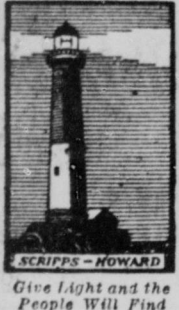


The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

BROWN SNOW

WHEN President Roosevelt signed the farm act, he said:

"The history of every nation is eventually written in the way in which it cares for its soil."

As if to emphasize the President's warning, another dust storm struck the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. "Visibility diminished to zero," said a press dispatch.

Writing from Oklahoma City, Thomas L. Stokes, political correspondent, recently described the oil derricks which rise beside that city's skyscrapers: "I saw their spindly forms against a background of dust, a pinkish gray cloud hovering over the city, swept up in one of a series of dust storms which pre-empt a return of last year's calamity."

"In the derricks and the dust clouds you have the symbols of the despoiling of this country under the ravaging of Oklahoma's two chief resources, her oil and her farm lands, by those who lust for quick profits and think not of the morrow."

And a few days later came dispatches from New England, describing the "brown snow" which fell, leaving specks of Texas sand on the window panes, green shutters and white clapboards of New England homes.

Yet there are some who say the farm problem is local.

For the soil problems of the Western plains, to be sure, the new farm program does not provide an adequate solution. It might have sufficed if it had been put in effect before the sod was plowed up to grow \$2 wartime wheat. But erosion has worked so fast and ruthlessly that in a great part of this area no plan of crop rotation, by which a farmer can gain a livelihood, is feasible. According to Dr. Paul Sears, author of "Deserts on the March," the only possible way to check those drifting sands is to restore a grass cover and leave the land to decades of nature's patient healing.

And this involves also the moving of stranded families. Fortunately, the Resettlement Administration already has launched in the dust bowl a \$10,000,000 program of land purchase, land reseeded and moving of families to more fertile areas. Dr. Tugwell's organization has here a magnificent opportunity to do something really worth while.

It is for the millions of fertile acres as yet only slightly wasted by erosion that the new soil conservation and domestic allotment farm act is intended. The government will spend a half billion dollars a year to induce farmers to plant less land in crops which take the soil's fertility and expose it to the wind and the rains, and plant more land in legumes and grasses, which build fertility and bind the soil against erosion.

If every cent of it were borrowed money, the financial burden passed on to future generations would be more than compensated for by saving a heritage of soil from which those of the future can get the food and fibers they will need for existence.

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

WHEN United States Lines laid up the Leviathan contrary to the terms of a contract it had with the government, it became liable for payment of a \$1,000,000 forfeit.

Secretary of Commerce Roper, however, waived collection of the \$1,000,000 on condition that the company build a new liner. This deal obligated the government to put up at least \$7,500,000 on the construction loan fund, notwithstanding the vigorous condemnation of that fund by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress.

Roper specified that invitations to bid on construction of the new ship should be sent out not later than Sept. 16 last. When that day arrived no invitations had been issued. Instead, Roper issued a statement. He said the Commerce Department had instructed the company to revise its plans to provide greater safety for passengers. How he could order revision of plans he had not seen, he did not explain.

Accordingly, he extended to Nov. 16 the limit for requesting bids and stated that construction must start not later than Dec. 16. To date, not only has no construction been started, but the construction price hasn't even been decided.

So, once more Roper has set a new deadline. This time it is April 1. Again the reason given is revision of plans. And again no really satisfactory explanation for the delay is volunteered.

Is the Secretary genuinely interested in rescuing our merchant marine from virtual extinction, or is he merely acting as a steamship agent?

IF WASHINGTON WERE A CANDIDATE TODAY

IF George Washington were alive today he would stand no chance of election as President, The Living Church, Episcopal organ, declares.

