

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD President
TALCOTT POWELL Editor
EARL D. BAKER Business Manager
Phone—Riley 5521

Member of United Press,
Scripps-Howard News
Alliance, Newspaper Enter-
prise Association, Newspaper
Information Service and Au-
dit Bureau of Circulations.

Owned and published daily
(except Sunday) by The In-
dianapolis Times Publishing
Company, 214-220 West Maryland
street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Price in Marion county, 2
cents; elsewhere, 3
cents—delivered by carrier, 12
cents a week. Mail subscription
rates in Indiana, \$3 a
year; outside of Indiana, 65
cents a month.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1933.

REGARDLESS OF INFLATION

MORE signs of a drift toward currency inflation appear in Washington. When such influential figures in the administration as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and the conservative Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the senate finance committee, begin to reflect inflation demands, there can be little question of the trend in that direction.

It would be inaccurate to say that the President is planning this. On the contrary, it is rather clear that he has no fixed monetary policy. He is letting events decide for him.

Since congress passed the omnibus inflation bill, he has had his choice of several forms of currency inflation, including direct devaluation of the gold dollar down to 50 cents.

The fact that the President through all these months has not used his currency inflation power is sufficient proof that he is holding that method as a last resort. Repeatedly he has asserted his intention to re-establish the purchasing power of the dollar, presumably at about the 1926 level. But so far he has depended upon so-called psychological inflation and credit inflation.

He has hoped that the general recovery program—including the agricultural adjustment subsidies, the public works plan, the farm and home loan machinery, the RFC credit facilities, the federal reserve open market operations, and NRA codes—would do the trick.

But the recovery program is not moving as fast as it was a month ago. Official statements indicate increasing disappointment with results.

Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC says the banks are withholding business credit and otherwise failing to co-operate.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes is having trouble getting the huge public works fund translated into immediate jobs for the unemployed. While General Hugh S. Johnson loses ground in his long fight for a decent coal code, and strikes threaten in a score of industries, Counsel Donald Richberg of NRA warns of the danger of a capital-labor war.

Consumers' representatives of NRA and AAA are concerned with price gouging. Secretary Wallace, pointing out the wide price gap still existing between what the farmer buys and sells, predicts inflation unless that gap is closed. Senator Harrison and other political leaders, who have been back home with ears to the ground, are returning with the inflation demand.

So far as this newspaper is concerned, it is disposed to trust the President to choose the best time and method of currency inflation. We say this precisely because he is not an inflation fanatic and because we believe he would have the maximum of scientific detachment in conducting the very difficult experiment of controlling currency inflation.

But inflation, even at best, can not be a cure-all.

Whether there is to be currency inflation or not, the recovery program will remain the chief weapon against depression. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the recovery program should be supplemented by gold dollar devaluation or some other form of currency inflation, no amount of tinkering with the money standard can in itself take the place of needed reform in our economic system.

The administration's farm production control and higher-wage-lower-hour industrial code policies represent the bare minimum of necessary reforms.

If the country is too slow in supporting that Roosevelt recovery program now, much more radical economic changes may be expected before we get through the fifth winter of depression.

THE HELL OF GOOD INTENTIONS

ALTHOUGH the federal government has broken all precedent in the extent of its campaign to relieve unemployment, it still is true that private charity occupies the front trenches in the war on hunger and privation.

This is made inescapable by the remarks of President Roosevelt and Relief Director Harry Hopkins at the recent relief conference at Washington.

No matter what the federal government may do, as the President pointed out, in the end the whole thing comes back to the responsibility of individual citizens and organizations.

And as a supplement to this there is Director Hopkins' blunt assertion that "I don't know a place in the United States where relief is adequate."

All of this, of course, simply means that Community Chest campaigns this fall must be supported as never before.

The federal government can help provide unemployed people with shelter and food. But that, after all, is only part of the picture.

You may keep a man from freezing to death or starving to death, but he still can be everlastingly miserable if the job doesn't go any farther than that.

His children must have normal educational and recreational facilities. The health of his entire family must not be allowed to suffer. The deadly empty hours which come to a man who has no job must be filled somehow, and if the community doesn't provide some way in which they can be filled advantageously, the man is very likely to go to pieces.

Now that we have learned that the main urge to a European war in 1914 came from France and Russia, Grey's direct responsibility for encouraging bellicosity in these countries for years before the war stands out in bold relief.

Many bitterly have attacked Grey for his falsehoods in parliament in April and June, 1914, when he denied the bond to France which threw England into the war, and for his omission of the crucial passage when he read to the house of commons the British agreements with France.

But these matters are relatively trivial. A diplomat in 1914 still remained "an honest man who lied in the interest of his country."

Far more important is Grey's relation to the

system which brought Europe into the abyss in 1914.

