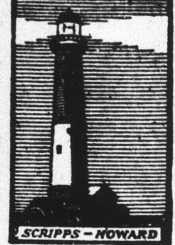


# The Indianapolis Times

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Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1940

## CANDIDATE—AT LAST

WE'RE glad President Roosevelt has decided to make at least five frankly political speeches in answer to what he calls "a systematic program of falsification of fact by the opposition."

Whether there has been falsification is a question for the people to decide, and they are entitled to hear the President's side of controversial issues direct from him, as they now will. We're also glad that when Mr. Roosevelt travels to make these speeches, although he may also inspect some defense industries, he will travel as a candidate and at the expense of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt's systematic program of pretending that those "defense inspection" tours had nothing to do with politics was not a good idea. If he'd never thought that one up, there would be more faith today in the candor of his own campaign.

## "WE SHALL NOT SLEEP"

CHRISTOPHER KILMER, son of the poet, Joyce Kilmer, has enlisted. He was 2 months old when his father was killed in the World War. Pertinent to the subject of war are these lines written by his father—

*"In a wood they call the Rouge Bouquet,  
There is a new-made grave today,  
Built by never a spade nor pick,  
Yet covered with earth ten metres thick.  
There lie many fighting men,  
Dead in their youthful prime.  
Never to laugh nor love again  
Nor taste the Summertime."*

Pertinent also are these lines by another poet, who died in France in the first World War—John McCrae—

*"Take up our quarrel with the foe;  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields."*

The quarrel with the foe was won, but lost. And the world is back at it again.

So, pertinent also is that we emphasize that the purpose of our vast defense preparation is to keep out of, not to get into, this second ghastly conflict.

## FLOOD TIDE, 1940

THE latest Gallup Poll shows a sharp gain for Wendell Willkie, particularly in the Middle West. President Roosevelt remains far in the lead, according to the Gallup sampling, but obviously a new trend is under way—and Mr. Willkie is in front of it.

What is behind this trend? A lot of things, undoubtedly. But we have an idea that as election day draws near millions of Americans are asking themselves two questions:

1. Would a Roosevelt victory be interpreted by the White House as another "mandate"—this time as a mandate for full throttle down the road to war?

2. Would the country's interests be well served by retaining in office those swarms of bureaucrats and politicians who are already arrogant from the over-long possession of great power?

There can be no denying that we have already made much more progress toward war than at a similar stage of the 1914-18 conflict. We may have gone even further than we know; the President has not been taking us into his confidence, either on the subject of help to England or on the subject of our own defenses.

As to the other question, it seems there is still a lot of potency in that oldest of all American political traditions, especially pointed up this year in the third-term issue, but positively expressed in every campaign in that ancient battle-cry: "Turn the rascals out!" We don't suggest that the New Dealers are all rascals, by any means. But we do know that many of them, during these years of exercising authority, think they have a monopoly on statesmanship and honesty. A sense of collective indispensability pervades the ranks of the big and little moguls in Washington. And that's after less than eight years of power.

## "ON THE ROAD"

WE all know that our own family credit depends in large part on the stability of the credit of the United States. And here, at least, is one field in which all business—big business and little business and family business and the individual business—is at the mercy of our big Government down at Washington, D. C.

"The credit of the family depends chiefly on whether that family is living within its income. And that is equally true of the nation."

"If the nation is living within its income, its credit is good. If, in some crisis, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending; if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to bankruptcy....

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors because they are a burden on production and are paid through production. If those taxes are excessive, they are reflected in idle factories, in tax-sold farms, and in hordes of hungry people tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain. Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay. They pay in deductions from wages, in increased cost of what they buy, or—as now—in broad unemployment throughout the land....

"Our Federal extravagance and improvidence bear a double evil; first, our people and our business cannot carry these excessive burdens of taxation; second, our credit structure is impaired by the unorthodox Federal financing made necessary by the unprecedented magnitude of these deficits."

No, these are not quotations from Candidate Willkie. They are quotations from a campaign speech by Candidate Roosevelt at Pittsburgh—eight years ago today.

