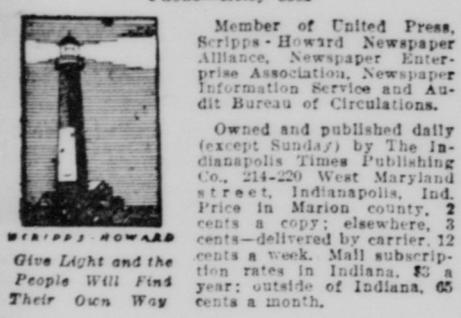


(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
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SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1933.

BUY NOW

THE time has come in the recovery drive when success or failure is up to us.

The strategy has been planned, the machinery set in motion. We must help ourselves now, if we are to be helped at all. The way we spend our money now—today and tomorrow and for the next few weeks—will cast the balance between employment, decent wages and recovery, or unemployment, starvation, and chaos.

In spite of Americans' long training in self-government, it is somewhat hard to realize that we as individuals can be of such supreme importance now in this time of economic crisis. We have become accustomed to feeling that we were helpless puppets where economic matters were concerned—that mysterious forces beyond our control determined whether or not we should eat.

Today this is not true. Our fate is in our own hands. A people that despises the dole, that glories in working its own way out of its own difficulties, has its supreme opportunity to demonstrate the strength of this determination.

The woman with a shabby dress and worn heels and a market basket occupies a position of unique importance in the economic world that few "important" people have had in the past.

Recovery Administrator Hugh Johnson says:

"The public must buy now."

It must buy under the blue eagle and it must buy to the full of its reasonable and prudent needs. To support increased wages there must be increased business. To get increased business there must be increased buying.

Increased wages depend upon increased buying and we can't have one without the other and that is as certain as that two and two make four.

The point about buying under the blue eagle is just as certain and just as simple. Increased wages come from blue eagle employers only. Blue eagle employers can not continue increased wages if public patronage goes to their competitors. Failure to support the blue eagle is failure to support increased wages and re-employment.

The blue eagle can not lead a dumb, indifferent, or greedy people to the promised land. It can not save by force those who don't want to be saved.

But the blue eagle can show the way to a people with enough intelligence and will to march behind it.

THE NAVAL RACE STARTS

THE clank of hammers in American shipyards is about to sound at a louder, faster pitch than we have heard in years. Across the Pacific in the shipyards of Japan an equally accelerated clanging is about to begin.

Unless all signs fail, these two nations presently will be embarked upon a naval building race of the traditional type, in spite of treaties, gentlemen's agreements, or any other forms of restraint.

It is very easy for an American to deplore this trend. No one who remembers the outcome of the world's last great naval building race—between England and Germany—can be blamed for dreading the advent of a new one. But it is not nearly so easy to say just how this race is to be avoided.

Your pacifist, of course, will remark that the way to avoid a race of this kind is to build no more warships under any circumstances; to let the other chap lay down as many keels as he chooses and to pare your own establishment down year after year, secure in the knowledge that you yourself aren't going to war, no matter what happens.

But it isn't likely that many Americans will endorse this plan. The world still is a perilously disturbed and suspicion-racked planet; international policies still have a way of colliding head-on, in spite of all we can do to prevent it; and while war may be a most costly and wasteful way of settling disputes, the world does not yet seem to have reached the point at which it can assure itself that war will be no more.

In short, America has very solid reasons for maintaining a strong navy, and a government which failed to do so properly could be called short-sighted. And the same thing doubtless can be said of the Japanese.

Which leaves us, perhaps, right where we started—except that it all underlines the heavy responsibility which rests on the shoulders of the statesmen of the two nations.

There are, after all, more reasons for the United States and Japan to be friendly than there are for them to be enemies.

This country is Japan's best customer; Japan, in turn, buys heavily from the United States, and the development of Japan's Asiatic conquests logically should open still larger markets to American manufacturers.

As both nations prepare for trouble, it should be possible for their statesmen to work out a way whereby they could continue to live in peace.

Self-interest on both sides of the Pacific dictates such a course.

