

The Indianapolis Times

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EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION SPEAKS

THE President's blanket re-employment code has given Andrew J. Allen, secretary of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, a bad case of jitters. In his latest "bulletin" to members he gives two paragraphs of lip service to the recovery plan and devotes eight pages to advising employers of reservations they should make before signing the agreement.

He is hysterical particularly over the right the administration has given to labor to organize and bargain collectively. Mr. Allen so far overreaches himself as to advise employers to insert the following in their agreement with the President:

"It is understood clearly that nothing in this code shall impair in any particular the constitutional rights of the employer to protect his business and property from the unlawful activities of others."

This is a plain inference that President Roosevelt has sanctioned a recovery plan which is unconstitutional and encourages lawlessness in direct violation of his solemn oath of office. If Mr. Allen did not intend to leave such an impression with employers, why did he feel it necessary to include such a sentence in his bulletin?

Of course, such an inference not only is attant nonsense, but grossly disrespectful and insulting to the President of the United States. At still another point in the bulletin Mr. Allen suggests that employers tack on their signed agreements:

"Nothing in this code is to prevent the selection, retention and advancement of employees on the basis of their individual merit, without regard to their affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor organization."

In other words, nothing is to interfere with the employer in maintaining an open shop. The powerful steel industry is discovering that the federal government is not going to assist it in keeping its plants nonunion. Mr. Roosevelt has made it plain that he has no objection to the orderly organization of trades unions in any industry.

Mr. Allen believes that employers should be advanced on the basis of "individual merit." Who is to decide this question of merit? There is the kernel of the whole problem. Enlightened labor and capital say the final decision shall rest with an impartial outside arbiter. A few backward employers think it still should rest wholly with management.

For many years the newspapers, and other employers, have been submitting labor problems to collective bargaining and arbitration. There have been few strikes and the newspapers as a whole have been profitable enterprises.

The Employers' Association statement talks a great deal about the "constitutional" rights of management. It says nothing about the constitutional rights of labor. Nor does it mention the Indiana law, passed by the last legislature, guaranteeing these rights by forbidding labor injunctions and outlawing the yellow dog contract.

"There are no penalties for failure to sign this (the re-employment) agreement except those of a social character," writes Mr. Allen. Members of the Employers' Association would do well to meditate at some length upon this casual remark. This "social penalty" may mean boycott and the forcing of recalcitrant, nonco-operative employers out of business after Sept. 1. Surely such punishment is far more severe than a trial in court and a subsequent fine of a few thousand dollars.

Mr. Allen is evidently the type of individual who looks under the bed every night to make sure there is no bomb-bearing Bolshevik there. He is as much of an extremist in his way as Stalin is in his.

He does not realize that the Constitution is big enough and broad enough for the bloodless revolution which has been taking place in recent months.

If the country is to be preserved every one must get squarely behind the President. Society is in the worst stand up and drag out fight for decent existence in the world's history. Capital and labor must stand shoulder to shoulder in the front line trenches. This is no time for weaseling.

Among sensible people, Mr. Allen's statement will attract about as much attention as the piping of a peanut stand at the battle of the Marne.

SPEAK UP, MR. HOWARD

More than a fortnight ago The Indianapolis Times made public, for the first time, the unspeakable conditions existing at the Indiana State Farm—an institution for the imprisonment of minor transgressors.

This newspaper showed that inmates had been assaulted brutally with blackjacks and club for petty, or imagined, infractions of prison rules.

It revealed that men were tortured there in medieval fashion by being chained to cell doors for hours without food or water.

It set forth that a man who had no license to practice medicine in the state of Indiana had been permitted to perform a surgical operation upon a helpless prisoner.

It showed that the property of the state had been handled loosely in printed affidavits directly charging that certain guards were diverting it to their own use.

It proved that the whole administration of the state farm was such that it was in direct violation of the letter and spirit of Indiana's Constitution.

