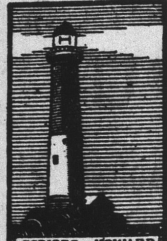


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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1937

## JAPAN CONDEMNED

LESS than 36 hours after President Roosevelt rocked the world by demanding concerted action against outlaw nations, he joined with the League of Nations in branding Japan as a treaty breaker and invader and thus proved to a still skeptical Europe that he meant what he said.

Earlier in the day, at Geneva, the League assembly had held Japan guilty of violating her pledges under the Nine Power China Treaty of 1922 and the Briand-Kellogg Pact outlawing war. But hardly had the news reached Washington when the State Department, in language equally strong, gave its full support to the League.

Thus quickly was answered the question raised by London's Daily Telegraph, often used as the mouthpiece of British officials.

"Will America take her share in a concerted effort (for peace) which the members of the League of Nations have been making without the co-operation of the United States for many years?"

Which, parenthetically, was a slight exaggeration. The truth is the United States has initiated or participated in some of the most fruitful peace and disarmament moves since the World War. At least once when members of the League backed away from positive action, the United States went out in front—so far, in fact, that it found itself all alone.

That was in 1931-32, at the time of the first Manchurian crisis. On that historic occasion Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson tried to impress upon Britain and France the epochal nature of Japan's aggression. That was the first major challenge of the postwar peace machinery. If Japan got away with it, he held, others would use force to get what they wanted, too. Then there would follow an epidemic of international outlawry.

BUT Mr. Stimson found himself out on a limb. Sir John Simon, then British Minister for Foreign Affairs, utterly failed to see the long-view significance of what was going on. So he not only let Mr. Stimson down, but he took the lead at Geneva in soft-pedaling action against Japan. And the epidemic of world outlawry which Mr. Stimson feared has not stopped since. On the contrary.

All this, of course, is an old story. But it still has point. For today there are indications that the world at last realizes its peril and wants to do something about it. That being true, success or failure, perhaps even peace or war, depend upon the sort of co-operation there is going to be.

So far as America is concerned, the President has spoken. He has spoken pretty plainly. Not only has he pledged his Administration to co-operation with the rest of the nations that want peace, but he has followed his words by diplomatic action. When the League acted, Washington acted—on the same day. And that carries its own significance.

Yesterday, 50 nations in the League called for a conference of the Nine Power Treaty signatories to deal with Japan's invasion of China. That conference may make history. Will America "take her share" in the proposed concerted effort?

After the events of Tuesday and yesterday, at Chicago, Geneva and Washington, there should be little doubt that she will... if the concerted effort is made. She will hardly risk, however, for the second time being left out on a limb.

## RILEY'S MEMORY

THE Riley memory and tradition gain new luster with each passing year. Nothing has so stirred old recollections as the restoration, during the last 12 months, of the Hoosier poet's Greenfield birthplace and boyhood playground.

The old homestead was dedicated today as a national shrine to James Whitcomb Riley. Friends and neighbors of early days have contributed relics to give the house the atmosphere in which Riley lived. One cannot visit the old place, with its winding stairway, the cubby-hole and press described in "Little Orphan Annie," its many furnishings from bygone days and the paintings by Will Vawter, Hoosier artist who illustrated many of Riley's books, without feeling a sentimental tug.

Yet this fine tribute is not what keeps the Riley legend fresh. Nor are the schools, libraries, hospitals and other splendid memorials.

That memory lives because Riley's own great works—human, unpretentious, kindly, expressing a gentle interest in all mankind—have contributed so much to the happiness of others.

## BETTER TRAFFIC FACILITIES

MUCH can be said for the proposal to use Tomlinson Hall for the Municipal Traffic Courts, and possibly also for the Police Traffic Department, Accident Prevention Bureau and traffic instruction schools.

City officials long have sought some way to make better use of the hall. At the same time, Police Headquarters, which now houses Municipal Courts, is too congested. Part of this is due to the large number of daily traffic arrests. The removal of traffic courts and the related departments would help eliminate an atmosphere of wholesale disposal of cases which we believe is hurting the safety campaign rather than aiding it.

Such separation also should encourage better public co-operation in the safety effort. Some traffic violators are, and should be dealt with as, dangerous criminals. But the great majority are brought in for minor offenses. To treat them as ordinary criminals leaves resentment, defeating a prime purpose of the campaign, which is to get voluntary public co-operation.

