

The Indianapolis Times

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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 overproduction 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 surfeit 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 now, 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 pulpist 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 empires of the world are scarcely as heinous as 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 worker's 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 re-nomination. To condemn Mr. Hoover or any other President by withholding re-nomination 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 thar 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 brings 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 crusaders.

For men still hold the power of legislation. And though we have the vote and though at times we appear to be doing much, the truth is that we do not get very far, nowhere at all, in fact, except where the men want us to go.

OUR efforts in behalf of greater maternity aid seem to have failed. Our child labor laws have not made much progress. Our clamors for a rigid enforcement of the prohibition law, our passionate passing of resolutions, even our voting, has resulted in fiasco.

Our fevered work against the high tariff was for naught. Our long, hard struggle for world peace results in threats of war from every side.

One reason, I am convinced, that so many of our battles are lost is because the American woman has developed a club mind. Most of her thinking is done at long distance and by a committee. The principles of her superior officers are those for which she works. And all the culture and refinement that she has acquired during her club career makes her entirely too ladylike to protest anything she may disapprove. The average club member, therefore, is a lady figure, a puppet in the hands of her national board.

What we women need these days is less culture and more courage. And more thinking in the home and fewer committee meetings wouldn't be at all a bad thing now.

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 fall, 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 conventions meet. What congress will do is problematical, but the situation is too tense for any one to suppose that it will remain quiescent.

Senator Tucker repeats that bills to regulate stock trading, especially with regard to short sales, will be introduced.

No one can review what has occurred, or what some of the leaders have said, without believing that he is right.

President Hoover was not particularly kind in what he said about "bears" last June.

They Are Puzzled

RIGHTLY or wrongly, the American people think they have learned a great deal about speculation and its effect since 1929.

Rightly or wrongly, they are beginning to think there is a sharp distinction between legitimate business and all this swapping of paper, some of which was obviously loaded beforehand.

Where and how to draw the line is what puzzles them. Certain it is that they will not go on living with such an astounding and continuous fluctuation of values, without trying to do something about it.

You'll Hear a Lot

THIS has been quite a year for investigations, but next year is going to make it look rather colorful.

Both major parties are on the hunt for campaign material, and one of the things that have happened in connection with our banking system and stock market promise pay dirt.

Politicians would be less than human if they overlooked such a bet.

You're going to hear a lot of testimony about call money, brokers' loans and bank failures before another September.

We Ought to Learn

YOU'RE also going to hear a lot about debt revision, the tariff, silver and Russian trade.

If the campaign of 1932 is not one of the most interesting ever held in this country, it will be because the American people have lost their appetite for argument, information, and scandal.

With such reservoirs as the Wickersham report and the Seabury investigation to draw on, and what congress is more than likely to like up, once it gets the probing machine to work, we ought to have a campaign which really will accomplish something toward the restoration of interest in politics.

What is better, we ought to learn things of real, constructive value and the habit of thinking about those problems which are of serious importance. Personally, I feel that the performance will be entertaining and instructive and that, no matter who wins, we shall come out of it a lot better off.

Questions and Answers

What is done with the ashes of cremated persons?

