

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## To Those Who Sleep

Once more a nation pays its tribute of love, honor and gratitude to those whose courage and patriotism have preserved the ideal of liberty and self government.

It lays its flowers above those who sleep. It raises its hand in salute to those who, on this day, remember with moistened eye the comrades of other years.

The day itself was set aside after the great conflict between the states when men of the north and men of the south pitted themselves against each other, each with the same fine legacy and tradition of belief in liberty and self government, men of the same race and often related by ties of blood, fighting for what each believed to be the one way to preserve and protect the ideals of liberty.

Each was sincere. The south saw the individual state as the proper custodian of real liberty. The north believed a union of states alone could safeguard the legacy of the Revolution.

At the end of the struggle millions of men and women whose skins were black found themselves free and the institution of chattel slavery passed. No longer would this nation or any civilized land permit the ownership of one human being by another. Liberty and freedom and equality had gained a new definition.

The sons of those who fought have stood side by side at San Juan when the sovereignty of the Stars and Stripes was jeopardized. Their grandsons lie together in Flanders field and march in unison today.

The hatreds of seventy years ago are gone. Only a few of those in tattered blue are left to visit the Last Tenting Ground. But a nation pays them the tribute due to men of courage, to men who will ever stand guard against invasions of liberty and freedom, men who were ready to die in defense of their faith and their principles.

And on this day, can we, grateful for the past, say that we keep faith with those who sleep? Liberty is not a phrase. Self-government is not mere formality.

Freedom must be real. There can be no self-government if the lowliest as well as the highest in the land do not receive equal protection of the law. The legacy is lost if the Bill of Rights be invaded by the powerful from within or threatened by despotism from afar.

The right of free speech, the right of a free press, freedom of worship, the right to the pursuit of happiness, the right of every man to earn his living and provide for his loved ones—these are the very essence of liberty. It was for these that the brave men died, upon whose graves today the flowers are strewn.

Today, sacred in our national calendar, calls for a new dedication of every citizen. We must keep faith with those who sleep or they have died in vain.

## Billion Dollar Bonds

The federal treasury needs to exercise its traditional caution now as news reports tell of its plans—so far unofficial—to float a long-term bond issue as a means of meeting the billion-dollar deficit.

Also, the treasury needs to explain some of its earlier statements about bond issues if it does decide on this method of financing the government's present difficulties.

Secretary Mellon, appearing before the senate finance committee in January as it was considering soldier bonus bills, warned against the proposed big, long-term bond issue with which, it had been suggested, bonus loans or full bonus payment be made.

Such a bond issue, Mellon declared, would kill the bond market for any other securities, and this, in turn, would mean that "many large undertakings, especially public works and public utilities, which it is planned to finance through the bond market, would be abandoned."

That was the treasury's policy five months ago.

We agreed with Mellon then, and he also had the backing of the country's foremost financiers, although many expert economists scoffed at his stand and said immense amounts of money were easily available for purchase of government bonds.

Now, apparently, the treasury is contemplating just such a bond issue as it denounced in January.

If a big government bond issue in January threatened to prolong the depression, would not a similar bond issue be just as dangerous now, when, according to cabinet officers, things are beginning to look up?

Citizens have a right to have that question answered before the treasury surprises them some morning with news of an immense financing plan.

Altogether apart from this question, it is bad financial policy for the government to sink complacently so much farther into debt. Economy and safety dictate a pay-as-you-go policy. With any kind of foresight whatever, the treasury would have called for a tax increase by the last congress to meet the deficit, which was large even then.

Now, as then, a tax increase is the only way out. And the longer we wait, the more we shall have to pay—for we shall pay not only the deficit, but also interest on the deficit under the bond plan.

That increased taxation will have to come from the large income taxpayers and death duties on huge estates. To take a larger tax toll from the lower and middle class incomes during depression would restrict the country's purchasing power disastrously and thus prolong the depression.

## Ebb and Flow

The battle for civil liberties in the United States has its ups and downs. Judge Walter B. Wanamaker of Ohio lately declared the Ohio criminal syndicalism law void.

