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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Joe Robinson Slips

Joe Robinson for many years has tried to be all things to all men. That was how he got to be a United States senator from Arkansas, and later Democratic leader in the senate. That was why he was chosen chairman of the last national Democratic convention and running mate for Al Smith.

By keeping to the middle of the road and heading toward compromise, he made few enthusiastic supporters, but virtually no enemies. And to be without enemies is the greatest asset of a practical politician.

Thus Joe managed to be fairly acceptable, both to conservatives and liberals, to north and south, to the industrial east and the agricultural west, and to drys and wets.

It was natural that such a man should be chosen from among all Democrats by a Republican President to represent the minority party on the American delegation to the London naval conference last year. And it was natural that Joe, at the beginning of the last session of congress, should try to lead the Democrats into a working program with the Republican administration.

But no political method is infallible. The best and most sincere of compromises—we do not doubt Joe's sincerity—sometimes end by making enemies all around. And that, it seems, is what is beginning to happen to the senator from Arkansas.

When he came back from London, his spats and mannerisms offended some of his homespun constituents. When he made a legislative working alliance with Hoover, he offended some of his partisan brethren.

When he broke that Hoover alliance and led the Democratic-Progressive coalition in demands for effective drought and unemployment relief, he offended Wall Street leadership of his party.

When he deserted that coalition and that fight and became a Hoover apologist, he offended not only the Progressives, but most of the Democratic senators.

Smirking under this unaccustomed criticism, he lost his head at the Washington meeting of the Democratic national committee two weeks ago. After wets and drys had agreed to the temporary Raskob-Hull truce, permitting a peaceful meeting, Joe jumped into an angry speech against the wets, the eastern industrialists and the Raskob management.

That not only made the Raskob crowd hate him, but made the drys wonder whether Joe lost his famous ability for keeping cool under fire.

They were talking yesterday of Joe Robinson as the probable compromise presidential candidate in 1932.

Today they are talking of unseating him even as senate leader.

Of course Joe has many a good fight in him yet. His enemies will make a mistake if they count him out prematurely. But it is significant that he has enemies and many of them—for the first time.

For our part, we have nothing against Joe personally. But if the Democratic party in congress ever is to take the offensive with a militant, constructive program, it will have to follow its fighting leaders, not its compromisers.

Why Not Wagner?

We can not understand the President's reported interference with the senate's unemployment insurance committee meeting in New York City Wednesday.

Senator Wagner of New York, author of the resolution under which the committee is making its study, was to be chairman. That was according to custom and courtesy. That also was dictated by Wagner's experience and leadership in unemployment legislation. After appointing the committee, Vice-President Curtis said he understood Wagner was to be chairman.

But Wednesday at the organization meeting of the committee, the two Republican members, Herbert of Rhode Island and Glenn of Illinois, announced to Wagner that the President insisted on Hebert being chairman.

Now in Washington many of both parties are charging the President with trying to cripple the investigation and to rob Wagner and the Democrats of earned credit and leadership in this legislation.

They cite the President's recent veto of the Wagner bill for unemployment exchanges as additional proof of Hoover partisanship.

We prefer to think that this is not "playing politics with human misery" on Hoover's part, but a mistake in judgment.

It is, however, a serious mistake. The matter of credit—whether it is to go to Democrats or Republicans—can be dismissed as unimportant. But presidential interference with an independent senate committee is usurpation.

And the choice of Hebert as chairman, who has no expert knowledge and little sympathy with this study, jeopardizes its success.

Trusts and Trusts

The ways of the federal government with trusts are devious and strange. For a while it will jump on the packers as violators of the law, then it will let up on the packers. It will smash the Standard Oil Combine, only to let individual units grow larger and more powerful than the original alleged menace. It will smile with special favor on the Radio Corporation for years, and then suddenly pounce upon that corporation.

Now the government itself has induced large oil companies to agree to limit imports in apparent restraint of trade and violation of the anti-trust law. At the same time it has forced the dissolution of the Bolt, Nut and Rivet Manufacturers Association, a steel makers' combine, for alleged violation of the same anti-trust law.

The Play Boy of Plutocracy

If any man ever has been a pleasant surprise to his enemies and a painful disappointment to his friends, that gentleman is Dr. Herbert Clark Hoover. In 1920 Hoover was overwhelmingly the people's candidate for President. If the conventions of 1920 had obeyed a popular mandate, he could have been nominated by acclamation by either the Republican convention in Chicago or the Democratic convention in San Francisco.

