

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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 Give Light and the
 People Will Find
 Their Own Way

FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1934.

THE PRISON REPORT

THE report of Wayne Coy, the Governor's secretary, on conditions at Michigan City prison is all right as far as it goes. The only trouble with it is that it fails to go far enough.

His remark that the administration of the institution might be "more effective" is a masterpiece of understatement. Beyond doubt his recommendation that a cherry tree in front of the east wall should be removed is sound.

But in view of the record of escapes at the prison during the last year, Mr. Coy's report is strongly reminiscent of the famous occasion when the mountain labored mightily and brought forth a mouse.

We doubt that the public will be satisfied, in view of the latest walk-away of five prisoners, with the discharge of a few understrappers from the prison service. That would be too much like painting a cancer with iodine and pretending it was cured. What is needed at Michigan City is a major operation.

Mr. Coy's report dwells at some length on structural changes necessary at the prison. The taxpayers must make up their minds to spend some money in this direction.

But they should not be asked to do so until they have every assurance that the administration of the institution is sound.

A whisky still was found operating in one of the dormitory elevator shafts. It is difficult for the public to understand how such a thing could have occurred without gross negligence or downright corruption. Structural faults were not responsible for that.

After all, the officials of the prison may have had some hard luck in dealing with the inmates, but hard luck does not deprive a man of some sense of smell. And any bootlegger can vouch for the fact that a still has an extremely strong and characteristic odor.

President Roosevelt has set a splendid example to other public servants by frankly admitting his mistakes. He realizes that attempts to gloss over errors simply magnify their importance in the public mind.

Prison administration has been one of the mistakes of Governor McNutt's administration. The thing to do is to admit it and apply strong remedies.

Indiana's penal problem is a nettle which the Governor must grasp firmly. If he toys with it he is going to get badly stung.

JAPAN AND THE NAVY

JAPAN does not like Secretary Swanson's proposal for naval reduction, according to the cables. That is surprising. For several reasons:

1. Premier Keisuke Okada himself has just been talking reduction.
2. A naval race is expensive business, for each and all.
3. Japan is less able, even than the United States and Great Britain, to afford mounting armament expenses.
4. Japan needs very much a friendly agreement with the United States and Great Britain, who seem to be standing fairly well together on this matter.

So Japan's reported policy, however illogical it may appear from the standpoint of world friendship, seems even more illogical from the viewpoint of her own selfish interest.

But the subject can not be dropped there, permitting our two nations to drift into disagreement. We Americans owe it to ourselves and to world peace to make every effort to understand Japan's feeling.

If Japan can not accept our original proposal for all-round one-third reduction, or the new Swanson figure of 20 per cent reduction, Tokio is free to make a counter-proposal. Of course nothing could be accomplished by repeating her 1932 Geneva proposal for cutting our navy 34 per cent while she cuts only 9 per cent; or the recent trial balloon for an American cut of 44 per cent and Japanese of 9 per cent. Such jests only increase friction. The counter-offer should be serious enough to merit serious consideration by Washington.

Apparently Japan's real purpose is to change the 5-5-3 ratio which she accepted with Britain and America in the Washington treaty. There is nothing sacred about that figure. Possibly some modification might be fair—that is not a question on which the general American public would be apt to have an opinion; it is too technical.

But the American public gives no sign of changing its opinion as to the purpose which fixed the 5-5-3 ratio in the first place. The object was to prevent either Japan or the United States from having an offensive force against the other. And it is agreed rather generally by naval authorities that under the 5-5-3 ratio Japan, in her own waters and near her own bases, has been superior to any five-ratio foreign power. If Japan can show that, because of changing naval conditions, a modification of the 5-5-3 ratio is necessary to preserve the purely defensive balance, then she deserves a fair hearing.

Often it is suggested that the main difficulty is national pride. That was a foreign interpretation of Tokio's recent statement that Japan will demand "equality" but not "parity." There must be something wrong with our diplomacy if we unwittingly have encouraged the Japanese to believe that a smaller naval ratio is a sign of national inferiority. We ought to be able to make them see that naval requirements are relative, and that what may be a small navy for one nation might be a very large navy for another nation.

