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

Roosevelt, Walker and Tammany

Coming at the time it did, the Walker hearing developed into the first great test for Franklin D. Roosevelt, as presidential nominee. While Walker faced Roosevelt, Roosevelt faced Tammany. He met the crisis with courage and with common sense.

He could have sidestepped. He could have appointed a commission. He could have found other ways of passing the issue. He could have adopted many of the ruses that political expediency suggested.

He could have employed the law's delays that are so commonly employed when it is desired to avoid a task, the doing of which involves peril to a supreme ambition.

Instead, Roosevelt did the job that was set before him, but in so doing he drew the bitter fire of the nation's most powerful political organization. And now Tammany, in a rage, threatens to knife Roosevelt.

Whether he can carry the Empire state in the November election becomes the most vital practical phase of the campaign of 1932. How that will come out, only the next two months can tell.

But whether he loses or whether he wins New York, he has raised himself immeasurably in the esteem of all those in his own state and the other states of the Union who admire courage and yearn for good government.

We hope and trust that Franklin D. Roosevelt will meet the other problems of this campaign with the same directness and the same fortitude that have characterized his conduct in the Tammany test.

As for Walker, the passing of Jimmy is the passing of an era, the era of charm. The depression hit Jimmy as it has hit so many thousands of others.

It hit him in a different way, but hit him, nevertheless. In times of prosperity, charm will take one a long way, and Jimmy had charm in a measure possessed by few in the history of public life.

When the economic skies were shining and milk and honey were flowing, the wastefulness that was the day and night companion of Walker's charm worried his fellow citizens but little, if at all.

It was realized that Jimmy was a luxury and an expensive one, but it was a time for luxuries.

Then came adversity. Incomes dropped, but public expense continued to rise. The wastefulness which Walker personified continued, and sentiment toward the man of charm began to change.

The investigations did the rest. They showed how lavish had been the mode; how costly had been the pace; how expensive the fiddler.

Had the investigation occurred during the years of the boom, rather than in a time of rapidly multiplying hardships, that change in public sentiment probably would not have occurred, and had public sentiment been hostile to those processes which finally brought about the retirement of Jimmy Walker, the processes would not have succeeded.

And so it comes to pass that Jimmy Walker's name now appears with all the rest on the depression's long, casualty list.

Brilliance, personality, wit, presence, poise—those attributes were his in such profuse degree that it is a tragedy that he did not possess along with them those other sturdier though more commonplace qualities that would have made of Jimmy Walker a man well rounded and great.

Think for Yourself

This nation has never had a more important campaign than the one now in progress. On its results may well depend the whole trend of the future, not only of this country, but of the world.

For that reason, it is especially important that every citizen think for himself this year and refuse to take his politics from labels.

This is the year for selfish thinking. Every one should try to determine just what is best for himself in the way of government.

The man without a job will try to discover what government is most likely to produce conditions that will give him work.

The man whose job is still safe is more than interested in conditions that will permit him to keep his job. The man with a business or a home will want to see how he can keep his property from confiscation or his business from bankruptcy.

For that reason, whenever it is possible to hear a candidate for the presidency, no matter what ticket or party he represents, voters should welcome the opportunity to help them make up their minds.

On Tuesday evening, Norman Thomas, the candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, will speak at Cadie tabernacle. He has spoken in this city before, as a paid lecturer, and many people have paid money to listen. So just as a chance to get something for nothing, he should appeal.

Not many are likely to agree with his theories or his remedies. But no one doubts his sincerity or his ability. If you fear socialism, listening may help you to fortify your conservatism. You may discover why you will not want to vote for him.

But in this country, the only hope is in an electorate that will carefully examine and test any policy or program that is offered. This country can never be afraid of ideas if it is to continue. Progress and growth can only come from an informed and intelligent citizenship.

So it may be worth while to listen to Thomas just as it is always worth while to listen to President Hoover or candidate Roosevelt when they talk over the radio.

This is the year to listen, think and then vote.

When to Play Politics

A little healthy publicity, in which this newspaper shared, is responsible for reinstatement of a postal clerk at Gary, Ind., fired for opposing President Hoover's bonus policy.

Among the charges which resulted in his dismissal was the following:

"It also is charged that you introduced a bonus resolution at a meeting of the American Legion, Crown Point, Ind., contrary to the expressed wishes of the President, who considers such legislation harmful to the country at this time."

When this case was revealed by the press, the President had the original order reversed. The Gary clerk is to be restored.

On the surface, this is a victory for the civil rights of civil employees. But the official explanations show that very disquieting conditions exist.

The civil service commission, to protect the civil service from the spoils system and exploitation by political parties, has made certain rules against partisan political activity of civil servants.