LESS IMPERIALISM

IN the new agreement with Haiti, President Roosevelt shows how far he has advanced from his old imperialistic policy as assistant secretary of the navy in the Wilson administration, and also how much he has improved the blundering Hoover policy.

American marines are to be withdrawn from the Black Republic in October, 1934. They should have been withdrawn years ago.

President Hoover proposed to do it by inches, and made matters worse in some respects.

There seems to be no sufficient excuse now for keeping American troops there for fourteen more months, against the will of the Haitians. But at least a definite time has been fixed in good faith. The tricky provisions by which the military occupation could be extended at the will of the state department, which caused Haiti to reject the last treaty, are absent from the new agreement.

Of course, the Americap financial adviser-general and deputy are to remain. But their dictatorial powers are to be modified. Moreover, the American loan, which is the excuse for Haitian bondage, is not to be extended beyond 1944, when retirement of the outstanding series will be completed.

Unfortunately, the method used in putting this agreement into operation is not as good as the agreement itself. It is, in fact, a treaty. As such, it should be passed upon by the American and Haitian senates.

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VAST JOB OF THE NRA

THE more one studies the program now under way via the NRA, the more does it become clear that a tremendous amount of patience, good sense, and straightforward executive ability are going to be required of the host of officials responsible for the program's success.

The sheer bulk of work to be done, to begin with, is appalling. The blue eagle's lieutenants at Washington are tackling one of the most complex jobs ever undertaken by any group of men on earth.

Not least of the dangers facing these men is the chance that they simply may get tangled up in red tape.

Furthermore, in working out a way of beating the depression, it is quite likely that policies will be laid down which will affect the life of the nation for many years after the depression has passed.

The little fellows, in much larger percentage, stepped up to the line and paid off.

The condition was part and parcel of the era of frenzied finance, with its unwarranted expansions and its gigantic "deals," for which deposits now are paying.

Current revelations should do much to indicate to bankers where they safely can farm out their depositors' funds.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

vance prices 10 to 50 per cent are not aiding the people or helping the cause.

Factories that have kept going during the last four years, discharging no employees, should not be censured if they can not add workers at this time.

Business men who have paid fair wages at all times should be recognized and given more credit than sweatshops that are forced to do their duty now.

This means that the prodigal son doesn't deserve all the glory and all the good things at the feast.

The man who has been faithful to his country and to his fellow-man when times were bad should get some credit, as well as the one who is forced to reform.

PLENTY OF GOLD

ANY ONE who has been disturbed by the fear that the nation's currency was not backed by an adequate supply of gold will be relieved by news that the Federal Reserve banks now hold more of the yellow metal than at any other time during the year, and more than at any time during the two prosperous years preceding the 1929 collapse.

Holdings have increased during the year by \$400,000,000, to reach a total of \$3,500,000,000, which is more than the reserve banks had at any other period during their twenty years of operation.

Total gold stocks of the country, which includes amounts held by the treasury, are \$432,000,000.

It may be puzzling to understand why, with all the gold that is available, the country remains off the gold standard. Whatever the answer is to that question, it is comforting to know that the gold is there.

THE LITTLE FELLOW PAYS

INVESTIGATIONS of closed banks, which are bringing to light some of the reasons for their collapse, reflect considerable credit on smaller borrowers for their integrity and their business judgment.

By and large it seems to have been the inability of banks to collect on a relatively small number of big loans which pulled them under. The so-called financiers, who required huge sums of other people's money to carry on their operations, were the ones who left the banks in the lurch.

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NEW USE FOR A STADIUM

THESE who have found something slightly grotesque in the way American universities have spent vast sums on mammoth football stadia doubtless will be interested to read of the new use which authorities at Ohio State university have found for their institution's tremendous amphitheater.

One of the towers of this vast plant, it is believed, will be turned into a men's dormitory this fall to provide room and board for 75 students at minimum cost. Rooms will be available at an exceptionally cheap rate, with meals at a correspondingly low figure; and President George W. Rightmire says that this is being done to enable men of good scholarship and good character to attend the university in spite of the depression.

