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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1933.

WELCOME, LITVINOFF

By a happy coincidence President Roosevelt is receiving his invited guest, Foreign Minister Litvinoff, on the sixteenth anniversary of the Russian revolution. In sixteen years of progress Russia has improved the lot of her people at a speed unequalled in history, and has won for herself the position of a great power in world affairs.

Russia's form of government is none of our business—any more than our form of government is Russia's business. Only two questions are pertinent when one government establishes relations with another. First: Is the government stable? Second: Does it meet its foreign obligations?

That the Moscow government is one of the most stable in the world today no longer is doubted anywhere. That it meets its foreign obligations is attested by the long list of American corporations which have had contractual relations with the Soviet government for years.

Indeed the statement has been made in the British house of commons that Soviet Russia is the only country in the world in which there has been no default on a foreign commercial obligation. Of course, most of our foreign government debtors are in default, in part or wholly.

To be sure there are Russian-American claims and counter-claims to be settled; on the one hand claims growing out of expropriated property at the time of the revolution and the Kerensky loan, and on the other hand Soviet claims resulting from American military intervention. Doubtless the two governments will follow the customary international procedure of submitting these to a mixed-claims commission.

The old propaganda fear no longer is present here. Soviet officials have been living in this country for several years with the consent of the state department, and the Washington government has good reason to know that they have conducted themselves properly—which is more than can be said for some other foreign representatives.

It should be remembered that Foreign Minister Litvinoff is being welcomed at the White House today as an invited guest, as an equal and not as a beggar. Russia can get along without the United States just as well as we can get along without Russia; sixteen years have proved that.

The benefits which would result from American-Russian co-operation are reciprocal. Both nations would profit immensely.

Formal diplomatic recognition would be unimportant in itself. After all, Germany and Japan recognized Moscow long ago, though there is not much friendship between them. There was a time when our mere recognition might have helped Russia, but that day passed when most of the nations of the world recognized her.

The need now is for more active co-operation, both in economic and diplomatic affairs. Russian orders linked to American credits can produce hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American goods, speeding the industrialization of Russia and helping America out of the depression. On the political side, Russia and the United States are the two chief forces for disarmament and for world peace today.

They can achieve more working together than pulling apart. Indeed, the fight between Russia and the United States hitherto has been a positive encouragement to the war forces in Germany and Japan, and to the anti-disarmament forces in France, Italy and Great Britain.

In every country the friends of peace will rejoice when the United States and Russia, the world's mightiest republics, stand together.

WHAT'S THE REWARD?

If you were to do a statue of your old friend Uncle Sam these days, you would have to show him in the pose of The Thinker. Uncle Sam has learned a whole lot of things in the last few months, and his big job right now is to figure out what they mean and what he ought to do about them.

One of the things he has got to make up his mind about is the size of the monetary reward which is permissible for the private citizen in as complex and closely integrated a society as that of modern America.

The field of private enterprise rewards its leaders very well. The country is still a bit groggy from gaping at the discoveries the senate committee has made about bankers' incomes. Enormous salaries, fat bonuses, retaining fees from this and that outside corporation, chances to get a little rake-off on the side by playing the market—all of these things go to swell the income of the financial and industrial titan.

And the ordinary American is trying to figure out if it is all necessary.

The theory, of course, is that you have got to hang up huge rewards of that kind if you are to get large-caliber men to do the big jobs.

Is the theory correct? Well, the President of the United States has a fairly responsible job, and he gets along on \$75,000 a year. That's a good deal of money, but it is small compared to what such men as Wiggins, Mitchell, Hill, Grace and their conferees get.

General Hugh S. Johnson, who has the colossal job of overseeing all American industry, does it for \$6,000 a year. Donald Richberg, NRA's general counsel, works for \$12,000 a year.

Major-General Edward Markham, who, as chief of the army's engineers, will have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in the next four years, works for \$600 a month. One of the biggest engineering jobs ever undertaken—the Mississippi flood control work—

was put through by his predecessor, Major-General Lytle Brown, on the same salary. And the enormous Muscle Shoals project is directed by three men who draw \$10,000 a year apiece.

So what?

RELIGION AND THE NEW DEAL

THE question often is raised as to what the church can do in the present social crisis. The answer would seem to be that the church has an ample field for productive activity if it will enlist in the struggle for social justice, industrial decency and world peace. It can with great propriety and helpfulness get behind the New Deal and oppose the forces of corporate greed. It will meet all the obstructions and difficulties portrayed by Winston Churchill in his "Inside of the Cup," but here is where the church belongs if it wishes to justify its existence in the contemporary world.

