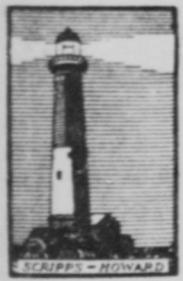


## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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Give Light and the  
People Will Find  
Their Own Way

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934

## FORTY-NINE PARTNERS

A Warm Springs President Roosevelt told representatives of five southeastern states that co-operation between the states and the federal government is vital to the success of his social security program.

The President could have gone further. Co-operation between states and the federal government is vital to virtually every recovery and reform undertaking now under way or contemplated. And, unfortunately, there is more of chaos than co-operation among the forty-nine American copartners.

Take relief. In the care of destitute families some states are proud and willing co-workers with Washington, others are mendicant Oliver Twists that never tire of passing their plates for more soup. Federal contributions to states vary from 28.9 per cent of total relief in Massachusetts to more than 99 per cent in South Carolina and Mississippi. State contributions range from 67 per cent of the total in Delaware to nothing at all in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, Wyoming, the Dakotas and the Carolinas. Certainly in this matter of relief we should be hearing less of states' rights and more of states' duties.

Or take taxes. Many states busily are tapping revenue sources long considered federal in character. They are taxing tobacco, liquor, beer, personal incomes. Some have tax systems so obsolete that they have had to call upon Washington for help to save their school systems, their essential social services, their credit. Others foolishly compete for wealth by dangling income and inheritance tax concessions before the eyes of rich families. State and federal tax systems must be co-ordinated to prevent a general collapse of revenues.

Or take labor standards. Progressive states like Ohio, New York, Wisconsin or Massachusetts are put to it to compete for industries with laggard states. NRA has tended to equalize minimum standards, but in its state labor law codes the country is still a crazy quilt of forty-eight designs and colors.

The same lack of teamwork is a blight on planned use of land and natural resources, on the regulation of utility rates, divorce laws, and many other social controls in which the forty-nine partners should be working shoulder to shoulder.

Now, it would seem, is the time to end this chaos. Never in recent years have the American people been so eager to follow a President, never have there been so many projects calling for united action.

Can he not persuade the Governors to set up in Washington a permanent liaison organization to speed co-operative projects and keep in touch with house and congress in matters of common interest?

If they are to be partners instead of dependencies the states must co-operate.

## RICHBURG ON NRA

MR. RICHBURG, the President's right-hand man, last night outlined the administration's long-awaited and overdue plans for NRA. Despite his protestation that the views were merely his own, obviously he spoke by the book.

And he spoke exceedingly well. Seldom has a difficult subject been unfolded more lucidly. With the three general policies laid down most Americans will agree.

The first is that "the purposes and principles of Title 1 of the national industrial recovery act should be and will be carried forward into permanent legislation." Capital, labor and the public have found the benefits of this first American experiment in industrial co-operation and orderly planning too valuable to dispense with.

The second is that NRA or its permanent successor should operate with the greatest possible flexibility. This should apply not only to code making, price and production control and supervision of trade practices, but also to labor regulations. If seventeen months of trial-and-error administration of NRA has taught anything it is that blanket methods and rigid rules can not be clamped down on widely differing industries in a country so vast as ours. One industry's meat is another's poison.

The third is that if agreements are to be preserved for employers they must be equally preserved for workers. Mr. Richburg's statement of labor's rights to free collective bargaining under Section 7-A was, perhaps, the clearest and most persuasive since enactment of the law.

"Trade and industry are going forward," he concluded, "along the road on which we have set our feet—the road of self-discipline and a democratic co-operation between all interests and the government in establishing and maintaining an industrial law and order in the relations of business men with each other and of employers with employees."

Mr. Richburg's speech merits and will receive detailed discussion by the country in the weeks to come. Then congress will pass upon it. Meanwhile the nation has a better idea of administration policy.

## KEEP CHILDREN ERECT

IF the infantile paralysis serum developed by Dr. William H. Park of the New York City health department proves as effective as he believes it will be, humanity will be indebted to that gentleman about as deeply as it is ever indebted to any one.

