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Give Light and the
 People Will Find
 Their Own Way

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1933

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR

CHRISTMAS is much closer than most people realize. Ordinarily one does not think much about preparations for the world's greatest holiday until after Thanksgiving, but this year the calendar is playing tricks. Thanksgiving is later than it has been in a decade.

Today is the time to begin getting ready for Christmas. Indianapolis stores have been ready with their holiday gift stocks for more than a week. The postoffice already has sent out warnings that the Christmas shopping season must begin immediately if mails are to reach distant points in time.

This Christmas should be the happiest since the depression began. Every one feels that the turning point in the economic situation has been reached. The NRA has increased employment and raised minimum wages. Marion county is putting men to work at real jobs. Stockings will be hung on Christmas eve in homes which have not known the holiday spirit in a long time.

Best of all, however, is the spirit of fellowship and good-will which adversity has spread through the nation. Folks have learned that they must help one another.

Those who have are willing to share with those who have not. Even though there is more money in circulation this year there are still hundreds of children in Indianapolis who must be helped through the winter. Tomorrow The Times begins its annual "Clothe-a-child" campaign. Even during the worst of the depression the city responded generously to this appeal.

So, as you begin your Christmas shopping this week, remember there are still little bodies which will be cold unless you help.

GOLD EXTREMISTS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S monetary policy appears radical to some. But actually it constitutes a conservative force. It acts as a buffer against probable printing-press inflation by congress if the moderate Roosevelt gold-trading policy fails to work.

Those who are viewing with greatest alarm and those who are most active in trying to break down the President's policy, apparently fail to sense the real situation. They fail to see that extreme currency inflation probably can not be prevented by any other process than a policy between now and the convening of congress which will so improve conditions as to take the wind out of the sails of the printing-press advocates.

Critics of the President talk as though he were operating in protected academic groves far from the hard realities of the nation's worst depression and the mass discontent caused by suffering. They talk in awed tones of the gold standard as though it had produced lasting prosperity.

If the bankers and orthodox economists are right, how does it happen that their precious gold system helped to drag us down to depression and helped to keep us there during almost four years? It was not the Roosevelt monetary policy that brought us low. It was not the Roosevelt monetary policy that broke the banks, threw millions of unemployed workers on the streets, bankrupted agriculture, and destroyed American confidence and hope. All that happened under the system to which they now wish us to return as a thing of perfection.

President Roosevelt is trying to avoid two extremes. One, the extreme of gold slavery which doubled the value of the March, 1933, dollar in terms of 1926 purchasing power, which prevented debtors from paying their debts and which depressed prices to disastrous levels. The other extreme is uncontrolled inflation of the printing-press type. While the critics are calling the President names for his restrained efforts to refate the dollar to a real sound money level, they ignore the fact that continued deflation would almost inevitably swing the country to support of the printing-press panacea.

The President should be getting the support rather than the opposition of those who fear extreme inflation.

KNOXVILLE WINS

KNOXVILLE stood today as the first large city to take advantage of the concrete benefits of the Roosevelt administration's new deal in power in the Tennessee river valley.

Proving its desire to co-operate with the President and the Tennessee valley authority he helped to create, Knoxville has approved by a two-to-one vote a large bond issue, the proceeds of which will be used to construct a municipal power distribution system. Its domestic consumers, its commercial and industrial consumers, will buy TVA power generated at Muscle Shoals at rates far below those charged by private interests.

Application of the new deal's power yardstick to Knoxville eventually should benefit consumers in other cities where rates are too high.

NO CRIMINAL DRIVE

THE federal and state governments now are co-operating in preparation for a concerted drive on the criminal elements of the country. This is highly commendable. Any form of anti-social activity which costs around \$15,000,000,000 a year is too expensive a luxury for the American people in these times. Yet we need to bear in mind the cogent observation of Mr. Wickersham that society's crimes against the criminal class have in the past far overshadowed the depredations of the criminals on society. If we plan to move against the criminals, we should at least see

to it that we are not ourselves guilty of criminal tactics.

