



The Indianapolis Times

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

A Thought, at Least

A few very earnest women are organizing for the renomination and re-election of President Hoover, taking as a name the rather high sounding title of Daughters of the American Constitution.

While no one in the Republican ranks has thus far suggested any necessity for any work that will not be capably handled through southern postmasters to secure a renomination, the organization contributes a thought which the President will undoubtedly consider, inasmuch as he still has two years in which to do something about it.

"Six million men out of work with all their dependents is too big a task for public charity. Any system that keeps men employed the year round will help minimize these periods of depression and help stabilize business" is one of the planks of this new organization.

It is precisely because the present administration has done very little to cure unemployment that the second part of the ambitious program of these Daughters may become more difficult.

Inasmuch as the organization is strictly against what it calls a "dole" and confesses the inability of private charity, the alternative is that these six million and their dependents be left to starve unless a regular system of employment be devised.

The Daughters start their efforts in Indiana and will make this their first battleground.

It may be called to their attention that over one year ago an Indiana organization, the state convention of Eagles, declared that one of the inalienable rights of every American citizen is the right to work and to work at a saving wage. It was later endorsed by the national convention of that fraternity.

It may also be recalled to the Daughters that Congressman Louis Ludlow of this district presented a bill to congress asking for a commission which would study the whole field of industry and allocate labor so that there would be no periods of depression and unemployment. That measure failed to receive any active support from administration circles. Perhaps it escaped notice.

If the Daughters wish to become effective, why not carry on a national crusade for the passage of the Ludlow bill and do something instead of merely talking about unemployment.

Perhaps that commission would find a system to keep men unemployed. The medicine might be unpalatable to the privileged and protected. But it is what the six million of jobless and the taxpayers who carry the burden of charity are looking for.

Justice in Taxation

As one means of making up the treasury deficit of nearly a billion dollars, Mr. Mellon suggests a gasoline tax. The alleged merit of such a tax rests chiefly on the ease of collection and the certainty of a large revenue from this source. The objections to it are, however, conclusive.

Mr. Mellon evidently borrowed this idea from the tax budget of Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer in England. But the conditions are not comparable. In Britain motor cars are still chiefly the privilege of the rich and well-to-do. Relatively few of the lower middle class and the working class own cars. In England, therefore, a gasoline tax would be chiefly a tax on the prosperous.

In the United States, however, we have some 30,000,000 motor cars. If we arrange these cars into a pyramid with Fords at the bottom, then Chevrolets, then higher priced cars until we reached the relatively few Rolls-Royces and Dussenbergs at the top, we should find this pyramid of motor cars in striking correlation with the pyramid of incomes.

Apply the gasoline tax proposal of Mr. Mellon to this pyramid of cars and we find that the brunt of the tax would fall on the many with relatively small incomes—owners of Fords, Chevrolets, etc.—and very lightly on the rich. A tax on gas would certainly harm the oil industry, the motor industry and the general retail trade. Hard pressed consumers paying this tax would have less money with which to buy other things.

Senators Borah and Couzens are nearer the right track when they propose to meet the deficit by higher inheritance taxes, greater levies on the higher income brackets, higher gift taxes and the like. This is in direct accord with Adam Smith's principle of taxation in proportion to capacity to pay. It would in no way injure the retailer, the wage-earner or the farmer.

Mellon also suggests taxing lower incomes more heavily and lower the tax exemptions. But as Borah has said, this is tantamount to reducing wages, further weakening the already exhausted consumer and widening the gap between the have and have-nots. If we were to apply the British systax system to American incomes of over half a million a year it would produce \$800,000,000 of new revenue and almost wipe out the existing deficit.

For ten years Mellon has persisted in his policy of aiding the ultra-rich to escape their due share of the tax burden. He has handed back some \$3,000,000,000 of taxes to his friends and economic class.

A Business Proposition

If President Hoover is wise he will think twice before throwing into the waste basket the appeal for an immediate extra session of congress, on unemployment relief, signed by 1,300 economists, social workers, educators, labor leaders and mayors.

The standing of those 1,300 is impressive, as the list includes such names as Mayor Murphy of Detroit, Mayor Curley of Boston, Mayor Tank of Davenport, Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, President Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; President McMahon of the United Textile Workers; Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, Carl Vrooman, President Park of Bryn Mawr, Dean Taylor of North Carolina State College, Father Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Amos Pinchot, Alexander Meikeljohn, Professor Jerome Davis of Yale university, Professor John H. Gray of American university, Professor E. A. Ross of Wisconsin university, Professor Corliss Lamont of Columbia university and Professor John Dewey.