Dr. Park has found a serum which he believes grants immunity against this dreadful disease. Approximately twenty-five people have been inoculated with it so far; all have received immunity.

Further tests, of course, will have to be made to see whether the immunity is permanent, and to make sure also that there are no

unforeseen faults in the process; but the present outlook is exceedingly encouraging.

In any case, it will take some time before this serum can be made available to physicians outside of New York. But if present expectations are fulfilled, a tremendous achievement in preventive medicine will have been made.

## WE COULD AID ALL

THE depression wouldn't look so bad if it were not silhouetted against a bright sky.

Back of the unemployment, the privations, and the lost profits of the last few years there rises a picture of what we might have done if only we could have found some way of keeping all the wheels turning.

This picture has now been given definite form by the report of the national survey of potential product capacity, authorized by the federal government last March to see just how far our actual production and consumption fell short of what was possible.

The report submitted by this group is one of the most important documents offered the American people in recent years.

It states bluntly that the wants of every citizen could have been met without the necessity for capacity production. In other words, what some of us have long suspected is proved to be true—there is no physical reason why anybody in America should lack for anything.

In the banner year of 1929, for instance, we produced food worth nearly \$27,000,000,000. But because 59 per cent of our families get along on incomes of less than \$2,000 a year, they were forced to consume diets containing too little meat.

If we had produced \$3,000,000,000 more of food products, every family could have had a proper diet.

In 1929, also, we bought 29,000,000 men's suits; 173,000,000 dresses, 9,270,000 men's coats and 614,000,000 pairs of women's stockings.

But the clothing industry was capable of producing between two and three times as much, in each of these groups; every citizen could have had plenty of decent, well-fitting clothing without calling on the industry for capacity production.

If all our unemployed doctors and nurses had been put to work, every person in America could have had perfect medical treatment for \$42 a year. If our building industry worked at capacity, every family in America could be occupying a pleasant, up-to-date home inside of ten years.

Our transportation system could be expanded enormously and run profitably; we could easily spend \$12,000,000,000 a year on education, instead of approximately \$3,725,000,000, as we do now.

How is a Utopian picture like this to be realized? The board remarks that each of our 27,000,000 families must have a buying power of \$4,700 a year—which, as they say, is a good trick if you can do it.

But, however difficult the attainment of that goal may be, the importance of the report as a whole can hardly be overestimated. Everybody can have enough of everything, if we can just find the secret.

## EXAMPLE OF INFLATION

THOSE who feel that inflation of the currency would be a good thing for the country ought to get together with the Texas Negro who decided to go in for a little inflation of his own.

This chap took a \$1 bill, touched it up with a bit of green paint, and made it read \$1,000,000. Then he took it to a bank and tried to deposit all except \$200 of it, which he asked for in cash.

Unfortunately, it was just at this point that he fell afoul of the law, and he probably will have no chance to make any further experiments. But his effort was not so different from that of the inflationists, even so.

In each case, money is pushed far beyond its real value and made worthless. Whether you do the trick with green paint or a government decree makes little difference.

## A LAND PLAN

THE sudden awakening of American business to the need of government planning is illustrated by the report of the land policy committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It agrees with the two basic principles in the New Deal land policy. One is that progressive ruin of this country's basic natural resource must stop, the other that only the government can stop it.

The committee outlines a program similar in essentials to the administration's.

In proposing to adjust agricultural production to demand, the committee urges "international negotiations to stimulate exports" of farm surpluses; government research to increase industrial uses for farm and forest products; gradual removal of submarginal land from cultivation through tax differentials and credit control; rural zoning, consolidation of scattered communities, public purchases, erosion control and reforestation. It urges also that all projects relating to federal acquisition and administration of these submarginal lands be placed under the department of agriculture.

The national chamber has just declared itself eager to co-operate with Roosevelt recovery plans. In the field of land planning it will find the government particularly eager to welcome such co-operation.

"The American record of land misuse is almost unparalleled," Secretary Wallace reports. "Perhaps only the Chinese can match it. But they have been on the job longer than we have."