In support of this statement, an editorial points out that Washington would be opposed by the following elements:

1. By the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Liberty League, because he was a known radical of revolutionary tendencies.
2. By William Randolph Hearst, for the above reasons and also because he was born an Englishman.
3. By President Roosevelt and the New Dealers, because he believed in the Constitution and in rugged individualism.
4. By Bishop Cannon and the Methodist Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals, because he believed in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and kept the best cellar in Virginia.
5. By the Roman Catholics and Missouri Synod Lutherans, because he was a Mason.
6. By the Atheist Society, because he was a churchman.
7. By the Negroes and the Civil Liberties Union, because he kept slaves.
8. By the Communists and other radicals, because he was an aristocrat and a capitalist.
9. By the aristocrats and capitalists, because he believed in democracy and the rights of the common man.
10. By the League of Nations Association and the internationalists, because he warned of entangling foreign alliances.
11. By the isolationists and hundred percenters

because he entered into a treaty of alliance with France, and welcomed Lafayette, Von Steuben and Kosciuszko as his allies.

12. By the conservationists and the Amalgamated Fruit Growers of America, because he cut down the cherry tree.

THE TOLEDO PLAN

THE best commentary on the effectiveness of the Toledo Plan for Industrial Peace, which various cities are studying, exists in humming wheels and uninterrupted production lines of a score of plants where employer-employee disputes have been averted or settled due to peace board offices.

The settlement of a strike in the dry-cleaning industry involving 1500 employees; of a textile workers' walkout involving 400 men; of a laundry firm strike affecting 12 branches; of a large dairy company walkout; of two major strikes in automotive accessories plants—these are the achievements of the Toledo Peace Plan as the public has known them.

But there have been many settlements of threatened industrial difficulties quite without publicity. There have been behind-the-scenes meetings of employer and worker, engineered by the Peace Board, which have settled disputed points, kept men at their jobs, pay rolls on the upgrade and Toledo industry in pace with national output.

No one contends that the plan is perfect. Not every one favors it. But the fact remains it has done more for industrial peace in Toledo than anything else the city has had.

There was much skepticism last summer when it was first proposed by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Both labor and employers feared some of their prerogatives might be taken away.

The Peace Board is composed of 18 members. Five were chosen by labor, five by the employers, and eight by Ralph Lind, secretary of the Cleveland Regional Labor Board, who has been temporary chairman of the local Peace Board. The board has an executive secretary, L. S. Harding, whose salary up to this time has been paid by the Federal government. The government is now withdrawing this aid and a local plan of financing is being considered.

Sometimes Secretary Harding alone, other times Mr. Harding with Chairman Lind, still other times one or both working with a small panel of the board's membership, have worked out these settlements. The board has no legal rights and it can compel no one to give up anything.

It has settled strikes and averted others by acting as a meeting ground for both sides where points at issue could be considered, with particular regard for the community's welfare. Its sole force has been public opinion. The newspapers have backed the board solidly.

The first Peace Plan settlements came in July, when a restraint strike and a dry-cleaning strike were settled. In August, the textile strike seemed imminent, but Chairman Lind effected an agreement between the textile workers' union and the management. The same month there was a laundry strike, and it was settled quickly.

In September, drivers, dockmen and inside workers of a large dairy struck. A panel of six Peace Board members was in session five hours with representatives of both sides, and obtained settlement. Chairman Lind alone settled a serious auto accessory plant strike in October.

The most recent major settlement has been in the dispute at a spring manufacturing plant, where 425 employees were out. Differences seemed irreconcilable, and it took time for the Peace Board to get the disputants together. The plant closed down for weeks, but finally the board was able to effect a settlement.

This was the only protracted strike Toledo has had since the Peace Plan became operative.

MACHINES MAKE JOBS

MACHINES often are accused of causing unemployment. Actually they do the reverse, according to the Machinery and Allied Products Institute.

Study of current employment figures shows, according to the Institute, that "employment is higher in intensely mechanized industries, in comparison to pre-depression levels, than it is in occupations in which few or no machines are used."

Citing particularly the printing trades, women's clothing manufacture, baking, petroleum refining, automobile and airplane manufacturing, the Institute says:

"Almost without exception in such industries as this where machine methods have been developed to a high degree volume of production has increased to such an extent that more workers are needed."

A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

TO remain young is the chief desire of the American woman, says a professional dispenser of advice to the ladies. Next, it seems, she would like her romance to be unending, and after that she wants financial security.

All of which is a large order.

Wanting all this is nothing unusual, of course. Mortals always have dallied with the idea of Utopias and fairy kingdoms and miracles worked with magic. Old cemeteries are planted with alchemists who spent their lives seeking a formula for making gold.