But the plutocrats, longing for normalcy and the termination of high tension Wilsonian idealism, clamped the lid on the great humanitarian, who was dyed deeply in popular imagination with Wilsonian passion for social justice.

Not a very inspiring statement.

Former Governor Al Smith may not take kindly to the suggestion that he run for mayor of New York City to clean things up, but he's the very man for the job.

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

Governor Roosevelt Has an Outstanding Chance to Render the American People a Real Service in Cleaning Up the Gotham Scandal.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Mayor Walker could save himself and every one else concerned a deal of trouble by resigning, but the chances are ten to one that he won't. Men of his temperament seldom do.

He has wisecracked himself out of too many tight places to believe it can't be done once more.

Besides, he is betting on the time-honored power of Tammany to protect its marionettes.

The whole performance is ridiculous, as Mayor Walker sees it, and why not? hasn't he put it all over New York for six years, and wasn't he vindicated by one of the greatest majorities ever given a mayor after four of them?

Aren't mayors of a similar stripe putting it over on other cities, and hasn't the same kind of racket which supplies his feed trough become nation-wide?

It's a waste of time to blame this brilliant buffoon for failing as he does. He wouldn't be himself if he felt otherwise.

New York has changed, chiefly, one regrets to say, because its circumstances have changed. Mayor Walker's circumstances have not changed, not in the same way, at least, and there you are.

Pay Checks Roll In

WE owe something to this depression. It has made us realize the cost of crooked politics, if nothing else.

The trouble is that public officials have not felt the pinch of hard times like other people, though it is only fair to say that most of them had sense enough to appreciate this fact.

Public officials have drawn the same old pay check right along, with lower prices gradually increasing its value. Quite a few of them, like Mayor Walker, have been given substantial raises.

Except as they are blessed with a serious conception of duty, why should they suppose any change has taken place, or that this general cleanup drive amounts to more than a passing fit of reform brought on by political tricksters?

They shouldn't, and they don't. It is extremely doubtful if Mayor Walker thinks he is up against anything more than the same old opposition.

Up to Roosevelt

WHAT mayor Walker thinks is of small consequence, except as it indicates what he will do, and what he will do is of small consequence, except as it determines what somebody else must do. Just now that somebody else happens to be Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Governor Roosevelt can not sidestep the situation, but he has three choices in meeting it: he can play mule to the party machine, strike out for himself and become a great leader, or pussyfoot.

A great deal hinges on his choice. It lies within his power to rehabilitate the Democratic party along national lines by spanking the organization which has come to misrepresent it in New York City. Nor is that all, since it lies within his power to do something in behalf of clean government which even racketeers can understand.

Few men have faced a bigger opportunity to render the American people real service.

Where Is the Man?

THE situation in New York is not local, nor will the way it is settled be confined to local effects. Many small cities and about all the larger ones face exactly the same problem.

People are not deceived as to what has happened, but they are bewildered as to what should, or can, be done about it. They lack leadership.

They have no one capable of coping with the gangsters and political bosses who have formed an alliance around the treasure chest provided by bootlegging. All they ask is just one sign that such a man is available.

The people have watched and waited hopefully to see if Chicago could not produce such a man. Now they are watching and waiting for New York.

Public Grows Bitter

PUBLIC feeling with regard to this question of corrupt politics is growing tense and bitter. No one can travel across the United States without being aware of that.

Look at the number of savage laws which either have been proposed, or adopted, this winter; listen to the kind of talk that is applauded, and you can have no illusions as to the depth, or breadth of popular reaction.

Where one person refers to the depression as just cause for alarm, a dozen refer to the crime wave, racket and their effect on politics. How long can it last, they want to know, and have we sunk so low that we can't find a leader who dares attack it without gloves?

Questions and Answers

Is it more economical to switch off electric lights for a few moments if they are not needed, or is it more economical to leave them on?

It is more economical to switch them off, even if only for a few minutes, but for switch-controlled electrical machinery, such as motors, that consume a relatively large amount of current in attaining maximum speed and efficiency, it is cheaper to let them run for short periods while not in use.

What is a tabloid newspaper?

In the size of its pages, it is approximately half the size of an ordinary newspaper. Another feature of the tabloid is the brevity of its news stories and advertisements as compared with the regular sized paper.

