

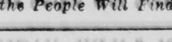
# The Indianapolis Times

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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939

## AN ENCOURAGING SIGN

IT is heartening to note that new building for the first six months of 1939 represents the highest figure reached in Indianapolis since 1929.

The amount announced by the City Building Commission was \$8,239,271, higher than last year's figure for the same period by \$3,824,957.

Residential building here was more than double last year's construction during the first six months of the year, \$3,201,078 for 1939 as against \$1,533,691 for last year. But even more significant was the increase in industrial building activity from the 1938 figure of \$390,175 to \$563,140, a jump of \$172,965.

There are few healthier signs than a community's building, especially in the industrial field. We hope that the figures for the next six months show the same upward trend.

## A VOTE TO WATCH

THE much-amended and revitalized Hatch bill will be brought to the House floor for a showdown vote sometime next week or the week following.

People who are interested in cleaning politics out of relief and in having public servants devote their time to the public service, rather than to political activity, will want to watch how their Congressmen vote on this measure.

The real test will come when Rep. Dempsey (D. N. Mex.) proposes an amendment restoring those vital provisions to the Hatch bill. So watch how your Congressman votes on the Dempsey amendment. If he votes "aye" you will know he places his country above politics, and if he votes "no" that he places politics first.

## UNIVERSITY "BUILDER"

THIS country has seen many strange things in recent years, but the spectacle of a university president being returned under arrest from Canada to face charges of embezzlement surely is one of the strangest.

Whether Dr. James Monroe Smith will be able to explain away the accusation that he speculated with, and lost, hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to Louisiana State University remains to be seen. Meanwhile he has done the cause of higher education a service which, though unintentional, may prove very real.

In 1930, Huey Long, angry because he failed to receive an honorary degree from Tulane, determined to build Louisiana State into an institution which would dwarf Tulane. He selected Dr. Smith to do the building, explaining that "he has a hide as thick as an elephant's."

Dr. Smith was Huey Long's man. Did a student newspaper criticize Huey's attempt to appoint a football player to the state senate? Dr. Smith fired the editor and suspended other students who signed a protest petition. Did Huey decree that Louisiana State must have "the best football team that money can buy"? Dr. Smith attended to it.

Louisiana State received funds for a marvelous expansion. In less than a decade, enrollment increased from 2000 to 8000. New buildings sprang up—at a total cost of \$13,500,000. Huey Long passed to his reward, but Dr. Smith, as he boasted, knew how to "get along" with the politicians. He continued to build a university rich in everything but character and intellectual freedom. Then, between suns, he resigned and left the school to face the worst financial scandal in the history of American education.

Dr. Smith's service to the cause of education is this: He has provided a perfect example of how not to succeed as a university president. It is an example that may be studied with profit by other men who, envying Louisiana State's sudden growth, may have been tempted to "build" their own institutions by adopting jazz methods, suppressing freedom of thought and getting along with the politicians.

## GUFFEY'S RUMBLE-SEAT

WHEN Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania looks around for a coat-tail he is not of the sort to be satisfied with a thin and precarious thing flapping in the wind. What he wants is a well-upholstered conveyance fashioned in the manner of a rumble-seat. That, no doubt, accounts for the extreme to which he goes in insisting on Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term—to run, be it noted, simultaneously with Guffey's campaign for re-election to the Senate in 1940.

Guffey sees America destroyed if any other than Roosevelt is made President; this "last, great, free democracy" done to death. Actually, he declares, F. D. R. hasn't served any term yet, having been cheated out of his first by the courts, and of his second by the "ingrates and the middle-of-the-roads."

All of which gags us; and is no great treat, we suspect, to Roosevelt himself, who is wise enough to know that many a man in public life has been sunk by overstatement and adulation. That only one in 13 million is capable of being President is certainly a defeatist theory in a democracy. For when we arrive at a stage where a single heart-beat separates our nation from chaos we are in a bad fix, indeed.

So we are glad that all who issue statements are not Guffeys. We are impressed, for example, by what Senator Johnson (D. Cal.) says about Burton K. Wheeler. Johnson thinks Wheeler should be considered; pointing to Wheeler as a liberal of record unchallenged, so liberal in fact that he ran for Vice President with the elder La Follette when F. D. R. was campaigning for John W. Davis.

