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WIRIPI HOWARD
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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 clang 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 four-teen 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 American 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.

But to prevent the natural operation of democratic procedure, the two governments have resorted to the device of calling this an "executive agreement" instead of a treaty. So there will be no need of ratification.

Obviously, this is a dangerous precedent. It is a reversal of the American constitutional system of checks and balances, a system which must be maintained if the people are to have a voice in foreign affairs and the issues of peace and war.

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 NRA not only must find a workable program for the present; it must find one that will lead us in some direction that we are willing to follow more or less permanently.

All in all, it is an almost overwhelming task. That the work so far has been done so well is a good testimonial to the caliber of the men who are on the job.

WE STILL CAN SMILE

THERE is something in the American spirit which seems to make it jocular, 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.

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.

MORTGAGE RELIEF

IF President Roosevelt's program to ease the mortgage burden on owners of city homes is to succeed, the great insurance companies, building and loan groups, and individual holders of these mortgages must co-operate.

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 furnish the relief expected.

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 moneys.

If the R. F. C. and the treasury are thus willing to accept these bonds individual holders of home mortgages likewise should accept them.

Only thus will home owner mortgage relief be secured.

BE WATCHFUL, BE FAIR

THERE 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-

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 have 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 \$4,320,000,000.

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.

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 depositors now are paying.

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

NEW USE FOR A STADIUM

THOSE 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 announced, 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.

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

M. E. Tracy Says:

TWO young scientists are setting out from England to study conditions in the Tristan da Cunha group of islands and, if possible, do 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 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.

Tristan da Cunha, with a population of some 200, is the only one of these islands that can be described as permanently inhabited. Though discovered in 1504 and visited by wharships, whalers, or explorers quite frequently thereafter, it first was selected as an abode by Thomas Currie in 1810.

Some months later, an American named Lambert and an American named Williams, both of Salem, Mass., joined Currie, with Lambert setting himself up as owner and sovereign.

DURING the war of 1810, Tristan da Cunha was made a base of operations by American privateers. This annoyance caused the British government to annex it by proclamation as a dependency of the Cape Town colony in 1816. After that, the population increased gradually.

The island is of volcanic origin, circular in shape and surrounded by high cliffs, except in the northwest portion, where there is a plain about a mile wide, two miles long, and more than 100 feet above sea level.

A volcanic peak, with a fresh water lake in its crater, occupies the center.

Notwithstanding a mild climate, an abundant rainfall, and a soil that was rich at the start, 200 people virtually have exhausted the resources of Tristan da Cunha in but little more than one century, and the two scientists will try to get them to move to inaccessible island, where the soil is in its virgin state.

Outside of that, they will study meteorological conditions, keep records, and gather such other information as seems desirable. They might contribute a lot by going into the social as well as the economic history of Tristan da Cunha.

ISLANDS of this character epitomize the human problem, not only as revealed by exhausted resources and poor living conditions, but as illustrating the influence of basic emotions, traits, appetites, and conceptions.

Here we have the struggle for existence reduced to a sufficiently small scale and sufficiently free from outside influences to permit of accurate deductions.

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



The Message Center

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

Dangerous Stacks

WHY does not our building inspector's office force go around and look at the many dangerous stacks on buildings and make them repair them? Look at the stockyards stack or the Lieber picture frame plant, Dietz Box Company and numerous others, or send a reporter along the Belt railroad and see for yourself. Or are the papers afraid to look out and speak for the people of Indianapolis?

By a Friend: I am a subscriber for your paper and want to thank you for the campaign you are putting on against pollution of streams. I can't give you my name, for reasons that I can't explain. In other words, existing conditions might get me in trouble. But I want to ask you to examine the Little stream, Deer creek, which flows through the Indiana state farm.

All the sewage from the Indiana state farm goes into this stream, a stream you can step across in numerous places. This stream hasn't been clean for years. About a year ago they cleaned house at the state farm and wagonloads of fish were killed by the poison sewage turned into the small stream of Deer creek. This summer the children along the creek were daily bathers in this terrible mess.