Most relevant here is the notorious third degree, the prevalence of which was proved amply by the Wickersham report and by the notable book of Mr. Ernest Jerome Hopkins on "Our Lawless Police." If they feel that they are backed by a semi-military movement, our police likely are to become even more irresponsible in the brutalities they employ against criminals. They will be more likely than ever to invoke what they call "the war theory of repressing crime."

Therefore, the American Civil Liberties Union has rendered a particularly timely service in its definitive recommendation as to ways and means of abating the third degree nuisance. The union thus defines the third degree:

"Any form of physical or mental suffering in extracting confessions from prisoners. Whether this is accompanied by physical assaults, starvation, constantly being kept awake by protracted questioning is unimportant. All these methods violate constitutional guarantees against self-incrimination, as well as other laws."

The core of the union's recommendations constitutes five specific measures which can be put into immediate effect in any community without waiting for special state legislation on the subject. These measures are the following:

1. Doctor's reports should be made at police stations on the physical condition of each prisoner on arrest.
2. Detention of prisoners in large cities should be outside the control of the police department.
3. Exact reports should be filed as to the time of arrest, of arrival at the station house and of all other steps in handling a prisoner.
4. Arrests should be made only after sworn police statements charging specific offenses, thus forcing the gathering of evidence before arrest.
5. An official stenographer should be present at all examinations of prisoners.

In addition, the American Civil Liberties Union advocates new state laws where the desirable protection is not provided already. State legislation should demand the arraignment of a prisoner before a magistrate just as soon as arrested. While such a law may be evaded easily, it provides the basis for the later prosecution of lawless officials.

The union does not, however, recommend a law to make confessions inadmissible as evidence. Confessions often are desirable socially when obtained by the police without coercion. It goes without saying, however, that confessions obtained in violation of the constitutional rights of a defendant should be barred in all states. As another method of combating the third degree evil, the union recommends the institution of damage suits against defending police officers and the bringing of criminal suits in states where the third degree has been made a crime.

Recognizing that public opinion is the indispensable background of all successful campaigns against the third degree, the union recommends alertness upon the part of decent citizens in every local community to ascertain the existence of the third degree and to combat its continuance.

Neither the American Civil Liberties Union nor any sensible citizen will wish to do anything to obstruct the success of the police in repressing the crime menace. But it has been proved amply over and over again that the third degree is not necessary to the successful handling of criminals. The large American cities which already have abolished the third degree stand in the forefront in their record as to the abatement of crime. Likewise, Canada and European countries, which have a far better record than the United States in repressing crime, do not employ the third degree. Finally, the third degree rarely is applied to the more serious offenders in the United States. It is usually reserved for the small fry, many of whom are more likely to be charity cases than real criminal types.

SILVER IS NOT ENOUGH

THE silver question once more figures prominently in public discussion. Not a few predict its speedy remonetization. They expect it to come as an item in a broad inflationist program.

At the world economic conference in London, some of the major silver-producing countries and those who are large users of silver drew up a tentative agreement to control silver production and sales between 1934 and 1938. The President of the United States may, possibly, of his own volition, suggest the remonetization of silver. There is bound to be a vigorous drive for remonetization when congress assembles in January.

It frequently has been contended that silver played a large part in bringing on the depression of 1929, and that a daring silver policy today would do much to put the world on its feet. There is little ground for either of these arguments.

In the first place, the frequent contention of the silver enthusiasts that "half the world depends on silver" is very misleading. The only silver standard countries in the world today are China and Hong Kong, though other Asiatic countries and a number of Latin-American states use silver rather widely.

Those who contend that the low price of silver since 1930 has been a potent cause of the depression forget that in 1926 and 1929 the price of silver was relatively high. The depression was caused by those factors which were operative before 1929 and not by elements which have only appeared since October, 1929.