We still can save America from China's fate.

A Japanese police inspector detoured the employer from his prescribed route, and the country is so horrified it has forgotten, for the moment, any thought of China, Manchukuo and even the United States.

Pennsylvania reports an increase in employment—and the Democrats still have to get their jobs in January.

In the matter of electric power, President Roosevelt is proving himself a greater utility to the United States than all public utilities together.

A well is spouting oil in a Texas cemetery, smoothing the way for any residents that might need it.

New York scientists are in Africa looking for a one-horned rhinoceros, when they might have found one, after a few drinks, in their own city.

## Liberal Viewpoint

—BY DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE national committee for mental hygiene now is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. It is, therefore, timely and relevant to consider just what the mental hygiene movement actually has accomplished in the cause of civilization and decency during the first quarter of a century of its existence:

"It has, in the first place, developed a sane attitude toward mental and nervous diseases. The mystery and stigma therein have been removed. The sufferer no longer is regarded as a sort of combination of witch and leper, but is viewed as any other person unfortunate enough to be ill. Insanity has been secularized thoroughly and well established as a socio-medical problem."

Not only has mental hygiene developed a rational perspective in approaching mental and nervous diseases; it also has aided in the movement to provide competent treatment for these diseases. It has organized and pooled the resources of neurologists and psychiatrists. It has enabled social workers, and even the average intelligent layman, to know where and how mental and nervous disorders are treated scientifically.

By extending the intelligent demand for competent treatment of mental and nervous diseases, mental hygiene has had a powerful influence in increasing the prestige of psychiatry in the medical colleges. It has brought psychiatry into its own in medical education as well as medical practice. It was no accident that the first medical director of the national committee was called to one of the most important posts in psychiatric instruction in our country.

As a result of the mental hygiene movement, coupled with the progress of psychiatry, we are today able to distinguish between the mild disorders, known as neuroses, and the more serious manifestations, which we call psychoses.

It has been demonstrated that as a usual thing, the psychoses first assert themselves as neuroses which, if unchecked, may take on a psychotic character. This has indicated the very great value of the preventive technique in mental hygiene. A neurosis is much more easily halted and treated than a psychosis.

But the preventive goal of mental hygiene goes farther back than merely holding in check neurotic symptoms. It endeavors to prevent neurosis through laying out a broad philosophy of conduct which will render unnecessary the wide prevalence of neurotic types in the population.

Such a goal leads directly to placing major emphasis on the observation and treatment of children. The problem children furnish the recruits from whom are drawn the army of adult neurotics and psychotics. By linking up the mental hygiene clinic with the public school system we are able to get hold of problem children at an early age while their personalities are still flexible. By understanding and prompt treatment we may save them from neuroses or even from the hospital for the insane and the state penitentiary.

RECOGNIZING the importance of mental and nervous factors in every phase of our life, the mental hygiene movement has extended logically its work to such fields as crime, industry, sex, family and divorce problems, and rational education. In the latter field it has brought into being the only school hygiene worthy of the name.

It is no exaggeration to say that our scientific criminology is only a specialized field of mental hygiene. Mental hygiene in industry is the only movement which has made any serious effort to help men in adjusting himself to the unnatural and difficult life patterns created by the industrial revolution and the factory system with its great industrial changes.

Mental hygiene in family life seems to be the only hope we have of checking the growing divorce rate and providing a rational secular technique in the place of the old supernatural controls which rapidly are evaporating in the realm of sex and family relationships.

Just to the degree that supernaturalism yields before the onslaughts of mental hygiene will man become capable of meeting the new and increased strains and stresses which modern life has imposed upon him.

Mental hygiene is not only the one body of knowledge scientifically equipped to handle contemporary issues of right living; it is the only technique likely to appeal to the skeptical younger generation which has lost its faith in the custodians of the supernatural.

## Capital Capers

—BY GEORGE ABELL

HIS Britannic majesty's ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, has been stirred from the usual lethargy which seems to envelop the staid British embassy and has launched himself gayly upon the social waves.

