



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPER)
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Private and Public Taxation

After several days of discussion, members of the city council have discovered only a very few thousand dollars which can be eliminated from public pay rolls and permit the government to function in its protection of life, health and property.

The members of that body are sincere men. They have the interests of the city at heart. They would like to reduce the tax burden because they help to carry it and, besides such an achievement would bring thanks and applause.

But they have found that the people have fixed a certain standard of service for themselves and that reduction of expense is possible only by either the uneconomic method of reducing wages or by the worse alternative of reducing service.

The utility holding companies take away more money from the people in a month than is wasted in a year by public officials.

It would require only the most casual glance at the accounts of the holding company for the electric company, for example, to show any business man how to reduce expenses by thousands of dollars and still give all better service than is now received.

It would require only a glance to convince the powers which regulate rates that there is something phoney in charging "excise" tax to the operating cost of a utility.

All of the money charged for extras by the holding company, which in turn owns this company, comes from the pockets of the people of this city.

If only the grabs were eliminated on this one concern, the sum saved to the people would amount to more than any tax cut imaginable.

Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce, very active in trying to cut the salaries of school teachers and policemen, will join in the fight of the south side clubs to secure justice in these rates.

Or will the fact that the present head of the electric light company was formerly a high official of the chamber stop any action of that sort?

If They are Wise

In explaining the purpose of the announced federal billion-dollar bond issue, officials admitted at first that it was hoped to forestall increased taxes to cover the deficit. But that story created such a bad impression officials now are saying that the bond issue merely is for current financing before congress meets and has no relation to taxes.

All of which strikes us as pretty thin. If it only were a case of borrowing money to cover the deficit until congress meets and possible increased income taxes could be collected, obviously there would be no need of twenty-four-year bonds at 3 per cent.

Instead, short-term financing at much lower interest rates and at a large saving to the government would be adequate. And that, in our judgment, would be the wise policy.

Apart from the financial loss to the government in the announced policy, we believe that long-term borrowing to cover a mounting operating deficit is a vicious principle. The budget should be balanced.

The billion-dollar deficit of last year and the prospective deficit of an additional billion and a half this year should be met directly. Some expenditures can be cut, especially military and naval appropriations.

Income can be raised by lowering the tariff and thus reviving our foreign trade and dwindling receipts. But that in itself would be inadequate.

A tax increase is essential. No one disputes that. The only argument is whether the tax increase should be postponed for political reasons until after the presidential election, and whether it should be a tax on the poor or the rich.

Political expediency should not be allowed to delay a necessary financial operation. Nor should the pressure of large campaign contributors and bankers be allowed to shift the tax burden to the poor.

More than justice is involved. It is a matter of business revival. The only quick and easy way to break up part of the overconcentration of wealth which was produced by our one-sided prosperity, and which in turn has been a major cause of the continuing depression, is by increased upper-bracket income and inheritance taxes.

Any attempt to make the mass of the people carry a heavier financial load, either by direct or indirect taxation, would curtail purchasing power still further and prolong the depression.

If the administration and its large campaign contributors are wise, they will see that the rich can afford to pay for a revival of prosperity, from which both rich and poor will profit.

The Operators' Move

President Hoover's attempt to bring about a conference between bituminous coal operators and miners to settle labor troubles has failed.

One hundred one of 160 operators to whom invitations were addressed by the secretaries of commerce and labor either failed to answer or declined to attend. Presumably their reason was a belief that such conference could accomplish nothing.

Will the operators, having declined to participate in the government's effort, now come forward with a suggestion of their own?

Or will they sit by and do nothing to end the chaos in the coal fields, with its underpaid workers, its thousands with no work, and tens of thousands of hungry women and children?

The alternative to voluntary measures is government compulsion to keep a necessary basic industry operating and prevent citizens from starving.

What have the operators to offer?

The Cotton Market

The cotton south, while attempting to struggle with its own problem, still is looking to the federal farm board for help.