These charges should be placed before the grand jury of Putnam county. Why has the prosecutor failed to act?

As soon as Governor McNutt learned of the

situation he went into action. He reappointed Ralph Howard, who had seventeen years of experience at the farm, as superintendent. Then the Governor quite properly left the details of reorganization up to him.

What has Superintendent Howard done since his appointment? Nothing, so far as the public has been informed.

It is high time for him to make an open statement of his plans for the farm, which is supported by taxpayers' money.

You have the floor, Mr. Howard.

THE AETNA CLOSING

AN unpleasant echo of the bank moratorium was heard in Indianapolis Tuesday, it was just an echo—nothing more. The Aetna Trust and Savings Company finally closed its doors after operating for months on a restricted basis.

Depositors who had their money in the institution prior to the bank holiday will not be able to get their money until the assets have been liquidated. But they could not draw it out while the bank was open so they are no worse off than they were before.

Those who made deposits after the moratorium will be paid in full. To be sure they will be put to the inconvenience of seeking new banking connections. That is all.

So far as the Aetna situation is concerned, no one need have any anxiety. It can be marked down as one inning, with no hits, no runs, no errors, in the winning game Indianapolis is playing with the forces of depression. Because the institution was restricted, and therefore isolated from the other banks of the community, its closing will have no effect on the city's general business life. The Aetna never did really reopen.

Its officers made a courageous attempt to get it back on its feet after the moratorium. The fact that they were unable to do so has earned them sympathy.

They deserve commendation for their wise decision to protect the depositors by the liquidation route since the struggle to make the bank once more a going concern was doomed to failure.

DRAUGHT BEER AGAIN

THERE is no longer any good reason why Indiana should not have draught beer. The fact that two or three communities in the state have chosen to defy the law is no reason for penalizing the rest of the state and depriving it of cheap beer.

This newspaper frequently has criticized Governor McNutt's beer law. The answer from the administration always has been that draught beer might bring back the saloon, cause beer wars and generally disgust people so that the state would vote dry in the referendum for repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

Perhaps the Governor was right in this defense of his beer legislation. The fact is that under the operation of this law, faulty as it is, the saloon did not return, drunkenness decreased and the state voted down the eighteenth amendment.

The Governor has the power by executive order to permit draught beer. Now that Indiana formally has proved itself to be wet overwhelmingly, he should promulgate such an order and end the silly tangle into which the state is getting over beer.

CRADLE PHONE CHARGES

The Indiana Bell Telephone Company and Sherman Minton, the state's public counselor, have gotten together and reduced the silly charge for cradle type phones.

Subscribers, in the future, will pay 25 cents a month for handsets until they have paid \$9. Then the extra charge will cease. Those who already have paid extra charges amounting to \$9 will have the cradle set charge removed from their bills immediately.

Perhaps there was some excuse for this charge originally. The demand for these handsets was far greater than the supply. The company felt it could not afford to scrap the standard desk sets all at once without heavy losses.

No doubt, as it gets into production with the more modern type of phone, the cradle-type charge eventually will be removed entirely and the desk set will become as archaic as the old-fashioned wall phone.

It is unfortunate that more public utility controversies can not be settled as peaceably as this minor dispute. All utilities are not grasping and ready to extort unfair profits from the public by devious bookkeeping methods. Yet all have to suffer in the public mind because of the conduct of their shady brethren.

SWEAT SHOPS

"The pressing room where young girls work pressing men's coats and pants is so hot that the girls often faint six and seven times a day."

This sentence stands out challengingly in the plea of Sidney Hillman, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, that the business of making clothes be civilized through the code of fair competition for that industry.

Long ago, clothing manufacturers learned to beat state inspection by letting their work out at contract. Hundreds of small contractors, move their shops from month to month, sometimes from one state and one city to others, to escape inspection. Many of them give out garments to workers to take home and make up in tenements where the danger of disease always is present.