Likewise, those who see vast significance in the fall of silver from 58.5 cents an ounce in 1928 to 28.2 cents in 1932 overlook the fact that other commodities declined as well as silver. Therefore, when in 1932 an ounce of silver was worth only 28.2 cents in gold, it was worth 43.5 cents in other commodities. In other words, its real value declined by only 26 per cent.

The price of rubber declined 80 per cent, copper 62 per cent and cotton 68 per cent in terms of gold. So even the decline of silver in terms of gold—some 52 per cent—was less severe than that of many other basic American commodities. It is, thus, hard to see how silver played any large part in either producing or prolonging the depression.

Nor would any policy adopted with respect to silver be of sufficient importance to give

the world a great economic boost. Not even China and Hong Kong would be aided greatly by remonetization or by the increased price of silver.

A country's purchasing power is not measured by the world value of its medium of exchange. Actually, China imports much more silver than she exports. She is the largest silver purchasing nation in the world and pays for this silver through her exports. Any marked rise in the price of silver would operate to China's disadvantage as a large importer of silver and would thus counteract other advantages which might inhere in an advance in silver prices.

No great benefits would come from increasing the volume of money in the United States as the result of remonetizing silver. There is more gold in this country today available for monetary use than there was in 1929. Likewise, there seems to be no great need for more silver dollars. At the beginning of September, 1933, there were some 540,000,000 coined silver dollars in this country, but only 28,000,000 were in circulation outside the treasury, and most of these 28,000,000 were calmly resting in the tills of the banks. What we need is not more money, but a rapid circulation of such money as we have. The problem is not so much the volume as the velocity of money.

Those who would gain by the remonetization of silver or by any other policy designed to increase the price of silver would be the silver-producing countries, particularly Mexico, the United States and Canada, which turn out some 65 per cent of the mined silver of the world.

American capital controls some 66 per cent of the mined output of silver in the world and some 73 per cent of the refinery product of silver. Yet, in the United States, silver production is not relatively a matter of great importance. Even in the very prosperous year, 1929, the silver we produced was worth much less than our peanut crop or our salmon catch.

Only the gold pirates and those who have been scared by them want to deny to the silver interests just treatment by the present administration. But it will get us nowhere to base the cause of silver upon pretensions and promises which border upon the preposterous.

FATHER AND SON

WHAT has happened to the House of Dollar illustrates the change that has come over the spirit of American industry.

The founder of this great Pacific shipping concern was the late Robert Dollar, hero of Peter Kynes' "Cappy Ricks." This Dollar went to work as camp cook's helper at the age of 11, learned to "figger" on birch bark with a nail, pioneered in timber, launched a tiny steamer to trade with China and died a multimillionaire master of fifty ships. He never asked or gave quarter to government.

R. Stanley Dollar, his son and successor, sits before the senate investigating committee. He is surrounded by lawyers, experts and assistants. The story Senator Hugo Black draws from his is not romantic. Yes, he had bought from the United States shipping board for \$550,000 each seven vessels that the board's secretary estimated were worth \$750,000. He charged his own concern a commission of \$192,500, with 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. To spread the "risk" of a round-the-world steamer service he formed a syndicate of favored Pacific coast capitalists. The "risk" netted them \$3,000,000, plus big slices of a stock, although they had not put up a penny. The company collects a big dole from the government in mail subsidies.

The present merchant marine law was passed, so it was said, to restore the glory once won by American clipper ships. Thus far it has succeeded only in creating a new group of American coupon clippers.

M. E. Tracy Says:

WE try to make ourselves believe that crime is largely due to social pressure, that most thieves and murderers would not be what they are unless forced to it by unjust treatment, that in many instances they act on impulses such as might move you or me in the same direction and that nothing much is required to change the picture except a revised system.

This idea comes about as a natural by-product of the philosophy of collectivism. For the time being we are sold on the notion that to the same extent as individuals are unfit to exercise the privileges of free government, they should not be held accountable for their shortcomings. Crime prevention now is regarded chiefly as a matter of mass regulation.