Certainly Japan does not think that France and Italy are inferior, or consider themselves inferior, because they need and accept smaller ratios than Great Britain and the United States.

So even the national pride difficulty may be solved if both sides try hard enough.

Socialists have voted to resist war to the end, so they can tell their grandchildren how they fought the war to resist war.

THE SEAMEN'S NEW DEAL

AN unusual election is being held on the Pacific coast.

Government representatives are conducting a secret poll among thousands of licensed and unlicensed seafaring men in preparation for arbitrating their strike demands. For centuries the men who manned the merchant ships were forced to air their grievances singly, if at all, and often the answer was a blow of the first—or belaying pin.

Now they are being permitted to select their representatives, either unions or individuals, to sit at a table with the ship-owners' spokesmen before a government umpire. Thus, the seaman is getting a taste of economic democracy.

Just settlement of the longshoremen's and seaman's strike demands only can come through some such adjustment as the President's mediators are trying to evolve. Permanent settlement of these and other grievances should be provided for in a code of statutory mechanism for adjustment, such as the railroads and other industries have set up.

At the last session of congress the senate unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by Senator Hiram Johnson of California, calling upon the administration to take steps toward creating a national maritime board. With such a board it is unlikely that the Pacific coast would have suffered this long and costly strike. Both England and Japan have had such boards for years.

In America the double labor standard for land and sea has persisted too long.

FASCIST IDEA OF PEACE

THE mind of a devotee of dictatorship must work in an odd way.

Sir Oswald Mosley, the Englishman who admires Mussolini so passionately that he wants to set up a black-shirt regime in England, found himself moved the other day to praise Fascism as a force making for peace. Discussing the recent turmoil in Germany and Austria, he asserted:

"Fascism is the only thing which prevented Europe from being plunged into a war like the one of twenty years ago."

This, to be sure, is one way of looking at it. Most of us, however, had supposed that it was just the other way around—that the danger of war in the last fortnight has been due largely to the high-handed and brutal tactics which the philosophy of Fascism makes men do.

It will take better evidence than anything the trans-Atlantic cables have carried in the last month to persuade us that Fascism is a potent force for peace.

MILITARY CENSORSHIP

IT is a strange new policy which that national guard officer has tried to promulgate in regard to freedom of the press in Minneapolis.

After the national guard had been called out by Governor Floyd B. Olson to preserve the peace during a paralyzing strike, the adjutant-general of the guard undertook to tell the city's editors how they should behave while under martial law. Among his instructions was the amazing order that to print anything "defaming the state of Minnesota or any member of the Minnesota national guard in the field" would be construed as a violation of his order, subjecting the offender to punishment.

It is hard to imagine a clearer perversion of the constitutional guaranty of a free press. It is bad enough to have a military censorship restricting press freedom in time of actual war; but to have a tin-hatted militiaman undertake to strait-jacket the press when nothing more than a strike is going on is intolerably insolent and unwarranted.

PEOPLE WON'T WAIT

LONG after recovery from the depression has been completed, we probably shall be arguing earnestly about what caused the recovery.

Was it due to this, that or the other specific measure adopted at Washington? Or did it come of itself, in spite of what Washington did?

This argument has begun already. On one side you have the theory that our cyclical swings, from prosperity to depression and back again, have been increasing steadily in velocity for half a century, and that this last time it carried our economy down so far that our whole social organization would have collapsed if a remedy had not been applied.

On the other, there is the belief that this depression differed little from its predecessors, and that recovery would have proceeded just as fast—if not, in fact, a little faster—if Washington had kept its hands off entirely.

This latter viewpoint is expressed ably by Neil Carothers, director of the College of Business Administration at Lehigh University.

Economists, says Professor Carothers, realize that the causes of a depression "spring from our system of capitalistic production, in which goods are made far in advance of the market by means of borrowed credit and invested funds. It seems to be established that depression comes when this credit-security-investment system of production becomes overstimulated."

Now this, says Professor Carothers, is a system which inevitably rights itself. It never quite capsizes. Economists, he adds, "know that the only cure is that one remedy for all human ills—time."