While we aren't herewith making a nominating speech for Wheeler we do believe the chaos of which Guffey warns would not overtake us if Wheeler should happen to land in the White House. We believe that the country will survive if Wheeler should be made President, or any other of several score who have made their mark—Democrats or Republicans.

In a century and a half, plus, this nation has developed quite a lot of talent. And the healthiest thing that would happen right about now would be to get our goods out on the counter and look over all offerings, rather than to confine our shopping to any one or two bolts of cloth.

We might be surprised.

## Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

Sharp Practice and Cheap Politics In the Shadow of L. S. U. Couldn't Have Done Students Any Good.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Whatever else may be said of the educational standards of Louisiana State University, it cannot be denied that that section of American youth which had the privilege of attending school there has been given a thorough look at political extortion, embezzlement and the crude methods of graft. And, from the absence of any protest audible beyond the campus limits, it may be assumed that youth, as represented by the student body of L. S. U., studied these practical devices, not with the pious abhorrence due sin, but with the avidity of restless and inspired adolescents eager to go and do likewise.

Huey Long built big, and his successors have extended the physical development of the school which he called "my university," just as he called the coffee-colored Mississippi flowing past Baton Rouge "my river." And it is said that in the matter of routine book learning the university has a very respectable rating. But all this time the students have been exposed to the example of elders and direct superiors, both in the state capitol and in the university itself, who made corruption attractive by mocking the very name of decency.

IN all the time since Huey took over the school just one feeble yip of protest has been heard from among the thousands of students who saw graft legalized and even ennobled and the courts and other arms of government reduced to the level of rackets. In this case a handful of amateurs in the journalism branch were expelled for printing a protest in the school paper against one of Huey's less flagrant excesses and were deserted by their fellow students in the face of Huey's threat to expel a thousand of the little illegimates, as he called them, in a short and uglier word, if they dared dispute his will. He put in a censor at the newspaper plant, and the remaining students closed ranks and went on as before, but committed, now that the issue had been raised and disposed of, to the rule of a dictator and to passive toleration of any villainy done in his name by any member of his machine in the university.

SOME of these men wore an outward appearance which was likely to make sin rather attractive to penniless country youth at the university, for the machine included many prosperous individuals who held college degrees, talked well and wore, not the faded denim of the down-trodden claylayer in whose name they ran the state, but store clothes from the city.

It is not a wonder that youth fell at L. S. U., but with youth speaking up so bravely and bold on public matters just now it is to be wondered what morals and principles this particular group of American youth will bring to bear on public life and private citizenship. A future Governor of Louisiana, taken for extortion or plain thievery in office, might very plausibly plead that he was guilty of no wrong in his own mind because he was carrying on the lessons which he had observed while at his alma mater, L. S. U.

## Business

By John T. Flynn

Borrower Leary, Not the Banks, So Insured Loans Won't Help.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Senator Mead—the New Deal Senator from New York—has a plan to bring about prosperity. His plan is to have the Government insure loans made by banks to business. But now Mr. Jesse Jones—the New Deal chief of all Government lending operations—has delivered what looks like a death blow to Senator Mead's plan.

Everybody agrees that what is needed to produce recovery is a resumption of investment which in turn means borrowing at the banks. The banks are not making loans. The New Deal thinks that they are not making loans because the banks are afraid. Therefore, Senator Mead plans to remedy this by having the Government guarantee the loans as it is guaranteeing home loan mortgages and farm mortgages.

But Jesse Jones told the Senate Banking Committee that Senator Mead's plan won't work. Mr. Jones then put his finger on what seems to be the fly in the ointment. The trouble is not with the banks but with the borrowers.

Mr. Jones told the Committee that any deserving borrower who would be reasonably expected to repay his loan can obtain all the funds he needs now. If he can't get them from the banks he can get them from the R. F. C. by merely applying. At the present time a man who needs money and is considered a good risk can go to the R. F. C. and write his own ticket for a five- or ten-year loan, and Mr. Jones went so far as to say that Government loans have been made on plants that couldn't be sold for junk and that the Government has been taking these gambles on a man's success.

