



The Indianapolis Times

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

Do We Want Revolution?

No other political group in the country can gather from its own ranks such an imposing list of practical scientists and economic experts as attended the progressive conference in Washington. In Brains, in practical experience, and in constructive program, no other political group can approach this one.

Since brains count in the long run, all should hope that the progressives are going to have more and more to say in governing this nation. The sooner the better.

The round table Thursday on unemployment and stabilization of business was typical of the superior intelligence and experience of this group.

To name but a few of the speakers: There was the chairman, Senator La Follette, who began working four years ago to prevent this depression, while most political and business leaders prated of permanent prosperity, and who has led every recent fight in congress for unemployment prevention and relief.

Then there are Dr. Leo Volman, Dr. Stuart Chase and Dr. George Soule, three outstanding industrial economists of the country; William Green of the American Federation of Labor; D. B. Robertson of the Railway Brotherhoods and Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the three chiefs of virtually the entire organized labor movement of the country.

And Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, whose daring and wisdom in meeting the unemployment crisis has put to shame the timorous conservatism of most metropolitan executives.

These progressives, who speak with the authority of facts and experience, are singularly unanimous in their diagnosis of the sickness of our industrial society and in their prescription for a cure.

They are agreed that there is no simple quick panacea. But they are equally agreed that there are definite practical measures which can be and should be undertaken now by industry and by government to cope with the emergency and prevent its recurrence. They are agreed that the cure must be drastic.

Their plan, in general, is as follows:

1. The responsibility of capital to guarantee steady and adequately paid work for labor—a charge upon industry prior to the dividend rights of stockholders.

Industry must set aside a sufficient portion of its income to permit advance planning and staggering of production over periods of depression, and for unemployment insurance.

To take up permanent unemployment slack caused by increased machine production and efficiency, and to permit labor to share the increased profits therefrom, high wage levels must be maintained and the working week reduced to five days or less.

This is not only practicable, but necessary, in the interest of capital. Only through such a wider distribution of wealth among producers can there be a sustained consumers' market upon which capitalist profits depend.

2. The direct responsibility of government to protect the mass of its citizens when capital violates the inalienable rights of the common man to labor, to eat and to live.

The federal government has failed completely in this duty. It should establish a permanent national economic council, representative of capital and labor and public and comparable to the war industries and labor boards, as a clearing house for facts and plans.

The federal government should provide adequate industrial and labor statistics as an indispensable barometer, now lacking. It should stagger public construction over periods of depression. It should co-ordinate and administer a national employment system of city, state and federal agencies.

It should encourage and aid the states in providing the social insurance which industry has failed to provide, insurance against industrial accidents, old age and unemployment. It should abolish child labor, and thus release to unemployed adults 1,000,000 jobs.

It should set an example for private industry by initiating the five-day week for federal employees.

Pending stabilization of employment, when private and municipal funds are inadequate to meet emergencies such as the present, the federal government should prevent starvation by distributing through local agencies direct relief from federal appropriations.

For this and all other federal expenditure necessary to prevent unemployment and care for its innocent victims, the government should use the income and inheritance taxes to make the rich pay to save the economic system of which they are the chief beneficiaries.

If capital will not permit a wider distribution of wealth through higher wages,

and shorter hours for labor, the government by taxation must redistribute wealth sufficiently to maintain the production and consumption of goods.

The alternative is revolution.

Free men will not starve in the midst of wealth.

They will destroy the government which protects a system of economic slavery.

The price of survival in the machine age is planned economy. If it can not be provided by our democracy, it will be attempted by a dictatorship.

If democracy can not provide jobs and a decent living for the masses, as the progressives demand, this country is headed for Fascism or Communism.

Is democracy worth saving? Is civilization worth while? Those in power have failed. Why not follow the new leaders?

Taxi Regulation

One of the necessities of modern city life is an efficient taxi service at prices which are fair to those who use them.

This city once had a rather bad reputation because of its charges for this service. The comparison with other cities was unfavorable.

The situation no longer exists, due to competition which came largely from cabs owned by their drivers.

Theoretically, the best service should come from those who have not only the ownership but the operation of their cabs themselves. The owner is likely to be more careful of his property than one whom he employs. His financial responsibility is always at stake.