Magnificently liveried footmen poured sherry and port for New Dealers who dined as guests of the hospitable Britisher at one of the rather formal banquets at the embassy. Also—for those that wished—most mellow and delicious Scotch whisky.

Sir Frederick Whyte, member of the Indian legislative assembly, former financial adviser to the Chinese government (and a lot of other things besides) engaged in converse with shrewd Dr. Moses Ezekiel, economic adviser of the state department.

Donald Richburg, leading exponent of the New Deal, chatted upon such farthings as tariff rates and the gold standard with Sir George Schuster, an eminent baronet now visiting the embassy. (Sir George, incidentally, seemed impressed.)

The toast to his majesty the king was drunk with appropriate solemnity. New Dealers raising their delicate-stemmed goblets to their lips.

Little Dr. Herbert Fels, economic adviser to the state department, appeared in conventional evening dress, but his tousled gray hair will not stay in place.

As he vigorously emphasized some economic argument, the gray locks fell about his forehead like the curls of a middle-aged Adonis.

It was a stirred and most charming party. Possibly encouraged by the eulogy of guests, his Britannic majesty's ambassador has embarked upon a series of politico-social dinners, with Sir George and Lady Schuster as his guests of honor.

With amazement at the signs of life in a sadly somnolent embassy, newspapers chronicle a second dinner of Sir Ronald's, featuring the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau as the ranking American guests.

SWISS MINISTER MARK PETER, who once startled Washington by shaving a beautiful beard, curled a la Von Tirpitz, has set another diplomatic record.

He now takes taxicabs instead of street cars. The frugal Swiss envoy formerly patronized the green trolleys—the only foreign minister in town who didn't roll around in a limousine, or at least a smart coupe.

But the reason for his change of habit may be only temporary. He gets to the state department more quickly to discuss trade negotiations. After these journeys are through, Washingtonians may again hope to see the Alpine-hatted envoy clamber aboard a trolley as agilely as a chamois.

DR. PEDRO RIVERO, poet and diplomat of Venezuela, has temporarily eschewed his flights into verse for a course of athletics (or has he?)

The other morning, Pedro (who is one of the physical as well as mental heavyweights of the corps diplomatique) glanced at his figure in the mirror and decided something must be done.