Under such conditions the worker is without protection no matter what minimum wage is fixed by a government code and the public is without protection from health hazards. And the decent employer is without protection from the sweatshop competitor.

Perhaps the greatest opportunity of the recovery administration for public service lies in its power to correct conditions of this sort. It can end other outrageous abuses in industry.

RESULTS OF HITLERISM

SOME of the bitter fruits of the Hitler tree already are ripening.

Seventeen members of the board of the Hamburg-American Line have resigned, following a gloomy meeting in which were painted the evil results of the company's coordination with the Nazi regime.

The famous German line's business has been constantly falling off. Dr. Max von Schinkel, chairman of the executive board, pointed out, due to the "disaffection of the

outside world toward Germany." The older members of the board, unable to align themselves with the policy of the Nazis, refused to take further responsibility, and quit.

Von Schinkel, a veteran of German shipping, knows intimately these effects. Without any formal boycott, oceanic shipping, especially passenger service, is particularly responsive to sentiment. People going abroad for a holiday pick their ship and their line largely on sentiment.

Professor Albert Einstein, whose theories almost nobody understands but almost everybody agrees are grand and highly valuable, has been driven from his homeland. The other day he sat in the house of commons in England and heard a bill introduced extending opportunities for Jews living in other countries to become citizens of the British Empire.

Nobody knows what Germany is losing in the exodus of talented professional people who are being driven from the fatherland. There must be thousands, unwelcome because they are Jewish, but whose talents and excellent qualities will make them assets to some other land.

Of course the Nazi enthusiasts believe other gains will make up for these losses. Only time will tell that, but there is no need to blind themselves against the very real and material losses as well as the more intangible ones which are apparent.

CLEAN UP THE RIVERS

THE unspeakable pollution of the state's streams will not be permitted to continue unchallenged. The Indiana Sportsmen, Inc., an organization of men who love the simple, natural beauties of their state, is going into action. It has announced that it will bring pressure to bear on municipalities to make them stop pouring filth into the rivers which have made Indiana famous in song throughout the world.

That is excellent. They deserve the support of every right minded individual. But there are two other classes of polluters who are just as big offenders as the cities. The first of these is the home owner. He usually is careless about sanitary conditions because he does not know any better. He should be educated.

Far worse, however, is industry. Industry is not ignorant of the consequences of pollution. It simply does not care. During the past three decades the United States has had an amazing industrial development. Communities vied with each other to get factories, often giving them tax free property and paying their moving expenses to capture them.

It is not surprising that industry became arrogant. When any one dared point to the streams it was polluting or the foul smells it was emitting, it merely mentioned the size of its weekly pay roll as an excuse.

Those days now are gone forever. Cities have all they can do to pay their policemen, firemen and teachers without subsidizing factories. Industry is a very necessary thing, but it must learn to be a good neighbor.

If the community forbids the individual to raise hogs in the residential district it also should force factories to cease pouring nauseous messes into the streams. The waters of Indiana belong to all the people for fishing and swimming. They are not the private property of industry.

It is to be hoped that the Indiana sportsmen will not overlook industries and individuals in their campaign to clean up the rivers.

Noted doctor warns girl bathers against over-exposure. Many a beach policeman has done the same.

Ancient English law, a writer informs us, recognized no less than 178 capital crimes. Had there been, in those days, neighbors who operated noisy lawn mowers at 6:30 a. m., the number doubtless would have been 179.

M. E. Tracy Says:

THE first thirty-three years of the twentieth century have been marked by great discoveries, great achievements and great blunders. Men have reached both poles, down around the world, perfected broadcasting, done a splendid job of road building and supplied themselves with a multitude of labor saving devices.

When comes to happiness and satisfaction, however, the result of their efforts is less convincing. Quarrelsomeness either has prevented or offset the benefits of their work.

