

The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD
PresidentLUDWELL DENNY
EditorMARK FERREE
Business Manager

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214 W. Maryland St.

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, NEA Service, and Audit Bureau of Circulations.



Price in Marion County, 3 cents a copy; delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week.

Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, 65 cents a month.

Riley 5551

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1938

"THIRTY MINUTES TOO LATE!"

"The British are always 30 minutes too late!"

That was the favorite saying of the late Franklin-Bouillon, for many years head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies. What he meant was that always, in times of crisis, the Government of Great Britain refuses to commit itself until the die is cast.

Then, the French statesman observed, she usually comes in, and on the right side, but to late to head off an otherwise avoidable war.

There is a good deal in what he said. Despite reports of sweeping concessions on the part of Czechoslovakia, discharge and punishment of those implicated in the frontier incidents, and so on, the news from central Europe becomes more and more ominous every day. And still London hesitates.

President Roosevelt has said that we are prepared to defend Canada. And Secretary of State Hull has repeatedly called for the solidarity of the democratic nations against "international anarchy." But the British Government has yet to give either France or Czechoslovakia the definite pledge which, as Franklin-Bouillon suggested, might stave off conflict.

We do not for a moment pretend to say that Great Britain should tell Paris or Praha that, right or wrong, she would come into a war on their side. That would be both stupid and dangerous. But Britain should tell Praha that, all possible, honorable concessions having been made, and Germany having attacked her just the same, she would spring to her defense. And she should tell Herr Hitler of this decision in no uncertain terms.

NOW, if ever, a diplomatic stitch in time would likely save nine of a military nature, in short the peace of the world. Lord Grey, in his "Twenty-Five Years" (in the British Foreign Office), tells dramatically of the division in the Cabinet in July, 1914. He says, "We still thought we were an island." So the Government was split wide open for and against war. A word of warning at Berlin at that moment might have saved 35,000,000 World War victims, but it was not spoken until too late.

Today there is every reason to believe there is a similar split. One faction believes, with Lord Baldwin, that Britain's frontiers are no longer the chalk cliffs of Dover, but the Rhine. The truth of the matter is that today, just as it was in the days of Napoleon, Britain's frontiers are wherever Herr Hitler's ambitions may place them—along the Vistula and the Danube, on the shores of the Adriatic and the Black Seas, on the Bosphorus or even the banks of the Euphrates. For if the Fuehrer can destroy Czechoslovakia the way to eastern Europe and the Mediterranean will be wide open and so will the road from Berlin to Baghdad and British India.

The former German corporal, no less than Bonaparte, sees big. And just as the sun of Austerlitz in Czechoslovakia became the dawn of the little Corsican's day as master of Europe, so Czechoslovakia may open up the way for his Nazi imitator. Unless he is stopped somewhere along the line, and soon, it requires no violent stretch of the imagination to see him—five or 10 years hence—dictating to puppet states all the way from Gibraltar to the Urals. Czechoslovakia, occupying as it does the most strategic position across central Europe, would almost certainly become a corridor leading Hitler to far wider horizons.

That is the larger issue which Britain today has to face—not merely whether or not the Sudeten Germans are granted the privilege of doing the goosestep for Der Fuehrer.

MR. MORGENTHAU AND MR. MICAWBER

YOUR Government in Washington has just borrowed some more money—\$700,000,000 this time.

So maybe it's time to look again at the Government's financial affairs. And for the facts we turn to the Treasury's statement at the close of Sept. 7, the latest one available.

It shows that as of that date the Government's gross debt was, in round numbers, \$37,634,000,000. A year ago on the same date the gross debt was \$37,160,000,000. So we're deeper in debt than a year ago.

It shows that so far this fiscal year expenditures have been, again in round numbers, \$1,628,000,000. Last fiscal year at the same time expenditures totaled \$1,419,000,000. So we're spending more.

It shows that total revenue receipts for the fiscal year through Sept. 7 were, in round numbers, \$874,000,000, as compared with \$967,000,000 in the same period last year. So we're taking in less.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau floated his new \$700,000,000 issue with ease, at low interest, because your Government's credit is still A-No. 1.

But even in the face of that fortunate fact, we hope Mr. Morgenthau, remembering that we're deeper in debt, that we're spending more and that we're taking in less, will pay heed to a report which is said to be on his desk.

The report, press dispatches have said, suggests that he recommend to the next Congress a rejiggering of the income taxes so that the Government can get more money and so that persons in the so-called middle classes will be required to pay their rightful share of the cost of Government in direct, visible, and therefore painful, taxes—the type of taxpaying that makes citizens conscious of how the Government spends their money.