The chief trouble with this theory seems to be its belief that human affairs are carried on in a vacuum.

When an economist talks of producers, consumers, investors, and so on, he is not speaking of units in an academic chess game; he is speaking of human beings who have a naive way of getting angry when they lose their money and their jobs, and who will stand private only about so long before they go out to burst themselves.

A depression like the last one might right itself, if given plenty of time; but the people who are living through it are apt to tear the house down while they are waiting.

Depending on time to effect a cure is like depending on time to relieve an attack of acute appendicitis; it may work—and, on the other hand, the patient may die.

In a highly organized country like ours, which happens also to be a democracy, it is impossible to let nature take its course in an acute depression. The strain on the social fabric is too great.

Ultimately, says a scientist, we'll lose the use of our fingers and thumbs. How terrible for the hitch-hiker.

Liberal Viewpoint

BY DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

IN SPITE of widespread efforts to adopt economic nationalism as a way out of the depression, the logic of the facts and events continues to force a recognition of the international character of the twentieth century economic order. War debts, international financial relationships, monetary controversies and imperialistic clashes, all illustrate this important fact of the international foundation of the modern age.

Mr. Simpson has written a clear and informing book, designed to support the thesis that economic recovery can not be attained by any nation working alone, no matter how able its leaders or how sweeping its economic reforms. (Introduction to World Economics, by Kemper Simpson, Harper Publishers, \$3.50.) He studies in detail the industries and banking system in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany in order to uphold his contention.

Though the United States will have to depend for the restoration of prosperity primarily upon increasing the purchasing power of American consumers, certainly the modern world as a whole must co-operate intelligently in the economic and financial fields if it is to avert widespread disaster.

One type of internationalism certainly has been condemned by the verdict of history, namely imperialism or the forceful subjection of backward peoples. Mr. Fox, an intelligent and competent Communist, subjects to brief but trenchant criticism the evolution of British imperialism. (The Colonial Policy of British Imperialism, by Ralph Fox, International Publishers, 75 cents.) While a partisan analysis, it is an excellent antidote for the ultrapatriotic idealizations of British expansion by Ramsey Muir and others.

MOST realistic observers frankly admit that there are more potential danger spots and causes of war in Europe today than there were in 1914. Few writers are more competent to analyze the current European set-up than the brilliant young journalist, Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker. His book is a running commentary on the politics and war spirit to be found in the various European capitals. (The Boiling Point. Will War Come in Europe? By H. R. Knickerbocker, Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.) It is easily the "book of the month" for all realists concerned with foreign affairs.

In a fundamental sense, life is primarily a thing of the mind. Consequently, no estimate of the new regime in Russia could be complete without an analysis from the point of view of mental hygiene. And certainly no psychiatrist could have been found more competent to investigate the Russia order than Dr. Frankwood Williams.

He presents a graphic and extremely important summary of what has been achieved in Russia in eliminating worry over economic insecurity, working out a sane sex life, making proper provisions for the spirit of youth, removing the fear of the unknown and reconstructing the morale of the whole nation. (Russia, Youth and the Present Day World, by Frankwood E. Williams, M. D. Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.50.) No book written on the new Russia gives one more insight into the spirit and achievements of the new regime.

MAX EASTMAN, far more radical in his philosophy than Dr. Williams, presents, nevertheless, a much more favorable impression of one phase of Russian life, namely, the subordination of art and literature to Communist party propaganda under the regime of Stalin. (Artists in Uniform, by Max Eastman, Knopf, \$2.50.)

Mr. Eastman's criticism is not directed against the general reaction of Communist artists, but against the operation of a particular type of Communism, namely the bureaucracy of Stalin, which Mr. Eastman, as a follower of Trotsky, cordially dislikes.

Once upon a time the near east was the center of the most flourishing material civilization in the world. Today there is effort to rehabilitate the ancient ruins, to reconstruct the nature and extent of what has been achieved clearly and concisely summarized by Dr. Grunwald. (The Industrialization of the Near East, by Dr. Kurt Grunwald, The Palestine Economic Society.)