Historians of the future will find it necessary to write that this period of creative genius and idealistic dreams was interrupted by the greatest war on record, that for no logical reason, civilization laid aside its more wholesome enterprises to engage in wholesale murder and destruction.

Apparently, men have done a far better job in making life safe for their artificial agencies, systems and machines than in making these things safe for life.

TO an obvious extent men have become slaves of their own creations, whether in the field of materialism or in the field of theory. The sacrifices they are willing to make in the interest of gadgets, plans, or possessions stand out in sharp contrast to the little they are ready to do for each other.

Sixteen years ago we Americans found it comparatively easy to raise thirty billion dollars for war. Not only that, but we gladly exposed ourselves to hardships and privations of every description.

The verve and enthusiasm which characterized the marshaling of this country's resources and man power in 1917 furnished a curious background to its lack of energy in meeting the ravages of depression.

Is it possible that we found the idea of killing Europeans more intriguing than that of helping Americans? Is it possible that, in spite of all the preaching and teaching, we still regard the victories of war as more important than the victories of peace?

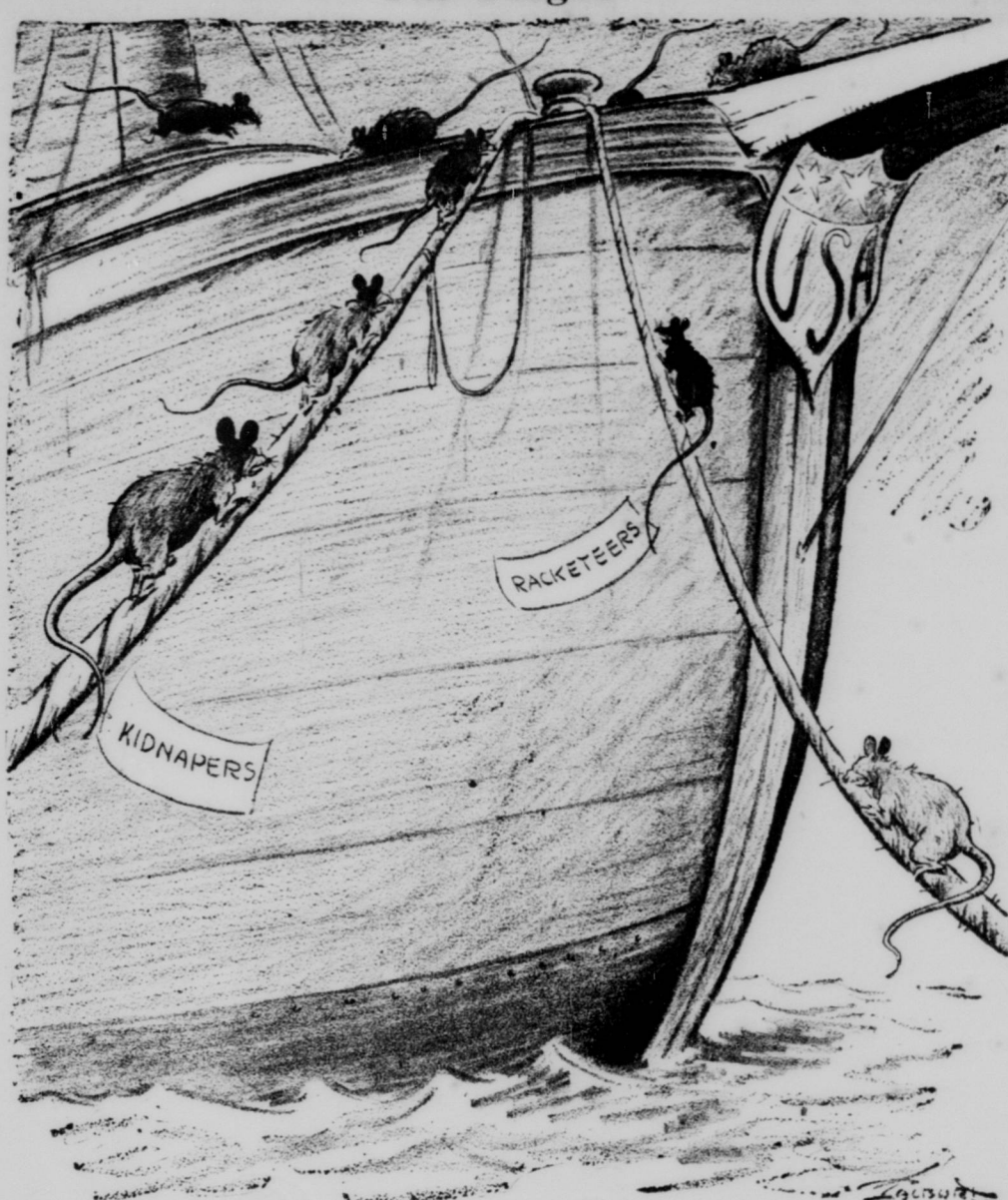
EVEN with war out of the picture, we seem inclined to minimize the factor of violence. The things we are doing to improve business make these we are doing to improve society look cheap. One finds it hard to explain why we see no necessity for a new deal in respect to crime, racketeering and gang rule, why this country has not been swept by waves of indignation at the outrages from which it has suffered.

