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

"French Public Opinion"

Now the solution of the European crisis seems to rest upon that mysterious thing called French public opinion. The French government is reputed to be willing to go a long way toward helping her late enemy out of the bottomless hole, if this can be done without getting into trouble with the French people.

This throws us right back to where we were at the end of the war, or, more precisely, toward the end of peace negotiations. The schedule of reparations, dictated by France, had been agreed upon by the allies' representatives and were ready to be submitted to the German delegation. Suddenly it came over some of the British delegates that they were putting their hands to an instrument that meant not permanent peace, but prolonged disaster.

One to realize it was Boman Law, chancellor of the British exchequer, a cool-headed, financial-minded Scotchman. True, he had lost a son in the war and had entertained a fervent hope that the peace might be such as to put the next war in the far distant future.

But his mind was clear to implications of the proposed reparations. Another to see the significance of what they were about to do was Barnes, the British labor minister. They went to Lloyd George and related their fears. He agreed with them instantly and said he had worn himself out endeavoring to persuade Clemenceau to the same viewpoint; he suggested that they talk with "The Tiger."

They did so. To their surprise, Clemenceau likewise agreed, without hesitation. But, he said, the terms fixed were the least that public opinion in France would accept. And when, eventually, the treaty flatly charging Germany with the whole guilt of the war and assessing that beaten and broken nation with, as nearly as possible, the whole cost of repairing the damage, Clemenceau did have difficulty in obtaining its acceptance by his chamber of deputies. The chamber wanted terms even harsher.

Presumably, the chamber represented French public opinion. And at that time it probably reflected this opinion correctly. For the French, fed for four years on their government's propaganda, had no reason to believe that anything charged against Germany was not true.

They could see no reason why Germany should not be required to pay every last cent that could be wrung out of her. They were bitter, as was natural.

The intervening thirteen years seem to have modified this feeling on the part of the French. They have learned more concerning the causes of the war; no less person than Poincaré has admitted Germany's sole guilt was a political fiction.

More than that, the mere passage of time has begun to bring their native common sense into play. Now they can shout "Long Live Germany" when Bruening appears in their streets.

But that doesn't say that the average, hard-working French citizen is ready to transfer the burden of the war debts from the shoulders of his German neighbors to his own. He isn't. The Frenchman is a frugal, thrifty soul. He hates taxes a little more than most any other national in the western world.

Yet France is a prosperous country; compared with others she is rich. What does that mean? It means, fortunately for the French, that the average man is fairly comfortable.

It means more than that, however. It means that there are many great and growing personal fortunes in France; that, as in the United States, the economic scheme is one that fosters these growing fortunes, regardless of what may be the condition of the average man.

This week, before the interstate commerce commission, a New York investment banker, appearing to support the railroads' plea for higher freight rates, said:

"I've never seen the banks so full of money!"

This was his very simple manner of saying what has been said over and over again since our present hard times hit us: That there is more money in America than at any other time in its history, and that this money is in fewer hands than ever before.

The American economic system has operated to provide and protect dividends, interests, and profits, but no longer to provide and protect wages. The result is that America approaches a winter of terrible hardship on the part of millions, a winter of idle money in the part of the few.

America faces the necessity of taking a great part of this piled-up wealth by taxation, for the sheer purpose of staving off starvation of the unemployed.

The situation that France confronts is somewhat similar. Not immediate starvation within her borders, but a collapse of all Europe that necessarily would engulf France.

Just as we can meet our own dire need if the government will seek the money where the money is, so France can meet the need of all Europe if her government will do the same.

And the French public opinion that her politicians fear so heartily, probably would stand for such solution of the situation. Say higher taxes to the average Frenchman and he will rebel.

The same is true in this country—if you don't specify who is to pay the higher taxes. Already the spokesmen for America's great fortunes are seeking to arouse the fear that increased taxes will mean increased taxes for the average man.

But if French public opinion is given to understand that the plan is to take the burden from the ruined peasants and workers of Germany and transfer it to the war and peace profiteers of France, the world probably will have no cause to doubt the favorable response of French public opinion.

Historical Perspective

With 6,000,000 workers and their dependents idle today, should we set about to increase the number of mouths to be fed? The distinguished student of population problems at the Brookings Institution in Washington, Professor R. R. Kuczynski, answers yes.

