

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager
PHONE—Riley 5581. MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1931.
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

On This Labor Day

For the first time since Labor day has been a legal holiday, industrial workers are not meeting to rejoice in new victories in the matter of wages or conditions. They have the more serious problem of working at any price and under any conditions.

The owners of industries are not faced with the problem of meeting demands for more wages but that of keeping their factories operating at any wage.

The gaudy floats, the blare of bands, the marching men are missing from the city streets. Instead there are gatherings of committees to discuss ways and means of feeding the hungry during the coming winter, not because the country lacks for food supplies but because those who need food are unable to buy it.

The legalization of this day as a holiday came in recognition, forced through the years by organized workers, of the fact that labor is not a commodity to be bought and sold in a competitive market.

That conception of labor, still harbored by a few anti-social industrialists, is basically the same as that of slave labor.

The black man of other years was sold outright. To hire labor in a competitive market is to buy a man by piecemeal, with the added advantage to the employer that when the worker grows old and decrepit he need not be fed or housed.

When the nation lost its last frontier and agriculture became secondary to industry in the number of workers, white men finally forced the tardy recognition of their own humanness.

It took years to establish any semblance of social and industrial justice. It took years to obtain a workman's compensation act to provide for the injured soldiers of industry. It took years to secure, in some states, an old age pension act. Indiana still has a Governor who took personal pride in reading his veto of that humane measure when passed by the last legislature.

The crusade of that great statesman of Indiana, Albert Beveridge, for the abolition of child labor from mines and factory is still incomplete and in many states children are still condemned to toil during the years they should be storing up health and education.

The eight-hour day was another victory established to protect the health of workers.

Today there is the more pressing problem of enforcing a much shorter day in order that all men and not a few, may have any work at all.

These victories of labor have been won under manufacturing conditions that permitted all men who wished to work to obtain work. Idleness was made a crime on the theory that every man could get a job.

Mass production and invention of labor-saving machinery, without a proper distribution of the products of the machine, have created a condition that this Labor day finds millions of men and women out of work with the prospect of more men being on bread lines before the snow flies.

Yet all that is being done on a national scale is the formation of a crew of evangelists who propose to beg dollars from the rich that the workless may be fed. There is no real effort to find the one solution for unemployment, which is work for all, under a distribution of the products of labor that will satisfy not only needs but luxuries.

Two years ago, the Fraternal Order of Eagles raised what then seemed to be a most radical slogan that "it is the inalienable right of every American citizen to work at a saving wage." It does not sound radical today to the man who has been in enforced idleness for months with little hope for a job for months to come. It does not sound radical to his wife or his children.

There is work for every one in this country and will always be work until every slum is replaced by a cottage, every home is equipped with every modern convenience, every household is well stocked with food, every child has the very best of education.

This nation has the man power and the machinery to produce these material means of life. This nation has inexhaustible raw materials. It has the best of scientific knowledge.

A nation that has been able to put together the intricate parts of machines which replace human labor should have the genius to put together the men, the machine, the materials and then distribute them to those who create the finished products.

The solution may change some of our present day conceptions of social justice. But the solution does not lie in the direction of wage reductions for the employed, further reducing the total purchasing power of the nation as a whole, nor in the permanent maintenance of organized charities, whose case workers attempt to regulate the lives of those whose only misfortune is poverty.

Men have the right to work. The work awaits. Perhaps at some gathering of workers today there may appear a leader with a remedy and a solution. For the problem will and must be solved.

Our Diploma Mills

Ex-President Clarence C. Little told Columbia university summer school students that the great trinity of evils in the modern college are liquor, automobiles, and co-education. We demand higher standards of conduct for students than for ourselves in regard to the use of liquor and cars, while the students tend to abuse their privileges.

Dr. Little's criticism is in general sound, but it is blurred by a failure to differentiate between those students who go to college and those who go to learn. The great mass of students who merely go to college need to be trained in the philosophy of drinking, driving, and petting.

Those who are in college to learn will not, as Dr. Little himself admits, be disturbed greatly by such things.

Since a college education has come to be the mode with children of the middle class and above, we have had ever-greater hordes of young people approaching college with no basic eagerness to learn anything. There is no spirit of intellectual adventure in their bosoms.

For these types the average college curriculum and machinery have singularly little to offer. The latter are based upon the apparent assumption that students are burning with zeal to learn—even to learn a vast amount of largely useless material.