One of the essential prerequisites of international understanding is a tolerant insight into the psychology of other peoples. The autobiography of Tan Shih-Hua ought to contribute notably to a better understanding of the Chinese mind by occidental observers. (A Chinese Testament, The Autobiography of Tan Shih-Hua, as Told to S. Tretiakov, Simon & Schuster, \$3.) It is a frank and candid survey of the mental evolution and social experience of a typical Chinaman of our era. It may very well come to rank with Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth," as a contribution to Chinese psychology.

Capital Capers

BY GEORGE ABELL

OFFICIAL Washington is getting an enormous chuckle from the bombastic and apparently serious postoffice department communique which the other day despatched Postmaster-General Farley as "one of the greatest fishermen who ever visited Yellowstone national park."

"Attired in oilskins, the postmaster-general in short order caught ten black spotted native trout in Yellowstone lake, and would have been fishing yet but he had caught his limit under government park regulations."

A ripple of laughter ran through official circles as this startling information was released. The trout fishermen who have sought the elusive "pesson" from Hudson Bay to Miami Beach snickered derisively.

"Well, if Jim Farley only caught ten trout in Yellowstone, he ought to be ashamed of himself," declared one Isaac Walton. "The trout are so thick in that lake a child could pull them out with an unbailed hook."

"The trout in Yellowstone lake are packed more tightly than herring in a herring bottle," added another enthusiast.

Tales were related of tourists who gather beside a small boiling geyser at the edge of Yellowstone lake and broil their fish while they still wriggle at the end of the line. "Did Jim Farley do that?" inquired a high government official.

The Bureau of Fisheries, discreetly refraining from any opinion in the debate, revealed that Yellowstone lake, largest lake in the United States at an altitude of 7,700 feet, is profusely stocked with native trout.

THE Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay goes on persistently despite proposed peace moves, resolutions and veiled threats of intervention from outside sources.

In Washington, Bolivian Minister Pinot and Paraguayan Minister Bordabene continue to play the chess game of diplomacy with absurd little skirmishes that serve only to emphasize the heat of a summer in the capital.

A meeting of the governing board of the Pan-American Union earlier this week found the Bolivian and Paraguayan envoys wondering whether to attend or not. Each minister replied that the meeting was called primarily to discuss a resolution requesting Latin-American governments to decide on a peace movement in the Chaco.

Minister Bordabene of Paraguay—for some reason—did not attend.

The Bolivian expressed to the Pan American gathering his "sympathetic approval" of his country's resolution.

Somewhat the Paraguayan learned of this. Before the meeting adjourned, he managed to send a message expressing the approval of Paraguay, also.

Minister Pinot claims a diplomatic victory. Minister Bordabene claims a diplomatic victory. Meanwhile, the Chaco war goes on and Bolivians and Paraguayans continue to be slaughtered.

The disarmament conference is a failure, since some of the nations would rather lock arms on the battlefield than block arms in the conference room.

BUT ISN'T THAT THE WAY WARS ARE WON, BUDDY?



The Message Center

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

Charges Schools Waste Tax Money

By a Qualified Reader.

After considerable research I wish to report on the school systems of Indianapolis and Marion county as a qualified taxpayer and school patron.

I am now paying \$21.40 an acre a year taxes on twenty-seven and one-third acres in Washington township, more than 100 per cent of my earnings.

I find that the educational system is of lower efficiency and value than in the last thirty years; that 80 per cent of the taxpayers' money spent on the schools is wasted; that only eight practical subjects are taught in the grade schools, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, physiology, geography, grammar and history, and that education is undetermined by coaches, gyms, entertainments and athletics.

There is a continual drain of money from the parents for lunch and refreshments. The children

constitutional rights of free speech and were pounced upon by Chief Morrissey's police.

Then the fireworks began. An officer, waddled to the platform yelling, "That's enough outa you; you can't talk about the police like that—come offa there; you're under arrest."

