

The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor
ROY W. HOWARD, President
EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5551.
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Truly Watsonian

Senator Watson comes home to Indiana, changing somewhat the note of his song, but bringing assurance that "American standard of living can never be maintained by European wages."

A few months ago, Watson stood in the senate chamber and defended the high tariff measure with the declaration that he knew that within thirty days it would bring back prosperity.

Now the senator says that we should be happy because conditions in this country are better than in other lands. He makes no more prophecy concerning the exact date when we will reach that particular corner around which good times are supposed to lurk, ready to spring upon a country fast losing hope.

Just how the American standard of living can be maintained without any wage for nearly seven millions of workers is another hiatus in the public pronouncement of the Indiana leader.

Some thousands of men and women in this city, already out of work, had hoped that there would come some definite plan for giving work. More thousands who fear for their jobs are even more interested in learning what the government may do next winter to protect them in their jobs by creating work for those now out of work.

If there are plans in the mind of Watson, leader of the senate, they are secret plans.

The morsel of consolation is that the jobless man in this country is better off than a starving Chinaman or a ragged beggar on the Thames embankment.

True, the Chinaman starves because his country is impoverished and without resources. The Briton begs because his land is without food or money to buy food. In this country the worker is on the breadline because food is too plentiful and material wealth beyond imagination.

But the senator says he has "abiding faith in Herbert Hoover." That is truly Watsonian. When all the rest of the land had such faith, he had doubts. When the rest of the land has doubts, he has faith. Just like Jim.

Cutting Taxes

If there are useless men or women in the public service, they should be discharged.

But the suggestion that those who are performing real service, who are needed to the orderly processes of life, should be put on reduced wages is wrong in principle and wrong in policy.

The property owners are quite properly exercised over the tax rate. They should have been exercised during the years of plenty when waste and extravagance added to huge bond issues on which interest is now being paid. But that is all in the past.

Every argument of self interest demands that wages be maintained and not reduced during this period of hard times, caused by a loss of purchasing power.

The wage of those who do the real work, the teacher, the policeman, the fireman, the clerk, the stenographer, should be kept at a standard high enough to furnish an example to private employers.

President Hoover has declared against wage cutting. Every economist has declared that such a practice leads to disaster. Industrialist and labor leader join in this theory, although private business may not always follow it.

Tax burdens can be reduced if some of the waste is eliminated. Such expenditure as \$64,000 for washing the state capitol was monstrous in these times. It would have been less harmful had it been done by hand instead of machines rented by a foreign corporation.

There is waste in buying in public institutions. There is waste in the higher bracketed salaries. There is no waste in paying a conscientious worker a living wage.

A Financial Racket

The federal billion-dollar bond issue looks to us like a financial racket. Millionaires and politicians will profit at the expense of the people and the government.

It is a vicious method by which the administration evades its duty of balancing the federal budget and hopes to postpone the necessary tax increase until after the presidential election.

It is an attempt to make the next generation pay for the follies and depression of this generation. It is a scheme of escape for the huge fortunes made during prosperity, which now should carry the tax burden of the depression partly caused by that overconcentration of wealth.

It is indefensible on financial grounds, indefensible on economic and social grounds, and indefensible on moral grounds.

First, its financial fallacy. The government has been borrowing and can continue to borrow short-term money for less than 1 per cent in these times of credit surplus.

To put out \$800,000,000 worth of twenty-four year bonds at 3 per cent and \$800,000,000 worth of one-year certificates at 1 1/4 per cent, as Secretary Mellon proposes, is to enrich the bankers and the bondholding class at the expense of the government, which can get money cheaper.

Second, it's economic fallacy. It increases the overconcentration of wealth in a relatively few hands, and thereby further curtails the consuming power of the mass of the people upon whose purchase a revival of prosperity depends.

The concentration of wealth in the hands of the few already is so great that they can find no immediate use for their money. Today even banks limit the size of deposits, so large is the credit surplus. Thus the rich must hold their money idle, or put it into industry to revive business. They are not doing the latter, because the immediate profit prospects are not large enough to suit them.