The proposal should be given careful consideration.

'Presenting the News of The Civilized World'—By Rodger



## Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

Wanderings of Freshman Envoy  
Cause Pegler to Ask If Mr. Davies  
Has an Eye on Smarter London Post.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Joe Davies, our ambassador to Moscow, has returned to his post after a summer of wandering in 14 other European countries and while it is no fuzz off my peach what Mr. Davies does with his time, I wonder how the other diplomats of our service have felt about it. Ambassadors are always polite outwardly, but if you catch them with their feet up and their hair down, they are human just like policemen, reporters, and I might add, pickpockets.

A policeman does not like to find another policeman invading his beat, and a Court House reporter is likely to show annoyance if he discovers another newsman rifling through the divorce petitions in the Clerk's office to pick up a hot story.

As for pickpockets, the ethics of that profession provide that when one is working a given side of the street the others shall take the other side.

As I understand the assignments in our diplomatic service, Mr. Norman Davis has a roving commission to visit other men's beats to see if their wine and cigars are up to the American standard, and not to report them to the State Department if there are dents in their plug hats.

But Joe Davies is not Norman Davis. Joe Davies, in fact, is just a freshman ambassador, and yet he has been bounding all over the place, and other statesmen hardly can be blamed for suspecting he is trying to show them up.

THE best post nowadays is Mr. Bingham's in London, and certainly Mrs. Davies would look more at home in Mayfair than among the Moscow-lites.

Of course, a lady in the diplomatic service must go where her husband's duty calls him, even to 14 countries in one summer and back to Moscow at least long enough to keep the franchise. But somehow Mrs. Davies seems incongruous among the Communists, for she is one of our richest capitalist American ladies who has always loved nice things.

And unhappily, Mrs. Davies and journalists are not on the best of terms, a state of affairs which goes back to the mischievous conduct of a young lady journalist who used to cover society when Mrs. Davies was the social leader of Palm Beach.

MRS. DAVIES' estate was known as El Mirasol or El Hacienda or something of the kind, but there also was a sign by the entrance to the driveway which read, "slowly, please." And this journalist always pretended to know no better than to refer to the delightful ball at Mrs. Davies' estate as "El Slowly, Please."

Strangely, my thoughts in connection with Ambassador Davies and Mrs. Davies always revert to London or, for second choice, Paris. Nobody seems to care much about Moscow, and Mr. Bullitt, who is in Paris now, has with a long lead followed Mrs. Davies before he went down with a hook slide and caught the bag.

I might suggest that the other diplomats stick close to their places, for we seem to have one extra ambassador and lady in Europe these days.

## DENIES BLACK ERRED IN JOINING KLAN

By M. Kelley, Beech Grove

Your editorial article upon the Black speech appeared to me as sincere. First, let me assure you there was no error made in Black's joining the Klan, and those that remember the conditions as they were in the South in those days would much rather hear him say should circumstances again be similar he would do so again.

The Klan was formed of citizens with every respect for justice. They saw, at the time, a rising revolutionary force throwing into power such people as the late Senator Long and they had every desire to protect this nation as a democratic state. It was later the Klan got beyond the control of its originators and became a political weapon of destruction. It was for such reasons the Scotland Yard idea was put into existence and the G-force was formed. It is for such reasons the Supreme Court needs remodeling, because they have stood solid in a body behind big corporations who spread money to corrupt laws against common decency.

Now I hope you can see why it would have been nobody else but Black that would be appointed and why these same special privileged boys are trying to stir up a sink against him. They know as you and I do, that Black will give justice and not sell it to the highest bidder as some courts have done.

## CATHOLIC BELIEVES BLACK PREJUDICED

By Thomas McNulty

Commenting on the speech of Mr. Justice Black on the radio, I wish to state that it is everything that it is as a Catholic, expected from him. He might have taken his leads from a radio program that featured W. C. Fields in which Mr. Fields was panning Bolivia and the Bolivians, and when he was startled by the door accidentally slamming behind him, he shouted out: "I love the Bolivians," but when some one told him that it was only the door that slammed, and not a shot which he anticipated, he was much relieved and kept on panning Bolivia.

