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

An Elusive Candidate

Within the last few days, Governor Franklin Roosevelt again has revealed, this time to a nationwide audience, the evasiveness with which New York has become all too familiar. The result has not strengthened his position in the Democratic ranks throughout the country.

After Roosevelt and his representatives had offered the permanent chairmanship of the national convention to Jouett Shouse, they now are attempting to run out on their own agreement. Roosevelt, believing now that he has a majority of the delegates with which he can dominate the convention, seeks to substitute Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana as permanent chairman in place of Shouse.

He already is assured his own choice for temporary chairman and keynoter, Senator Barkley of Kentucky. If the move is the measure of Roosevelt's ability as a strategist in the national political field, those leaders attracted to the Governor chiefly by what they believe to be his vote-getting ability have some grounds for worry.

The Democratic party's two strongest cards in the coming election are prohibition reform and tariff revision. Senator Walsh is an able statesman and party leader. But—altogether apart from the bad faith involved in the attempt to sidetrack Chairman Shouse—Walsh has no place in the permanent chairmanship this year.

His views are not in harmony with the party majority on either of the two major campaign issues. Senator Walsh is dry and his party majority is obviously wet. Walsh just has voted to put higher tariffs in the revenue bill despite the fact that national reaction against the Republican Hawley-Smoot tariff offers the Democrats one of their greatest opportunities.

Question of the depth of Governor Roosevelt's interest in complete and early prohibition repeal and in real tariff reform was raised when his fondness for Senator Barkley as the convention keynoter became known.

Barkley, a bone dry, voted in favor of tariffs in the new tax law, both in committee and in the senate, despite warnings that such action on the part of the keynoter seriously would jeopardize Democratic chances in the national election.

Notwithstanding the handicap of Senator Barkley's record, Roosevelt has, by his fight on Shouse, made it quite clear that he is willing further to handicap the party chances by insisting on a dry, high-tariff permanent chairman, as well as a keynoter of the same stripe. And at the price of a broken agreement at that.

If the Democratic party crawls on the two issues of prohibition and tariff, it will crawl into its own grave. The price of Democratic victory is courage and candor, both in platform and candidate.

It is only recently that there has been any nationwide appreciation of the apparent dearth of these two characteristics in Governor Roosevelt's political make-up. The revelation has been the work of no one but the Governor himself.

Other states have marveled at New York's recent coldness to the Roosevelt candidacy. The Governor's evasiveness has not been so apparent from afar as at home. Neither have been his straddling efforts to be all things to all men in the Tammany corruption revelations.

It has taken the attempt to wiggle out of the Shouse deal, to which the Governor and his supporters were committed, to cause Democrats throughout the country better to understand the lack of enthusiasm in his home state for the Roosevelt candidacy today, compared to the wild enthusiasm for the Tammany candidacy of four years ago.

On top of this Roosevelt's attempt to hide behind a mythical "spokesman" while he launched a peevish attack on Judge Seabury has not increased his political stature. This smoke-screen attack is one of the worst of the White House practices resorted to by Hoover.

Governor Roosevelt having invoked it even before his nomination, the question quite naturally arises as to how far he would go with the same objectionable methods if elected. Nor is this the only unfortunate Hooverism of which Roosevelt seems to be a victim.

The Governor has, during the last few days, revealed a thinness of skin, a petulance, and a tendency to personal resentment toward all who disagree with him that is strangely familiar to present-day Washington newspaper men.

Despite all this, on paper at least, Roosevelt today is the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination. One consideration only will determine whether he is chosen. Issues and principles will form this time forward fade rapidly into the background. The one question asked will be, "Can he win in November?"

The Governor's recent record in the Tammany corruption situation and in the Shouse renege; his resort to a position in hiding behind a "spokesman" and his growing intolerance of all opinions but his own, have not tended to strengthen a support which his opponents contend is showing definite signs of cracking at a number of points.