In nine cases out of ten, when we run up against a recalcitrant minority, our first thought is to correct the fault by imposing restraints on the normal and amenable majority. Thus we sought to cure drunkenness by writing prohibition into our Constitution, and thus we are seeking to end cut-throat competition by subjecting the whole country to codes.

HOWEVER effective such a doctrine may be in economic affairs, it does not seem to work very well socially. No one recognizes this with greater frankness than those whom we generally look up as political extremists.

In Russia, for instance, where individualism is at a low ebb economically, the state deals very harshly with personal offenses. There is hardly a government on earth which holds the individual so strictly accountable for the performance of his duty, or which punishes him with such severity if he fails.

Russians have kept clearly in mind the absurdity of trying to eliminate the factor of personal responsibility. They refuse to hold society accountable for acts and offenses for which the person is obviously to blame. For as they have gone in the substitution of collective for individual management, they have not undertaken to make men good by traffic lights and social service.

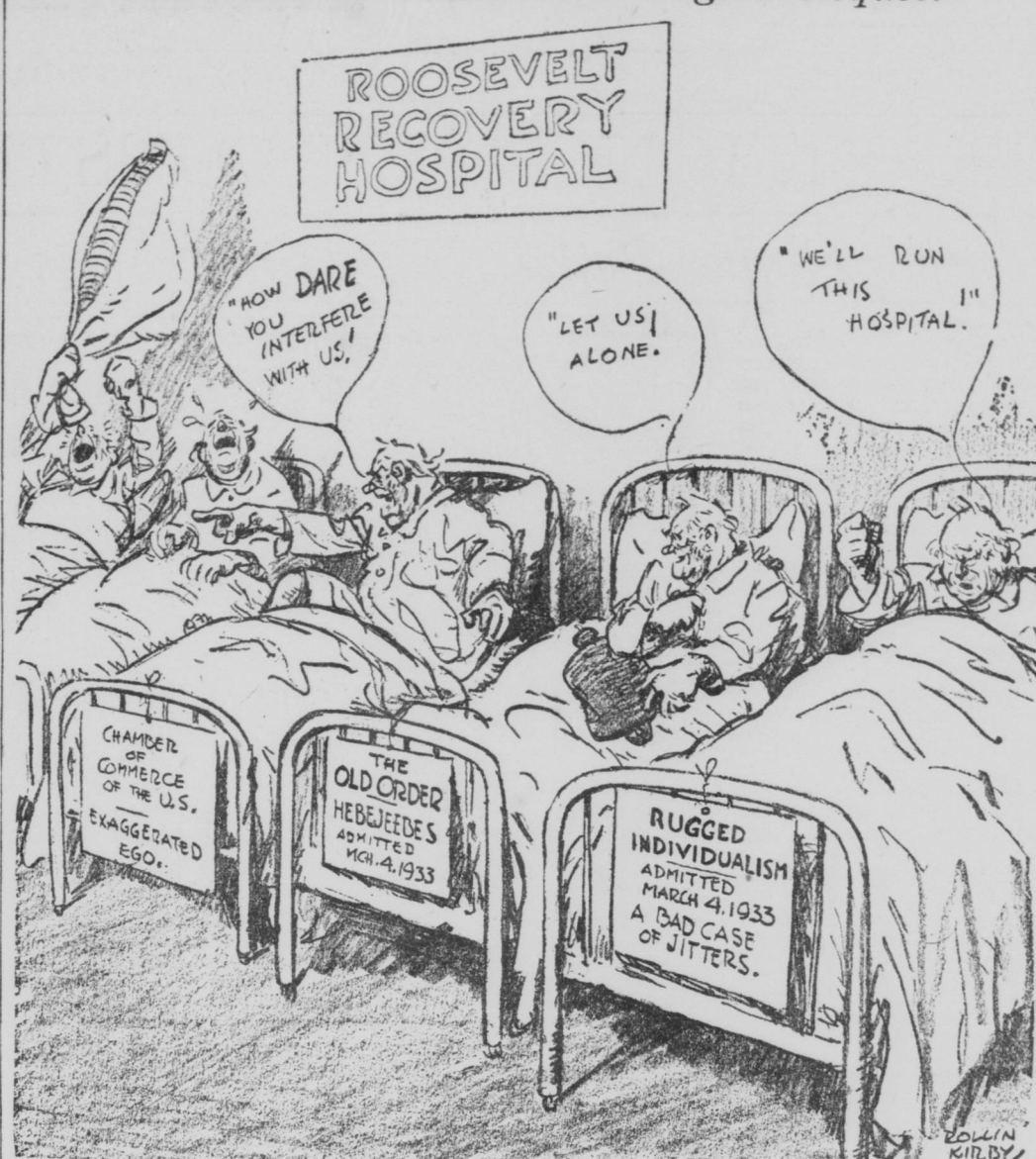
They still admit that average human beings are capable of knowing the difference between right and wrong, and that a penal code, rigidly enforced, helps to remind them of what is right.