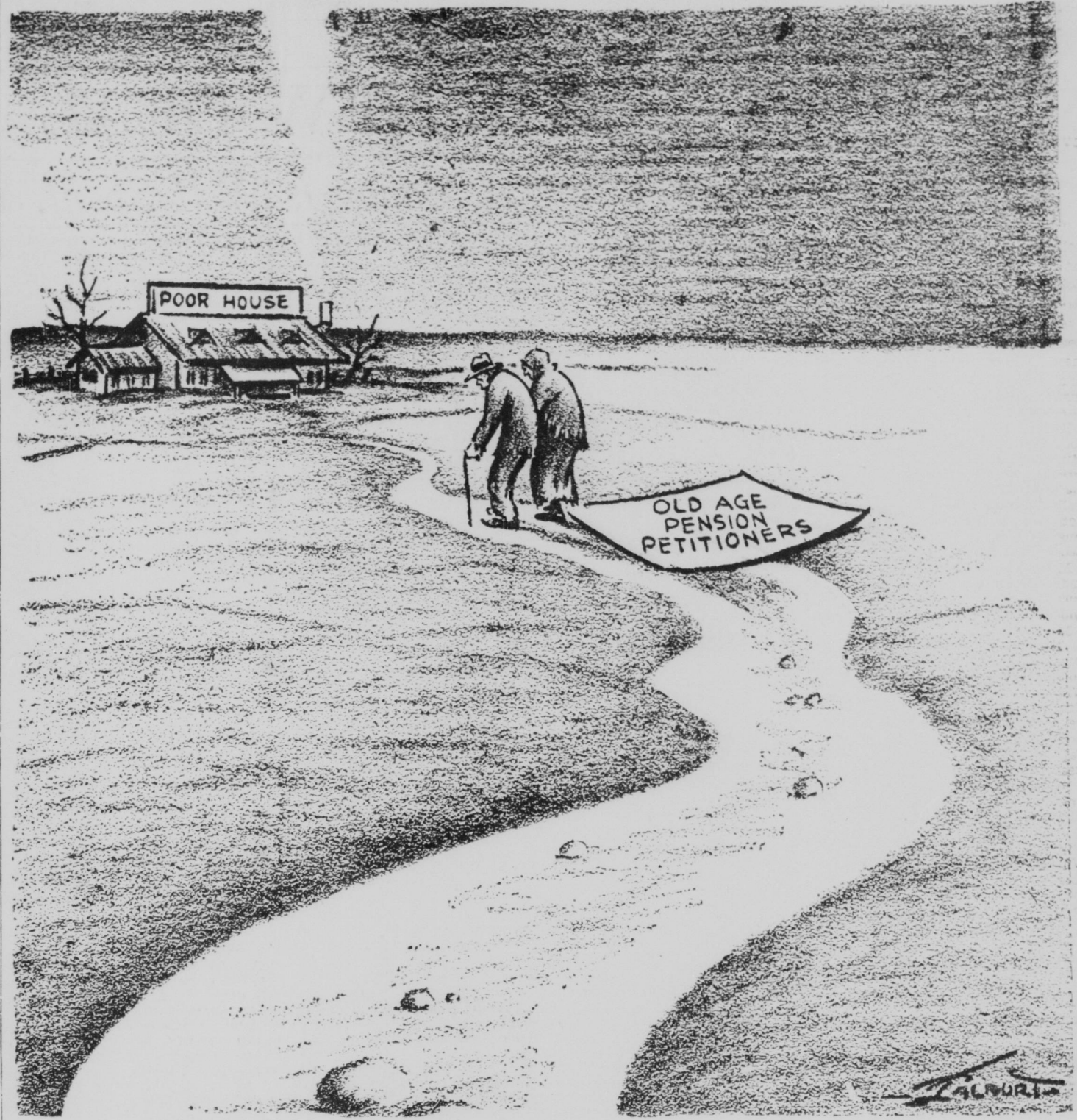
He immediately called up an athletic instructor and made an appointment for noon the same day. The instructor waited until 1 o'clock, but Pedro failed to appear. Next day he apologized, and arrived only fifteen minutes late for his next lesson.

Now, the instructor has just received a phone call from his would-be pupil.

Says Pedro: "Very, very sorry . . . but I won't be able to resume my athletic training until next February . . . too busy."

So the flow of poetry probably will continue.

## JOURNEY'S END?



## 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.)

## MONUMENTS FAIL TO LAUD WAR DEAD

By Francis Locke

If the bonus is granted to the ex-service men it will cast a great dissonance on them. They have no rights above those of the general public, among whom they are cared for as equals and not as members of a superior military caste.

When our soldiers went to war, it was theoretically for the cause of democracy, an illusion which, as shared by the world. They did not, like the mercenaries of so many European wars, fight for money. If they asked for recompense, in their disappointment at the real reasons for the war, they are betraying the ideals that they held in 1918. The fact that those ideals were not consistent with the facts is no excuse to let them fail.

The bonus was promised to the ex-service men under conditions which have changed vastly. If again, they wish to fight for democracy they can do so only by being democratic to the last degree. They are not equally needy and deserving. The common cause for which so many of them struggle now is to get what they can, no matter who needs it more than they.

Government aid should be given to whomsoever can not exist without it, whether he be soldier, ex-serviceman or workman. To ask for help, not in turn with the rest of the needy, but for having fought for a better world is to put oneself on the level of the mercenaries who battle Monday for France and Tuesday for Germany.

It is hard to believe that a vast number of our citizens still live in the Middle Ages. What they are legally and what they are morally entitled to are separate things. Not with monuments, but with actions can they show respect to the war dead.

## THESE POETS ARE HAVING A TOUGH TIME

By John Dupre

Unless the local poets are overwrought by the season, they must be a suicidal lot. Of the fourteen verses printed in The Times from Nov. 1 to 9, 19, ten are extremely sad about it all.