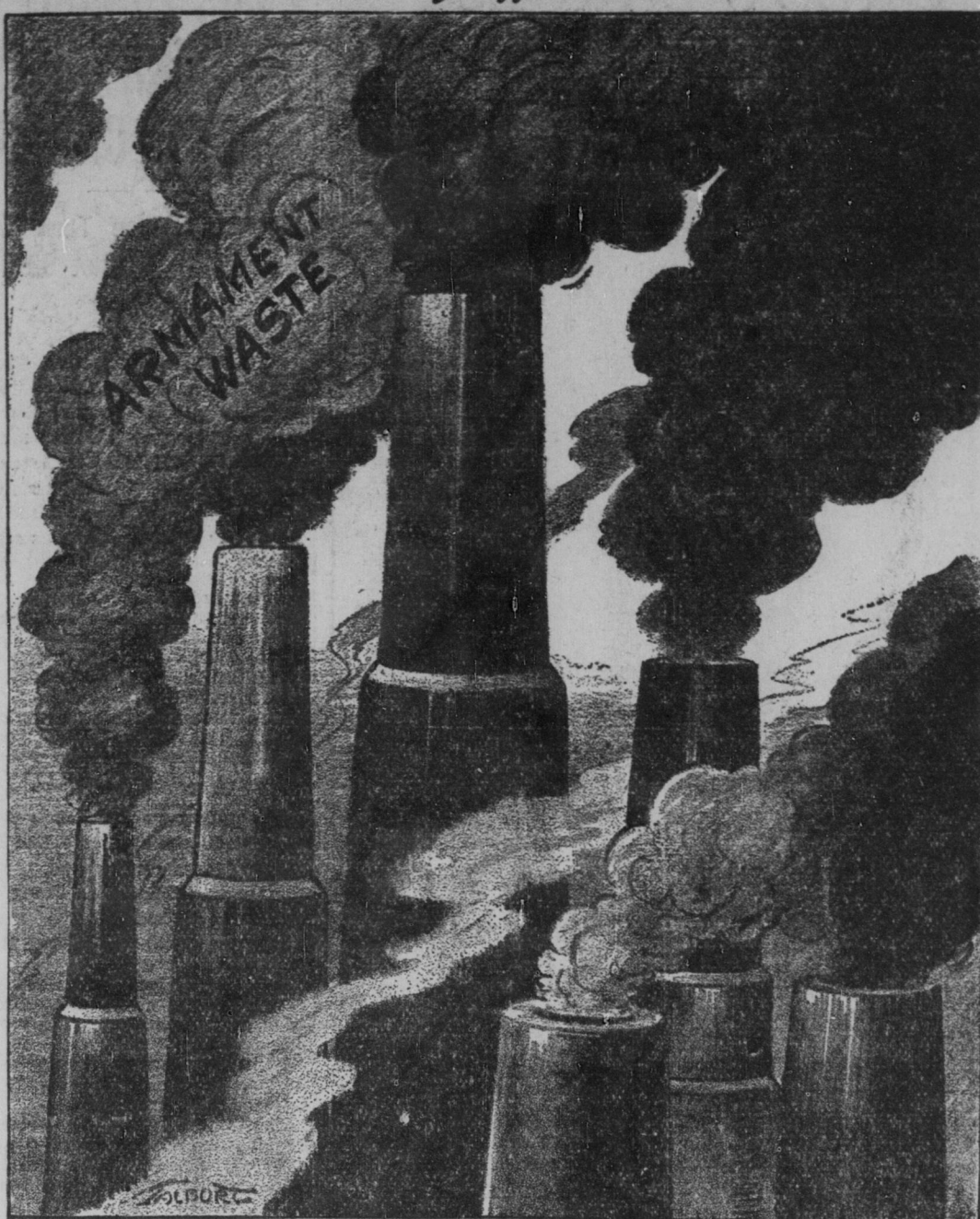
The ashes are placed in a special box and delivered to the family of the deceased person. Sometimes the ashes are put in a burial urn and buried in the ground or placed in a crypt or mausoleum. Others bury them under a tree, placing a tablet on the tree for a marker. Sometimes they are scattered over the water, or to the winds.

Who discovered Greenland and why was it so named?

It was discovered by Norsemen about 900 A. D. and is said to have been named by Eric the Red in 986 who hoped to attract immigrants from Iceland by giving it an attractive name.

Is enclose or inclose correct? They are alternative spellings, but Oxford dictionary says that stymolical propriety is in favor of en.

No Lay-Offs Here!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Improper Posture Invites Illness

This is the second of a series of four articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein, health authority, on the importance of good posture to health. With the coming of 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. Osmond, that the more serious and significant faults of body mechanics are found among people of the slender type of build.

This no doubt represents the association that invariably occurs between poor nutrition and slovenly posture.

Among other reasons why specialists in the diseases of children

and orthopedic surgeons believe there is an intimate relationship between body mechanics and health are the following:

When no actual change in the body tissue can be found, failure to gain weight and digestive disturbances, even with a good diet, are frequently associated with poor posture.

Furthermore, the weight tends to increase and the digestive disturbances to stop when the poor body

mechanics is changed to good body mechanics.

When the action of the bowels is sluggish and irregular a change from poor body mechanics to good body mechanics brings about more active action of the bowels and greater regularity.

People who tend to vomit at fairly regular intervals and who have a dizziness and nausea sometimes are greatly improved when their body mechanics is improved.

Finally, people who are lackadaisical, easily fatigued, round-shouldered and depressed, and who seem to lack what physiologists call "body tone" and what the quacks call vim, vigor and vitality, seem to show great improvement in alertness, endurance and vigor when their posture and muscle tone are improved.

these? I want to know, and so do thousands of others.

It's time for this bluff to stop. The workers are getting tired of it. They want to know when the money bags are going to our talking one way and acting another, and at the same time they want to know how on 20 cents an hour they can feed their families and keep the landlords from throwing them into the street.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Editor Times—The statement in The Times of Clarence True Wilson is the most disgraceful statement I ever heard made by a person at the head of an organization that is supposed to be for the good of the people. Why this organization holds the attitude that because other people do not act or think in the same channel as it does, they are ignorant, uneducated, un-American and about everything else that one can be, I don't know.

