



The Indianapolis Times

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

Making Reds

Except for the fact that they take themselves seriously, the grave warnings of a New York congressman, the member from Indianapolis and Senator Robinson concerning the growth of communistic sympathies in this country would be a laugh.

There can be no widespread belief in that doctrine of economics in this country as long as individual labor and effort receive a fair chance or a fair wage. It gains a foothold only in times of tyranny and desperation.

How long would it take a soap box orator of the type that has gravitated to devotion to Russian theories to destroy your belief in Christianity?

How soon would you be persuaded to the belief that the American home is a prison or that the ties of a marriage and children are chains and not bonds of love?

When you figure the answers out for yourself you will know exactly how long it will take your neighbors and your friends to reach the same conclusion.

The people of this country have too strong a liking for automobiles, radios, private homes, comfortable furniture, freedom in the selection of occupations, in the right to express their own opinions and select their own form of worship to discard these rights for state compulsion of any sort.

The only time that Communism can gain any acceptance is when men are forced through lack of work and through privileged parasites to stand in bread lines and receive food for their children. Then they might begin to wonder whether some other system would not be better and even think about Communism as an antidote for charity and joblessness. Only men who have nothing to lose would adopt such a theory.

Instead of talking about the grave danger of Communism and its menace to the home and religion, our own congressman and senator might better have warned the people of this city about the forces that are driving men into a desperate state of mind.

These forces are easily discoverable. One of them is the greed of the public utilities of this city which are taking extortionate rates from the people and making it more and more difficult for factories and stores to operate, and much more difficult for the worker to keep his home safe from state intrusion in the form of a constable with a writ of ejection.

As a matter of fact, the red baiting meetings serve but the one purpose of distracting the attention of the people from the causes of communistic sympathy.

There are no reds in this country except where social and economic injustice have brought distress and poverty.

The real evangelists of Communism in this country are the privileged interests which prey upon the public. The privileged interests who are doing most of this are the utilities with their monopolies upon the necessities of life and their charges that are geared up to the basis of inflation in times of deflation.

The public would like to see another mass meeting at which both Congressman Ludlow and Senator Robinson would discuss the making of Communists by wage-cutting employers and larcenous operators of electric and water companies. That would be both illuminating and worth while.

Guido Serio

Guido Serio, Italian Communist, whom the United States is ejecting, is going, after all, to Russia, instead of to Italy.

It is discouraging to remember what a vast amount of effort has been necessary to bring about this result.

The country founded by political refugees, which once was a sanctuary for all whose opinions clashed with those of ruling European powers, was determined not only to eject Serio, but to deliver him to the one spot in the world where his life would not have been safe.

It took a year and a half of fighting in the courts to reverse the executive department's ruling to this effect.

Serio will go to Russia and probably talk of American tyranny. In regard to his own case, he will be dangerously near right.

The Deficit and Taxes

Latest figures indicate that the federal operating deficit may reach a total of two billion dollars for the current fiscal year, or three billion dollars for this year and last. This sum is so large that the government probably will be forced to meet the deficit by recourse both to bond issues and increased taxes.

Despite the original opposition of the administration to tax increases in a presidential campaign year, it is swinging around to that necessity slowly. Even such a conservative Republican leader as Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania, commonly regarded as a spokesman of Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, now says a larger income tax is inevitable.

In view of the experience of other nations with much larger income tax rates than the United States, and in view of our own successful experiment with higher income rates during the war and during the 1921 depression, the President's original argument that we already have reached the tax point of diminishing returns, does not impress political leaders or tax experts as sound.

It is admitted generally, however, that even large increases in the surtax rate and death duties in this time of depression will not produce enough additional revenue to wipe out the prospective three billion dollar deficit. Therefore, government officials now are examining sales tax possibilities.

Insofar as a sales tax applied to luxuries, we believe it would be effective and just. But obviously it would be unjust and expedient, in a time of widespread poverty especially, to attempt a sales tax on food or other necessities. The poorer classes of the population already are paying too much indirect sales tax in the form of a billion-dollar high tariff law.

As for the bond issue, it is bad business to borrow to meet current expenses. The intelligent government, the intelligent individual or corporation, puts by in good times enough to carry over bad times. But our government cut taxes in the good years and is now pinched in the dull years.

Such being the case, there is no choice now other than to borrow the money that can not be raised by additional taxation. The evils of such an enforced borrowing policy, however, can be mitigated in two ways:

The borrowed money can be used for public works and addition to "plant," rather than for strictly operating expenses. Such public works, of course, are needed badly as an unemployment relief measure and to stimulate business.

