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

The Transformation of Roosevelt

How a man stands in his own home town always is important. It is there that one goes for the final word on a reputation and a performance.

No man ever stood higher among his home people than did Franklin D. Roosevelt when he became Governor of New York.

Of fine presence, personality, and name, with a commendable record as a member of the state legislature, as assistant secretary of the navy under Wilson, and as a conspicuous figure in three national campaigns, he went into office with as nearly everybody for him as possible in politics.

The name meant much, and although Franklin was only a distant cousin of Teddy, the public instinctively associated him with those qualities of rugged directness and courage that had made T. R. outstanding in national history. In the hope and the belief of his fellow citizens at home, here was another statesman of extraordinary caliber.

His first action as Governor tended to sustain the belief. His approach to the power question especially, a question so vital to the future of the Empire state, was a good omen. Talk of Roosevelt for President began early.

As that presidential ambition grew, and came to be taken more and more seriously by Roosevelt himself, there appeared upon the scene a figure that always appears when matters of the presidency are at stake. That figure was Tammany, and, as frequently is the case, Tammany under fire.

A problem quickly was created. It was the old, old proposition of the New York delegation, as that delegation relates to what happens when nominating time rolls around. Would presidential ambition go counter to Tammany, and risk the consequences, or would it bend before the power of Tammany?

Roosevelt yielded. And, as he yielded, he dropped the role that had been cast for him by his admiring home folks. Long before Chicago was selected for the big show, he had ceased to be the symbol of Rooseveltian dash and directness.

The story of what happened is being told in detail in this newspaper by William O. Trapp, our Albany correspondent, who has been close to the picture during all the time in which the change has taken place.

Not the least significant phase of the story is the one which deals with the attitude of the New York newspapers. Those newspapers had joined in the beginning in the high hope for Roosevelt. Then, as events unfolded, they finally, regardless of their political leanings, arrived at precisely the same conclusion.

Pages would be required to reproduce from the various newspapers the comment that resulted from the transformation of Roosevelt. A few very short excerpts, however, will show the unanimous nature of the verdict. Quotations from the New York World-Telegram are omitted, since the attitude of the Scripps-Howard newspapers already is well known to our readers.

New York Herald-Tribune—The tragedy that is happening to Governor Roosevelt is the worst thing that can happen to a man of his inheritance and upbringing. Politics indeed has done a sad thing to Governor Roosevelt. That a Roosevelt should pussy and palaver in clear sight of a vast betrayal of public rights is a matter for profound grief.

New York American—The people of New York are concerned deeply over recent disclosures of dishonesty in the courts. They know that the Constitution gives to their Governor the power to take up the challenge in their behalf. Time is the essence of this challenge. The longer the Governor delays, the harder it is going to be for him or his successor to clean up the courts and restore public confidence.

New York World—The Governor's troubles are due to the fact that he has trusted his own moral convictions too little and the advice of political and legal strategists too much.

New York Evening Post—Keep smiling and evade all issues, is Roosevelt's motto. A poor outlook for all of us if he gets into the White House.

New York Evening World—We are loath to believe this is Governor Roosevelt's last word on the corruption issue. If so it proves, then the saddest thing in American public life is the thing politics has done to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The New York Times—In the present effort to lay bare and punish the political criminals who seek to hide in the shadow of Tammany hall, no zealous help may be expected from the Governor of New York.

Thus has the man fallen in the estimation of his own community. And thus is made clear the reason why those closest to him see in Franklin D. Roosevelt not another Teddy, but another trimmer.

A Courageous Platform

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention has the merit of being a courageous and frank declaration, with very definite pledges for the relief of the people.

The party stands again for old-age pensions, now a law in many states and admittedly a humane method of caring for the aged who have reached years of unproductivity. Indiana will soon stand with the more enlightened communities. No veto will kill the will of the people in the next session.

The utility plank frankly states that the public service commission must serve the people instead of the utilities. There is a pledge to free cities which own their utilities from the domination by the commission, a power which has been used to harass the cities for the benefit of the private companies.

There is a pledge to place the holding companies under control. These holding companies have acted as fences for plunder. They have made decreases of rates impossible in times of depression. There is a pledge to make the road to public ownership easy instead of difficult.

These two pledges, if there were no others, should command the thoughtful attention of all citizens who believe in a new order and a new day.

A Challenge to Urban Democracy

Cities, like individuals today, are facing bankruptcy in ever greater numbers. Lothrop Stoddard considers causes and remedies in an article on "Why Cities Go Broke," in the Forum.

We have heard much about the plight of Chicago in the public prints, but Chicago does not stand alone. Many American cities and towns have gone into formal bankruptcy. Philadelphia can not meet current expenses. New York has to pay high interest to float its bonds. What are the reasons for this sad state of affairs?

