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

The Safe and Sane A. F. of L.

In a speech before the American Society of News-paper Editors, President William Green of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor spoke in characteristic vein of the war to the death between the American Federa-tion of Labor and American radicalism. Among other things, he said:

"Like other great movements which have been made up of sincere, earnest and honest men and women, organized labor has been misrepresented by de-signing people, who, in the name of labor, have or-organized working people into movements which are destructive and impossible.

"The press frequently has been deceived because in the news columns and editorials they refer to these misguided groups as labor organizations and to their representatives as labor spokesmen.

"They neither represent labor nor do they speak for labor. Those uninformed and unacquainted, however, with the organized labor movement in the United States become confused and unable to dis-criminate between these groups and their representa-tives who masquerade as the friends and advocates of organized labor.

"It is in this particular field where the press can render a distinct public service. The public generally can only learn of the difference between those repre-sented by the American Federation of Labor and those represented by others who, without authority, assume to speak for labor, through facts and information being presented by the press.

"An eternal conflict is going on between organized labor and these destructive, unethical and impractical groups, many of which receive organization inspiration and financial support from abroad. They represent a philosophy that is in constant opposition to the philosophy espoused and advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

"There can be no compromise on the part of the bona fide labor movement with these groups which use the name of labor as a password to legislative assem-bles, public meetings and religious organiza-tions."

We do not ask Mr. Green to accept William Z. Foster for a buddy, but Foster certainly is no farther removed from the interests of sane labor organization than Matthew Woll or John L. Lewis, two of Mr. Green's trusted lieutenants.

Neither Mr. Green nor anybody else has proved that Mr. Foster has received gold from Moscow, but nobody denies that Mat Woll handles the gold of the National Civic Federation.

Nobody of sense expects Mr. Green to genuflect before the shadow of Stalin, but John Lewis tried to throw American labor for reactionary Republican candidates. Certainly any American laborer should shudder as much at the thought of the Sage of North-ampton as at the specter of the Iron Man of Moscow.

As long as the American Federation of Labor per-mits Matt Woll, John Lewis and their like to speak for labor, and warns against Sidney Hillman and A. J. Muste, then the federation deserves to decline steadily in strength, numbers, prestige and the respect of discerning men.

Conservation and reaction may have a place in American life, but certainly the place for them is not in the American labor movement.

Deeper in Debt

Federal finances are in the worst mess in years. The annual deficit is more than \$300,000,000. That amount is larger than our total ordinary annual ex-peditures before the war.

There are three chief reasons for this enormous deficit in the richest nation in the world. One is the increasingly large and unnecessary military-naval expenditures. Another is that our new high tariff has cut our customs income. The third is that Re-publican administrations have lowered the income taxes of the rich.

The solution is to reduce military-naval expenses, lower the tariff and raise the income tax rate of the rich.

But that is not Hoover's solution. He announced recently that there would be no need for a tax in-crease by the next congress. He has also indicated opposition to general tariff reduction.

Now Hoover announces that there will be a de-crease in expenditures in 1932 of \$315,000,000—which is more apparent than real, and which leaves military-naval expenditures above 1930 and 1931.

The \$315,000,000 budget cut estimate is apt to be illusory, because the 1931 figures include special ap-propriations for such items as farm relief and un-employment, while the 1932 figures do not include such special appropriations—which the next congress, how-ever, may and probably will make for immediate ex-cessively with the dear people of that troubled land.

The combined army-navy budget for 1932 is listed by Hoover as \$741,000,000, compared with \$717,000,000 this year and \$701,000,000 last year.

Savings, however, are made where in justice there should be increases—for instance, the Indian bureau. There are increases, of course, for "law enforcement" and subsidies to the shipping industry.

It is very clear that only a tax increase can balance the budget. That is unfortunate for the Re-publican administration on the eve of a presidential campaign. But certainly partisan political considerations should not be uppermost in an emergency like this.

We agree with Senator Couzens—who has a pretty good reputation as a business man, by the way—that the next congress should increase the taxes of mil-lionaires like himself. He advocates reinstatement of the 1932 surtaxes, a scientific gift tax and inher-itan-ces taxes.