So for many months the very rich have been pressing the government to take their money at an interest rate above the market. This is precisely what the government proposes to do now.

Instead of the rich helping the government make

up the depression deficit by paying more taxes, the government pays the rich in the form of interest and caps the deal by exempting the big bonds from ordinary taxes.

Earlier this year the same administration fought against a soldiers' bonus bond issue, with the argument that a large federal bond issue would ruin the private bond market, and draw off the funds which should be going into industry and construction through private bond issues. If that Hoover-Mellon argument was true then, it is true today.

Third, is the moral cost. Last year's federal deficit was almost a billion dollars. On the basis of this year's record to date, it is estimated that the current annual deficit will be upward of one and a half billion dollars, or two and a half billion dollars for the two years.

If there is such a thing as political morality, we believe that morality dictates a pay-as-you-go policy. We believe it is socially dishonest for the richest nation in the world—at the end of the highest period of prosperity ever known at any time anywhere—to load the next generation with debts resulting from our own governmental extravagances and private greed.

When great Britain faces a deficit of a mere \$600,000,000, it overthrows the government to force a balanced budget in advance. But when the United States discovers a billion-dollar deficit after the fact, the Hoover administration calmly proceeds to increase that deficit toward the two and one-half billion mark, without even a proposal to raise the money to pay the bill.

The Hoover administration simply goes on borrowing, with the easy promise that the government of 1935 will pay its debts of 1931.

If the explanation of this unwise and unjust policy is not partisan political expediency we wish some one who knows would broadcast the true explanation. It will take a lot of explaining to convince the country that this is not a racket of the politicians and the big campaign contributors.

Children Get the Jobs

Abolition of child labor, which used to be urged as a reform measure for the benefit of young people, is being insisted upon now for the sake of unemployed men and women, and it is going to be interesting to watch whether more is accomplished with this new and impelling motive animating the fight.

The United States children's bureau reports that, in twenty-three states alone, 103,000 14 and 15-year-old children left school last year to work, because of necessity; while the number of unemployed men and women exceeded 6,000,000.

Accordingly, the President's unemployment committee will begin a radio campaign this week, urging that children of school age be kept in school.

But this winter where a young person is able to get a job of which an unemployed father or mother has been deprived, that child probably will leave school as it did last winter—to keep the family from starvation or charity.

Child labor never will be cured, the children's bureau said a few months ago, until every family has an assured income. In other words, though it did not say so, child labor never will be cured until everything possible has been done to prevent unemployment, and insurance funds have assured a steady income for those occasionally out of work.

That means a long fight ahead. In the meantime, whenever a breathing spell occurs in the present struggle to keep people fed somehow through the winter, it undoubtedly would be wise to fight for ratification of the child labor amendment to the Constitution.

A Chicago woman wants a divorce because her husband passes out only one kiss a week. Passing out always has been a disagreeable experience.

Well, they've found the spring where Solomon drank. With these 300 wives, there must have been an awful rush at springtime.

When that Tammany chief testified for the horse doctor, he was probably figuring they'd need him for the Democratic mule in 1932.

Pangborn and Herndon were fined \$1,000 in Japan. Maybe that was higher than they expected to go.

If abolishing prohibition would bring back good times, Germany's not much of a glowing example.

By their deeds ye shall know them. Even if they're real estate men.

Talk is cheap, except when you talk back to the judge.

Dempsey knocked out his opponent in his first "exhibition bout." The victim probably wouldn't quibble about the title.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WHEN a San Francisco judge apologized to 100 unemployed men who had been arrested for sleeping in box cars on the water front, he did a great deal to bring honor upon himself and the courts.

Nearly 50 per cent of all arrests are made upon the unfortunate. And certainly during this period, when so many honest men and women are without work or hope, the police should curb their enthusiasm for bringing in a catch.