At Manhattan, Ind., just west of state farm, all the children swim in Deer creek because it was all they had to swim in. This was taken up with the State Fish and Game Association about a year ago (at the time they killed all the fish), but nothing developed.

If you will inquire from land owners below (west) of the state farm, along Deer creek, they can tell you all about it. Just look at the water and analyze it. I think that will be all that's necessary to convince you. I'm for the Times 100 per cent. I believe in your methods of cleaning up.

Hoping that you will go into this proposition and promising you the co-operation of land owners along Deer creek west of the state farm for five miles down river, I sincerely ask you to investigate the situation. I am very sorry that I can not give you my name, but I don't think it would do me any good around here.

P. S. Here are the names of land owners along Deer creek, west; Guy

Wright, Mark Lucas, W. Lucas, Lewis Roberts, O. P. Wright, Noah Roberts, Mary Wright, Frank Daggy, F. M. Roberts, E. L. Herbert, W. Brown, Asa Neese, Charles Harris, Lola Long, and others I can't name who own land here, but live other places.

By Wondering: I may be just an ordinary citizen unable to understand lots of things being done in Indianapolis and other big cities under the recovery program.

For one thing, I fail to see how a whole lot of these so-called big businesses are going to help solve the unemployment problem by cutting working time to a five-day week—thus defeating the whole purpose of the administration to make jobs. So far as I can see—and I have heard this matter discussed by many in my position—the only ones to benefit are the present employees, who get the same pay and shorter hours. The five-day week thus far has not given employment to the extent for which it was intended.

I have in mind one firm in Indianapolis, the largest of its kind in the world, which recently adopted the five-day plan. The result has been what I just have mentioned: No more workers have been hired, and the only ones to benefit by the plan are present employees.

If this tendency becomes national and is not halted by NRA, the whole recovery structure is doomed.

Then, too, some firms seem to have found a new loophole for this so-called chiseling. One downtown department store pledged to "do our part" under the blue eagle, issued definite instructions to clerks and floor employees to "be on the floor" at 8:30 a. m., one-half hour before the store's opening time.

It was explained that this rule was necessary to avoid changing the time for opening. This added one-half hour to the maximum working time.

Another large department store pledged to NRA indicated its sincerity by instructing employees not to ring the clock or prepare for work before seven minutes prior to the store's opening. I am told. This is abiding by the spirit of recovery.

The chisellers—and their kind soon will despair of unwise action—have started their blood-sucking, but not for long. They must remember the age-old rule that "tongues do wag."

Time Reader and Believer in Fairness: Just a few lines in regard to the new recovery act which it seems, pertains to certain classes of people.

What is the matter with our mayor of Indianapolis? Why doesn't he do his part towards this great cause and cut the police and firemen's wages at least 25 per cent and put these men on an equal basis with all other laborers?

They are no better than an ordinary laboring man. Why set hours and wages for every one else and pass these fellows up? Take the burden off the taxpayer. Wake up our little spinless mayors, wake up. Our President has sounded the call, now you profess to be the leader of the Democratic party of our city. Let's have action.

Runaway prices would eat up consumption power while it is aborning; we will not tolerate them. Nor will below-cost selling do any good. —General Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.

One must be sane to think clearly, but one can think deeply and be quite insane. The scientists of today think deeply instead of clearly.—Nikola Tesla, veteran inventor.

The common people care nothing for the beautiful; on the contrary, they have a powerful passion for the hideous.—H. L. Mencken, author and critic.

So They Say

I have no doubt that when prohibition is repealed, the "easy money" men will be making it out of kidnapping.—Senator Copeland, senate committee on racketeering.

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Lead Poisoning Dangerous in Industry

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBURN

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

LEAD is one of the most widely used substances in industrial work of all types. It is, however, at the same time one of the most poisonous substances with which human beings come in contact.

It may get into the body through the digestive tract, through the lungs, or through the skin.