Taxes of the poor can not be increased. They haven't the money in this time of unemployment and depression. Unless the rich are taxed more the deficit will increase. An increase in the federal deficit is wrong, morally and financially.

Danger in Haiti

The row between Minister Bellegarde of Haiti and General Smedley Butler reveals bad judgment on both sides.

The Haitian minister is one of the most brilliant and distinguished members of the Negro race. He hates the marine occupation of his country. That is understandable. But a man of his intelligence should know that the United States government is responsi-ble, not the marines.

The duty of a soldier is to take orders, and not to reason why. When Bellegarde attempts to blame or belittle the soldier, he injures the very strong case which he and his people have against the United States government.

As for Butler, we have admired him more often than we've disagreed with him. But his record as a great soldier is so well established that it is surpris-

ing to find him defending it against the unfounded insinuations of Bellegarde.

Presenting the secretary of the navy with a parody of the latter's charges in the recent Mussolini episode, no doubt was fun for a moment, but the general now would do well to drop the matter.

For there is a real issue between Haiti and the United States, one that is coming to a head rapidly, and it should not be obscured or confused by further Bellegarde-Butler exchanges.

Haitian-American relations are strained. The Hoover reform program is lagging. Haiti bitterly resents the plan to keep the United States marines there five years longer.

Saturday, Ernest G. Chauvet, a leading editor of Port-au-Prince, and close friend of the president of Haiti, warned a New York audience that unless there are reforms in American rule in Haiti, "possibly serious consequences" will result. He said:

"Not only are Americans holding the most important offices, but they do not even speak the language and gross inefficiency is the rule. With the end of the mailed-fist military rule of Haiti by marines, the civil occupation has broken down in the face of the governmental and economic problems of the country.

"Haitians understand clearly that it is not the American nation, but a gang of racketeer jobholders who are deceiving the American people, who are creating the present serious situation."

Americans should remember that a similar situation little more than a year ago resulted in a Haitian uprising and massacre by marines. What is Wash-ing-ton doing to prevent another such explosion?

Here again—as in the case of Nicaragua and Honduras—is proof that the Hoover good-will policy is not in itself enough. We should get out of Haiti and get out at once.

Not only that, but our entire educational system is centered around the idea of producing more instead of striving for social and economic symmetry. Our high schools and colleges appear bent on improving and perfecting only a few pro-fessions.

Couzens Is Right

THE federal government faces a deficit of \$600,000,000 this year. That is more than it took to run the federal government in 1916. No wonder Mr. Hoover wants to econo-mize.

The prevailing trends, however, are the other way. We have stand-ards of life to maintain, or think we have. They run largely to more leisure, higher wages, extended public service, and, of course, in-creased taxation.

Senator Couzens is right in as-suming that the federal government must find means to collect more money. He also is right in sug-gesting that the easiest and probably fairest way to do this would be to restore the surtaxes of 1932 and provide for gift and inheritance le-vels.

Mellon Is Wrong

SECRETARY MELLON always has contended that lighter taxation for rich would help the poor by encouraging the former to promote and develop business. Acting on his advice seven years ago, the government sharply reduced the levies on larger incomes.

During that seven years the num-ber with incomes of less than \$10,000 has remained about the same, and the number with no income at all has multiplied three or four times.

Mr. Mellon's scheme has failed not only to help business, but to provide additional revenue for the government. Its chief effect was to liberate large amounts of money for speculation, which led to over-expansion and overproduction in certain lines, thus setting the stage for the stock crash and depression.

A new and constantly increasing group of millionaires stands out in great contrast to our five or six million unemployed, so, too, does the enormous sum of money which could be borrowed at 1 or 2 per cent if the call market only would take it, but which has a little stomach for legitimate business.

The depression has hit Hawaii, where it is said the Hula dancers are due for a shake-down.

When the wife insists that you tune in on Rudy Vallee, you might as well face the music.

"Your point is well taken," as one fencer wise-cracked to the other.

Reason BY FREDERICK LANDIS

THE Rumanians have a very elastic sense of com-mon decency, as shown by the fact that King Carol appears to be putting himself across very suc-cessfully with the dear people of that troubled land.