Grey's perspective in European politics was blurred from childhood. He confesses that he was taught by his father and grandfather a sentimental devotion to France and was given a most unhistorical picture of the Franco-Prussian war.

As early as 1895, long before Germany had taken any of the steps which Grey criticizes, he had developed an invincible anti-German complex, which later was inflamed constantly by his undersecretary, Sir Eyre Crowe.

Hence, when Grey came to be foreign minister, it is not surprising that he speedily announced in 1906 that "cordial co-operation with France in all parts of the world" would be the corner stone of his foreign policy.

In 1911 he lined England up with France against Germany in the Morocco crisis. In 1912, he bound England to aid France in the event the latter was attacked—or seemed to be attacked—by Germany. When he sent Lord Haldane on a pacific mission to Germany about this time, he allowed Poincaré to destroy all constructive results of Haldane's visit.

The French succeeded admirably in bettering relations between their ally, Russia, and the latter's traditional enemy, England. By 1914, Grey did not even consider restraining Russian policy in the Balkans.

When the crisis came, Grey made many gracious diplomatic gestures, but they were of no avail, because he stubbornly refused to restrain France or Russia. His policy flew in the faces of the advice and opinions of his more important ambassadors in the European capitals.

Grey sought to represent the German invasion of Belgium as the reason for throwing England into the war. But the documents and Lord Morley's memorandum on cabinet meetings in 1914 prove completely that Grey formulated his bellicose policy before the invasion and without once mentioning the latter in a new world.

All this may be as true as gospel. But some one ought to remind the professor that a great many citizens of this country are not really frightened about the prospect of waking up in a new world.

The old world, with its recurring periods of man-killing depression, doesn't look as fresh and rosy as it used to. If we find, some bright day, that we have been left behind, it isn't likely that any great torrent of tears will be shed.

STEEL RAILS AND DEPRESSION

SENATORS, the interstate commerce commission and the department of justice, to say nothing of economists and railroad men, have been plagued for years by the price-pegging of steel rails.

While all other commodities have come down in price, the steelmasters steadily have maintained rail prices at prosperity levels.

All those who have been concerned with this problem have been unable to do anything about it, although rails did drop \$3 a year ago, an unprecious decrease.

But now President Roosevelt is exerting his great influence against maintenance of rail prices, proposing with the public works administrator and the federal co-ordinator of railroads a loan to the carriers for maintenance work, dependent upon a decrease in rail prices.

This nostalgia, according to Psychologist Ruml, is the cohesive influence which keeps families together, more even than the sex instinct. It increases vocational and class stability and promotes conservatism in all its forms.

Is a man good, is a man bad, is he loyal or indifferent—more and more his actions, impulses, qualities, and sentiments are being traced to the physiological equipment he was born with or acquired in the process of living.

This analysis of causes and effects promises to lead toward human improvement. There seems to be need for increasing cooperation between psychologist and medical men, and for the union of psychologist and medical research expert in one and the same person.

The steelmasters now will co-operate, the railroads in this new Roosevelt proposal, are willing to borrow public works money to buy rails. Joseph Eastman, railroad co-ordinator, and Harold Ickes, public works administrator, are co-operating.

If the steelmasters now will co-operate, the railroads can furnish employment to railroad workers and steel workers, and long-deferred railroad maintenance will be brought up to date.

STILL A GREAT CHARITY NEED

ALTHOUGH the federal government has broken all precedent in the extent of its campaign to relieve unemployment, it still is true that private charity occupies the front trenches in the war on hunger and privation.

This is made inescapable by the remarks of President Roosevelt and Relief Director Harry Hopkins at the recent relief conference at Washington.

No matter what the federal government may do, as the President pointed out, in the end the whole thing comes back to the responsibility of individual citizens and organizations.

And as a supplement to this there is Director Hopkins' blunt assertion that "I don't know a place in the United States where relief is adequate."

All of this, of course, simply means that Community Chest campaigns this fall must be supported as never before.

The federal government can help provide unemployed people with shelter and food. But that, after all, is only part of the picture.

You may keep a man from freezing to death or starving to death, but he still can be everlastingly miserable if the job doesn't go any farther than that.

His children must have normal educational and recreational facilities. The health of his entire family must not be allowed to suffer. The deadly empty hours which come to a man who has no job must be filled somehow, and if the community doesn't provide some way in which they can be filled advantageously, the man is very likely to go to pieces.

Now that we have learned that the main urge to a European war in 1914 came from France and Russia, Grey's direct responsibility for encouraging bellicosity in these countries for years before the war stands out in bold relief.

Many bitterly have attacked Grey for his falsehoods in parliament in April and June, 1914, when he denied the bond to France which threw England into the war, and for his omission of the crucial passage when he read to the house of commons the British agreements with France.

