

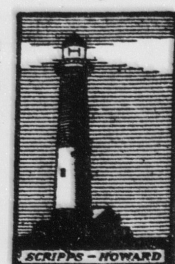
# The Indianapolis Times

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ROY W. HOWARD  
PresidentRALPH BURKHOLDER  
EditorMARK FERREE  
Business Manager

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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1940

## MR. WALLACE ACCEPTS

ROOSEVELT was mentioned 28 times in the Wallace acceptance speech and Hitler 23. Wendell Willkie, who is running for President, wasn't mentioned once.

The Wallace address was an ardent reiteration of the doctrine of Rooseveltian indispensability. It took (or attempted to take) the 1940 campaign completely away from the home grounds and planted it squarely in Europe. Hitler was made the issue and Roosevelt, of all the 130 million of our population, the sole salvation.

All opponents of Roosevelt were classified as nothing less than "reason for rejoicing in Berlin." Only Roosevelt understands what it's all about, what the rise of Hitler has meant. All attacks on him have provided aid and comfort to Adolf.

As for democracy, on that Roosevelt holds the patent rights. It is strongly hinted that though democracy is commonly assumed to tolerate opposition to the party in power, opposition in this particular case—opposition that dares raise its voice against Roosevelt—falls little short of treason. For, in the words of Wallace, "whatever the motive, the effect was the same—these attacks on Roosevelt and his program played into the hands of Hitler."

Only Roosevelt has the knowledge, the experience and the wisdom to be President. He is indispensability personified—the one and only. Without him, Hitler would rejoice and we shall assuredly walk the "path of destruction and lost freedom." That is the theme. Who is me!

Accepted, there would be but one thing to do. Close the campaign now and elect by acclamation for a third term in one ringing shout—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

How many agree will be determined, however, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1940.

## WALTER C. MARMON

THE death of Walter C. Marmon has taken from Indianapolis one of its most distinguished and most useful citizens. Walter Marmon served both his country and his city in war and in peace with unflagging energy.

More than two decades ago when the United States was plunged into the first World War, the name of Marmon was almost synonymous with Indianapolis. It was the Marmon plant which was turning out the Liberty and Hall-Scott airplane motors. The war over, Walter Marmon gave his time and his efforts to community work. Twice he served as chairman of the Indianapolis Community Fund. He was president of the Boy Scout Council. He served in every worth-while civic project to which he could give the time.

America is pressing for defense machinery. And today Walter Marmon's plant—Marmon-Herrington—is turning out tanks as fast as it can.

Marmon-Herrington has lost its board chairman. Indianapolis has lost an outstanding citizen.

## THERE NEVER WAS A PERFECT TAX BILL

TO our desk the other day came a routine Treasury Department announcement that a certain corporation had been overassessed for taxes in the amounts of \$11,778.55 in 1917, and \$234,513.82 in 1919. Refunds were ordered and suits pending in the U. S. Court of Claims were dismissed.

The overassessments were on the last wartime excess profits tax.

Yesterday the House of Representatives, after only two hours debate, passed a new excess profits tax—a measure comprising 104 pages of legislative language even more complicated than that of the old war tax.

Critics of the new bill call it the "tax lawyers' delight." But how could the bill be otherwise than complex? The industrial, commercial and financial system against which it undertakes to lay a tax is itself an infinitely complex mechanism.

The bill's objectives are as simple as they are laudable—to stimulate plant expansion and the production of armaments, and at the same time siphon off excessive profits to the end that there shall be no new crop of "war millionaires" created by the nation's huge defense program.

The Ways and Means Committee tried to draft a simple rule for amortization and a clear-cut profits tax schedule. But the committee could find no easy formula. It had to make exemptions and compromises and provide credits and alternative rates. And even after all the painstaking effort to make the tax as fair and as equitable as possible, resulting in 104 pages of language which only tax lawyers understand, the bill admittedly will still lay an "excess profits tax" against some corporations whose profits will be less than before the defense program, while other corporations making greater profits will escape additional levies.

Yet the committee did the best it could. If there is anyone in the country smart enough to write a perfect tax bill in an imperfect world, Congress would like to hire him.

## MAN OF MANY JOBS

JESSE JONES, according to the latest White House plan, will become Secretary of Commerce and at the same time hold on to his present position as Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency.