The arduous with which the law hops upon the helpless and the poor is one of the disgraces of our civilization. One need only live in a community where there is a large Negro population to observe this phase of our enforcement. At the slightest excuse the black man is hauled to jail.

Once I witnessed the disgraceful incident of an old country Negro recently come to the city who was clapped into a cell for complicity in a coal stealing misdemeanor, when the sole evidence against him was that the thieves previously had stolen his horses to haul off their loot.

NOR did the policemen or the judge see the sardonic humor of the affair, the culprits escaping entirely and the innocent old adde pate going to jail, where he probably still would be if his wife had not happened to cook in a family who came to his rescue. As it was, it took \$8 to pay the costs for this unjust arrest and imprisonment.

And the other day in Chicago a young refrigerator salesman making a business call to a rich man's mansion was arrested on suspicion and slammed into the lockup without being permitted to telephone either his family, his lawyer or his employer.

The fact that he was turned loose next morning with a muttered apology does not excuse such high-handed behavior from the arresting officers.

It takes us eight or ten years to apprehend a man like Al Capone, but somehow the less moneyed individual too often is an object of suspicion with the cops.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Too Many People Have Assumed They Have Come to Live in a Fool-Proof World and Do Very Little Thinking on Their Own Account.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Sir Henri Deterding makes the proposal to destroy cotton an excuse for reiterating his faith in greater consumption as the one sure remedy for our economic ills.

No one who has given the matter thought will disagree with him. Increased consumption is, and always has been, the basis of progress, whether in overcoming depressions, or spreading prosperity.

It is only fair to say, however, that increased consumption along general lines and as applied to specific commodities is not the same thing.

The Product Changes

MORE often than not, progress increases consumption by changing the product consumed. Sir Henri Deterding deals in oil. Greater consumption of oil has led to a reduced consumption of coal. People keep warmer and travel faster because of oil, but that does not help the coal business.

If Sir Henri could restore England's coal markets, he would have gone a long way toward overcoming her social and political troubles.

On Solid Ground

WHEN it comes to silver and wheat, Sir Henri is on solid ground. There can be no justification for destroying food while people are starving.

The very people who are starving could buy food if they only had some of the silver which we can't use.

This is just one of many examples of what could be done to encourage and increase trade.

Forget 'Bad' Omens

AS a general proposition, we are thinking too much about bad omens. Six months ago there was just as wild talk of a crisis in Italy as there is of a crisis in England today, but Mussolini and the Pope have found it possible to reach an agreement.

Why not accept that as a sign of the times? Why harp so continually about evil portents? Why take every breeze to mean a hurricane?

Haven't we trouble enough, without crossing so many bridges before we come to them?

Quit Singing Blues

TO hear some people talk, you'd think there was nothing ahead but pestilence, famine and war, preferably war.

Supposing it's true, do we gain anything by dying on imaginary battlefields?

The augurs should change their tune. All they are doing now is adding to a very bad fit of the blues. If they can't conscientiously prophesy better times, they at least can be noncommittal.

There Is Some Hope

ADMITTEDLY, we have a lot to worry about, but we also have some things that warrant hope.

If there have been quite a few revolutions, most of them have been comparatively bloodless, which is something different and something better.

As a matter of record, the Orient is the one great area where people face real tragedy. In this respect, the Orient is about where Europe was 500 years ago.

It is ideal to think of what we suffer in terms of the Orient, but it is only good sense to think of it in terms of comparison.

U. S. Could Do Worse

THE great problem in this country is not how to make wealth, but how to distribute it. That shows that we are not so badly off.

If the idle money were put to work, there would be no idle men. Governor Roosevelt's idea is to raise \$20,000,000 for the relief of unemployment by increasing the income tax.

The federal government could do worse than adopt it.

Real Negative Attitude

THE prevailing attitude is negative in this country, and has been for several years. That goes far toward accounting for the crime wave, gang rule and business conditions.