Just what evils at this time demand any new regulation in this city, beyond that already established by state laws, should be carefully explained to the members of the city council when that body attempts such regulation next week.

Giving any board power of life and death to any enterprise which desires to compete in this business is wrong in principle. Such a provision is suggested.

The rates may still be too high. The door should be opened for competition, especially from drivers of their own cabs, as a safeguard against any combination or trust agreement in the future.

There are many objectionable features in the proposed ordinance. Perhaps the whole project of new regulation is objectionable and unnecessary.

There's many a beauty parlor with rooms for improvement.

Lots of men of few words often say a mouthful.

Pilsudski, president of Poland, refuses to have a female domestic servant in his home. A self-maid man, apparently.

Inferiority complexes don't worry some women as much as inferiority complexes.

Tunnels are called tubes, points out the office sage, possibly because of the squeeze you get in them.

Akron, O., rubber center, is said to be the healthiest city in the United States. In a business slump, of course, workers there don't tire as much.

Would it be appropriate, asks the office sage, to call a razzle-dazzle a "joint" debate?

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

OWEN D. YOUNG has made the declaration that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but the other day he took the train and made a trip to visit his old school teacher, and this is a very suspicious circumstance.

The former kaiser paid \$1,190 at an auction in Potsdam for the watch which belonged to Frederick the Great, which is a lot more, in all probability, than Frederick would be willing to pay for anything that once belonged to Bill.

The papers say that the fund created for the Wickersham committee may expire before the committee finishes its work.

As this committee's value is nil, the government should adjourn it and give what's left of the fund to the people who are out of work.

WILBUR GLENN VOLIVA, prophet of the religious establishment of Zion, Ill., has returned from a three-year cruise of the world and still declares that the world is flat.

In this view he is supported by Raskob and other leading opponents of the eighteenth amendment.

Voliva announced furthermore that the world will come to an end in 1935.

This likely will result in a vast reduction of the number of candidates for President in 1932, as the successful one would get to serve only half his term before the grand finale.

But Voliva's forecast will not cause the furore which used to result when his kind announced that the curtain was about to drop upon the last act.

In those days the faithful prepared to ascend, putting on their robes and mounting hay stacks for the takeoff.

MORE people used to get tonsillitis from sitting on hay stacks, waiting for Gabriel, than from any other cause.

But having been thrown down year after year, it's hard now to arouse the old-time enthusiasm.

We hope Justice Holmes will live to be 100, if he feels that way about it, for he is the outstanding citizen of the country and the outstanding jurist of the world.

To achieve his wonderful record he has had to survive three wounds received during the Civil war and, what was more difficult, survive the fame of his father of the very same name.

He is the Grand Old Man of America.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

People Are Beginning to Talk, Which Is a Good Sign, as They Must Do Some Thinking to Keep Talking.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 13.—Judging from what has happened during the last nine days, the recent session of congress did a great deal to pep up politics. First, Chairman Raskob dares the Democrats to tackle prohibition. While they argue over the idea in more or less shocked amazement, the Anti-Saloon League picks up his challenge, which makes the situation consistent, if not clear.

Then the progressives hold a two-day palaver, the most important result of which is that most of them will string along with the grand old party.

Then Mr. Wickersham rises to remark that the report on prohibition recently made by his commission really favors the wet and that they ought to feel encouraged by it.

Then stalwart Senator Fess of Ohio goes down south for a little rest and recuperation before undertaking to defend the Hoover administration with such plying publicity as, in his opinion, it deserves.

Makes People Think

OBVIOUSLY, people are beginning to talk, if not to think, which is a good sign, since nobody can talk very long without being obliged to think.

Nor is it necessarily a pessimistic view of conditions in this country to imagine that they require thinking.

Whether one considers them from an economic, or social standpoint, conditions in this country are not what they should be, or what most people supposed they would be two years ago.

As a nation, we are suffering from a dozen different aches and pains, which means a yell for as many remedies all at once.

If we don't look out, somebody will mistake bichloride of mercury for aspirin tablets.

The notion is gaining ground that machinery has caused most of our ills, that we are producing more than we can consume, and that the one way is a shorter working day.