Who were chosen by H. G. Wells as the six greatest men who have ever lived?

Jesus Christ, Buddha, Aristotle, Asoka, Roger Bacon and Abraham Lincoln.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On request, sent with stamped addressed envelope, Mr. Ripley will furnish proof of anything depicted by him.

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Debs Ran for President of the United States While in Jail—Eugene Debs was sentenced to ten years in a federal prison for a political crime in 1918. He began serving his sentence in April, 1919, and was pardoned in November, 1921. While serving his term in jail, he was the candidate of the Socialist party for President of the United States in the elections of 1920 and polled 919,799 votes.

The Largest Depot in Nevada has no Railroad Tracks—Years ago when Rhyolite, Nev., was a prosperous town of 20,000 inhabitants, this excellent station was constructed to take care of the railroad then under construction. Because of mining failures, the city was abandoned, the railroad never finished, and today Nevada's finest depot has no tracks. Rhyolite now has a population of five people, one of whom lives in the depot.

The Problem of L. A. Fisher's Birthday and his Age—My cartoon of Feb. 28, gave the

problem: "L. A. Fisher was born on the only Friday the 13th of a certain year, and since that time, it has occurred nine times. How old is he and when was he born?"

Mr. Fisher, whose home is 4451 North Paulina street, Chicago, was born June 13, 1873, the only Friday the 13th in that year, and since that time, including his birthday, Friday the 13th has occurred in 1873, 1879, 1884, 1890, 1902, 1913, 1919, 1924 and 1930.

Friday: "The Animal that has no Mouth."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Scientific Treatment Curbs Colds

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *By H. H. Hyatt, the Health Magazine*

SINCE 1924, Drs. D. F. Smiley and G. F. Maughan of the department of hygiene and of physiology in Cornell University have been investigating the incidence of colds among the students. The vast majority of colds occur during December, January, February, and March.

As a result of their investigation, they found that colds and their complications are the commonest cause of disability among students, and that all the students can be divided up into two groups—those easily susceptible to colds and those who are what might be called normally resistant.

Students easily susceptible constitute 17.9 to 27.5 per cent of all

the students. It was found that special attention to those susceptible to colds is an effective way of modifying or averting epidemics.

In other words, the prevention and treatment of colds is given special attention in the 25 per cent of students who have colds most frequently.

Each freshman on entering the school is given full explanation as to the importance of controlling ventilation, the importance of treating the nose and throat secretions as infective materials and not disseminating them about, and the importance of including in the daily diet two to four glasses of milk, two helpings of leafy or fiber vegetables, two helpings of fruit and one or two salads.

Students found to be easily susceptible to colds join a cold prevention class in which they receive a fifteen-minutes ultra-violet light treatment once each week, and a teaspoonful of baking soda and magnesium carbonate mixed in a glass of water twice a day for three days whenever they feel a cold developing.

A careful study of the nose and throat sinus is made by a competent physician to make sure that there is no chronic infection.

They are instructed concerning the dangers of exposure and the importance of use of proper clothing.

The results of those who have followed this routine as compared with those who have not indicated to the authors that epidemics of colds could be controlled, if all those who are susceptible to colds would co-operate in making effective the methods that have been described.

1808: James Dalton, Quaker schoolmaster of Manchester England, established the modern atomic theory, which holds that the chemical elements are composed of minute particles known as atoms.

1814: Joseph Fraunhofer, the instrument-maker of Munich, discovered the dark lines in the spectrum of the sun. Much of our present-day knowledge of the universe dates back to that discovery, for out of it grew the science of spectroscopy and astrophysics, which tell us what goes on within the interior of the distant star and the tiny atom.

1821: Michael Faraday discovered the phenomena of electro-magnetic induction, upon which the modern science of electricity and the modern science of electrical engineering are based.

We have come to the end of our day's space and so the remainder of our dates must wait until tomorrow.

But he forsook the counsel that the old men gave him, and took counsel with the young men that were brought up with him, that stood before him—II Chronicles 10:8.

They say that the best counsel is that of a woman—Calderon.

Who directs the string ensemble of the "Slumber Hour" over the radio? What is the title of the theme melody?

The ensemble is directed by Ludwig Laurier and the theme melody is "Slumber On."

Who were the Vikings? Early Scandinavian seamen and warriors.

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