As a good financial administrator, we also hope Mr. Morgenthau remembers his Dickens, and especially Mr. Dickens' "David Copperfield," wherein is given a prescription for individual happiness or misery which applies as well to governments. Said Mr. Dickens' Mr. Micawber:

"Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen-six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery."

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

Hines Trial Proves That Policy Racket Isn't the Million-Dollar Business It Was Supposed to Be.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Whatever the outcome of the Jimmy Hines trial there will be a deflation of the tablecloth estimates of the amount of money involved in the nickel and dime policy racket. It takes a hundred one-cent plays, 20 nickel plays or 10 dime plays to make a dollar's worth of business, and still the turnover in New York City alone was reckoned at \$100,000,000 and even as high as half a billion dollars a year.

The testimony, however, has dealt with mere hundreds and thousands, and in the first serious presentation of actual evidence there has been no confirmation of the fantastic guesses which in the past were repeated so often that the public weakly half accepted them as truth.

It is well that this glimpse of reality has been afforded, because the people, encouraged by a few careless or glib writers and politicians, had come to believe that such business, if diverted to a public lottery, would be the answer to the taxpayer's prayer. The late Rep. Edward A. Kenney, of New Jersey, made a political specialty of the advocacy of a Federal lottery. He used to estimate that the annual take of sweepstakes, lotteries, pools and policy rackets in this country was from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000. This dream figure was very tempting, but it had no relation to the known facts.

THE Irish Hospitals sweep, the most attractive foreign lottery operating here, sells only \$21,000,000 worth of tickets a year in the United States, and the total amount gambled on the grounds at all the horse and dog tracks is only a little more than a quarter of a billion dollars a year.

In the Hines trial, dealing with the operations of a policy racket which has been touted as the greatest in the land, there is no mention of large amounts. Payments of \$500 for political protection have been mentioned, and the scale of operations, even if the figures of the prosecution be accepted, was paltry by comparison with all previous thoughts on the subject.

The press and public also permit themselves to be misled by reports of seizures of lottery tickets, counterfeit or authentic, of vast face value. If tickets with a face value of \$600,000 or \$2,000,000 are seized, the figure is meaningless. There is no indication that any such amount would have been sold.

THE same may be said of a statement by an official of the Post Office Department that in one two-year period postal agents prevented the sending abroad of \$1,000,000,000 for lottery tickets. He might as truthfully have said that the Post Office prevented the sending abroad of the entire wealth of the United States. The statement is meaningless, because there was no indication that Americans intended to pay that much money for foreign lottery tickets which were trapped in transit.

The policy game is absolutely legal in Great Britain and operates as a year. Like the American policy racket, which operates under cover of a great handicap—it is a penny-ante game. With all its freedom the British policy game handles much less than the American race tracks. The Glasgow Herald, after a careful inquiry, estimated the total British policy turnover at from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in a season.

Business

By John T. Flynn

Workers, Not the Rich, Will Pay For Any Government Money Plan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Those who imagine that wonders can be worked with that magic substance called Government money would do well to ponder the income figures just published by the National Resources Committee.

That report shows that in 1935-36 all our people put together had incomes aggregating \$58,000,000,000 in round numbers.

Perhaps we would have to do some agreeing on what is a rich man. But I assume that we would say a man with an income of \$25,000 and over belonged in that class of rich who are supposed to be getting more than their share of the nation's produce. Now among our people there were in 1935-36 some 70,310 persons getting \$25,000 a year and over. It is these 70 thousand persons who are in the minds of the philosopher of the hustings when he promises to the aged and the helpless and to all and sundry, in fact, the good things of the world out of the abundance of the predatory rich.

The expenses of the Federal Government of the United States in the year 1936-37 were \$8,000,000,000 in round numbers. The total income of these 70,000 was \$3,000,000,000. You do not have to be much of a mathematician to see that the entire income of all the people with incomes over \$25,000 would not meet more than a little over one-third this cost.

The simple truth is that it is out of the incomes of less than \$25,000 a year that the vast costs of Government must be met—the costs of social security, taxes, pensions of all sorts, relief and everything else.

Where Will California Get It?

In fact we may go further. It is out of the incomes of \$10,000 a year or less that the vast bulk of Government expenses must be met.

California is now considering an old-age pension plan which will give \$30 every Thursday to everybody 50 years of age and over. This will cost \$25,000,000 a week or \$1,350,000,000 a year. There are not enough incomes in California of \$10,000 a year and more to pay this if every dollar were taken.