Mr. Jones will be responsible for the execution of countless laws and policies formulated by Congress since the beginning of the republic. He will remain the custodian of billions of dollars which the Government has borrowed from and then loaned back to its citizens. He will supervise the activities of 18 assorted Government bureaus and corporations, sit as a member of the President's Cabinet, and serve on eight sundry boards and commissions.

In a land where many are unemployed, here is one man who has good steady work. And it must be said that Jesse Jones is one New Deal administrator who knows how to administer. He'll be able to handle all these jobs and handle them well. Where did the New Deal ever find such a man? Perish the recollection—it was Herbert Hoover who found Jesse Jones and brought him into the Government service!

## Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

French Casting Around Now for a Scapegoat But the Fact Is Their Own Follies Contributed to Fall

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The instant to kick a Jew for every broken shoelace or hair in the soup is now taking command of the French Government, and the turn prompts some recollections for the sake of honesty in the record. The Germans under Hitler were told that the Jew was the cause of their disaster, when the fact was that they had come apart politically, had quit cold in the field the minute the war finally turned against them and had been deserted by the most German German of them all, Kaiser Wilhelm, who ran away.

Their trouble was mostly humiliation, and finally they took it out on their half-million Jews on Hitler's promise that once these people were totally eliminated from German life all would be well. The Jews were eliminated, but Hitler, nevertheless, led the Germans on to war, and for the war, which began with a German invasion of a Catholic country, he now blamed Jewish capitalism and the plutocratic classes.

The French will have to work out their own problem, but they insult the facts and the intelligence of all who saw anything of France in the last 20 years if they attempt to ignore their own dishonesty and corruption among the causes of the fall.

THIS dishonesty and corruption was a native French trait. There was no other nation on earth in which graft had become such a robust institution, although Americans, in gloomy moments, may think that our own country deserves at least a draw in the comparison.

In France, roughly speaking, everybody grafted. Their journalism was a mixture of harlotry and treason in the front office, and their reporters were weasels and moochers. Their servants received a graft—which was condoned, perforce, on every article of food that came into a Frenchman's house, and the concierge, or janitor, was a privileged brigand or racketeer and a stool-pigeon for the police.

To do any business in a straightforward or honest manner was to be naive and a sucker, and every Frenchman who put his chalkmark on a deal on its way through the works felt that he was entitled to a commission or kickback, and usually got it. Even in their biggest and best hotels the traveler had to check his possessions against pilferage and examine the bill with care, lest the French multiply the items instead of adding them. Chisel was a national custom.

Paris during this time achieved a world-wide reputation as one great honky-tonk or joint to which the people of other nations flocked to get drunk and otherwise misbehave, secure in the knowledge that, because the French were so broadminded, everything they did would be off the record. Americans far outnumbered all the others during most of this period, and in the boom years of prohibition the transatlantic ferries were grooved in the sea taking them over for the drinking and back for fresh money!

THE Americans certainly contributed nothing to the moral tone of Paris, and their conduct was not enduring, but a nation which permits its capital city to become known abroad for licentiousness and little else certainly shares the blame. It is impossible to imagine the people of this country permitting Washington to become so known to the world.

What were the war-time French? The tourist, but night life, divorces, liquor, perfume and style, and what opinion did the French expect to establish abroad, and what regard for their own capital at home by their obsession with frivolous and sordid things? Not only was good faith lacking in most of their dealings with foreigners, but they poured on the boat trains and probably wouldn't return, but to the detriment of French life the people didn't mind. They seemed to think they were being quaintly French.

It certainly is true that France has paid terribly for her carelessness and generosity in giving asylum to political refugees of all political hues who abused her hospitality by promoting their selfish little conspiracies and dumping their dead weight on a people who had problems of their own.

But the French themselves are chiefly to blame for the decay so thoughtlessly, but accurately summed up in the drunken yelp of the tourist: "So this is Paris! Where are the naked women?"

## Business

By John T. Flynn

Military Hysteria Sure to Harm U. S. Whether or Not Hitler Comes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—There is no argument—or very little—between groups in Congress as to whether America should provide national defense. The whole argument turns on whether the Government should rush off pell-mell in a terror and, changing its plans almost daily, hurl the nation into an orgy of militarism.

The Government—which has been described as a war Government—has been described as this argument: Hitler will turn on America as soon as he disposes of England. Therefore the preparations must be swift.