Secondly, the same legislation which authorizes large long term bond issues can provide for higher in-

come taxes with which to pay off the debt in prosperous years. That safeguard is necessary to prevent a future government from repeating the past mistake of lowering the income tax in the good years, leaving the debt unpaid and no fund to meet depression deficits.

If the administration will face this taxation problem frankly and justly, there is no reason why it should become a partisan campaign issue. Regardless of the exigencies of party politics, the government can not risk repetition of these dangerous federal deficits.

Jobless Veterans

When congress last session made it possible for veterans to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of their bonus certificates, opponents of the legislation said veterans did not need the money and that they would waste it when they got it.

Now, official figures of the veterans' administration refute these assertions. Sixty-five per cent of those who borrowed used funds for personal and family needs; 20 per cent invested the money they borrowed; 8 per cent bought automobiles, and 7 per cent used the money in such way as to receive no practicable benefits.

Thirty-two per cent of those who borrowed, or some 640,000, were unemployed, and in need, and used their borrowed funds to meet that need.

There is no reason to believe that the circumstances of other sections of the population are different from those of the former soldiers. In fact, veterans as a group probably are better off than others, since they mostly are men under 40, and thus are able to obtain work more easily than older persons.

Director Hines' tabulation is not an argument for payment in full of soldier bonus certificates, since relief measures should apply to the unemployed—whether veterans or non-veterans. It does, however, give further evidence of the genuineness and magnitude of the problem of unemployment relief.

Individualism

The propaganda to make the country safe for rugged individualism now includes a campaign against "amateurism" in retail trade. Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, in a recent statement, bitterly assails the entrance into business of those who lack experience, prudence, and foresight.

It would be interesting if Dr. Klein, or some one else similarly fitted to discuss the subject, were to speak with complete frankness on business individualism. Are the individuals for whom the world is to be saved the general populace or a limited portion of it? If the number is limited, who are the favored few?

Or, if Dr. Klein is a convert to the idea that economic planning is necessary, can he not say so frankly as a committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce recently did, and narrow the argument down to what sort of economic planning we shall have?

Certainly, almost anything would be better than the present state of economic oligarchy, which men without experience are forbidden to enter, and which thus would be free to operate without the restraint of either competition or government supervision.

Cubans are growing beards to show their sympathy to the revolutionary cause. Rebels in Chile also took it on the chin.

Smile: As forlorn as a fashion expert in a nudist colony.

If a man's health is under par, that's not news, but if it is his golf score, that's something else again.

Indiana will devote a \$750,000 surplus to road building. What a swell flock of detours!

Britannia rules the waves, but sometimes, when the king cuts his income, Britannia waives the rules.

Some people are born great, other achieve greatness, and still others understand what the gold crisis is all about.

An old-timer is one who remembers when "getting away with murder" was just a facetious expression.

This is the time of year the headline writers are asking if it is spelled Tokyo or Tokio.

Times are so bad in New York that the pan-handlers are said to be using paper instead of tin cups.

It can not be said of those Broadway plagiarists that they can not take a joke.

If some people could change their minds, says the office sage, it would be a good thing.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

ONE of our traditions that will not down is that which says that women are mysterious as the Sphinx.

Men especially dote upon it. Most of them sincerely believe that we are walking riddles and that our ways are devious and strange and not to be comprehended by mortal male.

Which is all applesauce. The main reason that men do not understand women is because they have made very little effort to do so. Granted that we are a bit different in many ways from them, still that does not prove us incomprehensible and perplexing creatures.

By clutching at this theory that our natures are enigmatic, they have been able to slide out of a good many responsibilities and have had perfectly splendid alibis to offer for their misbehaviors.

It is true, without a doubt, that all human nature is baffling. It offers complexities difficult for any of us to penetrate, but the fact is that men are just as mysterious as we are. They are just as hard to understand, just as difficult to see through.

To be sure, we women are able to do this with ease. And why not? Our main object in life has been a knowledge of men. For centuries upon centuries, the only thing that engaged the attention of women was man and his idiosyncrasies.

Before schools were, we majored in the study of male psychology. And I am not boasting when I say we have mastered it excellently.

Today, after a woman has lived several years with a man, she knows pretty well what he is going to do and why. And she uses no occult powers at arriving at her conclusions. She probably would consider herself something of a fool if she were not able to do this.