I personally favor the taxation of the rich. I do not believe the rate is too high. But I want to point out that it is worse than foolish to suppose that these vast outlays can be wrung from the rich. There is not that much in them. In the end it will have to be wrung out of the hides of the millions of workers who are being entertained now with the illusion that somehow their rich employers are going to foot all the bills.

A Woman's Viewpoint

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

WHEREVER you go you run into interesting people doing interesting work. For example, there are Robert J. Niedrach and George P. Young, who put in the accessories for the display of stuffed animals and birds in the Museum of Natural History at Denver.

Unless you happen upon them when they are at work you are apt to accept their skill as a matter of course.

Before you notice the skill of the taxidermist, whose cunning hand presents the dead birds and beasts in living poses, you are struck by the naturalness of their surroundings.

Having a couple of curious boys with us, we didn't miss a thing. When a screen loomed, hiding what was obviously a miniature picture which they later enlarged, using earth, rocks, pebbles and artificial grasses and flowers all of which are made in the museum workrooms. They are startlingly lifelike.

Below stairs the bones of the giant prehistoric reptiles attract hundreds of museum visitors daily. They're wonderful to be sure, and of a high order. But if I envied any job it would be that of Mr. Niedrach and Mr. Young, who put big rocks and tiny clumps of flowers into exactly the proper places as they construct replicas of Colorado's nooks and crannies.

Please, Little Girl, Go Away!—By Herblock



The Hoosier Forum

I wholly disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire.

350-A-WEEK PLAN DRAWS READER'S FIRE

By J. D.

According to Raymond Clapper, California is about to vote on an amendment to its Constitution which will pay to each unemployed person over 50 \$30 in a new California state money every Thursday, and it seems likely that the amendment will be carried.

Such a scheme is the acme of insanity. These dollars must have a two-cent stamp affixed every Thursday, for they will be worthless Friday morning unless the stamp for yesterday has been stuck on them.

Persons receiving these dollars will hasten to spend them before the stamp has to be attached; merchants who will have to receive them, and who pay their bills monthly, knowing that they must have to stick three to five stamps on them, must raise the price on goods to make up the loss. Very soon wholesale and retail prices will be fixed at so much in state money with possibly 50 per cent discount if paid in U. S. money.

Buying within the state the wholesaler will take the state money by doubling the price; but when goods are bought from other states, good old U. S. money only will be accepted. Thus, Federal money will leave the state.

Then, how about the banks? Will they receive this bogus money on deposit and enter it on the depositor's book as if it were real 100-cent dollars? Bankers are hardly such fools as that.

Sees Less Money Circulating

If every such person unemployed is to receive this liberal handout, not many over that age will seek employment. This is supposed to create jobs for those under 50 and so it might. But by the time the dollars are at their retiring age, there will be \$1.04 in stamps paid for on each, so that the public will have not more, but less money in the end. Instead of really putting more money in circulation, it will be diminishing the amount by 4 per cent.

Then, how will these stamps be paid for? Will the State supply them in exchange for its own bogus dollars? Certainly NOT—for if it did it would get nothing for them. The stamps must be paid for in good Federal money and if that has left the state and there is nothing left but state money, how will people be able to get stamps without which their pretty state dollars are worthless?

It is not likely that the plan will ever be put in operation, for if the amendment is carried the U. S. Supreme Court undoubtedly will route it out on the ground that Congress has the only right to issue money.

(Times readers are invited to express their views in these columns, religious controversies excluded. Make your letter short, so all can have a chance. Letters must be signed, but names will be withheld on request.)

But even if not, the Chamber of Commerce will soon induce every merchant to refuse to accept such money in spite of state law.

SUPPORT IS SOUGHT FOR TOWNSEND PLAN CANDIDATES

By C. F. R.

From now on let our watchword be "concentrate." We must, in order to accomplish victory, vote for the candidates recommended by the Townsend National Headquarters. Unless we vote for those candidates, we need not expect prosperity.

The Townsend Plan is the best solution yet offered to relieve the nation from depression. It is sane, sensible and fair. It will not add any extra cost to government because it is a pay-as-you-go plan. It is the duty of every citizen to vote for the Congressional candidates who stand for the Townsend Plan. We must concentrate for victory.

TAKE PROPS FROM UNDER PRICES, READER URGES

By Middleman

All of us want prosperity to return and it is interesting and sometimes amusing to read of the various schemes which are being advanced to bring it about.

WELCOME RAIN

By MAUD COURTNEY WADDELL

When rain comes softly down in silver threads to earth. It lends life renewed birth. When rain comes softly down in silver threads to earth. It lends life renewed birth. This crystal nourishment—Holds glowing wonderment—When rain comes softly down in silver threads to earth.