Now we learn that Representative R. J. Goode is pressing a criminal syndicalism law in the Alabama legislature. This defines criminal syndicalism as ad-

# M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Since the Dawn of Time, Depression, Drought and Other Disasters Have Dogged Man, and He Has Found No Way to Elude Them.

AS I understand it, the latest economic fad is to discourage the accumulation of about everything except cash. Nor is it particularly strong for cash, if credit can be had.

Just enough rooms to go around, if you please, just enough food in sight for the next meal, and just enough autos, vacuum cleaners, or other contraptions to meet the immediate demand.

Experts describe it as a scientific adjustment of production to consumption. Grandfather had a simpler name. He called it "hand-to-mouth shiftness."

Grandfather didn't worry if there were two or three spare rooms in his house or more vegetables in the cellar than the family could possibly eat.

## Is This Idea Good?

IF modern industry can't provide work without forcing people to dwell on the thin edge of things, is it so good?

If we must empty the grain market each year, regardless of flood and famine, or the cotton market, regardless of what worms and weevils may do to the next crop, have we discovered such a safe or excellent scheme?

Why are we so scared of the wheat on hand? It won't spoil if properly stored, and it might come in handy some day.

What's the big idea in not wanting anything to spare money?

Money won't keep starving people alive unless food is available.

As a matter of fact, money is of no value whatever except as it can be exchanged for essentials, which means that we can not be safe without keeping an adequate supply of essentials on hand.

## Keeping Cool

Summer is upon us, and with it a few modern improvements for keeping cool. Not only can we have mechanical refrigerators for food, but we can purchase a machine which will cool the air of our living or bed rooms to a comfortable degree.

Along one line, however, there has been no improvement for years and years. Electric fans are still as ugly as ever. Won't some bright inventor improve the appearance of these necessities to summer life so that they will be a pleasing adjunct to our home furnishings?

## A Matter of Talent

If you have to regulate it, why not run it? Or, to put it another way, why have a watchman to watch the watchman?

That sums up Joseph B. Eastman's position in behalf of government ownership of public utilities which, because of their character as natural monopolies, have to be supervised so elaborately by public bodies, such as the interstate commerce commission.

Eastman speaks from sixteen years of experience at the regulating end.

He objects to the present system, on the ground of divided responsibility and dual control.

If all men on regulatory bodies were as efficient and intelligent and sincere as Eastman we could be enthusiastic for his idea. If all regulatory bodies were as effective as the commission of which he is a member we could have the confidence that would assure faith in it.

The weakness in the idea is found only when we think of its application in the light of some of the regulatory bodies we know.

Too frequently they are made up of broken-down politicians, elected or appointed in a political system and upended by a begequid public.

We'd hate to be riding on a train they'd run.

The inefficiencies that we see in politics still are the greatest single argument against general application of the policy of government ownership and operation of all natural monopolies.

When and if the public is willing and able to find and pay for talent as skilled as private industry is willing to pay for, then an era of successful public ownership and operation may come about.

In a few cases, like the interstate commerce commission, the public is well served. In many more, the regulatory bodies aren't capable of regulating.

And if you can't regulate, you can't operate.

Zoro Agha, oldest man, and eleven times married, says that flying is safer than getting married. Most men, however, will prefer a failing out with the wife.

vocacy of "crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform." The maximum penalty proposed is a prison term of ten years, a fine of \$5,000 or both, for joining any organization which advocates criminal syndicalism.

Such laws are dubious, even when literally interpreted and applied, in a country which was founded on this day, remember with moistened eye the comrades of other years.

Much worse, however, are the abuses. It simply opens the prison doors to all who oppose public interest in any state. In California five men received sentences of from three to forty-two years for merely contemplating the unionization of melon workers, employed under incredibly atrocious working conditions.

After he has plowed through the intricacies of the various documents, that lie between him and a government seed loan, and at last has received the cash he needs for a new start, it now appears that he is forthwith beset by creditors.

When he protests that this money represents his stake from the government toward a new crop, and refuses to turn it over, the creditors go to court to garnish the funds.

The short-sightedness of such conduct is almost incredible. The agriculture department has done well to appeal to Attorney-General Mitchell for legal action to protect Uncle Sam's investment in the farmer's future.

## Is This Idea Good?

A new aspect of the down-and-out farmer's difficulty just has come to light.