## Plane Talk

By Maj. Al Williams

We'll Never Get Those Thousands Of Fighting Craft Until Production Geniuses Of Detroit Are Called In

AMERICA'S most pressing national defense problem is mass production of suitable aircraft and aircraft engines. We'll never solve it by contracting for the existing type of planes and engines.

The modern single-seater fighting plane is a masterpiece of mechanical compromise. Each design feature of plane and engine represents the ingenuity of a specialist expert, who seldom has more than a smattering of experience in mass production. (That's Detroit's long suit.) Each represents an invaluable American asset. They must be brought together and welded into a team. The Government can do this welding job, but not with its established methods of using baseball bats.

I think Henry Ford and Detroit can build 1000 planes a day and even more than that. But no miracle crew can turn out that number of planes unless the mass production and aeronautical genius of the country are brought together. The one thing to be feared is that the mass production experts might attempt to build airplanes the way they build automobiles.

YOU can't darken the sky with airplanes put together with rivets and fabricated by expensive handwork. That takes time and money. We have the money, but not the time.

One experiment toward real mass production would be worth any cost—namely, turn over to Mr. Ford, to Bill Stout and the other mass production wizards and original thinkers of Detroit, a sample warplane such as a single-seater fighter like the "P-40," along with a three-view plan drawing of the exterior ship lines.

Along with this should be specifications as to permissible weights of the finished structure and strength factors required. The same proposition applies to aircraft engines. Then, the Government should leave Detroit alone to do the job.

Of course, Detroit would have to go through a sweating period of thinking and planning amounting to little less than aeronautical heresy. But aviation sorely needs some constructive heretics. Fellows with a great big "WHY?" written all over their minds in neon lights. The modern fighting plane is too complicated, too expensive, and takes far too long to build.

MANY sacred aeronautical construction traditions would be busted wide open. But many traditions were squashed when Henry Ford hit the key of mass production motor cars. He brought in the metallurgists, who told him that if he used superior steels his cars would be stronger than those of his competitors and lighter. He combined structural features so that one piece of material did two or more jobs wherever possible. He tied the whole outfit together in a simple, foolproof arrangement that dumfounded the experts and confounded his competitors' cost prices.

You can't compel an artist to write an operatic masterpiece by holding a whip over him. Individual enterprise, inspired by the traditional spirit of accomplishment that has made this country the mechanical wonder-house of the world, can turn out thousands of airplanes and engines each day—but not if the Government insists on political control of the job.

## Business

By John T. Flynn

Far East Must Trade With Us, So What Reason Can Exist for War?

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—As a basis for aggressive action in the Pacific, the suggestion is made that we have a great trade stake there. As a matter of fact, we do have a trade stake in the Pacific. In 1937 we exported \$539,000,000 of goods to all Pacific ports. We bought from them almost—not quite—twice as much. No sane man wants to throw this away.

But half of all our exports go to Japan. I do not urge that, because we sell so much to Japan and because she is our best customer in the Orient, we should approve her aggression in that continent. But I do urge that we have no right to say that we must intervene for trade reasons at the same time that we insist that we make war on our best customer. We must adopt one or the other of these positions.

As a matter of fact our trade with the countries that are the base of the present irritation—Indo-China, Malaya, Dutch East Indies—is, so far as our exports are concerned, negligible. We sold in 1937 only \$8,836,000 of goods to Malaya, \$25,000,000 to Dutch East Indies and \$2,000,000 to French Indo-China.

There is not enough trade for our merchants in these three areas to justify the sacrifice of one life, if it is trade on which we base our position. We do have an interest in Malaya and the Dutch Indies and a little in Indo-China. From these places we get a large part of our rubber and much tin.

Now the question arises—do we have to keep these islands in the possession of France, Holland or Britain or any other country to get that rubber? Rubber is the chief product of these nations. If they can sell it, they can enjoy a moderate measure of prosperity. If they cannot, they face bankruptcy. We take certainly 75 per cent of the rubber of British Malaya. We take more than 50 per cent of the rubber of all these places.

No matter who owns them they must sell to us. The ownership, so far as getting rubber from them is concerned, is of no importance to us. I do not mean we have to approve the political philosophy of the nations which may for the moment control them. I am talking merely about trade.