DAILY THOUGHT

The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children for ever, that we may do all the words of this law.—Deuteronomy 29:29.

ONE monarch to obey, one creed to own; that monarch God; that creed His word alone.

our citizens to be put out of "circulation" as it were and receive a check every month for doing nothing. Others believe the farmer should be subsidized for doing less and he will have prosperity.

In our Court House in Hamilton County is the office of the County Agent, whose duty it is to teach the farmer how to raise more and better crops, while down the corridor a few feet is the office of another agency whose duty it is to pay a premium to this same farmer for raising less.

Then there is a third group which thinks prosperity will come by putting artificial props under the price of everything we buy, either goods or services.

In my humble opinion it is this false notion that is at the root of most of our trouble. With 13 million American citizens unemployed it is a very poor time to force up the price of anything that they need. The reason is obvious. They are more expensive to feed and clothe.

The sooner the average citizen realizes that it is impossible to get out of this depression without hard work and sacrifice on the part of all of us, the quicker will come the dawning of a new day. High wages and high freight rates keep 13 million persons from patronizing the railroads. High wages and high prices of steel keep 13 million people from buying automobiles. High wages and high cost of building materials keep 13 million people from building homes. And so it is all along the line.

So come on, you associations who have an artificial prop under the price of your product. Come on, you labor union members who have had your wages boosted but are now loafing on street corners.

SCORES CONDITION OF ELLENBERGER POOL

By F. M.

Ellenberger, along with the other pools, has closed for the season—and not too soon. There should not have been a dearth of criticism for the gross mismanagement at this particular pool. Why was the pool not emptied and refilled at least once during the season?

And, incidentally, not only the pool, but the surrounding area was left, day after day, in a deplorable state. I'm wondering if this condition was necessary because of lack of funds, or just plain neglect and indifference.

During the first year of use, the pool was emptied entirely and refilled at least once. And surely swimming is much more popular now than it was then. I am for clean, sanitary swimming pools or none at all.

LET'S EXPLORE YOUR MIND

By DR. ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM



1 SOME cannot point toward the town square or court house or any other familiar place. This has been tested by Dr. Paul Woodring of the Detroit Psychopathic Clinic—the only place in the world where

traffic violators are given a mental examination. Dr. Woodring found about half his subjects could point to such places as readily as they could point straight up, but many hesitated and some claimed it was unfair to suppose anybody could point correctly toward places he could not see. Surely the latter would be dangerous drivers.

2 NO, because common sense is always making mistakes and does not know they are mistakes and does not know how to correct them. The reason science advances is because it can discover its mistakes and reverse its conclusions. That is what makes it science.

3 EXTREMELY important. Suppose your boss or customer knows baseball language (which you call slang) and you do not. He thinks you an ignoramus on almost everything. So with all social and business contacts. Indeed, to "contact" a person is now slang—but I'll wager a new hat it will be in tomorrow's dictionaries. The slang of today makes the correct English of tomorrow.

Gen. Johnson Says

Hitler Deceives His Own People When He Declares No War Blockade Could Starve Germany Into Defeat.

BETHANY BEACH, Del., Sept. 10.—A striking part of Mr. Hitler's first Nuremberg speech told the German people that, if war comes, they need not fear being starved into defeat by any blockade shutting off their supplies of food and military material.

That is exactly how Germany was beaten in 1918. That was not merely because her routes were blocked by hostile armies and navies. There were a few gaps left but even these were closed by an almost world-wide Allied economic strategy. She was denied vital Chilean nitrates by several clever enemy financial moves which cornered the whole supply. Similar action beat her at the sources of her Swedish iron, Spanish mules and elsewhere hides, leather, rubber, oil and various rare metals necessary for indispensable alloys. For lack of wealth and credit, Germany is now far less able than she was then to counter and resist this kind of financial blockade.

Germany entered the World War with vital supplies of iron ore in Alsace-Lorraine, which she no longer has. She started with a greater reserve supply of equipment than any of her enemies. She is not in such great advantage today and what advantage she has is fast disappearing through rapid preparation by potential enemies.

HER conquests in Rumania and on her eastern front saved her from an earlier starvation in oil and bread-stuffs in the World War. She is a long way from being able to count on any such break now.

Such figures as have been estimated on her reserves of materials of all kinds, allowing for even grotesque margins of error, indicate that, if Hitler's assurance to the Germans means that he has enough reserves and domestic sources to make blockade an "ineffective weapon," he is trying to bluff the world and cruelly to deceive his own people.