Recently Dr. G. H. Gehrmann has outlined the preventive measures used in Du Pont plants to make certain that employees are not injured by lead.

Before a worker enters a plant he is given a complete examination, including a history of his previous working life. It must, of course, be established that he has not previously been in contact with sources of lead poisoning.

Inasmuch as work in the vicinity of lead may be dangerous, it is not well to put into service any employee who already may have fairly large amounts of lead in his system.

The blood must be studied, to make certain that it is free from the typical stippling appearance of the red blood cells commonly associated with lead poisoning. In a well-regulated industrial plant, examinations are made every three weeks to determine whether employees are absorbing lead and also the degree and severity of lead absorption.

Whenever a worker begins to show even a slight change in digestive powers, loses weight, or shows considerable reduction in number of red blood cells and red coloring matter in the blood, he is removed from contact with lead.

Two major problems in the handling of lead in industry are control of dust and of fumes. Nowhere are there suitable respiratory masks and exhaust devices and similar mechanical developments which aid in keeping the worker away from lead.

In connection with these devices, however, it is well that all factory rooms be kept clean, that floors and equipment be washed down, and that under circumstances which do not permit of the use of water, vacuum cleaning be applied.

Doctor Gehrmann points out that dry sweepings can undo all the good accomplished by months of careful observation and sanitary control.

A Woman's Viewpoint

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE other day Wiley Post came back to Mayville, Okla.—a home-town boy become world hero. Two of the happiest people to give him welcome were Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Post, Sr., his parents.

Doubtless they were delighted, but also a little surprised. Parents usually are astonished when their children perform spectacular feats.

I have no way of knowing, but I can imagine there have been many times during past years when Papa and Mama Post were plenty worried over Wiley. Probably they have discussed, with misgivings, his crazy desire to fly.

If they are at all like the average, they are disappointed because he showed no desire to settle down on the farm or some nearby town, where he could enjoy a secure life, where he could be somebody substantial in the community, instead of running around on barnstorming trips.

THE neighbors, I daresay, often shook their heads over that wild Post kid. Prognostications mostly were on the side of disaster. You know how they go.

"Why does he waste his time? What does he get out of all those dangerous flying stunts? He'll come to no good end, mark my words. His poor pa and ma. I feel so sorry for them."

That sort of talk it goes on among us most of the time. Whenever there is a child in the community who does not take kindly to the habits of his fathers, or conform to customs of the neighborhood, in tongues clack and the prophecies resound.

So let us give thanks for youth—adventurous, ardent, undaunted youth, that refuses to be diverted from its dreams by any muttered discouragements of an older generation.

It Seems to Me

BY HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Florence La Guardia has the right idea, I think, in organizing first and talking later.

Most political campaigns are too long. The telling point scored in the middle of August is very likely to be forgotten on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

I know what I am talking about, because I ran for office once and I began running more than three months before election day. In fact, I ran more furiously in early August than at any other time.

You see, I was the only person on the track. Some of my opponents had not even been nominated. Or, if they were, they kept the matter secret.

I remember very well my first meeting with my Democratic adversary, Magistrate Louis Brodsky. I was sitting in a small automobile trying to think up some phrase or word to use in my nightly rounds when a man who was passing by stopped and asked, "Isn't your name Brown?"

I leaped agilely from the car in the hope that here at last was a voter who could be converted to the cause. In fact, as were shaking hands, I said, "Why not help us to turn the rascals out?" But my new-found acquaintance replied mildly, "I'm your Democratic opponent, Louis Brodsky. I just wanted to say 'Hello.'"

Merely Courtesy Call

I'M afraid my face fell palpably when I learned that there was merely courtesy rather than ardent support. The judge tried to ease my disappointment by adding: "When this cruel war is over, can't we somewhere some time and have a drink? I know a speakeasy."

"Your honor," I answered earnestly, "I know two or maybe three, and need we wait until after election day?"

But my Democratic opponent was being investigated at the time