

The Indianapolis Times

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

Toledo Dilemma

Citizens of Toledo, O., have been slow in paying their taxes, with the result that teachers in the public schools will be asked to work for two months for nothing.

Owners of homes and of factories have been unable to borrow enough money to pay the cost of government.

The city of Marion in this state is also having trouble from the same cause.

Presumably these cities will solve their troubles and muddle through. It is probable that the old method of borrowing against future prosperity will be the solution. And later the earnings of citizens will be taken to pay for the present deficits.

The plight of Toledo should be a warning to other cities as to what can happen to government finances when the high cost of operation runs against a period of deflation.

The last legislature failed lamentably in its effort to solve the problem. It left the burden in this state exactly where it was before—on the holder of real property.

No one will contend that the city of Toledo is unable to pay for its government, if the sources of public income were equitable.

There are very rich men in Toledo with comparatively small holdings in real estate. Their incomes are fixed while those of the men who have struggled for years to buy a home have gone with jobs.

If taxes were based upon incomes rather than investments, public schools would not be closed for lack of funds.

Not every one is broke. It so happens that the wage earner is in difficulties and unable to bear his usual part of the tax burden.

The plight of Toledo suggests that any tax system should be based on the theory that the cost of government must come from those who have money. Incomes and not real estate values seem to be a safer as well as a fairer basis.

Our Visitors

The habits, customs and comforts of human beings will be very largely determined in the future by the profession whose members are now meeting in this city.

The chemists, even to a greater degree than the inventor or other scientist, will make the really important discoveries which regulate living and life.

Quite probably, the human race will soon be getting all its food in pellets and capsules. It will wear all sorts of substitutes for wools and cottons and silks. It will get its transportation not from oil or steam or electricity, but from the released energies of atoms.

The ordinary citizen may well approach these visitors with something of awe and much of admiration. Just what any one of them may do to society and habits is as uncertain as it is likely to be fundamental.

A Chamber of Commerce Job

Among the quaint plans for revival of prosperity is the proposal of a committee of the New York State Chamber of Commerce for a new federal cabinet officer in charge of foreign trade. How characteristic this is of our national folly of relying on more laws or more political offices to solve all human problems.

These business men of the New York chamber are alarmed, as they should be, over the 20 per cent loss in our foreign trade. They are accurate in pointing out that America, in the mass production era, can not have prosperity without a foreign market for surplus production. Therefore they are out to recapture foreign trade.

More power to them.

But they are looking for foreign trade in the wrong direction. They will not find it in the direction of a new cabinet officer as salesman. The existing bureau of foreign commerce in the United States commerce department is one of the most efficient in the federal government and already is doing the promotion job.

As for Roosevelt and his friends would be foolish to lean much on this poll. A year is a long way to go in hard times. Many reputations may be made or broken before the 1932 convention.

Joliet rioters are said to have used band instruments for weapons. "Let's blow!" is probably what they said as they dashed for the door.

As for that north pole trip, leave it to the Wilkins submarine expedition to get to the bottom of things.

Any firm which employs an orchestra for radio broadcasting believes, apparently, that it plays to advertise.

A professor at a western university advises co-eds to take up pipe smoking for relaxation. The question is, will they puff up with pride?

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

SOME of the papers say that Governor Roosevelt of New York is embarrassed in his presidential aspirations by the fact that he must take a stand in the demand for an investigation of Tammany, but these papers are mistaken.

Right now Roosevelt has the opportunity of his young life, for he has only to go after Tammany, tooth and all to be nominated by the Democrats next year.

But should he play pussy wants a corner with the Tammany Tiger, then he is lost.

TAMMANY is unspeakably horrible. Never in its long, spotted career has it shown such infamy as now.

It would disgrace the infernal regions, and if Roosevelt goes after it with an ax he will be a very tall political figure.

Speaking about the name, Roosevelt, there has been some talk the last few days to the effect that President Hoover would like to have young Teddy for his running mate next year.

Some say he went to Porto Rico just to dramatize Roosevelt, now Governor of that island, but this is far fetched.

It's easy to see how the President might think the Roosevelt name would be an asset to the ticket in 32, particularly since Mr. Hoover is on the outs with the progressive leaders in the house and senate.

ALMOST anybody would be an improvement on Curtis, as a campaigner.

The candidate for Vice-President these days is supposed to go all over the country and "set 'em wild" from the rear end of a special train, and Curtis can't do this.

But Roosevelt the younger would suffer a great disadvantage. Everybody would compare him with his father and we are unable to think of anybody at the moment, now breathing air in the United States who could survive such a comparison.

Mr. Hoover is in unusual need of such a sparkling mate, for he loathes the whoop-la of a campaign and will not indulge in it.

Of course, he can just about take his choice, for the vice-presidency is more alluring than formerly to those who contemplate entering the White House by the back door.

In November, 1930, Mussolini declared that the country soon would not be able to hold its population; there was an increase in the birth rate which had overcome the decrease of 1929; the country was passing the 42,000,000 mark; the rate of increase for 1930

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Wouldn't It Be a Good Idea to Try Out the Hunch Method in Relieving the Depression?