It might purchase more cotton, but this only would increase its troubles when it came to dispose of these holdings, and probably increase its losses. The board says it will buy no more for the present.

It might advance more money to farmers through co-operatives, but it only would be advancing these persons their own money, whether or not production reduction was pledged as part of the collateral.

It might sanction the 1932 cotton holiday being proposed throughout the south, but it could do this only by refusing to look forward to the distress that would be rampant next year when cotton farms and tenants would have no incomes.

It might hold conferences with representatives of other cotton-producing countries, but any acreage reduction agreements that might result would be useless in the present distress.

It might spend a hundred million dollars, as some have suggested, but this would have to be paid, eventually, by those who might benefit temporarily.

Evidently, the board suggested its cotton-destruction plan in sheer desperation, occasioned by the immense crop forecast this year and the prospect that two years' supply of staple would be available at the end of this picking season. Its desperate plan has been abandoned utterly, as it should have been.

It must realize by now that neither "stabilization" operations, nor any other artificial means of reviving a depressed market, actually will work.

It must be known that "farm relief" is not to be obtained immediately by law, rule, regulation, or any group of them.

Farm relief means, of course, profitable prices for farm products. They are obtainable nowhere now; nor will they be until consumption equals production. That means when the unemployed and part-time employed of the United States and foreign countries can afford to buy again.

Patented Roses

The government has issued its first patent for a "new plant," that is, a plant which has a characteristic not possessed by its parents. Heretofore patents have been granted only for mechanical devices, which were the product of human ingenuity, and not for things that grow, which are developed and patterned by nature.

This first patent was for an ever-blooming rose, which will be propagated from shoots and not from seed or by other natural processes. Scientists first determined that the rose was in reality everblooming.

The new venture of the patent office raises some interesting questions.

It is, in effect, an official recognition of the theory that evolution may proceed by what biologists call sports of mutations—that plants suddenly exhibit certain well-marked characteristics not present in their parents. Anti-evolutionists might not like that.

And suppose the patented sport produced other sports, would they be restricted, too?

What if the sport later were reproduced from seed? What if nature, unfamiliar with federal law, should play a joke and produce the same sport for some one else?

If you owned a patented rose, could you give or sell shoots to your neighbors?

All these things, we have no doubt, will be argued seriously by learned lawyers and judges, for already the constitutionality of the law has been questioned informally.

Meantime, roses will continue to bloom—the shy little pink ones along the roadside, as well as their aristocratic hothouse cousins—and roses by any other name will be just as sweet as if the United States government had not interested itself in their family histories.

And Orders Is Orders

In vetoing the Norris Muscle Shoals bill, President Hoover said:

"The real development of the resources and industries of the Tennessee valley can be accomplished only by the peoples in that valley themselves. Muscle Shoals can be administered only by the people on the ground, responsible to their own communities, directing them solely for the benefit of their communities, and not for the purposes of pursuit of social theories or national politics. Any other course deprives them of liberty."

So the President appointed a commission. The commission, meeting in Washington Tuesday, called at the White House. Asked the purpose of the call, the chairman replied:

"Largely to get our orders."

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"WHY women fail," is discussed in a recent magazine article by Lorine Pruette, who, you will remember, was authority for the statement not long ago that the country would be better off without the men.

"The woman who wishes to be famous," she writes, "should not marry. Early in her career she must give up the weakness of the wish to be pleasing."

Although we will not dispute these arguments and admit that it is possible for women to succeed in most work if they give it their undivided attention, still the question keeps popping up, "What of it?"

Women fail in careers because they usually do not care enough about succeeding. Most of them are wise enough to know that being famous gets you nowhere, so far as actual happiness is concerned.

The ruthlessness that drives the average man on his ambitious way does not strike a woman as an entirely praiseworthy attribute. In the first place, she realizes, as he should, too, that it is not possible for every citizen of a country to be famous.

It is, however, quite possible for every citizen to be happy, if we used our wits a bit.

WOMEN know that there are certain subtle victories over existence that are worth more than all the laurels of the strong. They are aware, too, that such victories yield a more splendid and permanent reward for their attainment.