In two articles in "The World Tomorrow," Dean Luccock, of the Yale Divinity school, and Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, defend the place of religion in advancing social radicalism. Dean Luccock concedes that in the past religion has been an aid to conservatism rather than to social progress.

"Much organized religion has been an obstruction to social progress, to the liberation of the people, to the securing of justice. Much organized religion has been and is a reflection of the codes and morals of the privileged groups who make up its adherents. The church has frequently been conformed to this world rather than acted as a transforming agent."

Dean Luccock finds some four definite contributions which religion may make to social radicalism. It supplies zeal and energy through the conviction that the individual is acting in rapport with cosmic causes. It inspires sympathy for human suffering. It produces social rebels and reforming prophets. It supplies standards by which to judge greed, social evils and economic oppression.

Rabbi Israel believes that he can detect signs of increasing radicalism in contemporary religion. The first great movements against the evils of early capitalism following the industrial revolution were carried out by secular agencies, often in the face of clerical opposition. Beginning, however, with the work of Maurice and Kingsley and the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII, the church has come to reckon with the sufferings of those who have been sacrificed on the altar of riches and cupidity.

Catholicism frequently has come out against the gross materialism of American capitalism. The Central Conference of American Rabbis also has taken an aggressive stand for a revision of the capitalistic order.

The trend right now in the church seems to be in the direction of greater liberalism. It was the church report on Centralia which finally secured some semblance of delayed justice in that lamentable situation. It was a band of eminent churchmen who defied the threats of Kentucky coal operators and sheriffs, visited the mining areas there, and exposed the atrocious conditions to the clear light of day. Church bodies and their affiliates issue more devastating attacks upon unrestrained capitalism than emerge from any secular source save the Socialist and Communist parties.

There is one major limitation on religious radicalism today. The water of supernatural theology still appears to be thicker than the blood of a common devotion to social justice and human betterment. Theological differences all too often destroy community of interest in the battle against greed, oppression and corruption. This not only prevents modern churchmen from co-operating with benevolent agnostics like Clarence Darrow, but even leads them to shy off from such advanced modernists as the Humanists.

We shall never have any radical religion worth the name so long as it remains a closed shop limited to devotees of supernaturalism. A radical religious leaders must have more of a fraternal feeling for an agnostic crusader for social justice than he does for some smug apologist for the vested interests who happens to wear clerical garb.

A CANDID NOTE ON WAR DEBTS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S comments on war debt payments are frank and accurate, so far as fiscal facts are concerned, but he has little to say concerning the underlying issues of the situation.

It seems to me that we shall not get very far until an official spokesman for the United States puts the realities of our case in candid and forceful fashion. The allies have not been remiss or hesitant in setting forth their story or in unfounded recriminations against the United States. There is no very good reason why we should not present our case, especially as every point in it lies well within the bounds of demonstrable truth.

Candor may be taboo in diplomatic usage and international communications, but a restrained and dignified presentation of the case of the United States would run about as follows:

"When the World War broke out in the summer of 1914 the President of the United States, who had been for some months endeavoring to avert the calamity, proclaimed a policy of the strictest neutrality."

"It was difficult, however, for the American people to obtain a true picture of the merits of the struggle, since Britain and her allies had seized most of the channels of communication between Europe and America. This prevented the Germans and their allies from getting their side of the case before the American public except under great handicaps. The entente powers can not be blamed for having tried to enlist the sympathy of the United States, but their efforts along this line gave the American people a very distorted notion of the nature and causes of the World War."

"By the winter of 1917-18 the entente powers had all but exhausted their credit with private American bankers. They had overdrawn their account by some \$450,000,000. Their only hope of obtaining further extensive loans lay in bringing the United States into the war and borrowing from the American government. In this campaign to bring about American intervention the entente received the ardent and effective support of American bankers engaged in foreign credit operations."

"The spokesman for the greatest of them has declared that his house was never neutral for a second after war was declared. Due to the overwhelming power of entente propaganda, the people of the United States entered the war, believing that they were engaged in a great crusade for right and justice."

"As a result of American aid the entente powers were easily victorious. But victory brought disillusionment to the United States. The Russian revolutionary government published secret treaties between the entente powers which belied their public pretensions to unselfish combat for right. A series of peace treaties then were negotiated at the point of the bayonet which repudiated the declared war aims of the entente as well as the armistice upon which the entente staked its honor with the central powers."