The opposition says that Hitler may come here but that, when this war is over, he will be confronted with the problem of a Europe torn by famine and disease, a vast world ocean between a hostile Russia on Germany's frontier and appalling problems of finance and organization.

Hitler may one day attack America but the time is distant—certainly sufficiently distant to justify this country proceeding with calm and intelligent deliberation.

To this the Government makes this reply: Either you are right or we are right. If we are right, Hitler comes and we are unprepared the disaster will be terrible. If you are right and he does not come, at least we will have done the wise thing and—in the end—no harm will have been done.

The fallacy of this argument lies in the assumption that we can turn this nation from its democratic traditions and its settled economic methods to a military economy "without doing any harm."

THERE are men who believe that, no matter what we do, if Hitler comes here he will be doomed to defeat. The better we are prepared the quicker he will be repelled. The less we are prepared the longer it will take. (My own view is that the terror being spread that Hitler is coming is a preposterous fiction.) But in any case he would be repelled.

But if we should plunge the nation into the present plans (1) to saddle it with militarism, (2) to add another 15 billions or more to the debt, (3) to break down the restraints on the power of the executive including toward dictatorship, (4) and, by all these devices, to put our whole economic system on a Government-supported armament industry, then nothing—no power on earth, whether Hitler comes here or not—can save this nation from dropping swiftly into a Fascist economic system or some American pattern, with all that that implies.

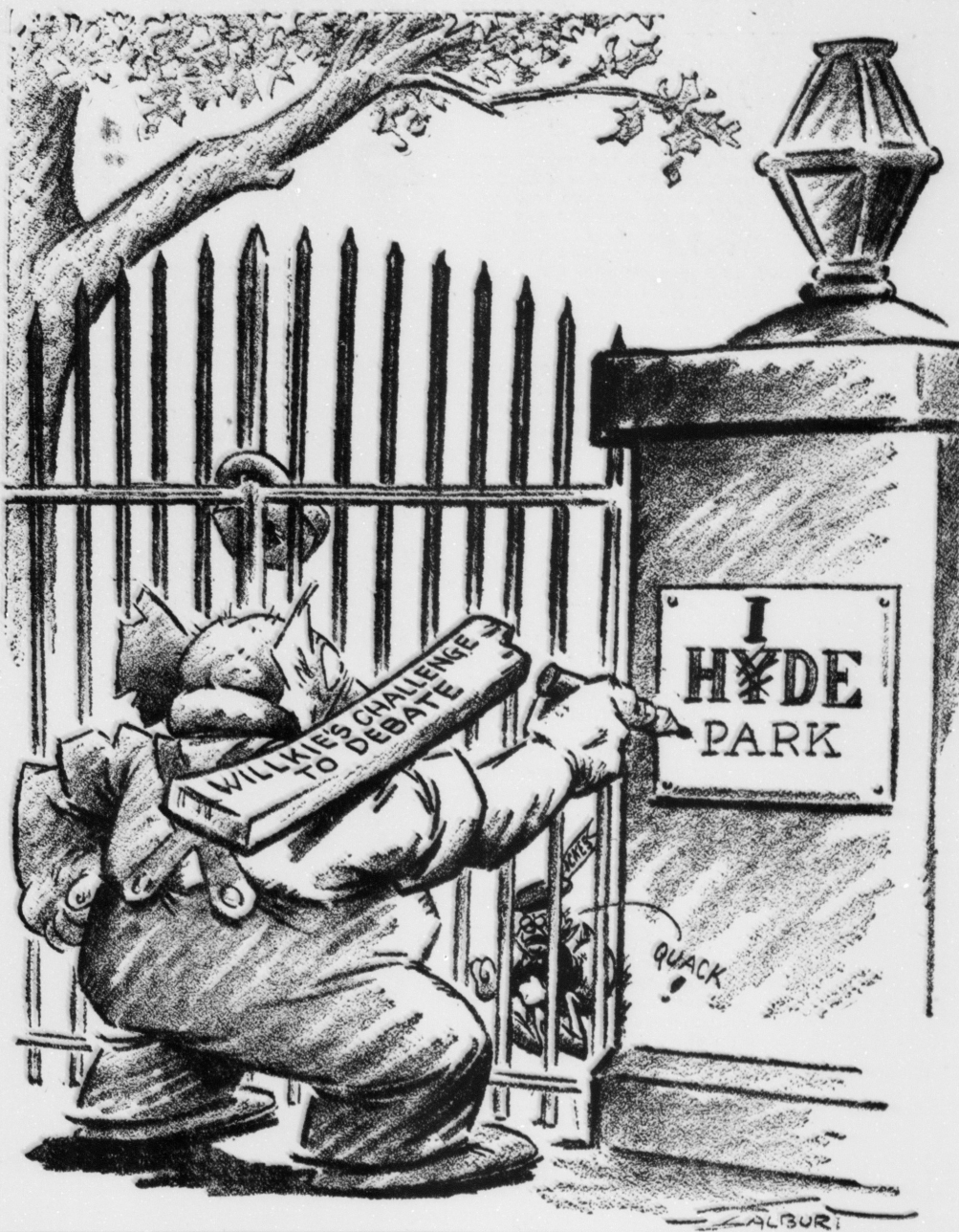
It is not true to say that we can carry out this program and that, if Hitler disappoints the terrorists and doesn't come, no harm will be done. On the contrary, the worst harm will be done—harm that we will bring upon ourselves.

