

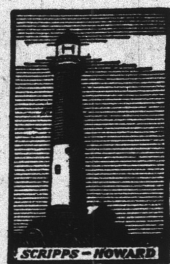
The Indianapolis Times

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

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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, Repp, 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 surcharge. 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 down 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 dries 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 Vernal 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 review 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 an 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 its readers as a Congress represents its 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 an 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 vernal 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 the New Deal had given much evidence that its friends could expect rewards and its opponents punishment. It strikes me that in opposing a probable winner with 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 a result of the war activities. Now Mr. Arnold plans a similar drive in the food industry. 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 anti-trust laws out the window and sending agents across 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 or borrowing. 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 prudence 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 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—as 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!



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 soirehead J. B. P. views in calling our President a "Dictator."

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

Did Mr. Hoover try and stop it? Who 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).

A KIND WORLD FOR ALL THE BONEY HUGHESSES

By Clarence F. LaFerty

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

(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.)

should not forget the Hughes family. The sad part of life is that the Hughes family is not only family here in the city, county, state, and this country, that is suffering from the same dire circumstances as the Hughes family. Uncle Sam has many families like the Hughes family that are in need. But, I guess, it will always be that way as long as we have individuals who think they are too good to offer social co-operation. We have people who are actually at work that are in need, also, for the very reason that their wages are insufficient to buy what they need. And yet these people are taken advantage of by industry which fights against their organizing and collective bargaining rights. Those rights are the only means for them to demand decent wages and social co-operation from those who they work for. With these conditions existing, it isn't a wonder why some of them are influenced by foreign isms. We cannot wonder why their souls are bred into their souls by foreign propaganda, which comes along under the guise as something better than their form of government. . . . Better these conditions, and you will be building a stronger foe against isms in this country.

CONTENDS WILLKIE DID THE MUD-SLINGING

By "Smitty"

People are asking who is Clyde Miller? I don't know, but who was Wendell Willkie? Can you answer that? As for mud slinging if Willkie didn't do that to our beloved President I wouldn't know who did. I also think anyone who would

make fun of the WPA is of little knowledge because it has kept many a person from starving; that stuff about the man on WPA not taking other jobs is a hoax. Any American knows that. . . .

Republicans tried in every way to slander people. For instance, in our own car was put propaganda saying we were nobody because we had a Roosevelt sign on our car. . . . Let a swell man go, the American people put him in, so let your Willkie wilt.

A CHEER FOR THE CRITICS OF CLYDE MILLER

By Tim

Attention H. F. H. First let me compliment all three of you on your reply to Clyde Miller.

This is my first try in the forum but I must have my say. To Mr. Miller: The crusade has just begun, thanks to Mr. Willkie. So you don't like Mr. Willkie. What's the matter? Is his voice still ringing in your ears? There's an old saying "the truth always hurts," and, boy, you sure are squawking your head off.

What's wrong with you? You have a dislike for anyone who believes in working for a living like Willkie. He was taught when he was young and he hasn't forgot, that's more than you can say for F. D. R. He has one gift and that's what you admire in him—spend money and he doesn't care whose it is.

And to me you're the kind of person that hasn't anything and never expects to. All you want is to see your kind taken care of from the earnings of other people. . . . Before these next four years are gone thousands, yes, millions, of people just like you will ask themselves what was wrong with me Nov. 5th, 1940.

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' license of today?

They were giving due proof of their ability. That act is now jeopardizing the good health and happiness of their patients that were looking forward for relief and cure by their treatments. We should stand up for our rights and freedom when it comes to choice of health welfare. There should be no interference, makes no difference what method it comes from.

TO A CHILD

By VERNE MOORE

The wind has swept my yard today He piled the leaves as if in play. Then with a rustle he drove them along The while he sang a queer old song.

The dandelion stems he soon picked bare The milkweed down he flew everywhere. And I just romped and enjoyed myself; I played the wind was a jolly elf.

Once I thought he'd take me along The old wind blew so very strong. He grabbed my hat and gave it a toss Just to show, I think, that he was boss.

DAILY THOUGHT

But truly as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth there is but a step between me and death.—I Samuel 20:3.

ONE LIFE; a little gleam of time between two eternities; no second chance for us forever more.—Carlyle.

Gen. Johnson Says—

Some Kind Words for Steve Early; He Now Learns That That Kneeing Incident was Somewhat Exaggerated

I HAVE in my mail, with persuasive documentation, the following from a friend:

"I hope you won't be offended by a friendly suggestion—and it is wholly friendly—that you might want to make some acknowledgment that Steve Early really wasn't to blame in the New York melee. You were very rough on him."

This refers to the incident at the Pennsylvania station in New York City during the campaign, when a Negro policeman was reported to have attempted to stop Presidential Secretary Early from crossing a police line and received an injury in the groin which Mr. Early himself reported as "I gave him the knee." Like many of us in his generation, Steve is getting on in both years and pounds and, even taking him at his published word about the kneeling, I always wondered about just how much damage any one of us ex-gladiators could do to a well-constituted New York policeman. Since then, several responsible newsmen witnesses, have reported Mr. Early as more sinned against than sinning. That is enough for me. I didn't think I was "very rough" on Steve. I wouldn't do that intentionally. If I was, this is to correct it.