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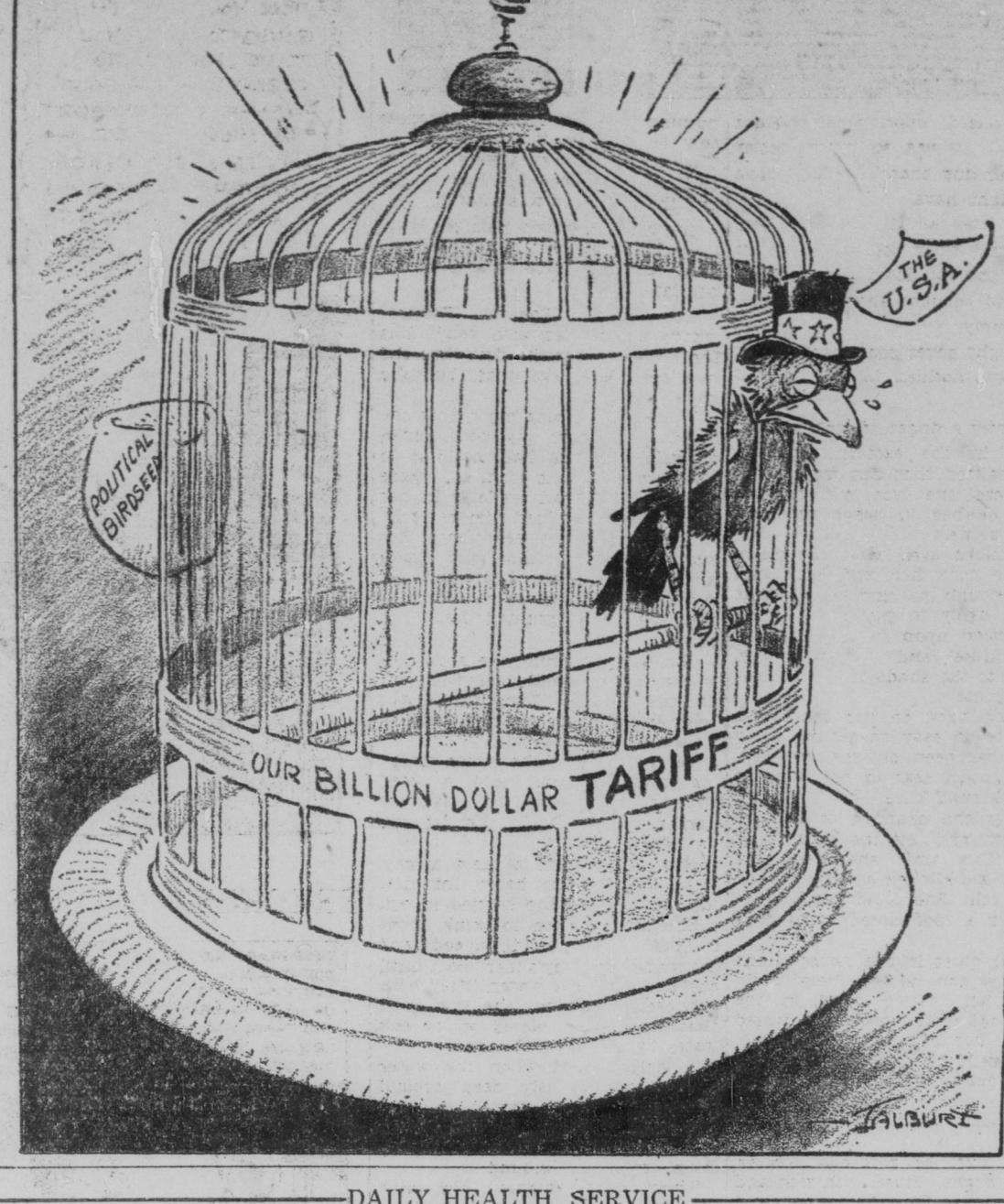
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# 'Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage!'



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

### Diphtheria Still Danger to Many

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiena, the Health Magazine.

DIPHTHERIA is one of the diseases about which scientific medicine has most information, yet the condition is far from being under complete control.

Some of the older governments could do it, but they believed in surpluses and know how