Too many people have assumed that because of the allied victory, the federal reserve banks, popular election of United States senators, prohibition, woman suffrage and some other innovations, they had come to live in a fool-proof world and need to do very little thinking on their own account.

Right now they are doing a much better job of it than they are doing weather than anything else, unless it is reading stock market reports.

THE BRITISH lost no ships in the encounter and her losses were small. On this date also the United States export board disapproved of a plan to release grain in Dutch cargo ships held in New York harbor.

A report was circulated from Petrograd on this date that Czar Nicholas had taken up a fourteen-room apartment in an old-fashioned house in Tobolsk, Siberia.

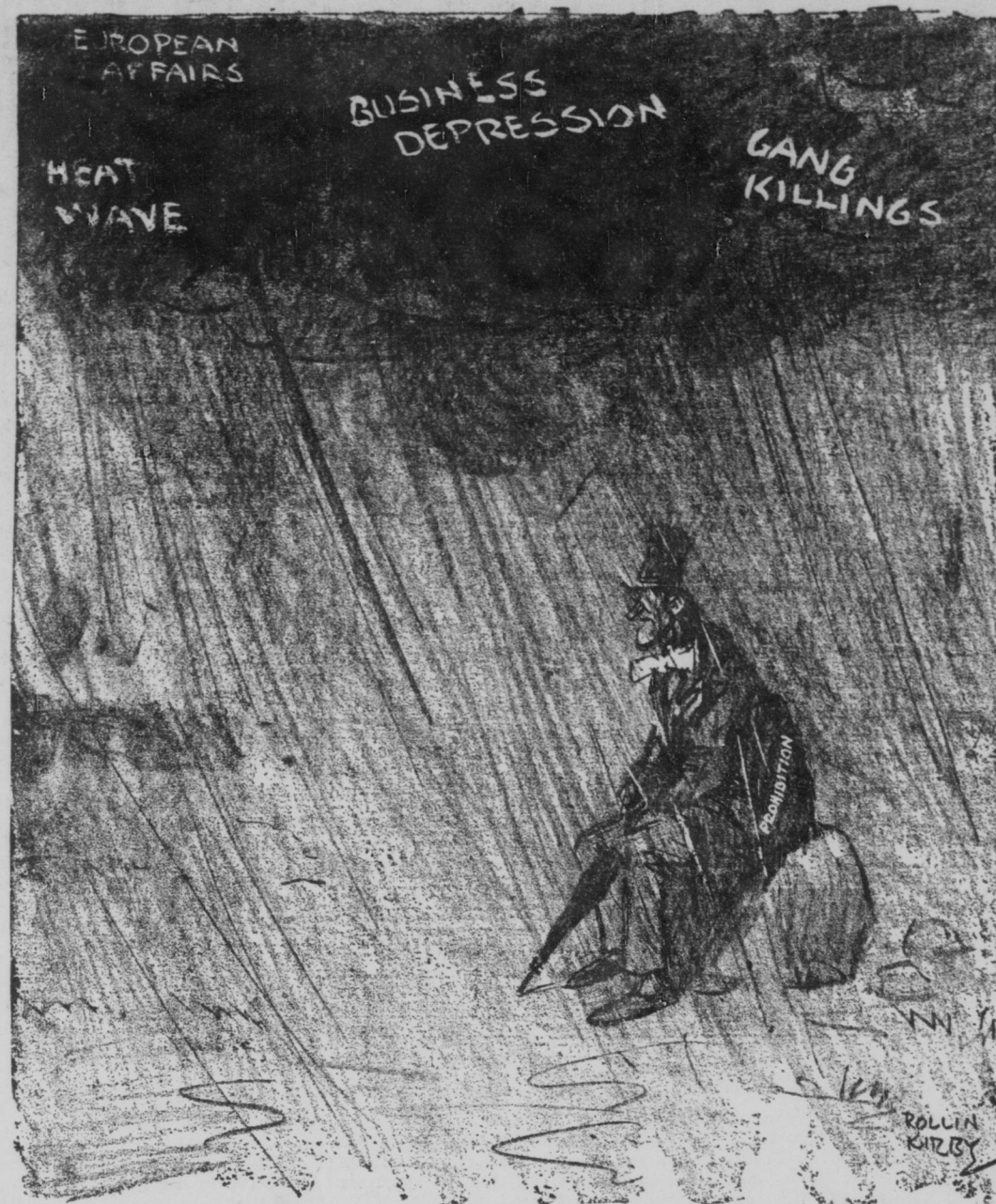
The French advanced three-quarters of a mile in the Hurtubise sector, sweeping the enemy before them.

