

## The Indianapolis Times

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### THE BLUE EAGLE LABEL

NRA can enforce its codes when it determines to do so. That is clear in two recent cases in which clothing manufacturers defied the code and the code authority, thus not only exploiting their workers and undermining the general recovery program, but also threatening their business competitors. In both cases the culprits were forced to surrender because NRA withheld from them its blue eagle insignia, making their products unpopular.

Wulf Brothers, Inc. of New York City and Troy after holding out for some time, ended by agreeing to make restitution of back wages for the period of code violation and reimbursing the code authority for the expense connected with the enforcement proceedings.

Before any rugged individualist rises to protest that NRA could not crack down on willful code violators, he should read the following letter from a southern dress manufacturer who was compelled by a local NRA compliance board to give up his blue eagle and who has since got it back:

"We have found that since our operators are getting 30 cents an hour and only working forty hours a week, they are working with more pep and some are producing from 25 to 35 per cent more work. We feel that if there are any industries in the United States that do not work under the NRA, and who had our experience, they would find not only a difference but a benefit in working under a code. They would get better production and better work."

Therein is the great hope of NRA. It is something more than idealistic. It is practical—and the old system of long hours and low wages is not practical, for the worker, the employer, or anybody.

### WARNING TO EXCAVATORS

By some of the statistics the regretted death of Dr. Albert M. Lythgoe of cerebral arteriosclerosis in Boston was the eighteenth fatality in eleven years among those closely associated with opening the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen in Egypt. By other counts it was the twenty-third fatality. Industrious search among the collateral associates should greatly multiply the number.

Thus, say the true believers, the King Tut curse is verified and credibility is given the fabled hieroglyphic inscription, "Death shall come with swift wings to him who toucheth the tomb of a Pharaoh."

The curse, we believe, can be placed on a scientific basis by a literal study of the evidence, and several tentative conclusions appear thus far to be valid. They are—

Any tomb violator who jumps from a seventeen-story window will be in great danger.

The funeral hearse of any tomb violator will have a positively lethal effect upon any 8-year-old child who gets under its wheels.

Any tomb violator who exasperates his wife beyond a reasonable point should beware of bullets.

Any tomb violator above the age of 65 may expect his risk as a life insurance prospect to be affected unfavorably during the next decade.

In the spirit of science and logic, furthermore, we submit one further bit of occult data. Years before King Tut's sleep was disturbed, some German archeologists took home with them the terra cotta bust of Queen Nefertiti, and it became the most adored art treasure of Berlin. The Egyptian government a few years ago negotiated for her return, but the Germans wouldn't give her up. The Queen was King Tut's mother-in-law.

And now the Germans have got Hitler!

### FRANCE SUSPICIOUS

A Frenchman who observes recent events in France is likely to come to the conclusion that the French are a most excitable and effervescent race.

A political swindle which cost the French some 250,000,000 francs is uncovered—and what happens? The government fails, prominent statesmen devoutly refuse to accept the premiership, royalists smash cafe windows and throw chairs at policemen, and Paris indulges in a long week-end of the most hectic kind of rioting.

What have they got to kick about, anyway? asks the average American. They lost 250,000,000 francs in a swindle? Well, that comes to about \$12,500,000 at par.

Suppose they had had an insult to build up utilities investment companies for them; or suppose that some foreign nation had borrowed a matter of \$4,000,000 from them and refused to pay.

What would they do then—tear down Paris and throw the Arc de Triomphe into the Seine?

All of which is apt to lead the average American to suspect that the French don't know when they are well off.

The answer, of course, is that the Stavsky swindle is more than just a bit of financial piracy. It seems to the French to be a symptom of some deeply-rooted and fundamental fault in their organization of society.

It isn't, as the old saying goes, so much the money as the principle of the thing that is bothering them.

That is to say that the ordinary Frenchman suspects that there is something radically wrong with his form of government. He doesn't know just what it is, and he doesn't know just what ought to be done about it, but he has an uneasy hunch that things aren't just right—and an affair like this swindle simply confirms that hunch.

So he boots out his government, and starts

rioting, and chuckles gleefully while the royalists assault the gendarmes.

