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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

The Democratic Platform

What the Democratic party writes into its platform at its coming state convention will probably be more important than its utterances in other years. There are signs of discontent on the part of the people with existing and past administrations and a stronger possibility that party allegiance will count for less than it has in the past.

It is to be expected that under such circumstances there will be a temptation to avoid giving offense, for that is the usual attitude of politicians and those who manage political parties.

If there was ever a time when pussyfooting should be abandoned as a matter of political strategy it is this year in the minority party.

The source of the present plight of the Republican party is not difficult to discover. The party permitted its control to pass into the hands of the Anti-Saloon League and the Klan, and into the ownership of the privileged interests of the state.

It depended on its machine organization rather than service to the people.

It placed its party and its candidates in bonds, age by acceptance of campaign aid from undesirables.

Unless the Democratic party offers a distinct opposition to all these evils and backs its utterances with a ticket of men and women whose records of opposition to these same evils is plain and clear, those who dream of drifting into office by capitalizing discontent may be rudely disillusioned.

The people are quite likely to be discriminating this fall. They do not want another machine under a different name. They do not want the same old forces and the same old practices continued.

A platform that says something definite on the questions about which people are thinking is demanded by the circumstances. Those who would speak in whispers and weasel words are giving poor advice.

The One Tax Problem

Not only theater men and utility owners, but every other business might join in a protest against new ways of collecting taxes.

The amusement people say that an additional tax would wreck them. The utilities assert that higher taxes would mean higher rates.

As a matter of fact all taxes are finally paid by the consumer and the producer. The worker knows that he pays for the government, even though the tax be paid by his landlord, his butcher, his movie house or utility company.

The one problem of taxation is a reduction of the total paid for government. Useless employees on pay rolls of the state or county or city mean more taxes. The giving of contracts at high prices to political favorites digs into the pocketbooks of the housewife and the worker.

Instead of attempting to find new ways of raising taxes in a manner that will not incite new Boston tea parties, a greater service could be performed by investigating methods of spending less money and getting better service from the governmental units.

The one sure way of reducing taxes is to cut costs. That is the big and perhaps the only problem. For no matter what method is adopted for raising money, the man who works in the factory or on farm or in the distribution of what is made in factories or raised on the farms pays the bill.

Good-by Grundy!

Even the highest protectionist tariff state in the Union can not stomach Joe Grundy, the tariff lobbyist and senator chiefly responsible for the billion-dollar bill, Pennsylvania, in the primary Tuesday, rejected Grundy, who wanted to be the Republican senatorial candidate for the seat he now occupies by appointment.

Not content with his billion-dollar monstrosity, Grundy campaigned for a higher tariff. Protectionist Pennsylvania answered by burying him beneath more than a quarter million adverse plurality.

Unfortunately, Secretary of Labor Davis, who defeated him in many ways not much better than Grundy. Nine years in the cabinet of three administrations have demonstrated that Davis is a protectionist politician and party regular usually on the reactionary side.

This is all the worse, because he professes to be a friend of labor. In its treatment of aliens and of many labor unions during the last year the department of labor under Davis has earned the reputation of being the most vicious of the federal agencies. Davis owes his Pennsylvania's primary victory in part to the notorious Vare machine. His position on protection was evasive.

The best feature of the primary was the apparent victory—on the basis of incomplete returns—or ex-Governor Gifford Pinchot, for the gubernatorial nomination.

Despite his extreme dry complex, Pinchot is one of the highest types of public servants in the country today. He dared to fight the predatory interests in the state where they are strongest.

Hard Times Ahead?

National protest against the billion-dollar tariff bill continues to rise. From all parts of the country come demands that congress reject the measure, and that the President veto it if it goes up to him.

On top of the protest of 1,028 leading economists and the Scripps-Howard poll showing overwhelming national opposition of the press, Henry Ford and other prominent industrialists and bankers have joined in the fight to save prosperity.

While the high protectionist state of Pennsylvania in a primary Tuesday was voting down Senator Grundy, the evil genius of this bill, more manufacturers in other states were warning congress and the President against this bread-line legislation.

James D. Mooney, president of the General Motors export company, speaking in New York, demonstrated with figures from his own industry that national prosperity is dependent upon foreign trade, which is being wiped out by tariff reprisals. He said:

"The higher tariff will be harmful to the great majority of the people; it will increase the cost of living, retard our commercial recovery, and tend permanently to reduce the volume of American business; it will impose additional burdens on everybody, burdens which must be borne by the industrialist, the worker and the farmer alike, with no conceivable benefit to any one but a few selected and favored beneficiaries."

"By provoking other countries to erect similar tariff barriers against us it threatens the one development to which American industry must look for its principal future expansion; in short, the proposed measure commits itself to the absurdity of striving to increase employment by restricting trade."

Taking the automobile industry alone, workers and their families numbering upward of five million people

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Plans Are Being Drawn for a Monster Telescope, with Huge Mirror, 200 Inches in Diameter.

PROFESSOR G. W. RITCHIEY, formerly of the Mt. Wilson observatory, at present a resident of Paris, is making plans for a telescope larger than any now under contemplation.

The world's largest telescope at present is the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson. It is called the 100-inch because the huge mirror in it is 100 inches in diameter.

Plans for a 200-inch telescope to be mounted on a California mountain near Mt. Wilson are being drawn up by a committee of the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. George Ellery Hale, honorary director of the Mt. Wilson observatory, is chairman of this committee.