Whether Roosevelt actually can carry New York state for Democracy this year, in the light of his recent record, is an open question. But even the certainty that he could do so would not be enough.

More and more it becomes obvious that the hope of the country is a Democratic convention that will test fully in the heat of a real contest the qualifications of the man it finally selects as its standard bearer for 1932.

The nomination must go to no man by default!

Even Rockefeller

With the Rockefeller Foundation gone from under it, there is not much left of the Anti-Saloon League. It was not only the money the Rockefellers gave. It also was the influence of the Rockefeller name. That was the biggest name on the prohibition roster; now it is off.

Not long ago Ohio, the mother of the Anti-Saloon League, voted wet. The same day Rockefeller made his statement for repeal the dry stronghold, North Carolina, had its first election test of prohibition in which eleven of the thirteen congressional candidates favored repeal or referendum.

The dry Senator Morrison lost in the Democratic primary to Robert R. Reynolds, a wet. Florida, another old prohibition citadel, Tuesday held a primary in which eleven of the thirteen congressional candidates favored repeal or referendum.

The wet victories all over the country are possible only because drys themselves have learned the folly of prohibition by law, and now are voting to get rid of it. The thing that moves these prohibitionists to change their minds is illustrated in the Rockefeller statement:

"That drinking generally has increased; that the

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Prohibition Has Brought This Country Closer to Moral Chaos Than Anything Since Slavery.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Though of great importance, because of the place he occupies in American finance and philanthropy, the conversion of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to repeal is typical. Millions of people with similar background regarding liquor have come to a similar conclusion regarding prohibition. That, and that alone, explains the profound change in public sentiment.

This country is not moved by a desire to get drunk. If it were, the eighteenth amendment would furnish little cause for complaint. Whether the consumption of liquor has increased, or diminished, during the last few years, an adequate supply is, and always has been, available.

Nation-wide prohibition has had small effect on this phase of the problem, except to raise the price and lower the quality.

Men and women leading the fight against this most unfortunate of modern experiments are alarmed by something worse than drunkenness and inspired by something better than appetite.

Honesty Not in It

IF all those who voted for nationwide prohibition had been honest with themselves, we might have made this country dry, but if they had been honest with themselves, they never would have voted for it.

Like too many other reforms, prohibition was forced through to save somebody else. From the very start, it was a piece of unadulterated hypocrisy. Not that all those who advocated it were insincere, or anywhere near all, but that enough were to make it a collective sham, a social pretense, a political forgery.

Prohibition has brought this country closer to moral chaos than anything since slavery. It has led to unadulterated corruption in about every branch of government, has made the law an object of ridicule and contempt, and, worse than all else, practically has destroyed those efforts and activities which were doing so much for the cause of temperance twenty years ago.

Tyrannical and Absurd

PROHIBITION was born of the absurd idea that nothing is impossible by law, that the power of a sovereign government to regulate the lives and habits of those who dwell under it is limitless, and that little is needed to make people over in any respect, except an act entitled an act.

It is a paradox that this country, which was brought into being by resentment against tyranny, should have so far forgotten its ideals as to try one of the most trifling and intimate tyrannies ever conceived.

What would our forefathers, who got so excited over a tax on tea, have thought of dry agents snooping around their kitchens? You just can't square the eighteenth amendment with the ideals to which this republic originally was dedicated.

Neither can you square it with the innumerable warnings that were handed down to you against the danger of too much centralized authority on the one hand, and too much interference with personal liberty on the other.

Out of Tune

THE eighteenth amendment and Volstead act represent an absurd departure from the standards and principles on which this government was founded. That is the chief reason why it has failed.

Wise as they may have appeared to those whose conceptions of right and wrong hinged on a glass of liquor, they were completely out of tune with the larger ideals of social and political justice to which we had been trained.

A revulsion of feeling should have been self-evident—a revulsion which would last at nothing less than nullification, regardless of cost, or consequences.