The woman who hopes to stay young very long after 40 is evidently too much preoccupied with self. If she expects the thrills of first love to last a lifetime, she exists in a dream world. And when she wants financial security without turning her hand to earn it, she is a parasite on society.

These stories about us which appear so often nowadays in the daily papers must be taken with a grain of salt. After all the American woman is merely a figure of speech. If she exists at all, it's dangerous to generalize about her. For the minority gives leave to the loaf.

Behind the popularity of amateur radio hours lurks the hidden dream—the dream of quick, easy money, of public adulation, of unearned fame. Women even more than men have been seduced by that dream. Hollywood has made us beauty conscious; the word "glamour" has hypnotized us. And when the cold-creamed vacuity of an Edna Wallace Hopper face can rake in so many shekels, why tend the spinning wheels? So reasons the modern girl. But it's the other kind of woman upon whom society always depends—those who nurture the children, nurse the sick and help the men. There is no formula for staying young; there is a formula for feeling young—be useful.

FROM THE RECORD

SENATOR LEWIS (D., Ill.), rising to attack war-debt defaulters: Mr. President, I presume this honorable body will conclude that in discussing the matter I am about to bring to the attention of the Senate I am seeking to emulate the character which Carlyle introduces in his Sartor Resartus, claiming that persistence with obstinacy may finally reach some final result, even if not a favorable one.

Senator Couzens (R., Mich.): Even some of the dumb bankers who have run the banks during the depression and prior thereto were able to show great improvement in the year 1935.

Squaring the Circle

With THE HOOSIER EDITOR

ON the first "spring" day, with the temperature around 45 again, an old gentleman with a wing collar and a cane walked along Delaware-st and seemed to enjoy himself... fifteen persons stood around watching three men dig a hole at Washington and Illinois-sts to fix a steam pipe... a young couple came out of a store on Washington-st talking so earnestly about their purchases that they ran into a man... six small boys played baseball in the park at 30th-st and Fall Creek-blvd... a block up three smaller boys had kites in the air... two boys had kites in the air at the War Memorial plaza.

A SMALL white dog trotted sheepishly up Capitol-av looking pretty "panty-waist" in a green sweater... three people were sauntering along the bank of Fall Creek near Guilford-av... Smoke came from shanties across Fall Creek from the nice Fall Creek-blvd homes near Coliseum-av and in plain view of them... A Negro leaned against a building in the sun in the 100 block of S. Illinois-st and idly polished some brass trimming... A feminine voice called The Indianapolis Times and asked the operator to connect her with the man who had met her last night and made a date with her; when she couldn't identify him, she asked the operator if she thought she should keep the date... several more people wrote to a lady, who was pictured in The Times as giving medicine to a grandchild, for a recipe for sulphur and molasses.

The other day a large man wheeled away from the General Motors exhibit at the State Fair-ground in a Model T.

A MAN and a woman were riding in a car that was so ineptly driven that it bumped into another at a street corner.

The woman in the car was thrown out by the impact. The man drove on without her and without investigating property damage.

Another woman was driving the other car. She set out in pursuit and ran the hit-and-run man to the curb. She got out and upbraided him:

"You know that accident was your fault don't you? And besides, I don't think much of you for losing that lady back there in the street."

The lost lady got home somehow, police say.

I WENT to see Charles Chaplin at the Palace, and renewed an old acquaintance. I liked him, but then I always do. When I left the theater I walked all over the downtown part of the city, hoping to find some one on the streets that, by an incredible stretch of the imagination, would look or act or seem like Chaplin.

I didn't find any one. Every one in the station he represents seemed to be scarred from a hard winter and bitter with horrible despair. Then I remembered there are no winter scenes in the Chaplin picture. He didn't have to put up with the cold.

Every one seemed to be bitten by the depression. And then I remembered that every one in the Chaplin picture, but the waif he squirmed around when neither was in jail, seemed to be either affluent or about to be.

And I couldn't help but think that if there had been a Chaplin-esque character in town he would by now be in the hands of police. He would have been in the police penthouse police raided several days ago and found to be the secret, perilous and favorite hangout of the more enterprising of the street gamins.

They're in jail, you know.