And he intimated that the Government had made loans to men who had shown continuous losses on their business over a period of years right up to the time the loan was made.

All this makes pretty plain the fact that the trouble in the credit line lies not with the lenders but with the borrowers. Enterprises with a fairly reasonable hope of repaying loans are not asking for loans.

They can get loans now if they want them. But you cannot stimulate loans by guaranteeing the loans when people do not want to borrow.

The trouble lies, as has been urged continuously here in other fundamental economic factors. Senator Mead's bill for guaranteeing loans will not reach them and Jesse Jones' disapproval of the bill and his unanswerable arguments about it will probably sound its death-knell in the Senate.

Writes His Own Ticket

Will some of you prize students of economics please answer a few questions for one who has observed this raging battle between and among those "fer and agin" the capitalist system?

1. Seeing as how all wealth originates from the earth in the form of raw material and is made valuable only by human effort, is he who organized and planned the processing of this raw material entitled to a return or share in the finished product?

2. Inasmuch as this planner must sell the finished article in order to pay wages, should he sell at cost, or at more than cost? Can a man pay himself wages?

3. Is a storekeeper or a farmer a capitalist? Does the farmer expect to reap only the amount that he sows? Does the storekeeper handle goods and make them convenient to the public for nothing?

4. If the worker is to receive pay

## Not Thinking of Checking Out Are You?—By Talburt



## The Hoosier Forum

I wholly disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire.

### CLAIMS REQUEST FOR JOB BRINGS LAUGHS

By Morgan County WPA Worker

I read in your paper about giving the WPA workers a 30-day lay-off to look for work. Well, here in Martinsville, Ind., where one could get work the employees are worked about a day and a half a week, don't work over 12 men and the boss puts me in mind of an old hen and 12 chickens.

And to go around to some of these places and ask for work, they would make fun of you, and ask why it was you were not trying to get on WPA instead of trying to get work where they have laid all their help off.

I have been on WPA work more than 18 months and all the time I have been on I have tried every way in looking for work. I say let these big men that are trying to down poor men who want a living for their families, make it so the WPA workers can have work.

Let them put their heads of riches they have locked up to work. And maybe then we little poor WPA workers can leave WPA for good and live from the labor of the rich men's money at jobs it made for WPA workers.

### ASKS SOME QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

By Curious

Will some of you prize students of economics please answer a few questions for one who has observed this raging battle between and among those "fer and agin" the capitalist system?

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2. Inasmuch as this planner must sell the finished article in order to pay wages, should he sell at cost, or at more than cost? Can a man pay himself wages?

3. Is a storekeeper or a farmer a capitalist? Does the farmer expect to reap only the amount that he sows? Does the storekeeper handle goods and make them convenient to the public for nothing?

4. If the worker is to receive pay

[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.]

on the basis of the amount of wealth he creates, who pays those who produce no wealth, but render services? As any government must necessarily be run at a financial loss, how can it pay the nonproducers (policemen, firemen, legislators, etc.) without making a profit off the creators of wealth?

5. If the employer is all-powerful, why were more than 250,000 factories and stores taken over since 1929, and who got them? Who side one labor union against another—who loses—who gains?

6. To whom is the national debt due? Is there actually enough money in the country to pay it? If not, how can it be paid?

7. How can we honestly do a 60 billion dollar a year business on the strength of five or 10 billion dollars in gold said to be buried at Ft. Knox?

8. If we have to do a credit business, owing to an insufficient supply of money, why is it not possible to make enough for everybody to do cash business with?

9. Do you think that the employer likes hard times any better than an employee does?

10. Who has throttled both capital and labor?

PROTESTS BLASTING ON THE SABBATH

By B. F.

I have been a reader of The Times for a long time and have always been interested in the Hoosier Forum. There always seems to be someone to answer whatever question or opinion that appears.

