

## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD President

LUDWELL DENNY Editor

MARK FERREE Business Manager

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214 W. Maryland St.

Member of United Press, Scripps - Howard Newspaper Alliance, NEA Service, and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Price in Marion County, 3 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.  
Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

Riley 5551

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1937

## C. I. O. ON CONTRACTS

C. I. O. executives at Atlantic City formally pledge their movements to "determined adherence to its contract obligations and responsibilities."

That might be passed as a platitude, if the background of the C. I. O. movement did not display real reasons for such a declaration. As it is, the pledge will stand high in the list of best news of the year.

For the action implies recognition of the justness of the criticism that has been so widely directed at the C. I. O. because of the scrap-of-paper attitude of many of its leaders—an attitude that manifested itself in a blistering rash of "quickness" and "siddowns." C. I. O. was rapidly losing the confidence of a large mass of the public which couldn't understand the simple proposition of why after a bargain is reached under collective bargaining the bargain shouldn't be kept.

The whole thing didn't jibe with the reputation of John L. Lewis as one who had kept his contracts to the letter in his capacity as head of the United Mine Workers, before he became head of the C. I. O.

The resolution therefore is testimony in behalf of those defenders of Mr. Lewis who had contended that because of the newness of the C. I. O. and its mushroom growth, the situation had got out of hand so far as Mr. Lewis was concerned, but that he could be expected to do something about it.

If the words of the resolution are translated into the deeds of future performance they will prove the most important words yet written in the history of a hectic year of labor unionism and industrial strife.

## BOYCOTTING JAPAN

THAT many Americans as individuals should resent Japan's attacks on China is natural. That this resentment should affect adversely the sale of Japanese goods in this country is therefore likely. American toymakers no doubt will be the beneficiaries this Christmas of the feeling that Japan's actions have aroused.

But the organized boycott idea, indorsed by the American Federation of Labor in Denver and by other powerful individuals and groups is, we believe, a highly dangerous phase of our relationship to the whole hazardous international situation.

What an individual does in determining where and what he shall buy is one thing, and a very different thing from a whipped-up, highly propagandized and regimented mass movement.

The boycott is a doubtful method at best, even in domestic economic disputes. It has a habit of backfiring on those who organize it. Born as it is of ill-temper and strife and division among human beings, it is essentially emotional rather than rational in character.

As such a movement would touch the highly sensitive foreign scene it would prove quickly to be full of dynamite. For it could be made to succeed only if accompanied by the singing of a hymn of hate which would be tragically reminiscent of those days when the war fervor was lashed up in so short a time—when "over there" succeeded "he kept us out of war." Once hate was engendered through the boycott process, it would be only another step to actual conflict.

It may be that we are headed for concerted action with other nations against the outlawry of which the President spoke. Should economic pressure prove to be the only way, there is a manner provided by the Covenant of the League of Nations. We hope and trust that the scene will clear before sanctions are called for, but such economic pressures as sanctions do not depend on hate, but rather on cold reason.

If we as a nation do decide to indulge in economic force it should only be in concert with other nations after calm and careful deliberation and not in a home-made and privately agitated boycott.

## THE MURDER OF MARRINER

OUR diplomatic service lost a valuable man when Consul-General James Theodore Marriner was assassinated at Beirut, Syria. Ted Marriner was one of the ablest members of that group of young Americans who, regarding diplomacy as a career, follow it with intelligence, industry and a cheerful willingness to face personal danger if necessary.

The tragedy is relieved by only one fact, namely that the killer had no political motive. He seems to have been animated solely by an insane fury over being refused permission to visit the United States.

Which indicates that the diplomat died in the course of duty well done. Mr. Marriner's death may serve still further to consolidate the nation's wise determination to exercise utmost care in the selection of the limited number of immigrants who may enter under the quotas.

It is certainly better to weed out potential criminals overseas than to try to catch them after they become actual criminals over here.

## STOP STOPPED

WE move a rising vote of thanks to the telegraph companies. Their offer of free and unlimited use of punctuation marks is a boon.

Heretofore, telegraphic correspondence has been given a harsh and obstinate tone by frequent use of the word "stop" to indicate sentence endings. This has been known to create unfortunate misunderstandings. There was the young husband who wired to his mother-in-law: Mary says you are planning to come for visit stop will be angry unless you do stop.

But now periods, commas, question marks, semicolons, apostrophes and the like are available at no extra charge, and the gentle art of punctuation should flourish on the wires. We hear, however, that the telegraph companies have no exclamation points. Perhaps that's to forestall the sending of messages like this: "I love you!!!!!!!"

Russia will have its first secret election Dec. 12, but it's a safe bet no Trotskyist will win.

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

## Wings Over Washington!—By Talbert



## Night-Mare Nostrum—By Herblock



## Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

## Roosevelt's Failure to Mention Newspapers as Educational Force Regarded as Tribute in Negative.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Mr. Roosevelt rightly said that five years of fierce discussion and debate have taken the nation to school in the nation's business, but there was a rather pointed omission where he mentioned only the radio and the movies as the sources from which the people derive their information on their affairs. The newspapers were in there, too, but many of them have pointed out serious objections not only to some of the President's methods but also to certain of his objectives.

The radio and movies, on the other hand, in certain respects are exposed to disciplinary action by the Administration so criticism and examination of issues are out of their line.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

Not from the soundbox nor the screen, but from the press they received their reminder that Mr. Roosevelt, as an active politician in the days of the Klan fight, was in a position when it was almost impossible for him to be in doubt as to Hugo Black's

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

Not from the soundbox nor the screen, but from the press they received their reminder that Mr. Roosevelt, as an active politician in the days of the Klan fight, was in a position when it was almost impossible for him to be in doubt as to Hugo Black's

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack the Supreme Court. It was through the newspapers that the people learned that the President's first nominee to liberalize the Court was a progressive statesman who had belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan.

It was neither on the air nor on the screen that the public learned of objections to the plan to pack