How many more representatives in congress will California have under the reapportionment act?

There are now eleven, and under the reapportionment there will be twenty.

THE 1930 census enumerated 2,028,027.

Somewhat Obscured



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Tomato Valuable in Fight on Scurvy

This is the 30th of a series of 36 timely articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on "Good Truths and Follies," dealing with such much discussed but little known subjects as calories, vitamins, minerals, digestion and balanced diet.

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

It has been taken for granted that the vitamins contained in fresh fruits and vegetables were equally available in the canned and preserved products or in products modified in various ways.

Tomatoes are available not only as the fresh fruit used in salads, but also in the form of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, catsup, and tomato pulp prepared in other ways.

It has been recognized from the first that the tomato is one of the most important sources of vitamin C, the anti-scurvy vitamin. It is important that the public know whether or not they may rely on any given type of tomato for this purpose.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

WHATEVER haven awaits Frank Harris, I am afraid he will not like it. But, for that matter, he hardly would enjoy any community which provided him with complete contentment.

Of the authors of our era he remained until the day of his death by all odds the most truculent. Age lent no touch of sedateness and twilight calm. Unlike such literary heretics as Bernard Shaw and Theodore Dreiser, he put on no aspect of respectability in his later years.

Not So Much Wilde

NOR did success come to him in spite of the fact that he wrote what is easily the most readable biography written in our day. Possibly it is stretching the facts a bit to speak of the "Life of Oscar Wilde" as a biography.

It is somewhat more like a vaudeville act in which the subject plays stooge for the author. Wilde figures for the most part as the gentleman chosen as recipient for the brilliant remarks of Frank Harris.

Of course, the book has little claim for authenticity. Harris was invariably a violent partisan, who had small patience with any point of view save his own. Moreover, the conversations which he set down years after the event are so full and abundant that the reader naturally must assume them to be somewhat fictional. Indeed, I rather fancy that they have something of the quality once labeled by Charles Hanson Towne as "departure."

Mr. Towne has explained that these are the bright sayings which one wishes he had used at the party and which come to mind in the taxicab on the way home.

But for all its fabulousness, one wishes he had used at the party and which come to mind in the taxicab on the way home.

For all its fabulousness, one wishes he had used at the party and which come to mind in the taxicab on the way home.

Impolite but Accurate

SOON we shall have Bernard Shaw as seen by Mr. Harris. Since the book is not yet released for publication, I should say no more about it than to reveal the fact that it will not hurt Mr. Harris' reputation for brilliant acrimony.

It has been said on many occasions that the author who lies dead in Nice was a man of execrable taste—that is, reticence was not in him. He did not seek to gloss over scandals in the life of any subject, but revealed them.

Still, for that matter, he never spared himself. I would not wish him for bad taste. I think the phrase wholly inappropriate.

He did not respect the manners which prevail in drawing rooms. To put it bluntly, he was not a gentleman. But this made him something more.

Good breeding in his case would have made for poorer writing. A certain candidness, if you please, is necessary in any man who would set down on paper a full-length portrait of a fellow human being.

In order to determine the importance of canned tomatoes as compared with fresh tomatoes so far as concerns the prevention of scurvy, representatives of the food and drug administration made some studies on guinea pigs which had been fed a diet planned to produce scurvy and which were then fed a diet including various types of canned tomatoes.