And it makes an interesting and instructive contrast with the situation in America.

Financial losses suffered by American investors make the Stavsky loss look unimportant; yet they have caused no riots, no cabinet resignations, no throwing of restaurant chairs at innocent cops.

Why? Because we have a confidence in our form of government, our organization of society, which the French lack.

Financially, we have lost far more than the French; actually, we have lost far less. We still have an unshaken faith in ourselves.

### FOR PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

(From the San Francisco News)

NO sensible person can read the news these days without wishing that all the jingo politicians, generals, admirals and newspaper publishers of this country and Japan could be armed with rifles and bombs and set to fighting each other to extinction in some remote Pacific isle.

Even the most belligerent of Americans insist that we in this country are not looking for trouble and will avoid war if we honorably can. But, they add, the Japanese are out to make trouble and so we must get ready for war in the Pacific if we want it or not.

In Japan the jingos are saying exactly the same thing. Yet there is as much evidence that the Japanese people as a whole do not want war as that the American people don't want it. If anything, the balance of conciliation statements is in Japan's favor just now.

The oriental exclusion measure, passed in a wave of hysteria in 1924, should not be allowed to stand and mar our relations with Pacific neighbors. A regular quota under the law applied to orientals would result in no increase in the admission of alien workers, probably would result in fewer being smuggled in.

We can maintain the present restrictive and selective principle and still do away with useless cruelties and irritations. This calls for just a little kindness and common sense.

### THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

#### THE ALIENS' NEW DEAL

FROM precept and practice the United States department of labor indicates that the new deal is to include the 6,000,000 aliens in this country as well as the rest of us.

Financial losses suffered by American investors make the Stavsky loss look unimportant; yet they have caused no riots, no cabinet resignations, no throwing of restaurant chairs at innocent cops.

Few will find fault with a policy that prevents the admission of new jobless yet abates some of the glaring injustices that have grown up in the past.

Secretary Perkins has abolished the corps of free-lance "Section 24 Men" whose deportation practices were a scandal under the Hoover regime, stopped finger-printing of aliens, modified the order relating to alien students who work their way through college here, made deportation procedure conform to principles of law.

Families need not be torn apart nor worthy self-supporting political refugees refused sanctuary. With many more aliens leaving than arriving, there is room for reuniting families and opening the gates to those fleeing religious and political persecution, providing they will not become charges on relief agencies.

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### Liberal Viewpoint

By DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE inflation controversy is raging in Congress. "Sound" money men like Senator David A. Reed are denouncing the administration policy as a fatal first step toward the abyss in which Germany was pitched in 1923, while forthright inflationists complain that the administration has been intimidated by the money changers.

Perhaps the main danger is that in the heat of the debate we shall forget that more weighty matters must claim our attention if we hope to pull definitely out of the slump and to salvage the capitalistic system.

The sensible way in which to regard the whole inflation controversy is to recognize that decisive refutation is an incidental but indispensable item in a broad gauge assault upon rugged individualism and the dominion of the money changers.

If we wish to reform and preserve capitalism for any considerable period, we must concentrate our efforts upon assuring mass purchasing power and upon conserving the interests of the consumer.

Finance capitalism must be ended. It is the common enemy of all mankind—even of the money changers themselves in the last analysis. Industrial capitalism may be aided and strengthened, but the new era of capitalism must be one of consumer capitalism.

If we succeed, Fred Howe, for example, should become as powerful and prominent a national figure as General Johnson. If the consumer is not armed with effective and adequate purchasing power, capitalism must of necessity fold up—and that rather rapidly. The profit system can not function unless goods can be sold, and under capitalism one can not buy goods unless he has money.

To insure adequate mass purchasing power, steps should be taken to prevent the accumulation and transmission of great fortunes, and upon conserving goods in proportion to their resources.

Public works and relief projects will have to be expanded and pushed rapidly, in order that we may not collapse while the physician is working over us. Farm relief and reorganization must be successfully prosecuted, so that some 44 per cent of our population can once again possess the means of purchasing their share of the goods essential to life and happiness.

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