There are two ways in which our population might be increased—natural growth and immigration. There is no practical hope in the former. Our birth rate is declining steadily. In 1900 it was 50 per 1,000 population. In 1920 it was 24 per 1,000; in 1930 it had dropped to 19. Therefore, Dr. Kuczynski insists that we must modify our immigration laws.

His argument is that the economic structure of the United States is "dynamic." This can be maintained only by a system of ever-increasing population: "With her present fertility, she is not in a position to increase her population domestically. This would be true, even if the mortality should be further reduced. Other countries have a static economic structure."

France, for instance,

Your own structure, however, is exceedingly

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

The More You Learn of the Rackets, the More You Wonder What Part the Big Bankers Play.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Do-rade, a fifty-two-foot yawl, navigated by her owner and manned by a crew of seven amateurs, sails across the Atlantic in seventeen days, winning the Newport-to-Plymouth race, which started July 4 and in which ten small yachts participated.

It's a remarkable record, right down with that of clipper ships as to time, and right back with the early pioneers as to hazard and seamanship. Those who made it have some idea of what their forefathers went through.

The Mayflower, which brought 102 Pilgrims to Massachusetts, was less than 100 feet long, and was regarded as a good-sized ship for her day.

Protect That Hen Roost!

Of the first 12,000 people who attempted to reach America, two-thirds perished, either during the passage, or within ten years. Yet to hear some people talk you would think that they had nothing to worry about, except religion and blue laws.

If 60,000,000 had died in this country last winter, we would be facing the same kind of a situation that the pilgrims faced in the summer of 1621, after they had buried one-half of their total population.

Speaking of blue laws, we are just about as rough and intolerant when it comes to having our way as the old boys were in trying to have their hens.

In Delaware, a chicken thief just has been sentenced to ten lashes at the whipping post and six years in prison.

According to press reports, this example is intended to show chicken thieves that the state of Delaware means to protect the hen roost regardless of cost or consequences.

Tough on Boys

POLICE COMMISSIONER MULROONEY appears to have a similar idea regarding New York night clubs.

The "committee of fourteen" having told the commissioner just how bad conditions are, he rolls up his sleeves and issues orders in a way that would make a pilgrim father envious.

Proprietors of night clubs must submit to finger-printing if they want their licenses renewed, and in the meantime, they must have no traffic with crooks.

If they have any difficulty in identifying the crooks, Commissioner Mulrooney will be glad to furnish blueprints and specifications.

Do You Catch On?

As might be expected, there is great travail of the spirit in the night club district.

For reasons with which Commissioner Mulrooney doubtless is well acquainted, certain proprietors rather would not be finger-printed, while the majority agreed that without well-known crooks and big shots as an attraction, it would be hard to hold on to the night club trade.

Though other people don't seem to have caught on, New Yorkers are well aware that crooks from the inside and hicks from the outside furnish the big excuse for night clubs.

It Goes Foolishly

In spite of the hard times, lots of people are making easy money, and spending it foolishly. However, that may help to keep up legitimate business, it certainly helps to sustain racketeering and vice.

Jack O'Leary, D. C. reporter, the star of New York failed to connect the other day, and who is on bail while awaiting trial on four other indictments, is said to be enlarging his beer trade area at a rapid rate.

If he is doing it on cash, Uncle Sam should have no difficulty in finding errors in his income tax returns, and if on credit, he must have a better drag with the bankers than honest folks can establish.

Where Does It Come From?

THE more you learn about racketeering and corruption, the more you are puzzled by the part money plays. Where does all the money come from, and how could it be produced in such great gobs without some of the big banks, or bankers knowing about it?

When haled up for falsifying his income tax returns, it is said that Al Capone offered \$4,000,000 in settlement, and cash at that.

Right now an ex-horse doctor of the New York fire department is being quizzed about \$2,000,000 in fees which he is said to have collected for appearing before the board of standards, and which he is supposed to have split with certain parties.

It is impossible to believe that such things can occur without a lot of people knowing about them—big people, respectable people, people who ought to be in better business.

Questions and Answers

Did Spain ever have a republican form of government before the present one?