Yet this is precisely the background of the kingly flapper who now rules in Bucharest.

Because Americans have difficulty in understand-ing the charm of such a background they are called provincial.

May they long remain provincial.

Since Alfonso has parked his outfit in Paris, there has been a grand foregathering of the royal loafers who have been disconnected from their thrones all over Europe.

It is the greatest assembling of lame ducks in his-tory.

Questions and Answers

How many Roman Catholics are there among the United States sena-tors and representatives?

There are at present five Roman Catholics in the senate and thirty-five in the house of representatives. Nearly all the others are Protestants.

What is the official world's record for the running high jump?

Six feet eight and one-fourth inches made by Harold M. Osborn, May 27, 1924.

What is the height of the Wash-ing-ton monument in Washington?

Five hundred fifty-five feet and one-eighth inches.

What is the annual immigration quota for the Irish Free State?

Seventeen thousand four hundred twenty-seven.

Should a plural or singular verb be used with the nouns due?

Dues requires a plural verb. "Dues are" is correct.

Is Tommy Gibbons still prize fighting?

No. He is living with his wife and family in St. Paul, Minn. Gibbons' last fight was with Gene Tunney at New York, June 5, 1925. Tunney knocked Gibbons out in the twelfth round of this fight.

Byrd is not the only distinguished person to lose his dog, King George also being among the recent losers.

Come to think of it, a filling station now marks the spot where almost everything has occurred.

The filling station now marks the spot where carefully arranged boulders were to carry the names of these dogs as we then planned, down to succeeding generations.

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It's pretty tough for the king of England to lose his dog, for that's about all the authority he possesses.

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Senator Couzens Is Right. We Should Put More of the Tax Burden on the Rich.

NEW YORK, April 27.—"Patients blamed for medical costs," reads a headline, referring to an address by Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University.

You can't quarrel with the idea. If people didn't get sick, there wouldn't be any medical costs. That, however, was not the question Dr. Emerson had in mind.

His contention was that people demand too many things from the hospital that they can't afford, and too many things from the drug store that they don't need, and that what the doctor gets out of it is small by comparison.

A recent survey showed that the average doctor earns about \$5,000 a year in this country. Another survey showed that we have one doctor to each 800 people, while England has one to each 1,490, Germany one to each 1,500, and France one to each 1,690.

Why is it that European countries get along with about half as many doctors as we, and doesn't such a situation have some bearing on the relative cost of sickness?

Too Many Experts

THUS far, very little thought has been given to the problem of occupational balance. We go right on turning out doctors, lawyers, engineers, and other professional men, just as though there were no limit to what the public needed or could support.

Though realizing the disastrous results of overproduction in other lines, we have not reached a point where we are willing to even admit the possibility of overproduction in higher education. The number of highly trained experts and ad-visors who are helpless, unless other people start something or get in trouble, is allowed to increase without rhyme or reason.

Not only that, but our entire educational system is centered around the idea of producing more instead of striving for social and economic symmetry. Our high schools and colleges appear bent on improving and perfecting only a few pro-fessions.