To the critics of "overemphasis" in college football, it probably will be gratifying to discover an instance in which a stadium is going to perform a genuinely useful collegiate function.

The result was very nice; the officers were more comfortable than before, they were easier for hurried motorists to see, and they added to the appearance of the downtown streets.

But the citizens had to wisecrack about it. People took to asking the cops if they had shot many lions recently, or if the war was over yet. They were proud of their snappy new garb—but they couldn't let it go without making a few jokes about it.

And the whole incident, somehow, was typically and delightfully American; despite the depression and its worries, we haven't forgotten how to smile.

WE STILL CAN SMILE

THERE is something in the American spirit which seems to make it jocose, flip, and hard to impress. The American is an incurable wisecracker; and he is, for some reason, more likable for it.

As an example, consider the case of the traffic cops of Cleveland. O. A thoughtful city government there recently decided to dress up its coppers. It designed snappy new uniforms for them, with Sam Browne belts, semi-military bits of braiding, and comfortable tropical helmets of white pith for protection against the sun.

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Promoter says rising amusement taxes will kill boxing. We're not afraid. Why, even the boxes haven't been able to kill it.

MORTGAGE RELIEF

F President Roosevelt's program to ease the mortgage burden on owners of city homes will be successful.

The plan is for them to accept the \$2,000,000,000 in bonds to be issued by the Home Loan Corporation in trade for mortgages. It is true, of course, that the bonds will bear less interest than the mortgages. But they will be tax exempt, interest on them is guaranteed by the government, and, above all, they are a safe investment, while some home mortgages are questionable.

The government must have this co-operation if its Home Owners' Loan Corporation is to succeed.

It is very easy for an American to deplore this trend. No one who remembers the outcome of the world's last great naval building race—between England and Germany—can be blamed for dreading the advent of a new one. But it is not nearly so easy to say just how this race is to be avoided.

Your pacifist, of course, will remark that the way to avoid a race of this kind is to build no more warships under any circumstances; to let the other chap lay down as many keels as he chooses and to pare your own establishment down year after year, secure in the knowledge that you yourself aren't going to war, no matter what happens.

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There are, after all, more reasons for the United States and Japan to be friendly than there are for them to be enemies.

Only thus will home owner mortgage relief be secured.

BE WATCHFUL, BE FAIR

HERE were profiteers during the World War, and there will be selfishness, unfairness, and greed while the nation makes war on depression and unemployment.

There were deplorable examples of hate and intolerance at home while we fought for the world's freedom in foreign lands, and this new war will bring forth similar cruelties and injustices.

The people have suffered for four years, and when they see an opportunity to end the distress, some may lose their heads.

That's why a local organization is being perfected to enforce the national industrial recovery act in a fair, orderly, and sane manner.

There must not be undue haste to act, nor unnecessary slowness in taking action.

False claims of compliance should be exposed, and profiteering in the guise of patriotism should be condemned.

Firms that add a few clerks and then ad-

TWO young scientists are setting out from England to study conditions in the Tristan da Cunha group of islands and, if possible, to something to improve the lot of its 200 inhabitants.

This group of islands is located in the South Atlantic about 2,000 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope and 4,000 miles northeast of Cape Horn. It consists of Tristan da Cunha, with an area of about sixteen square miles; inaccessible, with an area of some four square miles, and Nightingale, with an area of one square mile, together with a couple of islets and some exposed rocks.

Gough Island, much larger than any of the foregoing, is too far away from the group to be counted as one of its members.

The government has furnished holders of mortgages a good example to start with. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to take the bonds as collateral security up to 80 per cent of par; and the treasury has agreed to accept them at 100 cents on the dollar in security for deposits of public money.

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Most of our sociological studies are pitched on too grand a scale, or deal with too complicated conditions for us to be sure about the facts, much less the conclusion, but islands like Tristan da Cunha or Pitcairn should afford a reliable laboratory.

There's More to Be Raised Than Just the Sail