It had a republican form of government for about a year in 1873 and 1874. King Amadeo abdicated in 1873, and a republic was declared by the Cortes. The eminent statesman, Castelar, strove to give it a constitutional and conservative character. In a single year three presidents succeeded one another and ministries changed every few days.

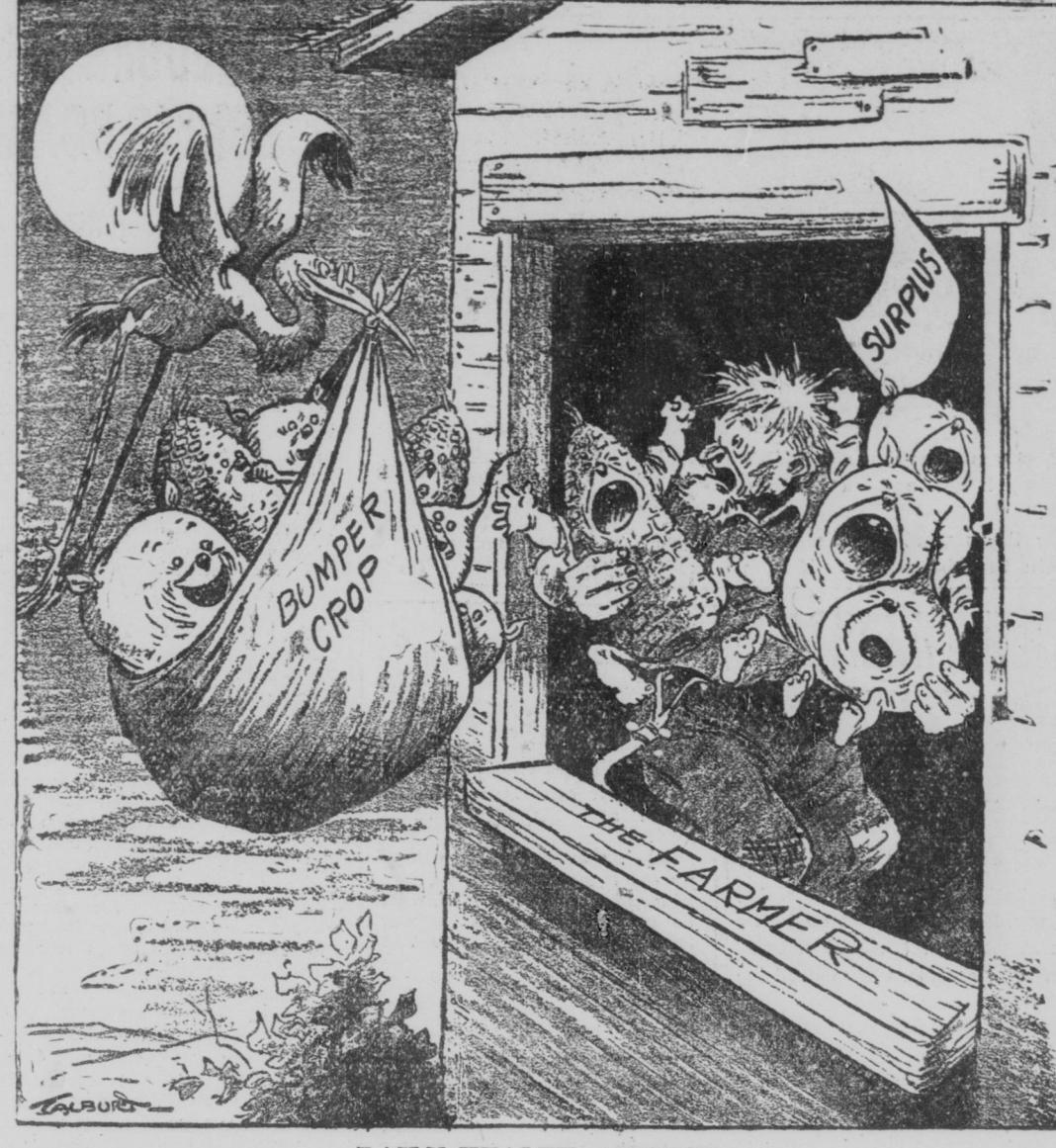
If the pension check of a Civil War veteran arrives at his residence a short time after his death, can his widow cash it, or must it be returned to the pension office?

