

# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Price of Evasion—Then and Now

History is full of the tragic results of political evasion. The more critical the issues the more bitter the fruits.

The Wilmot proviso was passed by the house and talked to death in the senate, where there would have been little opposition had the question actually come to a vote. Congress adjourned before a ballot could be reached, because a well-meaning but garrulous explainer from Massachusetts had to exhaust his lung-power.

That was in 1846. If the proviso had been passed, extension of slavery into new territory would have been forbidden, and the Civil war, which swept the nation a decade and a half later, probably would not have occurred.

Those years which led our country into its great disaster were years of backing and filling and avoidance by leaders of the major political parties. The Democrats relied on the vague device of squatter sovereignty. The Whigs, meeting in national convention two years after the Wilmot affair, dodged even a mention of slavery.

It was an era of compromise which sought to "take the issue out of politics."

Fillmore was a trimmer. So was the brilliant Clay, the man who, as one historian said, could see to the heart of any problem, but never went to it. So were the other big "regulars" of the time.

The years of that period were swathed in words, designed to insulate the parties from the responsibility which it should be the duty of parties to accept; words akin to the modern version of evasion as expressed in the Republican classic of 1932—"No public official or member of the party should be pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions."

Eighty years ago a congressional round-robin "condemned all disturbances and any further agitation" of the question by the Democrats on a line-of-least resistance platform. The Whigs, meeting in the same city, propounded the cautious doctrine of "action on a basis of time and experience."

Political expediency, inspired by the location of a railroad right-of-way, brought the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which started the hurricane of hatred that subsided only after more than fifty years.

So it was through decades of sidestepping. Some clever, like that by Clay and Douglas, some awkward like Buchanan's, that the nation was made to pay in blood for procrastination and pussyfooting.

Finally, out of the maze of irresolution there came a leader—one who cut through all the careful wrapping of equivocation and simply said: "A house divided against itself can not stand. It will become one thing or another. This government can not endure half slave and half free."

Had that leader appeared before he did, in place of some of the evaders who preceded him, the casualty might have been averted. The issues are not the same today. But the human elements back of the issues are the same. And the issues themselves are as sorely critical.

The Republican party of 1932 has met those issues—how? With such an outpouring of evasiveness as would have nauseated Lincoln and have shamed even those other adepts at sidestepping who led the nation up to Lincoln's day.

In the Republican nominee, Mr. Herbert Hoover, and in the platform which reflects him, there is no hope. In the other major party there is hope, dependent on who is nominated.

In the Democrat who possesses the most votes on the opening ballot we have another Fillmore, another Buchanan, another Hoover. His name is Roosevelt. His record of inaction and of political expediency in the face of his one great, trying test, corruption in the nation's largest city, has proved his type.

The election of either Roosevelt or Hoover in November next will mean four more years of indecision; four more years of the sort that crystallized the bitterness and the troubles which preceded '61.

In the Democratic party we have a candidate of the other type; the utter opposite; one who not only sees to the heart of the problem, but goes to it. That man is Alfred E. Smith.

For him, or for another man within the party who is likewise of the positive type, the time calls desperately.

On whether such a man is nominated, or another vacillator, will depend much, in terms of national welfare—or national misery.

We repeat:  
"This nation has had about as much as it can stand of government by doubt."

## The Six-Hour Day

On the surface, the depression's effects appear to be all havoc. Underneath, however, economic progress seems to be working steadily to evolve new ideas and adjustments. One of these is the six-hour day.

Last week, in New York, the eastern railroad presidents' conference took a step forward to meet the

brotherhoods' demand for shorter working hours. They propose to conduct an experiment on a typical railroad, trying out the six-hour day in comparison with the eight-hour day, keeping two sets of books. The interstate commerce commission will act as referee.

Cautiously, the G. O. P. platform indorses "the principle of the shorter working week and shorter work day, with its application to government as well as to private employment, as rapidly and as constructively as conditions will warrant."

The Democrats should, and doubtless will, go further. On March 5, John J. Raskob recommended to the Democratic national committee that the party pledge itself to the six-hour day without reduction in wages.

Jewett Shouse has suggested a plank urging the five-day week for government employees as an example to private employers.

In the meantime, it appears that 2,000,000 workers are being employed under the five-day week. This is 5 per cent of all American wage earners. Some firms, like the Kellogg company of Battle Creek, are experimenting with the six-hour day, and are finding that it pays, even at the eight-hour-day wage.

According to President Green of the American Federation of Labor, the universal establishment of a thirty-five-hour week would absorb 8,000,000 of our jobless. A universal six-hour day and five-day week might take up the entire slack.

Industry must absorb the workers in some way. And the quicker it spreads employment, the quicker it will relieve the government and itself of the burden of a dole.

