

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

Owned and published daily
(except Sunday) by The In-
dianapolis Times Publishing
Co., 214-220 West Maryland
St., Indianapolis, Indiana.
Price in Marion county, 2
cents; a copy; elsewhere, 3
cents—delivered by carrier. 12
cents a week; 24 cents a month.
Subscriptions: 1 year, \$5;
2 years, \$10; 3 years, \$15;
4 years, \$20; 5 years, \$25;
6 years, \$30; 7 years, \$35;
8 years, \$40; 9 years, \$45;
10 years, \$50; 11 years, \$55;
12 years, \$60; 13 years, \$65;
14 years, \$70; 15 years, \$75;
16 years, \$80; 17 years, \$85;
18 years, \$90; 19 years, \$95;
20 years, \$100; 21 years, \$105;
22 years, \$110; 23 years, \$115;
24 years, \$120; 25 years, \$125;
26 years, \$130; 27 years, \$135;
28 years, \$140; 29 years, \$145;
30 years, \$150; 31 years, \$155;
32 years, \$160; 33 years, \$165;
34 years, \$170; 35 years, \$175;
36 years, \$180; 37 years, \$185;
38 years, \$190; 39 years, \$195;
40 years, \$200; 41 years, \$205;
42 years, \$210; 43 years, \$215;
44 years, \$220; 45 years, \$225;
46 years, \$230; 47 years, \$235;
48 years, \$240; 49 years, \$245;
50 years, \$250; 51 years, \$255;
52 years, \$260; 53 years, \$265;
54 years, \$270; 55 years, \$275;
56 years, \$280; 57 years, \$285;
58 years, \$290; 59 years, \$295;
60 years, \$300; 61 years, \$305;
62 years, \$310; 63 years, \$315;
64 years, \$320; 65 years, \$325;
66 years, \$330; 67 years, \$335;
68 years, \$340; 69 years, \$345;
70 years, \$350; 71 years, \$355;
72 years, \$360; 73 years, \$365;
74 years, \$370; 75 years, \$375;
76 years, \$380; 77 years, \$385;
78 years, \$390; 79 years, \$395;
80 years, \$400; 81 years, \$405;
82 years, \$410; 83 years, \$415;
84 years, \$420; 85 years, \$425;
86 years, \$430; 87 years, \$435;
88 years, \$440; 89 years, \$445;
90 years, \$450; 91 years, \$455;
92 years, \$460; 93 years, \$465;
94 years, \$470; 95 years, \$475;
96 years, \$480; 97 years, \$485;
98 years, \$490; 99 years, \$495;
100 years, \$500.

Give Light and the
People Will Find
Their Own Way

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1933.

NEW DEAL FOR BUTLER?

THE most recent row at Butler university is of far more importance than whether or not Dr. Walter Athearn made a good president. It has raised the question of whether any educator can efficiently and successfully run the institution if he is to be a mere puppet of three local trustees.

We do not think so. We predict that the trustees will have a difficult time persuading any first-class educator to succeed Dr. Athearn unless they give evidence of a distinct change in their meddlesome policies. Trustees are intended to advise, not to administer.

The best proof that Hilton U. Brown, Hugh T. Miller and Emsley W. Johnson, the three trustees who dismissed President Athearn, are not competent administrators lies in their handling of the present difficulty. If they had a good case against Dr. Athearn they should have stated it. College presidents should not be laid off like piece workers in a southern textile mill.

It is patent that there is something seriously wrong with Butler. Only a few years ago its academic standing was dragged in the gutter by charges that the institution was merely a racing stable for athletes. A little later the president resigned. Now comes the Athearn case.

Surely the local trustees, who apparently make a puppet of the university president, can take little pride in such a record. Butler enjoys exemption from local taxes. This exemption means higher taxes for every property owner in the city. Therefore the taxpayers have a right to demand that the institution be run along liberal and useful lines. It must not be a pocket university at the mercy of the whimsical conduct of a few men.

Hilton U. Brown is a distinguished citizen with an admirable record as a newspaper man and an educator. If he wishes to administer Butler let him move his office to the campus and assume the title of president. He has the power. Now let him assume the responsibility or turn it over to a first-class educator and then let him alone.

CARRY ON *

FIVE business leaders have withdrawn from the NRA industrial advisory board and one of them, Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, has proposed that an enlarged Chamber of Commerce take over much of the work of the NRA code authorities. The first public reaction to this news is to suspect that there has been a serious disagreement within the NRA and that big business is trying to pull out. This is denied. The five who are withdrawing say that this is merely part of a plan to rotate these NRA advisory offices among a large number of business leaders.

In justice to Mr. Swope, Mr. Teagle and the others, it must be said that most of them have given real service to the NRA. On the basis of that record, we can not believe that they consciously are trying to injure the NRA now.

But regardless of their intentions, their departure at this time and in this manner is, in fact, having a bad effect. These are very critical days for the new deal and especially for the NRA. Certain employers, newspapers and politicians are out to wreck the program. The attack comes from two sides, from those who say the administration is going too far and too fast, and from those who say the administration is not going fast and fast enough. In addition certain organizational weaknesses have appeared in the NRA and other administration agencies. Moreover, there is a seasonal business decline.