Hence, we ought to be honest enough to transform the majority of our institutions of higher learning into frank civilizing factories, devoted to acquainting students with the major aspects of modern culture and the leading problems of living in the twentieth century, incidentally cultivating an urbane and tolerant intellectual attitude.

Probably two years of this would be quite adequate, leaving the other two years now wasted in college for travel or study in professional schools.

In institutions of this sort, wine, women, and motorizing would have their natural part. No person can be expected to live sanely and effectively today unless he is familiar with the responsibilities of this trinity.

Inculcation of a civilized philosophy in regard to these matters would be a major responsibility of these civilizing institutions.

It is no credit to any institution to turn out mere "babes in the woods." If any man or woman is helpless before the problems of sex, alcohol, and automobiles upon graduation, this is nothing for any college to be proud of, no matter what the prowess of that individual with respect to the binomial theorem or the hortatory subjunctive.

For the few—but we may hope ever-growing number—who go to college to learn something, we can have institutions well adapted for this specific purpose. Such students will not be seriously distracted by men, women, gin, or cars.

The way out is not through abolishing the perplexing problems which Dr. Little mentions, but through candid, honest, and rational differentiation of our institutions of higher learning.

But it will be hard for us to surrender our educational bluff and pretense to such degree as would be essential to accomplish this reform.

Tax Liquor

Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, has joined the long list of social workers, financiers, industrialists, merchants, labor leaders and newspapers urging prohibition repeal in the fight against business depression.

Like the others, Kahn does not think that the economic counts against prohibition are the only, or necessarily, the worst, nor does he think prohibition repeal or modification by itself would bring permanent prosperity. But he does think it is an important factor. After listing other factors, he says: "Set in motion the machinery for abolishing prohibition, and, pending that proceeding, modify the Volstead act and do whatever else may be permissible in the way of relief as long as the eighteenth amendment is unrepented. The formidable moral and economic evils of the existing state of affairs seem to me proven beyond further question."

"By repealing an experiment which, however rightly intentioned, has failed with lamentable consequences, we should raise vast revenues for the government, we should help agriculture greatly, we should decrease unemployment substantially, not to speak of the hideous brood of bootleggers, gangsters, etcetera, and of the other grievous items in the long register of prohibition and Volstead ills. And we should promote greatly the eminently desirable cause of true temperance."

Mr. Kahn's logic will commend itself to those anxious to relieve the unemployed and the depressed farmers, and to obtain from the present huge flood of liquor enough taxes to make up part of the billion-dollar annual federal deficit.

Clemency has been denied Albert B. Fall. About the only one he hasn't appealed to is Al Capone.

The impossible has been done again, the angle has been trisected. Next thing we know "One-Eye Connolly" will be paying his way.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WHAT is a middle-aged woman, whose children are grown, to do when her husband has no consideration for her feelings, refuses to take her anywhere, and indulges only in stinkiness and tantrums when he is at home?

In the letter which contains this question, one can detect the lurking animosity toward a man who has been unjust for years.

After a wife has passed 50 and has spent the best of a lifetime trying to get along with such a husband, I believe she is justified in starting a rebellion.

Men such as this one are married these days only to women past 50, for no young person would put up with that treatment. And no woman of any age whatsoever should be obliged to.

WHAT every wife in such a situation should do is to throw a tantrum of her own when her husband starts indulging in his. She should look at last squarely at the man who sits at the head of her table. Let her regard him, if possible, with eyes unblinded by a sense of marital duty.

Then she will know what he actually is and what he always has been. Stripped of the garments of affection in which she has dressed him, she will be confronted by a braggart and a bully.

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

We Claim to Be for Humanity, but Let People Go Hungry While Our Warehouses Groan With Grain.

LACK of idealism is the chief trouble with politics in this country. Incidentally, it's the chief trouble with law enforcement and some major activities.

One feels the absence not only of plan, but purpose, all along the line. The two great parties have ceased to stand for distinct or divergent policies.

Campaigning has degenerated into technical demagoguery, with stage tricks substituted for doctrines.

There's the Tariff

TAKE the tariff, for instance, which used to be such a vital issue, and what's the source of argument, except minor changes to satisfy some local interest, or some particular business?

Take prohibition. Is either party in a position to express itself coherently?

Take the foreign policy. What are we driving at?

Thirteen years ago the country was hell bent for a League of Nations and couldn't imagine victory over kaiserism being worth while without it.