PRINTING the Congressional Record costs the taxpayers about \$50 a page. On most days, of late, many pages have been filled with purely political material having nothing to do with any business before Congress. On Saturday, Aug. 24, the following member of Congress put into the Record the material described below at a cost approximately as stated:

Rep. Robison (R. Ky.), a newspaper column against a third term, with two pages of introductory remarks by Mr. Robison.

Cost to taxpayers, \$137.50—enough to pay Mr. Robison's salary for five days.

Oh—oh!



## The Hoosier Forum

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

### REGRETS TAFT FAILED TO GET NOMINATION

By William Leman

I firmly believe that Senator Taft should have been the Republican Presidential nominee; first, he is an old line party man, second, his knowledge of national and international affairs makes him fit for the job, for you cannot put a truck driver in a plane pilot's seat, and the average voter thinks money turned the trick.

Since the Republicans copied the Democratic platform and destroyed the party line, we are left only a choice of candidates, the experienced Roosevelt and the inexperienced Willkie with a war-mad Europe and a complication of scrambled international affairs.

Third term criticism means nothing. Some of our major industries keep an able executive out of his active life and the same thing applies to our Government, especially when the two major parties have the same ideas.

### CONTENDS OUR PERIL DUE TO LACK OF NEUTRALITY

By George H. Healey

Most people have some time or other found themselves in discordant environments. Alterations occur in fraternal, social, business and church organizations. Calm is generally restored by neutral elements without recourse to drastic action. Sensible persons identified with these organizations maintain a poised neutrality and point the way to peace.

Some of our major industries keep an able executive out of his active life and the same thing applies to our Government, especially when the two major parties have the same ideas.

We have not been honestly neutral. We have receded from the neutrality the last war proved so necessary. And it has been accomplished not because the great majority of our people believed it to be right but because the Administration in Washington has committed itself far beyond the point made known to the American public.

President Wilson repeatedly committed himself to a program of "open diplomacy and covenants openly arrived at" but now we have secret diplomacy and agreements about which we know nothing.

If over night we could retrace the acts of the last 12 months and not affected by the increased

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

### FINDS NO REASON FOR DESERTING F. D. R.

By A Roosevelt Democrat

I believe the Republicans are going to have to bring forth a much stronger argument than any they have offered to date to convince us of the lower income classes that Mr. Willkie will do more for us than our President Roosevelt.

Mr. Willkie condemns F. D. R. for burdening the businessman with taxes thereby discouraging him from expanding, and then speaks of sacrifice and economy to come, with harder work for our men and more careful management from the housewives of our country. We, the women of the low and middle income class, constitute the majority of the housewives, and from us comes the question: Does Mr. Willkie propose to lower the tax from business and levy it on us, the laborers?

Mr. Willkie says he approves of the terms that were enacted to help us, but he proposes to do it with less cost to the Government, but how, he doesn't say.

### WARNS AGAINST PERIL OF WAR INFLATION

By W. Scott Taylor

The newspapers could perform a great public service by exposing the small-time war profiteers who use national defense taxes as a pretext for grabbing unjustified profits.

War inflation should be headed off the moment it raises its ugly head. Otherwise it spreads by example at the expense of wages and salaries.