In a voice of doom, they utter the following complaints: The leaves are dying. Lonely old women wait on porches. Why was so-and-so torn from us? The earth laughs bitterly at the fall because the bright color is only the fever of death. A hand blesses the evening and is swiftly gone. One would like to believe again that love is wholly rapture; but, ah, we know what it is! A lover has a door slammed in his face. Weeping is an antidote to the poison of life, and a release from joy. The dance can not last long, nor does the orchid matter save for a night. And one was gay all day, until the recollection of her lover flither with sorrow.

There is so little courage and faith here! Even McLeish, T. S. Eliott and the late Hart Crane saved their chagrin for something more than a transient dissatisfaction. In their major poems, they are concerned with the ruins of their church, the lawfulness of love in the machine age, their inability to find a significance in life, the ghosts of their fathers in the Hamlet theme. But the local poets, some of whom have a gift for phrase, seem to see nothing further than their own red eyelids.

The romantic malady, the belief that the prime concern of the universe is the individual's loves and griefs, has gone the way of the bustle and the rat. In the greater poets there is a universal feeling in the most personal of their works, when they awake and find the dawn is

## Upholds Columnist's Discussion

By Harry A. Ross

Mrs. Walter Ferguson is entitled to a rising vote of thanks from all thinking people. Her article under the caption, "A Woman's Viewpoint," on Nov. 19, was most timely.

My wife and I have made a profound study of the sex instinct and relationship for many years, covering all races and tribes, from the earliest known people down to the present.

From our investigations, we have learned that the sexual instincts rank with the primal instincts of hunger and self-preservation. Such instincts are endowed by the Creator and never can be made slaves to man's whim-inspired customs and laws.

From our own tests and experiences, we have learned that true sex health and success in mating only can come from an absolutely honest, free exchange of thought, desire and expression of the sexual nature.

"Ha! Promiscuity!" shrieks a bigoted voice from the gallery. Ab-

gray. The poems that I have mentioned are stifled in the closeness of their atmosphere. They do not render emotions common to all people, which is the essence of art. I should like to see them rise above the petty sorrows of their days.

It is only in penetration that emotion is sharp and true. These poets must go deeper into their souls and bring up work with a keener edge, go below the monotony of their immediate sensations.

I wonder if none of them can mark a contrast to the falling leaves and the dismal recollections? If they yield to melancholia after a battle, as in Baudelaire, we will have a high degree of work. If not, we have only a passing touch. They are a little too eager to heap dust on their heads.

## NO REASON TO BE ASHAMED OF PRESS

By Peter Roome

Every so often a reader breaks loose with the cry that the press is venal and disrespectful, forgetting that a newspaper is a commercial enterprise like any other. If he looks enough, he can find examples. The San Francisco papers were manifestly unfair to the strike this summer and to the EPIC plan this winter. Few papers have seen fit to show respect to Gertrude Stein who, in spite of her peculiarities, has influenced two major American authors. But in general, their honesty and dignity is far superior to the European papers and to American papers of past decades.

As long as the press is dependent on advertising for revenue and on the taste of its readers for its tone, we can not have Utopia in Journalism. But in general we have a degree of accuracy and fairness that indicates in the newspaper world a conscience far above that of the average.

If the reader wants a broad point of view, nothing prevents him from reading Democratic as well as Republican papers, from reading the liberal weeklies and the literary sheets. He has no right to expect any one paper to be supreme in all fields. The paper is printed for the average person; if the critic is above the average, it is his own misfortune.

When the history of these days is written, it will not consist of events alone. It will hold the ideas and the feelings of the masses. It is not in the weeklies and in the intellectual papers that those ideas are expressed. It is in the papers whose large circulations indicate that they reflect the attitude of the readers.

A complaint that readers should not be given what they want but what they need is directed not at the press but at the civilization that

solutely. Far better and clearer is an honest, frank, fearless promiscuity than the secret, furtive, morale destroying promiscuity practiced on every side today, and leading to all the frightful tragedies that make such a repulsive festering sore on our society.