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would exceed 500,000; in 1950 the population would reach 50,000,000.

In other words, Mussolini is winning the Battle of the Babes. (He himself gave the country a noble example, and when a new son was born to Signora Rachele he said proudly, 'Not a new son, but the first of a new series, and proved it a year later'). To the surplus 5,000,000 there is an addition of half a million a year in Italy.

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Interesting, But—

Governor Roosevelt of New York is the overwhelming favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to the headlines. That is interesting, but—

It is sufficiently interesting at least to make us read the story under the headlines. There we learn that Jesse Isidor Straus of New York City has polled the non-New York delegates to the last Democratic convention. He finds that, of 844 stating a preference, 478 pick Roosevelt. Then follow Al Smith with 125, Owen D. Young, 73; Governor Ritchie, 39; Senator Robinson, 38, and a dozen or so less.

Though it is rather difficult to judge accurately so far in advance, we are inclined to believe that the Straus poll reflects public sentiment fairly well.

It is assumed by some, therefore, that Roosevelt is within striking distance of the nomination, if he hasn't it already in the bag.

That seems to us a pretty big assumption. For nominations are seldom made on the personal choice of convention delegates. More often presidential candidates are picked by a small group of party leaders—especially as a result of last minute trading.

Dr. Harger says that need for detection of drunken drivers inspired him to invent the device.

To a layman, the device appears somewhat incomplete, since the mere presence of alcohol is not enough to establish drunkenness. Even congress admits that it allows one-half of 1 per cent.

If we are going to have a scientific breath detector, we must have one that will disclose the amount, and then we must agree on what amount is necessary to produce a state of inebriety.

It is assumed by some, therefore, that the nomination will go to Roosevelt.

For nominations, consider the following:

1. Roosevelt is in the bad position of being out in front in an early lead, which invites others to combine against him. If the combination works, Roosevelt will be able merely to deadlock the convention.

2. It is precisely in a deadlocked convention that a few managing gentlemen handicap the winner. Otherwise, Warren G. Harding never would have been picked by the Republicans, nor John W. Davis by the Democrats.

Mr. Straus is to be congratulated on making his poll. It will serve the useful purpose of focusing light on the open candidates and on the dark horses, and stimulating discussion among the Democratic rank and file.

But Roosevelt and his friends would be foolish to lean much on this poll. A year is a long way to go in hard times. Many reputations may be made or broken before the 1932 convention.

They Feel the Slump

SPeaking of the depression, the Cunard line reports a net return of \$93,005 last year, compared with \$4,048,195 in 1929 and \$2,759,390 in 1928.

Quite as significant, passengers in third-cabin, passengers, while first and second cabin passengers have decreased.

A similar effect is noticeable in the growth of coffee shop patronage in most American hotels, as contrasted to the dwindling of the "main dining room crowd."

There is nothing like hard times to remind people how little they really get out of that "dog and swank" which is paraded in the name of service, and how much more important the quality of food is than the kind or number of dishes in which it is served.

Some regard for the wise principles of acting upon the system of trial and error.

Things which did not succeed were shelved, or at the very least delayed, when it became obvious that they would not work. Even the most solidified dogma had to give way to the present necessity of realistic happenings.

And so I hold that it is close to insanity for left-wing agitators to insist that there is no salvation for America except to travel along the Russian road, meeting every bump and hollow in the thoroughfare.

Nobody is restricted to a simple choice between things as they are and things as they exist in Moscow. Human nature is infinitely variable. And so are economic solutions.

There can not be a hard and fast rule suitable to the needs of every nation and every people.

I make this point with "America's Way Out" in mind, for one or two have said that the scheme outlined by Norman Thomas is too vague for their fervency.

But no individual at the beginning of a long journey possibly can outlast every step of the way. He must make allowances for drift and head winds. Many problems can be solved with wisdom only when they are close at hand.