JUNE 8, 1918

ON June 8, 1918, shortly before midnight, the Germans concentrating on a drive to the Marne, met a strong Allied force on the banks of the Oise and were repulsed after a terrific battle.

More than 400,000 men were massed on a twenty-mile front, from Montdidier to Noyon. North of this sector the Germans held the attention of British troops by a constant pounding of gunfire.

This battle, which was to wage back and forth for days, brought to light the fact that Germany was mobilizing 16-year-old boys, old men and convicts in a last desperate effort to strengthen her weary troops.

The first assault was made on French lines near Hauterive, between the Aisne and the Oise, but the French successfully withstood the assault and even staged a counter-attack.

And imagine the sacrifice of forcing anybody to "scan" poetry! All the fire, all the life and wonder of it depart when that is done. And I am almost sure that no good "scanner" ever developed into a good poet, or even into a reader of poetry.

THEN, too, it seems particularly stupid that we should lead the pupil to suppose that nothing of merit is being produced nowadays, and that men wrote themselves out centuries ago. As if truth and beauty ever could be exhausted.

To read intelligently one must have some knowledge of the background that produced the literature. Therefore, what more reasonable than that the child can be taught most easily through his own civilization?

He knows best the modern scene. He is certain to be bewildered completely by a sudden plunge into Shakespeare or Scott, unless he is familiar with Elizabethan and Highland history. And he assuredly will appreciate Milton more if he first has learned to love Millay.

I think literary appreciation would be improved greatly if we started the children off on the modern and worked backward, century by century, to the immortals. But, then, I'm no educator.

"That drinking generally has increased; that the

Daily Thought

Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight; but all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him whom we have to do.—Hebres 4:13.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.—Pope.

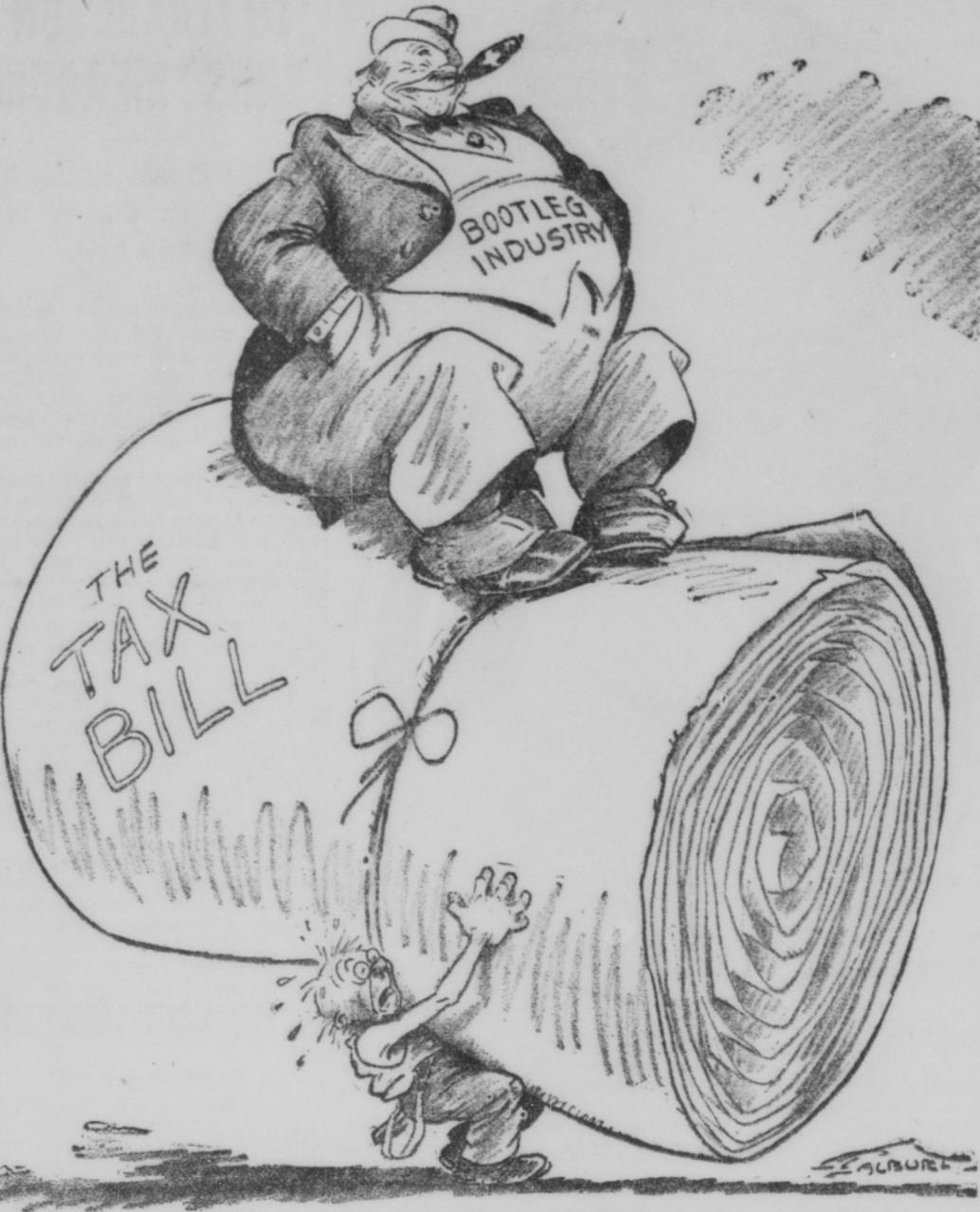
What is the purpose of the proposed "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution?