There is only one other thing that the first Nuremberg speech could mean, but the text indicates that it doesn't. That is that Germany would have access to outside sources for shortage items.

In the first place, she has neither sufficient cash nor credit to buy. In the second, if the alliance against her should be, as now appears likely, her only clear physical opening is through Italy, which is itself lacking in what Germany needs.

TO what extent could sea-borne commerce be landed in Italy and forwarded to Germany? To the precise extent that the combined British and French Navies would permit it and on the precedent of the World War, they would blockade not only the high seas but the ports of origin of any supplies destined to Mr. Hitler.

Of course, there is the remote possibility of a great Italian naval victory in the Mediterranean, but Hitler—much less an alliance plus an Italian sea triumph.

Mr. Hitler's boast of military self-sufficiency is bunk and bluff except on one assumption—a swift and successful invasion of Czechoslovakia plus French and British inaction. That is a long chance and if Hitler intended to take it, why didn't he strike when he had the immense advantage of 14 days' mobilization? A German attack seems incredible now. But how can you tell what a desperate madman may do?

It Seems to Me

By Heywood Brown

A Blue Ribbon Jury Is Appointed To Name the Best on Capitol Hill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Once a year the seniors at most universities vote on their favorite professor, the best-dressed student, the one most likely to succeed, and so on. If it's good enough for collegians, correspondents in Washington might stake themselves to the same privilege for their own entertainment and for the edification of the general public.

I would be interested to learn what reporters think about the Senators and Representatives and such like who perform before them. This would be a really expert judgment by a blue ribbon jury.

A man from Oklahoma, Maine or Texas goes from his home town to the House, and the constituents who sent him there know little about him during his absence save that he is having a wonderful time or sleeping under blankets, or both. A Congressman who has to be so weary of the world, that he creates the impression of great activity for his constituents.

Newspapermen have the capacity to cut through the dust cover of a legislator and find out what lies underneath. Naturally I am not arguing that every reporter is a Superman in wisdom. I merely advance the modest assertion that he is less likely than the average voter to be fooled by a curve-ball orator. He sees so many visiting friends, moreover, anybody assigned to cover the House or the Senate can save himself a lot of time by swapping estimates with his colleagues. Nobody wants to sit and listen to speeches all day long.

A Bet on Norris to Win

There is a comfortable room about the press gallery, and generally one or two rumormongers and a low limit slot session are available. Indeed, I have seen all three tables going full blast and a couple of dozen kibitzers standing around at such times as Cotton Ed or Tom Connolly was speaking. And once during the legislative language by Dr. Copeland I saw a hardworking news hawk pick up a magazine and begin a continued story.

To be sure, it is not the privilege of a reporter to ignore a legislator merely because he does not happen to agree with his views, but he has a right to sit out those utterances indulged in by the formulated fellows. News is among the many things that they are not.

Until the blue ribbon jury of which I have spoken is polled any prediction as to the newspaper's favorite legislator is guesswork. I would be willing to bet anything I had or could borrow that Norris, of Nebraska, would stand at the top of the list. In the House the vote would naturally be more scattering. Some well-informed persons say that Davey Lewis of Maryland would be right up in the running. And so was Maury Maverick. I think that Lodge of Massachusetts, who used to be a newspaperman himself, would make a good showing in any primary held by the press.

Watching Your Health

By Dr. Morris Fishbein

IN the summer there is no question that air cooling and dehumidification, or removal of moisture from the atmosphere, contribute a great deal to comfort and efficiency. For many persons the cost of artificial cooling of the air is still too high for routine usage. Insulation of buildings, awnings on the sunny side, and the circulation of cool night air by the use of open windows will frequently substitute for artificial cooling, except when there are long hot spells.

Dr. C. C. Yaglou of the School of Public Health of Harvard University recommends exhaust fans for the attic as a means of cooling homes in the hot season. Such a fan may be started after sunset; air may be drawn through the first story windows in the early evening, and through the second story during the rest of the night. This one will begin with a cool house in the morning and insulation will keep the inside temperature below that of the outside air, if windows and blinds are kept shut.

A comfortable house temperature in summer varies from 70 degrees F. to 85 degrees F., according to the temperature outside.

In cold weather the average home has a great deal too much leakage of air from the outside to require artificial ventilation. Indeed, the effort in cold weather is to prevent such leakage.

Leakage can be reasonably prevented by the use of weather stripping, storm sash, and storm doors. Under such circumstances, leakage will be reduced about one-half. This will still provide enough ventilation in a home of ordinary size.

Finally, good ventilation provides for prevention of smoke, dust, and gases in the air.