Shorter Day Desirable

A SHORTER working day, especially for those who toil amid the drab monotony of heading gears and conveyor systems, is desirable.

We can not chain people to the juggernaut of mechanized industry for too great a portion of their lives, without destroying them mentally, as well as physically.

But there is another alternative to the idea of too much machinery, which we shall do well not to overlook. Instead of shortening the working day to curtail production, people might smash the machinery, or pass laws to prohibit its use.

Maybe, you think such a conception far fetched, but listen to this item from Brazil:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, March 11.—A decree was signed today by President Vargas prohibiting for three years the exportation of machinery for manufacturing purposes, because of condition of overproduction believed by the government to exist in textile and allied industries."

What Will People Do?

THERE is another aspect to the problem of curtailing production through a shorter working day, and that is the use people will make of their additional free time.

While they go in for culture or recreation, and assuming that most of them will go in for the latter, what forms will it take?

That brings us right back to the problem of production, since recreation and allied activities make room for more work in civilized countries than necessity ever did, or ever can.

We continue to talk about consumption, and which production depends, as though it were exclusively a matter of food, clothing, heat and shelter, when, as a matter of fact, two-thirds of it represents what people like, rather than what they need.

What people like counts for a great deal, not only on the social, but the economic side. As they enjoy greater opportunity to express their likes, how can we prepare them to do so intelligently?

Up to this time, we have regarded education as largely concerned with the production of life, but now, on it, it will have to consider the consumption end, particularly as recreation, luxury and pleasure are involved.

Every one knows how a rich man can select hobbies and sports which make work, or how we can fritter away his money in such a way as leaves few better off. The same is true of ordinary people, when counted by the million.

Questions and Answers

How are the colors produced in the neon tubes that are used for electric sign advertising?

Neon lamps are a development of a gaseous conductor tube employing neon gas, which dates back to about 1911, by applying a high voltage to the tube fitted with electrodes and containing the gas.

The electrical discharge through the gas causes a luminous glow. The characteristic color of neon is a reddish-orange glow, but the addition of small amounts of mercury a light blue color is obtained, and by adding other gases in conjunction with neon, or by using colored glass tubing, other colors are obtained.

Why was President Johnson impeached? Was he convicted?

The impeachment was made on the ground that he had removed from office, without the senate's consent, E. M. Stanton, secretary of war and on other charges. He was tried by the senate which voted 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary for conviction, the impeachment failed.

What is the value of the peanut butter manufactured in the United States?

In 1929 it was \$10,907,331.

What is a "gigolo"?

This is a French slang word and is applied to young men who render service to women as dancing partners and escorts for hire.

Speaking of Spring Training!

O-O-O-OH WHY DIDN'T I TAKE UP SOME EASY WORK LIKE PIANO MOVING!



WHY LIMIT IT TO BALL PLAYERS?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Read These Hints and Be Healthy

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

SEVERAL years ago Dr. Charles L. Minor of Asheville, N. C., wrote some hints for people with tuberculosis which were so successful that they recently have been republished by another authority on this disease, who has brought them up to date and modified them to meet modern conditions.

Many of these hints constitute excellent advice regarding hygiene for everyone who is slightly run down, whether tuberculous or not.

It is impossible to reprint all the suggestions here, but a selection is made of some of the most important:

1. Never exercise to the point of fatigue. If you find yourself tired, you have done yourself harm.

2. Remember that rest comes before exercise. By resting, a surplus of strength and energy is built up and stored in the body.

3. Aim to spend as much of each day outdoors, or in secondarily fresh air as possible. Remember that

the air to be fresh need not necessarily be cold.

4. Ideal food should be appetizing, nutritious, and not too bulky. If it is not nutritious, it will not nourish you; if it is not appetizing, you will not eat it; if it is too bulky, however appetizing, it upsets your stomach.

5. Eat up to the limit of your digestion. It is the food which is digested and absorbed, and not what is put into your mouth, which will do you good. A glass of milk with each meal is advisable. Raw eggs are not so digestible as cooked eggs. Take nothing between meals unless ordered by your doctor.

6. If your digestion is poor, tell your doctor.

7. Eat your meals at regular hours. Do not take reading matter to the table. Smiles and laughter are the best possible aids to digestion.