The statement does not represent how we are everything under the sun that the prohibitionist can think of if they rebel against that which is a detriment to them.

The prohibitionist ideas and attitude have been a disgrace to civilization ever since they have been in existence, and a detriment to our religious belief.

Human nature will not allow it. Each individual has a right to his own belief. You may teach me your thoughts and views, but you can not compel me to believe them. The statement is not very complimentary to the boys still alive or the boys who are buried in France.

J. E. BENNETT.

1322 Broadway Street.

Editor Times—Here are figures that were taken from year books. Competent authorities say \$50,000 a year would be ample and then some to run the statehouse. Following is one reason why the state tax rate remains the same:

Statehouse expense in years of 1926, was \$68,165.23; 1927, \$79,794.47; 1928, \$94,647.52; 1929, \$109,020.26; 1930, \$114,246.52.

S. H. R.

What is the oldest city in the world?

Damascus in Syria is thought by scholars to be the oldest existing city.

SCIENCE

—BY DAVID DIETZ—

"What Does Life Mean?" Every Man Answers That Question With His Actions, Writes Dr. Adler in His Book.

DR. ALFRED ADLER of Vienna, whose theories about psychology are well known to the reading public as a result of his own books, the books of his disciples and the books of his critics, addresses his latest book to the general public. Its provocative title is "What Life Should Mean to You."

In it, Dr. Adler gives his own answers to many riddles of life. Among these riddles which he boldly attacks are: What makes a successful marriage? What makes a man a criminal? Why do children cry?

What is depression? What is life? What is love? What is laziness? Why are men polygamists? What is the purpose of dreams? What are the causes of infertility?

Whether or not you accept Dr. Adler's answers will depend upon whether you adhere to his school of psychology.

In any event, you will find "What Life Should Mean to You" an excellent and fascinating book. (It has just been published by Little Brown & Co. at \$3.)

"This book," says Dr. Adler in his dedication, "is dedicated to the human family in the hope that its members may learn from these pages to understand themselves better."

Human beings," says Dr. Adler in the opening paragraph of the book, "live in the realm of meanings. We do not experience pure circumstances; we always experience circumstances in their significance for men."

Actions Give Answer

DR. ADLER'S paragraphs upon the meaning of life are most interesting and illuminating. He writes:

"If we asked a man, 'What is the meaning of life?' he would perhaps be unable to answer. For the most part people do not bother themselves with the question or try to formulate replies.

"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 break out with the cry, 'But what is life for? What does life mean?'

"We can say, however, that they ask only when they have suffered a defeat. So long as everything is plain sailing and no difficult tests are set before them the question never is put into words.

"In his actions that every man inevitably puts the question and answers it.

"If we close our ears to his words and observe his actions, we shall find that he has his own individual 'meaning of life' and that all his postures, attitudes, movements, expressions, moods, ambitions, habits and character traits accord with this meaning.

"He behaves as if he could rely upon a certain interpretation of life. In all his actions there is an implicit reckoning up of the world and of himself as a verdict. I am like this and the universe is like that; a meaning given to life.

"There are as many meanings given to life as there are human beings, and as we have suggested, perhaps each meaning involves more or less of a mistake. No one possesses the absolute meaning of life, and we may say that any meaning which is at all serviceable can not be called absolutely wrong.

"All meanings are varieties between these two limits."

Cites Three Main Ties

BUT while there are countless varieties of "meanings," Dr. Adler does not accord them all equal validity.

"We can distinguish some which answer better and some which answer worse," he writes, "some where the mistake is small and some where it is large.

"We can discover what it is that the better meanings share in common, what it is that the worse meanings lack.

"In this way we can obtain a scientific 'meaning of life,' a common measure of true meanings, a meaning which enables us to meet reality in so far as it concerns mankind."

Here, again we must remember that 'true' means true for mankind, true for the purpose and aims of human beings. There is no other truth than this; and if another truth existed, it could never concern us; we could never know it; it would be meaningless."

Every human being, Dr. Adler continues, has "three main ties." The first, he claims, is the fact that we must live our lives upon the face of the earth, enduring the restrictions which physical conditions imply.

The second is that each of us must live his life in association with the rest of the human race.

The third is the fact that there are six sexes. The problem of love and marriage belong to this third tie," he writes.

"Individual psychology has found no problems in life which can not be grouped under these three main problems—occupational, social and sexual," he writes. "It is in his response to these three problems that every individual human being unfailingly reveals his own deep sense of the meaning of life."

Is there any place in the Bible that tells how and where the apostle Peter met his death?

The Bible does not tell how Peter met his death. It is due to tradition that the story of his crucifixion head downward has been so widely accepted. The only Bible reference to his death is found in John 21:18 and 19, which is couched in general terms with no definite explanation.

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