But these matters are relatively trivial. A diplomat in 1914 still remained "an honest man who lied in the interest of his country."

Far more important is Grey's relation to the

SO GOES THE NATION

REPEAL was not the issue in Maine. Clearly that state, like all the others that had voted, was wet. But the drys, by fixing the election so the rural districts would have an unfair balance of power, and by obtaining blind ballots which gave no indication of the repeal views of the candidate, hoped to win.

The issue was whether, even with all those handicaps, the wet majority would be sufficiently large to defeat that trickery.

The answer was 2 to 1.

And Tuesday Maryland, Colorado and Minnesota voted. All apparently have joined the repeal parade. The count by states thus, almost certainly, is 29 to 0.

Idaho and New Mexico probably will follow next week. The necessary thirty-six states for ratification are expected to vote by Nov. 7. And formal ratification of repeal is in sight before Christmas.

Meanwhile, the states have the job of working out effective liquor control systems in preparation for the end of national prohibition.

A "NEW WORLD" IS WELCOME

PROFESSOR PHILIP CABOT of Harvard told the state convention of the Pennsylvania Electric Association that the powers bestowed on the United States government under the NRA program must be terminated at the earliest possible moment if the American people wish to continue the governmental forms to which they have been accustomed.

As temporary measures, Professor Cabot says, the various emergency acts have much to commend them. But, he continues, "if we allow ourselves to be lulled to sleep by radio addresses of the President about the new deal and appeals for co-operation by the national administrator, we may wake up some morning in a new world."

All this may be as true as gospel. But some one ought to remind the professor that a great many citizens of this country are not really frightened about the prospect of waking up in a new world.

The old world, with its recurring periods of man-killing depression, doesn't look as fresh and rosy as it used to. If we find, some bright day, that we have been left behind, it isn't likely that any great torrent of tears will be shed.

NOSTALGIA

IN Chicago, where the men of general science lately held forth and announced new atomic mysteries to the world, the psychologists now are assembled, exposing man more and more to himself—taking him to pieces and showing how he works.

Dr. Beards Ruml of the University of Chicago, in an address declared that feelings of nationality and patriotism arise out of nostalgia. Men go away to foreign lands to grapple in death contests, because they like it well to be on their own soil.

Nostalgia operates in population distribution through the allegiance to and dependency of people upon the soil where they were born or underwent binding experiences.

This nostalgia, according to Psychologist Ruml, is the cohesive influence which keeps families together, more even than the sex instinct. It increases vocational and class stability and promotes conservatism in all its forms.

Is a man good, is a man bad, is he loyal or indifferent—more and more his actions, impulses, qualities, and sentiments are being traced to the physiological equipment he was born with or acquired in the process of living.

This analysis of causes and effects promises to lead toward human improvement. There seems to be need for increasing cooperation between psychologist and medical men, and for the union of psychologist and medical research expert in one and the same person.

Scientists steamed up again over whether they can create life. Most of us continue to be interested only in whether we can support it.

M.E. Tracy Says:

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES M. BECK re-
quests the Constitution as doomed, especially
since the new deal was authorized by
congress. He can see nothing ahead but a
speeding up of the destructive processes which
have been in evidence for fifty years, and for
which he holds a changed public attitude more
definitely responsible than the present crisis.

Quite possibly Mr. Beck is right, though one
prefers Bainbridge Colby's opinion that the
people are seeking recovery rather than revolution.

Meanwhile, is it not rather silly to suppose
that the Constitution is beyond change, or that
its adaptation to altered conditions means de-
struction of the republic?

Great as our forefathers were, they were not
omniscient, and no one realized it more frankly
than themselves. Knowing the temporary char-
acter of all human achievements, they made
provisions for changing the Constitution when-
ever the people of this country so desired.

And as a supplement to this there is Director
Hopkins' blunt assertion that "I don't know
a place in the United States where relief is ade-
quate."

All of this, of course, simply means that
Community Chest campaigns this fall must be
supported as never before.

The federal government can help provide
unemployed people with shelter and food. But
that, after all, is only part of the picture.

You may keep a man from freezing to
death or starving to death, but he still can be
everlastingly miserable if the job doesn't go
any farther than that.

His children must have normal educational
and recreational facilities. The health of his
entire family must not be allowed to suffer. The
deadly empty hours which come to a man who
has no job must be filled somehow, and if the
community doesn't provide some way in which
they can be filled advantageously, the man is
very likely to go to pieces.