Eleven years ago the eighteenth amendment was adopted with great, though not abiding, faith in its curative qualities.

Six years ago our marines were sent down to run Nicaragua, though for just what purpose no one seems to know.

Now They're Unpopular

JUST now the League of Nations is very unpopular. So is prohibition, and so is intervention in Latin-America.

Does any one suppose that the greatest nation on earth can function efficiently and constructively on that kind of fickleness?

Does any one suppose that such an institution can be operated successfully without definite objectives? I believe the answer lies in the chaotic condition by declaring that we have a perfectly good program, that we are going to produce so many children, build so many homes, manufacture so many autos and so on during the next twenty years.

That is just run-of-the-mill stuff. It has nothing to do with social aims, or national entity. It's movement without direction, effort without a goal.

What Does Election Mean?

WE approach a national election; what does it mean? You hear lots of talk about curing the present depression and preventing others, but has either party a concrete plan?

Alas, you hear lots of talk concerning prohibition, foreign relations, the effect of tariffs on trade, the power problem and many other subjects, but again, has either party a concrete plan?

We claim to be for world peace, but shy at every co-operative measure, for fear of "entangling alliances."

We claim to be for humanity, but let people go hungry while our warehouses groan with grain.

We claim to be for trade expansion, new markets, and general prosperity, but what are we doing with our stupendous resources to promote them?

Racketeers Run Show

WITH regard to domestic problems, we are equally confused.

Law enforcement has broken down largely because we can't decide whether to spank criminals, or cuddle them, whether the objective should be punishment, or reform.

While we debate the matter, racketeers run away with the show, and we go to insurance companies for protection.

With six million unemployed, the big idea is to get through the winter on charity and hope that spring will bring better times.

As to the charity, we are still undecided whether it should come from private, or public sources. If from public sources, whether prohibition should be issued, the income tax raised, or cigarettes made to pay the bill.

Philosophically, we regard the tragedy as wished on by some unkind fate, and with stock market reports with subtle confidence that Wall Street will let us know when that fate has concluded to be nice.

Views of Times Readers

Editor Times—I want to ask DEMOCRAT of this column dated Aug. 19, first: What occupation do you follow? How much is your pay? How did you get this position? How long have you been a Democrat? How old are you? What is your nationality? And how much taxes do you pay?

You speak of this depression as the worst panic this country ever has had. Is this a panic, with thousands of automobiles on the road every day, theaters filled to overflowing, dance halls filled, amusement parks doing a bumper business, and pool and card rooms crowded? Is this a panic? We all realize that conditions are not the best, with many people out of work, and there are some people no doubt hungry right here in this state, but we are very well off.

I have read from time to time very severe criticism of Herbert Hoover by you and several other people, and it is very distasteful to me and no doubt to lots of other people.

Herbert Hoover was elected by the people of the United States to fill the job of President, the biggest in the world. He is my and your President, regardless of whether we voted for him or not, and when we condemn instead of help our leader, we are not fit to be citizens of this great country. I say that if you don't like the United States, go where you will like it.

I thoroughly believe that had Mr. Hoover not been put in the command of this nation at the time that he was, the United States would have been in a lot worse shape than it is today. Some talk of the tariff. Our foreign trade takes only about 10 per cent of our manufactured products, according to our export data, so what amount

of our people would be employed that are should our tariff be lifted, and how much foreign goods would be dumped in here at bargain prices that would take the place of our own products? Millions of dollars' worth, throwing thousands of people who are making a living, out of work.

I say to you and all others who would "blame" around about the President, investigate this old U. S. A. first, and find out what might have been and then you will be a lot wiser than you are now.

And one more thing, I have heard on the public streets, worse, more defaming things said about our President than our government allowed Smutley Butler to say about Mussolini, yet these same ones are allowed to run free.

J. HOWARD, Shelby, Ind.

Editor Times—I have been reading your articles in reference to cutting city employees' salaries, such as school teachers, police and firemen. It seems that W. Hathaway Simmons has centered his point on these three employees.

Ask Mr. Simmons what the Board of Trade, the Employers' Association or the Chamber of Commerce has done to help this unemployment situation. I can say that they have done nothing but sponsor wage cuts, and layoffs.

They also have run good manufacturers from this city by forbidding them to pay wages for the class of employees they had to have. As far as the Board of Trade and others involved, I think that the individual citizen should have something to say. I don't think that police and firemen's wages should be cut, because they are paid less

Bachelor Buttons



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Vitamin D Value Overexploited

This is the 33th of a series of 36 time-limited columns of health service articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on subjects of general interest to the public. The series is published in the Health Magazine.