"We ship regularly to more than sixty countries, and our business has been damaged in more than half this number," Gorrell reported. "If the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill goes through, it is probable that the export of American automobiles in the coming year will be reduced by two-thirds."

It means depression for the automobile industry, which will contribute to the general business stagnation.

There is no question that many men will be thrown out of work and business recovery greatly handicapped."

The President and congress know these facts as well as the economists, editors, bankers, merchants and manufacturers who are citing them. President Hoover by his specific campaign pledges and his messages to congress is committed definitely against the general tariff increase.

Congress itself is committed to both the Republican and Democratic platforms against the general increase.

Employers and employees of this country expect the President and congress to protect their profits and their wages from this menace. Voters of the country expect the President and congress to keep faith.

Neither congress nor the President can escape responsibility.

Why Not Be Grateful the Farmer is in the Game?

From the days of the first exploration of America, large groups of men have been lured by the hope of getting something for nothing. They hoped at first to tackle mountains of pure gold.

While there has been plenty of hard work expended in the development of the United States, the lure of easy money has remained ever seductive. Thorstein Veblen once observed sardonically that "getting something for nothing" was the underlying American philosophy.

Whether this is true or not, Professor Joseph Stagg Lawrence, formerly of Princeton university, alleges that the American farmer is trying to get something for nothing in the farm marketing act and the present system of farm relief. In an article on "The Futility of Farm Relief" in Harper's Magazine, he observes:

"Something for nothing! The illusive grail of costless relief dangled before their eyes. It is the key to the vehemence and persistence of farm relief agitation."

There is more than this to the demand for farm relief. But suppose it is just as Dr. Lawrence says it is. It would mean nothing more than the fact that the farmer is climbing on the band-wagon a century late.

Capital has been trying to get something for nothing since the first frantic speculation in public securities at the very start of our national existence. Its general philosophy is to sell as large a volume as possible of the poorest quality of goods that can be marketed safely at the highest possible price. Profits rather than the good or service of mankind are the dominant drive.

Labor soon learned the lesson from capital. It came from the early abuses in the piecework system. The laborer was jockeyed into a condition where he had to do more and more work for essentially the same wages.

In due time he learned his lesson. He introduced the idea of the limitation of output into the well-organized trades following the 1880's. The organized skilled trades now have their practical philosophy of getting something for nothing. It is the shortest possible day of the utmost permissible loafing for the highest available wages.

Now the farmer comes along and demands a slice of the national melon in the form of a big subsidy for purchase and disposition of surplus farm products. We doubt if it is necessarily the soundest economics or any ultimate solution of our agrarian problem. But it is as sound as the theory of business enterprise, the tariff, monopoly, gambling in securities, limitation of output, and the like.

If we are to arrive at any decisive settlement of our national industrial problems, the solution obviously must rest upon sound economic principles. It never can be founded on the effort to outlast the other fellow.

But until we insist on such principles being applied all around, we hardly can demand that the farmer shall be the only one who must observe passable economic rules. We scarcely can deny his request for a hand in the great something for nothing game.

The farm marketing act is petty larceny compared to the organized robbery of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

REASON By FREDERICK LANDIS

EX-SENATOR Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has written a lengthy book which seeks to prove that in the Teapot Dome transaction, Harry Sinclair was a gentleman and a patriot.

As a piece of fiction, this classic should rank high among the season's offerings.

If he wanted to do so, Admiral Byrd could write some snarly underwear testimonials when he returns from the South Pole, but he's not that kind of a hairpin.

Two Tammany crooks have been given one year for stealing \$3,000,000 from New York City in a sewer contract, but they will keep the money.

In all such cases the guilty should be separated from their loot.

Washington is wondering who is breaking into the offices of our senators, and while we have no first hand information, we should say, considering the season of the year, that it's somebody who's after his garden seeds.

M. V. Siler, prohibition inspector for Kentucky, says that most colleges in the Blue Grass country are bone dry, but there are those who hold that it's a crazy bone.

The higher tariff will be harmful to the great majority of the people; it will increase the cost of living, retard our commercial recovery, and tend permanently to reduce the volume of American business; it will impose additional burdens on everybody, burdens which must be borne by the industrialist, the worker and the farmer alike, with no conceivable benefit to any one but a few selected and favored beneficiaries.

"By provoking other countries to erect similar tariff barriers against us it threatens the one development to which American industry must look for its principal future expansion; in short, the proposed measure commits itself to the absurdity of striving to increase employment by restricting trade."

Chicago business men claim that \$1,000,000 is in sight to wage a campaign against the gangsters, but unless they want to lose it they should remove it from view.

How Well Do You Know Your Bible?

FIVE QUESTIONS A DAY ON FAMILIAR PASSAGES

1. Why is the tower of Babel famous?

2. Quote the Christmas song of the angels at Bethlehem.

3. What was a scapsgate?

4. Name five kinds of musical instruments mentioned in the Old Testament.

5. What did Paul say about a little leaven?

Answers to Yesterday's Quizzes

1. New cloth in old garments and new wine in old bottles; Mark 2:21-22.

2. A land flowing with milk and honey; Exodus 3:17.

3. "Joy cometh in the morning."

4. Solomon; I Kings 4:33.

5. "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son."

Spoken to Nicodemus. John 3:16.

Rest is sweet after strife.—Lord Lytton.

And he built fenced cities in Judah; for the land had rest, and he had no war in those years; because the Lord has given him rest.

—II Chronicles 14:6.

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