Now I am wondering if there is not somewhere in the statutes a law to protect the Sabbath from being desecrated by dynamite blasts in quarries and also blasting at night, even as late as 9 o'clock. The quarry I refer to is beside a main-traveled road. No one is sent out to watch the road and stop people from passing. It is very dangerous as rocks fly in all directions.

The Sabbath is a day I have always considered should be kept holy with no unnecessary work, but it is far from it here. There is not even a chance to rest at night. I wish someone would tell me through The Forum what can be done to stop this Sabbath desecration and night blasting which is endangering lives.

with suggestions for a few special Sunday breakfasts, late suppers, and bridge refreshments added for good measure. One of the nicest things about this attractive cook-book is the work-plan included for each meal. This is a detailed guide to the right time and the proper order in which to prepare each item; the time to clean the celery, make the salad, or set the table varies according to the meal being cooked. If the work-plan is followed everything will be ready at once, and thus is solved the biggest problem confronting an amateur cook.

Most of the menus and recipes are very simple; a few, however, are deliberately on the sophisticated side with anchovy paste, sweetbreads, and artichokes figuring among the ingredients for the perfect meal. These are for the moment when for some reason you wish to impress a friend with your profound knowledge of cookery.

Entirely aside from menus are wise little comments at the head of each page on the fine art of cookery in general, about seasonings, about left-overs, and about equipment. Since food has so important a place in life, why not have good meals?

### SUBMISSION

By JAMES A. SPRAGUE

They were so kind, their love was real.

They tried so hard to make me feel That God, in wisdom, could make no mistake.

That He knew best and He could see What I could not, so I should be Submissive to his His will for her dear sake.

So I am striving every day When veiled my eyes to see the way.

To trust and though my vision is so dim;

I'm looking for the happy time When in a brighter, better clime.

Together we shall ever live with Him.

### DAILY THOUGHT

I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin.—Romans 7:25.

FROM obedience and submission spring all other virtues, as all sin does from self-opinion and self-will.—Montaigne.

## Gen. Johnson Says—

Neutrality Debate Over Weapons Useless Because We Could Not Supply Needs of Allies, Anyway.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The fight over the "neutrality" bill waxes more bitter. It threatens to keep Congress in session throughout the "heated season." It opens wider the breach between Congress and the President. It takes the attention of the country off far more important things.

The very terms of the fight itself show how perfectly ridiculous it is to call it a "neutrality" bill. Mr. Roosevelt wants no embargo on arms because he desires it—not to be neutral—but to aid Britain and France. His criticism of any embargo is that it would "aid" Hitler and Mussolini. The attitude is the reverse of neutrality.

Nevertheless I testified before the Senate committee in favor of the general principles of the Pittman bill at this point—that is to say, in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Hull's wish that there be no embargo on arms. I did not do so because I believe there is here any contribution to neutrality, or to preventing war in Europe, or keeping us out of war. I did so because I am convinced that the whole discussion is a tempest in a tea pot.

IF we are not going to place an automatic embargo on general shipments to nations at war, the idea of debating all summer whether we are to put an embargo on actual weapons is nothing short of silly. It springs from an idea that both sides would be dependent on us for weapons and only the so-called democracies could get them because they command the seas. This is supposed to have been proved by our World War experience.

I have just been going over some actual figures in my World War files. Prior to 1914, there were two private ordinance works in this country. In spite of our supply of weapons to the Allies between then and 1917, when we entered the war, there were about 20, leaving all other supplies free to "come-and-get-it-cash-and-carry"—they are grossly misinformed, which we know they are not.

That industry was dismantled right after the war. In spite of some War Department ballboos, it is still dismantled. If any European nation is dependent on us for actual weapons they are sadly out of luck. Again we have no capacity sufficient for our own needs—let alone theirs.

ON the other hand, the arms producing capacity of England and France is, as it was then, far superior to ours. Right at the worst of the World War, they supplied us with artillery and artillery ammunition—and kept up their own supply as well.

If Berlin and Rome are hopping up and down with joy on account of an embargo by us on weapons industry, when we got our arms program under way, there were 8000 plants working on ordinance contracts. It took us 18 months to build up this capacity and then, except for small arms and ammunition, it was not yet effective and had delivered practically nothing in France.