MR. EARLY is a faithful and loyal servant of his boss. It sometimes takes him to positions which do not comport with some of his own philosophy, as I understand it. That is unavoidable in complete faith and loyalty to a single leader. On the other hand, he has given me a wound or two from Mr. Early that he would not otherwise have given, but I can understand that, too.

The kickback on the news stories as they were first reported could be very serious to Mr. Early. To the extent that they were wrong, and that now seems considerable, it would be a result wholly undesirable.

I have no apologies to make for my criticism of most of the White House jannissariat, but never in my mind have I included Mr. Early.

Steve is one of the fairest and most fearless of the President's associates and, at least among those I know personally, the most dependable. His removal would be a minor calamity. There are too few Steve Early's in Washington.

There is nothing now to indicate any such result, but the racial and religious sensitiveness that has been generated in this country by some aspects of the recent campaign passes all understanding.

EYE-WITNESS accounts of such people as Thomas F. Reynolds of the United Press, Raymond Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and several others indicate, in contradiction of earlier reports, that Mr. Early acted only in a reflex of self-defense. They indicate also that the incident is of far more significance in publicizing the "where-the-hell-you-think-you're-going" attitude of some of our police than of any bullheadedness of civil officials.

I know of few visitors, including myself, to either the continent or Canada—and I might add Mexico—who have not been impressed with a difference in copper-colored courtesy in those alien lands to our own disadvantage. Especially in England and Canada, it seems to be possible to get a far greater respect than we know for law and even traffic regulations, with far less rough stuff and fewer bawling-outs.

Whether this evil flows from our own reluctance to respect authority from an ingrained insouciance of office, is impossible to prove. But it is just as bad in our armed forces, where respect for authority is the first lesson. There is no cop more overbearing than a practiced M. P.

For any unintended unfairness to Mr. Early which now appears clear, I am sorry.

A Woman's Viewpoint

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

IT is significant of the times that the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War is having no national meeting this winter. The budget is in a bad way, and so is the cause of peace. Instead, regional and state groups will convene, each aided by some member of the central committee.

As individuals we usually profit from the bel-lightening process. No doubt, the Cause of War movement will do the same. A good many organizations lose their influence because there is too much stress on their national aspect and not enough local interest, which furnishes their very lifeblood.

Members scrape a little money together to send a delegate to the annual convention, usually held in Washington or New York.

In many instances the person must be someone who can pay part of her expenses. She is charmed, of course, at the thought of hearing imposing committee reports and having a chance to listen to the Big Shots. Invariably she returns with denunciations which she embodies into a "report." This "report" is usually the high spot of the club year, and until the next one is due the membership faithfully follows directions from headquarters.

In fact the national convention is an institution as American as ham and eggs. Our mistake is that we look to it for the inspiration which should spring from local groups.

Peace, especially, is something which must be generated in the hearts of common men and women. It will not be created on convention platforms, nor can we expect to build new world orders by listening to an endless series of lectures.

More regional and state meetings of all feminine organizations would be cheerful news. For we must manage somehow to bring the cause to the people. If we don't they are as good as dead anyway.

Watching Your Health

By Jane Stafford

CONQUESTS of more and more of the ailments that afflict mankind may be made by vitamins. It appears from a survey of particular vitamins. The one held of vitamin research. This field concerns the numerous and still-growing family of B vitamins.

Beriberi, an Oriental disease, was the first to fall before the onslaught of a B vitamin. This first B vitamin is now known as the chemical, thiamine, and it has proved valuable in treating nervous disorders, beriberi, and in promoting better health and greater alertness and efficiency when given as an extra to persons who were not sick.

Next came the discovery of a B vitamin, nicotinic acid, that would cure and prevent pellagra. In fairly rapid succession, four other B vitamins were found to be useful in treating sick people, and essential for keeping well people well. These are riboflavin, pyridoxine, choline and pantothenic acid. They have chemical names instead of letters because they have all been identified as chemical substances.

Much knowledge of the vitamins has come from observing what happened to men or other animals living on diets that lacked a particular vitamin. The vitamins are found in liver, yeast and whole grains. The known ones can be removed from liver or yeast, one, two or all of them, and what is left can be dissected chemically into still more parts. Then an animal can be fed a diet lacking just one of these parts. If it gets sick, or fails to grow and develop normally, it can be concluded that that part left out of the diet contained still another, thus far unknown vitamin necessary for health.

In that way there have been discovered B vitamins that keep rats' hair from turning gray and mice from becoming bald. Some of the vitamins are needed by one species of animal and some by another. Humans may not need all of them. Lack of vitamin of the newer B vitamins causes, in addition to disease conditions also found, without known cause, in humans.

Side Glances—By Galbraith



"Say, Doc, if you're planning on trading that crate in on a newer model, I know someone's got a 1920 Model T!"