I suppose, however, it would be a shame to take from men this pretty legend they have built up about us. They enjoy it so much. The illusion of our mysteriousness pleases them and gives us a good deal of advantage in our relationship with them. Long may they cherish it!

M. E. Tracy

SAYS:

People Find Fault With a System Which Makes It Impossible for Them to Get a Fair Break.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The news runs heavily to finance, queer, preposterous, incredible finance, such as seems entirely out of place in this age of expert accounting and as only children dream about in connection with Aladdin's lamp, or the Midas touch.

A New York official, earning \$7,500 a year, is revealed as banking \$662,000 during the last six years.

Search of an old lady's hotel room brings forth \$1,000,000 in gilt-edged securities and another \$1,000,000 in gems.

The arrest of a steamfitter and a salesman is said by police to clear up jewelry thefts amounting to \$500,000.

The evidence in Al Capone's trial shows him to have made hundreds of thousands off one set of gamblers, and then to have lost it to another set.

And Then What?

THE superintendent of banks in New York has said the forty directors of the defunct Bank of the United States for \$60,000,000, and the stockholders for a 100 per cent assessment.

There are 22,800 stockholders. If one-third should avoid suit by paying the assessment, 15,000 defendants would be left.

What worries New York authorities is where to find a courtroom big enough to accommodate them.

It has been suggested that they might hire Madison Square Garden or the Yankee stadium.

Its Not So Funny

THOSE standing in line for work, or bread, hardly can be expected to see the funny side of such revelations.

They throw a lurid light on some of the undercover stuff which helps to account for the tragic situation confronting millions of poor people. Some of them had to earn all this money. Those who got it easily didn't do their share.

When you come to analyze the restlessness and discontent with which the civilized world is afflicted right now, most of it goes back to a demand for economic fair play.

People are not Communists at heart, even in Russia. They have no silly notions about the same income for every one. They realize that some are better than others in the same trade, or professions, and that some have more talent, require more skill and should receive a higher reward.

What people find fault with is a system which makes it impossible for them to get a fair break, a system that permits graft, that allows vast fortunes to remain in incompetent hands, and that employs wealth, not to promote industry, but to feed a codfish aristocracy.

Something Is Wrong

IN this country, people are sold on the idea that any man entitled to all he can earn honestly and legitimately, but they are becoming alarmed at the effect of inheritance on the distribution of wealth.

They see how great estates have grown through the management of virtually self-perpetuating boards, and they wonder where the process would end if not interfered with. They remember how their forefathers fought to overthrow the rule of an aristocracy by birth, and they find it difficult to believe that an aristocracy of money would not reproduce exactly the same evils and lead to the same result.

We are developing a wonderful industrial structure in these United States, but it contains the elements of evil, as well as good. It certainly can not be permitted to promote the welfare of the few at the expense of the many, especially in ways that relieve the few from contributing their just quota.

Great wealth is not a menace as long as it is confined to those who earn it. It will become a menace if allowed to remain and accumulate in the hands of those who do nothing, or comparatively little.

Back of the Trouble

SOCIETY has been plagued by no system so continuously, or so extensively, as that which perpetuates individual power through inheritance.

That this has been recognized politically is proved by the fact that civilization has been a constant struggle with few exceptions, people have disestablished the inheritance of political office.

Before we get through, the same principle will have to be applied economically if the production of financial distress is to be avoided.

Though the issue has not been discussed widely as yet, it is back of much of the trouble which we credit to other causes.

Questions and Answers

How long a residence in Reno, Nev., is required before the application can be made for a divorce? Actual residence of at least forty-two days is required.

How much flour will a bushel of wheat make? The average bushel will make a trifle more than forty pounds of flour.

Which end of the watermelon is the head? The blossom end is the head, and the stem end is the tail.

When will representatives in congress who were elected in November, 1930, take their seats? In the session of congress that begins Dec. 7, 1931.

What is the address of Madame Schumann-Heink? Hotel Buckingham, New York.

Broun Rests

Heywood Broun, conductor of "It Seems to Me," is enjoying his annual vacation. His column again will appear on The Times editorial page, starting Monday, Oct. 26.

Are They Just 'Scraps of Paper'?



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Tight Stockings Are Harmful to Feet

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene.

ONE of the parts of the human body most subject to wear and tear is the feet. Experts associate pain in the back and even disturbances of digestion to breaking down of the arches.

The feet now carry the entire weight of the body, whereas the feet of animals that walk on all fours carry the weight much better distributed.