"Furthermore, scholars in all western nations soon obtained access to the diplomatic documents which revealed the facts relative to the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the invasion of Belgium. These facts demonstrated beyond question that Germany was no more responsible than the entente powers. Indeed, the great majority of historians of 1914 believe her guilt less than that of Russia, France or Serbia. Moreover, these scholarly investigations revealed the fact that Great Britain had violated our neutral rights more flagrantly than had Germany between 1914 and 1917."

"In short, the people of the United States learned to their dismay that they had entered upon a war costing them more than fifty billions of dollars to secure Alsace-Lorraine for France, the Straits for Russia, and the German colonial empire, navy and merchant marine for Britain."

"All of this was known in the period 1923-26 when the \$12,000,000,000 of war debts and interest was refused. Honest indignation might have prompted the United States to collect this sum one hundred cents on the dollar. But the United States with a generosity without precedent in human history cancelled 51.2 per cent of this debt in the refunding arrangements."

"Yet this unparalleled generosity adduced no gratitude from the debtor powers nor did their pleas or shortage of funds cause any slackening of gigantic and unwarranted expenditures for armaments which were contrary to the principles of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact."

"The United States can not admit any connection between war debt, a solemn promise to pay without qualification, and reparations, an indemnity levied upon Germany in defiance of the Fourteen Points which the entente accepted and embodied in the armistice terms submitted to Germany."

"Yet no nation is entitled to assume a 'holier-than-thou' role. The record of the United States in relation to the onset of the Spanish-American war is not a thing to be remembered with pride. Moreover, the world crisis demands that self-interest be sacrificed to human interest."

"If the entente powers wish to show good faith in their pleas of incapacity to pay by sharply curtailing their armament expenditures, the United States will be willing to consider the question of the revision of the principal sum of the war debts and to lower tariff barriers so that partial payment of the war debts in goods may be facilitated."

PROOFS OF SUCCESS

FOR better or for worse—and the adverb you choose will depend largely on whether you class yourself as a conservative or a liberal—the national recovery administration seems to have demonstrated in the last fortnight that it is boss.

First the steel people agreed that the question of unionization of their employees was something for the employees to settle. Then they found out that they could make steel rails for less than \$40 a ton, after all.

Then Henry Ford began to loosen up on the facts and figures requested by Washington. Lastly, the Ford strikers in New Jersey discovered that their company recognizes the right of collective bargaining.

All of this indicates that the recovery administration is sitting pretty securely in the driver's seat. The fact may please you or it may make you tear your hair—but there's no ignoring it, at any rate.

A congressman has suggested the price of \$1 a quart for whisky to kill the bootlegger. That is, if he drank it.

M. E. Tracy Says:

IT is an ungrateful task to throw cold water on any plan or enterprise conceived with obviously good intentions to meet a desperate situation, but about the worst thing that could happen at this precise moment is the misconception or misconstruction of results.

Business has been slowing down for the last two months and we might as well admit it. That does not mean that the tendency is permanent or that we have come to the end of the road. It does mean, however, that some of our experiments have failed to function as promised or predicted.

The controversy which has arisen between Recovery Administrator Johnson and the Federal Reserve Board is significant because of the futile and perverse mental attitude it reveals. You simply can't kill facts with assertions.

THE Federal Reserve Board said in a recent bulletin that a decline of industrial activity has been in progress for two months; that it has occurred principally in industries "in which expansion previously had been most rapid," and that it has "also been marked in industries in which processing taxes or codes have been effective."

General Johnson took exception to this obvious reflection on "codes," and drew an admission from the director of the Reserve Board that it was "inadvertent."

Interesting as all of that may be, it fails to alter the realities. Now, after all, are of great consequence to the people of this country. One can admit that this is no time to split hairs over which particular activity, plan, program or department of the government may be most at fault, and still see the necessity of recognizing facts.

IT goes without saying that our lack of complete statistics makes it virtually impossible for any expert, board or bureau to disclose all the facts, but we still have sufficient information to reveal some of the more important ones.

The Federal Reserve Board, for instance, has established an index of industrial production by which to calculate seasonal influences. Last March, that index stood at 60. By July it had advanced to 100. In August, it went down to 92. A preliminary estimate for September indicates a further decline to 84.