WHEN you read such cases as the kidnapping and murder of young Hart in California, you can not help believing that the Russians are right.

What social pressure forced the two criminals to concoct their diabolical scheme? They were getting along all right, as average people go. Lack of food was not the motive. Even if they had started out to blackmail a neighbor, the offense would have been inexcusable. But when they included murder for the sake of convenience, and that, too, of a young man who had never done them any harm, and whom they scarcely knew, the devilishness of their attitude becomes apparent. So, too, does the necessity of swift, ruthless punishment.

The alluring character of such thoughts as led these two criminals astray is noted in the fact that many have gotten away with it. Popularize the idea that kidnapping is much more likely to lead to the electric chair than easy money, and the crime soon will disappear.

Admitted at Their Own Urgent Request



:: 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 A Taxpayer.

Won't you please say a word about your hand-bill passers and various salesmen cutting across lawns and jumping hedges? It is impossible to keep grass growing under constant tramping.

Thank you.

(Editor's Note: The circulation manager has been informed. We apologize.)

By A Times Subscriber.

I would appreciate space in the Message Center to give facts regarding the hours of the boiler room employees at the Central State hospital.

They were put on twelve-hour shifts, seven days a week, making eighty-four hours a week. Please state why this is done when the NRA code is thirty to forty hours a week.

Thank you.

(Editor's Note—Public institutions sign no codes, are not under NRA.)

By Republican Who Voted Roosevelt.

Mr. Cullings in a letter to the Message Center says that NRA has helped no one in this city that he knows of. I think this is taking in a lot of territory. It has helped this writer, and I know positively of many others. Fourteen-fifty a week is very acceptable when one has been forced in the past to work nearly eighty hours a week for less than \$10.

If Mr. Roosevelt could only get \$14.50 a week, he would not be worthy of the position he holds. It is well to bear in mind that this amount is asked as a minimum, not a maximum, wage. Such criticism is hardly logical. It was without a doubt a mistake to place enforcement in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, however, that body will be more apt to enforce this act if it is assured that the majority are in favor of it. Public opinion can perform miracles sometimes. Mine is certainly not the only case of benefit from this movement, so let's hear from some of the others.

By a Reader.

We all have heard of "conferences" to end wars. We have lived through a "war to end wars." However, all is to no avail. War clouds seem as thick as ever. The plan I have in mind won't end wars, but it will go a long way toward preventing them starting. Some time ago, a poll was taken

Capital Levy

By H. L. Seeger.

The re-employment of men on relief with money furnished by the national government is a form of the capital levy. The "gift horse" has in its mouth increased future federal income taxes in the higher brackets. When industrial leaders fail to find employment opportunities for labor in useful service, then we finally prime the pump, by giving jobs just for the sake of keeping the ship afloat.

It would be more sensible to plan our industrial production to provide jobs for all, at service that will raise the standard of living for all. There is no excuse for unemployment, stupid selfishness defeats the purpose of industry.