Most of the 1,300 signers are social workers, Red Cross and Community Chest workers, clergymen and others who have been out on the firing line and bread line of unemployment relief in the towns and cities of the country for the last two years. They speak from experience; they know what they are talking about. They say:

"There are still about 6,000,000 unemployed and perhaps as many more working on short time that their income is severely reduced. . . private charitable funds are inadequate to alleviate the suffering resulting from these conditions, and many of these funds are nearing depletion, while it is increasingly difficult to secure contributions. Many local and state governments, which have supplemented private relief funds, are reaching the limit of their legal capacity to bor-

row. The private savings of the workers, especially the unemployed, are virtually exhausted. "Regardless of any change that may occur in the business outlook, millions of our fellow citizens face a winter of acute poverty and distress; nor can there be any marked improvement in business conditions till there is a marked increase in the purchasing power of the American people?"

Probably no informed person in the entire country would dispute the general accuracy of that description of present conditions.

What to do about it? This group proposes federal appropriations of \$3,000,000,000 for public works, \$250,000,000 to match amounts spent by states and communities on direct unemployment relief, and \$250,000,000 for subvention of state unemployment insurance systems.

We do not believe that this proposal in itself is adequate. Tariff reduction, enactment of the vetoed Wagner unemployment exchange bill, and other measures, in our judgment are necessary. But we share the view of these and other experts that further large-scale public works appropriations and direct federal aid to local relief agencies are obvious immediate steps.

The Hoover idea that private charity can handle the problem has been disproved. Last year the state and city treasuries had to supply 75 per cent of the total relief funds. Many of those treasuries are now exhausted and the legal tax limit reached. Unless the federal government helps, there is apt to be widespread hunger and disorder next winter.

A large public works program—floated with increased income and inheritance taxes on the very wealthy—would give jobs and would help revive prosperity by putting billions of dollars into business circulation.

The Deficit

Frank with admissions of earlier inaccurate estimates, the United States treasury's statement on federal finances at the end of the fiscal year showed a deficit of \$903,000,000 and an increase of \$616,000,000 in the public debt.

It must have afforded Acting Secretary Mills little pleasure to sign the statement. "In the annual report of the secretary," said Mills' statement, "the deficit for 1931 was estimated at \$180,000,000, or \$723,000,000 less than the actual deficit shown for the year." His statement is to be admired because such frankness is, unfortunately, not common in government departments and bureaus.

"Current individual income tax collections were \$731,000,000, or \$330,000,000 less than during the fiscal year 1930," Mills said. Those figures can not be seen except against their background of unemployment, poverty, wage reductions, layoffs, bread lines and hungry children.

"Corporate income taxes totaled about \$892,000,000 and were \$228,000,000 smaller than last year," Mills went on. And those figures make us see empty factories, idle mines, cold boilers and smokeless stacks. Then, if further figures are necessary to complete the unpleasant panorama, Mills shows that tobacco taxes were down, documentary stamp taxes declined, and other miscellaneous tax receipts were under 1930 totals. High tariff reduced customs receipts.

So, there's the condition of the federal treasury. It took a terrific wallop from the business depression. It is burdened with a record deficit and the public debt is greater than in years.

The budget probably could be balanced by legalizing and taxing liquor—that is, by repealing the Volstead act.

Since repeal of the Volstead act is not in sight this winter, apparently there must be an increase in the income tax rates—that tax increases will have to come out of the pockets of those who have suffered least from the depression—the very rich.

As popular as smoking is among the weaker sex, women would as soon be without a cigaret case as a vanity case.

By installing new guns on battleships, the navy seems to have started a boom of its own.

A congressman suggests larger slices of ham as a depression cure. This is rather a change from the boloney of other experts on the subject.

REASON BY FREDERICK LANDIS

WELL, it's a wonderful record, made by those American Eagles, Post and Gatty. They flew around the world in about eight days.

And this carries us back a lot of years to the time when the New York Herald sent a newspaper woman, Nellie Bly, around the world by train and ship in the then amazing time of eighty days.

We remember how whole towns went down to the railroad station as Miss Bly made her way from San Francisco to New York, finishing the circuit in triumph.

She was hailed, in a way, as a gentleman by the name of Lindbergh was hailed many years later.