I never saw or heard, from any one in my whole existence who had anti-Catholic leanings that did not have the following for an immediate answer whenever questioned about them: "Why, I number Catholics among my best friends," or "Some of my best friends are Catholics." It is my opinion that the Catholics, as a whole, will see, through the veneer that Mr. Black tried to put on in his radio address.

I know as a Catholic that a man as smart as Mr. Justice Black did not take the Klan oath without knowing what it meant, and without being sincere when he took it. Peo-

## The Hoosier Forum

I wholly disagree with what you say, but 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 letter short, so all can have a chance. Letters must be signed, but names will be withheld on request.)

ple do not take such oaths unless they have anti-Catholic tendencies. The same thing goes in regard to the Jewish faith, and the Negro race. Any thinking Negro in the United States knows that Mr. Justice Black does not have his interest at heart at any time if Mr. Black joined such an organization, and the Negro knows that he is prejudiced against the Negro race, a prejudice planted so deep that he can never get it out of his system.

## CALLS CRITICISM OF JUSTICE UNFAIR

By W. C. Frye

In your editorial "Danger," of Monday, Oct. 4, you made some statements which seem to me to be "very dangerous" things to say. That Mr. Roosevelt made a careless appointment to the Supreme Court is unfortunately true. You put this as an absolute fact.

I believe instead of a "careless" act it was a carefully planned act; a matter considered from every visible angle, with Mr. Black's outstanding services as U. S. Senator as the crowning argument in his favor.

I want to ask you, Mr. Editor, and the public, if it is fair to Mr. Black to condemn him for accepting the political backing of an organization which at that time with its vast membership was among the greatest organized powers for casting votes?

## AUTUMN TIME

By MARY F. DENNY

The autumn fires are burning. The leaves to gold are burning. The lights of day are shining All through the hours of time.

The corn is turning yellow. The flowers a golden glow. It is autumn time And harvest time

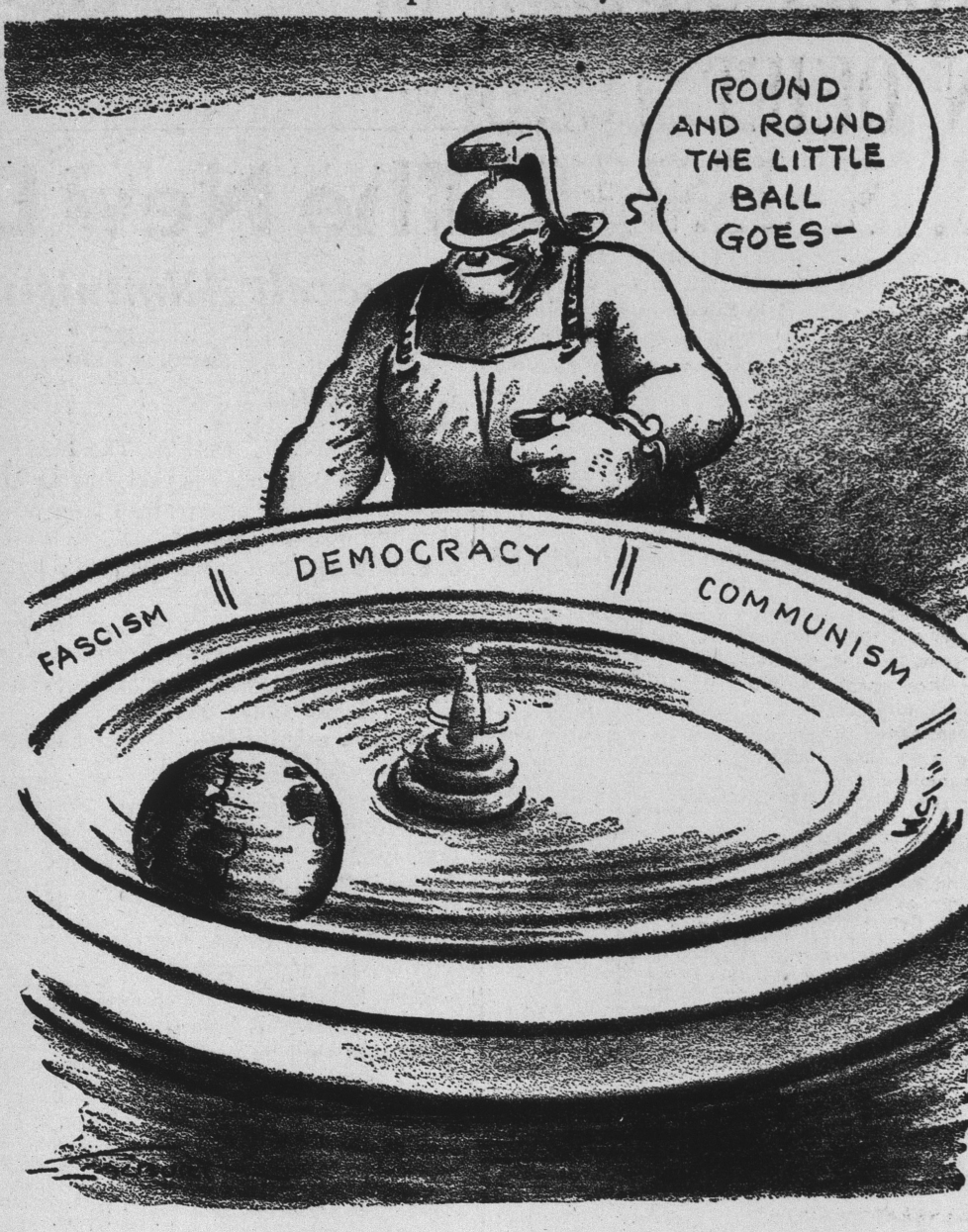
And all the days are shining In amber and in gold.