Pleas Greenlee. It seems hardly fair to condemn a man for doing something for which he is only partially responsible. His appointments must be approved by the Governor, whose name will go into history as Indiana's greatest Governor.

Jim Farley is having his troubles trying to keep peace and harmony, and no doubt will have more said about him when it is more commonly known how the plums of the Indianapolis postoffice are being distributed to his favorites.

The Indianapolis office has had not less than six vacancies in the supervisory personnel this year and five are to be taken care of by Catholics, who represent only 5 per cent of the total number of employees.

This information was given me by one of the officials of that office. Jim is evidently taking care of his own without any hesitation.

The Indianapolis Times should investigate more thoroughly the existing condition and be more lenient toward people trying to do what they believe to be just, honorable and commendable.

Cold Sensitiveness Is Dangerous

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

This is the first of a series of five articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on winter health and safety hazards and ways to avoid them.

EVERY season of the year brings with it new enjoyments and with them new hazards to health and life. When cold weather comes, you spend more time indoors and are exposed to cold drafts and are permitted to pass away without any attempt being made to revive them.

Actually more people are injured at home than any other place, probably because more time is spent there than elsewhere.

The first hazard for which you should prepare, with the coming of winter, is the possibility of freezing to death from exposure to cold.

From 200 to 400 persons freeze to death each year in the United States.

You may be able to withstand extreme degrees of cold under some circumstances, you might succumb rapidly to exposure.

A man who had been drinking heavily, and had lain in the street

Editorial of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

all night with the temperature about 20 degrees, was found in the morning with the body temperature below 80, and yet he recovered. For this reason persons who seem to be dead from freezing should not be permitted to pass away without any attempt being made to revive them.

In cases of gas poisoning, sunstroke and other conditions which interfere with circulation of the blood and breathing, it is necessary to restore breathing and circulation by artificial respiration. This also must be tried in connection with freezing.

Warm baths or packs gradually increased in temperature will do much to help. Drinking of warm fluids also aids resuscitation, once the unconsciousness has been overcome.

One of the recent discoveries of medical science is the fact that some people are especially sensitive to cold.

When exposed to cold they develop redness, itching, swelling and sometimes eruption on the skin.

In other cases they develop asthmatic symptoms. Obviously, such people must be particularly careful about exposure to cold, because sudden submersion in extremely cold water may be fatal to them.

A German physician reports that he had been sensitive to cold since childhood. Whenever he put his foot out of a warm bed, he experienced sneezing and running of the nose. Whenever he put his hands in cold water, they would swell and itch. Several times when swimming, he suddenly would become weak and develop blisters around his joints.

Persons sensitive to cold, with symptoms of this character, risk their lives when bathing in cold water. Certainly they should avoid sudden submersion in cold water, such as occurs in skating with breaking of the ice.

The world possibly may be moving toward another destructive catastrophe. If it is, I hope we will discard all the beautiful embroidered scarbards in which we have been carrying our sheathed swords. The business of wholesale slaughter needs the nakedness of bare blades, and the moment has arrived when we should give the lie to the old slogan "In time of peace, prepare for war." As a nice sounding sentence it does very well, but as a plan of national security it's pure sophistry, and as a method of keeping world peace it's a plain bunk.

:: A Woman's Viewpoint ::

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

and sold upon an unprecedented scale. Men drill and prance and lustily sing their hymns of hate.

DOES it not seem strange then that so much apprehension should be expressed in all quarters, that so much fear should be felt about the peace of the world? How odd that all prophecies should be prophecies of war!

The time has come, I think, when the militarists should explain themselves more clearly. They have propounded a theorem but, to date, never have proved it, and from present indications it will take a better mathematician than Einstein to do so. The answers we get when

we try to add up their figures are never those put down in the text books.

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And Age stood side by side with Youth and Age prepared to dine. And Age drank water, but Youth drank wine.

And when they had done, Youth sang a song.

