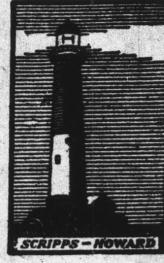


The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

ROY W. HOWARD RALPH BURKHOLDER MARK FERREE
President Editor Business Manager

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

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard News Paper Alliance, NEA Service, and Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1940

CLOTHE A CHILD

ON Page One of this newspaper today is the announcement of the 11th annual campaign of Clothe-A-Child. We urge all who can to participate.

It is only natural that we at The Times take pride in knowing that Clothe-A-Child has grown into one of the biggest Christmas-time aid projects in the country. But size has never been the goal of Clothe-A-Child. It has been our aim to assist as many children as we could. That is our aim today.

The growth of Indianapolis means, on the one hand, increasing business. On the other side of the ledger is the unfortunate fact that the larger the city the larger the need. That need exists today more than ever in our history. The first thought of any intelligent community is for the protection and preservation of its growing generation.

Indianapolis has made Clothe-A-Child a potent influence in caring for the health of otherwise under-privileged children. Warm clothes will help those youngsters maintain not only their health, but their morale.

If you can, please help.

SUPPER TALK

AT THE White House tonight the President is entertaining at an "informal supper," Senators Harrison and George, Reps. Doughton and Cooper, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Assistant Secretary Sullivan.

The talk will be about taxes. It is hoped the food will be more appetizing.

When with that well-nourished feeling the statesmen push their chairs back from the table, they will confront a situation something like this:

Probable expenditures this fiscal year—\$13,000,000,000.

Probable revenue this year—\$6,000,000,000.

Probable expenditures next year—at least \$15,000,000,000 and much more if the defense industries get into high gear.

Probable revenue next year—?????

Present public debt—\$44,252,000,000.

Present legal debt limit—\$49,000,000,000.

Quite a problem to ponder—and not one to aid the digestion.

The conversation can start with this eminently sound premise: The Government needs more revenue.

Immediately the problem becomes more perplexing. The rich are already soaked—a maximum individual income tax running up to 79 per cent, and then 10 per cent of that tax added on as a supercharge. The corporations are already paying through the nose—a normal corporate income tax running up to nearly 25 per cent, a capital-stock and excess-profits tax, and then a second excess-profits tax for defense purposes running up to 50 per cent of the excess. Luxuries are being tapped. Cigarettes, 6½ cents a pack. Liquor, \$3 a gallon. And on automobiles, parts, tires, radios, refrigerators, toilet articles, etc., the rates were boosted only a few months ago.

We'll bet that before the last demitasse is downed one of the statesmen will suggest a manufacturers' sales tax. That's one tax which meets the time-honored rule of tax-gatherers—the largest amount of revenue with the least squawking of the goose. But it is the most unfair of all taxes, because it falls proportionately heavier upon the poor. It is immoral, because it is invisible. It is uneconomic, because it raises prices and reduces purchasing power. Being an excise on trade, it would tend to diminish trade.

Yet if substantial additional revenue is raised, it will have to come out of the productive wealth of the people.

We go back to our favorite formula: Lay taxes in such a way as to stimulate the volume of business. Encourage new investments in new enterprises to create new jobs. And from the mounting productive wealth, tax the incomes of the people who benefit from it. Not just the incomes of a few, but the incomes of the largest practicable number, from each according to his ability to pay.

In the recent national election nearly 50,000,000 citizens cast ballots. Yet the latest figures show only about 3,000,000 paying visible income taxes to the Federal Government. We should have as the backbone of our Federal revenue structure an income-tax law under which at least 10,000,000 citizens meet the collector face to face.

Incidentally, we hope the supping statesmen will decide that this time they really will abolish tax-exempt securities—and no more foolin'.

BO AND MAL WILL YIELD, GOVERNOR

TO the delight of the drys and to the considerable chagrin of those not quite so dry, Governor-elect Schricker delivered himself the other day of some on-the-record remarks about the shameful amount of drinking at the Indiana-Purdue game last Saturday.

The attendance at that game was in the neighborhood of 32,000 persons. We suspect that approximately 31,900 were wronged by the Governor-elect's remarks. Some have already indicated that, in strict fairness, he might likewise comment about some of the antics that take place at political conventions and at the Legislature.