Post and Gatty have not only slashed Nellie Bly's record to smithereens. They also have pulverized the speed record of the Graf Zeppelin, and more than this they have put to shame that ancient globe trotter, the Man in the Moon, who in all his efforts has never been able to complete the circuit in less than twenty-seven days and several hours.

So, if when you gaze at the moon tonight, it seems to you a little green, it is not because it is made of green cheese, but because the eminent citizen thereof is green with envy because his record has been shattered by two Americans who have hung up a record which will stand for some time.

This exploit of Post and Gatty stands for sportsmanship in its highest degree. They took their lives in their hands and did what man had never done before. They dared all the fates had to send against them. They challenged storm and lightning and wind and ice and rain and sleet—and a lonely death.

So this was real sportsmanship. But there was another event in America Friday which was labeled sportsmanship, but it was not; it was just plain brutality, plain jungle ferocity.

It was the prize fight between Schmelling and Stribling.

THERE is positively nothing in such an occurrence that by the greatest stretch of imagination may be termed beneficial. It was all degrading, all horrible.

Humanity never sinks lower than when it pays money to sit round a prize ring and see a pair of two-legged beasts demolish each other.

If we must make periodic excursions back to barbarism, let us have bull fights; they are infinitely preferable to prize fights.

They are cleaner and more nearly on the square. So long as prize fights continue in America, it is a grim jest to say that we are civilized.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

We Are Born Adventurers, Which Not Only Accounts for Progress, but Keeps Education Alive.

NEW YORK, July 6.—No sooner does one cloud disappear than another forms. Bad news from Rome follows good news from Paris. Mussolini and the pope are farther apart than ever, with education as the chief issue.

Each seems to think that control of the school system would insure permanency for the cause he represents.

History fails to confirm such a view.

Russians did not learn Communism in their school system, nor Italians fascism.

Schools Not Creative

WE are constantly dealing with a type of education which is not, and can not be transmitted through regular channels.

If this were not so, how could people have learned anything before schools came into being?

The school is a distributive, not a creative agency. It can deliver such knowledge and notions as have been placed in cold storage.

For the last twenty-seven years children have been taught that men could fly. Before that, they were not taught anything of the kind.

A Whisper, a Wink

WHETHER for good or ill, everything in life has an educational effect.

Some of what we learn is due to instruction, some to observation, and absorption and some to our own deductive powers.

The children of this country are learning a great deal from the movies and radio, but probably more from what they see and hear close at hand.

Neither does the spectacle have to be grand, nor the noise big to give them an idea.

Go back over your own life, and you will discover that you learned some things from nothing louder than a whisper, or more impressive than a wink.

Whims Spur Pursuit

WHIM, caprice and appetite have played a large part in the pursuit of knowledge and, perhaps, more in determining its use.

What produced the novel, save love romance, or has sold 25,000,000 autos in America, save love of joy-riding?

Last Saturday morning a good many Germans crawled out of bed to hear about the Schmelling-Stribling fight.

Some people may regard that as frivolous and think they would have done better to keep on sleeping, but such things are helping to break down old-time prejudices.

Born Adventurers

WE are born adventurers, which not only accounts for progress, but keeps education alive. When the serious business of life fails to provide a sufficient outlet for our pioneering spirit, we turn to sport, pleasure, or even vice.

Some of the worst crimes ever committed had no baser motive back of them than the desire to get a thrill.

Generally speaking, however, we find decent ways to expend our surplus energy, even if they aren't so sensible.

Individual Ability

TEN little yachts have just left Newport, R. I., for a race across the Atlantic. The longest is only seventy feet over all.

It doesn't sound like much compared to the Lindbergh flight, but these things are helping to break down old-time prejudices.

Half a dozen men have fought their way to fame and fortune during the last few years with nothing but light gloves, and Jimmy London has done the same thing with nothing at all but muscle, training and tricks.

What Is Genuine?

EDUCATION, success, renown—what are they? What part of them is genuine, and what spurious?

We have reduced some of it to a book of rules, but there is vastly more that we haven't.

We have devised ways of determining who shall get college diplomas, but not who will get the cheers, or the money.

Where was Mussolini twenty-five years ago, and who, at that time, expected him to be where he is now? The chances are that he didn't expect it himself.

There are many German boys who would rather be a Schmelling than a prime-minister right now, and there are many American boys who would rather be Post or Gatty than President.

Is it all wrong, or are there some fundamental laws we do not understand?