An example of this has appeared in Indianapolis. Certain low-price motion picture theaters who are not affected by the increased

amusement tax raised their prices from 15 to 20 cents immediately after Congress passed the law affecting the higher-priced houses.

The ticket sellers explained that the increase was due to the increased tax. This statement is false. The theater owners will, of course, deny that the ticket sellers knew what they were talking about. Nevertheless, the fact that the prices were raised immediately after the law was passed is sufficient to create a presumption of intent to violate the statute against obtaining money by pretense of tax increases.

### RESENTS EFFORTS TO BUILD UP WILLKIE

By (Lebanon) H. G.

By the article of Mrs. G. G. Miller of Shelburn, I wish to say that a great many people are very tired of so much glorification of Willkie in your paper. After all, you have a great many subscribers who might not now be taking your paper if Roosevelt had not come along when he did to bring about the passage of beneficial and humane legislation to aid millions of people to live better; of course that meant more subscribers for you.

In spite of your efforts to build up Willkie, these millions upon millions will remember that President Roosevelt kept his New Deal promise of seeing to it that no person in this nation shall starve for want of food nor freeze for lack of clothing and shelter. Many of my farm friends would certainly have lost their farms and many of my home-owner friends would have lost their homes had it not been for the Roosevelt program.

The New Deal program has resulted in increased income for farmers, greater earnings for business and safer and more profitable holdings for investors. Many of us still feel that Roosevelt is the one in whom the majority of our people trust and that we will continue with his leadership, vision, knowledge and experience, regardless of what the millionaire press desires.

### TERMS VOTED BY SENATE TO DEMOCRACY

By Forrest Morehart

"G" men have convinced most of the people that major crime does not pay. If we can find some outfit to prove that petty crime is unprofitable democracy may still be saved.

By petty crime I do not mean drug store cowboy stuff. . . . I am talking about this common petty crime buying and selling votes and not only the sordid kind of peddling for filthy lucre, but also the more widespread variety of trading for a beer, a job, patronage, or just what have you, except your country's welfare at heart.

The trouble is I cannot figure which is the biggest fool criminal, the buyer or the seller. We would not care if they hurt no one but themselves, but when they start sniping at us innocent bystanders by talking about buying votes with farm loans and compulsory military training it is time for all Americans to convince the world, and this includes politicians, that their vote is not for sale for either money, chalk, or marbles. . . .

### DAILY PRAYER

By JAMES D. ROTH

Lord, give me bread today; And yes—the chance to win. Grant sufficient portion—aye Enough for kith and kin.

I ask Lord—give me strength To stem the tide today; Ah yes—through each day's length I've comfort on my way.

### DAILY THOUGHT

Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged.—Deuteronomy 1:21.

Obedience is not truly performed by the body, if the heart is dissatisfied.—Saadi.

## Gen. Johnson Says—

He Again Appeals for Inclusion in Draft Bill of Section Giving Local Boards Sole Right of Selection

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In a matter in which you have given your all, especially when you were very young, you are likely to take yourself too seriously. Maybe I am doing that about selective service. But on that subject I feel sometimes the agony that David Warfield made so clear to everybody in "The Return of Peter Grimm."

You remember that the gentle old pastor had left some advice and directions to his children before he passed into the realms of infinite knowledge. There he learned the tragic error of those who take it out of their ears. In the effort of his disembodied spirit to come back and avert disaster he suffered because, although he could mingle unseen with his beloved, he couldn't get his message to their ears. I think of the most poignant words I have ever heard on our stage are his unheard cry of anguish: "Hear me!"

I feel a little that way about the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Service Bill. As I have written before, it makes the classification, selection and deferment of men a matter of personalized executive discretion. There is something of a technicality here, but it is not an unimportant one. It is at the very heart of the democracy and public confidence and success in this effort.

THE bill as written, and even as amended by the Senate, does not repose in the exclusive and uncontrolled jurisdiction of the selective service boards the absolute and final decision as to which men shall be taken for military service and which shall be selected for civilian service. That could convert the whole effort from a perfect use of our democratic institution of local self-government to a possible hokey-hokey of favoritism and perhaps of political patronage and pressure.

This is no guess or conjecture on my part. It is a result of intense experience and furious effort in experimenting, building and perfecting this system in 1917 and 1918.