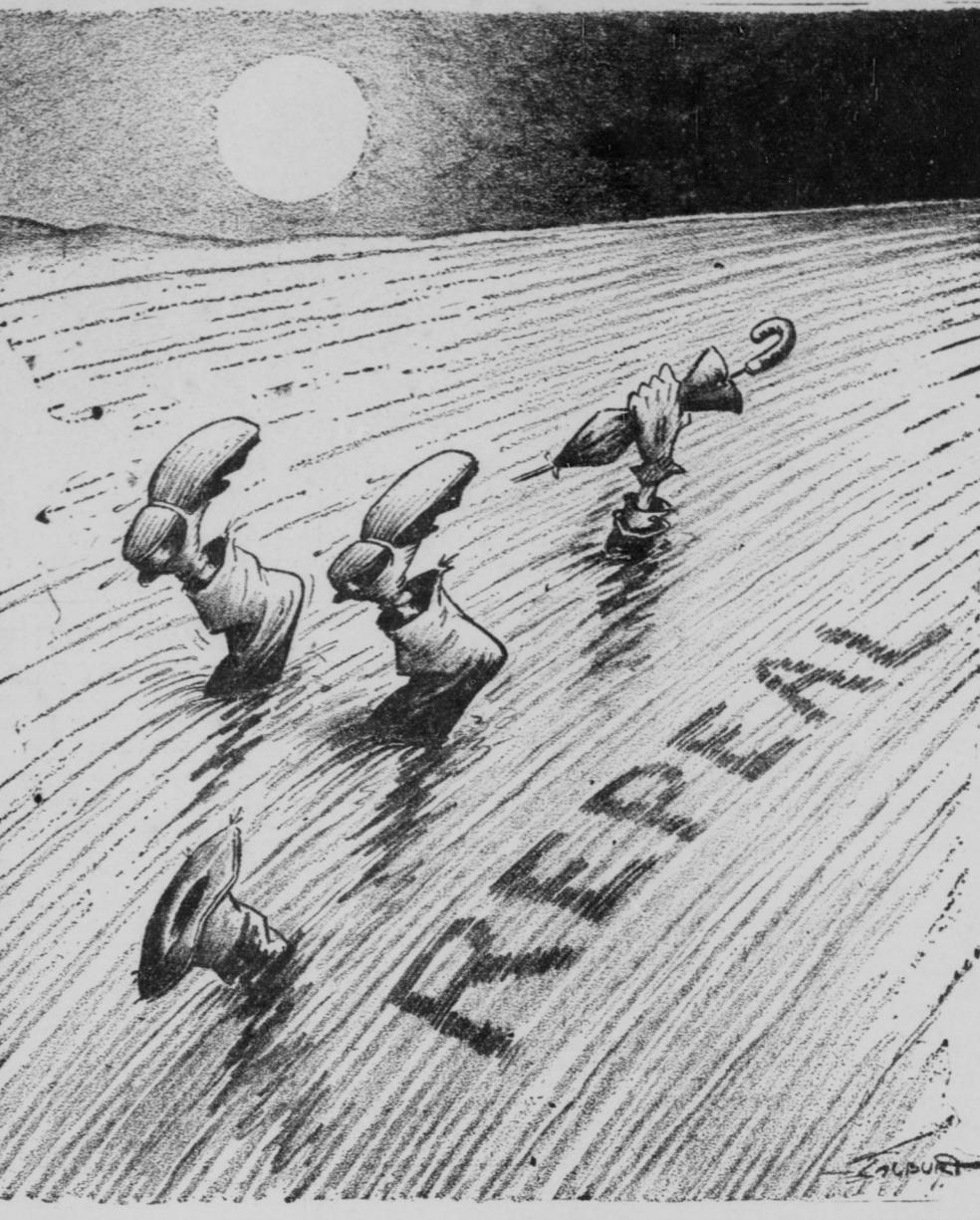
Now that we have learned that the main
urge to a European war in 1914 came from
France and Russia, Grey's direct responsibility
for encouraging bellicosity in these countries
for years before the war stands out in bold
relief.

Many bitterly have attacked Grey for his
falsehoods in parliament in April and June,
1914, when he denied the bond to France
which threw England into the war, and for
his omission of the crucial passage when he
read to the house of commons the British
agreements with France.

But these matters are relatively trivial. A
diplomat in 1914 still remained "an honest
man who lied in the interest of his country."

Far more important is Grey's relation to the

'Old Man River—Just Keeps On Rollin' Along!'



:: The Message Center ::

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

Madman's Way

By W. H. Richards

I HAVE talked with more than a hundred persons regarding the destruction of cotton, wheat, wool and hogs, and have not yet found one who does not regard it as the act of a madman rather than a sane suggestion.

Killing off millions of pigs to put the price up when two-thirds of our people already can not buy pork is nothing short of criminal insanity. If the brain trust can not do better, it would be better to let the places be filled from inmates of some asylum.