## The Senatorship

More important than any other nomination which will be made by the Democratic convention is that of a candidate for the United States senate.

The people of independent minds and a growing number of Republicans will look at this nomination carefully as the way of escape from longer misrepresentation by Senator James Watson.

The people of Indiana were shocked when Watson brazenly admitted "buying" stock in a sugar company with no other investment than a note, which he later said was worthless, at a time when he, as a senator, was helping to fix the tariff on sugar.

That the stock, under the depression which Watson's activities helped to foster and did nothing to check, later became worthless, is not important.

The big fact is that Watson, senator, is accepting favors from those who had special interests in legislation. The value of the stock might have been increased by his vote by taxing all the people more for the sugar they use. It is a perfect picture of the Watson morality.

The candidate against Watson must have not only different economic views but a radically different set of political ethics.

For this reason, the suggestion of misguided friends of Walter Myers, Speaker of the house, that his candidacy will be enhanced by the prospect of a special session should be repudiated by him as a slander.

It has been advanced by his friends and supporters. If true, it would constitute an insurmountable obstacle in the fall.

That the Speaker of the house would use his position to either punish or reward those who vote for him in the convention is unbelievable. That is exactly what a Watson would do.

The Watson control of the Republican convention, accomplished by a thorough revelation of his fundamental ingratitude to his closest friends and an absolute disregard of the ordinary decencies of politics, has caused many of his former supporters to look with hope to the Democratic convention.

There must be no suggestion that his opponent has any of his traits or political habits.

The next six years will be crucial in the history of this country. No Watson is needed in such an hour. No obstacle to his defeat should be raised by bitterness or interparty hatreds.

Charges and counter-charges have been flying so fast in Chile since the revolution that about the only thing which remains certain is that American investors will lose their money.

One family in every three in Rumania is on the government pay roll, a cable dispatch says. Those Balkan countries must not be so different, after all.

French grape growers are starting a "Drink More Wine" campaign. We sympathize with the patriot who's already doing his utmost.

From the results obtained so far, they'll soon have to change it to the gone-but-not-forgotten man.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE danger of concentrating all your love upon one individual is the subject matter of a new novel by A. J. Cronin, that looming British genius. Because this is a feminine tendency, this has special interest for us.

Having for our traditional background only the four walls of home and those who dwell therein, women are very likely to fall into the error that wrecked Mr. Cronin's heroine.

Marital love, maternal love, both are inspiring and beautiful, but the instinct that moves us to pour out all our heart's frankness before one or even two or three persons is not only a dangerous trait, but a vice that long has masqueraded as virtue.

Over and over it is permitted us to see the havoc wrought by women who have ruined the lives of families and broken their own hearts because of this excessive possessive passion.

Friendship is a comparatively new word in the feminine vocabulary. We were permitted childhood playmates and girlhood chums, but only of recent years has it been thought proper for married women to cultivate friendships. This lack in the lives of women has worked untimely harm to the men and children of the earth.

THE wife and mother who sacrifices for husband and child has been lauded through the ages. But seldom have we heard the results of such sacrifices.

For one man who appreciates the constant surveillance and solicitude of a woman, 10,000 resent it. And for one child who is grateful for a mother's constant sacrifices, 100,000 do not notice or else soon forget them.

And the woman who is wise always will give the lion's share of her attentions to her husband. For our children much as we may love them, belong to life. They will forsake us some day in the body if not the spirit.

They must. This is their destiny. But a woman's husband belongs to her in a hundred dear and intimate ways, if she be fortunate enough to have his affection.

This only we must remember: Love can not be caged. It always must be free to come or go as will. Thus only can we possess it.

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

Whatever We May Be Gaining in Satisfaction to Stubborn Pride, We Are Losing a Lot of Business by Our Russian Policy.

ONE of the most important questions before the country is its relation to Soviet Russia. Republican silence on it is a mystery. Democratic silence would be more of a mystery.

Why do we still refuse to recognize the Soviet?

Worse still, why have we permitted Soviet trade to be lost when we need it?

Why did we stop the importation of Russian matches to help Ivar Kreuger swindle our people out of \$400,000,000?

Why are we making it impossible for the Soviet government to buy steel and machinery of our manufacturers?

Are we so well off that we can afford to ignore such an important market?

## We're Losing Business

FIRST, we were told not to have anything to do with the Soviet because it was "an economic vacuum." Then we were told not to have anything to do with it, because we would "bury us with cheap goods."

Just now we are not being told much, but non-recognition has become a habit.

Whatever we may be gaining by way of satisfaction to stubborn pride, we are losing a lot of business.

If the Soviet weren't buying in other countries we could afford to take the situation less seriously.

The Soviet market has not collapsed, but has been taken over by shrewder business men and abler politicians.