Stoddard contends that it is not primarily the depression. Our municipalities were on the high road to disaster before the crash in October, 1929. The depression only has served to make the cities face the results of their folly somewhat sooner.

Does Stoddard find the main cause in current political graft. He holds that "New York's present

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

M. E. Tracy

Says:

*Is the Hoover Administration
Willing to Pay Eleven Bil-
lion Dollars for Promises to
Limit Armaments?*

NEW YORK, June 22.—Limitation of armaments is highly desirable. Nothing would do more to lessen possibility of war.

The Hoover administration deserves great credit for the work it has done to interest other nations in this obvious truth. But is the Hoover administration prepared to buy promises to limit armaments at the price of eleven billion dollars?

If not, why did Ambassador Gibson tell Herron that the United States would not consider debt cancellation as long as European governments spent so much on their armies and navies?

The implication is too plain to be misunderstood. Either there was a catch in what Ambassador Gibson said to the premier of France, or he opened the way for Europe to bargain with us—to trade a certain degree of disarmament for a certain degree of debt revision.

Why Pick On Us?

As a humanitarian proposition, any material reduction of armaments might be worth \$11,000,000,000, but what should we pay all the bill? What have we done as votaries of the war god that we should be singled out to make the grand sacrifice?

Not pausing to get excited over that point, the whole thing sounds illogical. First, we maintain that a nation's ability to pay is an all-important factor in determining or how much, it should pay. Then we insinuate that if it were to spend less for military purposes, we might be indulgent and write off some, if not all, of what it owes us.

But if a nation were to spend less for military purposes, its ability to pay what it owes automatically would be increased.

Attitude Is Puzzling

SOMETIMES one finds it hard to understand the operation of great minds.

At this precise moment, the Hoover administration appears determined to hold measures for the relief of its own people down to a minimum. In its opinion, the federal government should not come directly to the assistance of those in distress. At the same time, it intimates willingness to dicker for disarmament at the price of billions.

We never needed the money owed us by European nations as badly as we do now. Nothing would do more than disarmament to make it easy for them to pay.

Yet our representative, presumably speaking with the administration's approval, has stated the case directly to the assistance of those in distress. At the same time, it intimates willingness to dicker for disarmament at the price of billions.

Forty-three of these patients had compensated hearts as a result of rheumatic fever. Fifty-four represented the elderly group with hardening of the arteries.

Some of these patients had very

'Our Man!'



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Digitalis Aids in Heart Treatment

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, the Health Magazine.

THE person with heart disease is able to live a fairly normal existence provided the weakened heart is compensated.

This term signifies that changes have taken place in the tissues, in response to development of the weakness, which makes the heart able to do the work that it should.

Recently Dr. L. T. Hyman and N. M. Fenichel have reviewed the records of 100 patients with chronic heart disease who had not been able to develop compensation.

Forty-three of these patients had compensated hearts as a result of rheumatic fever. Fifty-four represented the elderly group with hardening of the arteries.

Eighty of these people with heart disease were restored to compensation by being put at rest for a considerable period, during which they received a suitable diet.

Forty-six were benefited greatly

high blood pressure without complications, but about an equal number had high blood pressure with serious complications.

The cause of rheumatic fever is not known definitely. It is presumed to be an infection, perhaps associated with certain constitutional conditions.

The cases of high blood pressure were the results not only of the wear and tear of modern life, but in two cases of a complicating overactivity of the thyroid gland; in many cases the condition was associated with excessive smoking.

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which is the sheet anchor in the control of heart disease.

It has accomplished more for patients with heart disease than any procedure, except properly controlled rest and hygiene.

In some instances in which a considerable amount of fluid had collected in the tissues because of the weakness of the circulation, the physicians were able, through mechanical removal of the fluid by tapping, and through the prescribing of drugs which are known to have a special value in eliminating a considerable amount of help.

In some cases in which the compensation was cut and serious, the administration of oxygen over a brief period of time enabled the patients to weather the storm, after which proper treatment gave them added years of life.

From Mars, which is farther from the sun than the earth, the diameter would appear about one-fourth less.

From Mercury, closest of all the planets, the sun would appear three times as large in the sky as it does from earth.

From the planets beyond Mars, the sun would appear quite small in comparison with the way we see the sun. From Jupiter, the sun would appear only one-sixth as large as it does to us.

It would be still smaller from the other planets. From Neptune or Pluto, the sun would not be much larger than an arc light.

The falling off in heat and light received would be much greater than the changes in angular diameter.

Mercury is so close to the sun that it receives too much heat for life as we know it. In addition, the planet Mercury turns on its axis in exactly the same time it revolves about the sun.

Consequently, it always keeps the same face turned toward the sun. This face, as thermocouple measurements indicate, has a temperature of about 300 degrees. Trying to live on it, would be like trying to live on a hot stove lid.

The other face of Mercury, always turned toward outer cold and darkness, has a temperature estimated at about 459 degrees below zero.

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