We doubt if the Governor-elect kept statistics on the amount of drinking he saw. Neither have we. But it is our impression that drinking during major games in Indiana has moderated to a marked degree in recent years. The glassy-eyed type of drunk has been a rare spectacle at games we have attended. As for the students, we have yet to see one drink in public. Some of the alumni act queerly on occasion, but after all an alumnus is a peculiar animal and it would take the combined talents of a physician with a stomach pump and a psychiatrist to tell whether he had been imbibing or was merely after the coach's scalp.

But if the Governor-elect wants a lot of ornery alumni after his scalp rather than the coach's, well, that is his affair not ours.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

ANSWERING ICKES, HE FINDS THAT IF THE PRESS HAD BEEN VENAL MOST PAPERS WOULD HAVE BACKED F. D. R.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—I am going to try to discuss in a polite, impersonal way the recent press release of Harold Ickes, in which he viewed with alarm the fact that whereas a majority of the daily papers supported Wendell Willkie, nevertheless a majority of the people endorsed President Roosevelt.

He concludes from this that the press has lost public confidence—"an unprecedented and progressively perilous situation requiring public consideration." I am not sure this means that the press has lost public confidence, but I will say that if that is what it does mean, then the public itself could be mistaken and the press right, nevertheless, even though its editorial opinion had been rejected by an overwhelming vote rather than by a ratio of 55 to 45, which was fairly close.

With the contention that the press should reflect the opinions of its readers I disagree emphatically. Who else, besides Ickes, claims that the press should represent his constituents? If the press should come to that, then no paper could have an opinion of its own. It would engage in sordid trading to retain its popularity, as Congressmen unfortunately do, and run with low and evil gangs of practical political crooks, instead of opposing them.

Mr. Ickes, it may be observed, being a politician, finds himself at home in such political company, but that is a characteristic of his chosen trade. It is his privilege to play that way—always at his political peril, of course—but the suggestion that the press is decadent because it doesn't play that way is a mistake.

SOME papers do undertake to tell their readers how to vote, but that is a presumption. It is a different matter to present argument in favor of one candidate and against another, with the hope, always, that the arguments are correct and honest. In the last campaign I heard no specific charge that the facts cited against the New Deal were false or distorted. However, there was a disposition on the New Deal side to denounce facts as scurrilous merely because they were embarrassing.

I dislike to accept any facts or figures from Mr. Ickes without independent verification, but I will concede, for the sake of argument, that those papers which supported Willkie gave him more or less the better of it in their treatment of straight campaign news. But did Mr. Ickes, in his campaign speeches, give Willkie even break with President Roosevelt?

Did the various and numerous press bureaus of the Government give Willkie an even break, and what sort of press could we expect to have if the recent vote were construed as a repudiation of the free press for violation of its trust? We must have some press, and it follows that we would have a controlled, Administration press whose fairness would be consistent with the performance of Ickes, the press bureaus and the other New Deal campaigners.

THE press of the South in this campaign was overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt, and I take it that Mr. Ickes thinks those papers kept the faith, although the whole nation knows that in national politics the South never has an open mind and would support a bad or mediocre Democrat against a good Republican.

And we come now to the telling fact that if the press had been venal in this fight, if it had been serving only the comfort and financial interests of the owners, it certainly would have supported the President. He was a favorite in the betting, he stood to win, as they say in the fight business, and New Deal had given much evidence that its friends could expect rewards and its opponents punished. It strikes me that in opposing a probable winner whose vindictive nature had been revealed in the past the American press in the campaign of 1940 showed high editorial and economic courage.

Business

By John T. Flynn

U.S. CONCERNED OVER PRICE PROBLEM; VARIOUS FACTORS MAY CAUSE RISE

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The price problem begins to disturb the Government. The Government believes it can keep prices from rising too far, and apparently the first offensive against prices is begun on the Department of Justice front by Thurman Arnold.

Mr. Arnold has already launched a series of prosecutions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to break the jam in the building industry. But unfortunately the private building industry will face a new jam as of the war activities. Now Mr. Arnold plans a similar drive in the food industries. It is too bad Mr. Arnold did not get into the Justice Department sooner—as far back as 1933 and 1934, for instance, when the Government was throwing the anti-trust laws out the window and sending agents along the country to teach producers how to raise prices.

However, if the Government intends to control prices, that control cannot be exercised merely by breaking up trade combinations.

Prices go up for several reasons. One is the increase in demand—from increased purchasing power. Another is the scarcity of supply. Another force is price controls either by Government or by trade combinations. Another is increased costs.