The country now is coming to the vital test of the NRA, the time of inevitable division between the actual friends and enemies of the NRA. The period of lip-service and ballyhoo, when every one was for NRA because no one dared to oppose it openly, is about over.

If Mr. Swope, Mr. Teagle and their colleagues are real friends of the NRA, it is most unfortunate that they have chosen this particular moment to give ammunition to those false propagandists who are spreading the report that the NRA is breaking down.

Now and in the coming months NRA needs the vigorous and loyal support of all its friends.

For the same reason, this is the wrong time for Mr. Swope to launch his program for a national organization for self-government of all industry. He has had this idea in one form or another for several years. Industry had plenty of time during the Hoover administration and the early years of the depression to begin some of the planning and self-discipline which leaders of the Swope type have.

But whether the idea is a good one or not is largely an academic question today. The NRA is already in existence. The NRA came into being by default, after industry had failed to cure itself. The vast and inspiring program of a threefold partnership between industry, labor and government is being tried. We are midway in the experiment.

To talk of modifying the experiment before it is well under way, to talk of turning back part of the government organization and authority to a private business agency which as yet does not even exist on paper, seems to us to be the height of folly and unfairness.

General Johnson says he is in general sympathy with the Swope plan as something for the distant future, but he adds that strong labor organizations would have to balance capital organization and that the government should retain the power of absolute control and veto.

The White House, apparently, knows nothing of the Swope plan and is not interested at this time. The administration is and should be much too busy getting us out of the crisis.

Even if the Swope plan were superior to the NRA theoretically—which we doubt—it would not be wise to swap horses while crossing the stream.

This country is in no condition to stand further months of debating plans and organizing agencies to fight the depression. We are in the midst of the battle, in the middle of a campaign of action. There isn't time to go back and start a new advance. The way out is not back, but forward. We must carry on.

WORTHY PROJECTS

MUCH has been written about the sad condition of the thousands of young Americans who have had to abandon college work because of the poverty of their parents and the growing scarcity of opportunities whereby a student can earn his way through college.

So far, however, most of this talk has been nothing more than dolorous lament. Now, however, it seems that somebody proposes to do something practical along the line of seeing to it that this very important group of American youth shall be headed toward constructive careers rather than misery, despair and gangdom. I offer herewith a letter which I have received from Mr. John Stuart of the American Student Union, who can be addressed in care of "Common Sense," 155 East Forty-fourth street, New York City.

"A few weeks ago Grover Whalen, head of the New York City NRA appealed to a group of New York university students to aid in the recovery drive. At that time, it would have been pertinent to ask Mr. Whalen, what the blue eagle is doing for students as a class whose economic problems are as vital and pressing as those confronting the populace at large.

"It seems that no other section of dispossessed Americans has been neglected as flagrantly by the federal recovery aid programs as the college undergraduate who has been forced to discontinue his course of study because of straitened finances. With academic training incomplete, the undergraduate's chances of earning a decent living in professional fields are very precarious. No one will employ an engineer, for instance, without a degree which implies an adequate preparatory education in the rudiments of engineering.

"The undergraduate usually does not become a common laborer because his white collar conditioning and associations have affected him too deeply to make the change. And even if such work or any other employment were available, the economic breakdown has reduced the number of jobs to the extent that only older men and women with dependents are employed in what few jobs there are. Undergraduates, in this position, come to rely more and more on their families for the support which their people find it difficult to give them.

"In short, life is none too pleasant for any one unemployed, especially the person whose college career and future plans suddenly have exploded and thrown him into the maelstrom of the jobless and destitute.

"I am, at present, conducting a survey of the number of undergraduates who have been financially unable to return to college in the last three years. My aim is to find out what amount of money would be necessary to help these people return to school for the completion of their courses and the incidental maintenance while they are studying.

"It would be quite possible, after the figures are obtained, to ask the federal government to finance the project. It is obvious that this scheme has more far-reaching effects than immediate aid for the undergraduate. Hundreds of unemployed college instructors would be reinstated and there would be a general reduction of the present retrenchment in the budgets of higher schools.

"I realize that the project would hit many snags before it could be put into operation. Those difficulties could be ironed out in time. The great problem at this time, however, is to arouse public opinion and to win public support for the idea."

Another excellent innovation in the educational field is the establishment of a school for labor action in New York City. Tom Tippett, A. J. Muste and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr will be among the leading instructors. Such names as these insure that the institution will be devoted to the inculcation of reliable information and a dynamic spirit. For those unable to attend the Brookwood Labor college systematically, this should constitute an admirable opportunity in helping to train labor to meet its enlarged opportunities and responsibilities in connection with the new deal.

BOOTLEGGING IN HERITAGE

THE bootlegger is a product of modern times. He originated in the United States, but he has a way of appearing in almost any country where people want something which is prohibited by law. His latest appearance is in Germany; and there, of all things, he is peddling—grandmothers.