## DAILY THOUGHT

Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed.—John 20:20.

WE cannot too often think that there is a never sleeping eye that reads the heart and registers our thoughts.—Bacon.

—Where It Will Stop—Nobody Knows!—By Talburt



## It Seems to Me

By Heywood Brown

Brown Rewrites Black's Radio Talk: 'Yes, I Joined the Klan; but Judge Me by What I'll Do From Now On.'

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Damon Runyon made the most pertinent comment on the Hugo Black issue in a column in which one of his characters said, "The red board is up. What's the use of talking about it?"

But before going into the silences I would like to add my two bits' worth to the discussion of what the new Justice should have said.

It seemed to me that Hugo Black muffed his opportunity. Very few men in public life are courageous enough to run the risk of experimenting with complete candor. And it isn't easy. From the sidelines one may applaud absolute frankness, but once you or I are actually put on the spot we will follow the way of the world and try and put the best face possible upon the circumstances.

Specifically, I did not like Mr. Justice Black's excursion into the some-of-my-best-friends school of explanation. That isn't good enough, it has been the refuge of bigots. I do not think that the gentleman from Alabama is a bigot, although I must admit that he is probably touched with local prejudice.

AT the moment my two nominations for the post of the most candid man in American politics are Senator Norris and Congressman Maury Maverick. The young fellow from the Southwest has more prejudices than the old man out of Nebraska, but at least he recognizes them and puts them on the record. Once I heard Rep. Maury when he was under pressure from a keen and persistent Negro heckler, and I think he caused the best answer within his reach. He said, "Oh, come, now, you've got to remember that I come from the State of Texas."

I wish that Hugo Black had advanced to the microphone in the same spirit. Then he might have said, "Yes, I did join the Klan 15 years ago, and I joined because of political expediency. I wanted to get into national politics, and, indeed, I felt that I had something to contribute to the welfare of my country. Down where I lived you couldn't even get chosen as dog catcher unless you played ball with the Klan."

"I may say that on the High Bench the two men to whom I am going to turn for aid and counsel are Justice Brandeis and Justice Cardozo. I think they are the men in the Court whose economic ideas go furthest in the direction in which I want to follow. Anybody who says that I made a compromise with my conscience is correct. It may even be argued that I made an ignominious compromise. But I ask you to judge me from this day forth."

"NOTHING that I can promise will be as effective as the things I do. Whether you believe in my political and economic philosophy or not, you ought to be willing to admit that in the Senate my record is consistent and that it is on the side of the progressive ideas of today. I do not pretend to be a great jurist from a strictly legalistic point of view, but I intend to interpret the problems which come before the Supreme Court in the light of the necessities of the masses. You say that 15 years ago I behaved with less courage than I should have done. You are right. But watch me from now on. I have learned my lesson."