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

NO one knows exactly how much vitamin D is necessary for adult health; no one is certain as to the extent of improvement that it may bring about in the growth and development of a child.

It has been established that boys and girls entering colleges this year are, for the same age, on an average taller and heavier than their parents who entered 25 years ago.

It is conceivable that the proper use of such vitamins in the diet will result in bigger and better men and finer mentalities and with greater resistance to disease.

There was no rickets until window glass was introduced as a factor in human civilization. Window glass prevents the passing of ultraviolet rays and rickets resulted.

It is conceivable that the relief of this deficiency by modern methods of providing vitamin D may result in great advancement for humanity.

Vitamin D in the form of concentration, such as viosterol, in the form of irradiation, or in the form

of certain foods, is not a panacea for the diseases of mankind.

It has not been established that it will prevent the common cold, or that it will cure anything but rickets.

It does not have definite effects on the blood and on the human body generally, leading to improvement in health. In certain forms of tuberculosis and improper development of the bones, the vitamin D may have special value.

The all or nothing policy which we adopt toward our treatments of diseases, indeed toward improving our health, has led particularly to overexploitation of this vitamin.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

Ideals and opinions expressed are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the Indianapolis Times. The Editor.

AMONG the most interesting of American newspapers is the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist party in America. I have been a regular subscriber for almost a year, because here is a journal in which I can upon occasion find news beats in which I myself am involved.

Only the other day, for instance, I read in the Worker that Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit and I were meeting in a series of conferences to bring about the armed invasion of the Soviet republic by American troops.

It always is thrilling to get information about yourself which you did not know. The news story failed to specify if this white plot against Russia is being hatched in the dressing room of the George M. Cohan Theatre after matinees.

Deviation to the Right

IN some respects the Worker is not unlike the capitalist press, which it assails so vigorously. It has cartoons and a comic strip and also a column of humorous paragraphs. Of course, the propaganda motive is paramount.

Indeed, the story goes that on a certain afternoon the city editor threw to one of his rewrite men a news bulletin about an automobile accident. "Collision Between a Pierce-Arrow and a Lincoln!" cried the editor to his subordinate. "Class-angle this, will you?"

The creator of the Communist comic strip is Ryan Walker, a graduate of Mr. Macfadden's Graphic. Indeed, he is well remembered along Newspaper Row as the inventor of the composite photograph by means of which it was possible to reveal the secrets of Daddy Browning's courtship.

But by now Mr. Walker's pen is devoted entirely to fomenting the revolution. His chief characters are two working boys, an emancipated little girl called Red Pepper, and a corpulent symbol of capitalism who wears a shiny high hat and bears upon his abdomen the label "Pill."

In the adventure of Wash Tubbs, Boots, Freckles and other comic strip characters, an enormous physical vitality is enjoyed by the people who live within the strip. The two working lads forever are being clubbed or shot by police or strike breakers.

A dozen times their pathetic figures have been pictured lying on the ground as good as dead. But next morning they bob up serenely to continue the series.

Marx and the Marxes

SOMETIMES Norman Thomas is introduced into the story, always clad in clerical garb and bearing a Bible in his right hand. I am cast as a clown, holding aloft a bottle of gin. And it seems to be a rule that my entourage invariably should contain Texas Guinan and the Four Marx Brothers.

In the beginning the Marxes were included as some sort of play upon the fame and reputation of Karl Marx. But that original idea has now grown a little dim, and the

function of the four stage brothers grows a bit obscure.

On the whole, it may be said without unfairness that the Daily Worker is not so very strong in humor. If paragrapher, Jorge, runs a column, "Red Sparks," which seems somehow to miss the point upon occasion. For instance, he began the other day:

"Sometimes we feel so sorry for the editor of the New York Times that we wish he were put out of his misery, but when we read the edition of August 29, we were compelled to envy him for his attainment of those heights of stupidity where asininity becomes genius."

"In an effort to put false color of dignity and decorum on the didoes Mayor Walker is cutting around Europe. The Times must have gotten a writer even more sycophantic than Heywood Brown to cook up an editorial which opened up by saying, 'Somehow Mayor Walker seems out of place in the gay resorts of the Riviera.'"

