monte or roulette wheel?

But—and this is the important point—they involve the resources of a nation in trouble by diverting capital and restricting credit, by creating a false sense of value, and destroying confidence.

We can not bet our way out of depression, can not make earning power from paper profits, can not create wealth by swapping shares of stock.

Our problem is to provide work through liberation of credit, to increase production by making greater consumption possible, and, above all else, to insist on honest, reliable value.

## The Old Swimmin' Hole



## :: The Message Center ::

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

### Immoral? No!

By N. E.

(Time readers are invited to express their views in these columns. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less.)

By H. S. Osgood.  
 Following the harrowing details of the staff writer, Arch Steinel, as they appear from day to day in The Times, makes criminal action by The Times management mandatory because you are in possession of sworn statements of men who have suffered the various outrages as stated in public print.

These statements follow responsible investigation of men detailed by your paper to lay bare the facts of the Indiana state farm's unwarranted and vindictive policy handed out in public print.

These statements follow responsible investigation of men detailed by your paper to lay bare the facts of the Indiana state farm's unwarranted and vindictive policy handed out in public print.

Such undignified despotism demonstrates the utter unfitness of the men in charge to remain in the offices assigned them. Cruelty is no corrective process by which to obtain reform or respect for organized corrective control or prison authority or discipline.

Requiring unreasonable stunts of labor in any line is abuse of power and any officer convicted of a misuse of authority should be removed and a few examples of disciplinary treatment would have a wholesome effect on the rest.

The chief cause for this expose is found in the employment of untrained men who, therefore, are unfit for responsibility of handling such a large criminal element. The tendency is an unregulated, untrained, and untrained element, untrained by men who utterly are unfit for the responsibility of their jobs.

It is a proposition for the next legislature, through a committee, duty of which it is to study the requirements of this branch of penal labor, by examining the qualifications of the personalities and moral qualifications of applicants. They also should be under sufficient bond to the state to be able and prepared to administer their duties humanely and intelligently.

Injustice, punishment belongs to the dark ages and has no part in obtaining conformity to civil rule.

In answer to L. A. Jackson, Murray Butler through the columns of The Times, may I be permitted to point out to Mr. Jackson that the term immorality as applied to the use of liquor is a term in use only among dry fanatics.

In challenging Dr. Butler, Mr. Jackson actually is taking issue with Mr. John Public, the down-trodden, who for fifteen years has been bluffed and lied to and showered with words, words, words, and more words emanating from the offices of the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U.

Mr. Jackson can find his answer to the immorality of the use of liquor in scanning the votes of twenty states of these United States. Twenty have voted to repeal the eighteenth amendment. Twenty-eight more will vote to repeal before 1935 rolls around.

That how immoral the voters of the United States think the use of liquor.

Punishment does not necessarily mean inhuman treatment that stirs all the evil nature of the culprit by its unreasonable severity. There are deprivations of privileges and solitary incarcerations for deliberate disregard of rules that should and would carry their appeal for compliance with just and reasonable rules.

The desire on the part of untrained guards to beat hell out of any delinquent or apply torture to obtain obedience is excessive, therefore unreasonable and fails to exercise any reformation in any man of spirit who is under light sentence.

It makes the guard worse than his prisoner and the writer trusts that this timely expose of the inhuman conditions with their contribution to the crime rate will lead to the attention of officers whose duty it is to maintain law and order among that multitude of first offenders. They should place decent men in control, who are capable of handling that unruly element and men who, themselves, will learn their business and improve upon obsolete methods as experience

teaches them to be students, instead of ruffians.

By One of the Unemployed.

To Mrs. Taxpayer: While I haven't been forced to "accept charity" from the country, I am one of the unemployed, and I would like to state, for the enlightenment of Mrs. Taxpayer, that it is not because I am too lazy to work.

She evidently has no conception whatever of the appointments and heartaches that we unemployed suffer day after day and week after week when we tramp from one employment office to another with high hopes, only to have those hopes dashed to the ground with the time-worn phrase, "No Help Wanted."

I was under the impression that the reformation idea originated with the President of these United States, but I must have been wrong, and I am sure he would appreciate Mrs. Taxpayer's brilliant ideas. But I wonder what on earth she imagines they would do with 12,000,000 of us in the forests.

From the way she condemns the charity board for a couple of errors that she thinks she knows about, it is quite evident that she imagines there is at least one person who is smart enough to handle 25,000 or 30,000 charity cases a week without a single mistake.

She doesn't seem to consider the fact that there probably are several thousand of her so-called lazy people who have paid taxes for many more years than she has, and that instead of charity being a disgrace, it is no more than fair that the government these men helped to support for years should lend them a helping hand in their time of need.