Overeating and overweight tend to increase the burden still further. Standing causes more strain than walking.

Many people can walk miles without tiring or swelling of the feet, but suffer greatly if they are compelled to stand in one place twenty or thirty minutes.

The feet are built like arches. The arches are supported to a considerable extent by properly made shoes. However, gymnasium shoes, shoes for dancing, and house slippers are seldom built with a properly supported arch.

Such shoes should be worn only for the specific use for which they are planned. In some cases when there is a tendency to breaking down of the arch, felt pads should be inserted into the gymnasium shoes, the ballet slippers, or house slippers to provide proper support.

It has been suggested by Dr. Philip Lewin that the flat foot associated with obesity arises from two causes: (1) The strain of an excessive load. (2) The glandular disturbances which are commonly associated with obesity.

Intimately associated with proper comfort of the feet is the question of suitable socks, stockings, or hosiery.

Mothers like to see their young children with white stockings. However, white stockings slip quickly, must be washed frequently, and tend to shrink even when they are dried properly over suitable foot forms.

Tight stockings tend to cause the toes to turn in, the toenails to become ingrowing toenails, and in

other ways interfere with the proper circulation of blood in the foot.

While high arched feet are presumed to be exceptional for their beauty, such feet are weak usually unless they are especially trained. Investigation of the occurrence of the high-arched foot indicates that it is likely to appear in families as an hereditary characteristic.

Obviously the most important method of treating minor disturbances of the feet includes the use of proper shoes with straight inner border line, a round toe, correct width of the shank, a rigid or semi-rigid shank, a heel of moderate height, and a snugly fitting top.

The tone of the feet frequently may be helped by suitable exercise, by massage or rubbing, and by bathing for ten or fifteen minutes in alternate hot and cold water.

After bathing the feet they should be thoroughly dried and powdered.

In cases in which the feet are subject to serious disturbances, it is desirable to consult a competent orthopedic specialist.

Times Readers Voice Their Views

Editor Times—If the Rev. Clarence True Wilson were to take time off from the business in which he is engaged and study the work of the American Legion, he would learn that his chief purpose is the maintenance of sturdy Americanism. We support the institutions under which the country has grown great and uphold the best traditions of the Republic.

We are not unkind of the fact that human liberty has been attacked in our beloved land, from an unexpected source. We will not sit idly while it shall perish. We have given the subject of prohibition very careful thought and have observed its effect after ten years of practice.

We have seen it fail to produce any of the good results which its proponents had prophesied would follow its adoption. Would it not seem strange if a great patriotic organization, such as ours, should be influenced by evidence that was convincing to groups of such unquestioned integrity as the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association and the American Federation of Labor?

Then we do not believe that Dr. Wilson was justified in his casting of the soldiers at Detroit. We do not believe that patriotic Americans will agree with him that our soldiers are "imps from hell." Such language does not become the man of God.

And his own position is not so secure that he dare to criticize others for petty law violations. Did he not violate the spirit of the Constitution and a tradition with all the moral force of a statute when he led his church into the field of politics? Has he not sullied the cloth and degraded the pulpit?

Dr. Wilson can not frighten the legion with denunciation. The weapons which he has found so effective in dealing with politicians—coercion and intimidation—fail to penetrate the armor of the legionnaire. We stand for the time-honored principle of majority rule and see no other way to ascertain the will of the majority on this question than a popular referendum, in which no other question shall be considered.

We are now, henceforth and forever opposed to arbitrary rule.

LEGIONNAIRE.

Editor Times—Our organization being for the most part affected, we believe that we are discriminated against in relation to car service, being one of many parts of the city dependent on same. We are sponsoring a campaign to right an injustice which did not affect our property so much in the past as it does at this time. We refer to the excess charge of 60 per cent bus fares.

The purchaser of sixteen tokens on the electric lines can ride sixteen trips on street car for \$1, whereas the same amount of rides on the bus cost \$1.50. We are willing to cooperate with any organization or individuals to right this situation. This did not seem to affect property much when times were prosperous, but now that everyone is being forced to economize, you can witness this effect by the vacant property on East New York street.

We feel that the car company has had this excess fare long enough. We also wish it known that we appreciate service and recognize the street car company's property rights, but we should not make so much sacrifice. The car company will car make this change in fares, as it will mean that more passengers will be hauled, more people will use busses who now are driving their cars and at the same time hauling neighbors downtown to their work.

We propose to take the matter before the public service commission at once and will appreciate assistance.

