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

"Oh! We of Little Faith!"

Bear in mind the date of this—1886, forty-five years ago. From the first report of the United States commissioner of labor:

"The rapid development and adoption of machinery have brought what commonly is called over-production, so that machinery and over-production are two causes allied so closely that it is quite difficult to distinguish the one without taking the other into consideration.

"In England, Belgium and France, railroads and canals that really are needed have been built; Germany is provided with a full network of railroads, and in the United States railroad construction has been out of all proportion to the increase of products to be carried.

"Harbors and rivers are developed sufficiently and warehouses, water and gas works, tramways, etc., are largely provided for! The Pyrenees and the Alps are tunneled, and the Suez canal has been built.

"Terrestrial and transoceanic lines of telegraph have been laid and the merchant marine has been transformed from wood to iron. The nations of the world have overstocked themselves with machinery and manufacturing plants far in excess of the wants of production.

"On all sides one sees the accomplished results of the labor of half a century. What is strictly necessary has been done oftentimes to superfluity.

"This full supply of economic tools to meet the wants of nearly all branches of commerce and industry is the most important factor in the present industrial depression.

"It is true that discovery of new processes of manufacture undoubtedly will continue, and this will act as an ameliorating influence, but it will not leave room for marked extension, such as has been witnessed during the last fifty years, or afford employment to the vast amount of capital which has been created during that period.

"The day of large profits probably is past."

In 1886, then, we were fed up. We were through. From the surfet there could be no recovery. Everything had been thought of. "Technological unemployment" was with us for good. Invention and discovery had reached their limit. Industrial progress was stymied. Maybe a few things might be conjured up, but not enough to count.

In that year, New York was a city of less than two and one-half millions, Chicago less than a million. The preceding census showed Cleveland at 160,000, Detroit at 116,000 and Los Angeles at 11,000. It would take a volume to describe the things that have come into the life of America since then. The list would range from the general use of the electric light, the telephone and modern plumbing on through to the rubber tire, the automobile, the hard-surfaced highway, to the airplane and the radio.

What one can't foresee is hard to believe, so today as then we have the feeling that the commissioner of labor had back there—the feeling that we're stopped.

And forty-five years from now some viewer of the past will smile, as we smile today, at the shortsightedness of a generation that was.

A Valiant Priest

There is a ringing challenge to American economic attitudes toward labor in the article by the Rev. Father Roderick MacEachen on "The Church and Social Justice," in the Atlantic Monthly. Father MacEachen is no mere pulpit reformer. He has done notable work relieving distress among West Virginia miners. He makes it clear that our present economic system puts money and politics ahead of humanity in scale of values:

"It is incredible that in a modern democracy there exists no official responsibility for 40,000,000 workmen as a class; their lot is left to the fortuitous need or whim of the individual employer. Neither the government nor the individual employer has any responsibility to provide work for all. . . .

"Under our present system, the manufacturer pays the same amount of taxes on his property and continues to pay interest on his borrowed capital, whether business is good or dull; only human values are reduced or wiped out in times of depression. Captains of industry do not have such responsibility for the livelihood of their employees as they have for the payment of taxes and interest. . . .

"The crimes of all the czars of all the Russias scarcely are more heinous than the crime of social injustice that is being committed against the American workmen today. It is a crime similar to those so often reported from coroner's inquests: 'Committed by the hands of persons unknown!'

Father MacEachen holds that social justice means nothing less than guaranteeing all able-bodied men the right to work.

"How, then, apply social justice in this instance? Undoubtedly it demands that we recognize the workers' right to work. This follows because his right to live depends upon his right to work. Furthermore, all workers have the right to work at all times, since all have the right to live at all times. This is the application of social justice."

The example of contemporary Russia affords a relevant warning to organized religion as to what follows toleration of long-standing social injustices:

"Had even the vestige of social justice prevailed through the thousand years of czarism, the Russians would not now be tearing down the temples of religion and driving its priests across the borders."

Will the American cardinals, archbishops, and bishops rise up in the name of the Pope's latest encyclical on labor and back this valiant priest?

"I Do Not Choose to Run"

Again Mr. Coolidge has told the country that he does not choose to run. But—just as four years ago—some whisper that there is a mysterious hidden meaning behind his plain words of denial.

Why the mystery? Mr. Coolidge always is canny, but never subtle. He means what he says. Why shouldn't he?

Whether he was wise enough in 1928 to foresee the national troubles ahead, may be open to argument, but that he sees the Republican election troubles of 1932 is pretty clear. Mr. Coolidge never was the kind to go out of his way to meet trouble.

Moreover, there is a very good reason why a President rarely is denied one renomination. To condemn Mr. Hoover or any other President by withholding renomination would be for the party to condemn itself and its administration, and thus virtually destroy any chance of victory.

Such action not only is considered expedient by politicians, but almost impossible—the President usually holds through patronage enough delegates to control, or at least to split, the party if challenged.

As the most political politician of our time, Mr. Coolidge hardly would violate the unwritten law of his party.

Cut the Budget

Each session of congress sees the hoppers in both houses crammed with bills seeking appropriations from the federal treasury.

Congress does not get upset about these measures, because congress knows that many of the authors of these bills know that they will come to nothing at all. More than a few of them are only window dressing, intended to impress constituents back home.

The more meritorious of these get attention. Some of this group actually are passed and some appropriations are made. Probably more money is spent thus than should be.

Those having little or no merit sometimes get through—through congress, the budget bureau and the White House.