And Age said the tenor pitch was wrong.

So Youth struck Age with a sapling knot.

And Age rubbed his head and soon forgot. But later he sat at the foot of a hill.

And rubbed his head, and blinked, as old things will.

It Seems to Me

—BY HEYWOOD BROWN—

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith is in town.

If the matter escaped your notice I might remind you that she became the national president of the W. C. T. U. on Nov. 1, when Mrs. Ella Boole retired. I always have been interested in the organization, although not a member myself.

Every W. C. T. U. leader has been the friend of newspaper men. The speech and even the chance remarks of these dedicated women have furnished material for millions of paragraphs and thousands of columns. And, of course, every dry organization functions best in a wet era.

I think it is not unfair to say that there was a short period during the prohibition decade when the W. C. T. U. languished. Since many of its members did not get around a great deal to the midtown resorts, the spokesmen of the movement fell ill of a great delusion. They honestly believed that liquor had disappeared, and so they moped and were mostly silent.

The Task Completed

As they saw it, there was nothing to talk about. Women who had known the smoke of battle and the exciting rigors of attack and counter-attack were reduced to good works or penny-appoint contract.

But now the organization is on the eve of a great revival. I sometimes wonder whether these Christian ladies ever think to remember the Demon Rum in their prayers. He has been, it is true, a great antagonist. But if any one of the veteran crusaders will look back over the years she ought to remember that the demon also has been a most invigorating playmate.

I have not seen any of the most recent statistics, but I am convinced that members of the W. C. T. U. have a life expectancy far above that of the average citizen. Within the group this longevity has been attributed to abstinence from alcohol in any shape or fashion. I doubt the accuracy of this theory. It is my idea that the ladies of the white ribbon have grown old gracefully and slowly because life offered them so much. It is hard to imagine any pursuit much more pleasurable than the privilege of showing pictures books to growing lads and lassies. I mean the pictures of the liver of a beer drinker at 25 and the arteries of a winebibber just before he popped off shortly before reaching voting age.

Early Artistic Memories

THERE was such a series of colored plates in the physiology book which we used in school. To be precise, color was used only in the chapter on the evil effects of alcohol. The chart of the bones in the human foot was no more than a road map, but when the element of alcohol was introduced, eye color crept into all the digestive and nervous system.

I remember that I studied these enlivening portraits with eager envy, and one afternoon I raised my chubby little fist to ask a question. I was only at the time and somewhat backward.

"Miss Lathrop," I said to our sweet-faced instructor, "can't I grow up some day and be an alcoholic?" Some of the other children laughed at my naive query, but Miss Lathrop stilled them and explained patiently that before I reached my majority liquor would be expelled from the face of the earth and that I should not aim to be a devotee of a dangerous narcotic drug, but cherish the ambition to mould myself after the likeness of William McKinley, who was at the moment President.

Thorns on Primrose Path

WHEN the older boys first took me into a saloon which stood where One Hundred and twenty-fifth street stands now, I ordered a glass of beer as boldly as any of the others. But I didn't exactly relish it.

"This will stunt my growth," I thought, "and also prevent me ever becoming President of the United States."

And I am convinced that in all probability there was much in what Miss Lathrop said. When I measured myself last I was 6 feet 3½ inches, but I am still a long way from being President.

And so I intend to take to heart certain shrewd words spoken by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith. She stated to an interviewer that all alcohol causes crime but that there is a difference between the evil deeds of those who drink beer and those who drink whisky. The whisky drinker flies into sudden rages and is guilty of crimes of passion. The beer drinker is sullen, and he plans out the murder well ahead of time and then commits it with all kinds of cruel and fiendish features.

Now, I'm all for passion, but there's nothing I hate so much as cruelty. "Take away that beer, Karl! Make mine an old-fashioned one!"

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Ad Infinitum

BY HAROLD FRENCH

Youth and Age stood side by side. And each the other curiously eyed. And Youth was a, frankly questioning stare.

But Age