Whether or not we embargo weapons makes little difference—certainly not enough for all this dispute. If we embargo nothing else, we can be of as great aid to England and France on the economic side as we were in 1918—when that aid won the war.

## Aviation

By Maj. Al Williams

FLIERS Just Folks, and Not Subject To Queer Reactions as Many Think.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Every time I pick up an article, technical or otherwise, devoted to researching the psychological phenomena of what goes on in the mind of the ordinary work-a-day flying man, I see red.

Neuroses, aéro and otherwise, are discovered daily. We have known for years the deprivation of oxygen at altitude is an unnatural and unhealthy condition, depriving the blood of having its impurities washed out.

Baseball pitchers and golf players have lost championship events because of personal or financial worries. Why shouldn't a flying man react in much the same manner?

For the sensation writer who doesn't know the difference between psychology and psychiatry, or the slight variance between a gizzard and a duodenum, we have no time. But to the articulate medico who sees shadows of winged diseases behind every blood corpuscle, we say BOO!

An airman's fatigue differs from the fatigue of a ball player, a tennis or golf addict. Those fellows exercise their muscles and breathe deeply as a consequence. The airman's fatigue is traceable to the burning of nervous energy, without the benefit of physical exertion. Violent physical exercise is not a safety valve for one who is nervously exhausted. It is the indulgence of interesting hobbies, such as music or reading, or perhaps bright companionship, that the tired airman finds a way to taper off tension incidental to his work.

No Mystery About It

I have staged two intensive aerobatic demonstrations, at widely separated points, in a single afternoon. That evening would be devoted to playing the piano, a movie, reading a book, or writing.

Likewise, it has been my lot to fly 1300 miles and deliver a two-hour lecture or speech. Naturally, at the end of such a day, I was weary and ready for bed. And just as naturally, I arranged to turn in early, not later than 10 o'clock.

I've played baseball all my life, and I fail to see any difference between keeping fit for that game and keeping fit to fly.

A great deal depends upon whether a pilot has a rubbery, shock-absorbing temperament, which can tighten and relax. If a pilot has that, he flies without undue strain, nervous or otherwise.

For those who love to get into the air, far above this annoying mud puddle where millions live and sweat, flying is a relaxation. It is not a mystery, and those of us who fly are just folks, after all.

## Watching Your Health

By Jane Stafford

YOU hear a lot about allergy these days, and no wonder. In very nearly one-half the families of the nation there is at least one person who suffers from some form of allergy, according to one estimate.

The condition itself is not new, although its name is relatively new and it is getting an increasing amount of attention and new facts about it are constantly being discovered. Man probably has been subject to allergy, one authority believes, ever since his advent upon the earth, and before that time allergy may have existed in animals.

Allergy is a condition which may show itself in a great many different ways. Asthma and hay fever are the chief allergy ailments, but hives, some forms of eczema, migraine or sick headache, and even one form of constipation may be due to allergy.

The name comes from the Greek and means altered energy or altered activity or altered reactivity. The person who has an allergy reacts differently to certain stimuli with which he comes in contact. What is harmless for the nonallergic person causes severe symptoms in the allergic person.

The list of things that can cause symptoms of allergy is huge and still growing. It includes pollens, house dust, feathers, horse hair, cat hair, many foods, rosin, ink, silk, tobacco, and a number of drugs. The relation between food and hives has long been known. You probably have heard someone in your grandparents' generation speak of a rash or hives from strawberries or tomatoes or shellfish. Wheat, eggs and milk can also cause allergic symptoms, but this relation has been discovered more recently.

Allergy runs in families and the tendency to it is inherited. Fortunately, allergies are not fatal diseases. Even asthma is rarely a cause of death. But the allergies cause great misery and suffering and much disability.

The thing to do for an allergy is to discover the cause and then avoid it or become desensitized to it, if possible. Many doctors now specialize in diagnosing and treating allergy.

## Side Glances—By Galbraith



"All right! I'll match you Uncle Charlie for your Aunt Jessie and call the relative score even."

Side Glances—By Galbraith

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