The canned tomatoes concerned included both the cold pack and open kettle method. Green tomato pickles were prepared with spice, onion and pepper and artificially colored tomatoes were produced by treating the green tomatoes with ethylene.

Cold pack canned tomatoes were capable of producing a cure of scurvy in the guinea pigs after the cans had been stored as long as nine months, whereas tomatoes canned by the open kettle method did not produce complete recovery even with larger doses, indicating that vitamin C is lost by oxidation.

The green canned cold pack tomatoes indicated considerable loss of vitamin C following storage. It was found that tomatoes ripened in the greenhouse were not quite so potent in vitamin C as those ripened in the field.

Tomatoes colored red by the use of ethylene gas also required larger doses to produce recovery than those ripened in the field.

Tomatoes ripened in dark rooms produced recovery, indicating that the vitamin C may develop in the tomato after it is cut from the vine. The amount of vitamin C in green tomato pickles was found to be so small as to be negligible.

Obviously, exact knowledge is needed before a conclusion can be drawn as to the virtue of any special type of food for the prevention of what are known as deficiency diseases.

It is not possible to argue on the basis of the general knowledge of the past concerning the scientific knowledge of the present.

Fortunate Posterity

THERE may be a difference of opinion as to the enduring worth of everything written by Frank Harris. He was reduced to potboiling efforts on many occasions through a life of almost chronic poverty. His work about Wilde seems to me a good bid for posterity.

Posterity will like him better than his own times. While living Harris got somewhat in the way of his written words. His personality, his rapacious, his ill temper in regard to even the mildest criticism blinded many to his undoubted talents.

Even if his books recede into back shelves and dim corners, there can be no denying Harris a place as an inspired critic of his time.

Among the editors of the last fifty

Questions and Answers

Can aliens, who have declared their intention to become American citizens, vote?

With certain limitations, as to time declarants can vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin.

When did Jack London die?

Nov. 23, 1916.

How many banks failed in the United States in 1929 and 1930?

In 1929 there were 551 and in 1930 there were 1,345.

Was the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor cast in this country?

It was cast in Paris in 1881. The work of erecting it began in 1883 and was completed in 1886.

Are railway and railroad synonymous?

Yes.

How does the Pennsylvania railroad compare with other railroads in the United States?

It is the fifth largest railroad in the United States in mileage. In their order the five roads having the most mileage are: Southern Pacific system; Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe; New York Central; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific and Pennsylvania.

What is the largest species of bear?

The brown bears of Alaska are the largest. Cubs weigh upward of 200 ounces and adults weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds. A specimen of the brown bear in the National Zoological park in Washington, D. C., more than 11 years old, weighed 1,090 pounds.

How many electoral votes did President Hoover receive and how many did Smith get?

President Hoover received 444 and Smith received 87. Smith carried only eight states.

What is the population of New Jersey?

The 1930 census enumerated 4,028,027.

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Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of the paper—The Editor.

years he stands out as the most inspired scout. It was Harris who first picked Shaw from Grub street and gave a lift to Max Beerbohm. I think that one of the least lovable characteristics in Mr. Shaw is the lack of appreciation which he had for Harris.

He treated his discoverer shabbily. Maybe that is all for the best. Harris did not thrive on gratitude. It was the snubs of Shaw which inspired him to sit down in his old age and attempt to pay the score.

There is no point in trying to pretend that Frank Harris was one of nature's noblemen. Malice he used on many occasions as his favorite ink. And out of anger and irritation he could and did set down words which snarl an bite and sting. It should be sufficient epitaph to say:

"He certainly could write like a god when goaded."

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What was the estimated value of agricultural crops, animals and the manufactured products of the United States in 1929?

Agricultural crops were valued at \$10,288,000; animals at \$6,856,000,000, and manufactured products, \$68,453,486,518.

Was General Pershing injured in the war?

No.

What is the nationality and meaning of the name Aegerter?