Daily Thought

Then hear thou from heaven, and forgive the sin of thy servants.—II Chronicles 6:27.

Those who forgive most shall be most forgiven.—Bible.

Where is the Yser river? What World War battle was fought there? It is a small coastal river, 78 kilometers long, of which 50 kilometers are in Belgian territory. On this river the German advance toward Calais and the English coast was checked. On Oct. 10, 1914, the Belgian army, after being forced to evacuate Antwerp and Ghent, retreated on the Yser; on the 16th the battle of the Yser began, and the allied troops fought desperately for fifteen days. Eventually, assisted by the floods which, beginning on Oct. 29, reached Dixmude by Nov. 2, the allies succeeded in establishing themselves in an impregnable position on the left bank of the river.

"Added Information"



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Clothing Has Relation to Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

IN a review of the relationship of clothing to life, Sarah MacBride and Ellen Beers McGowan discuss especially the question of the relationship of clothing to health.

This is important because summer is with us and the choice of the right type of clothing means a great deal of comfort.

The human body constantly is throwing off heat. Clothing acts either to conduct this heat outward or to hold it in. Some fibers permit heat to pass more readily from the body than others.

Cotton and linen garments permit heat to pass off readily and thus help to keep the body cool. Silk and wool, on the other hand, do not conduct heat very readily and therefore are better suited to winter than summer wear.

Of special importance is the

choice of underclothing, since this is worn next to the skin. Overheating is serious, particularly for infants.

Therefore, in the summer, all cotton, or lightweight silk, or mixed silk and cotton garments are more suitable than woolen garments.

It also has been found that some types of clothing permit the ultraviolet rays of the sun to penetrate more readily than do others.

A fabric with an open mesh not only permits the circulation of warm air and the radiation of heat, but also permits more sunlight to pass through than does a fabric with a closed mesh.

The human body gets along best with a fairly even temperature. Hence, clothing should be chosen with that idea in mind.

When people used to have to walk long distances to and from work in the open air or to work a great deal out of doors, it was necessary to have thick woolen underwear.

Under modern conditions of transportation and with the development of modern types of clothing, such underwear practically has disappeared, except for lumbermen and ice cutters.

Of particular importance in using any type of clothing is the frequent changing of all that comes in contact with the skin.

It has been shown that the number of bacteria increases constantly on a garment the longer it is worn. Many modern garments are ruined by boiling in hot water, and therefore it is necessary to have them dry cleaned frequently.

Any garment that is so tight as to prevent circulation through and expansion of the organs of the body is not a healthful garment.

Garters, belts, and bands which are so tight that they leave red marks on the skin and dents in the flesh interfere with the circulation of the blood and can not be considered suitable.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

MY attention was arrested by a small news item in The Times: "Alfred Aloysius Smith (Trader Horn), who wanted to die on the African veldt walking into the sunset, but who died in bed near the city of London, which he never liked, was buried today in the Catholic section of Whitstable cemetery."

Time and Place

WHAT difference can it make to a man where he dies? If it is true that there is a life after death surely we will all reach our proper destinations, no matter where we are when we bid this old earth goodbye.

If, on the other hand, there is nothing beyond this plane, the locale of our demise is negligible.

Since he has begun to wonder about a hereafter man has been wont to romanticize unduly about the proper setting for his departure. It must be that we are all stage-struck.

Most of us have never had an opportunity to be in the limelight and hear the plaudits of an appreciative multitude. And so we build up for ourselves a fantastic and effective setting for the final take-off.

But fate—or whatever it is that rules our destiny—is a trickster. It seldom happens that people die under circumstances which seem to them fitting or in accord with their earthly activities.

It is interesting to note most men who have led active, dangerous lives die in bed. Almost invariably the end of the chapter finds them helpless and weak and old. Only the memory of former daring or chivalry lends glamour to their passing.

Scientific Heaven

I WONDER why Alfred Aloysius Smith wanted to die "walking into the sunset."

Perhaps he harbored the wish that he might be gathered into the warmth and glow of the dying sun and transported to a special heavenly veldt abounding in tigers, rogue elephants and soft-hearted publishers.

It is a happy thought. And who knows that day may be not so distant when we will be able to achieve in another plane those things we desired most on earth?

Science has accomplished miracles. We take for granted now the things which seemed utterly impossible a few short years ago. We are living in a man-made heaven. Why not, then, a man-made heaven?