Perhaps we ought to develop our own supplies of rubber, either by nature or synthesis. But there is no danger of losing our supply from a country which must sell to us or perish economically. And so far as approving the political philosophy of the nations that control these Indian islands and countries is concerned—do we approve the philosophy under which Britain and Holland and France seized these places by violence and continue to hold 75,000,000 Mohammedans and Buddhists in subjection?

There may be some other reasons why we should enter a war in the Orient—for which, by the way, we are utterly unprepared. But certainly it is not for trade reasons, and we might as well be realistic about that. What, then, is the reason for plunging into that remote part of the world now? Should not the American people know?

## So They Say—

I WOULD use any influence I have to uphold our nation's best traditions. It is one of our bulwarks against totalitarian doctrine.—Mrs. Wendell Willkie, wife of G. O. P. Presidential nominee.

THE PROCESSES of distribution were never more important to the welfare of our people than they are today.—President Roosevelt.

THE IDEA that an emergency eliminates the right of labor to negotiate belongs in Germany and not over here.—William S. Knudsen, production chief, National Defense Commission.

THE SUGGESTION that conscription of capital should follow conscription of manpower is just another method of bringing about complete regimentation of business and labor and agriculture.—James S. Kemper, president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

## Eliza Didn't Know What Trouble Was!



## The Hoosier Forum

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

### SUGGESTS FRANKLIN JR. OVERLOOKED A BET

By Buck Private

Why did F. D. Roosevelt Jr. come all the way to Indiana to register for selective service? He must have made a mistake. Kentucky is the state that turns out the COLONELS.

### YELLS FOR NEW PLAYER TO SAVE THE GAME

By E. J. A.

We hear so much these days of "changing horses while crossing a stream"—why not the old saying of "riding a free horse to death?"

Maybe we are not crossing a stream—maybe we are playing a grand and glorious game. In playing ball do we not take out a man when he has done his part and before he shows too much sign of "fat" and put in another, who is prepared to do his best and just as much interested in winning the game? Then—on with the game! If the new man lacks experience, how did the experienced man get his? Life is too short for one man or family—to get to do all the "experimenting."

### DESERTS WILLKIE FOR ROOSEVELT

By L. R. M.

At one time I was for Mr. Willkie, but the more I see and hear of him the more I feel he would be a dangerous man to be the head of our nation. He is too flighty and inexperienced.

We can see why the press and big business want to get rid of President Roosevelt at any cost. It is not that they have faith in Mr. Willkie, for how do they know. And the third term fear is all bosh. How could any country progress if he were like the Republican Party hanging onto "tradition?" In our big colleges and churches they keep their experienced, capable men. Why do they not take Mr. Willkie? Because he is not experienced and

[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.]

could not do the job. Is not our country greatest of all?

Mr. Willkie is all right in the right place but not in the White House. Mr. Roosevelt has had two terms. He has helped the whole country in every way. We see evidence of his works everywhere, so why give up a great man just because some want to get hold of the country again. We do not care if it is one or a dozen terms for him or any President in any party so long as we need him, and we do.

Regardless of what The Times editorial says and what Hugh Johnson or Lindbergh says I am still for President Roosevelt.

### GIVES REASONS WHY HE'S FOR WILLKIE

By Harry Hall, Noblesville, Ind.

Why I am for Wendell Willkie. I am for Wendell Willkie for a very simple reason that he did not promise us the world with a red fence around it. He told us, in so many words, that we would have to work and sacrifice much to gain back our prosperity.

Do you remember the promises F. D. R. made the people of the United States? How many has he kept? One, (he kept), beer and liquor. Two, (didn't keep), he told us he would reduce the expenses of our government at least 25 per cent and there would be no new taxes. Now, I wonder, how many have been passed up to date? And if he had reduced the expenses how could he have run our country in the red so deep.

I am in a position to know part of the troubles of the common people, as I call myself one. I have found

it harder to get along the last seven years than any other time in my 52 in the old U. S. A., but have kept off relief up to now and intend to do so as long as possible, as I would rather be a taxpayer than a parasite.