We console ourselves with the thought that good wages, the repeal of prohibition, or some other economic readjustment will end organized thuggery, yet there is nothing in the record to suggest it.

Good times or bad, we constantly have maintained first place among civilized nations in the field of lawlessness. Our murder record, theft record, kidnapping record, embezzlement record and fraud record are unsurpassed. Worse than that, we neither are proud, nor sorry.

We just take it as a matter of unconcern, as something we can't help, as a by-product of old frontier days, as an inescapable affliction of democracy. We actually associate our rights and liberties with lax law enforcement, as though crime had to be tolerated by free people, and as though planned justice were less essential than planned economy.

The Plague!



:: The Message Center ::

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

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

By Times Reader.

There is one thing that I only wish, and that is that it could be possible for the good newspapers in the country to know the facts in every case before a story is published, as under date of July 25 in your good paper.

I noticed on the front page and in the second column the headline: "Employees Get Pay Raise," and this raise was given by the Alberts Furniture Company of Shelbyville, Ind. I wish to state that the wage paid until this increase has been from 8 to 10 cents an hour. Giving an increase at this rate would mean an increase of from 8 to 10 cents a day to each man working ten hours. One man in this plant last week, working thirteen hours a day, made \$130 a day.

The employer of this factory here in our good city is in the beer industry and all beer sold to retail dealers has to be bought through this man and his price is \$2.65 a case. This alone could cause him to increase wages at least 200 per cent, due to the fact that the same beer in Indianapolis can be bought for at least \$1 less on the case.

Do you, as fair minded business men, believe that on this increase a man could afford to enjoy a 15-cent bottle of beer? If so, he would have to neglect his family.

By Frank L. Martine.
 To you, Mr. "The Same Minister," of Veedsburg, Ind., this letter is addressed through the columns of this paper.

Had you the courage enough to sign your real right name, if you have one, to the un-American, unpatriotic, unreasonable, unfair and "trouble-breeding" attack article being of a destructive nature, criticizing General Italo Balbo, which article appeared in the Indianapolis Star of July 28 and which also mentioned Al Capone, Mussolini, Sicilians, etc., I would have written to you personally.

It is a self-evident fact, from your language, that it is a well planned insult to the intelligent American public and others.

Your statements show a lack of confidence in, and a deliberate war of co-operation and understanding to true Americanism, especially so at a time when America, under the

Where Will Money Go?

By Clara Chadwick.

The New Deal is working. Thousands of dependent families are beginning to draw substantial wages and buying everything. Sensible supervision of the people who have lived so long at public expense would be only fair to the taxpayer. Will their money go for food, clothing, shelter, or will it go for pool tickets, liquor and extravagant living?