From her point of view, it would be more commendable if we unemployed, instead of engaging in a friendly game of cards to take our minds off our worries, would follow Al Capone's trail of hijacking and wholesale murder to get rich and beat the government out of a few dollars in taxes.

If the tax burden is so unjust to Mrs. Taxpayer on account of us unemployed, she might move to Russia, where I understand that she wouldn't be bothered with taxes, because she wouldn't be allowed to own anything personally.

## Pneumatic Hammer Causes 'Dead Fingers'

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., The Health Magazine.

STONECUTTERS who use pneumatic hammers frequently suffer with a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in their hands so that they develop a condition which is called Raynaud's disease, dead fingers, mechanical drill disease and spastic anemia of the hands.

The condition has been discussed from time to time in medical literature. Recently a special survey of the subject was made by Dr. M. A. F. Hardgrove and N. W. Barker.

The air hammer now used has a handle weighing about five pounds and measures six to twelve inches in length. It is driven by compressed air and delivers about 3,000 strokes a minute.

The fourth and fifth fingers, which are held nearest to the cutting edge of the tool, which is either the hammer or a chisel, are pressed closely against the end of the tool to guide it. Therefore, it

is the fourth and fifth fingers which are most likely to be affected.

Shoemakers who use a different type of vibrating machine also have been reported to suffer occasionally with a similar condition.

The hammer used in structural iron work is heavier and delivers only about 1,500 strokes a minute.

A few months after a stonecutter begins to use the air hammer, his hands turn white and become numb and cold. When the man washes his hands in cold water in the morning, he is likely to have an attack even more than when actually using the hammer.

In right-handed men the third, fourth and fifth fingers, and more rarely the second finger of the left hand, are the ones chiefly involved. In left-handed men it usually is the right hand that is involved.

When the attack comes on, it may be relieved by any method that will restore the circulation of the blood in the fingers, such as rubbing or putting the hands in warm water.

There happen to be several other diseases which produce symptoms somewhat similar, two in particular being Raynaud's disease and thrombo-angiitis obliterans.

These conditions differ, however, in that Raynaud's disease chiefly occurs in women, that thrombo-angiitis obliterans usually involves the feet more than the hands; moreover, Raynaud's disease is likely to be symmetrical on both sides.

However the nature of the employment of the individual concerned is the chief point for making a diagnosis, promptly in the case of stonecutters, steel workers or shoemakers who constantly use the pneumatic hammer.

## :: A Woman's Viewpoint ::

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"MARRIAGE as it ought to be" is discussed intelligently by Margaret Weymouth Jackson in a recent issue of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Mrs. Jackson contends, and very sensibly, that we must get on a sounder basis than youth and beauty as lures for the success of marriage.

"Youth and Beauty," she writes, "are only the lures and not the binders. They are the fragrance the flower puts forth to attract the bee. But they are not the honey in the honey pot. The way to build and hold a happy married life is to forget, first of all, that it is necessary to build and hold it."

That's looking facts straight in the eye. It's our constant striving to keep our men that has been largely

responsible for our losing them. I think and I have said many times in this column, that the most tragic, useless waste is the energy expended by wives to retain their happiness.

The essential fact of marriage goes deeper than the coloring of skin or hair, and takes in more territory than the shape of a nose or the length of an eyelash. It is not to be measured by any physical yardstick.

WE may as well be frank, even ruthlessly, with ourselves. It looks as if the girls who work the hardest fall the soonest and the oftenest.

Since we began our campaign against halitosis and athlete's foot and pimples and tooth flims and plumpness and B. O. or what have

you, husbands have deserted their wives in droves. In many ways they were justified in their behavior. Because, when we set up the hypothesis that they are subject only to the physical, we insult them. We insult their finer instincts, their loyalty, their intelligence, their very decency.

If a man ceases to love his wife only because she is overworked, tired, or ill, or old, then we pay him a compliment by saying he/never has been capable of loving her at all. And if he is not capable of experiencing real love, then he's not worth worrying about.

Whenever wives try half as hard to appeal to and satisfy the spiritual needs of men as they now appeal to the physical, they will be surprised at how easy and pleasant marriage can be.

## It Seems to Me

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, July 28.—The charm of President Roosevelt is so persuasive that I often fear the sound of his voice may sweeten projects which should be open to acid skepticism.

Even yet I am far from being a complete convert to the "new deal." But I must admit that I have traveled far in Roosevelt's direction from an original belief that his nomination in Chicago would have tragic consequences for the country.

His radio address on NRA must rank among his best performances. As far as I am concerned, it stood the test of being read twelve hours later in cold type. A few complained that there was nothing new or sensational about it. But this is, perhaps, Franklin D. Roosevelt's greatest achievement.

He has managed to sneak up on public opinion. Things which actually are extremely startling in the light of our national tradition are made to seem familiar, logical and purely a matter of common sense.

### We Have Gone Slowly

IT must be