It is payable only to the pensioner, and it is received even a few moments after his death it must be returned to the office from which it is sent. The money will be paid the widow or heirs through regular procedure provided by law.

Which colleges of the United States have the largest endowments?

Our most celebrated example is, of course, Mr. Rockefeller, who of late has become almost saintly in his virtue. Time deodorizes the most rank evils, and a long injustice is the most entrenched of institutions.

Looks Like a Little Control Is in Order



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Heart Failure at 50 Due to Arteries

Why men break down from heart failure at 50, after leading active lives, is explained by Dr. Morris Fishbein in a series of five articles on "The Falling Heart of Middle Life," the first of which is presented herewith.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor of the American Medical Association and of *Health Magazine*.

One of the most common and at the same time one of the most serious conditions confronting the medical profession today is the control of the failing heart of men at middle age.

Dr. David Riesman recently discussed this subject before a medical society. He pointed out that modern men lead active lives and seem to get along quite well until they reach 30 years of age. Then they go to pieces.

Scientific study reveals that the breaking down is due to changes in the heart and in the circulation. In the vast majority of cases the breakdown is not due to any infection of the heart affecting the valves, which is one of the most common causes of heart disease.

It seems to be associated with high blood pressure and with some

changes in the blood vessels that the number of deaths from heart disease after middle life indicates that these people were saved from the infectious diseases that used to carry off tremendous numbers in youth.

Nevertheless, this heart disease is preventable to some extent, and those who are wise will do what they can to avoid it.

In analyzing the increase in the number of deaths from heart disease after middle life, Dr. Riesman is convinced that some of them may be an aftermath of the influenza epidemic of 1918.

It is well recognized that chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis or syphilis, may weaken the condition generally and thus affect the heart. It is also known that overeating, sexual excess, worry, intense ambition and the strenuous life included in striving for success may also be associated with wear and tear on the vital organ.

Insufficient sleep is a prominent feature of the lives of those who break down from heart failure in middle life. Insufficient sleep represents a vicious circle. Because the man worries he can not sleep; because he can not sleep he worries.

It is, of course, realized that people must die eventually of something, because the biological cycle of the human cell is still approximately seventy years. An increase in

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROUN

I WAS very much surprised and disappointed," writes Harold H. Staebner, "to read your ill-considered attack on the Red Cross for its refusal to aid the children of the striking Pennsylvania coal miners.

"As you know, for many years the miners have been suffering from low wages and unemployment, and yet in spite of these facts and the poor outlook ahead of them they have gone right on producing children that they, and you, too, expect one more to support for on bail while awaiting trial on four other indictments, is said to be enlarging his beer trade area at a rapid rate.

"If he is doing it on cash, Uncle Sam should have no difficulty in finding errors in his income tax returns, and if on credit, he must have a better drag with the bankers than honest folks can establish.

Why Poor?

MISTER STAEBNER's nonchalance is refreshing. He admits that he is a community of pauperized people, but what of it?

The burden of responsibility does not touch him. Apparently it is his contention that they are poor because they are stupid.

If it is true that they are stupid—and it is far from intelligent to do so—must demand so much of the Red Cross as to cripple that organization in its other relief work for years to come?

A New Angle

No assurance whatsoever, Mr. Staebner. That is, until we have laws permitting the free dissemination of birth control information.

This correspondent has put his finger on the crux of the problem. I absolutely agree with his statement that "charity of the stupid kind begets the need for still more charity."

Charity, as we know it, is morphic. It alleviates temporarily, but does not cure society's cancer. And, no matter how we fight against the first close, once we have known relief from pain we seek the spurious remedy again and again.

But, after all, the cause is still there. And only a major operation can eliminate that.

In defending the Red Cross, Mr. Staebner goes on to say:

"They must know the type and character of the people who work in the mines. They must recognize the danger of having on their hands perpetually a pauperized, fast-

breeding mass of ignorant people, who, unless they will adopt birth control (and they are probably too stupid to do so) must demand so much of the Red Cross as to cripple that organization in its other relief work for years to come."