I can visualize a perfect hereafter for myself wherein it would be necessary only to think of a topic for my daily column, and presto! the column is written. And the rest of the day would be mine to do with as I pleased. For instance, I have neglected my poker for several weeks now.

Brief for Beds

I DON'T care very much how I die, or where, just so long as the procedure is quick and painless. If I were pressed for an indication as to my preference I should say that I'd prefer to die in bed. That seems to me the most comfortable place. And, besides, beds are useful. Most people seem to think that

they are only for sleeping. But I've accomplished some of my best work while lying in bed. I find that the perfect physical relaxation sharpens my wits. This is especially true since I have learned to dictate columns and magazine pieces.

I don't have to sit up in front of a typewriter with a blank sheet of paper staring me in the face. All I need to do is recline, with plenty of cigarettes handy, and think out loud.

So, you see, have a special fondness for beds. But I almost fear to express the desire that I end my days that way. For, inevitably, it happens that a wish expressed in this regard turns out quite the reverse. Trader Horn, a born adventurer, wanted to die gloriously, I, a sedentary (or I might say reclining)

columnist, would prefer to die in bed.

Dignity vs. Valor

IT would be incongruous for me to end my days on the African veldt in deadly combat with a jungle beast. After all, I'm a pacifist. I don't like to fight. Besides, I have a slight cardiac condition, and too much excitement might prove fatal.

I should not like to meet my Maker all bloody and torn and panting. I'd rather the first interview took place after a good night's rest, dressed in my best Beau Brummell style and with a fresh, keen mind. I'm sure I'll need all my wits to get by St. Peter.

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Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—Your editorial of July 2, "How Miners Live in West Virginia" should be read by every individual who buys coal from either the West Virginia or Kentucky coal fields. This condition not only exists in these coal fields, but in all the other fields, whether they are organized or unorganized. If the people who complain about the prices they pay for this grade of coal could see how these people in the various mining areas have to live, what they have to put up with, I am sure they would not kick on the price they have to pay for the coal. The average person who does not know anything of these conditions think that the miner receives large wages, also that the operators are making a big profit, and that they are being held up for a high price when they have to pay \$6.50 and \$7 a ton for this grade of coal.

There isn't a mine that has made any money since October, 1929. Coal is selling at a price today and has been for nearly two years below cost of production, and this can not continue forever. The operators are doing everything they can to keep the men employed, and it has been an effort to give them enough work to exist on. It is not the operators fault that these conditions exist, more than it is the fault of the miners. We have to admit that there are a lot of unscrupulous operators still trying to hold on, and their shrewd methods are the same as their working methods. That's the thing that has been causing trouble for the last two years. The unfortunate thing about this is that they are able to hold on for a long time. This condition exists in every coal field, but the majority of the operating companies are doing business in a legitimate manner and would like to see the miner make more money than he is getting today. They know that a man can

TRAINING BASES
July 6

ON July 6, 1917, it was announced that training bases for the American troops in France had been established and were ready for occupancy. They included aviation, artillery, infantry and medical bases.

The section of the battlefield eventually to be occupied by the Americans was decided upon by the military authorities and approved by General Pershing, after he had inspected the ground.

The location of this section was kept a military secret and no actual time was fixed for American participation on the fighting front.

The battalion of United States soldiers that took part in the independence day celebration in Paris began training at its permanent camp, over which General Sibert was placed in command.

In the meantime the training of officers was rushed, on the assumption that the organization of the new armies would be rewarded without qualified leaders.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Michelson Never Equaled in His Scientific Field, Declares Co-Worker.

"COMPARISONS are dangerous, but I greatly doubt whether Michelson ever has been equaled in his chosen field." So writes Dr. George E. Hale, honorary director of the Mt. Wilson observatory, in the publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

The late Dr. Albert A. Michelson, the "high priest of light," performed many of his experiments at the Mt. Wilson observatory, of which he was a research associate.

Hale and Hale were friends for many years. They were a deep community of interests between the two men, for Hale, like Michelson, is an instrument designer.

Michelson gave the world the interferometer, a powerful engine of research which laid the foundations for the Einstein theory and made possible the measurement of the diameters of stars.

He also made many improvements in the apparatus for measuring the velocity of light.

Hale invented the spectroheliograph, which made it possible for astronomers to learn more about the nature of the sun than was known in all the centuries which preceded the invention of that instrument.

It is interesting, therefore, to learn Hale's opinion of Michelson.