It appears now, however, that these rules are so vague as to invite the evil they are designed to prevent. Under these hazy rules, a partisan political ad-

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Jimmy Walker Has Put on a Stunt That May Wreck the Democratic Party in This Campaign.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3— Mayor Walker's resignation is typical of the man—a seemingly brilliant move until one begins to analyze it. The playboy has put on a stunt which well may wreck the Democratic party in this campaign, Tammany hall included.

He doesn't even realize it. Kind people will excuse him, on the ground that recent experiences have made him rather hysterical.

How can Walker run for re-election without continuing his abuse of Governor Roosevelt? How can Tammany support him without boltting the national ticket?

If Walker loses, Tammany will be sunk. If he wins and Governor Roosevelt loses, Tammany will be held responsible for the Democratic party's defeat. If both he and Governor Roosevelt win, Tammany will be exposed to the wrath of a national administration which it knifed.

Walker has risked all this in an effort to hold the spotlight. His strategy is both obvious and shallow. Those who fall in with it are going to pay a heavy price.

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Legislation Is Wrong

THE Walker case is rooted in un-intelligent legislation. Whether the former mayor is guilty, or innocent, as charged, the method provided for his removal is out of tune with the fundamental principles of justice.

Whether Governor Roosevelt has acted wisely, the power granted him is contrary to sound conceptions of home rule and local self-government.

Justice Staley put his finger on the weakness of the whole set-up when he said that in a case like this the governor of New York was not answerable to the courts, but only to his own conscience and the public.

One can believe that Walker has been incompetent, or even crooked, and still see the danger of permitting the office to be vacated on the mere say-so of a governor.

We must not lose sight of the possibility of having a bad governor remove a good mayor, as well as a good governor remove a bad mayor.

As long as that possibility exists, any proceeding instituted to remove a mayor or other official will be open to the charge of political expediency.

Not only New York, but all other states, as well as the nation itself, need the establishment of some kind of agency to handle cases of malfeasance in office which will be above reproach.

"It is the impression of our government services that fewer than one-half of them (the bonus receivers) ever served under the American flag."—President Hoover, in a telegram to a Boston legion post.

"The B. E. F. was infested with impostors. Nearly all the real veterans went home after congress adjourned. Dove-tailed among them that remained was the governor of New York was not answerable to the courts, but only to his own conscience and the public.

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"You're a bunch of dirty cowards!"—Vice-President Charles Curtis, to hecklers at Las Vegas, Nev.

"I defy you to name twelve men in congress who consistently have fought for the national welfare during the last year!"—Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur.

"Many children now have better and more suitable food than in the past good times."—Dr. Wilbur again.

A sour phrase helped to elect Cleveland in 1884, when Dr. Samuel Burchard, campaigning for Blaine, called the Democrats the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." The Republicans seem to have more than used up their quota for 1932.

Good Business, Not Sentiment

(From the Philadelphia Record)

That arms reduction is not a sentimental, but rather a business, issue is recognized by the New York Trust Company. The August issue of the Index, its intelligent monthly organ, leads off with an article on "The Burden of Armaments: A Major Obstacle to Recovery."

It is interesting to learn that between 1913 and 1929 the population of the United States increased 33 per cent; our national wealth, 94 per cent; the national income, 147 per cent; and our armament expenditures, 166 per cent.

The United States, accustomed to regard itself as a most pacific nation, will spend \$357,000,000 more on its army and navy in this year of government economy than "militaristic" Germany in the year before the World War.

Our army costs us more than that of France, our navy more than that of Great Britain. And, as President Hoover pointed out last year, 72 per cent of our total federal expenditures are attributable to the costs of wars past and wars to come.

The world, although it has close to 25,000,000 unemployed and much better uses for its money, still is spending some \$5,000,000,000 a year in preparation for another nightmare of destruction.

The broker says that on Wall Street a man's word must be as good as his bond. And if his word is really good, we'd say that it was a lot better than most Wall Street bonds.

What countries comprise the British commonwealth of nations?

The United Kingdom, consisting of Great Britain and northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Is salad made from shredded cabbage, called "coal slaw" or "cole slaw?"

Either is correct.

Did any Indians serve with the United States army in the World War?

Approximately 12,000.

What is the real name of the Barrymore family of actors?

Blythe.

What date are included in the terms Middle Ages and Dark Ages?

The Middle Ages comprises the period lying between the fall of Rome, 476 A. D., and the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. This period is subdivided into the Dark Age and the Age of Revival.

The Dark Age included the years between the fall of Rome and the opening of the eleventh century.

The Age of Revival begins with the opening of the eleventh century and ends with the discovery of America.

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