JUST a moment ago I saw a man sitting in what appeared to be utter despair at a desk in a downtown hotel lobby. His elbows were on the desk top, and his head was resting on one hand. The other hand gripped his gray hair.

Across from him was a younger man. He had extended his hands and was firmly gripping the arms of the dejected one. He said:

"Oh, come now. We've still got 10 per cent."

I don't know how it came out.

TODAY'S SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

A MOTION picture camera capable of taking from 200 to 2000 pictures per second and of photographing objects moving at the rate of six miles a minute, has been perfected by Gustavus J. Essen, Inc., of Boston.

This represents an increase of from 10 to 100 times over the speed of the ordinary movie. The talkies which you see at your favorite theater are photographed at the rate of 24 exposures per second.

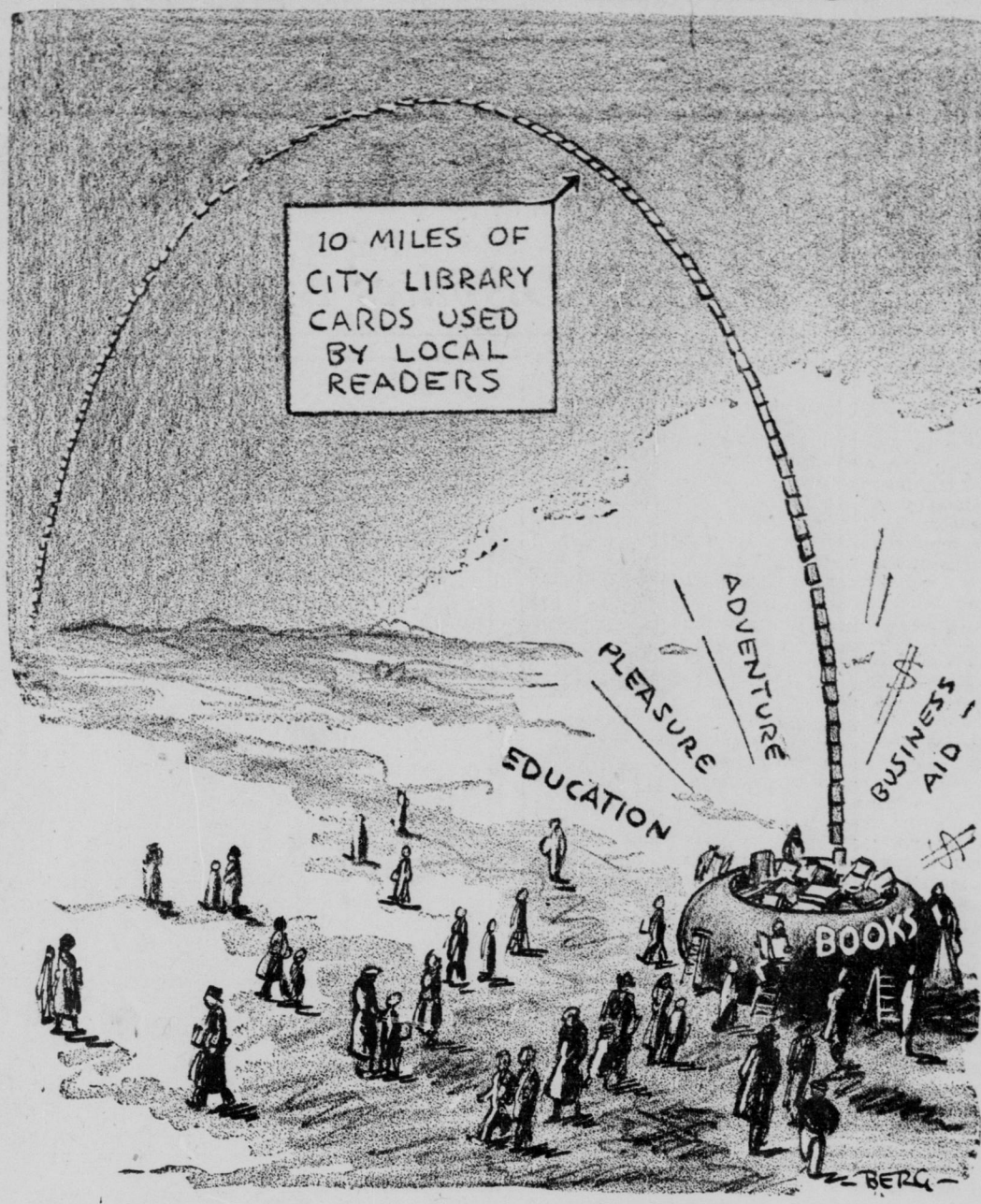
The new device is expected to prove of exceptional value in scientific studies, according to a report in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, official publication of the American Chemical Society.