Since we have insisted that business men give these people employment at good wages, we should insist that the wage earners in turn use most of their money for practical needs, thus protecting the taxpayer from the unreasonable demands for charitable work when winter comes and children go back to school. Their wages are theirs to spend.

The small home owner must set aside a part of his to clear up debts incurred for necessities while they lived at the public expense, and now, the thrifty citizen needs protection.

"new deal" and under the great leadership of President Roosevelt, is striving unceasingly to bring back prosperity.

He is doing a good job of it. Your statements in the referred article, in nature, are, in every way, unwarranted, as well as prejudicial and injurious, at this particular time, to the good Americans and others.

I doubt the fact that you are a minister of the Gospel. Why don't you come out in the open, and sign your real name to these destructive articles?

The much deserved welcome this nation accorded Italo Balbo, for what he accomplished, and for which deeds great statesmen and scientists call it a wonderful accomplishment, conclusively indicates the splendid commercial, international and friendly relations existing between America, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, and Italy under the regime of Mussolini. The latter sent Balbo to visit America, and the Century of Progress exposition.

Long live President Roosevelt! Long live Benito Mussolini! and Italo Balbo! From time to time, I also write articles in our local papers, but all my articles are of a

constructive nature. Let's continue to be constructive. Let's not quit. A quitter never wins. A winner never quits. May I have the honor of meeting the "Reverend" in person?

By O. V. E.

Reading Saturday evening's Times, I become more and more impressed with the apparent imbecility of our current state administration. Are Governor McNutt and his prize henchman, Paul Fry, so brazen as to ignore completely the temper of the people of Indiana, or are they so dumb that they can not see their fingers in front of their faces?

There seems to be no doubt that Indiana wants draught beer. The Governor was quoted as saying that after repeal had been ratified, the state would have draught beer. Now, the honorable McNutt has side-stepped. He has nothing to say.

Some counties start to sell keg beer. And then the brilliant Fry let's out a piercing yell. He'll call out the tin soldiers, he says. Let him call them. When he's all through, Indiana probably will have a new excise director. We need one.

So They Say

Good advertising will become more essential than ever in the new industrial relations established by the national recovery act. It will help the business executive to avoid those wasteful and expensive practices in selling which so often add needless costs.—General Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.

Instead of the Puritans landing on Plymouth Rock, how much pleasanter this country would have been for Plymouth Rock had landed on the Puritans.—Jo Davidson, sculptor.

Hollywood women get old sooner and lose their beauty earlier than women back east. The dry air and the blazing, sandy California scene is too much for them.—Polly Moran, movie actress.

I firmly believe that somewhere there is some disorder in international finance, but the ways to it are very tangled and complicated. It will take a great brain to break it, and probably take a long time.—J. P. Morgan, financier.

Carbon Monoxide Gas Constant Peril

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN

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

can not tell you if carbon monoxide gas is in the air.

4. If you suffer with headaches report the fact at once so that the conditions may be investigated and proper ventilation established.

5. If you do not feel well, see a doctor at once. You may be particularly sensitive to carbon monoxide gas. In that case you had better change your occupation. It is not safe for you to be exposed to even very small amounts.

THE bulletin of the New York state department of labor recommends these first-aid measures: "If you get a headache, or feel faint, nervous or irritable, go out into the fresh air at once and stay there until you feel better. When you get out, go out slowly and when you go out sit down quietly.

:: A Woman's Viewpoint ::

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"YOUTH must help itself." This was the ringing challenge pronounced by Miss Viola Ilima, editor of the magazine, Modern Youth, who spoke before the International Congress of Women at Chicago.

Nothing could have been more thrilling than the sight of so many girls declaring a determination to take a hand in the management of their world. They literally flung caution to the winds—as the young must ever do.