Suppose you would attempt to operate a private business the way F. D. R. has run our government, your doors would be closed before night.

He has made two classes of people in our country, the so-called upper class and the man on WPA or relief.

If you had money to invest would you rather turn it over to a man who inherited a large fortune and did not know how to handle it, or the man who started as a poor boy and climbed to the top of the ladder by hard work and wisdom?

### CORRECTS WILLKIE ON LINCOLN QUOTATION

By B. F. Phenister

At Cincinnati, Wednesday, Mr. Willkie is quoted in the press as having said: "In his proclamation, two years before the 13th amendment, Abraham Lincoln said: 'Upon this act... invoked the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'"

In this Mr. Willkie is twice wrong. The closing paragraph in The Proclamation of Emancipation is a declaration of emancipation, not a command. In full, it is: "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

And for Mr. Willkie's information Abraham Lincoln wrote only three words in that paragraph, "upon military necessity." The other 30 words were written by Edwin M. Masters Stanton. The voice was the voice of Abraham, but the words were the words of Edwin.

### BLAMES VOTERS IF DEMOCRACY FAILS

By Claude Braddock

On the eve of the election there is one more thing I should like to say. It is nothing new or startling. On the contrary, it is absurdly simple, and therefore eminently practical. How important it is you may judge for yourself when I tell you it could mean the difference between success and failure of the whole democratic experiment. Here it is:

The decisive defeat of impractical yet seductive legislation—notably the "Ham and Eggs" pension plan in California, after a previous near-victory had aroused the whole electorate—can point to but one conclusion: If democracy is a failure it will not be because the people are lacking in intelligence or the capacity to govern themselves; it will be because too many of them lack the energy to vote!

### ON JOYOUS ROAD

By JAMES D. ROTH

There is no thing  
In the song you sing  
At your labor's call.  
But there are notes of cheer  
In greatest sphere  
When you're giving all.  
At start of day  
Glad on your way  
With a day of song  
You can play at work  
If you never shrink  
And the day's not long.

### DAILY THOUGHT

And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.—Acts 2:21.

THE DEMAND of the human understanding for causation requires but the one old and only answer, God.—Dexter.

## Gen. Johnson

Says—

Willkie Upswing Termed Revolt of Suckers Who Are Wising Up to Some Of This National Defense Fakery

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Hello, suckers! Do you believe that everything is now national defense? "Inspecting" industrial plants for 20 minutes at national expense in a tour of hours, making "non-political" speeches at Federal, rather than party, expense is national defense? Oh, yeah?

Every form of boondoggle the fourth New Deal ever did is national defense. We shall not do less of them. We shall do more. It is "social gain." Since there has been no "social gain" except by spending billions, we are surely in for it what with real national defense added to fake national defense.

Before the belated effort to protect ourselves at a cost of billions, Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle boldly told the Senate

O'Mahoney business-baiting committee that increase in Federal debt and taxes would inevitably result in final Federal ownership and operation of all private property. The job was one-third complete before the "national defense" spending began. There is hardly an important business in the United States that is not now nicked at least one-third of its income for state and Federal taxes. When the new "national defense" taxes and restrictions are fully applied it will be at least two-thirds.

BRICKS, mortar and machinery have no value apart from their income producing power. A government aspiring to socialism is much wiser to take the income rather than the title. That way it avoids all risk. That way we are going hell-bent-for-leather at the same pace we are going to war. Hello, suckers!

All our young men registered for "one year's training." It was not presented to them as indefinite years for war. But if they will carefully read the law, they will see that if war comes, they are hooked "for the duration." In the meantime, if they also read the daily press they will see that we are hell-bent-for-war also—not to protect our own country but to protect the British Empire from the Straits of Malacca to the Straits of Dover. The third term may mean war for all these boys. But they were not told that.

The Senate has twice refused to ratify the St. Lawrence waterways fake. I say fake because it is a fake. It never has and never will be a waterway project. It is a power project. It was called a shipway to fool the Middle West. Actually a 10,000 cubic foot diversion into the Mississippi from Lake Michigan which was bargained for with Canada in the boundary waters treaty for the Chicago drainage canal has already been largely surrendered. That greatly helped low water navigation in the Mississippi. Its surrender hurt every Mississippi Valley state far more than the St. Lawrence can ever help them.