It is believed that it now may be possible to photograph sound waves in motion, air currents in circulating systems, and so on.

The great importance of the device lies not only in its ability to photograph scenes at high speed but in the fact that when the film is run off at ordinary speed, the effect is to slow down the motion to about 100th of its original speed.

Thus, for example, photographs can be made of metals and other materials in tests for stress, strain, shear, and breaking effects. When these pictures are run off at ordinary speed, they slow down the events to such an extent as to permit visually analysis of what happened.

AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW



The Hoosier Forum

I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire.

(Times readers are invited to express their views in these columns, religious controversies excluded. Make your letters short, so all can have a chance. Limit them to 250 words or less. Your letter must be signed, but names will be withheld on request.)

JOHN L. LEWIS LAUDED FOR WORK.

By Arthur Julebert

The United Mine Workers of America should have good reason to be proud of their president, John L. Lewis. In Mr. Lewis, the miners have one of the finest presidents they ever had. He fears nothing when it comes to taking care of the miners union and always is looking for the welfare of his men.

Mr. Lewis is one man that can not be bought off. Since the miners have moved their headquarters to Washington, it gives him a better chance to mingle with Senators and Congressmen, and above all, the President.

Mr. Lewis knows how hard he and his men have fought to hold the line. They have been aided by a very friendly Administration. Can any one wonder why John L. Lewis and

miners' pay up to where it is now. U. M. W. of A. pledge their money and support to the Roosevelt Administration?

Mr. Lewis and other high officers showed they were for the men they represent when they refused to accept a big increase in salary.

We need more men like Lewis.

WRITER IS STANDING BEHIND ROOSEVELT

By Charles M. Bell, Cambridge City

Our Honorable President is doing the very best he can; he is doing all within his power to lead us out of this depression brought on by the mismanagement of a former Administration, causing disorder and confusion throughout the nation, and who now is preaching from the housetops and hilltops to the people to save the Constitution.

They are trying to make the people believe that our present Administration is trying to destroy our Constitution, putting us in the red and telling us what they are going to do (if) but saying little about what they have done.

I suppose if given another chance

they will try to save what was left of our Constitution after the crash of 1929.

Remember, Mr. John Public, don't swap horses in the middle of the stream. I am, for one, going to stand by our Honorable President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the present Administration.

PITS IN CITY STREETS BRING COMPLAINT

By Jimmy Cafourous

It will not be long till flying machines will sell at a premium in Indianapolis. They will be necessary. The streets of the city demand it. Large pits pepper every highway in the metropolis. Surface travel is hazardous. Cars can hardly crawl into the holes and get out again safely. Only one alternative is left. They must fly over the holes.

There may be a rational reason for all this. One thing, however, is evident. The city fathers, the administration, the Mayor, the various boards and all the incidental politicians sign their names on the streets and byways of the city. The kind of streets the administration countenances is the measure of the efficiency of the incumbents.

Billboards and signs—great billboards—posted at strategic points throughout the city literally scream from the housetops the fact of a fine park system. But all this fine propaganda is not backed up by facts of a more utilitarian nature.

LADY OF THE SNOWS

BY ALONZO RICE

My Lady of the Snows is fair, Her charming moods are manifold; She stands aloof with queenly air, And heart so strangely cold!

I needs must worship from afar, Nor touch my Lady's garment hem; The ardent flame of love would mar, And spoil each lustrous gem!

DAILY THOUGHT

But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses.—St. Mark 11:26.

A WISE man will make haste to forgive, because he knows the full value of time and will not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain.—Rambler.

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"I'm glad you've caught up with him, at last, officer. He has been driving around like that since before you were born."