If you are more than 30 and want to feel deflated, I want to give you a few excerpts from what some of them said:

"The older generation has handed down to us a birthright of tribal laws, ignorances and illiteracies."

"As one grows older, one's ideals turn to idols."

"We are asking you to take us seriously, for we are serious."

"The new careers for women should include social hobbies from various feminine organizations, and a thorough schooling in politics."

"Young people have nothing to live for, largely because they have found nothing fit to die for."

"We want no more wars. Pacifism must be taken out of small groups and made dramatic."

college curricula. We want the truth."

"The average university student body jacks aims because there is nothing to aim at."

"We know too much about our parents for their own good."

"At this time peace is the only concrete cause we feel is worth fighting for."

"Passionately, convincingly, they spoke, one after another. If their words are shocking, so much the better. For the older generation needs to be shocked, from its deadly materialistic complacency."

After all, what would life be without this ever flaming energy of the hopeful rebellious young—our eager pathfinders of civilization?

It Seems to Me

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—I suppose I rooters and winners are about the same in every land, and so it is likely that in respect to sporting manners we neither are better nor worse than anybody else.

But that means that we are not half good enough. If an American wins in any sort of international competition the home papers stress his gallantry and the brilliance of his form. There will even be a little pat on the back for the loser. But when one of our boys is defeated I generally find he was upset by the crowd, the greens were too small, the playing surface all wrong and the linesman dirty brigands.

In the recent mile race between Lovelock and Bonthron there was surely honor enough for the young men in the amazing speed attained. Their attitude toward each other seemed to be admirable, and, indeed, it was Lovelock himself who generously pointed out shortly after the race that the fast pace set by his rival had enabled him to break the world's record.

He Had No Bicycle

BUT I think the commentators hereabouts seized upon this notion far too eagerly. After reading a sheaf of follow-up stories, I could not quite make up my mind whether it was the last from New Zealand or the Princeton captain who had won. There was even a slight suggestion that it was just a shade tricky to take the pace from another runner. One might almost have thought that Lovelock had coasted along by attaching a tow rope to the man in front.

As far as golf goes, the sports writers offered fewer alibis than usual this year, because our invading forces were so successful in England. To be sure, the loss of the team match was accounted for by the fact that our pros had not rid themselves of their sea legs. The English pros almost invariably lose over here, and in that event I never hear very much about the effect of the voyage and the difference in greens and fairways.

When an Englishman loses he just isn't good enough. But the American who loses is very apt to be identified as the victim of an act of God.

Seemingly this was a wind which was tempered against the shorn lamb. It was blowing equally hard for his English opponent, unless they order those things better in Great Britain, but nobody thought of that. Maybe the English are cold-blooded and do not feel it necessary to hook in the teeth of the gale.

America and Davis Cup

BUT mostly I want to complain about the manner in which the Davis Cup matches were described. In the first place, almost every American tennis reviewer began with the arrogant assumption that of course we would be in the finals. All the discussion ran as to how Vines would do against Cochet and our doubles team against Borotra and Brugnon. Scarcely a single commentator took the wise and mannerly precaution of mentioning the fact that we might be beaten somewhere this side of the last act. And when the English took all four singles matches there was much explaining to be done.

Now this might have taken the plain and simple form of admitting that Austin and Perry played exceedingly well. But that was not the way it was done. Instead there were long columns about the mistakes of judgment of the American captain. All our players were crippled, stale, invalid and out of form. Again and again mention was made of the fact that the surface of the French courts was not pleasing to our participants who play most of their matches at home on turf. But so do the English, so why bring that up?

Vines fainted in the fifth set when Perry was at match point. That made a default necessary. But Perry hardly can be blamed for that, nor is it true that anybody who faints after five grueling sets on a hot day necessarily must have started in in a drawn and haggard condition. After all, Perry fainted in the locker room after his brilliant victory over Cochet and, in all probability he never played better in his life.

Those Hostile Root