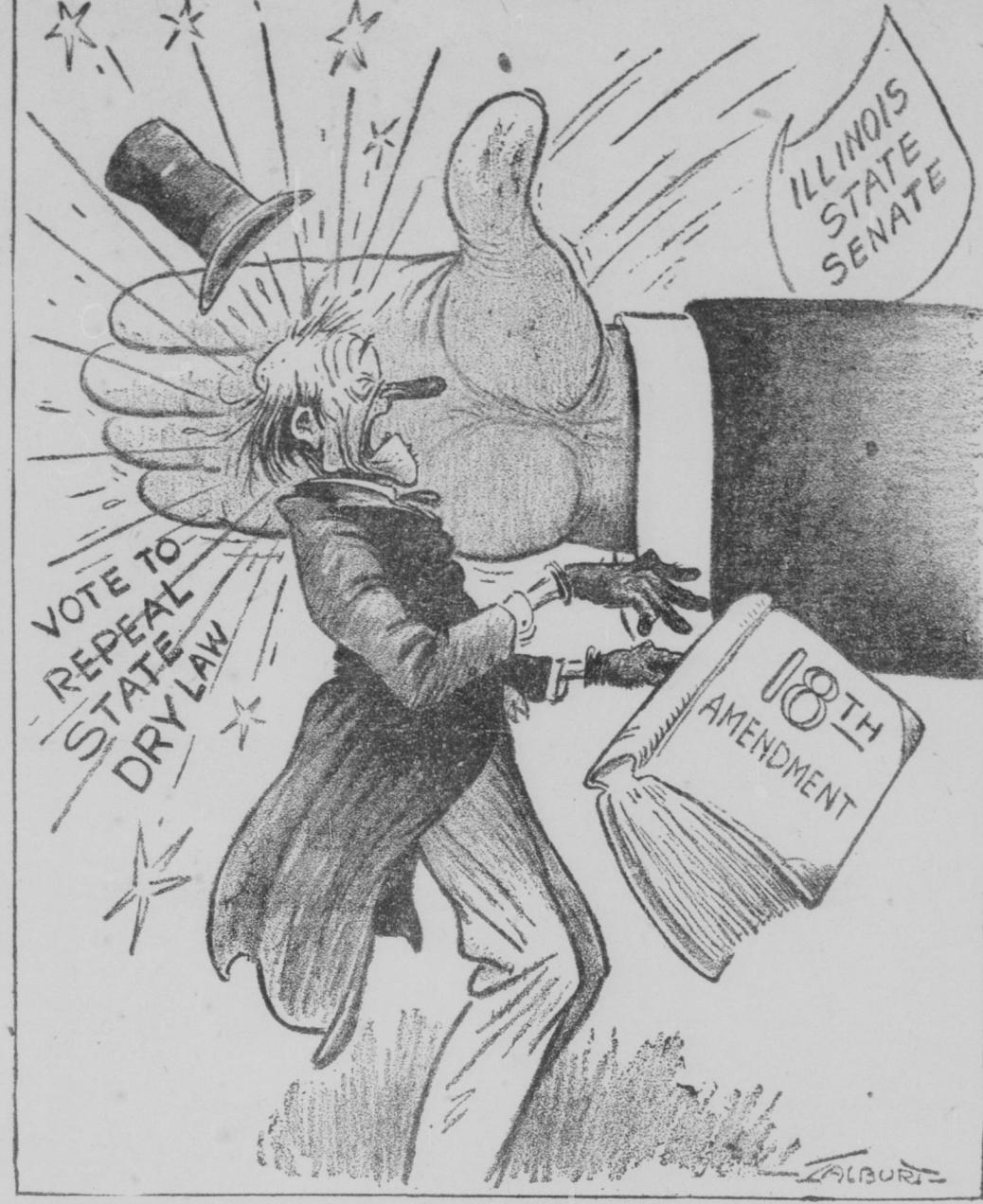
Even the most radical program must have between its beginning and its goal a sort of No Man's Land, where incident and episode are not possible of prediction.

The leader who says, "On such a day and at such an hour this will happen and that I will do," is no economist at all, but one who has fallen into the heresy of palmistry.

But something else is even more important. It is worth any man's best effort to live—and die, if necessary—for the cause of common sense.

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Another Author Gets Slapped!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Too Much Cellulose Bad in Diet

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *Medical Magazine*.

A HORSE and a cow eat hay and

have some cellulose which may be utilized to a certain extent in the body, but in the majority of instances the cellulose is not utilized properly except for roughage.

Cellulose is a complex material,

built up entirely of carbohydrate. Cellulose also is found in paper obtained from wood, cotton and the substance is practically pure cellulose, and the substance is found also in large amounts in brain. When water acts on cellulose, it may swell it up somewhat, increasing its bulk still further.

Few people realize the danger of cellulose containing too much cellulose. Such a diet interferes with digestion of the useful material, fruits and vegetables, but it may irritate a sensitive intestinal tract to the extent of causing an erosion or inflammation.

It is safe to eat milled bran, rice, and wheat contain

vitamins which may be of great value to the human body. Hence a certain amount of bran is desirable in order to provide the necessary vitamins.

However, nature has seen to it that the vitamins of which we know are available in many forms, and it is not necessary to overload the intestines with roughage to secure a sufficient amount of any one vitamin.

The various vitamin B compounds are found in the brain of cereals and in the embryo of cereals as well as in the neon tube and the embryo of the neon tube.

It is safe not to be misled by superlative claims for any one type of food substance, but to eat a widely varied diet which is likely to provide all the essentials.

IDEAS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS COLUMN ARE THOSE OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST INTERESTING AND INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS, WRITTEN WITHOUT REGARD TO THEIR AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE EDITORIAL ATTITUDE OF THIS PAPER.—THE EDITOR

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

AM old enough to remember back to a time when people said that Socialism might be all right, but that, after all, you couldn't change human nature and that the purposes of the party were too idealistic.

And now, in several comments on "America's Way Out," by Norman Thomas, the point is raised that here is a scheme which is too sensible.