The crowd became incensed. It was only the calmness of the young communist that prevented violence. I was dumbfounded. Certainly, I thought, the men would be released immediately. My aroused interest took me down to the police station later. The speakers were slated for vagrancy under \$5,000 bond each. Later I learned the bond was reduced to \$1,000 and given. I was present when the men were released. One of the men claimed he had been beaten while in the Berillon room. There was blood on his shirt and trousers; he limped, was ashen and had to be supported.

Of a more unprovoked, ruthless curtailment of the right of free speech I never have heard. An aroused public opinion must stamp out this police terror, or our Constitution is in real danger of being overthrown—not by Reds and Communists, but by the police force.

DESCRIBES POLICE ACTION AT PARK MEETING

By a Bystander.

I was attracted Wednesday night by a small crowd that was gathering near the pavilion in Military park. I learned that it was a public meeting against war and Fascism called under the auspices of the Communist party. The crowd was small—about 250 persons—men and women, Negroes and whites, and nearly all in working clothes.

STATE CONSTITUTION DECLARED VIOLATED

By Will H. Craig.

We hear a lot about the "denting" of the Constitution by the New Deal administration, and while I do not approve of much of the New Deal, yet those who live in glass houses should throw stones.

Since 1868 the legislature of Indiana has been violating the state Constitution by appropriating state money for the higher state schools. The Constitution of 1916 did provide for a state university at Bloomington, and county academies, but the Constitution of 1851, on a resolution offered by Thomas A. Hendricks and adopted unanimously, abolished the university and the county academies and the Constitution provides for a "uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be free and equally open to all."

If I. U. was authorized by the Constitution, why did it wait seventeen years before asking aid? In 1868 it was given \$486,000 a year, and was sponsored by the state board of education, a grandchild of the Constitution. What right has the legislature or state board of education to violate the Constitution and impose on the taxpayers?

And if the state schools are legal how can they charge tuition and fees contrary to the Constitution?

50 per cent of the policy's cash value, and yet the company will not or can not pay me any cash value.

Now, at the age of 77, I did make the last quarterly payment, but the next one, due this month, will, as far as I can see now, have to go unpaid and the policy will be forfeited.

KINGAN SUIT NEWS WINS APPROVAL

By Union Man.

Thanks for the story about Tom Smith's suit against Kingan & Co.

Look as I would in the other newspapers, which apparently are given over entirely to the interests of the employers, I could find nothing about the suit. Perhaps they didn't think it was news, eh?

We of union labor shall be looking forward with a great deal of interest to see what happens in this suit. We hope Mr. Smith will win, of course. If he does, a great blow will have been struck for the unions.

Don't be scared by the Tory tactics of your more conservative contemporaries. Keep up the good work.

HINDENBURG CLASSED WITH TRULY GREAT

By Ex-German Veteran.

The high tributes paid to his excellency, Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg, field marshal of the imperial German armies and, later, president of the ill-starred German republic, have not been too high.

A common soldier in that greatest of all war machines, the Prussianized German army of the early portion of the World War, I must pay tribute to him, though I have learned to hate the imperial system to which he was so loyal.

The field marshal was a great soldier and a great man. May his soul rest with the souls of the other great German soldiers who have gone before him.

And, may some one like him rise again in Germany to lift it from the rule of an outsider and a maniac.

HE WANTS TO KNOW MORE ABOUT DILLINGER

By C. W.

I have the idea that the Dillinger series which is being printed in The Times is a bit short of the pre-run advertising which it was given.

Most of us will admit that Dillinger is dead. Most of us will admit that he was a "master mind" as far as crime went and most of us will admit that he went the way of all flesh.

But, before you finish that series, let's have some of the real "inside" on how the federal men caught up with him. We've read all about Matt Leach's ability, now let's hear about the men who really finished the job.

NIGHT

BY RUTH PERKINS

Lo, speaks the night from out its bloom of stars.
 "Come rest in me."
 My tired thought turn away from things afar.
 To that that's free.

Though all is bound and e'en infinity
 Is ruled by law.
 Some things cleave to a high divinity
 That lacks earth's flaw.

Of weary joy pursuing endless lights
 In frivolity.
 And join a deeper sense of depth
 In nights
 "Come rest in me."