INCREASED demand arises now first out of the new demand for certain materials for war industries, second, from the flooding of immense streams of purchasing power into the business world by Government expenditure of borrowed money. Nothing of course is being done about either of these reasons. The only thing the Government can do specifically on this front is to control the flow of artificial purchasing power by paying for its purchases out of tax money, instead of out of borrowed funds, and exercising price controls in its own purchases.

Not much can be done about the scarcity problem since there is not very much scarcity as yet. Mr. Arnold proposes to deal with the third cause by attacking as illegal artificial boosts of prices applied by trade groups, exchange cartels, etc., and this of course is proper. The fourth cause, increased costs, is chiefly from rising labor costs and from rising commodity prices (which in themselves constitute a price problem). Here the course to follow—the course which covers the whole price situation as well—is the application of a ceiling over all prices—a ceiling as of today. Then adjustments can be made later. This is awkward but inescapable and it must be remembered that a ceiling over material costs and product prices is worthless without a similar ceiling over labor costs.

The problem, then, involves (a) taxes instead of bonds to pay for Government expenses, (b) stimulation of production instead of curtailment, (c) enforcement of the anti-trust laws all along the line, (d) prudent buying by the Government, (e) a ceiling over commodity, product and labor prices.

Even all this, of course, will not do the job. It will merely mitigate the trouble.

So They Say—

THE AMERICAN people must be prepared to do their fighting outside the United States, not for the salvation of any other country, but for America—Milo J. Warner, national commander of the American Legion.

IF I CAN WRITE just one poem that will turn the minds of a few to a more decent outlook, what does it matter if I compose a bad line?—Edna St. Vincent Millay.

UP TO THE PRESENT this war has been waged between a fully armed Germany and quarter or half-armed British Empire. We have not done so badly—Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Nice Pass!

AND DON'T BE CALLING IT BACK, FRANK!



The Hoosier Forum

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

TAKING A SLAM AT THE "GIMME" DEMOCRATS

By Frank Lee

RUSH of the Democrats to sell license tags before the new year so that their friends can be cut in on the fees is typical of the sort of government we've been getting in this State for the last eight years.

Never was the State plagued by such a bunch of "gimme" boys, but the voters finally got wise and they sure did a swell job in voting them out.

If the Republicans profit by their own past mistakes and those of the present ruling clique they ought to be in charge at the Statehouse for some time to come.

RECALLS SOUP LINES OF THE HOOVER ERA

By H. I. H.

Was just reading sorehead J. B. P. views in calling our President a "Dictator."

His brains cause him to call Mr. Roosevelt a "Dictator" what would he call Mr. Herbert Hoover when he was President by taking people's money in banks and their life savings?

Did Mr. Hoover try and stop it? What did stop it?

Remember buy an apple for nickel on the corner. Get your soup bucket and head for the soup line.

WALK OUT ON W. WASHINGTON ST. SEE HOW HOOVERVILLE BUILT UP.

WALK UP TOWN AND READ THE PAPERS (BANKS CLOSED). LOOK IN PEOPLES' HOMES AND SEE THOSE TWO CHICKENS IN THE POT. (WALK OUT TO THE GARAGE AND SEE THEM TWO AUTOS).

REMEMBER THOSE GOOD TIMES.

MR. HOOVER SAID THE PEOPLE WAS HOARDING THE MONEY IN COOKIE JARS (NO WONDER).

CONTENDS WILLKIE DID THE MUD-SLINGING.

By Clarence F. Lafferty

THE STORY OF BONEY HUGHES' DEATH AND THE PLIGHT OF HIS FAMILY COMES AT A TIME WHEN THE SEASON'S HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING, AND THE TIMES WILL SOON BE PREPARING TO CONDUCT ANOTHER CLOTHE-A-CHILD CAMPAIGN. THOSE WITH THE MEANS

ARE BEING DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

DEMANDS SERVICES OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS

By A Patient

ARE WE AWARE OF THE FACT THAT WE ARE BEING DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?

THEY WERE DENIED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF DRUGLESS DOCTORS PRACTICE? LICENSES WERE NOT GRANTED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD AFTER THE YEAR OF 1927. NOW SHALL WE STAND BY AND LET AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS CANCEL OUR DRUGLESS DOCTORS' LICENSES OF TODAY?