Most of us, I believe, are quite content to leave the large share of the professional and business success to the men. And a topsy-turvy place the world would be if this were not the case.

It is not given to all men to excel equally in the same work. So far as actual usefulness is concerned, the good mechanic is as necessary as the good medic.

And so the work done by women, if not exactly the same kind in which men delight, is work quite as essential to community welfare and progress.

Success is a relative term. And it is a little wearisome to assume that no woman can succeed unless she does so in an office.

Why not leave to the men their paltry games of chance, their evanescent glories and their hollow victories? We are given the children who constitute the ultimate victory over life.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

We Americans Are Developing Altogether Too Much Faith in Purely Mechanical Remedies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The farm board has a very good reason for not buying cotton. It can't. The \$500,000,000 with which it set out to stabilize prices practically is gone. Its vast holdings have shrunk by something like a third in value.

Even if it could find bankers willing to accept them as collateral, the resulting loans would be comparatively small.

Theoretically, the farm board scheme looked all right. It was based on Mark Twain's deduction that about 15 per cent of a given commodity spelled the difference between high and low prices.

Five hundred million dollars should have been sufficient to corner 15 per cent of this country's grain and cotton, but it wasn't.

Farmers planted too much and the weather was too good. While nothing can be done about the weather, we should take the farmers' attitude as a warning.

Bet on 'Sure' Thing

WHEN people think they are safe, they take little thought of protecting themselves. That is, and always has been, the chief effect of government guarantees.

But for the expectation that Uncle Sam would hold up prices by purchasing the surplus, farmers would have shown a greater disposition to curtail crops, especially in cotton and grain.

They merely bet on what they considered a sure thing.

They'll Have a Plan

FARMERS won't be so optimistic next year. They know that there are feasts which even Uncle Sam can't perform.

Instead of taking it on the nose, however, they probably will come forward with some other plan by which they can plant every acre in sight and still hope for good prices.

Barring a great and unforeseen shortage in other countries, that is out of the question.

No system yet devised will protect people against the effect of overproduction. If they can't find new markets, or stimulate consumption in some artificial way, their only choice is to produce less, or take a loss.

It's Too Mechanical

WE Americans are developing altogether too much faith in purely mechanical remedies—prohibition, the farm board, anti-gun-toting laws, and so on.

Governor Roosevelt of New York recommends that authority to issue "pistol permits" be transferred from justices of the supreme court to judges of the police courts, that all those applying for permits be fingerprinted, that permits run for only one year, and that a separate permit be required for each and every pistol.

One need not quarrel with these recommendations to wonder why the judges have failed, or whether the police chiefs and sheriffs will do any better.

Ha, the Bootleggers

ANTI-GUN toting laws, no matter what they provide, or by whom enforced, rest on the same theory as prohibition; that by increasing the income tax rates 50 per cent, the Governor purposes to raise \$20,000,000 to be administered in financing public works.

Of course, the number to be helped sounds rather preposterously high. Twenty million hardly will go very far in tiding through the winter "six hundred thousand to a million workers."

Twenty dollars a worker is a fairly scant allowance, even for a man who pulls his belt tight.

Shed a Tear for Bankers

THE proposal of the New York Governor goes so far beyond anything contemplated in Washington or elsewhere that it ought to meet approval from all parties. Yet there will be protest.

We shall begin to hear the sad stories of the millionaires who must give back half or more of their earnings to the state revenue collectors.

The argument will be raised that initiative has been destroyed by placing such a heavy burden upon the successful folk of industry. I sort of income tax is a nuisance. It is difficult to figure out and even harder to pay, particularly in the case of those who alternate good years with lean ones.

We have enough such doors to watch already.

I am in a position to speak with

Questions and Answers

Is the phrase in the preamble of the Constitution "in order to form a more perfect union" grammatical? Can anything be more perfect?