I think that would have been a better speech. In fact, I think that Hugo Black implied all that. I wish he had said it.

## General Hugh Johnson Says—

Increasing Cost of Living Worries Administration's Economic Planners; Responsibility for Price Trends Can Be Traced Directly to New Deal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Administration is concerned about prices—about the cost of living, especially of meat, because it has gone up; about the stock market, because it has gone down; about cotton and wheat prices, because they are jittery.

Whatever the trend of prices, down or up, this Administration can blame, or credit, nobody but itself. The President last spring used his great influence to break the stock market. He said markets were too high and threatened withdrawal of Government buying to break them. The market broke a little later. I think he was right that the stock market was too high. But is it the business of Government to jimmy with the markets? The President, once said, "No."

As to other prices, and especially those affecting the housewives' market basket, and the cost of living, this Administration deliberately set out to raise them.

PRINCIPALLY, in order to do this, the President increased the price of gold by about 70 per cent and of silver by more than 100 per cent—by fiat. That was a direct decrease in the purchasing power of workers' wages.

Mr. Hoover was repudiated for his Grundy tariff, Mr. Taft for a similar cause, but this magic stunt, by decreasing the purchasing power of our dollars abroad, was the exact equivalent of a vertical increase in

tariff rates far greater than any Republican ever dared to dream.

It was done to increase the prices you pay for living. The policy was to increase prices to the 1928 level. But the money magic was only part of the plan. The same object of hiking prices was also why little pigs were killed, cotton plowed under, cattle shot and corn and wheat not planted.

PRACTICALLY every policy of this Administration was designed to raise the cost of living and now that it is raised and going higher, the economic planners fear the housewives won't understand that the fact that they can no longer afford to feed their families meat, is really just the more abundant life.

There is no mystery about why the stock market is going down. That, too, is a direct result of the actual and threatened tax policy of the New Deal. This Administration now seems determined that money shall not earn new money by investment. The tax policy works to prevent that. The principal way money earns money is to hire labor and pay wages. The combination of policies makes unemployment because it prevents new business enterprise. It also pinches the living costs of the employed. The whole mess is traceable to the planning of the very politicians who are now worried about it.

## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Alabama Friends of Black Wrote His Radio Speech Replying to Charges; New Justice's Failure to Denounce Klan Assisted New Deal Politically.

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Many newspapermen credited Tommy Corcoran, star White House ghost writer, with having a hand in Hugo Black's historic broadcast.

Only two men helped him with it, neither being Mr. Corcoran. The two men were Clifford J. Durr, Justice Black's brother-in-law, and Claude E. Hamilton Jr., his Alabama campaign manager. Both are of general counsel for the RFC, both owe their appointment solely to Mr. Black, both are closer to him than any man outside his immediate family.

It is important to note that both also are Alabamians, and certainly understand the atmosphere in which the hooded order existed.

This may account for the fact that Mr. Black did not directly let down his old friends. He denounced the things the Klan stood for, but he did not directly denounce the Klan, or express regret that he had joined.

POLITICALLY, this is important. It is one reason why Roosevelt advisers feel there is a silver lining in the Black-Klan ruckus. They consider the whole thing unfortunate, but inasmuch as it happened, they can't help being pleased that it has strengthened Roosevelt politically in the South and certain parts of the West where the Klan used to be powerful.

Mr. Black's friends are wondering what significance is attached to the fact that Chief Justice Hughes refrained from writing the new Justice a note of congratulation.

Some such note from the Chief Justice is customary. But Mr. Black heard not a word. This has caused the belief in pro-Black circles that the Chief Justice was tipped off in advance that the Klan exposure was on its way.

IT surprised no one around the Supreme Court that Justice Black was allowed to take his seat.

The secret strategy worked out by the Chief Justice was to let Mr. Black join the bench without challenge, then let him be challenged by counsel whenever a case comes before the Court involving the slightest hint of religious interest.

Such cases may be frequent. Already an important law firm, whose members all happen to be Catholics, is considering challenging Justice Black when its case shortly comes before him.

They may ask him to show why his attitude, as a former Klansman, is not prejudiced against them. Should they challenge him, however, Justice Black alone will have the right to say whether or not he is prejudiced and should step aside. It is a rule of the Court that each individual Justice must decide this for himself. His own conscience is his guide. There is no further appeal.