Our children are being raised with an honest frankness on all that concerns their natures. They are clean-minded and leaders in their classes at school. And when the time comes, mother and dad will accord them every freedom to further the development of their best selves. They have been taught there are nine other Commandments of equal importance to the seventh, which as every student knows, means apostasy and not the interpretation usually given.

Any earned effort to improve our knowledge and technique in the art of living only can result in the betterment of what the late Bert Leston Taylor referred to as "the so-called human race."

produced those readers. In general, the papers are superior to the level of society, even they fall below the highest ideals.

In particular, the Scripps-Howard publications have shown qualities that deserve respect. The critic can improve his world much more by forging higher standards of reading and thinking than he can by howling at what he probably has contributed to make. Our press is a sound reflection of the American people, and we have reason not to be ashamed of it.

## DEMANDS COLUMNIST'S STAND ON QUESTION OF SEX

By Joseph Adler

To Mrs. Walter Ferguson: Recently the question of sex matters was discussed to a great extent, and then suddenly ceased. I was interested in this and expressed my disgust of a subject which should be left entirely to the parents of each home, and not be hashed in the open as a matter of general conversation.

There is not and should not be any secret about sex matters. There is a time and place for everything to be done, and the newspaper is not the proper place to discuss this matter, in my estimation. I entered this discussion at first with the serious intention of getting the paper as well as the writer to see the harm it was likely to produce and thereafter exclude it.

I think it is a disgrace and in fact a moral crime to encourage the young generation to follow the advice you now offer. I think this is about as rotten a doctrine to preach as is possible to perpetrate upon the rising generation. I thought it was bad enough before when another writer encouraged them to practice loose morals, but your article is many times worse. I do not pose as an angel, nor am I a prude; but the principle of rebuttal is based on the law of marriage and decency. Therefore I will put a couple of questions to you and ask you to answer them without any equivocation or trying to "beat the devil around the stump. It should be yes or no.

If you have a daughter, would you

## Daily Thought

And all the kings of the earth sought the presence of Solomon, to hear his wisdom, that God had put in his heart.—II Chronicles, 9-23.

The clouds may drop down titles and estates, wealth may seek us; but wisdom must be sought.—Young.

advise her to be intimate with any man before marriage? If you have a son, would you advise him to marry a woman who had been intimate with other men? You have spoken plain English and I am doing the same thing.

Next, do you believe in lawful marriage? Do you believe in upholding decency for self-respect as well as protecting all children born? If you do not believe in doing so, then I must accept it as a fact that you do not believe in marriage and have no interest in protecting the children born in wedlock and having them live a lawful and legitimate life. I certainly do not feel that it reflects credit upon this paper to allow such matter as you have advocated to be put into print, with any degree of esteem and respect. I do not expect this to be published, nor do I care; but I hope it will be the means of causing both you and the paper to reflect.

It is bad enough for any man to express such an opinion or offer such advice to the young, but a thousand times worse for a woman. I always have held your opinions in high esteem heretofore, but this certainly puts a big damper on them.

## So They Say

Since the war I have had to live pretty much at top speed.—Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

I do not object to any man building up a great fortune provided he can do so without injury to others.—Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes.

I forecast that both political parties in the United States will soon look so foolish and will become so helpless that they will, in this emergency, combine for four years.—Roger W. Babson, economist.

Fascism will continue to forge ahead under the motto "justice for the people and power for the fatherland."—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

There ain't going to be no big, wolves running around our house at Deaneville this winter.—Dizzy Dean.

The people are still on the side of Santa Claus.—Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., of New York.

The only way for us (Louisiana) to get out of this here depression is to secede from the United States—sever all connections and make a clean start.—Senator Huey Long.

## IF I DIE

BY HARRIETT SCOTT OLNICH  
If I should die tonight I would take these

As memories to love in heaven:  
My row of bookshelves—poet's ecstasies.

The memory of a spring that carved my heart  
With freesia's breathing cutting it apart.  
A small orange cup too delicate for tea;

Your blue eyes boring pathways into me.  
The night we kissed and knew the world stood still;  
Our love a rapture, emptying to fill.