It provides that congress shall meet early in January immediately following the November congressional elections, so that the congressmen who were defeated, and who are called "lame ducks," will not be able to participate in legislation after their defeat, as is now the case. It also changes the date for the inauguration of the President from March to January.

The wet victories all over the country are possible only because drys themselves have learned the folly of prohibition by law, and now are voting to get rid of it. The thing that moves these prohibitionists to change their minds is illustrated in the Rockefeller statement:

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Still Sitting Pretty!



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

'Difficult' Children May Be Normal

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association, and of *Hygiene, the Health Magazine*.

PRACTICALLY all children have

their periods of excitability and

disturbance. A child whose man-

agement and training never present

any difficulties is not a normal

child.

When the fault is solely with the

child it is possible by restoring nor-

mal health and by proper consulta-

tion with the parents to bring about

improvement.

Unfortunately the parents are not

always normal. A neurotic or

psychopathic parent resents criti-

cism, discredits explanation, and

will be found traveling with her

child from doctor to doctor because

no doctor satisfies the parent.

A normal child may be disobedient

occasionally, or pick up something it

admires, but it does not do this con-

stantly and is likely to stop when

corrected.

Associated with mental disrup-

tions there occasionally are such

physical conditions as sleeplessness,

constant refusal of food, indigestion

and diarrhea.

Dr. A. Dingwall Fordyce of the

children's hospital in Liverpool,

has found that correction of the

physical disturbances in many in-

stances promptly is followed by im-

provement in the mental difficulties.

Many mentally defective children

are difficult children, but there are

also many who are mentally nor-

mal.

In such cases the difficulty

may not rest with the child, but on

the shoulders of his parents or

guardians.

When the fault is solely with the

child it is possible by restoring nor-

mal health and by proper consulta-

tion with the parents to bring about

improvement.

Unfortunately the parents are not

always normal. A neurotic or

psychopathic parent resents criti-

cism, discredits explanation, and

will be found traveling with her

child from doctor to doctor because

no doctor satisfies the parent.

All too often, in the desire of the

uninformed parent to give the child

everything that is believed to be

necessary, the infant