The last weekly survey of business published by the Department of Commerce describes the trend as continuing downward. The New York Times index of business activity for the week ending October 28 stood at 76.6, compared with 78.4 on September 30 and with 81.6 at the end of August. The Annualist, which generally is regarded as one of our most careful and conservative publications, finds a similar tendency

Speaking of Preparedness!



: : 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. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less.)

By E. M. J.
I have been pulling my hair for some time trying to think up some comedy situations. I might have saved myself so much needless anxiety. If I only had waited. I promise to be patient in the future, knowing the Indianapolis and Indiana state policemen will furnish so many ideas that I will have ideas to sell.

"Right in my own back yard," as the song goes, is enough material to make me famous, yea, rich. I wonder now how I could have thought there was no silver lining to the cloud.

With hunted bad men playing tag with policemen and running over them getting out of reach, and booting them out of their own cars, Boy, oh Boy! And policemen guarding all entrances to the "big house" to keep the hunted bad men out! Everything is perfect. What more could I ask?

I'll bet it's this new deal business I've been hearing about.

By John A. Friend.
Here is just a short story to show you the injustice of war to the one who wears the uniform, whether he be in the United States army, German, Russian, or Greek army. Soldiers the world over get the raw deal, friend or enemy.

In 1917, two brothers were working on their dad's farm. One was hale and hearty, had good health and strong. The other was small, sickly and weakly. The draft came. The strong brother was forced into the service. The weaker one was rejected as unfit.

In 1918 the brother in the army was overseas, fighting in mud and water knee deep, was wet, cold, hungry. Finally, he was wounded and gassed, and sent to a base hospital. He lost a leg and his lungs were "shot." All for a dollar a day, minus \$7 a month insurance and the forced allotment of \$15 a month to help support his parents. The brother at home the sick, weakly one, got a job in the city at \$8.50 a day. He had a warm bed, plenty to eat and clean, warm clothes. He made good, saved his money, which was to his credit, but he didn't have to buy insurance and the government didn't insist that he help support his parents down on the farm.

By J. G. B.
Jim Watson's fear that under the new deal the young man would have to face a "dead level" without any motive for ambition is needless. When cabinet officers and other appointees of the government are

or chewing improperly, or taking food rich in fiber which is not digestible, or excess amounts of bran, may cause enough trouble to produce indigestion.

Overwork, lack of exercise, wrong social adjustment in your home or in your occupation may produce digestive disturbance. Rest and stop worrying to relieve this type of indigestion or gastric trouble.

Of course, the chief sign of indigestion which disturbs most people is plain in the stomach. But sometimes what is called acute indigestion actually is a heart deficiency.

The eminent British physician, Dr. Adolphe Abrahams, points out that constant pain in the abdomen is a very serious symptom demanding immediate investigation.

It may be associated with the beginning of a cancer or the presence of an ulcer in active stage. It is more likely, however, that the pain from

ulcers comes on at fairly regular periods after meals and is relieved by vomiting or not eating.

Frequently the correction of some faulty habit of hygiene, especially the correction of irregularity and carelessness about meals, will help overcome indigestion.

Just changing your diet may not correct the symptoms. Most people want to know what they may eat and what they may not eat, when very frequently it is not the individual items of food so much as the total quantity, the times of eating, the circumstances under which the food is eaten, or similar factors that may be responsible.

Occasionally there are simple food substances to which a human being may be sensitive which will bring about severe attacks later in the stomach and abdomen.

If you tried to eliminate every food which at some particular time might have caused a disagreeable response, you might find yourself eliminating everything that can be eaten—even water.

Certainly he seems so at a football game. These spectacles give the modern man his only opportunity to feel pre-eminent to his lady. She becomes, of a sudden, a weakling, asking silly questions, reverting to her emmemorial role of ignoramus.

No wonder he blossoms under such glances of worshipful humility? The question is, does he really know all the answers?

other difficult points! The odd fact is that the men, one and all, appear to know everything about the game. It is as if they had all been born in helmets. Anyway, it's in the grandstand that I am assailed by doubts as to the equality of the sexes. Can it be true, after all, that the male is intellectually superior?

proceedings the air of a mathematician's convulse, while the heaps of arms, legs and heads uncovered, layer by layer, after a tackle, convinces one that trench warfare could be but a lot more bloody.

The great American gridiron contest nevertheless does have its saving grace, chief of which is that it offers the sole occasion for man to assume his natural role of mentor and boss. It is the one moment in life when he is regarded with the proper amount of awe he has been brought up to expect from the ladies.