That perfect may be compared by prefixing more or most, when it has the sense of partaking in a higher or lower degree of the qualities that make up absolute perfection. In this sense we simply admit that nothing in the world is absolutely flawless.

Who was Johnny Applesseed? His real name was John Chapman. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1775. He claimed that his mission in life was to have apple trees growing in the western wilderness when the settler arrived. It is believed that his first nursery was in a narrow valley along the Ohio river, opposite what is now Wellsburg, W. Va. It is estimated that he set out more than 100 nurseries in the forests. Many of the finest orchards in the early days of Ohio and Indiana were composed of trees bought from Johnny Applesseed. He would dig the soil and plant thousands of apple, peach and pear seeds. When he had built a fence of brush around the spot to keep away grazing animals, he moved on, and the arriving settlers would find and use the trees they could buy for practically nothing.

What is the population of China? The estimated population in 1930 was 439,759,380.

Who preceded Governor Murray as Governor of Oklahoma? W. J. Hallaway.

Who is the author of the proverb "a house divided against itself can not stand?" Abraham Lincoln. The statement was made about the north and the south at the time of the Civil war.

What is the largest island in the world? Greenland, if Australia, which is sometimes classed as a continent, is excluded.

Where are the Pribilof islands? In the Bering sea.

What proportion of watermelon is water? Watermelons contain an average of 92.5 per cent water and 6.5 per cent carbohydrates, largely sugar.

From what source is ivory obtained? From the tusks of elephants. Similar substances obtained from the hippopotamus, narwhal, walrus, and some other animals is commonly called ivory.

For what purpose were the pyramids in Egypt built? As the tombs of the Pharaohs, monarchs of Egypt.

Where is Acadia National park located? On Mt. Desert island off the coast of Maine.

Where does Edward Rice Burroughs, the author, live? At Reseda, Cal.

How many farms were there in the United States in 1850? 1,449,073.

The Majesty of the Law

"THE THIRD DEGREE IS WIDELY AND BRUTALLY EMPLOYED—"
WICKERSHAM COMMISSION



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Ethylene Gas Ripens Citrus

This is the thirty-first of a series of thirty-six timely articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on "Food Truths and Fallacies," 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.

TOMATOES may be artificially colored and ripened by exposure to ethylene gas, so also may such products as the citrus fruits, including oranges and lemons, and bananas.

Products ripened with ethylene have more uniform color and firmer texture than those allowed to ripen naturally before being gathered.

The investigators, Drs. D. B. Jones and E. M. Nelson of the United States department of agriculture, have recently made a comparative study of the vitamin C content of tomatoes treated with ethylene gas as compared with those col-

lected at different stages of their development.

The matter is particularly important because tomatoes are used in many ways as a preventive of scurvy; to provide vitamin A for resistance to disease, and for its general value in promoting growth and to provide vitamin B, which is related to appetite and digestion.

Tomatoes that were mature, but green, naturally ripened on the vines, small immature green tomatoes, mature green tomatoes ripened with ethylene were tested on animals as to their content of these three vitamins.

The evidence indicates that naturally ripened tomatoes are a better source of vitamins A, B and C than any others studied.

No material difference was observed in the vitamin A content of any of the lots, nor of the vitamin B content. However, the vitamin C value of tomatoes seems to increase as the fruit develops and ap-

proaches the mature ripened condition.

Naturally ripened tomatoes contained the most vitamin C, full grown green tomatoes were next and the small immature fruit contained the least of all. The ethylene treatment of the tomatoes does not produce any significant change in their vitamin C potency.

It is important to point out that in their studies the investigators have used only the juice of the tomato, whereas previous investigators have used both the pulp and the juice.

So far as the use of tomato juice as a source of vitamins is concerned, the government investigators feel that vine-ripened tomatoes are preferable to those picked green and treated with ethylene gas to develop the color characteristic of ripe fruit.

There is no evidence that ethylene ripening has any bad effect on the vitamins that may have developed in the products up to the time when they are treated with ethylene.