Now I know that this is the wish of neither the President, nor Mr. Willkie, nor any member of Congress or politician. One of the most inspiring things about this legislation is the effort on all sides to take it out of politics. I know that Mr. Roosevelt wants to keep it clean. I know that apart from the undoubted patriotism of this wish, it could run any Administration or any politician not to keep it clean. This legislation will, sooner or later, affect directly or indirectly, and, much or little, every home and family in this country in the most sacred of relations. It can't have even the color of unfairness or favor.

THIS understandable oversight is a simple result of the slap-dash fashion in which this bill was put together. There are other errors clearly revealed by experience. They can be corrected later without great harm. This one can't. This effort must pass into execution with such a display of fairness and efficiency as to capture public confidence from the beginning.

I called this fatal oversight to the attention of some Senators who seemed to sense its importance without argument. So far as I have been able to learn they have not amended the bill and an amendment reported in the press from the House committee, at least as reported, does not cure the fault.

In the present rush for passage, nobody else gives attention to this grave error. I hope the President himself will do so. I sometimes suspect that he does not altogether enthusiastically approve of some of the issues in this bill. On this particular subject, however, I am sure that he concedes its importance, experience and his intense common purpose with even this columnist, no matter how far he speaks, de profundis from the official dog house. It is an essential matter of national defense.

## A Woman's Viewpoint

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

THE "married woman's right to work for wages" argument has come to a dead stop. After such rancorous debate the silence can almost be cut with a knife. "Letters to the Editor" columns now bristle with opinions on European affairs, and legislators, having their hands full of other things, have dropped the working wife as if she were a hot potato.

Strictly speaking, that's exactly what she is. And that's what she will be when the war business wears itself out, only much hotter. The Business and Professional Women have made a noteworthy contribution to this still important subject by investigations requiring several years to complete. Their findings are enlightening. If you want them in detail, beg, borrow or steal a copy of the August issue of "The Independent Woman," in which a report is given.

This has not been a bit or miss matter, as so many investigations are. Instead, a careful study was made by a number of able women including Mary Beard, historian; Beulah Niemburg, Lydia Case and Alma Perry Brown, with Dr. Ruth Shalcross as director. Dr. Shalcross is regarded everywhere as an authority on the subject.

Briefly, she states that the unemployment problem will never be solved or remedied by putting the employment of married women on a strictly "need basis." This will serve only to bring down the national standard of living and, if applied to every group, would inevitably ruin our economy.

It is generally conceded that the effect on purchasing power if wives were denied the right to work would be disastrous. Every merchant and manufacturer is fully aware of this; constant advertising appeals to women buyers prove that the feminine consumer, and therefore the feminine market, is a powerful figure in national life. Families must have more, rather than less, money to spend if prosperity is to turn the famous corner.

## Watching Your Health

By Jane Stafford

HAVE you ever noticed that at the end of the summer your skin looks much better than it did in the spring? That is unless you unwisely got an overdose of sunshine and became badly freckled or blistered in consequence. If your skin does look better, the reason is probably to be found in the life you lead in summer—more exercise, more fruits and vegetables, more glasses of water each day, and more baths.

Skin beauty is not just skin deep, the old adage notwithstanding. It depends on the health of other, deeper organs of the body. The skin gets its nourishment from the blood and lymph. Consequently if you are anemic or if your blood circulation is poor, your skin will not be well nourished and this will show in its appearance. The blood, however, that only brings nourishment to the skin but removes wastes. The blood does this all over the body. So poor blood circulation means not only lack of nourishment but insufficient drainage of waste products, which also shows in the appearance of the skin. Pallor, greasiness, dryness, and greater liability to irritation and infection may all result from poor blood circulation to the skin.

Diet is important for skin health and beauty. Certain diseases that come from lack of vitamins, such as pellagra and arbofacinosis, show directly on the skin as well as in other ways. Lack of any of the vitamins, however, because it will affect the general health, will affect the appearance of the skin.

Cleanliness, inside and out, is essential for skin beauty. Inside cleanliness is accomplished by proper diet, drinking plenty of water, and exercising to maintain good blood circulation. Outside cleanliness is accomplished by daily soap and water bathing or washings. A very few persons cannot stand soap and must use cold cream for cleansing.



Trouble with France was, the people gave too much thought to comfort and leisure.