It happens like this: In Nazi Germany a man hardly can hope to get a job unless he can prove that he has "untainted Aryan blood" way back to the third generation. Consequently there is a huge demand for family records to prove that one's grandparent's were suitably Nordic.

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REVOLUTION IN POLITICS

ONE of the things that may be changed almost beyond recognition by the times we are living in is the good old American game of politics.

Even before the new deal, it was a common saying that it took a highly trained expert to tell a Republican from a Democrat with the naked eye. Today the situation is even more puzzling.

A sample of the confusion is to be found in the matter of tariffs.

The Smoot-Hawley tariff act, passed by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican President, was a target for Democratic oratory almost from the day it became law. It figured in the campaigns of 1930 and 1932. Democrats beat their breasts and called on the heavens to witness that this bill was throttling trade. Many got themselves entangled on that issue.

And what have we now, with a Democratic administration?

About the only thing the last congress did in connection with the tariff was to increase the President's power to shut out foreign goods through the flexible-rate provision. The whole doctrine of economic nationalism—under a President whose party traditionally opposes that doctrine—has been pushed forward to a greater extent than at any other time within a century.

Furthermore, it is reported in Washington that actual embargoes will be laid under the new price-raising policy. The maligned Smoot-Hawley bill, far from being too high, seems to be too low.

If all this is confusing, it is not more confusing than some of the other things that have been happening.

Certainly it is no stranger than to see the party which always stood for states' rights and a minimum of interference by the federal government putting forward a program under which the federal government has more power than the devout follower of Alexander Hamilton ever dreamed of giving it.

As a result of this scrambling of the eggs, it is not so hard nowadays to tell Republicans from Democrats. A Democrat, it seems, is a chap who looks like a Republican—and vice versa. And the scrambling process is by no means over.

The inexorable logic of events is twisting our politics out of all the old forms. What we are going to have when we get through is a complete mystery.

The one safe bet seems to be that an extensive realignment of political thought is beginning to take place.

FIRST COME I'

THE ins and outs of the financial dealings indulged in by Albert H. Wiggin, while he was head of the Chase National bank, made highly instructive reading for us ordinary folk who never were bank stockholders and are only the most modest kind of bank depositors.

Mr. Wiggin's personal corporations which traded in the bank's stock on the market did very well indeed, it seems. They made a profit, in fact, of something like \$10,000,000. The bank's affiliate corporation, however, which also traded in bank stock, made only \$156,000. Mr. Wiggin explained to Ferdinand Pecora, senate investigator, that there was a difference in the way they operated, and the statement is not at all hard to believe.

All this, perhaps, is really no concern of ours. But it is enlightening, somehow, to get a glimpse at the way things were handled behind the scenes in the gay boom times that preceded—and helped cause—the crash.

Cambridge university scientist tells us brains are dying out. There's no sign of brains ever being alive.

M.E. Tracy Says:

THE dream of a dollar well managed that will buy the same thing at the same price yesterday, today and forever, drags us into deep water. As a general proposition, we don't want to buy the same thing. What we want is something new, something different, something better. The machine age has taught us more than how to pep up production. Its greatest contribution is an itch for change and novelty.

Just now, we are all hot up over the kilowatt-hour rate, but suppose somebody were to stumble on a practical method of producing cold light? Would we give a whoop about what the local company charged for electric illumination?

Our grandparents haggled strenuously over the price of sperm oil, tallow candles and kerosene lamps. Our great grandparents drove hard bargains over oxen, spinning wheels and laid-down butter. A price index for 1870, or even 1900

would mean little in this good day.

Many of our major industries and common commodities were not in existence fifty years ago. Modern civilization has vastly more to substitute than its capacity for turning out more of a given product. We couldn't live as we do without tin cans and refrigeration. They have revolutionized the kitchen, the grocery store, the supermarket and the marketing system.

CHANGE has been our chief stock in trade. Can we abandon it and continue to produce?

Time was when men could talk about production and consumption of given commodities as though they were fairly well stabilized, when people looked for little in life except so much to eat, wear and provide shelter and fuel.

That time has passed unless indeed we are prepared to interfere arbitrarily with the natural processes of human development. Our great field of endeavor, as well as adventure, our greatest joy comes from the triumphs of human ingenuity over limitations with which we were previously surrounded.

Chromic acid is the substance used in chroming plating, a low-voltage electrical current is passed through the chromic acid solution and this causes the chromic to deposit on the metal.

The workers in plants in which chromic acid is employed come into contact with the chromic acid solution, through moistening their hands in solutions, or through being exposed to vapors or sprays arising from the solutions.

The matter is of interest to health because this substance may be extremely irritating to the skin and may bring about severe inflammations.

We have reached a point where the provision of sheer necessities should present no problem, where we should be able to give all people enough to make them safe and comfortable as far as food, clothing, shelter and warmth are concerned.

WE have more than an adequate supply for existence wants, if it were properly distributed. In order to make sure of its proper distribution, planned economy is not only desirable but essential