And how graciously does he play his part! How carefully he explains the decisions, and why the referee penalized the home team and all

For the Unions

By Mrs. Clyde Smith.
I read the article of Mrs. Frank Walton. Mrs. Walton could you exist on \$1 a day? The capitalist and people like you do not want to pay a decent living wage. And that is what the trouble is with our country.

I buy from people who employ union men. That's what helps to keep our country going. It is the working class who spend their money.

That is what Mrs. Frances Perkins is paid for—to try to make working conditions better, and people like you help drag the working conditions down through ignorance.

In 1919 the war was over, the soldier boy patched up and sent home a wreck. All he had when he reached the old home town was \$60. His sickly brother showed him his bank book. He had saved over \$100 a month, had a bank account well over \$2,000, and with the bonus his company gave, had bought a nice home.

The soldier brother tried to get work, but his wooden leg and bad health kept him out of a job, so finally he gave up the attempt and went to the veterans' home.

In 1930, the sickly brother was still doing good, in business for himself, with a nice home, car and bank account.

The soldier brother at this time was still in the veterans' home, but sickly, and in poor health. His legs hurt him also.

In 1933, the sickly brother of 1917 is still O. K., doing fine. The soldier brother has been thrown out of the home and now is on the county and living at the poor farm. Sure, he has a bonus coming in 1945 of nearly \$1,000. He may live to enjoy it, but if he doesn't since his parents have died, his sickly brother of 1917 will get it the day after his death and will not have to wait until 1945.

The fit get it in the neck. The unfit get it in the pocket, no matter in which army they serve or in which war they fight.

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money to the cause of charity and you must do it for the love of God.—Alfred E. Smith.

Well, if they burn me I'll just have to take it on the chin.—Albert Bates, convicted kidnaper.

I don't know how they can collect the verdict. I haven't got 75 cents, let alone \$75,000.—Claire Windsor, actress.

chosen for merit, rather than because of some political pull, there will be a multitude of positions open to the ambitious, trained and capable business man.

General Johnson is no less capable working for the government than he would be working for Barney Baruch. A maximum salary of \$100,000 a year would be worth the aspirations of any young man no matter what his antecedents and his ambitions, provided, of course that now productive methods of getting rich were outlawed. Why should not the highest office under the government, the presidency, pay the highest salary?

Even if Max West's salary is only 3 per cent of what she makes her company and Babe Ruth's is even less, what matter it? If either salary approaches the salary of the President, they are getting too much.

A general war of common soldiers would be worth little more than the average soldier if given a gun and placed in the ranks without any authority, and at the same time in the ranks are men, who given the education, training, and authority of the general, would be worth two armies.

Brains and energy should not be penalized, is a common saying, but what percentage of our wealthy men are men of brains and what percentage made their wealth with their own energy? Many times, the wealth was not made by energy or brains at all but was the result of some lucky turn of fortune.

If brains are to be rewarded, look for them among the average paid college professors. If energy is likewise to be rewarded, look for it any place before approaching the habit of the rich.

So They Say

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When the sense of humor is very strongly developed, something else must be atrophied. People who laugh a great deal are not truly quick, but are actually unimaginative. No man who uses his eyes to observe all the things which lie within his range of vision can possibly avoid the conclusion, "What is there to laugh at?"

Instead of national Laugh Week there ought to be an annual period set aside to be known as "Keep-Off-That-Silly-Grim-Month."

Of course, this is too sweeping. I should and probably will come back to note exceptions. Obviously, the art of wit which bites your hand off does not belong in the class of merriment which dissipates fighting energy.

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Food Not Only Pain-Producer

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBIEIN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

WHENEVER you get a pain in the stomach, attribute it immediately to indigestion. It may be one of any number of ailments that have nothing to do with the action of the digestive tract, and then again you may be right about your own diagnosis.

"Indigestion" may refer to anything from a simple lack of interest in food and the disturbance of digestion which that brings on, to the terrific effects of a cancer in the stomach or intestines. However, there are deformities of the stomach such as result from ulcers which heal and leave scars.

If the stomach happens to be of an hourglass shape, or to have fallen low in the abdomen, due to relaxation of its ligaments, there may be disturbance of digestion.

Appendicitis, inflammation of the gall bladder, inflammation in the lower part of the intestines, an infection or inflammation of the liver also may produce effects which are referred to the stomach.

Eating grossly improper foods, or chewing improperly, or taking food rich in fiber which is not digestible, or excess amounts of bran, may cause enough trouble to produce indigestion.

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