THE plea was "Great Lakes navigation." The facts were that inexpensive works in the lake outlets could have raised their levels 10 times the amount that diversion lowered them. The motive was not navigation, but power—and, in that particular case, private power at Niagara Falls.

Frustrated in the shipway bunk, the President has taken money entrusted to him for national defense and, without any treaty and in defiance of the Senate, begun preliminary work on a St. Lawrence power dam—just as he spent unauthorized millions on Passaic-quoddy and the Florida canal. He calls that "national defense."

Well, he'd better have a care. This great Willkie upsurge throughout the whole Middle West is genuine and massive. It is less enthusiasm for Willkie, who isn't doing much charming, than it is disgust with all this high-handed hypocrisy. It is a revolt of us suckers.

## A Woman's Viewpoint

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

MRS. WENDELL WILLKIE is a first-class sport. Every woman who loves a man can understand what she suffered while her husband was hissed and egged and insulted.

The wife of the Republican candidate has endured these things with stoicism and even with smiles for offenders. One wonders what went on underneath her smart little hat and what things she now ponders in her heart.

The reaction of some people to the Willkie tour gives us all something to think about. For every patriotic American who went along by means of the newspaper and radio, it has been a shocking experience. It dragged into the open a mental attitude which makes us more fearful for the future of democracy than any of Hitler's rages.

In a few of our largest manufacturing centers—the very heart of industrial America—a man aspiring to the highest office of the land, who came as a guest to plead his cause, was received with rotten vegetable boils and in some instances that which is most ominous of all, the sullen silence of intolerance and hatred.

Obviously, there are already many individuals in our country who no longer believe in democratic process and stand ready to persecute those who do. Time magazine's account of the Willkie campaign tour ought to be preserved for reference and warning, because, if it is true, there is glaring evidence of a rise to totalitarianism in our own country.

"Roosevelt Forever" banners carry a sinister meaning for those who love freedom. Not because a third term might necessarily spell disaster, but because they show the same unthinking adoration for one individual that put Hitler into power in Germany.

The person who loves his country cannot remain unmindful of certain ominous rumblings, foretelling a further spread of class hatred, which, if allowed to grow, will wreck national unity.

Whatever happens to the Willkies, their journey into every country and their conduct under insults received there offers a fine example of gallantry and moral courage that will not soon be forgotten.

## Watching Your Health

By Jane Stafford

IT is getting to be common knowledge that infantile paralysis, that much dreaded and often crippling ailment, is caused by a kind of germ called a virus. Most of us, however, are a little hazy as to what a virus actually is. Scientists themselves, although knowing much about the viruses, are still uncertain about their true nature. Viruses seem in some ways to be alive. But some viruses isolated from sick plants turned out to be non-living chemicals, or rather, chemicals having all the properties of viruses have been obtained from plants sick with virus-caused disease. More than one scientist now look on viruses as belonging to a transition stage between the living and the non-living.

Whatever they may be, viruses are enemies of all life. Not only man, but animals and birds, fish, insects, plants and bacteria themselves are destroyed by these unseen enemies.

How the viruses attack, and how scientists for hundreds of years have courageously fought this attack in spite of discouragement and repeated rebuffs is told in a new book, "The Virus, Life's Enemy," by Kenneth M. Smith.

Among the human diseases caused by viruses are smallpox and yellow fever, infantile paralysis, measles, mumps, chicken pox, epidemic influenza, and trench fever. Against two, perhaps three of these man can now protect himself. Successful vaccination against smallpox was achieved in the Eighteenth Century by the English physician, Edward Jenner. Within the last 10 years vaccination against yellow fever has been accomplished, and this very year comes an encouraging report of a new vaccine against measles.

Those who are impatient that more has not been accomplished in this war against an unseen and deadly enemy will find the reasons in Dr. Smith's book.

## Side Glances—By Galbraith



There's been a couple of tires missing lately—how many of you kids own jalopies?