EAST NEW YORK STREET CIVIC LEAGUE.

Editor Times—I just was wondering what causes this panic. I have noticed that wherever a person goes, there are so many chain business places, like Standard Oil, Shell Petroleum, etc. Now I believe that those places at one time were owned by the people in the form of blacksmith shops, livery stables and such.

Then come the chain store and the chain utilities. It is a wonder we have anything at all, now when John D. Sinclair and a few others get it branded, and Mister Hoover has killed this people's love for their country, and Mellon has looted all the money to other nations. Aren't we in a—of a fix?

READER.

Editor Times—Ten years ago the Fraternal Order of Eagles launched its nation-wide campaign for old-age pensions. Since that time, seventeen states and Alaska have adopted this humanitarian method of caring for their needy aged.

In view of the conditions which have come to light at the Marion county infirmary, it would behoove those in favor of this legislation to marshal their forces early and secure such a law for Indiana at the next session of the general assembly.

Had it not been for high-powered advisers, the state would be oper-

ating the county option plan of old-age pensions, which might have gone far enough at least to establish the principle and show the merits of the system.

The fact that two states, Colorado and Wisconsin, passed compulsory laws after operating under the county option plan shows that the public is in sympathy with this manner of taking care of the needy old folks.

The most logical argument in favor of old-age pensions is the comparative cost between it and the poor farm. Statistics show that it is much cheaper to provide for these people in their own homes and is far more humane and intelligent.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Editor Times—I have been a reader of The Times for several years. I like to read the views of Times readers, because they tell you just what they think.

I recently read on the front page of The Times of a brainless thing they call a man, but I would call him a cur. A man wouldn't treat a dog that way, much less a poor elderly sick lady, putting her out of her home when she has been sick for four weeks, telling her, "I don't want any of your d— impudence. You can go to the poorhouse. That's where you belong after that kind of a thing."

I think that's pretty lowdown to talk to an old person in that manner. I always was taught to respect old people and treat them kindly.

I only hope that beast gets his before he dies. I would almost bet, if it wasn't for the badge he wears, he would be afraid to go out after dark, for I know he's a coward, and he never could do such a thing.

READER.

Woe to the bloody city! It is all full of lies and robbery.—Nahum 31.

Great towns are but a large sort of prison to the soul.—Charron.

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I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times. (Code No.)

SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

By Bringing New Industries Into Existence, Science Has Created Employment Instead of Causing Unemployment.

SCIENTIFIC progress, far from being a cause of unemployment, has created employment by bringing into existence brand new industries.

So says Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," one of the official publications of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Howe believes that it is unfair to put the blame for unemployment upon engineers and chemists and to speak of present unemployment as "technological unemployment."

In the opinion of Dr. Howe, creating the "pilot of industry," creating new enterprises and along with them additional jobs.

In an address before Indiana industrial executives at a meeting at Purdue university, Dr. Howe set forth his views.

"It is unfair to censure science for the overemphasis of mass production and leave unmentioned our obvious failure to give proper consideration to the balancing of consumer demand and of distribution against the production which applied science has helped to make possible," he said.

"We are told that in China the labor of eighty-five out of every 100 is required to produce the meager existence experienced by the majority of that populous country."

Leisure Misspent

IN contrast to conditions in China, Dr. Howe paints a picture of what scientific development has brought about in this country. He says:

"In the United States fifteen American workers produce the necessities for 100, giving ample opportunity for a life of greater ease and for leisure which properly applied leads to culture."

"If our sociologists and humanitarians have not been able to keep pace with science, so that we do not yet know how best to employ our leisure, that, too, can not be charged to any failure on the part of science."

"Give us another industry like motion pictures, the radio, electrical refrigeration, automobiles, oil burners, and so many thousands of new jobs would be created as not only to affect unemployment, but to be potent in starting us again on the upgrade."

"By way of emphasizing results achieved with science as the pilot, reference may be made to a number of industrial creations."

"Some of these are less important than others, but they all show how new ideas scientifically sound can be used to create new wealth and to stimulate industry."

"It is now some years since the Yankee manager of a Hawaiian sugar plantation realized that under the conditions of soil and climate with which he had to deal he could not increase the earnings of the property so long as he had to expend so much labor in hoeing the weeds."

"He developed the mulch paper, now so widely used on sugar and pineapple plantations, and more recently introduced for certain garden crops in our country. The employment of such paper was based upon scientific considerations."

Advances Continue