No, all this was based upon the following spoof upon the part of The Times which undertook to be a little ironical in dealing with the mayor, and said:

"If ever anywhere a man deserved and might attain success from the cares of office and the vicissitudes of public life, that man was Mayor Walker and the place was Carlsbad in the summer of 1931. Yet our chief magistrate spent only a few days there, cutting short his pleasant stay to resume, in the line of duty, what must have been to him the distasteful round of resorts like Cannes and Monte Carlo."

All Men of Gloomy Mien

I SUBMIT that the comic intent of the Times is neither obscure nor particularly subtle. But it seems to be traditional that a revolutionist should miss the point of jokes.

Probably it is a useful thing. After all, fanaticism must depend upon closing certain chambers of the mind. And it has always been my contention that in any list of the world's greatest men, few humorists will ever be found.

I am not contending that every American Communist is a hero and a prophet. But it must be admitted that they are, without exception, serious-minded.

Incidentally, I offer gratis to Ryan Walker a joke for his comic strip. The next time he does something on Heywood Brown, "the Socialist" clown, and the Marxes—Karl and Groucho—why doesn't he caption it, "He has nothing to lose but his chins?"

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than in any other city even near the size of Indianapolis.

I will say that the police and firemen keep the bread lines going. Look around these fire houses. Many a day have they fed as high as 5,000 persons at one house. This money came from police and firemen's pay checks.

City employees and American Legion still are feeding the needy. I know that there are school teachers who have taken money from their own pockets to buy school clothes for needy children, and on several occasions have taken money from their own pockets to buy food for needy children. I think that the individual citizen should have something to say. I don't think that police and firemen's wages should be cut, because they are paid less

I am not a city employee, but I am in sympathy with them.

TAXPAYER.

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Anthropologists Watch Eagerly for More News From Western Hills Behind Peking.

THE man of 1,000,000 years ago had a thicker skull than the man of today. That extra thickness, perhaps, was a wise measure upon the part of nature in a day when clubs and rocks were coming into fashion as weapons.

This is one of many interesting facts which have been brought to light by the study of the Peking Man whose million-year-old skull was found in the Western Hills behind Peking.

Anthropologists are watching eagerly to see what news may come forth from those ancient hills. For exploration in them did not stop with the finding of the skull of Peking Man in December, 1929.

Additional fossils since have been discovered and it is hoped that the future may yield yet more important finds.

The work is being carried on by a branch of the Chinese Geological Survey under the direction of Dr. Davidson Black, an American anatomist now at the Peking Union Medical college. Funds for the work have been provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The discovery of the skull in December, 1929, was followed by that of a series of fragments which fit together into the greater part of another skull. This second discovery was made in July, 1930.

The second skull seems to be that of an individual about ten years older than the first Peking Man, whose age was placed at about 16.

Comparing the Skulls

IN addition to the skulls found in 1929 and 1930, the survey has two fragments of skulls found in the Western Hills in 1928.

Besides what is to be learned from new "finds" in the future, much is to be learned by comparison of the four skulls from the Western Hills with each other and with the other two fossils of ancient man, the Java Ape-Man, found at Trinil, Java, and the Pitoldown Man, found at Pitoldown, Sussex, England.

The work of comparing Peking Man with these other two, already has begun. This is extremely important because there were such wide differences between Java Man and Pitoldown Man.

Peking Man seems to resemble Pitoldown Man far more than he does Java Man.

It is this fact which is leading anthropologists to conclude that Pitoldown Man represents more nearly the type of man which existed 1,000,000 years ago.

In other words, it is now thought that the man of 1,000,000 years ago was far more advanced than was thought previously.

"One of the most remarkable points of contrast between the brain-case of the Java Man and the Peking Man is the phenomenal thickness of the latter," says Dr. G. Elliot Smith of the University of London.

In the case of the skull of the Peking Man, the thickness of the bone approximates that of the Pitoldown skull.

England and China

DR. SMITH points out other details of structure in which the Pitoldown skull from England resembles the Peking skull from China.

"These similarities suggest that in the thickness and peculiar texture of the cranial bones of two early Pleistocene skulls of different types, separated geographically as their habitats were by the whole extent of the continental land mass between England and China, we are dealing with characters of primitive man for which no close analogy can be found in the apes."

"Did primitive man's skull increase in thickness because the increase in the capacity of the brain deprived an increasing area of the protection of the temporal muscles?"

Or was it because this exposed area of skull