



## 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 those 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 the 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 bills 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 Dusenbergs 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 surtax system to American incomes of over half a million a year it would produce \$800,000,000 of new revenue and almost wipe out '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 1,200 economists, social workers, educators, labor leaders and mayors.

The standing of those 1,200 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 Melkejoh, 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 1,200 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-

## THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

### 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 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 of 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 Schmeling-Strubing 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 the eighty-nine men and one woman participating will take it just as seriously.

Half a dozen men have fought their way to fame and fortune during the last few years with nothing but light gloves, and Jimmy Londos 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 a college diploma, but who will not 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 Schmeling than a prime-minister right now, and there are many American boys who have been shattered by two Americans who have hung up a record which will stand for some time.

It is all wrong, or are there some fundamental laws we do not understand?

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.

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 Schmeling and Strubing.

HERE 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 barbershop, let us have full 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.

Most people seem to think that

### "Added Information"



### DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Clothing Has Relation to Health

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