Thousands upon thousands of unemployed Americans just can lay their plights to the stupidity of their government in discouraging trade with Russia.

We not only have turned our backs on this growing market, but actually have loaned other countries the money with which to take it away from us, and in some cases we are likely to lose the money.

## Russia Is Going Ahead

WHATEVER one may think of Soviet Russia politically, it is a going concern industrially—going much better than most other countries. Its people are not only enthusiastic over modern improvements, but are ready to make sacrifices to submit to rigid discipline to get them.

Russia will build more railroads, construct more factories, surface more highways, erect more houses, and string more wires during the next decade than any other country on earth, with the possible exception of our own.

That is an item of business which ought to be receiving our best thought, especially since the second five-year plan is about to be adopted.

## Door May Be Closed

UNTIL the second five-year plan is approved officially, every manufacturer has a chance to show his wares and sell them if he can. Acceptance of goods, however, forms a part of the plan.

In other words, the Soviet will have decided just what kind of machinery and equipment will be used before the plan is approved. After that, the door will be closed, except to those who have succeeded in making a sale.

This does not mean that all the goods required will have been ordered, but that standards will have been fixed and specifications written.

We lost a lot by not taking advantage of the first five-year plan when it was in process of formulation, and we shall lose even more if we adopt a similar attitude toward this one.

Where is the salesmanship, the hustle and push, the Yankee acquisitiveness, which are supposed to be our outstanding characteristics?

Where is the government policy by which private enterprise should be helped and encouraged to take advantage of such opportunity?

## Questions and Answers

Are the graduates from the United States Military and Naval Academies required to serve a certain number of years in the army and navy?

Entrants in the military academy are pledged to serve eight years in the army, including the four years spent at West Point. Candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy bind themselves to serve in the navy during the pleasure of the President, unless sooner discharged.

What is a cover charge in a restaurant?

It is a charge for the privilege of enjoying the entertainment, such as music, dancing or revue, in addition to the price of food and service.

In which executive department of the government is the United States coast guard?

Treasury department.

When was the attempt made to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt by shooting?

Oct. 14, 1912, in Milwaukee.

What color eyes has Sylvia Sydney, the movie actress?

Blue-green, with brown pupil points?

Are Porto Ricans citizens of the United States?

They were naturalized by act of Congress, March 2, 1917.

What is the value of a United States \$1 gold piece, dated 1831?

It is cataloged at \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Has a human being ever ascended in a rocket or rocket ship?

No.

What bird flies highest?

The Egyptian goose is said to fly the highest. They have been observed at an altitude estimated at 35,000 feet.

What is the population of Canada?

8,788,483.

What breed of dog is Rin Tin Tin?

A German Shepherd, commonly called police dog.

## A Steed of Dubious Ancestry!



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Migraine More Severe Among Women

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THAT type of sick headache commonly called migraine is believed by many persons to be a hereditary condition more likely to occur in women than in men.

Out of 103 men, it was found that fifty-six gave a history of periodic headaches of this type; 90 per cent stated that their parents had had similar histories, and in 73 per cent the headaches had started before the age of 21.

Among the ninety-two wives of these men there were fifty who had a history of headache, and in 90 per cent of these women there was a record of similar headaches in the parent.

In this particular group, therefore, the frequency of migraine in men and in women seemed to be the same, but careful investigation showed that migraine is a more serious condition in women than in men.

In most instances, women had headaches that lasted longer and were more severe than those of men.

It was thought that possibly women were more likely to seek a physician for this condition than were men, but an examination of the records of thousands of cases coming to a physician's office indicated approximately equal numbers.

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They were nauseated much more frequently than were the men.

It seems likely, therefore, that women go to the physician more often for this condition than do men, because of severity of the symptoms.

There have been various suggestions as to the underlying basis of migraine. It is recognized that heredity plays some part.

However, the condition that is hereditary may be associated with some special anatomical development, of the brain, of the glands of internal secretion, or of the nervous system.

In some instances, no doubt, headache of the migraine type is a manifestation of sensitivity to a foreign protein substance.

Such sensitivity is, however, also hereditary to a considerable extent. In other words, it is likely that a number of causes acting together produce this condition, rather than a single cause for all cases.

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## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

There Is Far More Empty Space Than Matter in the Solar System.

THREE things stand forth prominently in a survey of the solar system. One is that the solar system consists chiefly of empty space.

There is far more empty space than matter in the solar system. The second is the importance and dominance of the sun. The third is the narrow range in which life as we know it is possible.

Suppose that you had a gigantic hat box 93,000,000 miles high and forty times that distance in diameter. (Ninety-three million miles, the distance from the earth to the sun, is known as the "astronomical unit," although it is a convenient unit only in dealing with the solar system.)

You could place all known components of the solar system, with exception of some comets and some meteor