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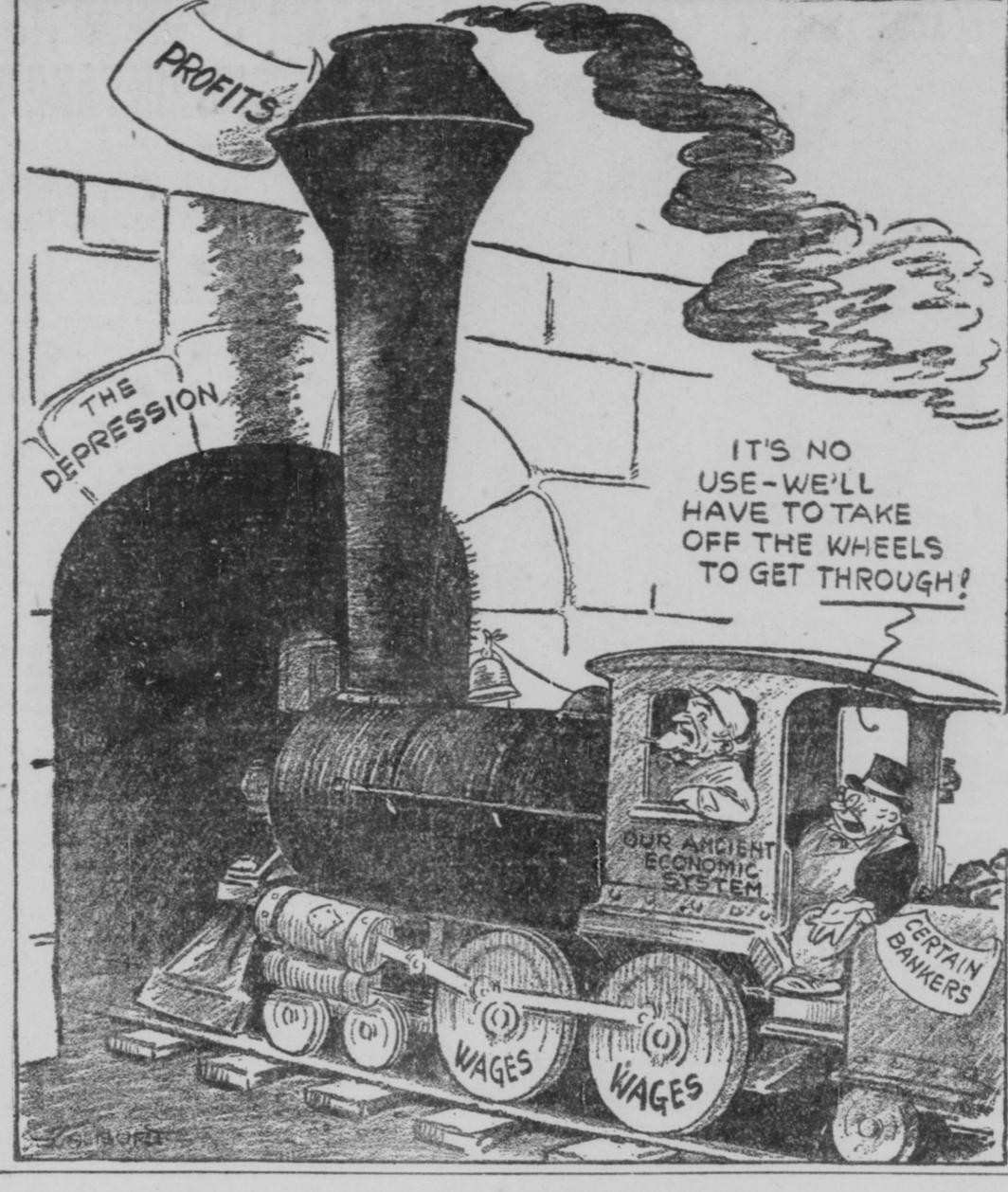
They have learned, moreover, that it is just as important to educate the will power as to engage in any other measures necessary for weight reduction.

Dr. D. M. Kremer points out that the vast majority of cases of obesity are those in which the only dis-coverable cause is race, inheritance, or habits of life.

The tendency to put on weight after middle age is a general tendency. It depends largely on over-eating and the associated decrease in physical activity.

The other type of obesity is that

How About That Smokestack?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Will Power Essential in Reducing

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

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

ALMOST all women now know

that strict adherence to a suit-able diet will cause a reduction in weight.

They have learned, moreover, that it is just as important to educate the will power as to engage in any other measures necessary for weight reduction.

Few people realize that weight reduction without proper attention to securing the correct proteins, carbohydrates, and fats may be a serious matter in actually producing malnutrition or deficiency dis-eases.

Under proper diet calculated for this purpose, it is possible to cause one to lose weight satisfactorily at the rate of one pound a week.

It is generally recognized that a loss of weight of more than two

pounds a week may be a serious matter.

In cases in which the action of the thyroid gland is deficient, a physician will prescribe regular doses of thyroid gland which can be taken by mouth, and this pro-vides the body with the thyroid.

Associated with this there may be subnormal temperatures and a low nervous tension; this, coupled with lack of exercise and overeating, produces a large increase in weight.