It is a favorite pastime in Washington to add up the total appropriations asked in such bills as these. It is, however, only a pastime, for the total usually comes to such a vast sum that it doesn't mean much.

It also is an interesting game to point to these totals and blame congress for extravagance. Congress sometimes is extravagant, but extravagance is to be determined on the amounts actually appropriated, not upon the amounts asked, and particularly the amounts even the askers never expect to get.

And certainly not by adding up duplicate bills by different congressmen seeking the same end.

There, of course, must be rigid economy in congressional appropriations next session. There will have to be, in the face of a treasury deficit which already is more than a billion and a quarter dollars. Economies will not balance the federal budget, but they will help.

By postponing construction of six of the eleven new destroyers, President Hoover and the navy department are setting an example for other government departments and for congress.

Football Pessimists

Opening of the football season brings to mind again one of the most curious features of the autumn sport—the fact that football coaches are the world's most confirmed pessimists.

In other sports it is considered proper to look for victory now and then. A baseball team's manager will announce, on the eve of battle, that he confidently expects his players to knock the spots off the opposition. A prize fighter will tell all and sundry that he will hammer his foe into jelly.

But football? The coach's voice gets sad when you ask him for a prediction. He tells you of injuries, of poor material, of all sorts of bad omens, and leaves you feeling that his team will be lucky if it avoids complete annihilation.

What is there about football that causes that, anyway?

English Textile Workers

The textile workers in England's Lancashire district seem to have established, once more, their reputation for being fair.

Mahatma Gandhi, scheduled to address them, was warned he might be lynched. His boycott movement in India is largely responsible for the depressed condition of the English textile industry. Due to him many textile workers have been without jobs for months and months.

But Gandhi went through with it—and the unemployed textile workers cheered him to the echo.

During the American Civil War the blockade on southern cotton almost ruined these same Lancashire textile workers. But while England's upper class openly favored recognition of the Confederacy, the textile workers were ardent supporters of the Union.

British aid for President Davis would have revived the textile trade. But the textile workers hate human slavery.

Football may be overemphasized, says the office sage, but to the fellows who heave the forwards it's just a passing fancy.

Governor Long of Louisiana refused to apologize for saying Texas legislators were "bought." Sounds like Huey.

Now that the President has told the World war veterans what's what, they're likely to go to the polls to tell who's Hoover.

The Nautilus crew quit and Sir Hubert Wilkins paid it off, showing that at least the expedition was substantial.

What with England's dropping the gold standard, it won't make much difference whether or not that's gold in them there hills.

Sailing from Europe to New York, Mayor Jimmy Walker was low in spirits. He'll probably capitalize on it by writing "Trans-Atlantic Blues."

"They shall not pass" also seems to be the slogan of many a captain of industry around dividend time.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WITH autumn begins the renewed activities of the women's clubs. Into these nation-wide organizations there goes stupendous energy, coupled with super-human effort. Yet the progress we make is so painfully slow as to be almost imperceptible.

We may as well face the facts. It is possible by these methods for women to acquire quantities of culture, but at least 60 per cent of our work for public welfare is wasted. And it always will be wasted so long as we occupy the position of agitators and scandals.

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M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

Republican Party Has No Choice but to Stand or Fall With Hoover; Any Other Way Is Just Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Once again, Calvin Coolidge shows better sense than some of his admirers. They would have plunged him into a contest with President Hoover for the Republican nomination next year.

That would have been suicide for the Republican party. The situation has become too critical for it to swap horses. As Mr. Coolidge says, the nomination would be worth nothing to anyone but Hoover.

Easily Could Be Bolt

THERE admittedly is deep dissatisfaction within the Republican party. It easily might culminate in a bolt. If it does, the Democrats will win. No Elijah is needed to foresee as much.

The Republican party has no choice but stand, or fall with Hoover. It may fall, anyway, but that is not half so certain as some Democrats would like to believe.

Usually a depression means defeat for the party in power, but not always. That of 1907 resulted in no turnover. Besides, the one now going on is peculiar. Its world-wide character furnishes the Hoover administration with a fairly good alibi.

They're Already Talking

A LOT can happen between now and next fall. Unless all signs fail, a lot will happen. The crisis in England and the abandonment of the gold standard by other countries promise some radical changes in finance and trade.

Senator Watson already is talking about a raise in the tariff to prevent the dumping of foreign goods made possible through cheaper money abroad.

Senator Borah thinks that silver ought to be restored, not only for the good it would do this country, but for the purchasing power it would create in other countries.

Situation Too Tense

MORE important than all else, we are going to have another whirl with congress before the indoor season this short series is particularly fitting at this time.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

HUMAN beings are not all built

according to one model. They

are tall and short, fat and thin,

broad and narrow, robust and slender.

An analysis of various types of

body build indicates, according to

Dr. Robert B. Ogden, that the more

serious and significant faults of

body mechanics are found among

people of the slender type of body.

This no doubt represents the asso-

ciation that invariably occurs be-

tween poor nutrition and slovenly

posture.

Among other reasons why spe-

cialists in the diseases of children

and orthopedic surgeons believe

there is an intimate relationship be-

tween body mechanics and health

and the following:

When no actual change in the

body tissue can be found, failure to

gain weight and digestive distur-

bances, even with a good diet, are

frequently associated with poor

posture.

Furthermore, the weight tends to

increase and the digestive distur-

bances to stop when the poor body

and orthopedic surgeons believe

there is an intimate relationship be-

tween body mechanics and health

and the following:

It is true that the question is as

old as human history and that in

our own time young people—and

older people as well—will often</