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 this paper.—The Editor.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S message to the legislature is specific and offers some measure of relief for unemployment. By increasing the income tax rates 50 per cent, the Governor purposes to raise \$20,000,000 to be administered in financing public works.

Of course, the number to be helped sounds rather preposterously high. Twenty million hardly will go very far in tiding through the winter "six hundred thousand to a million workers."

Twenty dollars a worker is a fairly scant allowance, even for a man who pulls his belt tight.

But now the planets are less favorable, and what I had is gone beyond recall. At the moment my best endeavor is to get the people at Washington to take a little down and so much a week for a long, long time.

feeling on this matter. In 1930 the stars were favorable in their courses to most of my endeavors. I felt affluent. Indeed, I behaved as if the various rackets were going to last forever.

And then one patent medicine which had used me on the air decided that detective stories would be more enticing for customers with sluggish livers. I was put out of the studio into the driving snowstorm.

And, more than that, there lurked above my head the tax which should be paid in this year of 1931.

But now the planets are less favorable, and what I had is gone beyond recall. At the moment my best endeavor is to get the people at Washington to take a little down and so much a week for a long, long time.

Even Hunger No Novelty

YET, though the income tax has bowed my head and bloodied it, I am still for it in principle. From now on all of us will have to learn a new standard of taxation. There is no point in going back ten years or thirty-five years and figuring out what proportion of any man's wealth was taken back from him in a tax era.

A new era is dawning. Little by little the community begins to realize its obligation to the unemployed. This realization comes quite slowly and in only small degrees does it represent a growth of good will. It is rather a sharpening of common sense.

Abraham Lincoln was dealing in no flowery oratorical metaphor when he declared that no country could exist half slave and half free. It should be equally apparent that the national existence itself is threatened by breadline days and nights.

In spite of the lack of political imagination among the jobless no one can reasonably expect six or ten million to starve quietly and without protest indefinitely.

It is not within my power or my hope to prolong the life of capitalism. But if I had millions or any fraction thereof I hope I would have enough gumption to see to immediate concessions necessary to stability.

Can Not See Far

I SUPPOSE the gravest indictment to be drawn against our present economic setup is the mental quality which it has brought about in its most prominent graduates. Leaders of finance, captains of industry may be shrewd as you please in organizing business and in directing output.

But only a handful can see with in five years beyond the end of their respective noses. Practically all the men in power accepted at face value the promise of a new prosperity around the corner. They

Behold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world; they increase in riches.—Psalms 73:12.

Great abundance of riches can not of any man be both gathered and kept without sin.—Erasmus.

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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Nature Provides Man With Reserve Strength in Tiny Adrenal Glands That Stimulate action.

WISE nature has provided man with reserve strength that can be called upon when the situation demands it.

Two little glands, the size of a man's thumb, provide an automatic control of the energy reservoir, according to the researches of Prof. Walter B. Cannon and his associates at the Harvard Medical school.

The glands are the adrenal glands, located one upon each kidney. They weigh about four grams each.

In the early days of man's history, sudden emergencies called for one of two actions—flight or fight. Situations still arise which in one way or another make demands upon the body for unusual muscular effort. The adrenals, Dr. Cannon believes, enable man to meet these emergencies.

He and his associates point out that under the stress of various emotions, as for example, anger, fear or pain, the adrenal glands are stimulated to action. They pour into the blood stream an added quantity of secretion or hormone known as adrenalin.

It is the adrenalin which does the trick. As Dr. Cannon points out the adrenalin calls out reactions in the body which are helpful to it in meeting the emergency.

Blood Sugar

THE influx of adrenalin causes an increase in the sugar content of the blood. Blood sugar is the most favorable source of energy for the muscles. Hence by making more sugar available to the muscles, the adrenalin enables the muscles to show greater power.

At the same time the process of digestion is temporarily suspended. Blood is withdrawn from the digestive organs and sent to the organs which require it, mostly at the moment, namely, the heart, lungs and central nervous system.

In other words, the adrenalin enables the body either to put up with a better fight or to run away with more