8. Approach and leave each meal in rested condition. Never eat when tired. Never exercise immediately after eating.

9. In winter, warm, light, or medium wool underwear; in summer, ordinary summer cotton underwear.

10. Never wear heavy underclothing or chest protectors. In winter, use woolen underclothing; in summer, ordinary cotton underclothing.

11. Let your shoes be stout and warm in winter and wear warm, woolen socks by all means. Woolen socks at night are often a great comfort. In winter, a flannel shirt is much more comfortable than anything else. When sitting out in winter, have an extra wrap nearby.

12. If you get overheated and perspire, change your clothing and rub dry.

13. A healthy condition of the skin is most important. A warm bath once or twice a week if ordered by your physician is advisable and a cool sponge bath or a tub bath in the morning if your doctor permits it.

Remember that the water should be cool, but not ice cold. If you do not have a proper reaction after your bath, if you feel chilly or are blue, the water is too cold.

Ask your doctor about it. See that your room or bathroom or wherever you take your bath is warm.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

APPROXIMATELY 500 letters and post cards have come in from people who are anxious to attend a mass meeting to protest against civic corruption in New York City. Many of the writers say that they will bring four or five with them.

It is my plan to make the first gathering a sort of warmup session for an even bigger meeting, because I want to give the mayor a chance to see the organized opposition to his rule. I may state his case to the average citizen. But the first meeting can not be delayed until the Palm Springs vacation has ended.

Mayor Walker on several occasions has invited representatives of civic organizations to go to city hall and discuss municipal problems with him. But there never has been much discussion.

After all, the representatives were attending the mayor's party. They listened to an amiable speech, applauded politely and went their way.

Speaking Up

WE might get a franker show-up and making it our party. Then we will feel free to speak to the mayor if he comes and about him if he sends regrets.

Speaking at parties, I had a narrow escape last week. Along about 2 a. m. of a frosty morning I was in the Club Richmond and about to leave, since I had made up my mind to get to bed early for a change.

Just then a Broadway columnist of vast fame came in and said: "Don't go. Jimmy Walker will be here in a few minutes."

As a matter of fact, Mayor Walker did not appear at the night club.

There would be no specific impropriety in the city's executive visiting a legal, lawfully and agreeable cabaret. It was my own situation which worried me.

If he had turned a friendly eye on me, as he generally does, my crusading fervor might have curbed. It is even possible that he might have waved to me and the Broadway columnist and said, "Have a ginger ale." And then my hands would have been tied completely.

You can't drink a man's ginger ale at 2 in the morning and poke him behind the ear in your column next day—at least, if it's done.

And now the most famous Kansan of them all—William Allen White of Emporia—takes me amiably to task.

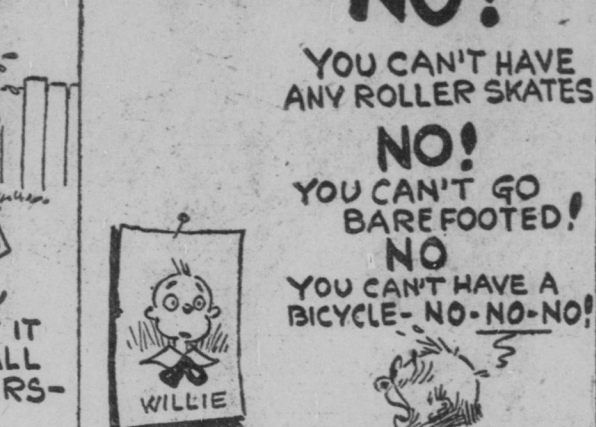
An Editor Writes

THE major trouble with the death sentence that you passed on Kansas is that you reason from the few to the many without examining the facts. A railroad runs always along the line of least resistance.

"All Kansas railroads run over the flattest country, but twenty or thirty miles in any direction from any Kansas railroad you will find all kinds of country—hills and valleys and creeks and canyons and arroyos and more contrast than you would find in a day in New York state."

"But you don't get any idea of

NO! YOU CAN'T HAVE ANY ROLLER SKATES



NO! YOU CAN'T GO BAREFOOTED! NO! YOU CAN'T HAVE A BICYCLE—NO—NO—NO!



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